



**Jacob  
Egbert**  
*Army*

## **Jacob Egbert**

**Jan 16, 1916 - Sep 16, 1971**

**BIRTHPLACE: Dickinson County, Kansas**

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### **SOLDIER DETAILS**

**HIGHEST RANK: Tec 5**

**DIVISION: Army, 776 Amphibious Tank Battalion**

**THEATER OF OPERATION: Pacific**

**SERVED: 1942 -**

**BATTLE: Battle of Leyte Okinawa**

**HONORED BY: The Eisenhower Foundation**

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### **BIOGRAPHY**

Jacob Egbert was born to Charles Henry "Charley" and Elma Manon Egbert in Dickinson County, Kansas. He had seven siblings. According to Registration Draft Card by 1940 he was married to Alma Gertrude Egbert and they resided in Wathena, Kansas. Findagrave.com states he was married to Virginia Drummond Egbert. He entered the Army on November 1 or November 2. He was a technician 5th grade in the 776 Amphibious Tank Battalion which served in the Pacific Theater, including Battle of Leyte, Philippines. In an Advanced Officer's class monograph, author DeSpain states, "The 776th Amphibian Tank Battalion, having previously trained with the 7th Infantry Division Artillery, accomplished its initial assault mission and subsequently went into indirect fire positions. The artillery battalions surveyed the platoons in enabling them to fire through the artillery battalion's fire direction center. This worked with such effectiveness that other amphibious tank battalions adopted the idea and started training immediately following the Leyte operation." At the battle for Okinawa, as reported in *The Infantry's Armor: The U.S. Army's Separate Tank Battalions in World War II*, "the 776th Amphibian Tank Battalion was attached to the 7th Infantry Division and led the assault wave. Its orders indicated that as soon as its amtanks reached shore, they were to establish contact with forward observers and shift to artillery missions. This was the culmination of the doctrine the battalion had been creating since Angaur. With the agreement of the 7th Division, the battalion had gotten rid of most of its LVT(A)(1)s, and its platoons now consisted of four LVT(A)(4)s-the size of a field artillery battery. During the landings, battalion amphibious tanks fired 41,297 rounds in support of infantry operations." Courtesy <https://mcoecbamcoepwprd01.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net>, [erenow.org](http://erenow.org), [findagrave.com](http://findagrave.com), [fold3.com](http://fold3.com), [kshs.org](http://kshs.org)