The Oise-Aisne American Cemetery is one of eight permanent American World War I military cemeteries on foreign soil. The government of France granted use of this land, in perpetuity, as a permanent burial ground without charge or taxation.

American Battle Monuments Commission
This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 26 American cemeteries and 29 memorials, monuments and markers in 16 countries. The Commission works to fulfill the vision of its first chairman, General of the Armies John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, promised that “time will not dim the glory of their deeds.”

Château-Thierry Monument - Hill 204
Located on a hill above Château-Thierry, this monument with double colonnade has a large map of the American operations in this region.

Lt. Quentin Roosevelt Fountain - Chamery
Shot down in aerial combat, the son of former U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt was originally buried just outside of this town near the cemetery.

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit www.abmc.gov
Germany’s strategy for 1918 envisioned destruction of the weakened British and French armies. Two offensives against the British from March 21 through April 30 failed to create the hoped-for collapse. On May 27, German forces broke through French positions along the Chemin des Dames ridge between Soissons and Reims. They reached the Marne River 35 miles to the south at Château-Thierry in three days, creating the Aisne-Marne Salient and threatening Paris.

The Allied situation was so dire at the end of May 1918 that the Allies pleaded for all available U.S. divisions to help the French eliminate the Aisne-Marne Salient. Newly-arrived American divisions shored up the Allies. Also, the 370th Infantry Regiment was detached to serve with French forces, campaigning with them into mid-October. The Germans were unable to capitalize on their gains. Their final offensive failed on July 15. Allied and American forces countered with the Aisne-Marne Offensive, launched on July 18.

Ten U.S. divisions took part in that offensive, forcing the Germans north to the Vesle River by August 6. Then the Oise-Aisne Offensive continued the advance from August 18 until September 16, pushing the Germans even farther north.

Roughly 310,000 American soldiers and Marines fought in this first large-scale operation by the American Expeditionary Forces in WW I. Under command of Gen. John J. Pershing it achieved additional successes in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns, concluding with the Armistice on November 11, 1918.