

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



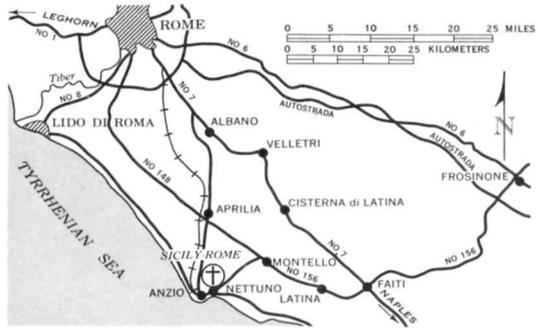
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1984



Chapel Interior

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial is situated just east of Anzio at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, 38 miles/60 kilometers south of Rome.

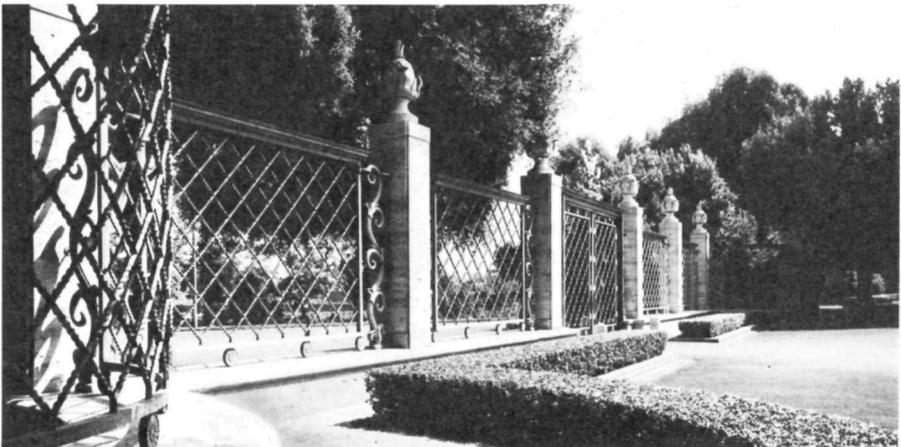
There is hourly train service between Rome and Nettuno. Travel one way by rail takes a little over one hour. The cemetery is located one mile north of the Nettuno railroad station, from which taxi service is available.

To travel to the cemetery from Rome by automobile, the following two routes are recommended:

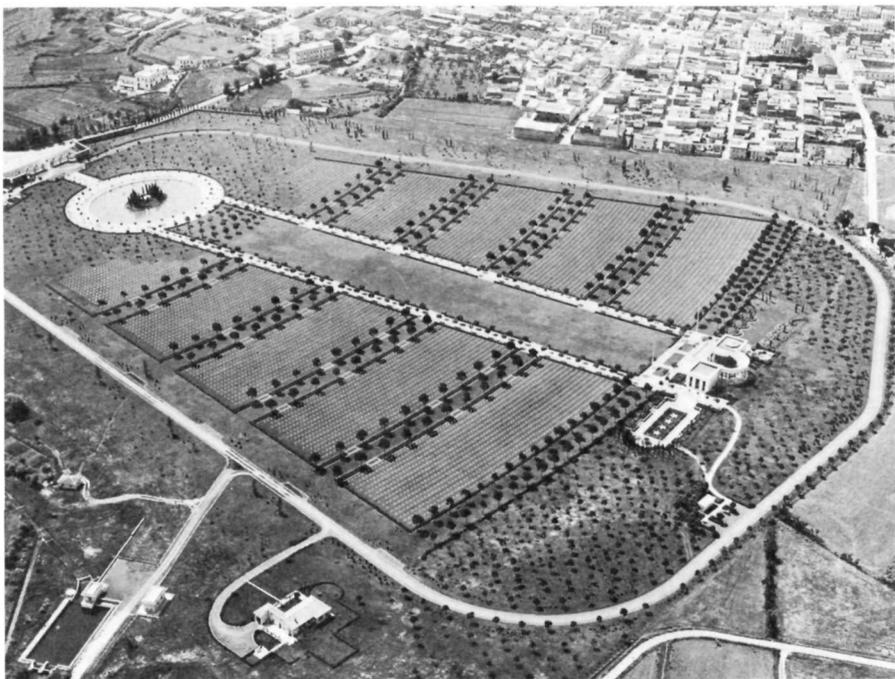
(1) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear left and pass through the old Roman wall to the Via Appia

Nuova/route No. 7. About 8 miles from the Piazza di San Giovanni, after passing Ciampino airport, turn right on route No. 207 at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery sign and follow it past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery.

(2) At Piazza di San Giovanni, bear right on the Via dell'Amba Aradam to Via delle Terme di Caracalla, pass through the old Roman wall along Viale Cristoforo Colombo and through the Exposition grounds (EUR), immediately beyond which is the first of the directional signs to the cemetery. Continue on Via Pontina/route No. 148 to overpass near Aprilia, thence take route No. 207/Via Nettunense.



Main Entrance to Cemetery



Aerial View of the Cemetery

Adequate hotel accommodations may be found in Anzio, Nettuno and Rome.

HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public as follows:

SUMMER (15 May – 15 September)

8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. — Saturdays,
Sundays, and holidays

WINTER (16 September – 14 May)

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — weekdays

9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. — Saturdays,
Sundays, and holidays

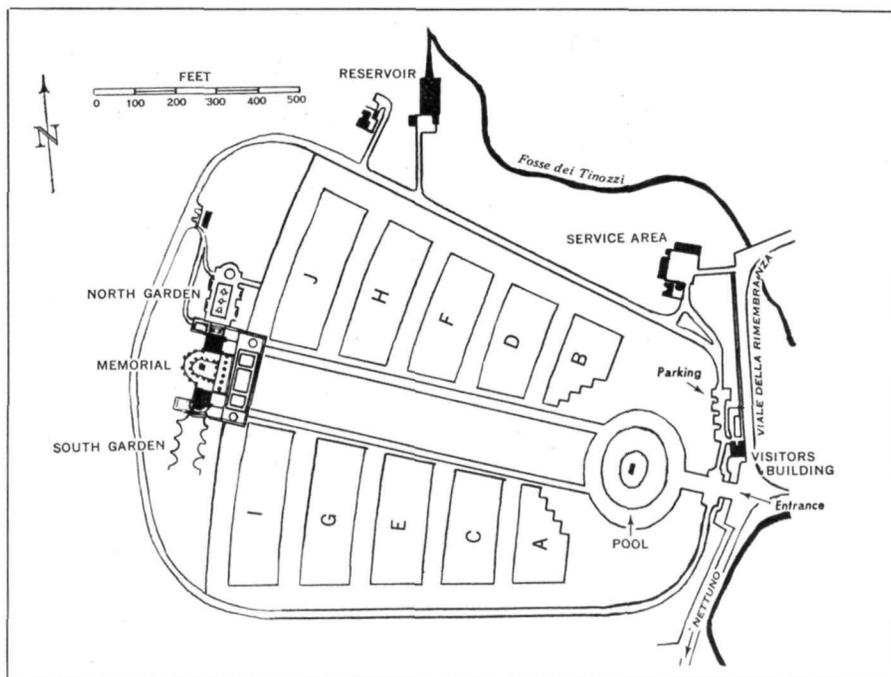
During these hours, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions and escort relatives to grave and memorial sites, except between noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

HISTORY

On 10 July 1943, just two months after the victorious North African

campaign, Allied forces landed in strength on the southern and eastern shores of the island of Sicily. Despite vigorous resistance by the enemy, infantry and airborne troops of the U.S. Seventh Army thrust inland under cover of gunfire from the Western Naval Task Force. Five days later, the Allied beachheads were joined and a continuous line established. While the British Eighth Army on the right was advancing northeast toward Mount Etna against stiff resistance, the U.S. Seventh Army was driving rapidly to the northwest. Advancing 100 miles in four days, the Seventh Army occupied the port city of Palermo and then swung toward Messina in the northeast.

With air cover and support from the U. S. Twelfth Air Force, the Seventh and Eighth Armies drove across the difficult mountainous terrain of Sicily to seize Messina on 17 August. In just 39 days, the entire

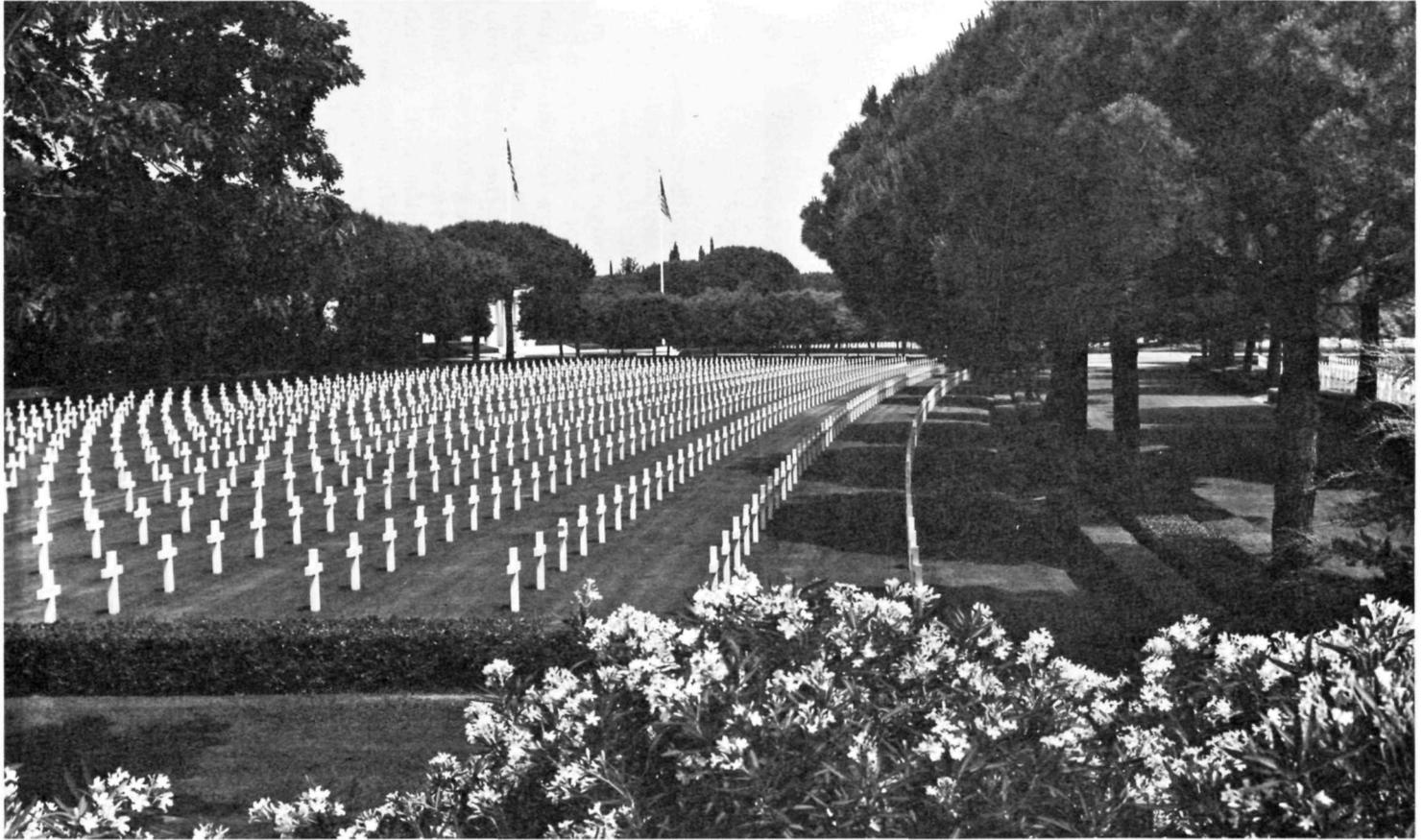


Location of Cemetery Features

island was overrun and the Sicilian campaign concluded. This resounding victory by the Allies caused the Italian government to break with the Axis and sue for peace.

In order to maintain contact with the withdrawing enemy forces, troops of the British Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina to the mainland. Six days later, at 0330 hours on 9 September, the major amphibious assault was launched on the Italian mainland over the beaches of Salerno by American and British troops of the U.S. Fifth Army. That same day, a British fleet landed troops at Taranto to seize the major port there and divert some enemy reserves from the main landing. Four days later, elements of two Panzer Corps mounted a powerful counterattack against Allied troops at Salerno threatening existence of the entire beachhead. After three days of bitter fighting, stubborn resistance by the Allied ground forces

combined with artillery, naval gunfire and air support halted the enemy assault. Realizing that it could not dislodge the Fifth Army and fearful of not being in good defensive positions when the Eighth Army arrived in the area from Messina and Taranto, the enemy withdrew to the north as the two Allied armies joined forces at Vallo. With air support from the U.S. Twelfth Air Force, the Fifth Army seized Naples on 1 October as the Eighth Army on its right captured the airfields near Foggia. A major Allied objective of the landings on the Italian mainland was thus accomplished, obtainment of air bases from which the U.S. Fifteenth Air Force could conduct strategic bombardment of Austria, the Balkans and Germany. Together with the U.S. Eighth Air Force operating from England, it carried out numerous massive aerial attacks to destroy critical industrial targets and defeat



Graves area with Memorial in Background

the German Air Force.

Continuing its advance northward, the U. S. Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in mid-October and attacked toward the Liri River Valley, which was considered the "gateway to Rome." Increasing resistance by the enemy, adverse weather conditions and mountainous terrain combined to slow the Fifth Army advance. In November and December, the Fifth Army fought its way across the rugged terrain in bitterly cold weather as on its right the Eighth Army crossed the Sangro River. The two Allied armies continued the breaching of the enemy's Winter Line south of Cassino, reaching the Garigliano and the Rapido Rivers in January 1944, where the advance ground to a halt at the strongly fortified Gustav Line.

To break the stalemate, an amphibious operation was planned at Anzio 40 miles south of Rome to outflank the Gustav Line and cut off the enemy from the rear. A Fifth Army attack continued to meet stubborn resistance in the heavily fortified Cassino area and failed to breach the Gustav Line. However, it was successful in drawing enemy reserves away from the landing beaches.

The amphibious landings on 22 January 1944 by American and British troops of the VI Corps at Anzio came as a surprise to the enemy. He, nevertheless, reacted forcefully and within a few days had brought reinforcements from northern Italy, France, Germany and Yugoslavia. Three major counterattacks were hurled against the VI Corps beachhead only to be stopped by a magnificent ground defense supported by tanks, artillery, airplanes and naval gunfire.

The final assault on the well entrenched enemy at the Gustav Line began on 11 May 1944. An aggressive attack by French troops of the Fifth Army successfully penetrated the Gustav Line in its area capturing

Monte Majo causing the enemy to commit its last reserves there. Soon the Allies were penetrating all along the line. Two weeks later the VI Corps broke out of the beachhead, and on 4 June 1944, the Allies entered Rome. For the first time since the landings at Salerno in September 1943, the enemy was in full retreat.

SITE

The site, 77 acres in extent, lay in the zone of advance of the U.S. 3d Infantry Division. A temporary wartime cemetery was established there on 24 January 1944, two days after the U.S. VI Corps landing on the beaches of Anzio.

After World War II, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the Army, the remains of American military Dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to one of the fourteen permanent sites on foreign soil, usually the one which was closest to the temporary cemetery. There they were reinterred by the American Graves Registration Service in the distinctive grave patterns proposed by the cemetery's architect and approved by the Commission. Design and construction of all structures and facilities at the permanent sites as well as the sculpture, landscaping and other improvements were the responsibility of the Commission.

Many of the Dead interred or commemorated here gave their lives in the liberation of Sicily (10 July to 17 August 1943); in the landings in the Salerno area (9 September 1943) and in the subsequent heavy fighting northward; in the landings at and occupation of the Anzio beachhead (22 January 1944 to May 1944); and in the air and naval operations in these regions.

The permanent cemetery and memorial were completed in 1956.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Gugler, Kimball & Husted of New York City; the landscape architect was Ralph Griswold of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance to the cemetery is on the west side of Via della Rimembranza, 200 yards from the north edge of the town of Nettuno. Entry is through ornate bronze gates surmounted by the United States seal. The cemetery is generally trapezoidal in shape with the small end of the trapezoid near the entrance. Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building and a limited number of parking spaces. Beyond the gate directly to the front is a large elliptical reflecting pool (82 yards by 66 yards) with a stone cenotaph of bronze-colored travertine in the shape of a sarcophagus on a small island in its center. Several Italian cypress trees flank the cenotaph on either side. Extending from the reflecting pool through the graves area to the large memorial on the west is a wide grassy mall lined with evergreen holly oak trees and a hedge of *pittosporum tobira*. The memorial consists of a chapel and museum connected by a peristyle and two gardens. American flags fly daily from flagpoles located on each side of the memorial.

The service road which encircles the graves area proceeds from the entrance gate past the Visitors' Building and parking area on the right at which point it curves to the left parallel to the graves area. The service area is located on the right just past the curve. A little further on the right are the pumphouse and power stations. Here water from the Fosso dei Tinozzi is directed into open reservoirs from which it is pumped into the high pressure sprinkler system. Potable water is

drawn directly from city mains which pass the cemetery on the west. Along the outside of the service road to the rear of the memorial stand cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress and oleanders. At the top of the hill, the road turns left passing additional parking spaces and the rear entrance to the memorial. From the rear of the memorial, the road passes to the left around the west end of the graves area and returns to the entrance gate. Among the plantings beyond the road to the south of the graves area, Italian cypress, eucalyptus and oleanders predominate.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a chapel, museum and connecting peristyle constructed largely of Roman travertine quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome.

Flanking the entrance to the peristyle are two flagstaffs 80 feet high. The peristyle contains massive columns of travertine and of Rosso Levanto marble from the vicinity of Rapallo, near Genoa. Prominently positioned in the peristyle on a pedestal of bronze-colored travertine is the "Brothers in Arms" sculpture by Paul Manship of New York, symbolizing an American soldier and sailor standing side by side with an arm around each other's shoulder. The sculpture of bronze was cast at the Battaglia Foundry in Milan. A single tall Roman pine tree shades it.

On the east facade of the chapel is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing "Remembrance." It portrays an angel bestowing a laurel wreath upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their Country.

On the east facade of the museum is a panel symbolizing "Resurrection." It portrays a dead soldier being borne to his reward by a guardian angel. Both panels were

designed by Paul Manship and carved by Pietro Bibolotti of Pietrasanta.

South of the memorial, adjacent to the chapel, is an informal garden lined on each side with connecting semi-circular planters containing beds of annual flowers. Panicked goldenrain trees and pink crepe myrtle border the planters. At the far end of the garden is a bronze statue of the legendary Thracian poet and musician Orpheus circumscribed by an armillary sphere with a sun dial.

North of the memorial, adjacent to the museum, is a more formal garden planted in parterre arrangements with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleanders, purple bougainvillea and other flowers.

At the far end of the garden is a Baveno granite fountain consisting of a large semi-circular bowl on a wide pedestal. It was carved from a single piece of granite quarried near the north end of Lake Maggiore. Cascades of water flow from the bowl into a low basin.

CHAPEL

On each side of the bronze door to the chapel (cast by the Marinelli Foundries of Florence) is the dedicatory inscription in English and Italian:

1941-1945 * * IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

INTERIOR

The chapel contains no windows. When light in addition to the artificial lighting is needed, two huge panels on the west wall, set in bronze and steel frames, can be swung open.

The floor of the chapel is of Rosso Levanto marble; the pews are of walnut.

The interior chapel walls of white Carrara marble are engraved with the name, rank, organization and State of entry into military service of 3,094 Missing in the region:

United States Army and Army Air Forces¹ 2,031
United States Navy 1,063

These servicemen and women, who died in the service of their Country, were Missing in Action or were lost or buried at sea. They represent every State in the Union and the District of Columbia.

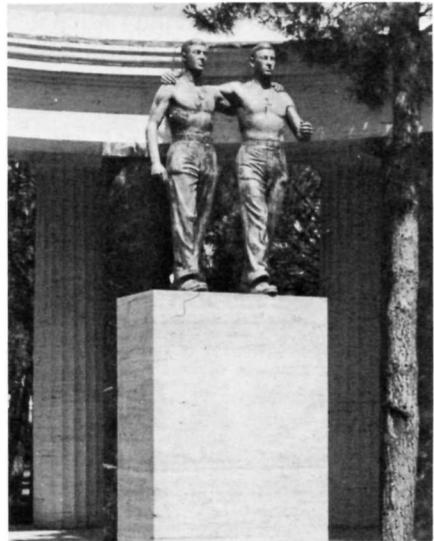
Over the Apse is engraved:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

An Italian translation is engraved over the door.

On the altar of golden Broccatello Siena marble is a triptych of Seravezzo white marble from the Carrara region designed by Paul Manship. Carved in relief on the side

¹During World War II, the Air Forces were part of the United States Army.



*"Brothers in Arms" Statue,
Peristyle of the Memorial*

panels of the triptych are angels holding palm branches. The left panel bears this quotation from the Eighth Psalm (3-5) with reference to the sculptured ceiling dome:

WHEN I CONSIDER THY HEAVENS, THE WORKS OF THY FINGERS, THE MOON AND THE STARS, WHICH THOU HAST ORDAINED: WHAT IS MAN, THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM? AND THE SON OF MAN, THAT THOU VISITEST HIM? FOR THOU HAST MADE HIM A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS, AND HAS CROWNED HIM WITH GLORY AND HONOR.

The right panel bears this text from T. T. Higham's translation of "The Greek Dead at Thermopylae" by Simonides:

NOBLY THEY ENDED, HIGH THEIR DESTINATION * * * BENEATH AN ALTAR LAID, NO MORE A TOMB, WHERE NONE WITH PITY COMES OR LAMENTATIONS BUT PRAISE AND MEMORY, A SPLENDOR OF OBLATION * * * WHO LEFT BEHIND A GEM-LIKE HERITAGE OF COURAGE AND RENOWN, A NAME THAT SHALL GO DOWN FROM AGE TO AGE.

Carved in relief on the center panel, flying against a background of clouds is the Archangel Michael sheathing his sword while four archangels below him proclaim the Victory. Beneath them is the universal prayer: "PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL AMONG MEN."

On the reverse of the center panel is carved the Angel of Peace. A cross in metal filigree stands before the triptych on the altar.

Engraved on the left or east end of the altar is a cross; engraved on the right end are the Tablets of Moses.

THE CEILING

The ceiling dome sculpture, 22 feet in diameter, was designed by Gugler, Kimball & Husted and executed by Paul Manship and by Bruno Bearzi of Florence. The medieval signs of the Zodiac in high-relief represent the constellations. The

planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn occupy the same relative positions that they occupied at 0200 hours on 22 January 1944, the historic moment when the first American and British troops landed on the beaches of Anzio. The more important stars in each constellation are shown as points of light on the celestial dome. Inscribed around the base of the dome is this text:

O YE STARS OF HEAVEN BLESS YE THE LORD PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOREVER.

A brief explanation of the dome is cast into the bronze cover of the large switchbox just inside the door of the chapel.

THE MUSEUM ROOM

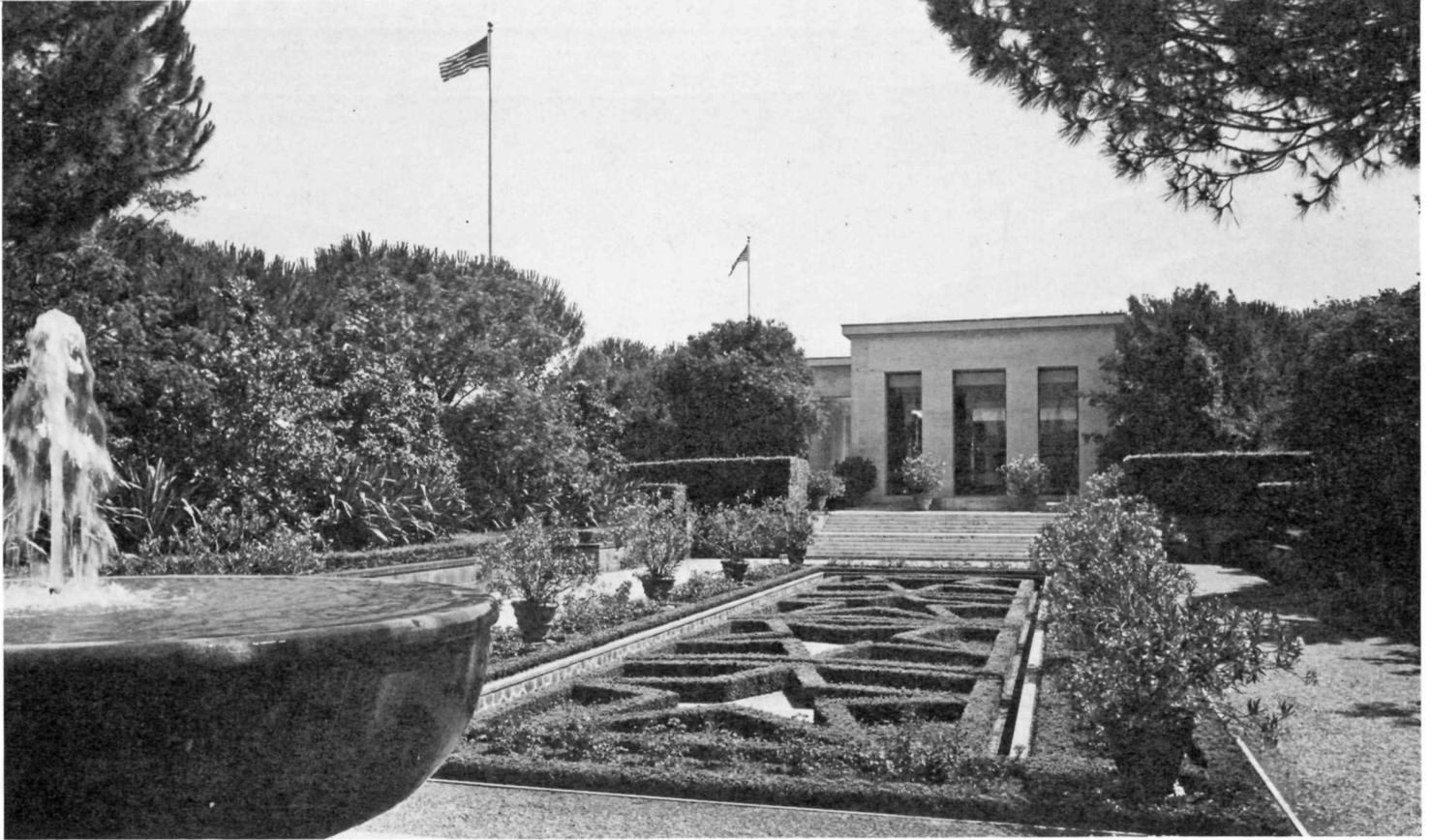
The museum room is entered through bronze gates cast by the Marinelli Foundries, which also cast the ornamental light fixtures in the memorial.

An octagonal table of bronze-colored travertine, into which is set a circular relief map of Italy at 1:500,000 scale, occupies the center of the room. The map is of bronze inset with marble mosaic tile in various shades of blue depicting the sea areas. It was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi from information supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission and shows in general outline the American military operations in Sicily and Italy during the period 1943-45.

The maps on the east and west walls were designed by Carlo Ciampaglia of Middle Valley, New Jersey and executed in true fresco by Leonetto Tintori of Florence. This procedure involves the mixing of pigments with the plaster as it is applied to the wall. This disappearing art was used widely in the Middle Ages in the production of many murals which have lasted through the ensuing centuries.



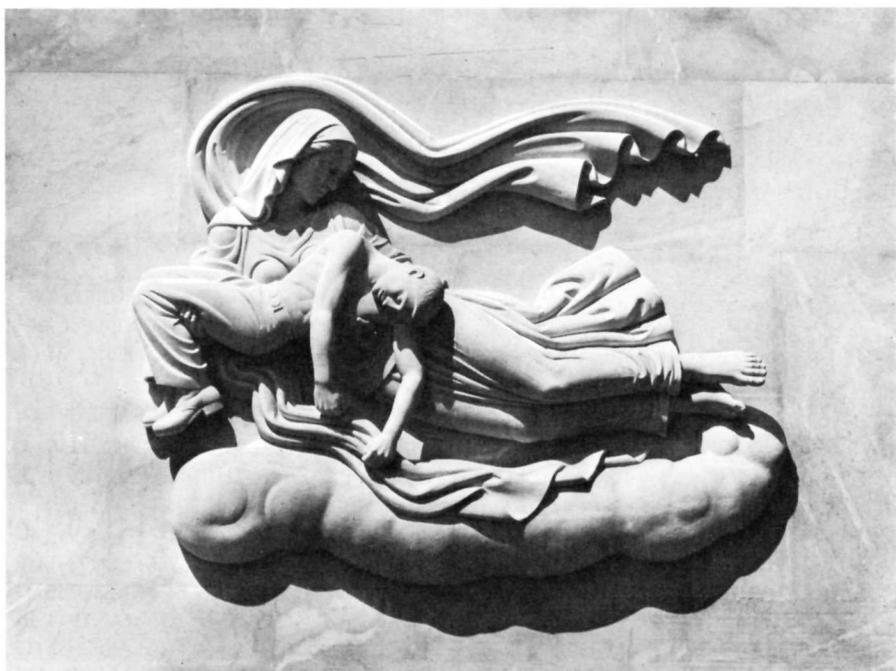
South Garden of the Memorial



North Garden of the Memorial



"Remembrance"



"Resurrection"



Altar, Triptych and Tablets of the Missing

On the west wall are three maps — “The Capture of Sicily,” “The Strategic Air Assaults” and “The Naples-Foggia Campaign.” To aid in understanding them, the maps bear these inscriptions:

THE CAPTURE OF SICILY

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SOUTH AND EAST SHORES OF SICILY.

1. AIDED BY GUNFIRE OF THE WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE AND COVERED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY ADVANCED RAPIDLY INLAND, REACHING THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND IN TEN DAYS. ON 22 JULY U. S. FORCES OCCUPIED PALERMO AND ITS PORT.

2. FARTHER TO THE EAST, THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY, ATTACKING NORTHWARD TOWARD MOUNT ETNA, ENCOUNTERED STIFF RESISTANCE WHICH SLOWED ITS PROGRESS. THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE, PROMPTLY FACED TO THE NORTHEAST AND ADVANCED TOWARD MESSINA.

3. ATTACKING NORTH AND SOUTH OF MOUNT ETNA, THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES DROVE FORWARD OVER THE DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN. IN ORDER TO OUTFLANK THE ENEMY DEFENSES THE ALLIES MADE SEVERAL AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS ALONG THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS.

4. WITH THE OCCUPATION OF MESSINA ON 17 AUGUST THE CAMPAIGN ENDED. IN 39 DAYS THE ALLIES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND, PRECIPITATING A POLITICAL DISASTER FOR THE AXIS. ON 8 SEPTEMBER THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, RENOUNCING FASCIST GUIDANCE, ASKED FOR PEACE TERMS.

THE STRATEGIC AIR ASSAULTS MAJOR OBJECTIVES IN ITALY INCLUDED THE AIR BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA.

1. FROM BASES IN THE NAPLES-FOGGIA AREA THE U. S. FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE LAUNCHED ITS BOMBARDMENT OF AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS, AND GERMANY. IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DESERT AIR FORCE AND THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM

ENGLAND, OUR BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED INCESSANTLY. THEIR OBJECTIVES WERE THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE PROGRESSIVE DISLOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS.

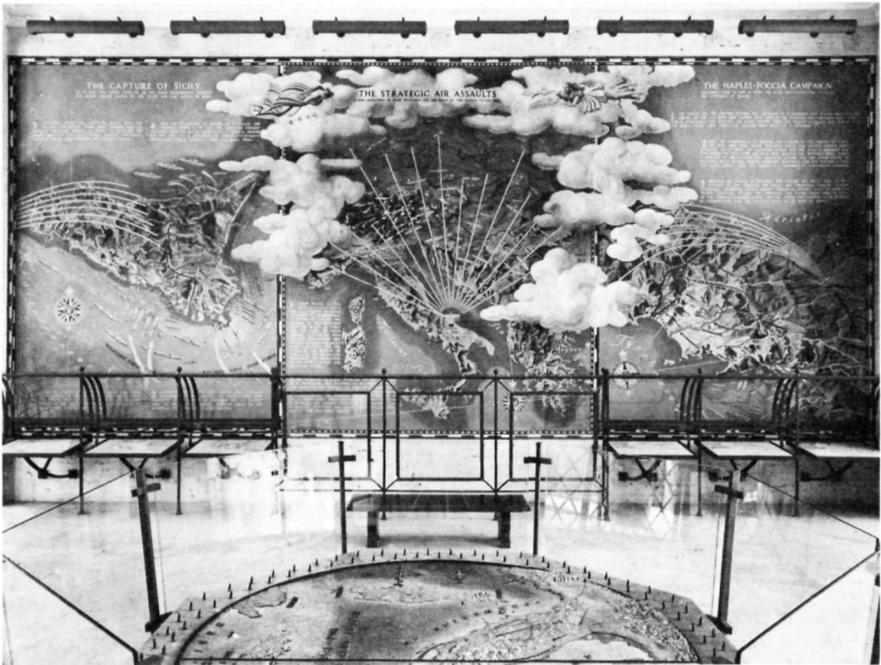
2. THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE ATTACKED AIRCRAFT FACTORIES IN REGENSBURG AND BUDAPEST, OIL REFINERIES AT PLOESTI AND BRASOV, ENEMY AIRFIELDS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN NORTHERN ITALY, AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTERING IN MUNICH, VIENNA AND BUDAPEST. ITS AIRCRAFT REACHED AS FAR AS BERLIN ITSELF. WHILE THE GROUND FORCES ADVANCED NORTHWARD, THE BOMBER OFFENSIVE PURSUED WITH EVER-INCREASING INTENSITY THE DESTRUCTION OF STRATEGIC MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

THE NAPLES-FOGGIA CAMPAIGN
FOLLOWING THEIR VICTORY IN SICILY,

THE ALLIES NEXT UNDERTOOK TO ENTER THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

1. THE ASSAULT ON THE SALERNO BEACHS WAS LAUNCHED ON 9 SEPTEMBER 1943. AT 0330 HOURS ALLIED TROOPS OF THE U. S. FIFTH ARMY LANDED FROM SHIPS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NAVAL ATTACK FORCES. OVERCOMING THE DEFENSES THE ALLIES FOUGHT THEIR WAY INLAND. AT VALLO THEY JOINED WITH THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY WHICH HAD CROSSED FROM SICILY ON 3 SEPTEMBER.

2. WITH THE COOPERATION OF FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE, THE FIFTH ARMY MADE STEADY PROGRESS WHILE THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY ADVANCED ON ITS RIGHT. BY 1 OCTOBER NAPLES AND THE FOGGIA AIRFIELDS HAD BEEN SEIZED. FIVE DAYS LATER THE FIFTH ARMY REACHED THE VOLTURNO RIVER, WHICH IT CROSSED IN MID-OCTOBER



West Wall of the Museum Room

AND ADVANCED TOWARD THE LIRI RIVER VALLEY. IN NOVEMBER, MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, INCREASED RESISTANCE AND BAD WEATHER SLOWED THE ALLIED DRIVE. A HALT WAS CALLED ON 15 NOVEMBER TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.

3. RESUMING ITS ATTACKS IN DECEMBER AND JANUARY, THE FIFTH ARMY SLOWLY BATTERED ITS WAY THROUGH THE WINTER LINE. STRUGGLING FORWARD AGAINST DETERMINED OPPOSITION, ACROSS RUGGED TERRAIN IN BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, OUR TROOPS EVENTUALLY REACHED THE GARIGLIANO AND RAPIDO RIVERS. HERE IN FRONT OF THE STRONGLY FORTIFIED GUSTAV LINE THE ATTACK WAS STOPPED, TO BE RENEWED IN COORDINATION WITH THE LANDINGS SOON TO BE MADE AT ANZIO.

Beneath the maps are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan."

On the east wall is one large map, "The Landing at Anzio and the Capture of Rome." This map portrays the landings in the vicinity of Anzio, the establishment of the Anzio beachhead, the subsequent fighting therein, and the final breach of the Gustav line on 11 May 1944 by American and Allied forces who, advancing swiftly northwards, joined hands with the troops who were breaking out of the beachhead to liberate Rome on 4 June 1944.

It is accompanied by the following explanatory text:

THE LANDING AT ANZIO AND THE CAPTURE OF ROME

DELAYED IN THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD ROME AT THE GUSTAV LINE, THE ALLIES ATTEMPTED TO OUTFLANK IT FROM THE SEAWARD SIDE. AT 0200 HOURS ON 22 JANUARY 1944, AN ALLIED AMPHIBIOUS TASK FORCE LANDED THE U. S. VI CORPS AT ANZIO AND NETTUNO.

1. THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH LANDINGS CAME AS A SURPRISE TO THE ENEMY WHOSE REACTION, NEVERTHE-

LESS, WAS IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE. REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED TO THE AREA FROM NORTHERN ITALY, FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY PROMPTLY HALTED THE ALLIED ADVANCE. DURING FEBRUARY, THE GERMANS HURLED THREE MAJOR COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST THE BEACHHEAD. THEY REGAINED SOME GROUND BUT THE ALLIED TROOPS, WITH THE AID OF THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE AND CONCENTRATED NAVAL SUPPORT, CLUNG TO THEIR PRECARIOUS Foothold DOMINATED BY THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE ALBAN HILLS.

2. IN THE SOUTH, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED THE GUSTAV LINE ON 17 JANUARY 1944. THIS ASSAULT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST THE ANZIO-NETTUNO LANDINGS, MET WITH LITTLE SUCCESS AGAINST THE FORMIDABLE DEFENSES OF THE CASSINO AREA. WELL ENTRENCHED, THE ENEMY WITHSTOOD HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE ASSAULTS OF THE TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE.

3. FROM MARCH TO MAY 1944 THE ALLIES MAINTAINED THEIR CONSTANT PRESSURE ON THE ENEMY WHILE BUILDING UP THEIR STRENGTH FOR A NEW OFFENSIVE. ON 11 MAY, THE FIFTH ARMY ATTACKED AND BREACHED THE GUSTAV LINE. TWO WEEKS LATER THE FORCES IN THE BEACHHEAD BROKE OUT AND JOINED THE ADVANCE. ON 4 JUNE, THE ALLIES ENTERED ROME.

GRAVES AREA

The graves area contains ten grave plots lettered from "A" to "J", five on each side of a central mall. Plots A, C, E, G, and I are on the left (south) side of the mall and B, D, F, H and J on the right (north). Each grave plot is enclosed by a pitto-sporum hedge; the paths of grass between the plots are lined with Roman pines. Here are interred 7,862 of our military Dead under 7,860 headstones arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns. They represent 35 per-

cent of the burials which were originally made in Sicily and southern Italy. Each grave is marked with a white marble headstone, a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith — a latin cross for others. Of the graves, 488 contain the remains of 490 Unknowns that could not be identified.

These Dead, who gave their lives in their Country's service, came from all fifty states and the District of Columbia. A small number also came from Canada, England, Scotland, Eire, Finland, Sweden and Spain. In twenty-one instances, two brothers lie buried side by side.

VISITORS BUILDING

Just inside the entrance on the right is the Visitors' Building. It contains the superintendent's office, toilet facilities, and a comfortably furnished room where visitors may rest, obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh them-

selves. Whenever the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites (except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays). He is always happy to provide information on specific burial and memorialization locations in any of the Commission's cemeteries, accommodations in the vicinity, best means and routes of travel, local history and other items that may be of interest.

PLANTINGS

The entrance road to the cemetery is lined with a neatly trimmed hedge of *pittosporum tobira*.

Just inside the cemetery gates, straight ahead is a large elliptical reflecting pool with a small island at its center. Several Italian cypress trees (*cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*) and glossy abelia flank the stone



East Wall of the Museum Room

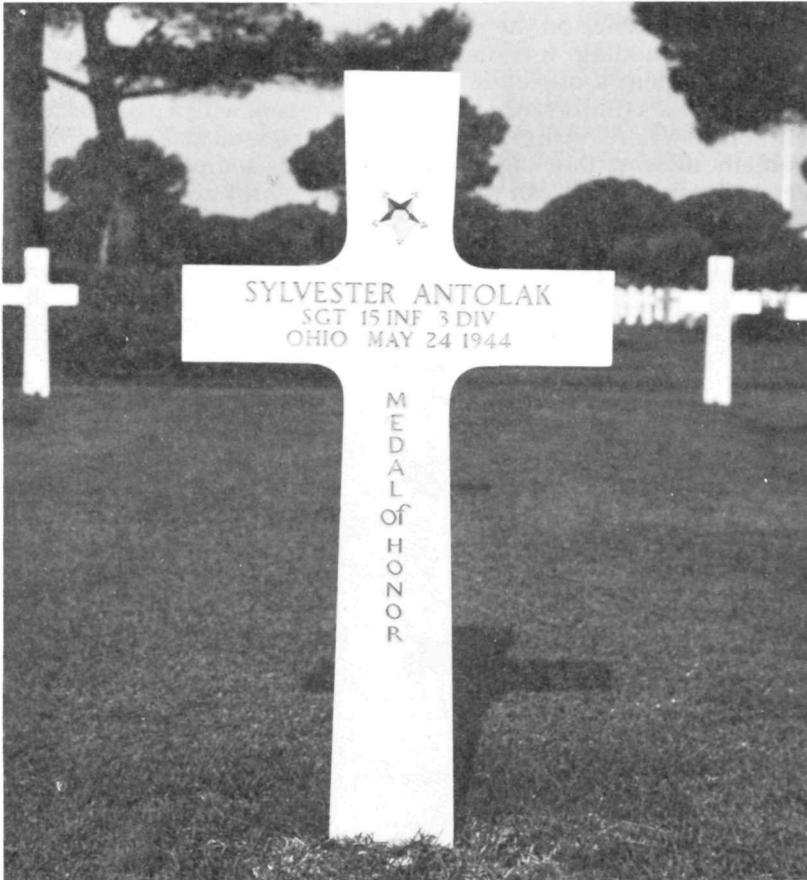
cenotaph on the island. Water lilies float in the pool. Evergreen holly oak trees (*quercus ilex*) and a hedge of pittosporum tobira line the wide grassy mall through the graves area from the reflecting pool to the memorial. Each grave plot is enclosed by a hedge of pittosporum tobira and the grassy paths between the plots are lined with Roman pines (*pinus pinea*).

Within the peristyle of the memorial, a single Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) shades the Brothers in Arms statue. Dense plantings of Roman pine (*pinus pinea*) form a backdrop for the memorial.

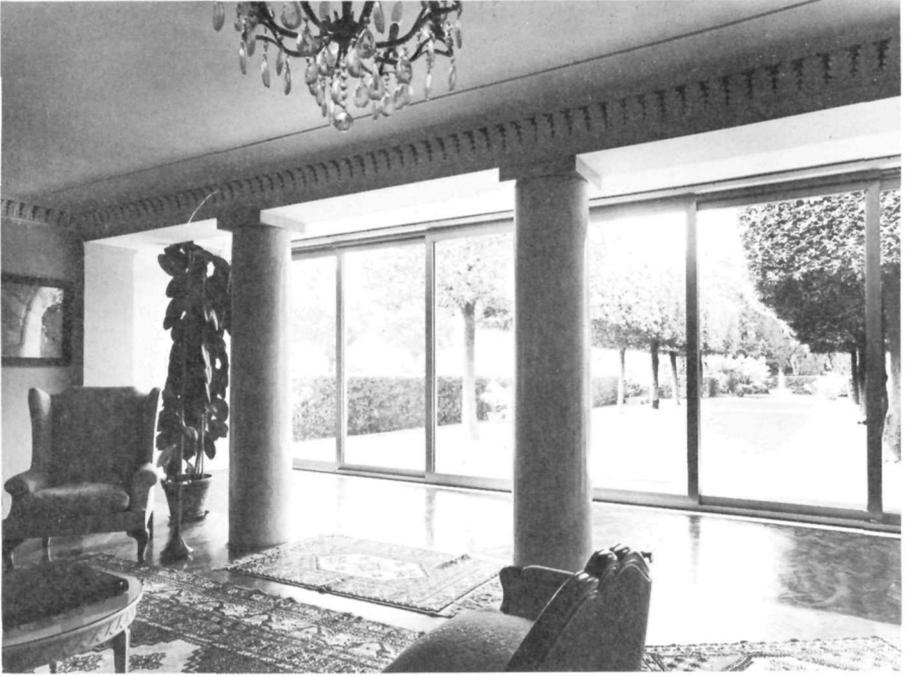
The informal garden south of the

memorial contains planters filled with annual flowers and surrounded by paniced goldenrain trees (*koet-reuteria paniculata*) and pink crepe myrtle (*lagerstroemia indica rosea*). *Gazanca Varicolor* compliments the Orpheus statue. The more formal garden north of the memorial is planted with beds of polyantha roses, geraniums, white oleander, purple bougainvillea and other flowers in parterre arrangements.

Cedars of Lebanon, Monterey cypress (*cupressus macrocarpa*), eucalyptus and oleanders predominate the plantings outside of the service road around the perimeter of the cemetery.



Headstone of Medal of Honor Recipient



Visitors' Room



Graves Area with Memorial in Background

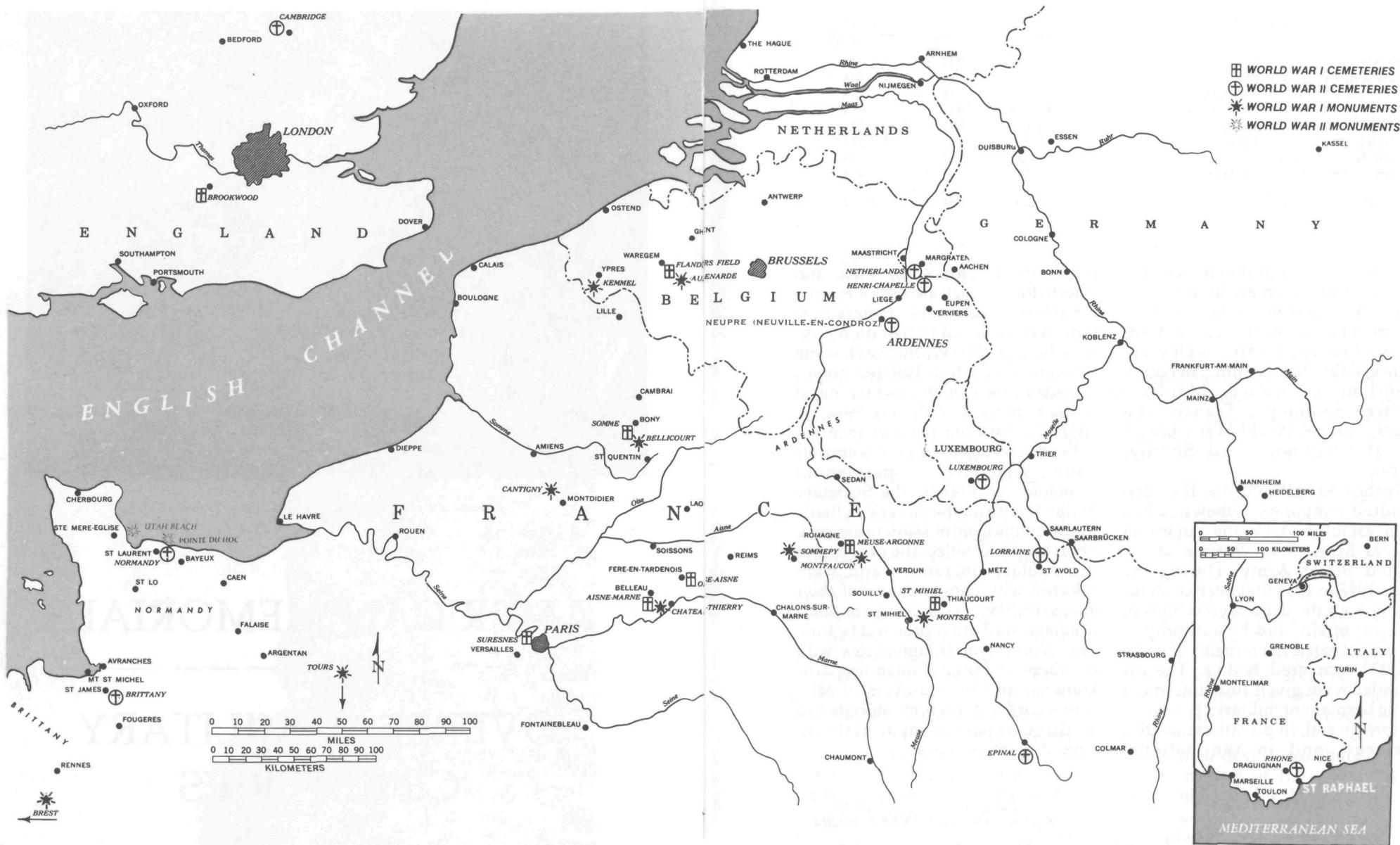


Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne, France

AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since April 6, 1917, and to control as to design and provide

regulations for the erection of monuments, markers, and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in



foreign countries and designing, constructing and maintaining permanent cemetery memorials at these burial sites; controlling as to design and materials, providing regulations for, and supervising erection of all monuments, memorials, buildings, and other structures in permanent United States cemetery memorials

on foreign soil; and cooperating with American citizens, states, municipalities, or associations desiring to erect war memorials outside the continental limits of the United States. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our

Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I overseas cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the numbers of burials, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials are:

<i>World War I</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France	2,039	249	1,060
Brookwood, England	427	41	563
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium	347	21	43
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France	13,760	486	954
Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France	5,415	597	241
St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France	4,036	117	284
Somme, Bony, France	1,707	137	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France	1,535	6	974
Totals	29,266	1,654	4,452

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepey, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas, and in the national

cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka, and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

<i>World War II</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing Commemorated</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz) Belgium ..	4,536	790	462
Brittany, St. James, France	4,313	97	497
Cambridge, England	3,787	24	5,126
Epinal, France	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,895	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avoir, France	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg	4,975	101	370
Manila, Republic of the Philippines	13,462	3,744	36,280
Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France	9,079	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Draguignan, France	799	62	293
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy	7,372	490	3,094

Suresnes (See WW I also), France	24	...
East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York . . . . .	...	4,596
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	...	18,094
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California . . . . .	...	413
Totals	86,727	6,512 78,955

*World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System,
Veterans Administration*

Honolulu, Hawaii	11,597	2,079	(See Honolulu Memorial)
Puerto Rico	69	...	...
Sitka, Alaska	67	5	...

Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC

Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	...	...	8,195
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .	...	...	2,489

In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent, and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel, and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the

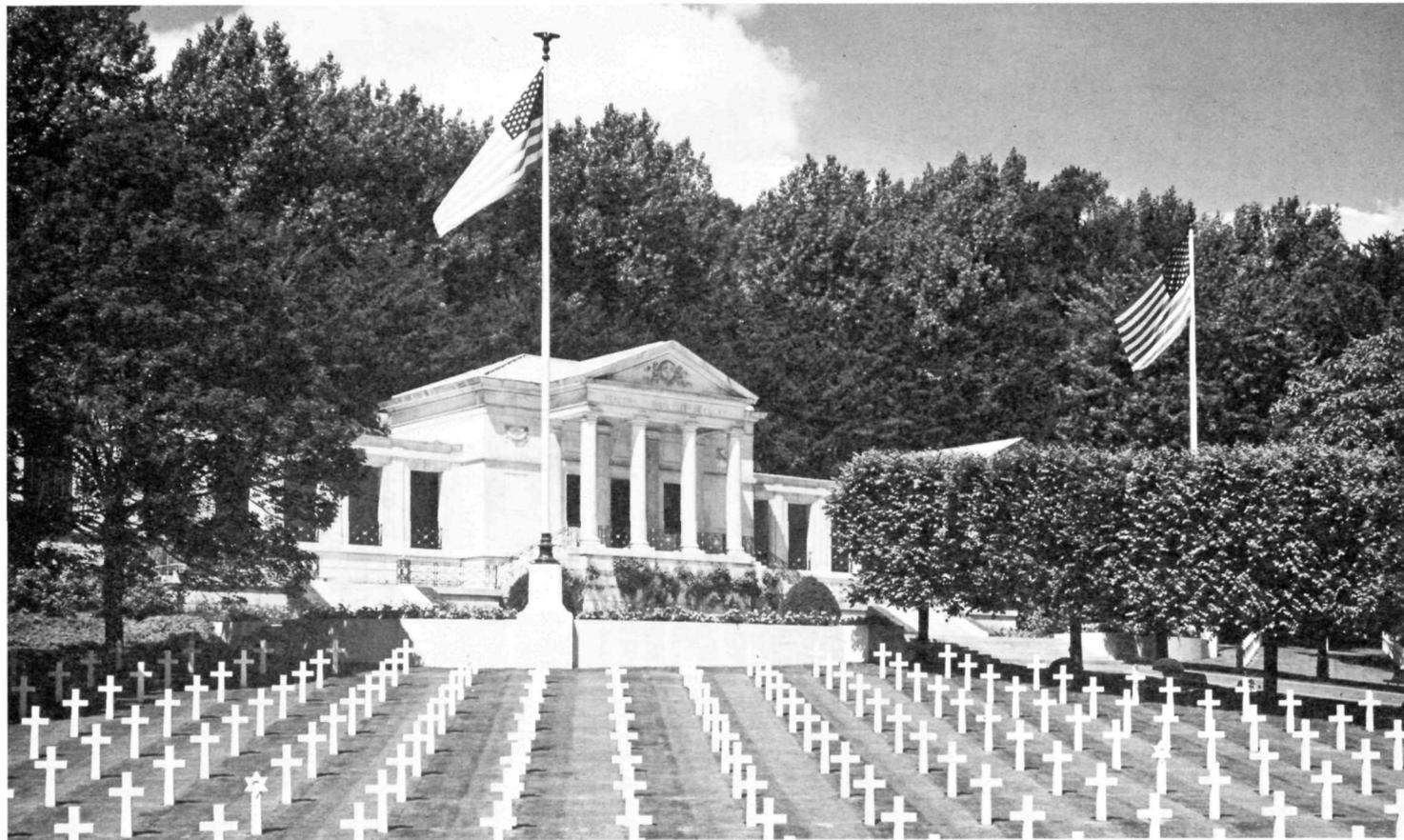
American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings, and flagpoles.

For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

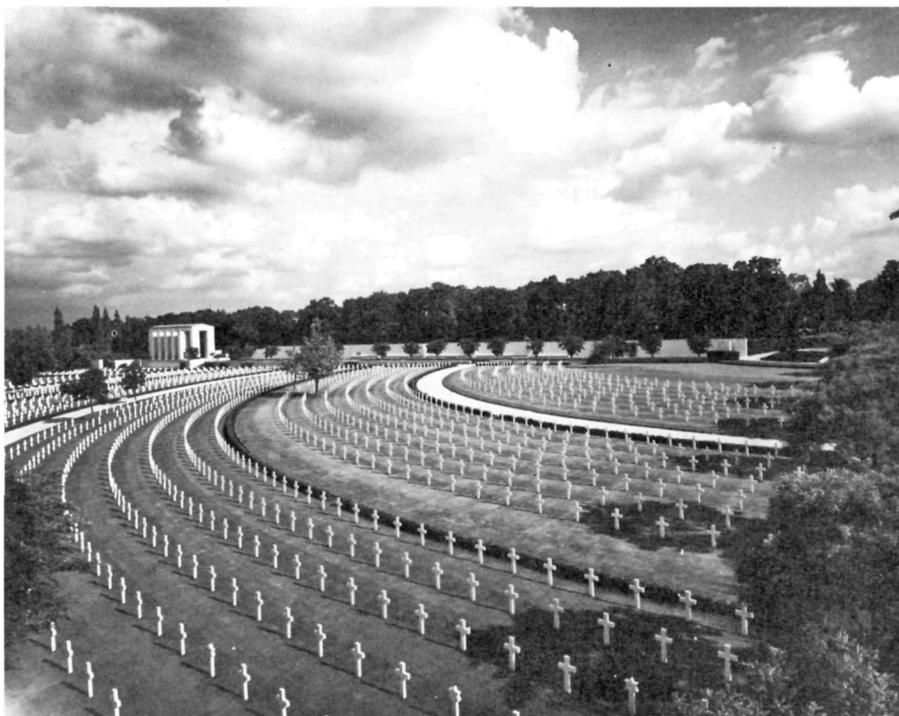
- A small devotional chapel;
- inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;
- a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Govern-



Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France



Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England

ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed, and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War

Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor, and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with com-



Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial, St. James, Manche, France

fortable furnishings. Here visitors may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the overseas cemeteries.

Each grave in the overseas cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death, and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

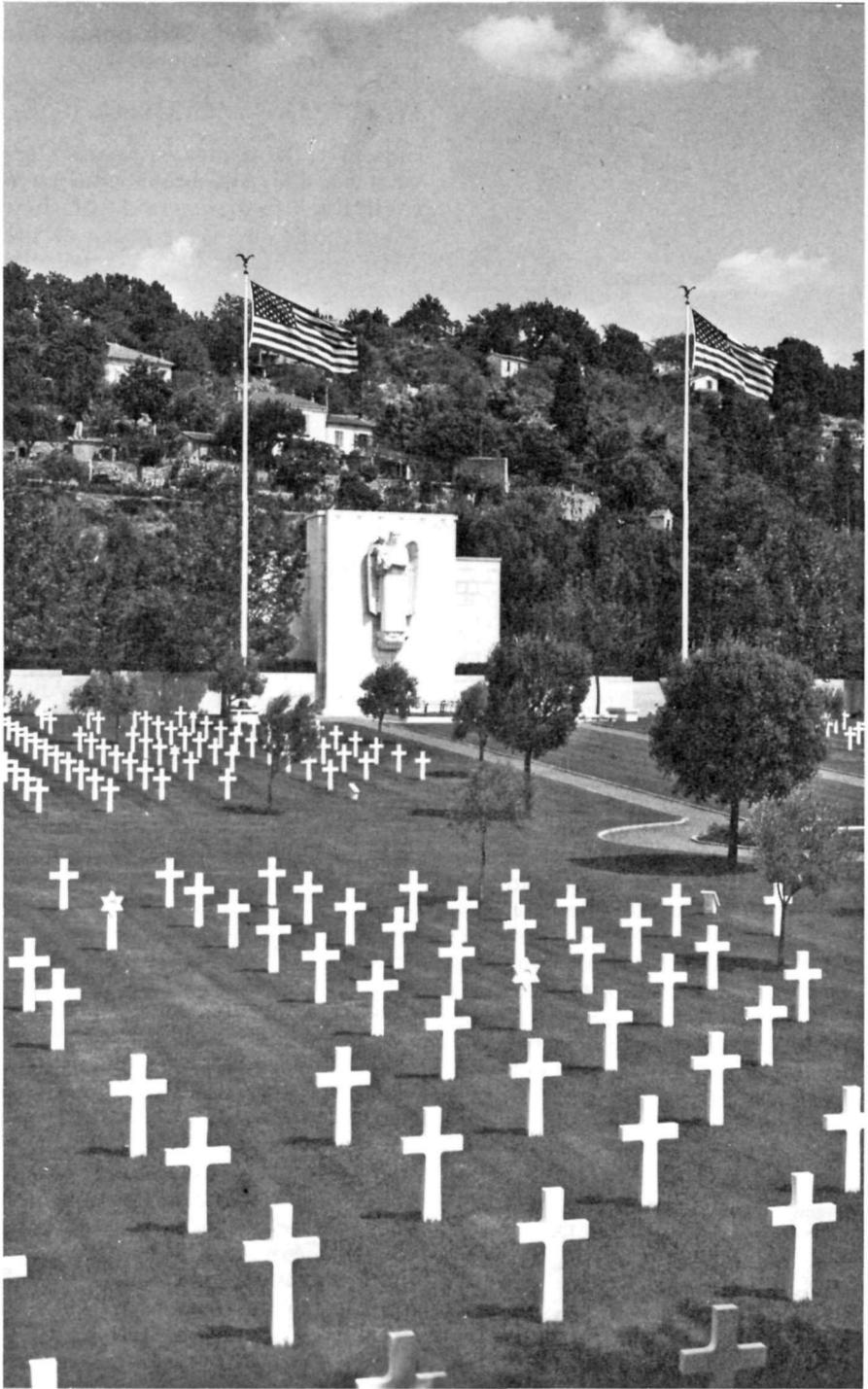
In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified, and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization, and state; the circumstances under which death occurred usually precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.



Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France



*"Mourning Woman"
Netherlands American Cemetery*

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York

City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

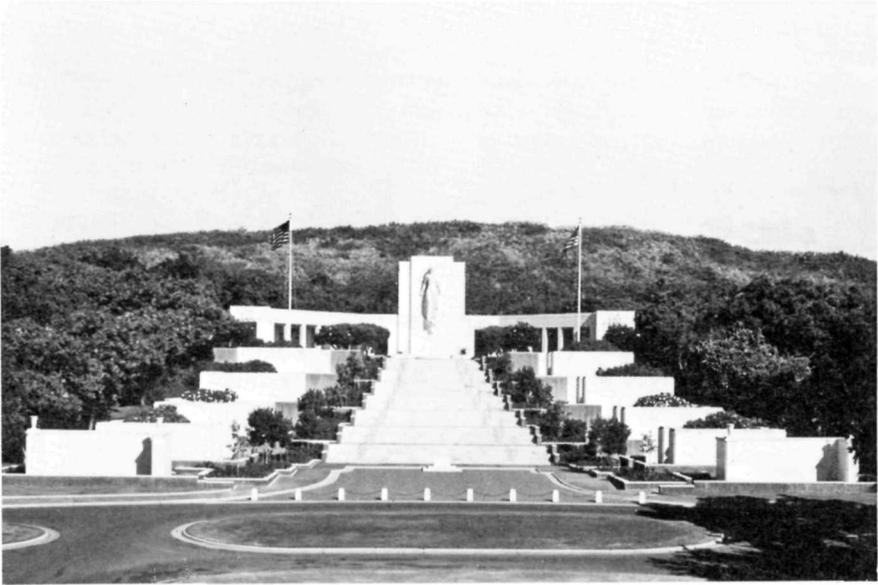
Similarly, the names and particulars of those 413 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Veterans Administration, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its oversea cemeteries. The names of 18,094 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palau Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,195 missing of the Korean War and 2,489 Missing of the Vietnam War.

POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc overlooking the right flank of Omaha Beach, France honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counter-attacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff with appropriate inscriptions at its base in French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on January 11, 1979.



*Honolulu Memorial (WW II & Korea) National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific,
Honolulu, Hawaii*

UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The site of the Utah Beach Monument is at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Ste-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. The site of the monument, which was under construction at the time of publication, is located in the open grassy area in the foreground of the photograph.

MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo,

about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on July 16, 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gailard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gailard 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. There are 4,795 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on October 1, 1979.

FLORAL DECORATIONS

In the oversea cemeteries, the decoration of graves or the Tablets of the

Missing with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is always ready to help arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placement of such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least thirty days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or U. S. Postal Money Order in dollars. Deposits may be made for a single decoration

on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within a year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to “ABMC Flower Fund,” money orders to “The American Battle Monuments Commission.” Requests should be addressed to the Commission’s European office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome, and North Africa cemeteries, where the Mediterranean office is responsible and Manila cemetery, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the “Florists Telegraph Delivery Association.” In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided, if known.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Commission will furnish close relatives of the Dead buried or commemorated in the World War I and II cemetery memorials overseas with a color lithograph of the cemetery together with a black and white photograph of the particular grave

or the section of the Tablets of the Missing where the individual’s name appears. For the Honolulu, East Coast and West Coast Memorials, the Commission will supply a lithographed picture of the memorial itself and a black and white photograph of the appropriate section of the list of the Missing. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.

Requests for photographs and lithographs should be addressed to the Commission’s Washington Office.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Garches (near Paris), Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission’s representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen’s names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites.



Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

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Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne, France