

Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial

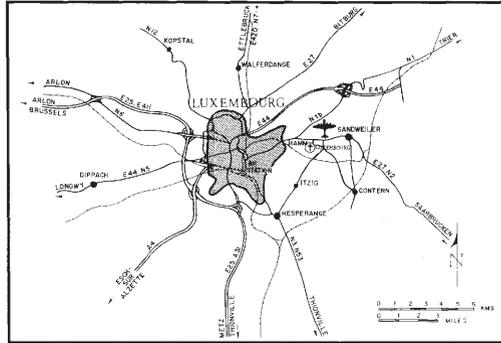


The American Battle Monuments Commission



Altar and Stained Glass Window in Chapel

Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial



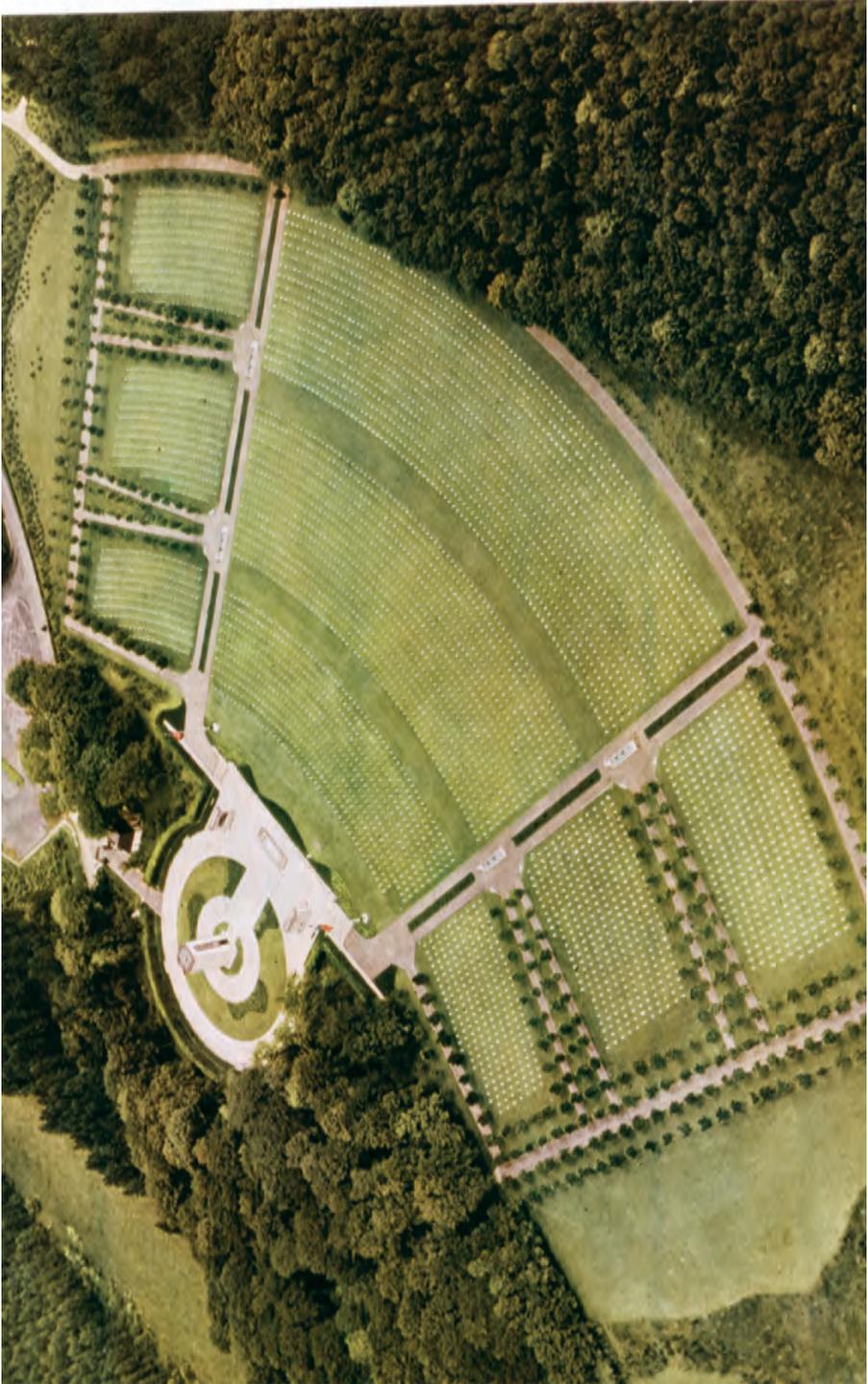
LOCATION

The Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial is situated within the capital city of Luxembourg, 3 miles due east of its center in an area called Hamm. It lies 3 miles/5 kilometers southwest of the airport. The cemetery can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 4 hours; from Liege, Belgium in about 3 hours. Taxicabs

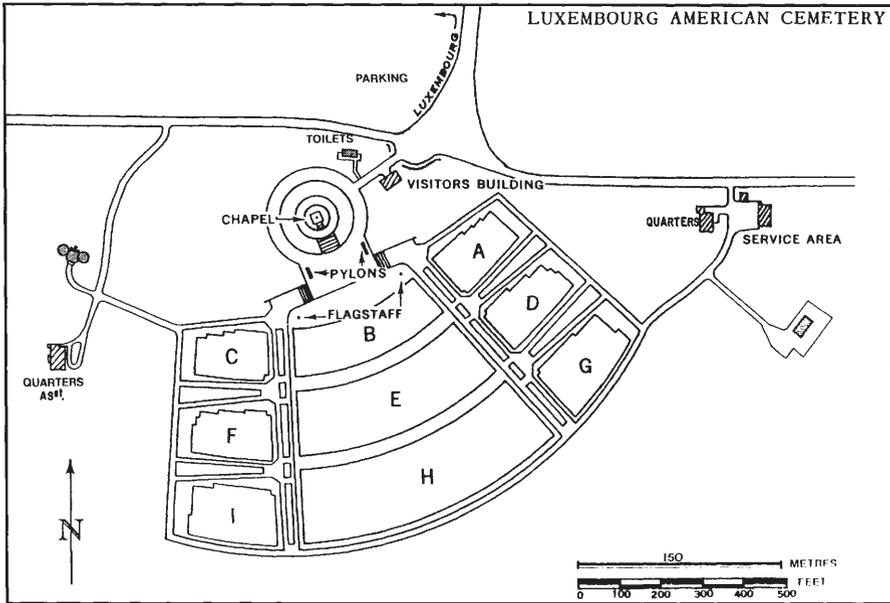
to the cemetery are available at the railroad station. Luxembourg City can be reached by automobile from Paris (206 miles/332 kilometers) via A4/E50 toll road to Metz, then north to Luxembourg City via A31/E25. To reach Luxembourg City from Brussels (135 miles/218 kilometers), take A4/E411 southeast through Neufchateau where it merges with the E25. Once in Luxembourg City, follow signs to the airport, then



Entrance to the Cemetery



Aerial View of Cemetery



Location of Cemetery Features

N2/E27 toward Remich/Saarbrücken. The road is well marked and passes within 300 yards of the cemetery. The airport is serviced by frequent international flights daily. Taxicabs and rental cars are available at the airport. Hotel accommodations in the city are excellent.

HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. (The cemetery is closed on January 1 and December 25. It is open on all other U.S. and host country holidays.)

When the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is on duty in the Visitors' Building to answer questions, and to escort relatives to grave and memorial sites.

HISTORY

On 16 December 1944, the enemy in Europe launched his last major counteroffensive of the war. For the location of his attack, he chose the Ardennes Forest where his first breakthrough had achieved such tremendous success in 1940. Prepared in the greatest of secrecy, the plan called for three armies abreast to attack on a narrow front toward the west with Antwerp as its objective. The attack was timed to coincide with inclement weather in order to limit the use of Allied air power. The assault began 0530 hours under the cover of fog and rain and initially was quite successful as the enemy broke through on a 45-mile front. American soldiers resisted valiantly, however, and with heroic effort were able to hold the shoulders of the salient, blocking all attempts to expand the width of the penetration.

Available U.S. reserves were rushed to the scene of battle. At St.

Vith, a furious struggle prevented the enemy's use of its vital road junction for a crucial period. In Bastogne, at the other vital road junction, American defenders clung tenaciously to their positions even though they had been surrounded for five days. Despite a penetration by some units of over 60 miles, the enemy was unable to exploit the breakthrough.

On 22 December 1944, the U.S. Third Army launched a strong counterattack against the southern flank of the penetration. The next day the skies cleared sufficiently to permit the U.S. Eighth and Ninth Air Forces to join the battle and to drop supplies to the defenders at Bastogne. Driving relentlessly forward despite strong opposition and bitterly cold weather, the U.S. Third Army broke through the enemy cordon around Bastogne on 26 December. The U.S. First Army counterattacked from the north on 3 January 1945 and ten days later met with the U.S. Third Army at Houfalize. By 25 January, the enemy salient no longer existed.

In February, the U.S. Third Army drove the enemy from Luxembourg and breached the Siegfried Line. After capturing Trier, it continued its advance, seizing bridgeheads across the Kyll River and launching an attack to reach the Rhine. The U.S. Third Army units north of the Moselle River advanced first, covered by fighters and bombers of the U.S. Ninth Air Force. In just five days, they swept forward to join the First Army. By 10 March, all enemy units were cleared from the west bank of the Rhine north of its junction with the Moselle at Koblenz.

On 13 March, Third Army troops north of the Moselle River turned to the southeast to attack in coordination with the U.S. Third Army troops advancing south of the river. By 21 March, the entire west bank of the

Rhine had been cleared in the U.S. Third Army sector. The next night, in a surprise assault, the U.S. Third Army crossed the Rhine at Oppenheim, a prelude to the final offensive of the war.

SITE

The Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial, 50.5 acres in extent, is situated in a glade enframed by spruce, beech, oak and other trees. It is one of the fourteen permanent World War II American military cemeteries erected on foreign soil by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The site was liberated by the U.S. 5th Armored Division on 10 September 1944 and a temporary military burial ground was established there on 29 December 1944. At the time, Allied forces were engaged in stemming the enemy's Ardennes offensive known as the "Battle of the Bulge." The site subsequently was selected to be the location of one of the permanent World War II American military cemeteries to be erected on foreign soil. Free use of the site as a permanent military burial ground for American World War II Dead was granted by the Grand Ducal government of Luxembourg in perpetuity without charge or taxation. Later, the Grand Ducal government developed a parking area for the cemetery.

After the war, when the temporary burial grounds were being dis-established by the American Graves Registration Service (AGRS), the remains of American military Dead, whose next of kin had directed permanent interment on foreign soil in a cemetery memorial designed especially to honor them, were moved by the AGRS to a permanent cemetery site, usually the one closest to the temporary burial location. They were interred by the AGRS in the distinctive grave patterns proposed by the



The Memorial with Graves Area in Foreground

cemetery's architect and approved by the Commission. Interment of the 5,076 permanent burials in the Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial was completed on 16 December 1949. They represented 39% of the original burials in the region. Most lost their lives in the enemy's Ardennes offensive, the "Battle of the Bulge;" in air operations over the general region; and in the fighting eastward to the Rhine and beyond during the winter of 1944 and the spring of 1945.

Design and construction of all facilities at permanent American military cemeteries on foreign soil were the responsibilities of the American Battle Monuments Commission, i.e., the memorial, the chapel, the visitors' building, superintendent's quarters, paths, roads, perimeter walls and service facilities. The Commission also was responsible for the sculpture, landscaping

and other improvements on the site. Construction of the permanent cemetery at Luxembourg was completed in the spring of 1960; it was dedicated on 4 July 1960.

ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Keally and Patterson of New York City. The landscape architect was Alfred Geiffert, Jr., also of New York City.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The cemetery's parking area comes into one's view immediately after turning south from highway N2/E27. At the far side of the parking area, on the northeast edge of the cemetery, the tall wrought iron entrance gate, each section weighing more than one ton, bears gilded laurel wreaths, the ancient award for valor. The massive



East Facade of Chapel with Dedicatory Inscription

stone pillars are surmounted by gilded bronze eagles. Engraved in relief on each pillar is a cluster of 13 stars representing the original thirteen states. Climbing hydrangea adorn the walls adjacent to the entrance. Inside the gate immediately to the left is the Visitors' Building, laced with Virginia Creeper, resembling a small cottage.

A short wide path leads from the entrance gate past the Visitors' Building to the memorial, where it intersects the circular path around the chapel. Facing southeast, the chapel, flanked by massifs of Japanese holly, overlooks a terrace paved with stone on which are two pylons containing operations maps and the names of the Missing in Action in the region and two bronze frames holding three key maps abreast, depicting the course of the war around the world. At the edge of the terrace adjacent to the graves area is a long bronze balustrade, constructed by the H. H. Martyn Company of Cheltenham, England. The terrace itself is encircled by a hedge and a broad border of

Cotoneaster horizontalis. A flight of steps paved in Vosges stone at each end of the terrace leads down to a flagpole and the fan-shaped graves area beyond.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of a tall, columnar, square chapel of stone set upon a podium, reached by two flights of steps, and a terrace overlooking the graves area with two pylons and two bronze stands holding key maps. The pylons are faced with operations maps on one side and stone tablets with the names of the Missing in the region on the other. The six key maps depict the course of the war throughout the world.

Set into the granite paving at the center of the memorial terrace in bronze letters is the following inscription from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Roll of Honor in St. Paul's Cathedral in London: ALL WHO SHALL HEREAFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE HERE REMINDED THAT TO THESE

MEN AND THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE ETERNALLY.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel, of white Valore stone from the Jura Mountain region of central France, rises 50 feet above its podium. As one approaches it from the cemetery entrance, a carving in high relief of the obverse of the seal of the United States of America is clearly visible on the east facade of the chapel. Engraved below the seal is the dedicatory inscription: 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. On the opposite or west facade of the chapel is a carving in high relief of the coat of arms of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Atop the chapel is a carillon which was presented to the cemetery by the U.S. Veterans Friends Luxembourg, as a memorial to those U.S. War Dead who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause freedom.

Above the entrance to the chapel on the south face, which is reached by a short flight of stairs, is a 23-foot sculpture of the Angel of Peace carved in Swedish Orchid Red granite. His right hand is raised in blessing and his left hand holds a laurel branch. Above the Angel of Peace is a dove against a cloud. The sculpture was designed by Leo Friedlander of White Plains, New York and executed by Cirila & Figlio of Babena, Italy. Beneath the sculpture on the lintel over the entrance door is carved: HERE IS ENSHRINED THE MEMORY OF VALOR AND SACRIFICE.

The bronze door of the chapel, also designed by Leo Friedlander, was cast



Entrance Door to Chapel

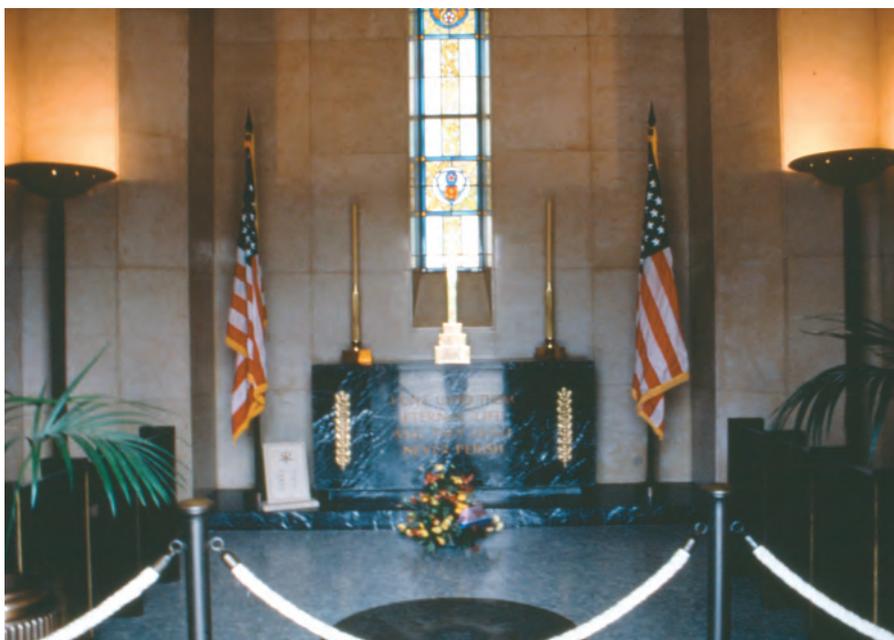
by H. H. Martyn of Cheltenham, England. Each of its eight panels symbolizes a different military virtue or attribute of a good soldier. They are:

Physical Fitness	Fidelity
Proficiency	Sacrifice
Valor	Family Ties
Fortitude	Faith

CHAPEL INTERIOR

The interior walls of the chapel are of Hauteville Perle stone from the Jura Mountain region of France.

Above the door inside the chapel is the inscription: SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE. On the west wall left of the entrance is the inscription: GRANT US GRACE FEARLESSLY TO CONTEND AGAINST EVIL AND TO MAKE NO PEACE WITH OPPRESSION. Over the inscription is a roundel containing a latin cross. On the east wall on to the right of the entrance is the inscription: TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALOROUS THAT THEY MAY DWELL IN THY GLORY. Over that inscription is a roundel featuring the Tablets of Moses surmounted by the Star of David.



Chapel Interior

Against the north wall opposite the entrance is the altar flanked by United States flags. It is of Bleu Belg marble from southern Belgium and bears this inscription from St. John X, 28: I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH. Above the altar is a tall narrow window of stained glass portraying the insignia of the five major U.S. commands that operated in the region, the 12th Army Group, First Army, Third Army, Eighth Air Force and the Ninth Air Force. It was designed by Allyn Cox of New York City and fabricated by Morris Singer of London, who also made the massive bronze light fixtures. The pews and priedieu of ebony-stained birchwood were made by Patriarca of Rome, Italy. The floor is of four different marbles from Italy, Bianco Carrara Chiaro, Giallo di Sienna Scuro, Nero Assoluto Italiano and Bardiglio Capella. Inset in the floor is a bronze circular plaque containing the thirteen stars of the seal of

the United States of America wreathed in oak, pine and laurel. In the center of the mosaic ceiling is a dove, representing the Holy Spirit, on a background of clouds within a nimbus, held by four angels, from which emanates the sun's rays. At the feet of the angels is this running inscription encircling the ceiling: IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THOSE MEN OF THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHO IN THIS REGION AND IN THE SKIES ABOVE IT ENDURED ALL AND GAVE ALL THAT JUSTICE AMONG NATIONS MIGHT PREVAIL AND THAT MANKIND MIGHT ENJOY FREEDOM AND INHERIT PEACE. The mosaic was designed by Allyn Cox and fabricated by Fabrizio Cassio of Rome.

PYLONS

The two memorial pylons of Valore stone on the terrace are rectangular in shape. Inscribed on the outer faces of

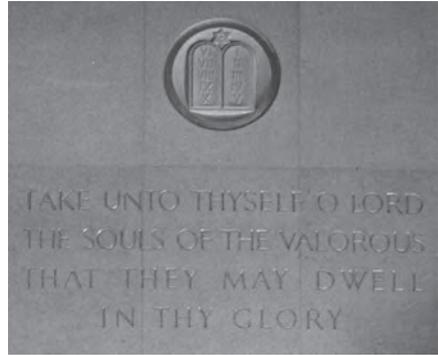
these pylons are the name, rank, organization and state of entry into the military service of 371 Missing in Action of the United States Army and the Army Air Forces,* whose remains were never recovered, or if recovered, never identified. Above the names on each pylon is the inscription: HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES. These men came from 42 states and the District of Columbia.

A large operations map is set into the inner face of each pylon. The west pylon on the right side of the terrace contains a map of military operations in western Europe from the landings in Normandy to the end of the war. The east pylon on the left side of the terrace contains a map of the Ardennes and Rhineland campaigns to include the "Battle of the Bulge," subsequent fighting to clear the west bank of the Rhine, and the crossing of the Rhine River at Oppenheim. Flanking the map of operations in Western Europe are explanatory inscriptions in English and French of which the following is the English

* During World War II, the Air Force was part of the United States Army.



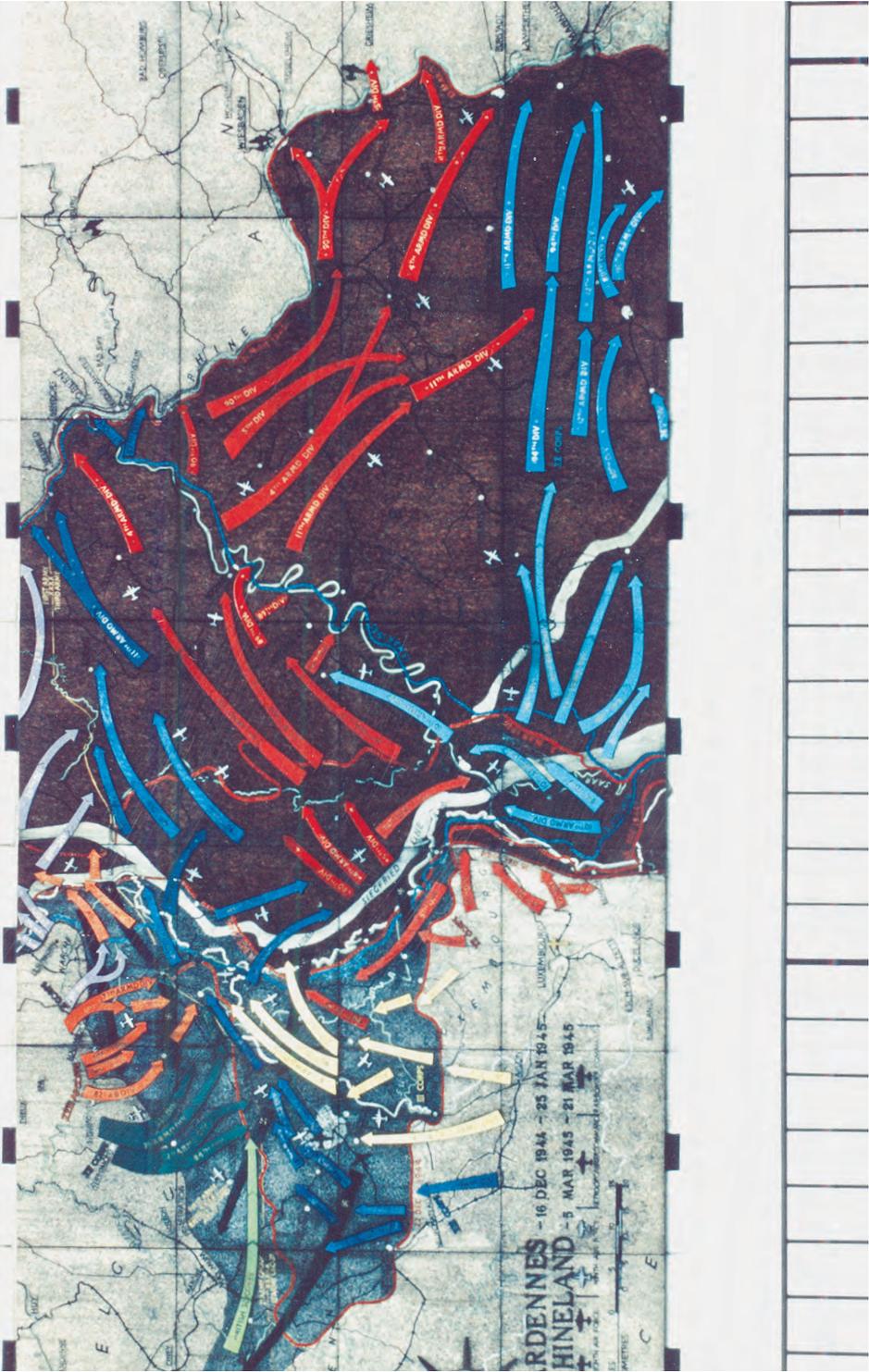
Mosaic Ceiling of Chapel



Inscription and Roundel, East Wall of Chapel

version: ON 6 JUNE 1944, PRECEDED BY AIRBORNE UNITS AND COVERED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY. PUSHING SOUTHWARD THEY ESTABLISHED A BEACHHEAD SOME 20 MILES IN DEPTH. ON 25 JULY, IN THE WAKE OF A PARALYZING AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE U.S. FIRST ARMY BROKE OUT OF THE BEACHHEAD AND WAS SOON JOINED BY THE U.S. THIRD ARMY. TOGETHER THEY REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK TOWARDS AVRANCHES. CRUSHED BETWEEN THE AMERICANS ON THE SOUTH AND WEST AND THE BRITISH ON THE NORTH, ATTACKED CONTINUOUSLY BY THE U.S. EIGHTH AND NINTH AIR FORCES AND THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, THE ENEMY RETREATED ACROSS THE SEINE.

SUSTAINED BY THE HERCULEAN ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY PERSONNEL, THE ALLIED ARMIES AND AIR FORCES PURSUED VIGOROUSLY. BY MID-SEPTEMBER THE U.S. NINTH ARMY HAD LIBERATED BREST; THE FIRST ARMY WAS STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY; THE THIRD ARMY HAD REACHED THE MOSELLE AND HAD JOINED THE U.S. SEVENTH AND FRENCH FIRST ARMIES ADVANCING NORTHWARD FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. PROGRESS IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS WAS SLOW, THE FIGHTING BITTER. METZ FELL AS THE THIRD ARMY MOVED INTO THE SAAR.



Ardennes and Rhineland Campaigns - East Pylon

THE ENEMY LAUNCHED, IN THE ARDENNES, HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTER-OFFENSIVE ON 16 DECEMBER 1944. PROMPT TACTICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN HALTED THIS DRIVE. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH THE WEST BANK OF THE RHINE WAS CLEARED. IN RAPID SUCCESSION AMERICAN FORCES SEIZED A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED AT OPPENHEIM, THEN JOINED THE BRITISH IN THE MAJOR ASSAULT NORTH OF THE RUHR, SWEEPING ACROSS GERMANY THE ALLIES MET THE ADVANCING TROOPS, OF THE U.S.S.R. TO FORCE THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945, 337 DAYS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDING IN FRANCE.

Similarly, flanking the map of the Ardennes and Rhineland campaigns in both languages, is this explanatory inscription: ON 16 DECEMBER 1944 THE ENEMY MADE HIS LAST CONCERTED EFFORT TO STAVE OFF DEFEAT BY UNLEASHING THREE ARMIES ON A NARROW FRONT. PREPARED IN GREATEST SECRECY AND LAUNCHED UNDER COVER OF FOG AND RAIN, HIS ATTACK IN THE ARDENNES WAS INITIALLY SUCCESSFUL. BREAKING THROUGH ON A 45-MILE FRONT, HIS FORCES PENETRATED OVER 60 MILES, BUT AMERICAN SOLDIERS, FIGHTING VALIANTLY, HELD THE CRITICAL SHOULDERS OF THE SALIENT.

REACTING PROMPTLY AND DECISIVELY, THE ALLIES RUSHED ALL AVAILABLE RESERVES TO THE SCENE. A FURIOUS STRUGGLE DEVELOPED AT ST. VITH WHERE THE ENEMY ADVANCE WAS STUBBORNLY DELAYED. AT BASTOGNE, ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED FOR FIVE DAYS, AMERICAN TROOPS, WITH THE HELP OF SUPPLIES DROPPED BY IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND AIRCRAFT, MAINTAINED THEIR DEFENSE. ON 22 DECEMBER THE THIRD ARMY COUNTER-ATTACKED THE SOUTHERN FLANK OF THE PENETRATION. THE NEXT DAY THE SKIES CLEARED AND THE EIGHTH AND

NINTH AIR FORCES PLUNGED INTO THE BATTLE. THE THIRD ARMY CONTINUED ITS ADVANCE THROUGH BITTERLY COLD WEATHER, REACHING BASTOGNE ON 26 DECEMBER. THE FIRST ARMY'S COUNTERATTACK CAME ON 3 JANUARY 1945; ON THE 16TH THE TWO ARMIES MET AT HOUFFALIZE. THE SALIENT WAS REDUCED BY 25 JANUARY.

IN FEBRUARY THE THIRD ARMY FORCED ITS WAY THROUGH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, CAPTURED TRIER, AND BY 5 MARCH HAD ESTABLISHED BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE KYLL. THE NEXT DAY IT LAUNCHED ITS ATTACK NORTH OF THE MOSELLE. PRECEDED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE, ITS GROUND TROOPS SWEEPED FORWARD TO JOIN THE FIRST ARMY ON THE RHINE. THEN, ON 13 MARCH, AMERICAN FORCES SOUTH OF THE MOSELLE ADVANCED; THOSE WEST OF KOBLENZ SWUNG TO THE SOUTHEAST TO JOIN THIS ASSAULT. HAVING CLEARED THE WEST BANK BY 21 MARCH, THE THIRD ARMY RUSHED ACROSS THE RHINE AT OPPENHEIM THE NEXT NIGHT.

The operations maps were carved and fitted together from slabs of several granites: Rosso Vanga and Verde Svezia from Sweden, and Verde Mergozzo Chiaro, Nero Biella, Rosa Baveno Chiaro, Bianco Montorfano and Verde Blauco from the Alpine regions of northwest Italy. Allyn Cox, an American artist, designed the maps utilizing information provided by the American Battle Monuments Commission. Military data are shown on the map by bronze letters, enamel-bronze arrows and other devices. All engraving was accomplished by sandblasting. M. C. Bargna of Milan, Italy performed the granite work. Stefano Johnson, also of Milan, performed the bronze work.

Carved on the ends of each pylon is a flaming sword under a rainbow, the insignia of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. The 48 stars around the capstones



Memorial and Tablets of Missing



Graves Area from the Rear facing Northwest



*Emblem of Evangelist St. Luke -
Reverse Side of Fountain Pylon*

represent the then 48 states of the Union.

Behind each pylon is a bronze frame with three key maps, one set depicting "The War Against Germany," the other "The War Against Japan."

GRAVES AREA

There are 5,076 American military Dead who lost their lives in the service of their country buried in the cemetery. These honored Dead came from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 22 instances, two brothers rest side-by-side in adjacent graves. Among those interred in the cemetery are 101 "Unknowns" whose remains could not be identified. Their headstones are inscribed: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD. White marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David mark the graves of 118 of the Jewish faith, white marble latin crosses mark the others.

The 5,076 headstones are set in nine plots of fine grass lettered from

A to I. Separating the plots are two malls radiating from the memorial and two transverse paths. Two flagpoles overlook the graves area at its northern end in front of the memorial. Between the flagpoles is the grave of General George S. Patton, Jr. Originally, General Patton was buried with the other men. However, so many people came to view his grave each year that all the fine grass on his and nearby graves was killed by the heavy foot traffic. The problem was solved by moving his grave to the area between the flagpoles and paving in front of it with stone.

Each radial mall contains two fountains consisting of a pylon of Valore stone overlooking three jet pools on descending levels. High on the obverse side of the pylon is a bronze sea shell from which water flows into the pools. Carved on the reverse side of the pylons is a symbol of one of the four evangelists — an angel for St. Matthew, a lion for St. Mark, a bull for St. Luke and an eagle for St. John. The pools themselves are decorated with bronze dolphins symbolizing Resurrection and bronze turtles symbolizing Everlasting Life. Both the carved and the bronze symbols were designed by Nathaniel Choate of New York.

At the southern end of the graves area are three platforms that afford excellent positions to view the cemetery and take photographs.

VISITORS' BUILDING

Just inside the entrance on the left is the Visitors' Building. It contains the superintendent's office, toilet facilities, and a comfortably furnished room with easy chairs where visitors may obtain information, sign the register and pause to refresh themselves. Whenever the cemetery is open to the public, a staff member is



Tablets of the Missing

on duty in the building to answer questions and to escort relatives to grave and memorialization sites. 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 cemetery lies in a glade surrounded by woods of spruce, beech, oak and other trees of the forest. Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*) adorns the walls near the entrance to the cemetery and Virginia Creeper covers the Visitors'

Building just inside the entrance. Within the enframement of the cemetery are large-scale plantings of Rhododendrons. A hedge of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and a broad band of Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) encircle the chapel which is flanked on either side by massifs of Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*). Below the terrace, a border of low-growing Yew (*Taxus baccata repandens*) and Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) link the two flagpoles.

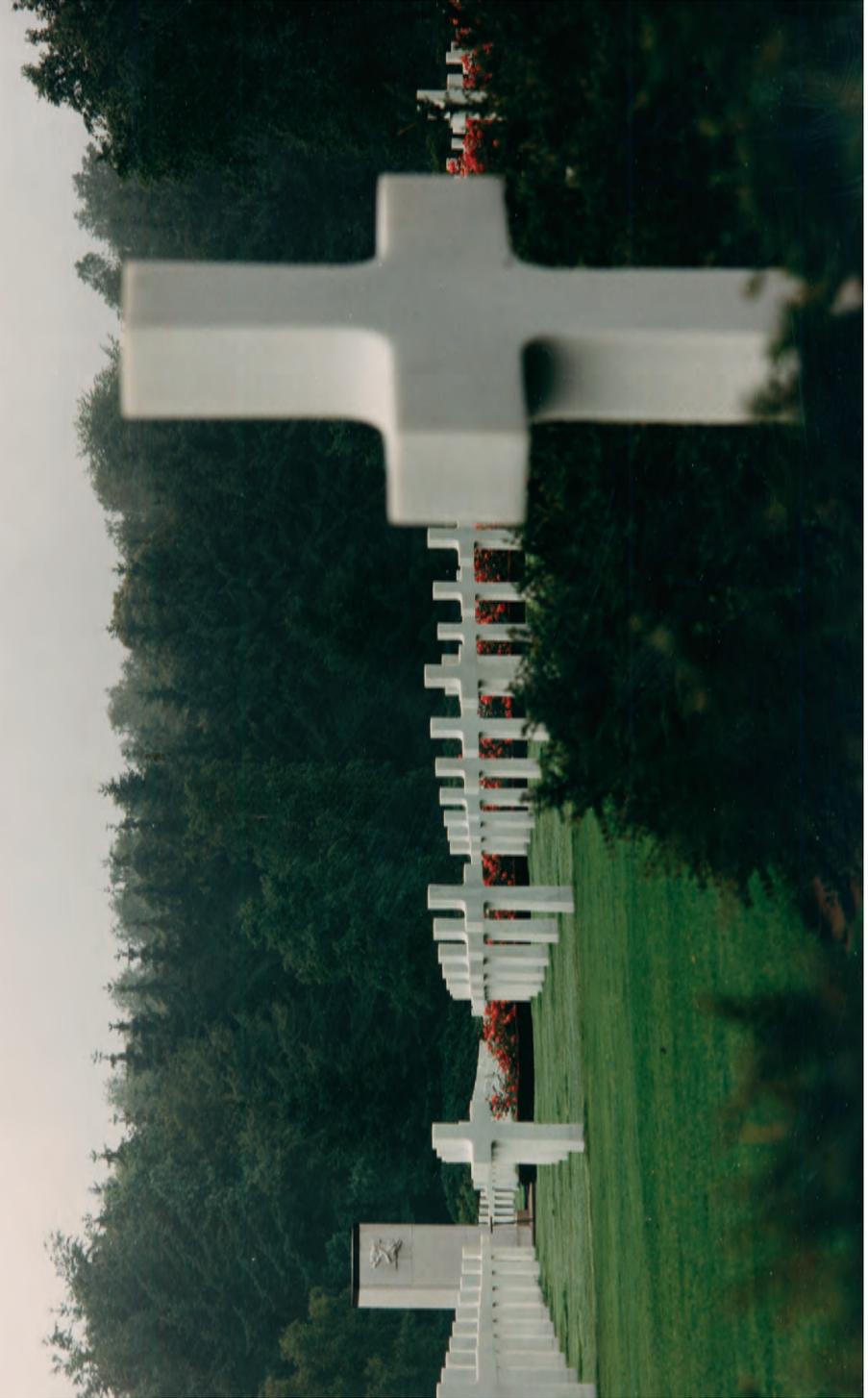
Color is provided in the spring by the Rhododendrons in the enframement of the cemetery and in the summer by long planters of Polyantha and tree roses in the radial paths.



Visitors' Room



Visitors' Building and Office



Grave site of General George S. Patton, Jr.



St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, France

AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

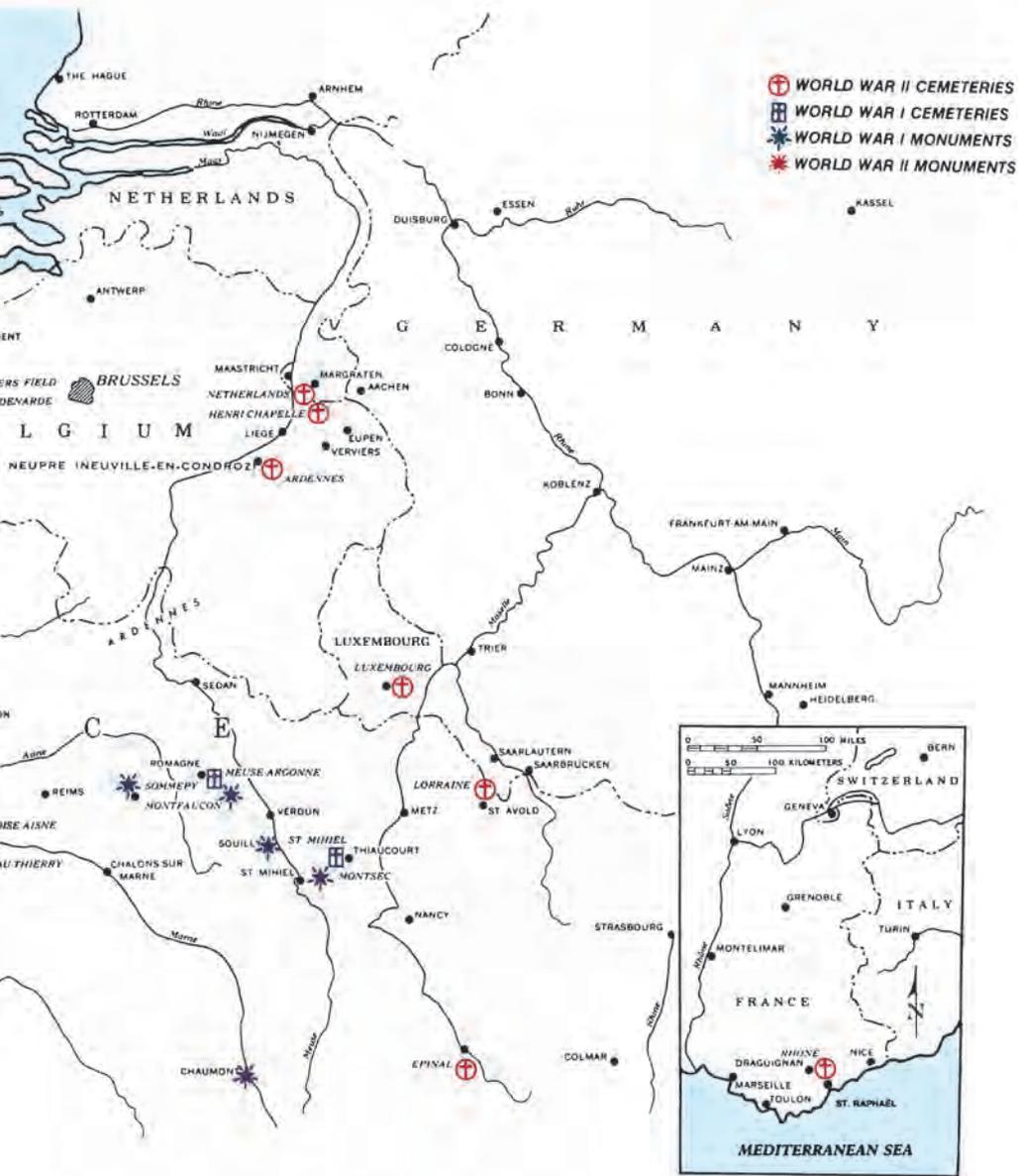
The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since 6 April 1917, and to control as to design and provide regulations for the erection of 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, operating 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 controlling the design of U.S. private monuments

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 twelve 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 number of burials and the number of missing recorded at their memorials are:

<i>World War I</i>	<i>Burials</i>		<i>Missing</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France	2,039	250	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	1,706	138	333
Suresnes (See WW II also), France	1,535	6	974
Totals	29,265	1,656	4,452

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

Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans' Affairs). 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 number 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</i>
	<i>Known</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Commemorated</i>
Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium ..	4,537	788	462
Brittany, St. James, France	4,313	97	498
Cambridge, England	3,788	24	5,127
Epinal, France	5,186	69	424
Florence, Italy	4,189	213	1,409
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,898	94	450
Lorraine, St. Avold, France	10,338	151	444
Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg	4,975	101	371
Manila, Republic of the Philippines	13,462	3,740	36,282
Netherlands, Margraten, Holland	8,195	106	1,722
Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France	9,080	307	1,557
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia	2,601	240	3,724
Rhone, Dranguignan, France	799	62	294
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy	7,371	490	3,095
Suresnes (See WW I also), France	—	24	—

East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York	—	—	4,609
Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	18,096
West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California	—	—	412
Totals	86,732	6,506	78,976
<i>World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery Administration, Department of Veterans' Affairs</i>			
National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific			(See Honolulu Memorial)
Honolulu, Hawaii	11,597	2,079	
Puerto Rico	69	—	—
Sitka, Alaska	67	5	—
<i>Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC</i>			
Korean War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	8,200
Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	2,504

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 battle map exhibit 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 Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past



Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England

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 comfortable 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



Brittany American Cemetery, St. James, Manche, France

those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for 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 COM-
RADE 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 or buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and state; the circumstances under which death occurred often precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

With the exception of January 1 and December 25, 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 Department of Veterans' Affairs, 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.

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the fourteen World War II cemeteries, eleven World War I monuments and two tablets, and the two World War II markers (Casablanca, Morocco and Papua, New Guinea), the American Battle Monuments Commission's 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 4,609 American servicemen, 6,185 seamen of the United States Merchant Marines and the 529 seamen of the U.S. Army Transport Service who, in or above the waters off the 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 412 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 Department of Veterans' Affairs, the American Battle Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its overseas cemeteries. The names of 18,096 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the

Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palua Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,200 Missing of the Korean War and 2,504 Missing from the Vietnam War.

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."

The **GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL** is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (7 August 1942–9 February 1943). The Memorial consists of a suitably inscribed central pylon four feet square rising 24 feet above its base. Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites. Descriptions of the battles are inscribed on the walls. Both the walls and the pylon are constructed of Red Calca granite.

CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, approxi-



Honolulu Memorial (WW II, Korea and Vietnam), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii

mately 5 miles south of the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines. It marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp where approximately 20,000 American servicemen and civilians were held captive from 1942 to 1945, after the fall of the Philippine Islands during World War II. The memorial also honors the heroic sacrifices made by Filipino servicemen and civilians in a mutual quest for honor, freedom and peace.

The memorial consists of a 90-foot concrete base in the center of which rests a marble altar. It is surrounded on three sides by a fence of steel rods and on the fourth by a Wall of Honor upon which are inscribed the names of the approximately 3,000 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive.

Co-located on the site are the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and 6 Filipino graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoner of war at Cabanatuan and the Defenders of Bataan and Cor-

regidor (a Filipino veterans organization) memorial which salutes their American fallen comrades.

POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc on the right flank of Omaha Beach, overlooking the English Channel 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 counterattacks 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 and 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 11 January 1979.

UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The Utah Beach Monument is located at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont



Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France



(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 6 June 1944.

Three memorials in Washington,

DC were also established by the Commission, but are now administered by the National Park Service.

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."

The WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL, prominently located on the National Mall in Washington, DC between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, honors a nation united in a just and common cause.

It is the first memorial dedicated to the more than 400,000 Americans who gave their lives for freedom, the 16 million who served in uniform, and all who contributed to the war effort on the home front.

Symbolic of the defining event of the 20th century, the memorial is a testament to the spirit, sacrifice and commitment of the American people.

To learn more, visit our website at www.abmc.gov

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

The Korean War Veterans Memorial, located on the National Mall in Washington, DC, was dedicated on 27 July 1995. The Memorial commemorates the sacrifices of the 5.8 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the

Korean War. The war was one of the most hard fought in our history. During its relatively short duration, 25 June 1950–27 July 1953, 33,700 Americans were killed in action; 8,200 of those killed in action were classified as missing in action (and presumed dead), or lost or buried at sea. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict. An integral part of the Memorial is the Korean War Honor Roll, an interactive automated database, containing the names of those U.S. military personnel who died world-wide during the war.

MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael, about 2 miles west of the Metropolitan 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 16 July 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 Avenue Omar Torrijos Herrera between the Panama Canal Railway Company Train Station and Ciudad Del Saber (formerly Fort Clayton). To reach the cemetery, turn right on Calle Rufina Alfaro at the Crossroad Bible Church and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. There

are 5,336 Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on 1 October 1979.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

Upon request, and without cost, the following information and services are provided to family members and friends of those interred or commemorated at ABMC's cemeteries and memorials:

- name, location and general information about the cemetery, monument or memorial;
- plot, row and grave number and, if applicable, memorialization site;
- authorization for issuance of fee-

free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit an ABMC grave or memorialization site;

- a photograph of grave and/or memorialization sites affixed to a large color lithograph of the appropriate cemetery and memorial;
- best route and modes of travel in-country to cemetery or memorial site;
- general information about accommodations in the vicinity of the cemetery or memorial;
- arrangement for floral decoration of a grave or memorialization site. (Weather permitting, a color photograph of the floral decoration in place is provided to the donor).



Corozal American Cemetery, Corozal, Republic of Panama



Decorated Gravesite of a World War II "Unknown"

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923



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Suresnes American Cemetery and Memorial, Seine, France