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OPERATIONS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

1-10 MAY 1945

111ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

The month of May opened with the 111st Regimental Combat Team continuing the rapid advance toward the regimental objective at BAD TOLZ (8614, Sheet X/6). The 1st Battalion was billeted in the town of REPERTING (7521, Sheet X/6) where their advance had been temporarily halted as they reconnoitered north and south along the LOISACK River for a crossing site. The fast retreating Germans had succeeded in blowing the bridges across the river before the arrival of the advance troops. The 2d Battalion spent the night in REPERTING (7312, Sheet X/6) where the troops were furnished with hot meals and a night's rest before pressing forward on the attack at daylight, moving east on foot towards the regimental objective. The 3d Battalion was assembled at WSEL (3751, Sheet X/5), the Service Company at IFFELDORF (6814, Sheet X/5) and the regimental command post at STEINHAFT (6720, Sheet X/5).

Patrols sent out by the 1st Battalion discovered a bridge intact at EURASBERG (7421, Sheet X/6) during the early morning, and foot elements commenced crossing the river at 0915 hours. The bridge had been prepared for demolition, but the fast moving troops had arrived in time to cut the wires leading to the demolition charges. The troops of the 1st Battalion, followed by the medium tanks and tank destroyers, moved into HERRHAUSEN (7623, Sheet X/6) at 1150 hours, meeting no resistance from the enemy. Company "A" and the supporting armor continued moving and arrived at KONTSCHEF (8020, Sheet X/6) at 1225 hours with Company "B" and Company "C" following close behind on foot. Company "A" continued to push forward and reached SPIEGEL (820157, Sheet X/6) at 1848 hours and here made contact with the 2d Battalion on the right (west) flank. A 75 mm German gun was destroyed as the battalion moved through SPIEGEL. As the battalion continued along the road to the northeast, they came under heavy machine gun fire from a strong point set up by the enemy as a delaying force in the woods to the northeast of the town. The lead elements of the battalion succeeded in destroying the resistance and moved forward in an attempt to reach BAD TOLZ before the enemy could set up an effective defensive line.

The 2d Battalion moved east but encountered a partially blown bridge near RAIN (7611, Sheet X/6) and the advance was delayed until a bulldozer could be secured to reinforce the end of the bridge so that the armor could be moved across. Upon completion, the battalion moved forward and reached RIEHL (7609, Sheet Y/6) at 1030 hours. The column continued to the northeast without opposition until 1345 hours when sniper fire was encountered south of HEILBRUNN (786115, Sheet Y/6). The advance elements eliminated the enemy resistance and pressed forward until stopped by small arms and machine gun fire from well dug in positions located in the heavy woods between HEILBRUNN and BAD TOLZ. The battalion remained in position until tanks could be brought into position to support the attack launched against the positions by Company "F". The combination of tank and rifle fire routed the enemy and with Company "F" and Company "E" abreast, the battalion moved into EUCHBERG (825135, Sheet Y/6) against scattered opposition and at 2100 hours security was posted and the companies billeted for the night.

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The 1st Battalion pressed forward and entered BAD TOLZ at 2250 hours. A ten man patrol from Company "A", led by Lt JOSEPH E. FURKE, JR., 02010722, of St PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, captured General Field Marshall GUD VON RUNDSTEDT in BAD TOLZ. A prisoner taken by the 1st Battalion had stated that Field Marshall RUNDSTEDT was in the area and when further questioned, revealed the house in which his party was quartered. The patrol met no resistance as it entered the house and took the Field Marshall prisoner. He was taken to the battalion command post by the patrol and from there was escorted to the regimental command post by the Regimental Commander, COLONEL CHARLES H. GAMES, O-6957 from ROSE, IDAHO. When questioned he revealed that he had been in BAD TOLZ for the past twelve (12) days for health treatments since being relieved of his command of the troops on the western front. The Field Marshall left for Division Headquarters accompanied by his son and aide, 1st Lt VON RUNDSTEDT.

The advance of the 1st Battalion was supported by the 131 Field Artillery as they moved into BAD TOLZ while the 155 Field Artillery and the Regimental Cannon Company supported the 2d Battalion's progress. The 3d Battalion started movement from WEIL during the morning and closed into RUMELT where it remained in regimental reserve throughout the day, prepared to assist either the 1st or 2d Battalion in the attack if unexpected resistance was met before reaching BAD TOLZ. The 3d Battalion also helped in the collection of displaced persons and political prisoners that were causing a critical transportation situation as they clogged the roads and moved from one town to another in an effort to start a homeward movement and to find food upon their release from the concentration camps. Many of them had not received any food from the Germans for several days and were in a half-starved condition which often made them unresponsive to control, unless they were placed in a concentrated area and guards placed around it to keep them from wandering. Temporary plans were formulated to evacuate the civilians from ST 'ETTING' (7020, Sheet X/6) and collect the displaced persons into the town where they could be controlled and furnished with food until they could be taken over by the American Military Government.

The Antitank Company was relieved of their responsibilities in SCHWABMUNCHEN and moved forward to join the regiment. The regimental command post closed at SIESMAUPT at 1911 hours and opened at RUMELT (7609, Sheet Y/6) at 1911 hours. The move was made through a light snow which continued throughout the night and reached a depth of several inches before morning, making progress slow and transportation hazardous. The Regimental Combat Team captured three hundred and seventy three (373) enlisted men and seventeen (17) officers throughout the day.

Division was informed at 0200 hours on 2 May that the 1st Battalion had taken the west side of BAD TOLZ and that they had moved through the town to the ISAR River, which separated the town, and here had run into strong resistance from a large force of SS troops that had erected machine gun emplacements on the east bank of the river and here were making a determined stand. Company "A" and Company "C" succeeded in overcoming the opposition and by 0545 hours had established a firm bridgehead across the river and construction was under way on the partially destroyed bridge so that light armor could join the troops on the far side of the river.

The Regimental Commander informed the 1st Battalion at 0535 hours that they were to evacuate all high ranking German officers from BAD TOLZ as soon as possible and to place a guard on all staff cars in the town so that it would be impossible for any

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officers to leave the town without proper authority. The Battalion was to assemble in BAD TOLZ and prepare to push south. The majority of the town was cleared by the 1st Battalion by 0830 hours and Company "B" supported by tanks, had outposted the town. The 36th Reconnaissance Troop moved south along the river to reconnoiter the area for any enemy installations and crossing sites while the 1st Battalion was clearing BAD TOLZ of scattered resistance and collecting many of the prisoners taken from the elements of numerous German divisions assembled in the area.

The 2d Battalion was preceded by a twenty (20) man patrol as it moved out of PUCHENBERG at 0735 hours with the mission of entering BAD TOLZ. The battalion, with the aid of tanks, cleared the resistance met in the woods near the town of BAD TOLZ and Company "E" and Company "G" secured the western part of the town while Company "F" occupied and secured the town of WACKESBERG (857112, Sheet Y/6). The 3d Battalion sent Company "L", reinforced with armor, to the woods north of EUTASBERG (7421, Sheet Y/6) to investigate the report of an approximate sixty (60) German SS troops in that area. The remainder of the battalion closed into BAD TOLZ at 1400 hours and plans were made to pass through Company "G" on the march to the south. The regimental command post closed at RICHE and opened at BAD TOLZ at 1425 hours.

Company "G", with a platoon of light tanks, moved south from BAD TOLZ at 1600 hours and as they cleared the edge of town encountered enemy resistance from machine guns. The resistance was overcome and by 2040 hours the company had reached PUCHEN (874100, Sheet Y/6) where heavy small arms, self propelled and mortar fire was encountered. Security was set up and outposts maintained while the company waited for reinforcements to come up before moving against the strong enemy force. The 11th Medical Battalion closed into BAD TOLZ at 1300 hours, followed by part of the Anti-tank Company, while the remainder of the company remained in ITZELDORF. The Regimental Combat Team captured five hundred and two (502) enlisted men and twenty (20) officers as prisoners of war during the day.

Company "L" closed into BAD TOLZ at 0100 hours, and at 0800 hours on 3 May the 3d Battalion, with Company "I" leading, passed through Company "G" northeast of PUCHEN (874100, Sheet Y/6) and continued the attack to the south. The Commanding General of the 36th Division called the Regimental S-3 at 1054 hours and gave instructions to have the 1st and 2d Battalions alerted for an immediate move to the east. The units that were occupying essential guard posts were to remain at these posts until relieved by the 143 Infantry. The 3d Battalion was held up on the advance by numerous blocks, small arms, and light artillery fire, but the resistance was reduced and the battalion advanced, fighting through several enemy strong points during the day and by 1930 hours reached LERNBERG (883055, Sheet Y/5) where they captured a bridge intact across the ISAR River. By 2030 hours they had cleared the town of scattered resistance and continued pressing forward, seizing HOHENBURG (8904, Sheet Y/6) at 2300 hours. Company "K" rejoined the 3d Battalion at KELLERN (874087, Sheet Y/6) the battalion sent reconnaissance patrols to the east and prepared to continue the attack.

Company "F" was relieved by elements of the 36th Reconnaissance Troop in WACKESBERG (857113, Sheet Y/6) during the morning and moved to BAD TOLZ while the 3d Reconnaissance Troop pushed south along the west bank of the river against light resistance and moved to GILGENHOFE (87053, Sheet Y/6) where they linked with the 3d

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Battalion which was occupying LENCERIES.

The 141st Regimental Combat Team, less the 3d Battalion, commenced the attack to the east with the 1st Battalion motorized and leading, followed by the 2d Battalion on foot. The 1st Battalion reached WAKIRCHEN (9516, Sheet X/6) by 1100 hours and continued moving and reached the north end of the TEGERN SEE at 1600 hours. Scattered small arms fire was received by the battalion as it moved forward but all was eliminated or driven back into the hills to be picked up by the following units. Company "A" turned south upon reaching WAKIRCHEN and encountered strong enemy machine gun, mortar and 88 mm fire. The advance was continued against stiff resistance and the battalion reached the outskirts of TEGERNSEE (015096, Sheet Y/6) at 2140 hours and remained in this position to reorganize the companies and to rest the men.

The 2d Battalion followed the advance of the 1st Battalion on foot and after reaching GRUND (0014, Sheet X/6) at 1900 hours, they remained assembled while sending reconnaissance groups to the east to maintain contact with the enemy and to clean out the small groups of resistance which the 1st Battalion had pushed into the hills on their rapid advance by motor. Three hundred and seventy five (375) prisoners were taken as the Regimental Combat Team pushed forward against strong but spotted resistance.

The Regimental S-2 informed Division at 0030 hours, on 4 May that the German personnel being held as they came through the lines to surrender had volunteered the information that there was an approximate four thousand (4,000) hospitalized patients in the towns of TEGERNSEE (015095, Sheet Y/6), ROTTACH (025074, Sheet Y/6) and WEISSACH (0207, Sheet Y/6). The Regimental S-2 stated that an attempt was being made to reach the towns by telephone in an effort to get the SS troops to surrender or to pull out of the towns. It was reported that many of the troops were changing to civilian clothes because they believed that they would be shot if captured in uniform. The Regimental S-2 voiced the opinion that if pamphlets, explaining the terms of the surrender, were dropped it might induce them to give up. Division informed the Regimental Commander that General KESSELRING was expected to surrender his forces during the night or the next day and if any contact was made the emissaries were to be conducted to MUNICH by the fastest means available.

The Regimental S-3 was told by Division at 0750 hours that fighter bombers were bombing and strafing a convoy of German vehicles along the road in the vicinity of WELDMUTH (0159, Sheet Y/6). Information gained from prisoners showed that a large concentration of troops was located in that area. Regimental S-2 took MAX AMANN, Reichsleader of the press, into custody as a prisoner of war at 0914 hours from his luxurious summer estate located near the shore of the TEGERN SEE in the outskirts of TEGERNSEE.

The 1st Battalion resumed the attack at 0530 hours on 4 May, clearing TEGERNSEE and the other smaller towns at the south end of the TEGERN SEE without any contact with the enemy, but capturing many prisoners. The battalion turned southeast in the vicinity of WEISSACH and reached WALLBERG (0606, Sheet Y/6) at 1045 hours. Finding the roads impassable for heavy vehicles, the battalion, less Company "C", dismounted and continued on foot to VALT (122993, Sheet Y/6) arriving at approximately 1900 hours where it assembled for the night. Company "C", reinforced, moved to SCHARLING

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River and reached the junction of the WALCHEN River (8794, Sheet Y/6) near the southwest edge of the SCHEFFELBERGER FORST. The battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion of the 143 Infantry Regiment at 1930 hours and assembled in the vicinity of LENCHEIM to await further orders.

The regimental command post closed at BAYRISCHZELL at 1745 hours and opened at MUESTEIN at 1745 hours and had been set up only a short time when the Commanding General of the 36th Division notified the Regimental Commander that orders were to be given for all units to remain in place and only to fire if necessary. Division had been notified by the 7th Army that the German Army to the front was to surrender effective at 1200 hours 6 May and all fighting was to cease at 1900 hours 5 May to enable the German commanders to get word of the surrender to their troops which were scattered throughout the hills and mountains in the sector and with which they had no contact.

Upon hearing of the anticipated surrender of the German troops, several units of the regiment showed their feeling by firing their weapons into the air. Fearing that the gun fire might cause the German troops to hesitate in their surrender, Regimental S-3 issued orders to all units at 1930 hours to pick up all ammunition but to hold it in reserve in event of an emergency.

All available captured vehicles were utilized to evacuate the prisoners from the sector and if possible they were to be sent to the Corps enclosure at ROSENHEIM (2826, Sheet Y/6). Guards were to be placed on the vehicles and the same vehicles were to be shuttled back and forth. Several entire German motorized units surrendered during the day and these trucks were used in transporting a large number of the prisoners to collecting points. A count of the prisoners for 5 May showed a total of 1593 enlisted men, 106 officers and 600 patients in a hospital in BAYRISCHZELL.

The forward elements of the 141st Regimental Combat Team remained in place on 6 May awaiting orders on the surrender of the German troops in the sector. The retreating German units had become so scattered among the hills that it was impossible for the German command to reach the units and notify them of the surrender. For this reason the American troops had agreed to stay out of the area so that there would be no unnecessary fighting. Patrols were sent out into the hills from the various units during the day to contact the Germans and to notify them of the surrender. The patrols carried white flags so they would not be fired upon by the Germans hiding in the hills. Pamphlets were prepared and distributed among the Germans to acquaint them with the unconditional surrender terms.

Instructions were received by the Regimental Commander that the German troops surrendering at 1200 hours, 6 May would be required to assemble by units and remain in place pending detailed instructions from higher headquarters. All arms were to be stacked and all munitions assembled near a railroad station or a highway and these stores were to be placed under American guards. The German Commanders were to be held under unit custody until further instructions were given. The terms of the surrender were to be unconditional and all Allied prisoners were to be turned over to the American forces. The German units were to be instructed to remain intact under their own officers with mess equipment, transportation and maintenance. The local American unit commanders were to designate the assembly areas.

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(0104, Sheet Y/6) to assist a platoon of the 636th Tank Destroyer Reconnaissance that had made contact with the enemy and to aid in setting up a road block.

The 2d Battalion attacked east from CUPID (0013, Sheet Y/6) at dawn and at 0830 hours had reached SCHIERSEE (0013, Sheet Y/6). At 1100 hours light resistance was encountered in the town which was easily overcome and the advance to the southeast continued. The battalion encountered an enemy column attempting to withdraw a short distance west of AIRLOCH (1510, Sheet Y/6) and it was destroyed by tank destroyer fire. The Battalion pushed through scattered resistance and closed into PAYRISCHZELL (2106, Sheet Y/6) at dusk. Several large German hospitals located in the town were surrendered intact and the patients were allowed to remain in place under command of German officers.

The 3d Battalion attacked at dawn from the vicinity of HONEBRUNN (8904, Sheet Y/6) and encountered stiff resistance in the form of Anti-aircraft and artillery fire as they moved south along the river and after a hard day's fighting against enemy strong points, the battalion broke through the enemy's defensive positions and advanced to FLECK (095020, Sheet Y/6) where plans were formulated to set a protective line and to secure rest for the men. The 36th Reconnaissance Troop moved along the west bank of the ISAR River and encountered stiff resistance near HELLER (890010, Sheet Y/6) where they were relieved by the 636th Tank Destroyer Reconnaissance which became attached to the 1st Regimental Combat Team.

A record number of three thousand two hundred and ninety seven (3,297) prisoners were taken by the 1st Regimental Combat Team throughout the day including five (5) generals, eighty (80) officers, and Reich Minister FRANK of POLAND. Prisoners became so numerous that the companies could not handle them and after disarming them they were started walking or riding their own vehicles toward the rear elements where they were collected at concentrated points and transported to prisoner of war cages.

Action on 5 May started when the 1st Battalion, less Company "C", started moving on foot at 0600 hours from their assembly area near VALEN and moved north to a new assembly area at the south end of the SCHIERSEE (105090, Sheet Y/6), arriving there at 1030 hours. After a short rest the battalion entrucked at 1430 hours and moved along the road to PAYRISCHZELL then southeast through the mountains and crossed the AUSTRIAN border, closing into KUFSTEIN (338972, Sheet Y/6) at 1700 hours. The enemy offered no resistance as the battalion moved into the sector and although many enemy vehicles were sighted they were not fired upon as the disposition of friendly troops in the area was not entirely clear. Many of the German convoys were moving into the neighboring towns and concentration points to await the arrival of American forces to whom they could surrender. Company "C" was relieved by elements of the 2d Battalion of the 143 Infantry Regiment at SCHAFLING during the evening and entrucked to KUFSTEIN where they joined the 1st Battalion at 2200 hours.

The 2d Battalion resumed the attack at 0600 hours on 5 May and moved east where road blocks and blown tunnels were encountered near KLEINFERG (3105, Sheet Y/6) and as it was impossible to get supporting armor past the obstructions, the attack was changed to the north and although light resistance was encountered from scattered groups of Germans, the battalion reached BRUNN STEIN (275136, Sheet Y/6) at 1245 hours. The 3d Battalion continued the attack at 0700 hours along the east bank of the ISAR.

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patrols and check points to see that the curfew was enforced. The battalions were notified at 1950 hours that they would not move any attachments to the new area as plans were being made to collect the armor in one area and to assign them an area to police and control. A fourth Battalion, consisting of the Regimental Cannon Company and the Antitank Company was formed during the day. Temporary plans called for the 3d Battalion to remain in the present area with the mission of placing guards around the displaced persons camp and to maintain check points and patrols in the DNF River valley sector.

Division was informed at 0835 hours that the Regimental Reconnaissance unit was leaving KUFSTEIN at 1330 hours and the remainder of the regiment would follow as they were relieved of their duties in the area. The regimental Initial Point was to be in WILHELM (320855, Sheet 2/6). A report on the results of the German surrender of personnel and material was to be submitted to Division by the Regimental Commander upon his arrival in the new sector, covering the number and designation of the units and the number of men and officers in the units. Also the number of arms and ammunition surrendered by the units was to be recorded, however each Division was authorized to retain one hundred (100) rifles and an adequate amount of ammunition for the rifles and each officer was to be allowed to retain his sidearms in order to maintain order in their own units.

The 1st Battalion commenced movement at 1330 hours by motor and closed into ST JOHANN (5391, Sheet 7/7) at 1700 hours. The 2d Battalion closed into WITZBÜHEL (5182, Sheet 7/7) and the 131 Field Artillery Battalion located at WESTERDT (3700, Sheet 2/6) and prepared to relieve the 142d Infantry at two road blocks near SCHWARTZ (3386, Sheet 2/6) and SCHWARTZ (3362, Sheet 2/6) which were being operated to prevent the German soldiers from deserting their units as they surrendered to the American Forces and also to aid in the collection of displaced persons so that they could be placed in a concentrated area. The Antitank Company and the Regimental Cannon Company moved to KUFSTEIN where Cannon Company relieved Company "B" of their guard duties on the displaced persons camp and the prisoner of war camp.

Control of the new occupation sector was assumed by the 11st Regimental Combat Team and the supervision of the collection of enemy personnel, arms and ammunition, and other military equipment at designated points was commenced. Check points and guard posts were established throughout the sector and roving patrols were operated in assisting the Military Government to maintain order in the new area.

The 142d Infantry called at 0930 hours on 9 May to inquire if the 11st Infantry elements would relieve the road blocks near SCHWARTZ and the guard posts at POPFARTEN (224815, Sheet 2/6) and ST GERHARD (1176, Sheet 2/6). They were informed that the 131 Field Artillery was to relieve the road block at SCHWARTZ, but that the guard posts were located in the area assigned to the 753 Tank Battalion and the 636 Reconnaissance Troop.

The 4th Battalion was informed at 1025 hours that they were to be relieved at KUFSTEIN by the 155 Field Artillery Battalion and upon the relief the Cannon Company was to be attached to the 1st Battalion and the Antitank Company to the 2d Battalion. The companies were to remain in KUFSTEIN until the following day when they were to join their parent units.

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Plans were formulated during the afternoon to move the 111st Regimental Combat Team to the sector near ST JOHANN and a liaison officer was sent to the 142 Infantry command post at 1940 hours to secure information concerning the terms of surrender, disposition of troops, and arrangements in the sector near ST JOHANN as set up by the 142 Infantry.

Instructions were received at 1830 hours to the effect that the prisoners removed to the rear from forward elements were to retain their personal equipment upon being moved as the rear was not equipped to replace it. The equipment retained was to include overcoats, blankets, mess equipment and personal items. Division requested a report on the amount and location of all salvage overcoats and blankets stored in German warehouses in the area so that needed equipment could be secured for the prisoners.

All battalions were alerted at 2000 hours by the Regimental Commander in anticipation of the move planned for the following day, provided the terms of surrender were accepted and the situation remained the same. These plans did not materialize as the Regimental Commander later was instructed that the truce made with the German Army would last until 1200 hours on 8 May instead of 6 May as originally stated. The surrender terms were to go into effect at that time and the Germans would be prepared to surrender unconditionally. The Germans in the area continued to stock arms and surrender in groups throughout the day of 7 May as the terms of surrender were surrendered were announced to them over public address systems.

All enemy vehicles except those authorized for use were turned in at local assembly points and plans were made to use them in the evacuation of prisoners of war to camps in the rear and to move displaced persons to a central camp at KUFSTEIN where they were to be held until adequate transportation could be furnished. Check points and motor patrols were used throughout the sector to stop the circulation of troops and displaced persons and to guide them to the proper collecting points.

The liaison officer returning from the 142d Infantry command post reported that the 142d Regimental Commander had assured the German commander in that sector that the 111st Infantry Regiment would not move into the new area until daybreak on 8 May. The Germans were to use the roads to move their troops to concentration points within the area and heavy vehicles that could not move were to remain in place and a record was to be submitted of their location. The German Corps headquarters and the hospital were to remain in ST JOHANN. An approximate twelve hundred (1200) troops were reported to be in the new area.

Word was received from Division at 1442 hours that all units should inform the men that the war in Europe was over effective at 0001 hours on 9 May. Information had been received from higher headquarters that negotiations had been made and were being signed by the Supreme Allied Headquarters and German High Command. The Germans had signed unconditional surrender to all the Allied forces including Russia. Only troops occupied in occupational duties were to be moved until the surrender was effective.

The Regimental S-3 was informed at 1700 hours that arrangements were to be made to enforce a curfew in the Regimental Area. It was to be for civilians and soldiers alike from 2100 hours until 0600 hours. The battalions were to operate motorized.

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The regimental command post closed at FUSSEN at 1040 hours and opened at ST JOHANN at 1200 hours. The Regimental S-3 informed the 2d Battalion commander at 1432 hours that the Military Government had stated that civilians would be allowed to pass from one town to another but the German soldiers were not to run unauthorized vehicles along the roads and the small groups of enemy soldiers were to be picked up and taken to a prisoner of war camp and the displaced persons were to be directed to a collecting point. The 3d Battalion had been located in SCHWETLEN (399513, Sheet Y/6) only a short time when they were confronted with the problem of an approximate five thousand (5,000) German troops which had moved into SOUL (3680, Sheet Y/6). As the town was unable to house such a large force, they were moved into a large field and arrangements were made for them to use their own field equipment to prepare food furnished by Division.

The remaining units of the 11st Regimental Combat Team moved to their parent units on 10 May with the Antitank Company moving to ST JOHANN while the Service Company closed into KIRCHBERG. The remainder of the 11st Infantry Regiment remained in position throughout the day and continued to supervise and collect the enemy personnel and military arms and equipment at designated points, and to assist the Military Government to maintain order by operating check points, guard posts and roving patrols.

An emergency alert plan was put in operation to take care of any emergency that might arise. One rifle company plus one heavy machine gun platoon was to be held on a twenty four (24) hour alert status at all times and this unit was not to be assigned any duties that might conflict with its effectiveness or strength during the alert period. The battalion was to maintain transportation for the unit at all times and in case of emergency the unit was to be moved by the fastest means available with machine guns mounted and the riflemen were to carry a basic load of ammunition. One battery of the 131 Field Artillery was to be alerted at all times to support the companies if needed.

The end of hostilities found the 11st Regimental Combat Team among the AUSTRIAN Mountains waiting for the remnants of the German Army to be collected and turned in to prisoner of war cages. German convoys were on the move again, but this time going toward the rear where they would surrender their vehicles, arms and ammunition to the American forces and take their place among the other thousands of prisoners already taken by the 11st Infantry Regiment on the rapid advance from GERMANY into AUSTRIA.

Prisoners of war were counted only during the time the regiment was in combat with the enemy. Prisoners were so numerous after the truce period elapsed that it was impossible to count them. The number of prisoners taken are totaled by days as follows.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 May - | 390 |
| 2 " - | 525 |
| 3 " - | 375 |
| 4 " - | 3,382 |
| 5 " - | 2,359 |
| 6 " - | 100 |
| 7 " - | 251 |
| TOTAL | 7,382 |

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Storehouses of all types of war material, invulnerable ammunition dumps, guns and all types of vehicles were captured by the regiment during the period 1 thru 10 May. Due to constant movement it was impossible to keep a record of the captured material. Many of the captured vehicles were used to transport the prisoners of war to prisoner of war cages and displaced persons to collecting points.

E N D

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OPERATIONS IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY
11-31 May 1945

The cessation of hostilities found the 11st Regimental Combat Team located in and around the village of ST JOHANN, AUSTRIA. The Regimental command post, the 1st Battalion, and the Regimental Cannon Company, were located in ST JOHANN; the 2d Battalion occupied KITZBUHEL; (5182, Sheet Z-7) and the 3d Battalion SCHEFFAU (399913, Sheet Y-6). The Regiment was engaged in the occupation of the sector and with aiding the Military Government in control of the civilian population and the surrendering German soldiers. Enemy personnel and military arms and equipment were being collected throughout the area under the guidance and supervision of the 11st Regimental Combat Team.

Screening of German civilians and soldiers was carried on by units throughout the sector and any person having arms or ammunition in his possession was held for further questioning by the Military Government. The towns in the area were heavily congested with German troops and housing facilities were at a minimum. Some of the congestion was lessened by having the German units move to collecting points where camps were set up in fields and each unit was authorized to use its own available equipment in preparing food and for housing the men.

A traffic problem was initiated by the large number of German convoys arriving in the sector with wounded soldiers. Passes had been issued them to travel on through the ST JOHANN sector and into surrounding towns and cities. Many of these convoys came from Italy and carried only passes written by American Army units not having the proper authority to issue such passes. Several of the convoys were allowed to pass through the sector while others were pulled off the roads into fields where they were held for further questioning.

Division called at 0300 Hours on 11 May to inform the Regimental S-3 that an officer of the 42d Infantry Division would arrive at the 11st command post during the day to arrange for relief of the Regiment in ST JOHANN. He was to be furnished with all necessary information regarding the sector including the disposition of German Troops and ammunition. A list of guard posts and checking points was to be furnished to enable the elements of the 42d to complete the relief.

The 2d Battalion furnished a seven (7) man patrol to accompany the Military Government officials as they screened the mountains in the vicinity of KITZBUHEL in an attempt to find any German soldiers or civilians who might be violating the terms of surrender.

Plans were formulated to gather the arms and ammunition at collecting dumps and to evacuate them to the proper places in the rear area as transportation became available. All captured vehicles were to be used in transporting arms and ammunition to these collecting points.

Instructions were received from Division at 1735 hours on 11 May that the coming move was to be made as a Regimental Combat Team, however all units except the 11th Medical Detachment, was to be detached upon arrival in the new area.

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A reconnaissance and quartering party was to be sent forward to the new area at 0800 hours on the morning of 12 May to mark the route and to select proper locations for the regimental units. The exact locality of the move was not known at the time, but instructions were to be issued during the night.

Regimental S-2 notified Division on 11 May that the situation of the PW camp at SOLL (3688, Sheet Y-6) was serious. The camp was badly overcrowded and the facilities were inadequate for the twenty three hundred (2300) men which it contained. He stated that it was impossible to remedy the situation as long as the camp was so overcrowded and that the question of alleviation was being referred to the German 1st Army Headquarters at ST JOHANN.

Plans were received from Division covering the planned move (See 36th Division Operations Instruction sheet for 12 May). The 141st Regimental Combat Team was to be relieved in the sector by elements of the 42d Division commencing on 12 May and upon completion of relief, were to move by truck to the vicinity of OB GUNSBURG (0120, Sheet X-5) and KAUFBEUREN (1624, Sheet X-5). The initial point of departure was to be near BOCKING (384899, Sheet Y-6), a short distance southwest of the 3d Battalion positions in SCHEFFAU. The leading elements were to cross the line of departure at 1200 hours on 13 May and the remainder of the regiment was to be shuttled by motor to the new sector as relief was completed by the 42d Division elements. Upon arrival in the new sector, the commanders were to be responsible for the protection of supply installations, supplementing as necessary the installation of guards and coordinating security measures. The units were to place security on railroads, oil lines, and other critical installations which were located in the area. Check points were to be maintained on the main communication routes and aid was to be given to the Military Government by policing and disarming the civilian population.

Movement to the new sector was commenced at 1100 hours on 13 May as the last of the units were relieved by the 42d Division. The departure line was crossed at 1200 hours with 131 Field Artillery loading. The route of march was by way of KUFSTEIN, DEGERNDORF, RAD TOLZ, PENZBERG, and into SCHONAU. The 2d Battalion closed into BUCHLOE, and DENKLINGEN, thus completing a move of one hundred and twenty five (125) miles from AUSTRIA back into GERMANY.

The problems of assisting the Allied Military Government were not new to the 141st Infantry Regiment and with the experience gained in the past and from directives issued from higher headquarters as a basis, plans were soon formulated for assisting the Military Government in the area and in maintaining order among the civilians. All commanders were notified that they would be held responsible for support of the Military Government in the area assigned to them and that security of the area was to be insured by adequate patrolling with personnel stationed throughout the area. These check points were to be established on all important avenues of communication. Check point personnel were to be instructed that all persons having authority to move about from place to place had been issued passos and any other persons were to be held.

The 90th Cavalry Troop and the 10th Armored Division was contacted at 1000 hours on 14 May to secure information as to the location of their boundaries, check points and disposition of troops in the sector. It was found that their sector lay to the south of the 141st Regimental sector and they were to maintain check points and guard posts on the main highways and to check all persons passing from one sector to another.

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The Regimental S-2 contacted the Military Government during the morning concerning information as to the extent of support needed from the regiment. He was informed that the regiment could aid in collecting fire arms from the civilians, for the issuance of passes to the civilians and in the enforcement of the curfew for both civilians and soldiers. Instructions were issued to the units of the regiment to pick up all displaced persons and hold them until camps could be located in the area. Several complaints had been received from civilians that displaced persons were looting and robbing people in the area during the night. A search of the area was to be made for location of military stores and equipment, such as warehouses, and guards were to be placed where needed.

The Regimental Commander notified the Antitank Company at 1110 hours that their area would be SCHONGAU and the surrounding territory. The Regimental Intelligence and Reconnaissance platoon was to be attached to the Antitank Company for Military Government purposes only. The Regimental S-2 received information from the Military Government that the curfew was to be in effect from 2000 hours to 0600 hours for both soldiers and civilians. The Military Government representative stated that they would confine their activities to liaison work between the Military authority and the civilian government in the sector. An approximate eight thousand (8000) displaced persons were reported to be scattered throughout the sector, the majority of which were non-national.

The 1st Battalion reported to the Regimental S-2 at 1715 hours that two Polish soldiers had been apprehended while looting in DENKLINGEN. Several others had been posing as American Military Police and taking things from the civilians. Orders were given to take them to MARKT OBERDORF or KAUFFAAREN and turn them over to the Military Government, where charges would be preferred.

The Division surgeon alerted the regiment at 2020 hours and stated that approximately thirty five (35) deaths had occurred from drinking poisoned liquor in the area. The liquor had been obtained from friendly people, such as displaced persons. All companies were warned that their men should be careful as to what they drank since it might be the result of enemy activity.

The Regimental Commander notified all unit commanders at 0800 hours on 15 May that they were to make an inspection of all installations on which guards were being maintained and upon points which guards had been ordered, and to determine whether the guard posts were necessary. A check was to be made as to whether the guard was adequate or excessive, and if any posts could be eliminated by consolidation of the installations. All units were to immediately initiate reconnaissance for training areas, athletic fields, parade grounds, and firing ranges for all types of organic weapons. Engineer support was to be secured for the construction and preparation of all ranges and no range was to be used without prior approval of the Regimental S-3 officer.

On 15 May the Regimental Service Company was awarded the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque for the following outstanding difficult tasks:

"SERVICE COMPANY, 11st Infantry Regiment, for outstanding devotion to duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks from 15 August to 1 November 1944 in France. During this period, which included the invasion of Southern France and the swift pursuit of the enemy to the Vosges Mountains, the Service Company over-

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came seemingly impossible odds to keep the regiment adequately supplied and to insure the proper maintenance of vehicles. Driving hundreds of miles a day over mountainous terrain, improvising and inventing when scanty equipment made it necessary, and working day and night to repair their vehicles, the men of Service Company displayed a willingness and resourcefulness which was exemplary. As a result of the outstanding performance of duty by these men, the regiment was always adequately supplied and the advance was never delayed by disabled vehicles in need of repair. During the entire period the Service Company accomplished its difficult tasks with such a degree of success as to win the complete confidence of the regiment."

Regimental S-3 was informed at 1101 hours on 16 May that the troops of the 2d French Armored Division had been reported as taking radios from the civilian population in REICHLING (3830, Sheet X-5), and in APFELDORF (393265, Sheet X-5), and that they had been running the town. The Military Government was contacted but stated that they had no authority in that sector. The Military Government official expressed belief that it must be the rear troops of the 2d French Division as the entire division had been previously scheduled to move out of the sector. A later investigation showed that the troops had not moved as scheduled and a decision was pending from higher headquarters as to how to handle the situation.

The 2d Battalion reported a large group of non-nationals located in barracks east of HOLHAUSEN (2743, Sheet X-5). The group was reported to be in dire need of food and medical attention. Many of them were ill and some were starving. The camp was located in the sector policed by the 143d Infantry and it was reported to the Military Government in their area. Plans were made by them to care for the displaced persons in the camp.

A check was made of the regimental sector on 16 May to determine the number of hospitals in the sector and the number of patients contained in each. One was located in OB GUNZBURG (0120, Sheet X-5) with a capacity of three hundred and eighty one (381) patients and personnel. Another was reported in HOLHAUSEN.

Plans for a training program were initiated on 16 May with the purpose of correcting deficiencies noted in combat, and stressing the rehabilitation of man and equipment. The training program was to be concurrent with duties required in the occupation of enemy territory. Objectives of the training program were to obtain a high standard of military courtesy, uniform dress, and discipline. An extensive effort was made to perfect offensive and defensive actions of small units and to correct deficiencies noted in recent operations.

All units were alerted on 17 May to be on the lookout for buried or hidden caches of arms, food, and demolition material which had been reported throughout the theater. Reports showed that a large number of these hidden stores had been established by the enemy sabotage group for future activities. The caches had been found in regular tin cans which supposedly contained food. So far none were found containing booby traps.

Regimental S-2 reported to Division that the food and housing situation of displaced persons was well under control in the Regimental area. A survey showed that many of the displaced persons were working on farms where they had been told to remain until further notice. Movement of displaced persons had been reduced to a mini-

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mum and the condition of the displaced persons camps had been reported as satisfactory although somewhat overcrowded. The camps had been constructed so that the displaced persons could be controlled by the least possible number of guards. It was found that looting could be kept to a minimum if they were not allowed to wander around the towns. He stated that the Russians and the poles in the area were a constant source of trouble and requested information as to their evacuation. The policy in effect in the regiment for handling of German refugees was to turn them over to the Burgemeister of the town and from there they were sent to the nearest farms to work until further orders.

Reconnaissance and quartering parties were sent out and plans made to move elements of the 111st Infantry Regiment to the sector around MARKT OBERDORF (1613, Shao X-5) as the 10th Armored had received orders to move into the area occupied by the regiment in the SCHONAU district.

Division made a check of the guard posts located throughout the regimental sector on 18 May and notified S-3 at 1040 hours that more check points should be maintained on the main roads to prevent the circulation of the people to other towns. The Regimental S-2 stated that much of the circulation was caused by people going from one town to another to secure foods and when check points were established for any length of time on the same road, the people managed to evade it by traveling a side road until the check point was passed.

All units of the regiment were informed by Regimental S-3 on 18 May that they were to submit complete information listing the deployment of each command and giving the location of all guard, security, and check points. Also a list of all units in the sector, other than the 36th Division, was to be submitted so that it would enable a closer check on the other units in the sector. The information was to be used in operation patrols and in aiding the Military Government to maintain order in the area.

The 111st Regiment continued to perform the assigned occupation duties throughout the day of 19 May and also carried on an extensive training program among the units with personnel not engaged in maintaining road blocks, check points, and patrols. Plans were formulated to collect the displaced persons which were scattered throughout the sector into large camps and separating them according to nationality. Arrangements were being made to transport as many as possible to their native country as they were a source of constant trouble as long as they remained in the sector.

Regimental S-3 issued instructions to all units on 19 May stating a general policy on security roadblocks throughout the 111st Regimental area. They were notified that the SHAEF Military Government pass was the only authorized pass for civilian travel. To eliminate the necessity of issuing passes to farmers, higher headquarters had established and authorized free circulation within six (6) Kilometers from any established community. In cooperation with Military Government, existing roadblocks were to be re-established to allow maximum civilian movement within the authorized radius consistent with operational security.

A group of three (3) German men and a Hungarian girl were stopped and held for questioning by road guards in the 1st Battalion area during the morning of 20 May and it was believed they were German SS personalities making an attempt to reach Switzerland. The 1st Battalion turned them over to the Military Government officer.

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in KAUFBEUREN for further questioning. A general alarm had been given out to the units that a group answering their description was wanted by higher headquarters.

The Regimental S-2 inquired of Division as to the status of any New Zealanders and British which were picked up in the sector. Division stated that the New Zealanders which were being held at the present time should be sent to KAUFBEUREN on the following morning and they would be provided with transportation to enable them to rejoin British units.

All units were notified that during the forthcoming training period, frequent inspections of instruction were to be made by officers of the Division Staff. (See 36th Division "Report on Training Inspection"). The inspections were to be made periodically throughout the training sector to determine the caliber of the instruction and the results which were being obtained.

The Regimental S-2 reported to the Regimental Commander that there was approximately thirteen thousand (13,000) displaced persons remaining in the regimental area, also that a decision had been reached upon which were to start moving. The Italians were to be collected and moved directly to INNSBRUCK where they would be taken care of by other units until their evacuation to Italy. Displaced persons from Holland, Luxemburg and Belgium were to be collected and sent to a large camp which had been constructed near KAUFBEUREN and from there were to be evacuated to their native lands. The French Red Cross was to handle French displaced persons which were still in the locality. All nationalities were to be handled on a quota basis, with an allotted number leaving each day. The 1st quota was to be filled on 22 May.

A large displaced persons camp was to handle all Russians and poles in the area. The Regimental S-2 expressed the opinion that looting would then be cut to a minimum as all reports indicated the Russians as responsible for a majority of it. He reported that it was necessary to screen all German soldiers and German refugees in the area. Any discharge that had been issued before the sixth of May was to be regarded as valid, but any soldier whose home was not in the area could be placed on a farm to work until such time as he could be moved to his own territory. Those without discharge papers were to go through regular prisoner of war channels and be screened and demobilized.

Plans formulated for the new training schedule called for a three and a half hour schedule on military subjects. The period was to commence in the morning at 0730 hours and continue until 1130 hours. The afternoon was to be used for athletics and organized games, plus an hour period of instruction and education.

The Regimental S-3 was notified at 0920 hours on 21 May that the 11th Engineers had an adequate supply of German mines and firing devices if they were desired for use in training programs. Since the mine technique of the Germans and the Japanese was approximately the same, it was suggested that all men should receive some instruction on the detection and removing of mines.

A quota was received for forty (40) Frenchmen to go to the collecting point at KAUFBEUREN during the day. Regimental S-2 was notified that all Western Europeans, could be sent directly to their own countries. Plans were arranged to collect them at the Battalions where they would be held until a group of one hundred or more were

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at one place and from here the group would be transported to the division collecting point at KAUFBEUREN by trucks furnished from the Regimental Service Company.

The Regimental S-2 received reports from the 3d Battalion that a Werewolf meeting was to be held in DENKLINGEN. The Military Government was notified of the planned meeting and was asked to accompany the raiding party which was scheduled to close in at approximately 1400 hours. When the raiding party arrived at the site of the meeting, they were told that it was only a church meeting, and that it had been postponed.

Division notified Regimental S-3 that a representative of the 7th Army hospital had been refused admittance to the X-ray dump in BUCHLOE. The officer did not have a pass and the 2d Battalion guards had not permitted him to enter. Division stated that the 7th Army letter which he carried permitted him to enter the building and to remove equipment which was to go to the 7th Army hospital. The 2d Battalion was informed that the officer was to be admitted to the installation.

The Military Government representative informed the Regimental S-2 on 21 May that one hundred (100) Czechoslovakians displaced, were to be delivered to the camp in MARKT OBERDORF on the following day to be processed and started on their way home.

The 3d Battalion executive officer requested an investigation of the Burgemeister in DENKLINGEN by the Military Government. It was believed that he was not to be trusted and was still in sympathy with the Nazi group. He also stated that the station master had been found with two rifles hidden in his home.

A request was made to the Military Government for passes to be issued to the farmers at OB GUNZBERG as it was necessary for them to move from their farms to the towns to deliver goods. The road blocks had been stopping them and refusing to permit them to pass. Plans were made to supply each check point a list of all towns within a radius of six (6) miles, and to allow the civilians to go into the towns as long as they were in the radius.

Officer patrols were operated throughout the regimental sector to check on the uniforms which the men were wearing and to correct any discrepancies which might exist.

Cannon Company moved from EDENGEN (240190, Sheet X-5) to MARKT OBERDORF (1612, Sheet X-5). They closed into the new area at 1401 hours.

Regimental S-2 inquired of Division if any action had been taken to stop the French from requisitioning radios and food in the area. Division replied that no action had been taken as yet and no orders had been received covering it. S-2 stated that road blocks and check points would be set up in the sector to prevent the circulation of the French between towns.

All units were notified on 23 May that a schedule was to be completed by each unit showing activities of the unit as well as military operational subjects. Athletics showing units competing against one another was to be included. Small unit training was carried on with limitation due to maintaining numerous check points, roving patrols, and guard posts, operated for the assistance and support of the Military Government.

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The Regimental Commander stated at a meeting of the staff on 23 May that one of the Regiment's biggest problems was that of rations. The supply of rations was inadequate and an actual shortage existed in items such as meat. Much of the food issued was spoiled prior to arrival because it was removed from refrigeration west of the Rhine River. Plans were made to have the Battalion Surgeons make a special check of rations issued until their quality improved.

The Instruction and Education officer reported that an educational survey was being conducted throughout the regiment to determine the classes which were most needed and which were the most popular among the men. Also that a number of men had been taken to NURNBERG, MUNICH, and BERCHTESGADEN, to be trained as guides for tours which were to be conducted to these cities.

Division notified the Regimental S-2 at 0955 hours on 24 May that reports had been received of German SS troops in the vicinity of MAUERSTETTEN (195255, Sheet X-5) and FRANKENRIED (193231, Sheet X-5). The reports had stated that the men had arms and ammunition in their possession. Patrols sent to the area during the day and one at night were unable to locate the reported troops. The burgomeister in MAUERSTETTEN reported that he had not been informed of any trouble in the area.

The 2d Battalion reported an unguarded alcohol and gas dump located in HELMHOFEN (252266, Sheet X-5). Two Russians had died from drinking the alcohol and an American soldier was sick from it. The warehouse was reported to contain bomb fluid, oil and airplane gasoline. Instructions were issued to post guards and to make a search of the area for other installations which might necessitate guard posts. Also a periodic check was to be made of the towns and woods for ammunition and materials.

The Antitank Company took a former SS leader into custody during the day when he was taken as he made a personal check on the local burgomeisters in the area. He was removed to MARKT OBERDORF and turned over to the Military Government for further investigation. Division inquired as to the status of the Hungarian displaced persons camp at EGGENTHAL which had been taken over by the 1st Battalion. The camp was found to contain two hundred and fifty (250) Hungarians with a Hungarian officer in charge. They had adequate food of their own and their welfare was being taken care of properly. A report received by the Regimental S-2 on 25 May stated that the Polish displaced persons in MUNDACHING had become inebriated and had inflicted bodily harm upon the burgomeister and had caused several disturbances in the town.

The Antitank Company was notified at 1536 hours on 28 May that a report had been received of fifty (50) armed Polish displaced persons in GRISRIED (0804, Sheet Y-5). A patrol was sent to investigate the report with instructions to place them in a displaced persons camp if they were causing any trouble. The reported troublemakers were nowhere to be found and, when questioned, the burgomeister stated that he knew nothing of any trouble in the area. The investigating officer expressed the belief that the Germans had started the rumor because the poles were not working and had to be furnished with food.

The Regimental Commander informed the S-3 on 30 May that the possibilities of constructing a regimental Known Distance Range should be investigated and, also ranges for each battalion. Future plans were made for a three hour training period on

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supporting weapons, which was to be divided into supporting armor, supporting artillery and mortars, and air support. Maps and aerial photographs were secured for contemplated classes in map reading.

A regimental review and presentation of awards was held at BUCHLOE on 30 May. Forty four (44) Silver Star Medals were presented to members of the Regiment, the Regimental Service Company was presented with the Meritorious Service plaque while the 2d Battalion was decorated for the following Presidential Citation:

"THE 2d BATTALION, 111ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, for extraordinary heroism, gallantry and esprit de corps from 7 December to 19 December 1944 in France. During the 14 days of this action, the 2d Battalion held the most important single terrain feature on the exposed right flank of the 36th Infantry Division. The enemy hurled thousands of rounds of artillery and repeated infantry assaults against the Battalion positions and each attack was thrown back with disastrous losses. On 12 December the Germans infiltrated approximately 700 men to a point 2 kilometers behind the front lines and attacked the rear installations. By desperate fighting, the Headquarters personnel of this Battalion drove the enemy back and inflicted severe casualties. For the next four days units of the Battalion, cut off on three sides, withheld all enemy assaults and prevented the Germans from overrunning their positions. On 17 December, in spite of having lost 40% of its fighting strength, the Battalion launched a tank-infantry attack against the center of German resistance. With outstanding aggressiveness they successively stormed the three towns from which the enemy had mounted his entire offensive. The success of this brilliant attack, coupled with the overwhelming casualties inflicted on the enemy, definitely ended the enemy's offensive capabilities in the area. More than 600 prisoners of war were taken by the Battalion, 150 of whom were wounded, and at the conclusion of the operation, more than 600 enemy dead were found in the Battalion area."

The 111st Infantry Regiment received operational instructions on 31 May that one (1) rifle company or equivalent would be designated each day as an alert force for deployment to quell civil disorder or riot within the Regimental sector. The designated force was to be held free from assignment on security guard and check points, but would continue training and recreation program.

Plans were completed on 31 May for the organization of a Regimental Non Commissioned Officers School to be operated for a four (4) weeks period. The objectives of the school were to increase the non commissioned officers basic knowledge, to make them aware of their responsibility, and to increase their confidence in abilities and knowledge. The non commissioned officers were to be selected from each company and each operation section. The school administrative personnel and instructors were selected from the officers and enlisted men of the regiment.

The month of May closed with the 111st Infantry Regiment, with the 753d Tank Battalion attached (for assistance in support of Military Government only) continuing to occupy and secure its sector, support the Military Government therein and to carry on training, instruction and education programs, and athletics with limitations.

Morale of the men in the regiment remained at a high level during the month as duties were not too strenuous and entertainment was adequate. Recreation was furnished during the evenings by baseball games, movies, and the newly organized regi-

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mental band. The intensive programs set up on military courtesy, discipline and correct dress began to show results as the men of the regiment began to realize that they were again becoming garrison troops. Cleaning facilities had also become more abundant. The regiment sent forty six (46) officers and enlisted men to the United Kingdom and Paris rest camps during the latter part of the month as transportation facilities became available. One hundred and thirty five (135) enlisted men were returned to the states from the regiment under the new "point plan".

THE END

Report of operations written and prepared by:

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By *77* REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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