AMERICAN MEMORIALS
AND
OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

THE AMERICAN
BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

1970
THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION, an agency of the United States Government, is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials on foreign soil, as well as for certain memorials on American soil. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the United States or its territories and possessions.

After World War I, the Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries already established in Europe by the War Department, as well as monuments on the battlefields and elsewhere.

After World War II, the Commission and the War Department together selected 14 sites on foreign soil as permanent cemeteries. Burials were made by the Department, and the cemeteries then passed to the control of the Commission which planned and carried out their final development, including the erection in each of a memorial to commemorate the achievements and sacrifices of the men and women of the American Armed Services in the respective regions.

The graves in these cemeteries number approximately 39 percent of those originally buried in these regions. The remains of the other 61 percent were returned home at the request of their next of kin. A few graves remained outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who assumed responsibility for maintenance.

A white marble headstone marks each of the graves—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. At the memorials in these cemeteries are inscribed the names of the Missing, who, in the respective regions, gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were not recovered, or not identified, including those buried or lost at sea. A small nondenominational chapel forms part of each World War II cemetery memorial.

Use of each cemetery site has been granted by the host government to the United States, free of rent and taxes.

To commemorate those who met their deaths in World War II in the American coastal waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Commission erected two monuments on American soil.

There are three “National Cemeteries” outside the continental United States in which the Dead of World War II were buried, viz., at Honolulu, Hawaii, San Juan, P.R., and Sitka, Alaska. These are maintained by the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. At the National Cemetery in Honolulu the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial similar in objects to those in the cemeteries on foreign soil, commemorating both World War II and the Korean operations.

The Commission also maintains a cemetery in Mexico City where are buried the remains of 750 Americans who gave their lives in the Mexican War.

No further burials may be made in cemeteries under the Commission’s jurisdiction except those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

CEMETERIES, WORLD WAR I
ASNE-MARNE, Belleau, France OISE-ASNE, Fère-en-Tardenois, France
BROOKWOOD, England
FLANDERS FIELD, Waregem, Belgium St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France
MEUSE-ARGONNE, Romagne, France SOMME, Bony, France

In addition, the Commission erected and maintains 11 monuments; 8 are on the battlefields; 1 each at Brest and Gibraltar, important in the operations of the United States Navy; and 1 at Tours, where the Headquarters of the Services of Supply was located. A bronze tablet was installed at Chaumont and another at Souilly, to mark respectively the General Headquarters of the A.E.F. and the Headquarters of the American First Army.

WORLD WAR II

Below are listed the 14 overseas military cemeteries constructed by the Commission, each with its memorial in grateful remembrance of the sacrifices and achievements of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions; the cemetery locations reflect the progress of military operations in World War II. Also listed are the three memorials on American soil.

Cemeteries
ARDENNES, Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium MANILA, Philippines
BRITTANY, St. James, France NETHERLANDS, Margraten, Holland
CAMBRIDGE, England NORMANDY, St. Lawrence, France
EPINAL, France NORTH AFRICA, Carthage, Tunisia
FLORENCE, Italy RHONE, Draguignan, France
HENRI-CHAPPELLE, Belgium SICILY-ROME, Nettuno, Italy
LORRAINE, St. Avold, France
LUXEMBOURG

Memorials
EAST COAST, New York City WEST COAST, San Francisco
HONOLULU, Hawaii

This memorialization constitutes a balanced general commemoration of the achievements of all of the Armed Services. The Commission’s program also includes the erection of a number of smaller memorials and tablets at places of outstanding significance in the military operations of World War II and Korea.

The Commission is not responsible for monuments erected by other sponsors nor is it authorized to maintain them at Government expense.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VISITORS

The large maps in this folder show the locations of the trans-Atlantic cemeteries and memorials. Directions for reaching them, together with other information of interest, are given beneath the smaller maps. Distances are by road unless otherwise indicated; road signs are posted in the vicinity of each cemetery.

Cemeteries are open to the public every day. An American superintendent is stationed at each cemetery to give information, aid in locating graves, and in every way permitted by law to provide assistance to visitors. At each cemetery there is a comfortably furnished Visitors’ room.

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’s Regional Office.

Further information may be obtained at the Commission’s offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, and Manila. Visitors passing through these cities en route to the cemeteries are invited to call. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through the Embassy telephone operators.

Upon the request of the next-of-kin, the Commission will furnish gratis photographs as follows:

World War I Cemeteries. A black and white photograph of the appropriate headstone, or inscription recorded in the List of the Missing.
**World War II Cemeteries.** A lithographed colored aerial picture of the cemetery; and a black and white photograph of the appropriate headstone, or inscription recorded in the List of the Missing.

**Honolulu, East Coast, West Coast Memorials.** A lithographed colored picture of the memorial; and a black and white photograph of the appropriate inscription recorded in the List of the Missing.

Requests should be sent to the Commission’s Washington office, and should state the full Name, Service, and Serial Number of the decedent. Additional details as to his rank and organization will help in verifying data from the records.

### DECORATION OF GRAVES

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 15 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 the year or over a period of years. Checks and money orders should be made payable to "ABMC Flower Fund." Requests concerning Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno), or North Africa (Carthage) cemeteries should be addressed to the Commission’s Rome office. All other cemetery business in Europe is handled through the Paris office. The Commission’s Philippine office takes care of such requests for the Manila cemetery.

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 addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, nearest city, and country in which located, should be provided.

**MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY** is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. There are 734 other graves in this 2-acre area in which there are buried 813 American veterans and others. The cemetery is closed to further interments.

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

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

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained glass windows light the altar and flags, and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and whose grave is the sea.
FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY is on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, 3 miles east of the highway leading from Courtrai (Kortrijk) to Ghent (Gand). The cemetery, which is 170 miles north of Paris, can be reached by automobile via Lille. An exit near the cemetery is planned on the proposed (1967) Lille-Ghent autoroute. It is 46 miles west of Brussels; the road from that city to the cemetery passes through Audenarde. Waregem can be reached by train from Paris in about 5 hours, and from Brussels in 1 hour. There are hotels at Waregem, Audenarde, Lille, Courtrai, and Ghent.

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

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

AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Audenarde, Belgium, 17 miles south of Ghent, 38 miles west of Brussels and 178 miles north of Paris.

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

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 4 miles south of Ypres (Ieper), Belgium, near the hamlet of Vierstraat, on the Mont Kemmel road, overlooking a wide stretch of the long and bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ypres is 30 miles south of Ostend, 74 miles west of Brussels, and 157 miles north of Paris; it can be reached easily by train.

This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet resting upon a wreath. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of those American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought in this area as units attached to the British Army; some of their Dead rest in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 34 miles to the east.
SOMME CEMETERY is situated southwest of the village of Bony, Aisne, France, which is 3/4 mile west of highway N-44 bis from St. Quentin to Cambrai and Lille. The road leading to Bony leaves this highway 10 miles north of St. Quentin and a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Lille autoroute to (1967) Péronne, thence via Roisel and Hargicourt. Hotel accommodations are available at Péronne, St. Quentin, and Cambrai which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,837 of our military Dead. Most of these lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones set in regular rows are divided into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

Sculptured on the outer walls of the chapel are pieces of military equipment. A massive bronze door surmounted by an American eagle forms its entrance. A cross-shaped window of crystal glass, above the marble altar, shines with luminous radiance in the subdued interior. On the walls are inscribed the names of 353 of the Missing, whose remains were not recovered or identified.

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

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

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

This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation, in May 1918, by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village which was captured in that attack and which was completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting which took place near the site of the monument.
AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau, Aisne, France, 61/2 miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris over N–3, turning left opposite the entrance pylons of the Château-Thierry Monument which are about 2 miles west of the town of Château-Thierry; the total distance is 58 miles. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l’Est) to Château-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

This 42 1/2-acre cemetery, arranged in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill upon which stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,288 of our military Dead. Most of these were from units which fought in this vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel, decorated with many interesting sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment, and insignia. On the interior walls are the names of 1,060 of the Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The observation platform reached from the chapel interior affords excellent views over the battlefield. The chapel was slightly damaged during World War II but was afterwards repaired, save for a few scars retained intentionally.

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

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT, on a hill 2 miles west of Château-Thierry, commands a wide view of the valley of the Marne. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4 1/2 miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Père) Cemetery where rest many of the American soldiers and marines who fought in this region in the summer of 1918. Two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris-Château-Thierry highway (N–3).

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

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

The monument commemorates the efforts of the 650,000 men who served during World War I in the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces and whose work behind the battle lines made possible the brilliant achievements of the American armies in the field. It is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson which crosses the Loire in prolongation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours, and consists of a handsome fountain of white stone and bronze with appropriate sculpture. The surrounding area was developed by the Commission into a small park.
OISE-AISNE CEMETERY lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois, Aisne, France, which is 14 miles northeast of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris over N–3 to Château-Thierry, thence N–367 to Fère-en-Tardenois, a total distance of 70 miles. Hotel accommodations in Château-Thierry are limited but there are good hotels at Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is rail service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

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

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

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

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is essentially a tower, of golden-yellow limestone; the platform at the top affords a wide view over the former battlefields. The tower is open (1967) only on Sunday. Inside the entrance an inscription relates the American operations in this vicinity. The monument, whose site was captured by American troops, commemorates the achievements of the 70,000 Americans who served in this region during the summer and fall of 1918.

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

On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative, and also a tribute to the troops who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.
MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY is located east of the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France, which is 26 miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris (152 miles) via N-3, turning left at Clermont-en-Argonne which is 19 miles south of the cemetery; it may also be reached from Verdun (where hotels are available) via Consenvoye, a distance of 26 miles. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun; the journey takes about 3½ hours. Taxicabs may be hired from there to the cemetery.

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

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels of both loggias are the names of 954 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified; among these are the Missing of our expedition to northern Russia, 1918–1919.

ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt, M. et M., France. The road from Verdun (29 miles), through Fresnes-en-Woëvre, passes the entrance, then continues to Pont-à-Mousson and Nancy (29 miles). The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (182 miles) via Verdun, and from Metz (23 miles). There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Thiaucourt. At Metz, Nancy, and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,152 of our military Dead. The majority of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Their headstones are aligned in long rows, divided into four plots by avenues with tree-bordered walks. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west), is a small monument; at the eastern end is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite urn in the center, and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing the sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map of the St. Mihiel offensive.
MONTSEC MONUMENT is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec, France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt) Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes thus now shelters the remains of our Dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was modified, and was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of World War I and of World War II respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our Armed Forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our Dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French Governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military Dead.
NAVAL MEMORIAL AT BREST, FRANCE, stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on July 4, 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

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

HONOLULU MEMORIAL lies near the center of the city and within the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific which is reached via Puowaina Drive.

In the eight Gardens of the Missing which flank the monumental staircase are recorded the name, rank, organization, and State of 18,093 of our Missing of World War II, and 8,187 of the Korean operations. Within the memorial building above these Gardens is the chapel; in its side galleries are maps, with texts, recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Central and South Pacific regions and in Korea. Inquiries concerning graves at this cemetery should be addressed to the superintendent or to the Department of the Army.

CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on trunk highway A-45 to St. Neots and Bedford, and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes about 2½ hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from King's Cross or Liverpool Street stations. Travel time is about 1½ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30½ acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the graves of 3,811 of our military Dead; on the great wall of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,125 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe.

From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side is the wall of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations, and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the Dead of our Air Forces.
NORMANDY CEMETERY is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, northeast of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, 10 miles northwest of Bayeux, Calvados, France. The highway from Paris (N-13) detours around Bayeux; D-6 goes toward Port-en-Bessin, and then N-814 leads to the cemetery, 170 miles from Paris. It may also be reached by automobile from Le Havre in about 4 hours. There is infrequent rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab service is available; travel by rail takes from 4 to 6 hours. Hotels are available at Caen (27 miles) and Bayeux.

The cemetery site, at the north end of its 1/2-mile access road, covers 172 1/2 acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our Missing who sleep in unknown graves.

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

BRITTANY CEMETERY lies 1 mile southeast of the village of St. James, Manche, France, 12 miles south of Avranches and 14 miles north of Fougeres. It may be reached by automobile from Paris over N-12 to Alençon, thence via Domfront and St. Hilaire-du-Harcouet, a distance of 200 miles. To reach the cemetery by railroad from Paris, take the train for either Avranches or Pontorson, leaving Gare Montparnasse and change at Folligny. Train time from Paris is approximately 5 1/2 hours. Taxi service is available from both Avranches and Pontorson. There are hotels at St. James, Avranches, Pontorson (10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15 miles).

At this cemetery covering 28 acres in rolling farm country at the eastern edge of Brittany rest 4,410 of our Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the Normandy and Brittany campaigns in 1944. Along the curved retaining wall of the memorial terrace are inscribed the names of 498 of the Missing whose resting place "is known only to God."

The gray granite memorial, containing the chapel as well as two large operations maps with narratives and flags of our military services, overlooks the burial area. Interesting stained glass and sculpture aid in embellishing the structure. The lookout platform of the tower, reached by 98 steps, affords an impressive view of the stately pattern of the headstones, as well as of the peaceful surrounding countryside stretching northward to the sea and Mt. St. Michel.
NETHERLANDS CEMETERY, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Margraten, 6 miles east of Maastricht, on the main highway to Aachen, Germany (14 miles). Maastricht can be reached by train from Brussels, Paris (Gare du Nord)—in 7 hours, any city in Holland, or from Germany via Aachen. A bus service runs from Maastricht railroad station. Maastricht airport with taxicabs is 5 miles to the north; service should be verified.

The tall memorial tower can be seen before reaching the site which covers 65 1/2 acres. From the cemetery entrance the visitor is led to the Court of Honor with its pool reflecting the tower. To the right and left, respectively, are the visitors' building, and the museum containing three large, engraved maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American Armed Forces.

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

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

HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle which is on the main highway from Liège, Belgium (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is 4 1/2 miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German frontier) on the Aachen-Antwerpen autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest station with taxicab service to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels, and Aachen.

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

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

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

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country. The seals of the States and Territories are also carved on these piers.
ARDENNES CEMETERY is located near the southeast edge of the village of Neuville-en-Condroz, 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Dinant and Paris passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels, and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicab and a limited bus service to Neuville are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

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

The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,310 of our military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns, and are enframed by tree masses.

LUXEMBOURG CEMETERY lies just within the limits of Luxembourg City, 3 miles east of the center of that capital which can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in approximately 6 hours, from Liège, Belgium, and from Frankfurt/Main, Germany. The airport is 2 miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at Luxembourg station and airport. There are several good hotels in the city.

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

Sloping gently downhill from the memorial is the burial area containing 5,076 of our military Dead, many of whom gave their lives in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge" and in the advance to the Rhine. Their headstones follow along graceful curves; trees, fountains, and flower beds contribute to the dignity of the ensemble.
LORRAINE CEMETERY is situated 3/4 mile north of the town of St. Avold, Moselle, France, on highway N-3A. St. Avold, which is 28 miles east of Metz and 17 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, can be reached by automobile from Paris (220 miles) in about 6 hours. Train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to St. Avold station, which is 3 miles from the town, takes about 5 hours. Taxicabs are available at the station. There are hotels at Metz and at Saarbrücken, and smaller ones at St. Avold.

The cemetery, which covers 1131/2 acres, contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II in Europe, a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their lives while fighting in this region. Their headstones are arranged in nine plots in a generally elliptical design extending over the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern Lorraine and culminating in a prominent overlook feature.

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

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

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

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

Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.
RHONE CEMETERY is in the city of Draguignan, Var, France, 28 miles west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached by automobile from Marseille; also from the Riviera, via St. Raphaël-Fréjus-Le Muy, and by the Esterel-Côte d’Azur toll road via Le Muy, turning west 1 mile after Le Muy. Trains from Cannes, Marseille, and Paris stop at St. Raphaël where taxicab and bus services are available to the cemetery (20 miles); some trains stop at Les Arcs where bus and taxicab services are also available (8 miles). Hotel accommodations in Draguignan are limited but there are many hotels in St. Raphaël, Cannes, and other Riviera cities.

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

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

FLORENCE CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7 1/2 miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan autoroute passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides (1967) frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

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

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

The atrium at the south end of the wall of the Missing serves as forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region.
SICILY-ROME CEMETERY lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Appia Nuova for about 8 miles, thence following directional signs past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno, and the cemetery. There is train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

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

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

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

At this cemetery, 27 acres in extent, rest 2,840 of our military Dead, their headstones set in straight lines subdivided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths, with decorative pools at the intersections. Along the southeast edge of the burial area is the long wall of the Missing with its sculptured figures, bordering the tree-lined terrace leading to the memorial. On this wall are engraved the names of 3,724 of the Missing. Most of these, like those who rest in the cemetery, gave their lives in the service of their Country in military activities ranging from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. The chapel, and the memorial court which contains large maps in mosaic and ceramic depicting the operations and supply activities of American Armed Forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf, were designed to harmonize with local architecture. The chapel interior is decorated with polished marble, flags, and sculpture.
MANILA CEMETERY is situated southeast of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of Fort Bonifacio, the former U.S. Army Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab.

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

The Chapel, a tall white masonry building enriched with sculpture and mosaic, stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are two large hemicycles with rooms at each end. Twenty-five large concrete mosaic maps in these rooms recall the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific, in China, India, and in Burma. On the rectangular piers of the hemicycles are inscribed the names of 36,279 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who sleep in unknown graves. Carved in the floors are the seals of the States and Territories.

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

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

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

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

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen, and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization, and State of each of 412 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.
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