G COMPANY, 2ND BATTALION, 5TH MARINES

APRIL 1966 — HILL 69 (BATTALION CP, CHU LAI)

Compiled from the 2/5 Command Chronology for April 1966

1st Marine Division · III Marine Amphibious Force · I Corps, Republic of Vietnam

1. Unit Overview

Unit Designation	Golf Company (G Co), 2nd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division
Reporting Period	1–30 April 1966
Commander	Capt J. F. O'Rourke (in post from 22 February 1966); Capt J. M. O'Rourke (from 13 April 1966)
Higher HQ	2nd Battalion, 5th Marines (LtCol R. H. Uskurait); 5th Marines; 1st Marine Division
Area of Operations	Hill 69 (battalion CP, Chu Lai)
Combat Posture	Combat operations, patrols and security (79 combat entries)
Base of Operations	Hill 69 (battalion CP, Chu Lai)
Corps Area	I Corps Tactical Zone, Republic of Vietnam

2. Commander's Summary

The battalion's entries for April 1966 place it most often at or near Hill 69 (battalion CP, Chu Lai) (6 of 6 entries with a named place or grid).

Company G was commanded by Capt J. F. O'Rourke (in post from 22 February 1966); Capt J. M. O'Rourke (from 13 April 1966); the battalion by LtCol R. H. Uskurait (in post from 22 February 1966).

No entry in the April 1966 record names Company G by itself. The 138 battalion entries listed below applied to the whole battalion, Company G included.

3. Operations Overview

Operation / Activity	Dates	Description
Operation Wyoming	260730H April 1966 – 011922H May 1966 (2/5 after action report)	The battalion received its initial briefing for Operation Wyoming, which would begin on April 26.

4. Chronology of Company G Activities

Compiled from the checked transcriptions of the 2/5 command chronology for April 1966 in the hotel25vv research database. No entry names Company G; the battalion-wide entries are listed. Times and grid references are as recorded; each entry ends with its source page.

Date	Activity / Events
8 Apr	BLT 2/5 departed Okinawa on April 8, bound for Chu Lai. The landing on April 13 opens the next chapter. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 2]
13 Apr	BLT 2/5 arrived at Chu Lai on April 13. Following debarkation the landing team was dissolved and its supporting units returned to their parent commands. A small command group moved to Hill 69 that day. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 2; Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
Background to the April landing	The Chu Lai Defense Command protected vital facilities on Ky Ha Peninsula, the airfield and the supply complex. This was the larger defensive system the battalion entered. [An Expanding War, PDF p. 143]
First ten days ashore completion date unstated	Equipment was still being unloaded as the battalion began operating. The command reported that its logistical support took ten days to catch up. Temporary supply dumps held over 30,000 cubic feet of supplies. Movement of supplies from the staging area at the LST ramp was difficult because much of the available transport and handling equipment was supporting another operation. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7; Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 12]
Deployment and arrival context exact craft assignments unresolved	The April chronology describes an additional utility landing craft (LCU) embarked aboard LSD-18, whose addition required changes to the combat load. Navy ship records identify LSD-18 as USS Colonial. The preceding report describes a requirement to transport two LCUs. These statements describe different parts of the loading problem; they do not yet establish the individual craft used to land Hotel Company. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 12; USS Colonial · Navy ship history, PDF p. 1]
Regional April–June context	The official history distinguishes operations outside the tactical area from patrols and ambushes within it. The battalion chronology describes the local contacts that made this daily security work part of 2/5's first weeks ashore. The regimental history also describes 2/5 taking over 2/4's area and immediately beginning patrols and ambushes. [An Expanding War, PDF p. 145; Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
14 Apr 12:00	The main command group, with Golf and Hotel, took responsibility for the former 2/4 tactical area at noon. The battalion came under 1st Marines control. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7; Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 2]

Date	Activity / Events
14 Apr	Bravo Command Group and Foxtrot took over the 1/7 tactical area while Echo was assigned to airfield defense. Golf and Hotel remained with the main command group. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
15 Apr	The first listed night incidents include fire against a Golf platoon and an ambush patrol calling mortar fire on an observed group. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
15 Apr	The personnel section moved from the 1st Marines command-post area to Hill 69. A shortage of transport delayed its equipment and supplies, making it difficult to get the office fully operating. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 4]
16 Apr	Returning from an ambush, a Golf patrol saw five men moving southwest near BT 455 068 and fired small arms and two M79 rounds. A search found no trace of them. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
16 Apr	A Golf squad patrol came under heavy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire near Ky Long. The report records three Marines wounded during the encounter. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
16 Apr	A Foxtrot platoon accompanied by an Ontos section came under fire near Ky Sanh (2). The Marines answered with small arms and four 106 mm rounds, then destroyed a spider hole and a box of ammunition. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
16 Apr	A patrol returning to the battalion command post came under small-arms fire and saw six enemy troops moving between two huts. Its search found nothing. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
16 Apr	The Bravo Command Group returned from its airfield assignment on April 16. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
17 Apr	After four incoming mortar rounds, Golf called artillery on an enemy sighting and searched a village. Many huts were joined by tunnels; the Marines used grenades in the tunnels but found no enemy troops. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
17 Apr	A Hotel fire team engaged an enemy group during the evening. The account describes further enemy movement around the position before contact ended at 2205. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
18 Apr	A Golf platoon fired on nine enemy troops passing about thirty meters in front of its ambush. A daylight search suggested that three bodies might have been dragged away, without confirming the casualties. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
18 Apr	A Hotel platoon found a fighting hole and trench line and destroyed them with C4, producing a secondary explosion. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
18 Apr	A suspect traveling south on Route 1 near BT 497 067 was detained with unsigned and unstamped identification papers. The entry gives no later outcome. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
18 Apr	While setting an ambush near BT 398 152, a Hotel platoon heard coughing, deployed and threw two M26 grenades. An estimated ten enemy troops withdrew west across the rice paddies. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
18 Apr	Scouts using a P-155 infrared weaponsight fired at two armed men near the perimeter. One fell backward, but the first-light search found nothing; the reported enemy death remained unconfirmed. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]

Date	Activity / Events
18 Apr	The battalion perimeter at BT 467 074 received fifteen small-arms rounds. Marines returned fire and illuminated the area; a first-light search found nothing. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 8]
18 Apr	The battalion received its initial briefing for Operation Wyoming, which would begin on April 26. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
19 Apr	A Hotel patrol leaving a hamlet near BT 436 046 received heavy-machine-gun and automatic-weapons fire. Marines returned fire and called two mortar rounds; enemy troops fled, and the patrol found anti-government documents nearby. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
19 Apr	A Foxtrot patrol at BT 479 051 received about ten small-arms rounds. It illuminated the area and returned fire. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	Golf received two 60 mm mortar rounds about five minutes apart and requested counter-mortar assistance. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	Hotel let three enemy troops pass near its ambush at 02:00. When five more entered the area at 04:15, the Marines opened fire; five enemy wounded were estimated, not confirmed. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr 02:25	Hotel came under attack at Hill 54. The chronology estimates an enemy force of 120 with machine guns, mortars and small arms. Marines responded with organic weapons and artillery; three friendly wounded were reported, described as not serious. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	A Foxtrot platoon returned fire from a hamlet near BT 374 164. After the enemy withdrew, the Marines found two cave entrances rigged with M26 grenades and destroyed them in place. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	A member of a Foxtrot patrol detonated an antipersonnel mine, wounding two Marines. Another booby-trapped mine was found and destroyed. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	Hotel came under fire from several positions around Ky Long II and answered with small arms and 81 mm mortars. Marines destroyed four spider traps and a suspected booby-trapped gate; three enemy troops were seen to fall, but no bodies were found. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	Foxtrot found a 60 mm mortar round fitted with an adapter for use as a rifle grenade in a rice paddy at BT 396 150. It was destroyed in place. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	An afternoon search found mortar positions, 57 mm rounds, cartridge cases and documents. Mortar impacts were also found at the Marine position. Observer estimates of enemy casualties differed and remained probable or possible. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
20 Apr	Golf found an antipersonnel device and two 81 mm rounds at BT 390 143 and destroyed them in place. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
20 Apr	A Popular Forces commander reported two suspected enemy companies near BT 395 125. Artillery was called on the reported area. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
20 Apr	Golf received a 60 mm mortar round near BT 468 068. A counter-mortar request produced no result. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]

Date	Activity / Events
20 Apr	Defenders reported eight automatic-weapons rounds near BT 466 066. They took no action because a friendly ambush was operating in the area. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
21 Apr	A Foxtrot platoon found six U.S. and two Chinese 60 mm mortar rounds in a mortar pit near the April 20 attack area. The rounds were not booby-trapped and were taken to the platoon command post. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
21 Apr	The Bravo Command Group moved to the airfield on April 21. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 9]
22 Apr	A Hotel squad patrol near BT 435 047 received twenty small-arms rounds. Artillery was called in, and the enemy broke contact. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
22 Apr	A Foxtrot platoon at BT 421 100 received one small-arms round. Its direction could not be determined. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
22 Apr	After receiving five small-arms rounds, a Foxtrot platoon deployed and took another fifteen automatic-weapons rounds. The Marines returned fire, and the enemy broke contact. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
22 Apr	A Foxtrot patrol received fifteen small-arms rounds near BT 395 146. It returned fire, and the enemy broke contact. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
22 Apr	The sound of a grenade spoon alerted a Foxtrot ambush to five enemy troops only ten to fifteen meters away. Both sides fired; one enemy wounded was reported as possible. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	A Foxtrot platoon at BT 426 097 received a small-arms round from Tien Xuan (2). Further firing and a village search followed later that morning. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	After further fire from Tien Xuan (2), Foxtrot returned fire and swept the village. Three sticks formed an arrow pointing to a mine, and the Marines also found a punji pit and anti-U.S. signs. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	Foxtrot defenders at BT 401 151 received three small-arms rounds and fired at two enemy troops running away. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	A Hotel ambush patrol received heavy small-arms fire and grenades. The entry also records a simultaneous probe of Hill 76. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	The Bravo Command Group returned from the airfield on April 23. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
23 Apr	The battalion received the 1st Marines operation order for Wyoming. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
24 Apr	A Foxtrot patrol received ten automatic-weapons rounds from two enemy troops. It returned fire and searched Khuong Phu village without finding them. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]
24 Apr	The battalion issued its own operation order. Its reported Wyoming force included an H&S detachment, Echo and Foxtrot. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 7]
25 Apr	A Hotel platoon near BT 442 034 received six grenades and five small-arms rounds. The Marines held their fire because they could not see a target. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 10]

Date	Activity / Events
25 Apr	After receiving small-arms fire, a Foxtrot patrol fired a warning shot at a running enemy soldier. He did not stop and was killed when the patrol opened fire. The captured M1 carbine was taken to the Popular Forces commander. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
25 Apr	A patrol near BT 401 149 exchanged small-arms fire and searched the area without finding the enemy. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
25 Apr	A patrol near BT 395 149 returned a single small-arms shot. One enemy wounded was considered possible, but the search found no body. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
25 Apr	A Golf platoon near BT 452 038 received a grenade and twenty-five automatic-weapons and small-arms rounds. It returned fire, and the enemy broke contact. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
25 Apr	A Hotel patrol exchanged fire with an enemy group. The entry records two Marines wounded by punji stakes. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
26 Apr 06:30	The battalion's force assembled at its landing zone, organized into helicopter teams for the move inland. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 07:00	The command group was ordered to activate the regimental and battalion tactical radio nets at 07:00, while Golf shifted to a secondary frequency. This is the scheduled changeover, not a separate confirmation that it occurred. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 58]
26 Apr 08:30	The company lifted out of the battalion landing zone toward LZ Eagle. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 08:50	Foxtrot reached the landing zone as the helicopter movement continued. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 09:00	Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Uskurait, commanding 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines, landed at LZ Eagle at 09:00, ten minutes after Foxtrot. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29; Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 3]
26 Apr 09:15	By 09:15, Echo, Foxtrot and the other participating elements had completed the helicopter landing at LZ Eagle. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 10:20	Helicopters carried the men from the company's position to the 1st Medical Battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 12:50	A Marine suffering from the heat was flown to the medical battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 13:03	Marines returned incoming rifle fire and searched the area without finding the enemy. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 13:50	The company arranged a helicopter evacuation to the medical battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr 14:50	At 14:50, Major General Lewis J. Fields, commanding the 1st Marine Division, visited 2/5's command post during Wyoming's first afternoon. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]

Date	Activity / Events
26 Apr 15:15	A Marine suffering from the heat was evacuated from Foxtrot's position to the medical battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
26 Apr 18:50	The device appeared to be a booby-trapped 60-mm mortar round. One Marine was killed and five were wounded; one of the wounded later died. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
26 Apr 19:45	A Vietnamese boy reported armed men in a nearby hamlet. The defensive position alerted the lines without assigning a mission; the report did not establish that the sighting was confirmed. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 37]
26 Apr	Foxtrot departed the battalion landing zone at 08:30 and reached LZ Eagle at 08:50. Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Uskurait, the battalion commander, landed at 09:00. By 09:15, all participating units, including Echo, had landed. The mission identifies LZ Eagle at BT 335 182. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29; Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 28]
26 Apr	At 18:50, Foxtrot reported an explosive device believed to be a booby-trapped 60 mm mortar round. The entry records one Marine killed and five wounded, with one of the wounded later dying. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
26 Apr	Both assault companies required helicopter evacuations for heat casualties on the first day. Echo also reported small-arms fire during its advance. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 29]
26 Apr	The air plan scheduled support aircraft over LZ Eagle before escorted helicopters departed Hill 69 for the landing zone. The execution log records the actual departure and landing times separately. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 56]
26–30 Apr	MAG-36 kept the two battalions supplied and evacuated their wounded throughout Wyoming. Its UH-34D transports flew with armed UH-1Es from VMO-6. HMM-362 lifted reconnaissance teams; HMM-261 and HMM-362 later extracted 3/1, and an HMM-363 pilot was wounded during a logistics flight. The aviation account does not assign every 2/5 flight to a specific squadron. Supplies passed through a logistics support area on the helipad between the supply group and MAG-36. This was the staging point for resupply into the operating area. FLSG-B replenished that staging area by truck or aircraft. In the field, units sent requests through the battalion S-4 and Helicopter Support Team, with evening requests due by 1430 when conditions allowed. Emergency requests could be made at any time. Two UH-34Ds carried the resupply missions, normally one in the morning and one in the afternoon, with additional flights as needed. The battalion also made sixteen medical-evacuation requests, one at night; each evacuation had a UH-1E gunship escort. Corpsmen treated casualties in the field. Men needing further care were to be flown directly from collecting points to the 1st Medical Battalion at Chu Lai, with the most seriously wounded taking priority. [Command chronology · MAG-36, April 1966, PDF p. 9; Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 66]
26–30 Apr	The 1st Battalion, 11th Marines supported 2/5 during Wyoming. No offensive preparation fire preceded the operation. The division also recorded Battery K, 4th Battalion, 11th Marines moving to BT 397148 to support Wyoming. This is an artillery-unit position, distinct from the target grids listed in the fire plan. As the operation wound down, the artillery command group and Battery C, 1/11 began moving to grid BT 517057 at 1738 on April 29. This is a withdrawal destination, rather than the battery's earlier firing position. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 14; Operation Wyoming · division situation reports, PDF p. 23]

Date	Activity / Events
26–30 Apr	Troops were to carry leaflets for distribution, with an aircraft scheduled between 13:00 and 16:00 each day for broadcasts and leaflet drops. These are instructions in the operation order. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 45]
26–30 Apr	The destroyer USS Taylor provided direct naval-gunfire support to the battalion. Naval-gunfire spot teams and a liaison section connected the Marines ashore with the ship. On April 29, the regimental fire-support journal recorded Taylor's release from Blackwell control. Its support assignment therefore should not be read as continuous coverage of the entire operation. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 15; Command chronology · 1st Marines, April 1966, PDF p. 85]
27 Apr 05:30	At 05:30 on April 27, the battalion issued Fragmentary Order 1-66, directing its units to continue the mission under the existing 2/5 Operation Order 327-66. A fragmentary order is a short follow-up to an earlier order. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 08:20	An antitank platoon joined the company shortly after it was requested. The task organization identifies the attached unit as 4th Platoon, Company A, 1st Antitank Battalion, and gives an attachment period of April 27 through May 1. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30; Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 26]
27 Apr 09:10	The company found two bounding-mine-type devices and a third unidentified device, destroying them in place. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 09:20	Forward Marines fired into brush and killed a water buffalo before recognizing the movement as an animal. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 10:15	A helicopter evacuated one Foxtrot heat casualty to the 1st Medical Battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 11:05	The company believed a Popular Forces unit's test firing caused the incoming round and informed higher headquarters. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 11:30	Battalion CP at BT 345 167; Echo at BT 344 168; Foxtrot at BT 367 182. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 30]
27 Apr 12:15	A helicopter took the Marine from the field to the 1st Medical Battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 12:20	The company again suspected Popular Forces test firing and notified higher headquarters without taking further action. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 13:30	A suspected trapped mortar round exploded at the company's position. All eight wounded were flown to the medical battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 14:30	The dispatched platoon met additional rifle fire while searching the area. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 16:50	The reinforced platoon returned sniper fire from several positions. The opposing force broke contact, and the village search found no further results. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 20:00	Marines searched after two men dispersed, finding concealed positions, ammunition and part of a uniform. The ammunition was destroyed. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]

Date	Activity / Events
27 Apr 21:20	Marines returned fire, moved toward the firing area and destroyed a tunnel network and concealed positions found during the search. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
27 Apr 21:50	The company retained one suspect in the field, then sent the person by helicopter for questioning the next morning. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
27 Apr 22:10	The battalion directed the force to keep carrying out its original mission. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
27 Apr	Echo reported detonating a suspected booby-trapped mortar round at 13:30. Eight wounded Marines were evacuated by helicopter to the 1st Medical Battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 31]
28 Apr 02:30	The defenders could not locate the source of thirty incoming rifle rounds and took no further action. The entry is marked as a late report. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
28 Apr 08:40	Two platoons and supporting antitank elements moved toward the reported firing area. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 11:15	Aircraft distributed leaflets to villages in front of the advancing force. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 11:40	The company found a booby trap attached to a 155-mm round and destroyed the device. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 12:00	Battalion CP at BT 351 162; Echo at BT 376 158; Foxtrot at BT 362 154. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 20:30	Additional elements were to join at first light; this entry records the notification rather than their arrival. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 20:31	The battalion maintained its original operation order for the next phase of movement. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 20:45	Marines used demolition charges on caves found in their area. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 32]
28 Apr 21:00	The group returned fire but postponed the search until first light. The search then found no further evidence of the shooters. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
28 Apr 21:15	After repeated sightings near a noisy hamlet, incoming shots prompted illumination and return fire. The opposing group fled. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
28 Apr 23:00	The battalion command post, Echo and Foxtrot reported their night positions. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 09:40	A woman told the patrol that a Viet Cong member had beaten the child. A corpsman treated the child without medical evacuation; the accusation is the woman’s reported account. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 09:45	Ly Tin headquarters passed on a contact report. A search found U.S. ammunition cases, but the result of the fighting was unknown. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]

Date	Activity / Events
29 Apr 10:00	A patrol found vials of serum and documents and forwarded them to higher headquarters. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 12:45	The platoon lacked enough explosives to destroy the positions at that time. It also recovered a U.S. protective mask for the battalion headquarters. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 13:18	The company reported destroying 25 tunnel complexes, 15 punji traps and eight concealed fighting positions. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 14:55	The company reported destroying forty bunker or tunnel networks in its search area. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 20:00	The force was directed to continue its mission under the original operation order. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
29 Apr 22:35	An artillery mission was fired after a Popular Forces company came under attack. The effects were not established. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 11]
29 Apr 22:50	Battalion CP at BT 373 144; Echo at BT 402 141; Foxtrot at BT 379 148. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
29 Apr late morning	Battalion CP at BT 378 142; Echo at BT 380 164; Foxtrot at BT 382 141. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 33]
30 Apr 09:20	The device was believed to be a grenade. The wounded man was flown to the medical battalion. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 09:30	A platoon demolished the positions discovered during the operation. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 10:00	The clearance included two punji pits and a possible automatic-weapons position. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 10:15	The company demolished a booby-trapped 155-mm round at its position. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 11:15	After receiving small-arms and automatic-weapons fire, Marines entered and found one civilian woman dead and two civilians wounded. The entry does not establish who caused those casualties. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 11:30	Foxtrot and the battalion command-post group evacuated three men by helicopter. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 13:05	Marines returned fire as four observed men fled. One enemy wound was reported only as possible. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 14:15	The company exchanged fire over roughly three-quarters of an hour, then evacuated its wounded by helicopter. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 15:00	A platoon returned automatic-weapons and rifle fire. Enemy losses in the entry are explicitly probable or possible, not confirmed. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 34]
30 Apr 15:15	The command group began moving from its field position toward the entrucking point. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]

Date	Activity / Events
30 Apr 16:15	Marines returned fire with gunship support and found bloodstains during a search; enemy wounds remained possible rather than confirmed. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 16:30	With contact broken, the company headed for the entrucking point. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 17:00	The battalion command-post group reached its truck pickup point. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 17:10	An Echo platoon returned fire and searched without results, then proceeded toward the truck pickup. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 17:15	The leading elements of 2/5 reached the Hill 69 complex. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 18:10	An intelligence summary reports rifle and mortar fire against Echo as it withdrew during Wyoming. Its time is retained alongside the separate execution log's return sequence. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 42]
30 Apr 19:22	The last elements of 2/5 returned to Hill 69 at 19:22, bringing Wyoming to an end in the execution log. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 35]
30 Apr 21:00	Two grenades struck a Golf ambush. A second ambush trying to join it also received rifle fire. Four Marines were wounded, and one helicopter evacuation was reported. [Command chronology · April 1966, PDF p. 42]
30 Apr–1 May	The Wyoming task organization lists 1st Platoon, Company A, 1st Tank Battalion with Echo from April 30 through May 1. [Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-actio, PDF p. 26]

5. Notes and Caveats

This file was built on 22 November 2026 in the same format as the Company H reports, directly from the checked, page-cited transcriptions of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines command chronologies. The notes below record its sources and where the record is thin.

1. SOURCE. The entries come from Command chronology · April 1966 (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201048068); U.S. Marines in Vietnam · An Expanding War, 1966; A Brief History of the 5th Marines · revised 1968; USS Colonial · Navy ship history.

2. HOW IT WAS COMPILED. No entry names Company G; the chronology lists the battalion-wide entries instead.

3. COMMANDER. Company and battalion commanders are taken from the monthly organisation data (Section I of each chronology) as recorded in the battalion leadership ledger.

4. CASUALTIES. Casualty figures are not totalled here. Individual losses appear in the entries as recorded; for authoritative totals see the casualty tables in the original chronology.

5. ORIGINALS. National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 127, Records of the United States Marine Corps. For full records contact National Archives II, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park MD 20740, or Marine Corps History Division, Quantico VA 22134.

6. Sources

This document was compiled from the following primary and secondary sources:

PRIMARY SOURCES

— Command chronology · April 1966 (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201048068)

— U.S. Marines in Vietnam · An Expanding War, 1966

— A Brief History of the 5th Marines · revised 1968

— USS Colonial · Navy ship history

— Command chronology · February–April 1966 (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201048067)

— Command chronology · May 1966, including Wyoming after-action report (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201048069)

— Command chronology · MAG-36, April 1966 (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201078268)

— Operation Wyoming · division situation reports (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201014035)

— Command chronology · 1st Marines, April 1966 (Texas Tech University Vietnam Archive item 1201017139)

SECONDARY SOURCES

— Shulimson, Jack and Charles M. Johnson. U.S. Marines in Vietnam: An Expanding War, 1966. History and Museums Division, HQMC, 1982.

— “Golf Company.” Hotel 2/5 Combat Marines. https://hotel25vv.com

Document prepared for historical research purposes. For authoritative casualty figures, unit rosters, and engagement details, consult original 2/5 Command Chronology records at NARA RG 127. | Golf Company, 2/5 Marines, April 1966