

The American  
Battle Monuments  
Commission

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

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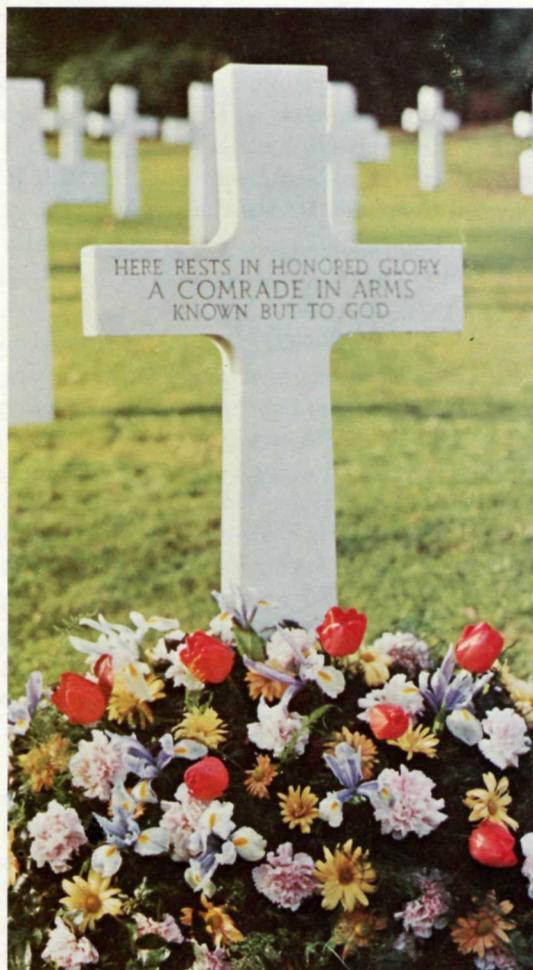
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AMERICAN MEMORIALS  
AND  
OVERSEAS MILITARY  
CEMETERIES



THE AMERICAN  
BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION  
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The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (ABMC) is a small independent agency of the Executive Branch of the United States federal government. It is responsible for commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since 6 April 1917 (the date of U.S. entry into World War I) through the erection of suitable memorial shrines; for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries; for controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations both public and private; and for encouraging the maintenance of such monuments and markers by their sponsors. In performing these functions, ABMC administers, operates and maintains on foreign soil twenty-four permanent American military burial grounds, fourteen separate monuments and two tablets (one in Chaumont and one in Soilly, France marking respectively the GHQ of the AEF in World War I and the headquarters of the U.S. First Army in that war) and four memorials in the United States. Presently 124,910 U.S. War Dead are interred in these cemeteries, 30,920 of World War I, 93,240 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Additionally, 5,608 American veterans and others are interred in the Mexico City and Corozal American Cemeteries. Commemorated individually by name on stone tablets at the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil are the 94,090 U.S. servicemen and women who were Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in their general regions during the World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American Armed Forces where they had served and for controlling the construction of military monuments and markers on foreign soil by others, the Congress enacted legislation in 1923 creating the American Battle Monuments Commission. Because of his stature, military background and interest, President Harding appointed General John J. Pershing to the newly formed Commission and he was elected chairman by the other members. General Pershing served in that capacity from 1923 until his death in 1948, at which time he was succeeded by General George C. Marshall. Following General Marshall's death in 1959, General Jacob L. Devers became chairman. He was succeeded by General Mark W. Clark in 1969.

Final disposition of World War I and II remains was carried out under the provisions of Public Law 389, 66th Congress and Public Law 368, 80th Congress, respec-

tively. These laws entitled next of kin to select permanent interment of a loved one's remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil designed, constructed and maintained specifically to honor in perpetuity the Dead of those wars or repatriation of the loved one's remains to U.S. soil for interment in a National or private cemetery. The programs for final disposition of remains were carried out by the War Department's American Graves Registration Service under the Quartermaster General. From time to time, requests are received from relatives asking that the instructions of the next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded. Those making such a request are informed that the decision of the next of kin of record at the time of interment is final. Often, on seeing the great beauty and immaculate care of the Commission's cemetery memorials, these same individuals tell us later that they are now pleased that the remains of their loved ones have been permanently interred in these shrines.

ABMC's World War I commemorative program consisted of erecting a nonsectarian chapel in each of the eight permanent American military burial grounds on foreign soil established by the War Department for the Dead of that war, landscaping each of the cemeteries, erecting eleven separate monuments and two tablets elsewhere in Europe and an AEF Memorial in the U. S. In 1934, a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made the Commission responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds erected in foreign countries.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the U.S. Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected to become permanent burial sites by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. The locations of these sites corresponded closely with the course of military operations. The permanent sites were turned over to ABMC after the interments had been made by the American Graves Registration Service in the configuration proposed by the cemetery architect and approved by the Commission. After the war, all temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the War Department and the remains in them disposed of in accordance with the directions of the next of kin. In a few instances, next of kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed. When doing so, the next of kin assumed complete responsibility for their care.

Like the World War I cemeteries, use of the World War II sites as permanent military burial grounds was

granted in perpetuity by the host country concerned free of charge or taxation. Except in the Philippines, burial in these cemeteries is limited by the agreements with the host countries to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died overseas during the war. U.S. civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as members of the Armed Forces insofar as burial entitlement was concerned. The agreement with the Philippine government permitted members of the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Army units that fought with U.S. Forces in the Philippines to be interred in the Manila American Cemetery. All of ABMC's World War I and II cemeteries are closed to burials except for the remains of American War Dead still found from time to time in World War I and II battle areas. This policy is dictated by the agreements with the host countries concerned.

The Commission's World War II commemorative program consists of the construction of fourteen permanent American military cemeteries and several monuments (some still in the planning stage) on foreign soil and three memorials in the United States. In addition to their landscaped graves area and nonsectarian chapels, the World War II cemeteries contain sculpture, a museum area with battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region and visitor reception facilities.

Each grave site in the permanent American World War I and II cemeteries on foreign soil is marked by a headstone of pristine white marble. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are tapered marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David; stylized marble latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD." The words "AMERICAN SOLDIER" were replaced with the words "COMRADE IN ARMS" on the headstones of World War II servicemen who could not be identified because of the tri-service nature of that war.

The policy-making body of the Commission consists of eleven members who are appointed by the President for an indefinite term and serve without pay. They meet with the professional staff of the Commission once or twice annually. ABMC is staffed by 387 full-time civilian employees and six military officers who work for it on a reimbursable basis by arrangement with the Department of Defense. Fifty of the full-time civilian employees are U.S. citizens; all but twelve of them are cemetery superintendents or assistant superintendents. The remaining civilian employees are foreign nationals from the countries where ABMC installations are located. Two field offices oversee operations in Europe and the Mediterranean, one

in Paris, France and one in Rome, Italy. The superintendents of the cemeteries in Mexico City, Corozal and Manila report directly to the Washington Office. All superintendent personnel are specially selected for their administrative ability; knowledge of horticulture; knowledge of vehicle, equipment and structures maintenance; knowledge of construction; and their ability to employ compassion and tact in dealing with the public.

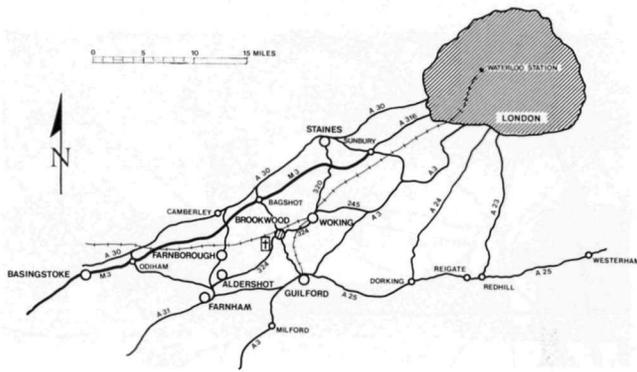
## INSTRUCTION TO VISITORS

The locations of ABMC cemeteries, monuments and memorials in foreign countries are shown on the maps in this pamphlet. Directions to them as well as other information of interest appear beneath the individual maps to each site. Directional signs to the cemeteries are posted on the main roads in their vicinity. All of the cemeteries are open to the public daily. Staff members are on duty in the Visitors' Room to provide information and assistance in locating grave and memorial sites except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

Photography is permitted in ABMC cemeteries and memorials without special authorization, provided it is not for commercial purposes. Permission to take photographs of a commercial nature must be obtained from the Washington, D.C. office, the address of which appears on the back of the pamphlet.

## SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

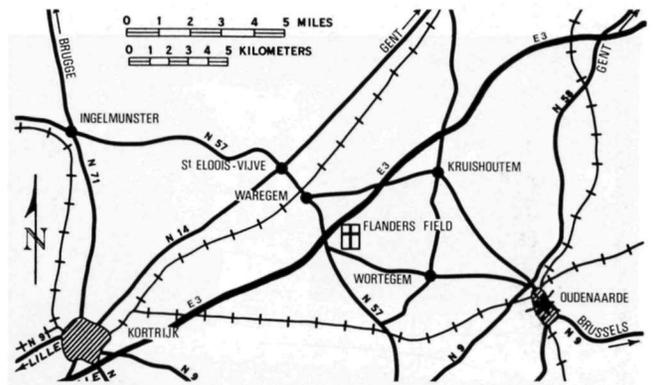
The following information and services are provided without cost to friends and relatives of those interred in or memorialized at ABMC cemeteries and memorials: name, location and general information about the cemetery or memorial in which they are interested; plot, row and grave number if appropriate; suggested routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about accommodations available in the vicinity of the cemeteries and memorials; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit a grave or memorialization site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the serviceman's name is engraved; large color lithographs of the cemeteries and memorials on which photographs of the appropriate headstones or Tablets of the Missing are mounted; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites and provision to the donor of a photograph of the decoration in place.



**BROOKWOOD CEMETERY** is located southwest of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, 6 miles north of Guildford, and 9 miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than an hour. The American cemetery is about 300 yards from the Brookwood railroad station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This small cemetery of 4½ acres lies within the large civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Co. and contains the graves of 468 of our military Dead. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the necropolis to the American cemetery.

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and whose graves are in the sea.



**FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY** lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E-3. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within a 30 mile radius of Brugges (Brugge) and Ghent (Gent), the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem can be reached by train from Paris in about 5 hours and from Brussels in one hour. Hotel accommodations in Waregem are excellent.

The cemetery occupies a 6-acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery enframe the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery there are circular retreats, with benches and urns. At this peaceful site rest 368 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating the soil of Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery.

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white "Grand Antique" marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black with white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the sidewalls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.



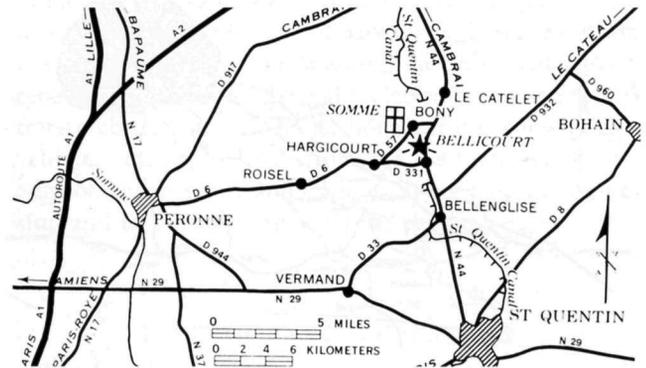


AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Audenarde (Oudenaarde), Belgium, 17 miles south of Ghent (Gent), 38 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.

The monument, of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the United States flanked by two stone eagles, stands at the end of a small park maintained by the Commission. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity as units attached to the Group of Armies commanded by the King of the Belgians. Some are buried in Flanders Field Cemetery at Waregem, 8 miles to the west.

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 4 miles south of Ypres (Ieper), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Mont Kemmel (Kemmelberg) road, overlooking the bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ypres is 30 miles south of Ostende (Ostend), 74 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris; it is accessible by train.

This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 34 miles to the east.

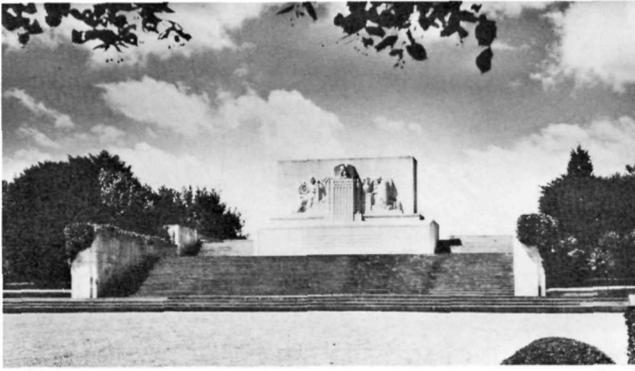


SOMME CEMETERY is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles west of highway N-44, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway N-44 10 miles north of St. Quentin and a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Brussels autoroute (A-1) to Péronne, thence via Vermand and Bellelglise. Hotel accommodations are available at Péronne, St. Quentin and Cambrai which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,844 of our military Dead. Most of these lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

Sculptured on the outer walls of the chapel are pieces of military equipment. A massive bronze door surmounted by an American eagle forms its entrance. A cross-shaped window of crystal glass, above the marble altar, shines with luminous radiance in the subdued interior. On the walls are inscribed the names of 333 Missing in the area.



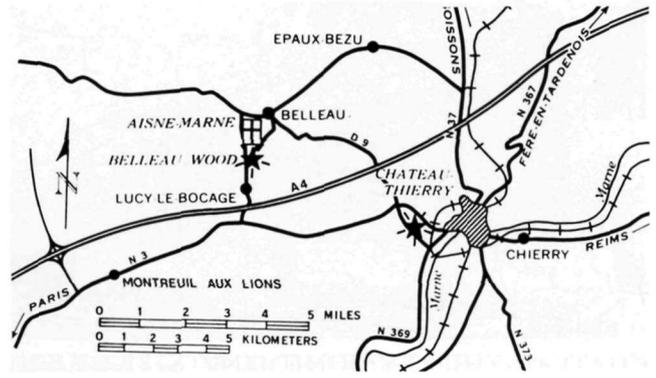
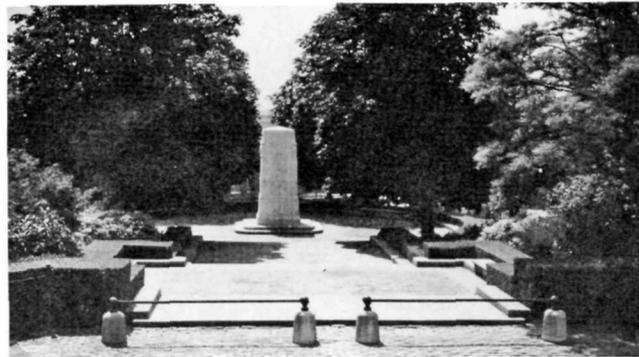


**BELLECOURT MONUMENT** is 9 miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France, on the highway to Cambrai and 1 mile north of the village of Bellicourt; it is 97 miles northeast of Paris and 3 miles from the Somme American Cemetery. Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918.

The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear façade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

**CANTIGNY MONUMENT** is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, 4 miles northwest of Montdidier on route D-26 from Montdidier to Ailly-sur-Noye. From Paris, it is 66 miles north via Chantilly or Senlis.

This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation in May 1918 by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village which was captured in that attack and which was completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting which took place near the site of the monument.



**AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY** lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France, 6½ miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris over N-3, turning left opposite the entrance pylons of the Château-Thierry Monument which are about 2 miles west of the town of Château-Thierry; the total distance is 58 miles. The cemetery may also be reached via autoroute A-4 by taking the Montreuil-aux-Lyons exit and following the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceeding through Belleau Wood to the entrance of the cemetery. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Château-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

This 42½-acre cemetery, in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill where stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,288 of our Dead, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of the 1,060 who were Missing in the region. The observation platform in the chapel tower affords excellent views over the battlefield. During World War II, the chapel was damaged slightly but was repaired afterwards.

Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery; it contains many vestiges of World War I. At the flagpole is a monument commemorating the valor of the U.S. Marines who captured much of this ground in 1918.



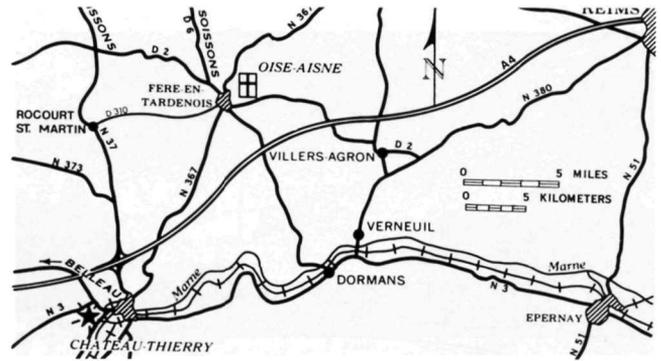


**CHÂTEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT**, on a hill 2 miles west of Château-Thierry, commands a wide view of the valley of the Marne. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4½ miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Fère) Cemetery where rest many of the American soldiers and marines who fought in this region in the summer of 1918. Two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris—Château-Thierry highway (N-3).

The monument consists of an impressive double colonnade rising above a long terrace; on its west façade are heroic sculptured figures representing the United States and France. On the east façade is a map of American military operations in this region and also an orientation table.

**TOURS MONUMENT** is located in the city of Tours, France, 146 miles southwest of Paris.

The monument commemorates the efforts of the 650,000 men who served during World War I in the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces and whose work behind the battle lines made possible the brilliant achievements of the American armies in the field. It is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson which crosses the Loire in prolongation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours, and consists of a handsome fountain of white stone and bronze with appropriate sculpture. The surrounding area was developed by the Commission into a small park.



**OISE-AISNE CEMETERY** lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France, which is 14 miles northeast of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris by autoroute A-4 taking the Château-Thierry exit, then going north on N-37 to Rocourt St. Martin, or over N-3 to Château-Thierry, thence N-367 to Fère-en-Tardenois, a total distance of 70 miles. Hotel accommodations in Château-Thierry are limited but there are good hotels at Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is rail service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

At this cemetery site of 36½ acres, beneath the broad lawn surrounded by stately trees and shrubbery, rest 6,012 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives while fighting in this vicinity during 1918. Their headstones, aligned in long rows, rise in a gentle slope from the entrance to the memorial at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses; at the intersection is a circular plaza and the flagpole.

The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map-room. It is built of rose-colored sandstone with white trim bearing sculptured details of wartime equipment. The chapel contains an altar of carved stone. Engraved upon its walls are the names of 241 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The map-room contains an engraved and colored wall map portraying the military operations in this region during 1918.





**SOMMEPY MONUMENT** stands on Blanc Mont ridge, 3 miles northwest of SommePY (Marne), France. The site, 11 miles north of Suippes and 124 miles east of Paris, can be reached via Châlons-sur-Marne or Reims.

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is essentially a tower of golden-yellow limestone; a platform at the top affording a wide view over the former battlefields is open each day except Friday. Inside the entrance an inscription relates the American operations in this vicinity. The monument, whose site was captured by American troops, commemorates the achievements of the 70,000 Americans who served in this region during the summer and fall of 1918.

**MONTFAUCON MONUMENT** at Montfaucon (Meuse), France, is 7 miles south of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and 20 miles northwest of Verdun. Its massive granite Doric column is surmounted by a statue symbolic of Liberty, which towers more than 200 feet above the ruins of the former village. It commemorates the Meuse-Argonne offensive in which, during 47 days of fighting between 26 September and 11 November 1918, the U.S. First Army forced a general retreat on this front.

On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative and also a tribute to the troops who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.

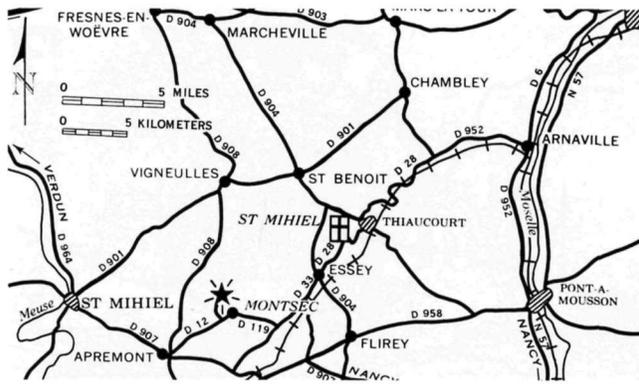


**MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY** is located east of the village of Romagne-Gesnes (Meuse), France, which is 26 miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris (152 miles) via autoroute A-4 or highway N-3, to Ste. Menchould, continuing on N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne which is 19 miles south of the cemetery and continuing on via Varennes; it may also be reached from Verdun (where hotels are available) via Consenvoye, a distance of 26 miles. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun; it takes about 3½ hours. Taxis are available from there to the cemetery.

At this site, covering 130½ acres, rest the largest number of our military Dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here gave their lives during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The immense array of headstones rises in long regular rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel which crowns the ridge. A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior which is decorated with stained-glass windows portraying American unit insignia; behind the altar are the flags of the principal Allied nations.

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels of both loggias are the names of the 954 Missing in the general region, those whose remains were never recovered or identified; among them are the Missing of our expedition to northern Russia, 1918-1919.





ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt (M. et M.), France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (190 miles), via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles), by autoroute A-4, exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre, direction Nancy. At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 to Beney-en-Woëvre, then D-67 to the cemetery. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Onville. At Metz, Nancy and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 of our military Dead. The majority of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Their headstones are aligned in long rows, divided into four plots by avenues with tree-bordered walks. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west), is a small monument; at the eastern end is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite urn in the center and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing the sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map of the St. Mihiel offensive.



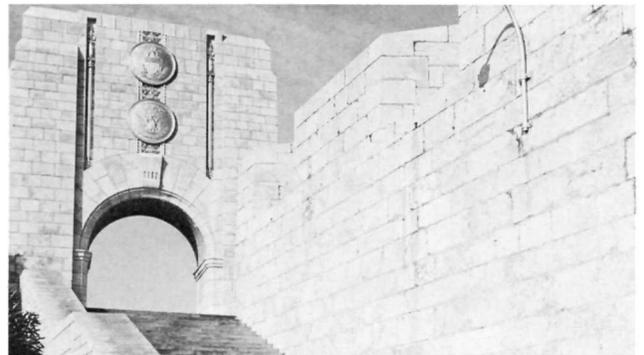
MONTSEC MONUMENT is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec, France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt) Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

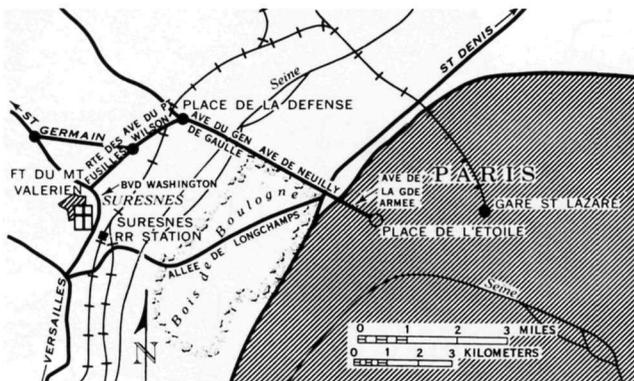
This majestic monument, commemorating the achievements and sacrifices of American soldiers who fought in this region in 1917 and 1918, dominates the landscape for miles around. It consists of a classic circular colonnade with a broad approach stairway; its central feature is a large bronze relief map of the St. Mihiel salient, illustrating the military operations which took place there. The monument was slightly damaged during World War II but has been completely restored.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR, the gateway to the Mediterranean, consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and of the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the United States Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the Royal Navy during World War I.

From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above.

Gibraltar is a port of call for many ships; a visit to the monument from the pier requires about half an hour.





SURESNES CEMETERY is in the suburb of Suresnes, 5 miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or suburban trains; the latter depart about every 20 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10 minute walk to the cemetery. From the site, which is located high on the slopes of Mont Valérien, a fine panorama of a large part of Paris can be viewed.

At this cemetery,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our unknown Dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 Missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918.

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes thus now shelters the remains of our Dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was modified, and was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of World War I and of World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our Armed Forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our Dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French Governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military Dead.



NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST, FRANCE, stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on July 4, 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

The monument is a rectangular rose-granite shaft, rising 145 feet above the lower terrace and 100 feet above the Cours d'Ajot. All four sides are ornamented by sculpture of nautical interest. The surrounding area has been developed by the Commission into an attractive park.

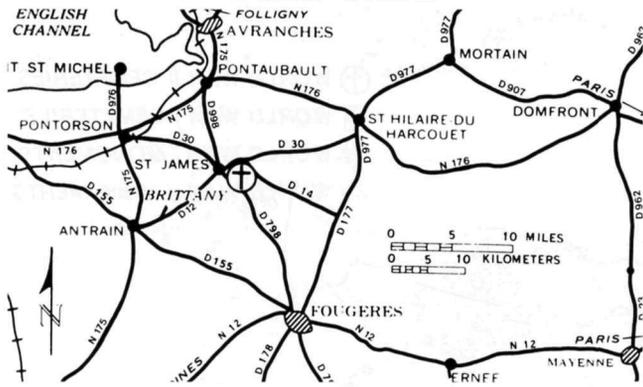


The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD."



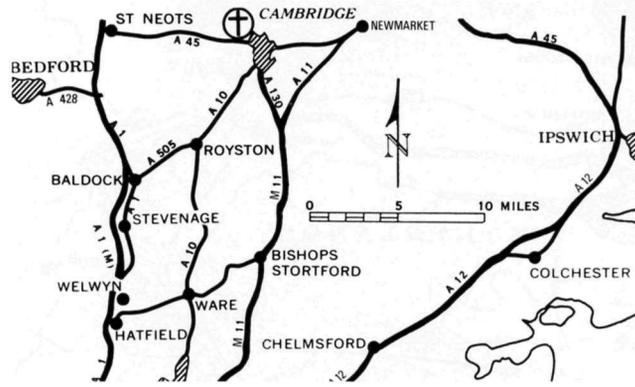
## WORLD WAR II



BRITTANY CEMETERY lies 1½ miles southeast of the village of St. James (Manche), France, 12 miles south of Avranches and 14 miles north of Fougères. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via autoroute A-11 through Chartres and Le Mans to Laval, then D-30 to Fougères and D-798 to St. James, a distance of approximately 250 miles. To reach the cemetery by railroad from Paris, take the train for either Avranches or Pontorson, leaving Gare Montparnasse (Gare du Maine) and change at Folligny. Train time from Paris is approximately 5 hours. Taxi service is available from both Avranches and Pontorson. There are hotels at St. James, Avranches, Pontorson (10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15 miles).

At this cemetery covering 28 acres of rolling farm country near the eastern edge of Brittany rest 4,410 of our Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall of the memorial terrace are inscribed the names of 497 of the Missing whose resting place "is known only to God."

The gray granite memorial, containing the chapel as well as two large operations maps with narratives and flags of our military services, overlooks the burial area. Interesting stained glass and sculpture aid in embellishing the structure. The lookout platform of the tower, reached by 98 steps, affords a view of the stately pattern of the headstones, as well as of the peaceful surrounding countryside stretching northward to the sea and Mt. St. Michel.

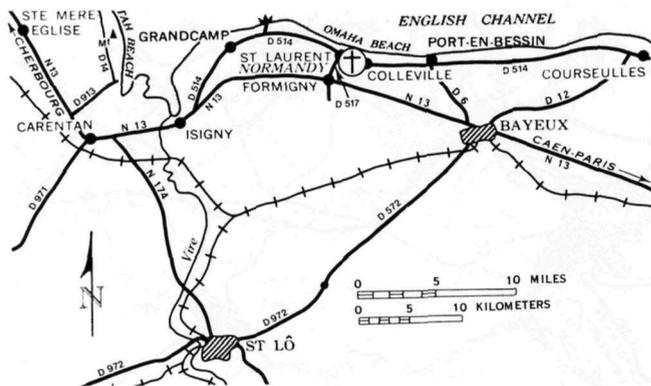


CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes about 2¼ hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from King's Cross or Liverpool Street stations. Travel time is about 1½ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30½ acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the graves of 3,811 of our military Dead; on the great wall of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,126 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe.

From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side is the wall of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the Dead of our Air Forces.





**NORMANDY CEMETERY** is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by automobile via highway (A-13) to Caen, then highway N-13 to Bayeux and Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where directional signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is regular rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab service is available; travel by rail takes from 3 to 4 hours. Hotels are available at Caen (29 miles) and Bayeux.

The cemetery site, at the north end of its ½-mile access road, covers 172½ acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our Missing who sleep in unknown graves.

The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze "Spirit of American Youth." Two orientation tables, which overlook the beach, depict the landings in Normandy and the artificial harbor established here. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular



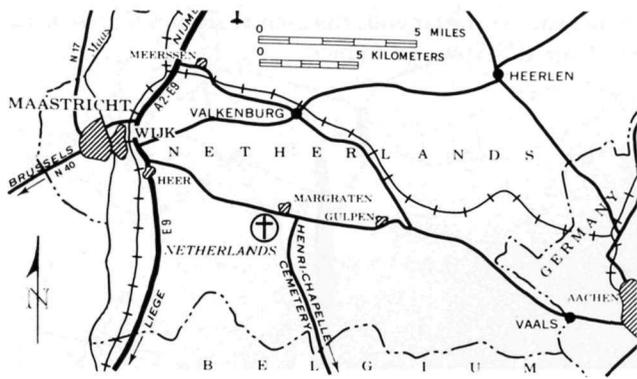
chapel and, at the far end, the granite statues representing the United States and France.



**POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT** is located on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was erected by the French to honor elements of the 2d Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James E. Rudder which scaled the 100-foot cliff, seized the objective and defended it successfully against determined German counterattacks at high cost. The monument consists of a simple granite pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was officially turned over to the American government on January 11, 1979 for care and maintenance in perpetuity. This battle-scarred area on the right flank of Omaha Beach remains much as the Rangers left it on 8 June 1944.



**UTAH BEACH MONUMENT** is located at the termination of highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 1944.

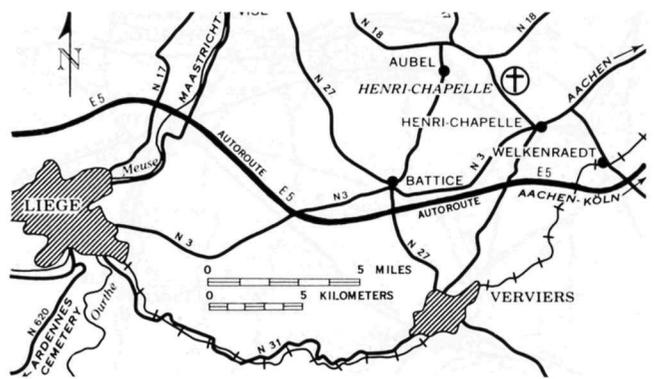


**NETHERLANDS CEMETERY**, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Margraten, 6 miles east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels, any city in Holland or from Germany via Aachen. A bus service runs from Maastricht railroad station. Maastricht airport with taxicabs is 5 miles to the north; service should be verified.

The tall memorial tower can be seen before reaching the site which covers 65½ acres. From the cemetery entrance the visitor is led to the Court of Honor with its pool reflecting the tower. To the right and left, respectively, are the visitors' building and the museum containing three large, engraved maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American Armed Forces.

Stretching along the sides of the Court are the two walls of the Missing on which are recorded the names of 1,722 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but who sleep in unknown graves. Beyond the tower containing the chapel is the burial area, divided into 16 plots, where rest 8,301 of our military Dead, their headstones set in long curves. A wide treelined mall leads to the flagstaff which crowns the crest.

The light fixture in the chapel, and the altar candelabra and flowerbowl were presented by the Government of the Netherlands and by the local Provincial administration.



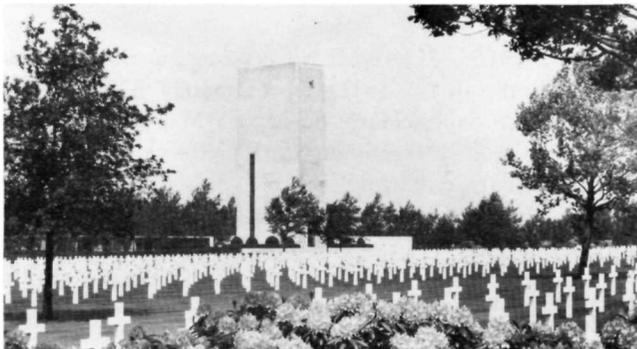
**HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY** lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle which is on the main highway from Liège, Belgium (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German frontier) on the Aachen-Antwerp autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest station with taxicab service to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

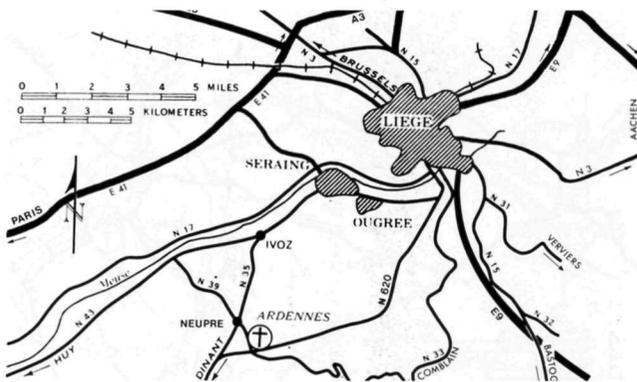
At this cemetery, covering 57 acres, rest 7,989 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the advance of the U.S. Armed Forces into Germany. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn which slopes gently downhill.

A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside, once a battlefield.

To the east is the long colonnade which, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of our Forces.

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.

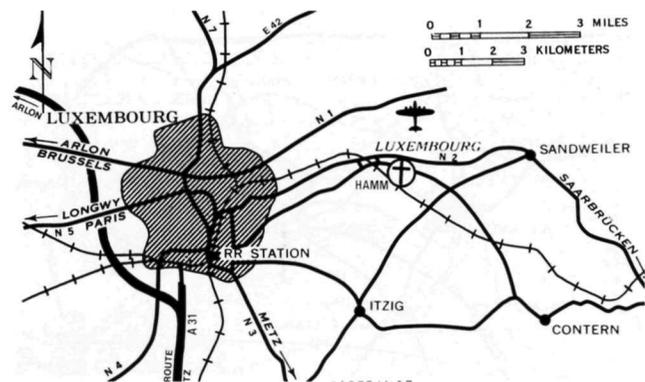
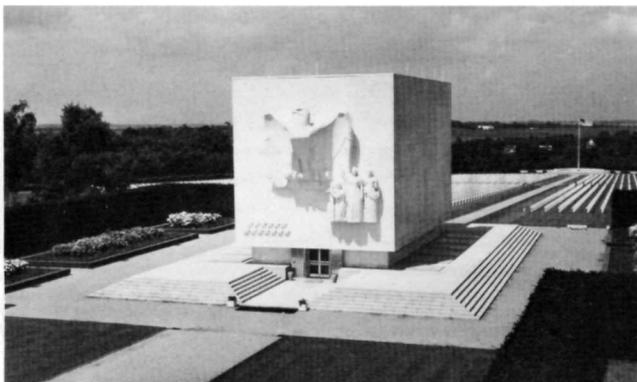




ARDENNES CEMETERY is located near the southeast edge of the village of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Dinant passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a rectangular stone structure bearing on its façade a massive American eagle and other symbolical sculpture. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marbles, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The façade on the far (north) end which overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major United States units which operated in Northwest Europe in World War II.

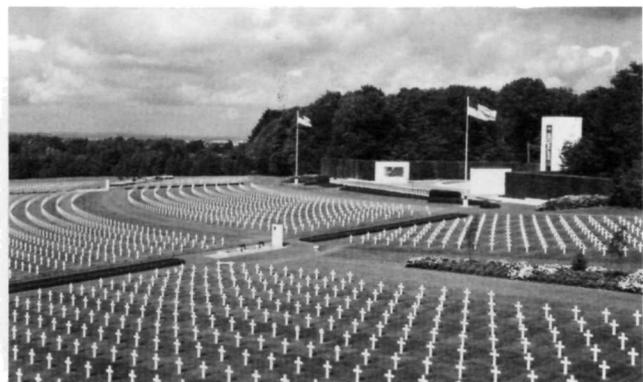
The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,327 of our military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns and are enframed by tree masses.

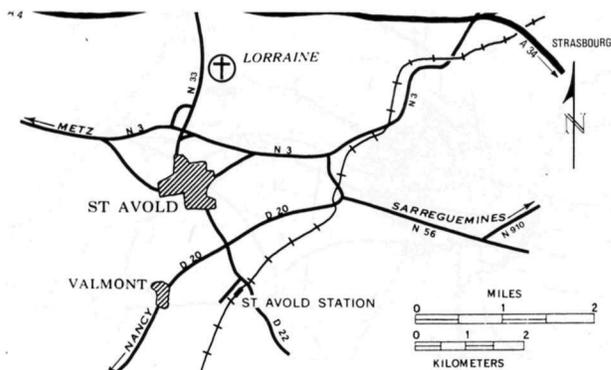


LUXEMBOURG CEMETERY lies just within the limits of Luxembourg City, 3 miles east of the center of that capital which can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 5 hours, from Liège, Belgium and from Frankfurt Main, Germany. The airport is 2 miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at Luxembourg station and airport. There are several good hotels in the city.

The cemetery, 50½ acres in extent, is situated in a beautiful wooded area. Not far from the entrance stands the white stone chapel, set on a wide circular platform surrounded by woods. It is embellished with sculpture in bronze and stone, a stained-glass window with American unit insignia and a mosaic ceiling. Flanking the chapel at a lower level are two large stone pylons upon which are maps made of various inlaid granites, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region. On the same pylons are inscribed the names of 370 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.

Sloping gently downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 of our military Dead, many of whom gave their lives in the "Battle of the Bulge" and in the advance to the Rhine. Their headstones follow along graceful curves; trees, fountains and flower beds contribute to the dignity of the ensemble.

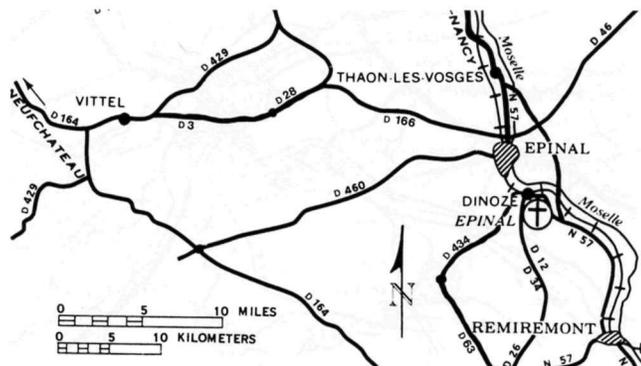




LORRAINE CEMETERY is situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of the town of St. Avold (Moselle), France, on highway N-33. St. Avold, which is 28 miles east of Metz and 17 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, can be reached by automobile from Paris (220 miles) via autoroute A-4 in about 4 hours. Trains from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to St. Avold station, which is 3 miles from the town, takes about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Taxicabs are available at the station. There are hotels at St. Avold, Forbach, Saarbrücken and Metz.

The cemetery, which covers  $113\frac{1}{2}$  acres, contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II in Europe, a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their lives while fighting in this region. Their headstones are arranged in nine plots in a generally elliptical design extending over the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern Lorraine and culminating in a prominent overlook feature.

The memorial, containing operations maps in ceramic with narratives and service flags, as well as the chapel with five sculptured figures above the altar, stands on a plateau to the west of the burial area. High on its exterior front wall is the large figure of St. Avold, the martyred Roman soldier, who overlooks the silent host. On each side of the memorial, and parallel to its front, stretch the walls of the Missing on which are inscribed the names of 444 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country but whose remains were not recovered or identified. The entire area is enframed in woodland.



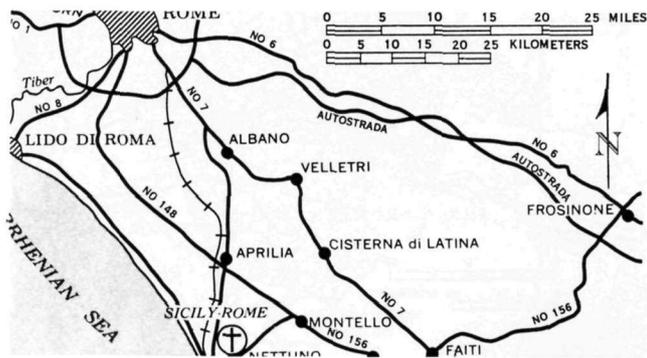
EPINAL CEMETERY is located 4 miles south of Epinal (Vosges), France, on the west bank of the Moselle River. The main highway from Nancy to Belfort passes the entrance. The cemetery, which is 231 miles east of Paris, can be reached by automobile via Void-Neufchâteau-Epinal. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Epinal via Nancy where, in some cases, it is necessary to change trains; the journey takes about 5 hours. There are hotels at Epinal, Vittel (30 miles) and Plombières (22 miles); taxicab service is available from these cities.

The cemetery, 48 acres in extent, is sited on a plateau 100 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains; it contains the graves of 5,255 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with its huge mosaic map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who sleep in unknown graves.

Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.

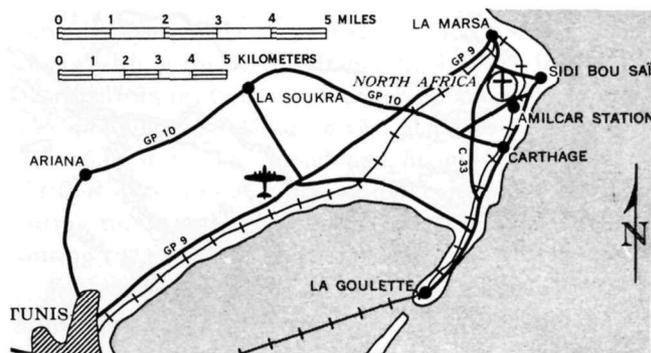




SICILY-ROME CEMETERY lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Appia Nuova for about 8 miles, thence following directional signs past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

The cemetery site covers 77 acres, rising in a gentle slope from a broad pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of Italian cypress trees. Beyond the pool is the immense field of headstones of 7,862 of our military Dead arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. The majority of these men died in the operations preceding the liberation of Rome.

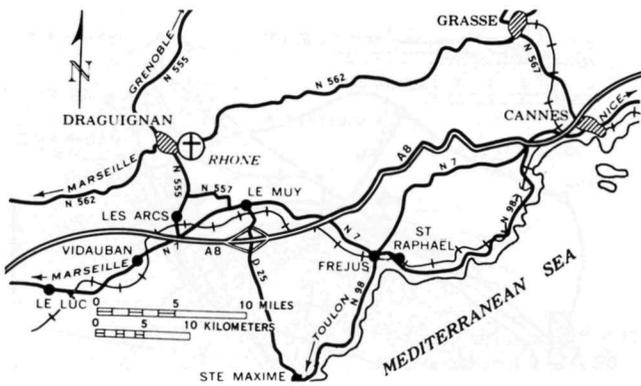
At the head of the wide central mall stands the memorial, a building rich in works of art and architecture expressing America's remembrance of the Dead. It consists of a chapel to the south, a peristyle and a museum room to the north. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,094 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At each end of the memorial are ornamental Italian gardens.



NORTH AFRICA CEMETERY is located in close proximity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage, Tunisia, destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and lies over part of the site of Roman Carthage. It is near the present town of the same name, 10 miles from the city of Tunis and 5 miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" railroad runs from the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, a 5-minute walk from the cemetery; taxicabs are available at Tunis and at the airport. There are good hotel accommodations in Tunis as well as in the vicinity of the cemetery at Carthage, Amilcar and Gammarth.

At this cemetery, 27 acres in extent, rest 2,841 of our military Dead, their headstones set in straight lines subdivided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths, with decorative pools at their intersections. Along the southeast edge of the burial area is the long wall of the Missing with its sculptured figures, bordering the tree-lined terrace leading to the memorial. On this wall are engraved the names of 3,724 of the Missing. Most of these, like those who rest in the cemetery, gave their lives in the service of their Country in military activities ranging from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. The chapel, and the memorial court which contain large maps in mosaic and ceramic depicting the operations and supply activities of American Armed Forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf, were designed to harmonize with local architecture. The chapel interior is decorated with polished marble, flags and sculpture.

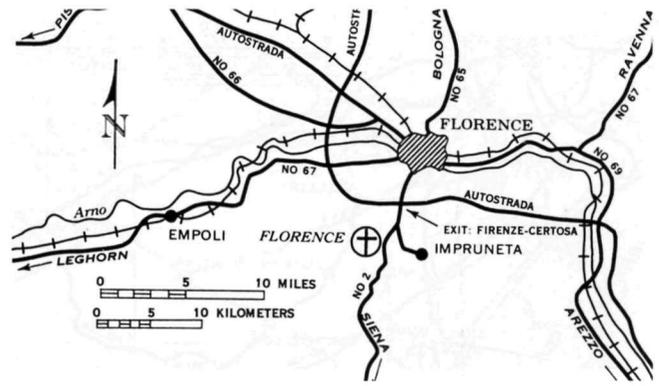




RHONE CEMETERY is in the city of Draguignan (Var), France, 28 miles west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached from Paris-Marseille-St. Raphaël-Nice by Autoroute A6/A7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy exit onto highway N-555 to Draguignan. From Cannes the cemetery may be reached via Grasse on highway N-85 and D-562 or highway N-7 via Fréjus and Le Muy or Les Arcs to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille and Paris stop at St. Raphaël where taxicab and bus services are available to the cemetery (20 miles); some trains stop at Les Arcs where bus and taxicab services are also available (8 miles). Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are limited but there are many hotels in St. Raphaël, Cannes and other Riviera cities.

At this cemetery, 12 acres in extent, at the foot of a hill clad with the characteristic cypresses, olive trees, and oleanders of southern France, rest 861 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the liberation of southern France in August, 1944. Their headstones are arranged in straight lines, divided into four plots, grouped about an oval pool. At each end of the cemetery is a small garden.

On the hillside, overlooking the cemetery, is the chapel with its wealth of decorative mosaic and large sculptured figures. Between the chapel and the burial area the great bronze relief map recalls the military operations in the region. On the retaining wall of the terrace are inscribed the names of 293 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who sleep in unknown graves.

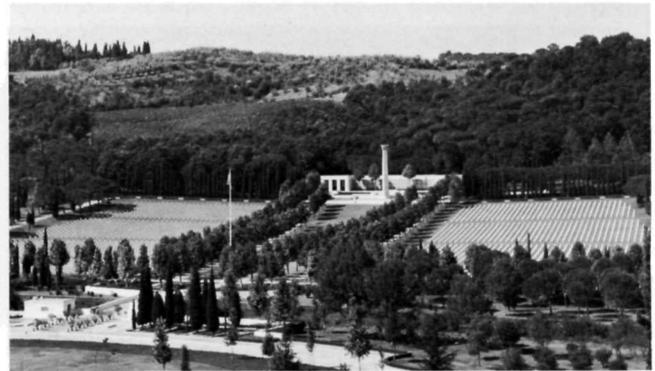


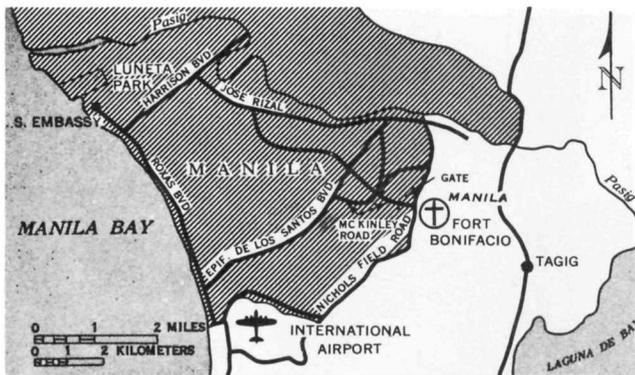
FLORENCE CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan autoroute passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

The site covers 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve "torrente." The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings, a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 of our military Dead are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside.

Above, on the topmost of three broad terraces, stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria, or courts, joined by the wall of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who sleep in unknown graves.

The atrium at the south end of the wall of the Missing serves as forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region.



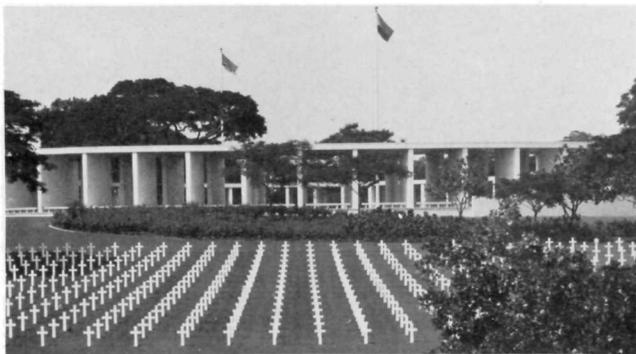


MANILA CEMETERY is situated about 6 miles south-east of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of Fort Bonifacio, the former U.S. Army Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab.

The cemetery, 152 acres in extent, is on a prominent plateau, visible at a distance from the east, south and west. It contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II, a total of 17,206, most of whom gave their lives in the operations in New Guinea and the Philippines. The headstones are aligned in 11 plots forming a generally circular pattern, set among masses of a wide variety of tropical trees and shrubbery.

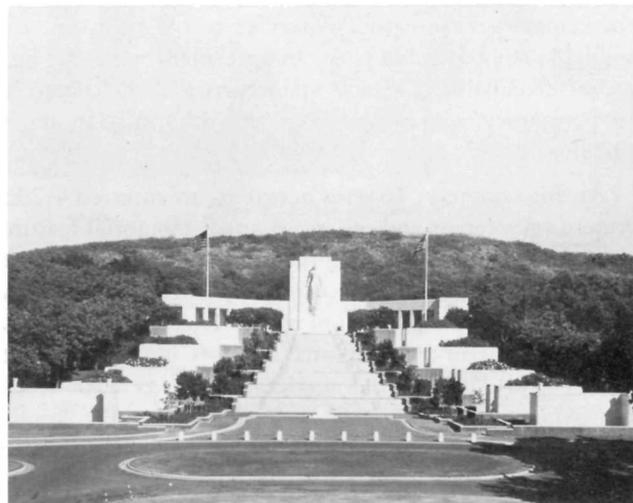
The chapel, a tall white masonry building enriched with sculpture and mosaic, stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are two large hemicycles with rooms at each end. Twenty-five large concrete mosaic maps in these rooms recall the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific, in China, India and in Burma. On the rectangular piers of the hemicycles are inscribed the names of 36,280 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who sleep in unknown graves. Carved in the floors are the seals of the states and territories.

From the memorial and from other points in the cemetery there are impressive views over the lowlands to Laguna de Bay and toward the distant mountains.



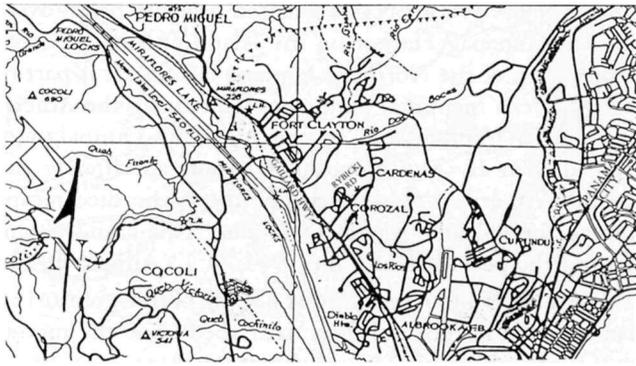
SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American Marines and Soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944 — 11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS. 1941-1945."



HONOLULU MEMORIAL is located within the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in an extinct volcano near the center of the city at 2177 Puowaina Drive, 96813.

In the eight Courts of the Missing which flank the monumental staircase are recorded the names of 18,094 of our Missing in the Pacific (other than the SW Pacific) of World War II and 8,195 of the Korean Conflict. Two additional half courts at the base of the staircase honor the 2,489 Missing of the Vietnam War. Surmounting the staircase is a chapel with flanking galleries containing maps and texts, recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Central and South Pacific regions and in Korea. Inquiries concerning graves at this cemetery should be addressed to the superintendent or to the Veterans Administration.



**COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY** is located approximately 3 miles north of Panama City, Republic of Panama, just off Gaillard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gaillard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by this Commission on 1 October 1979.

At this cemetery, 16 acres in extent, are interred 4,795 American veterans and others. A small memorial feature sits atop a knoll overlooking the graves area. It consists of a paved plaza with a 12 foot rectangular granite obelisk flanked by two flagpoles from which fly the United States and Panamanian flags. Floral tributes are laid at the obelisk during memorial services. A paved walk leads from the plaza to the chapel at the foot of the knoll. Engraved upon the obelisk is the following inscription:

“THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO ALL INTERRED HERE WHO SERVED IN ITS ARMED FORCES OR CONTRIBUTED TO THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND SECURITY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.”



**EAST COAST MEMORIAL** is in Battery Park in New York City at the southern end of Manhattan Island. It is about 150 yards from the South Ferry subway station on the IRT Lines and stands just south of historic Fort Clinton, on a site furnished by the Department of Parks of the City of New York.

This memorial commemorates those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the western waters of the Atlantic during World War II. Its axis is oriented on the Statue of Liberty. On each side of this axis are four tall gray granite pylons upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each of the 4,596 Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country.

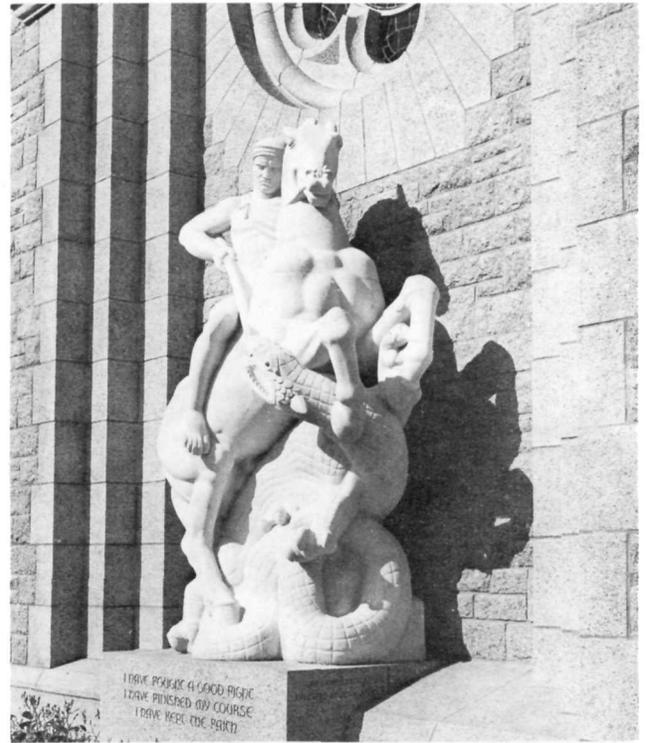
**WEST COAST MEMORIAL** is located on a high point near the junction of Lincoln and Harrison Boulevards in the Presidio of San Francisco, California and near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each of 413 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.





MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. Inscribed on the monument is: "TO THE HONORED MEMORY OF 750 AMERICANS, KNOWN BUT TO GOD, WHOSE BONES, COLLECTED BY THEIR COUNTRY'S ORDER, ARE HERE BURIED." In this 1 acre area there are also 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. The cemetery is closed to burials.



*St. George Slaying the Dragon  
Brittany American Cemetery*



*Marine Monument  
Belleau Wood, Aisne, France*



*"The Mourning Woman"  
Netherlands American Cemetery*

