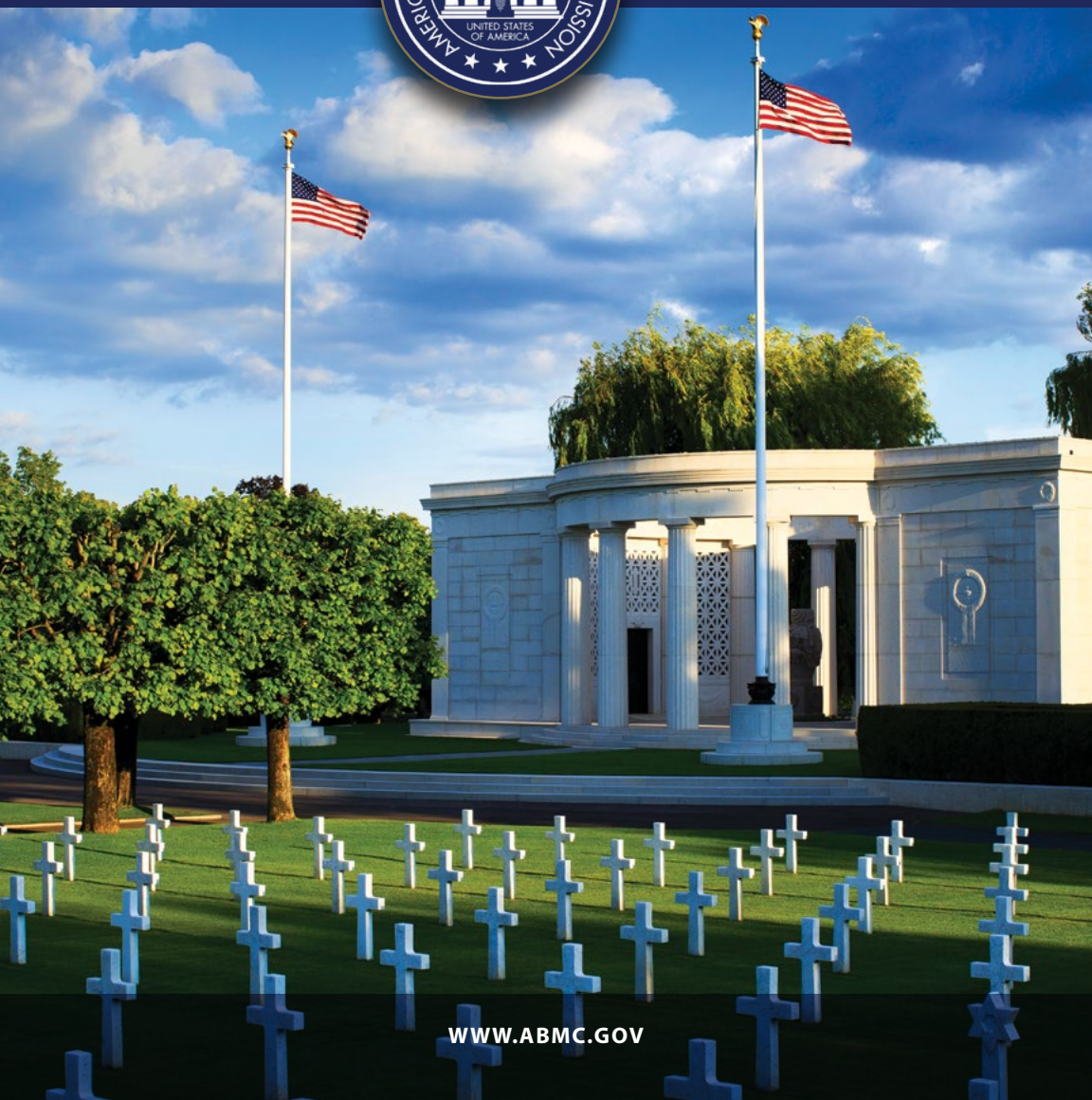
ENGLISH

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Commemorative Sites Booklet



WWW.ABMC.GOV

"Nous n'oublions pas, nous n'oublierons jamais,
la dette d'infinie gratitude que nous avons contractée
envers ceux qui ont tout donné pour notre libération."

★ ★ ★

"We have not forgotten, we will never forget,
the debt of infinite gratitude that we have contracted
with those who gave everything for our freedom."

—RENE COTY, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, JUNE 6, 1954

Front cover image: St. Mihiel American Cemetery

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ABMC Cemetery Addresses ..... **Inside Back Cover**



Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial





2 ★ **Memorial Day, 1945 at Margraten U.S. Military Cemetery (now Netherlands American Cemetery)**

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

American Commemorative Cemeteries and Memorials



"Time will not dim the glory of their deeds."

—GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING

OVERVIEW

The American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC)—guardian of America's overseas commemorative cemeteries and memorials— honors the service, achievements and sacrifices of U.S. armed forces. Established by Congress on March 4, 1923, ABMC's statutory mission includes:

- ★ Designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining permanent American military cemeteries in foreign countries;
- ★ Building and maintaining monuments, memorials and markers overseas, where American forces have served since April 6, 1917, and in the United States when directed by public law;
- ★ Controlling the design and construction of U.S. military memorials, monuments, and markers overseas created by U.S. citizens and organizations, both public and private, and encouraging their maintenance.

ABMC administers 26 cemeteries and 31 monuments, memorials, and markers; which are located in 17 foreign countries, the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Midway Atoll, and the British dependency of Gibraltar; three of the memorials are located within the United States. These cemeteries and memorials are among the most beautiful and meticulously maintained shrines in the world. Since 2007, ABMC has added 10 visitor centers to add historical context to the commemorative landscapes of the cemeteries and monuments.

In addition to grave sites, the World War I and II cemeteries, together with the three memorials on United States soil, also commemorate by name those United States service members who were missing in action, or lost or buried at sea during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

There are more than 207,000 United States war dead from World War I and World War II commemorated in ABMC sites; this includes nearly 31,000 interments and more than 4,400 memorializations for World War I, and nearly 93,000 interments and nearly 79,000 memorializations for World War II. Additionally, the names of more than 8,200 individuals listed as missing from the Korean War and more than 2,500 individuals from the Vietnam War are memorialized at ABMC's Honolulu Memorial.

ABMC also administers Mexico City National Cemetery, Corozal American Cemetery in Panama, and Clark Veterans Cemetery in the Philippines. More than 15,600 members of the armed forces, veterans, and others are interred in these sites.

ABMC HISTORY

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American armed forces where they had served overseas and for controlling the establishment of military cemeteries, monuments and markers on foreign soil, Congress created the American Battle Monuments Commission in 1923. General of the Armies John J. Pershing was appointed to ABMC's Board of Commissioners the same year, and was elected chairman by the other members. He served in that capacity until his death in 1948. Eleven additional chairmen have since served in this position.

Following World War I, the government recognized a need for a burial and repatriation policy for America's war dead. Over the course of the conflict, more than 116,000 Americans lost their lives in Europe. Understanding the need to acknowledge America's contribution to the war in Europe through commemorative cemeteries and memorials overseas, the government also respected the desires of many Americans to have their fallen family members returned to the United States. Under provisions of the law, families were entitled to select permanent interment of a loved one's remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil, repatriation of the remains to the United States for interment in a national or private cemetery, or repatriation to the individual's homeland. The majority of families chose repatriation. Approximately 40 percent chose permanent interment in an ABMC overseas cemetery.

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMS

ABMC's World War I commemorative program consisted of constructing eight permanent American cemeteries in Europe and erecting 13 separate memorials and markers through the course of the 1920's and 1930's. Each cemetery was accented with nonsectarian chapels, sculptures, battle maps depicting the course of the war in the region, and visitor reception facilities. Additionally, ABMC endeavored to document America's efforts in World War I by compiling divisional operational summaries and publishing *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*, a guidebook that provides detailed descriptions of and directions to the European battlefields where Americans served. Serving with ABMC as part of this documentation process was a young United States Army major, Dwight D. Eisenhower. In January 2017, the World War I commemorative program expanded when ABMC acquired its 26th cemetery, the

Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Cemetery near Paris.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the United States Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, 14 overseas sites were selected to become permanent cemeteries by the Secretary of the Army and ABMC. Similar to the policy following World War I, families of the deceased were once again offered an option for permanent interment overseas or repatriation. Once again, the majority of Americans chose repatriation. In a few instances, next-of-kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed, meaning the dead remained where they fell or were recovered. These graves continue to be maintained by local communities.

ABMC's World War II commemorative program consists of 14 permanent overseas American military cemeteries, 12 overseas monuments, and 3 memorials in the United States. Similar to the World War I cemeteries, each of the World War II cemeteries includes nonsectarian chapels, sculptures, battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region, and visitor reception facilities.

Use of both the World War I and World War II sites as permanent military burial grounds was granted in perpetuity by the host country free of charge or taxation. Except in the case of the Philippine Scouts, burial in these cemeteries is limited by the agreements with the host countries to members of the U.S. armed forces who died overseas during the wars. United States civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as members of the armed forces for burial entitlement. All of ABMC's World War I and II cemeteries are closed to burials, except in cases when remains of American war dead are recovered today, or the family of a recently identified unknown chooses interment or reinterment at an ABMC cemetery.

Each grave site in the overseas American World War I and II cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are marked by Stars of David; Latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD." The phrase "AMERICAN SOLDIER" was replaced with the phrase "COMRADE IN ARMS" on the headstones of servicemen who could not be identified from World War II to acknowledge the possibility of being from another branch of service.

Individuals who are recorded as missing in action or lost or buried at sea are memorialized by name on Walls of the Missing at the cemeteries or the three domestic ABMC memorials. The United States Department of Defense, through the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA), is actively working to account for all Americans missing in action from World War II, Korea and Vietnam. When an individual is identified by DPAA, a bronze rosette is placed next to the name on the Wall of the Missing to indicate that they have been found. ABMC's World War II cemeteries contain more than 5,000 "unknown" graves. ABMC actively supports DPAA's ongoing efforts in the exhumation of remains from the graves of the unknowns.

ABMC consists of a board of commissioners comprising up to 11 members appointed by the president of the United States for an indefinite term and who serve without compensation. The commissioners establish the strategic direction for the Commission.

Daily operations, to include the general management, direction and control of the agency staff is carried out by the chief executive officer of the commission, an executive level secretary, who is appointed by the president.

ABMC headquarters is located in Arlington, Va., and an Overseas Operations Office is located in Paris, France.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VISITORS

The locations of ABMC cemeteries, monuments, memorials, markers, and visitor centers are shown on the maps in this booklet. All of the cemeteries are open to the public daily from

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except January 1 and December 25. (Extended hours do exist at some sites during the summer. Visit www.abmc.gov for the most up-to-date information.) ABMC staff members are on duty to provide information and assistance in locating grave and memorial sites. Access to all ABMC sites is free.

SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

To commemorate the service, achievements, and sacrifices of the U.S. armed forces buried or memorialized at our sites worldwide, we offer a number of services to the public.

- ★ **General Information**: Ask a question or request information about ABMC at info@ABMC.gov.
- ★ **Next-of-kin Assistance**: Receive assistance from an ABMC staff member upon your arrival at the cemetery. Staff members are available to escort direct next-of-kin to gravesite locations, assist with photographs, and provide site orientation.
- ★ **Floral Decorations**: Flowers can be placed within ABMC cemeteries (addresses are listed on the inside back cover), but orders must be placed directly with a florist. A list of local and international florists is available on the ABMC website. Direct next-of-kin (spouse, siblings and children) can request a photo of the floral decoration at the headstone. Visit the ABMC website and follow the floral decorations link for more information.
- ★ **Letter Authorizing Fee-free Passports**: Request a fee-free passport letter for overseas travel to a grave or memorialization site if you are an immediate family member. For more information visit www.abmc.gov.
- ★ **Headstone Photos**: Direct next-of-kin (spouse, siblings and children) are able to order a headstone photo or photo of the name as it is listed on the Walls of the Missing. There is no charge for this service.
- ★ **Travel Information**: Request cemetery and memorial information, to include best in-country routes and modes of travel and information on accommodations near sites, available to any visitor. Cemetery contact info can be found at www.abmc.gov.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

An important part of ABMC's mission is to educate the American public about the sacrifices of the servicemembers buried in its cemeteries. ABMC is committed to developing quality resources across disciplines to educate the public and to provide educators content to use in the classrooms. These materials illuminate the service, experiences, and sacrifice of those honored at ABMC cemeteries and memorials around the world. Lesson ideas and resources can be found at www.abmc.gov. Additional educational content is being created in collaboration with other premier history and education entities. These programs help to explain the history of America's role in past conflicts, its legacy, and its relevance today, while highlighting the unique character of the cemeteries and memorials as not only places of contemplation and reverence, but also as repositories of American art and architecture. Current educational partnerships exist with the Smithsonian American Art Museum, The National World War I Museum and Memorial, and the National World War II Museum.

Additionally, ABMC creates publications which follow the tradition of telling the story of America's armed forces, as first done in its 1927 publication, *A Guide to the American Battle Fields in Europe*, intended to help veterans and families to visit overseas. It followed this with the much expanded 1938 volume *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe*. Recently published volumes have included 2018's *World War I Battlefield Companion* released as part of the commemoration of the centennial of World War I, and 2019's *American Armies and Battlefields in Europe: World War II* highlighting America's role in the European Theater of Operations and released as part of the 75th anniversary of World War II. A companion volume dealing with the Pacific Theater is currently in development.

WORLD WAR I CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS

"We leave you our deaths. Give them their meaning."

—ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
FROM THE POEM *THE YOUNG DEAD SOLDIERS DO NOT SPEAK*



Suresnes American Cemetery, 1919 (National Archives)


Aisne-Marne American Cemetery

AISNE-MARNE AMERICAN CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France, 6 ½ miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Driving from Paris via toll Autoroute A4, take the Montreuil-aux-Lions exit (#19), then via N-3, follow the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceed through Belleau Wood to the cemetery entrance. Driving from Reims via toll Autoroute A4, the cemetery may be reached by taking the Chateau-Thierry exit (#20), proceeding to the center of Chateau-Thierry and then following the cemetery signs until you leave Chateau-Thierry and join the D1003 road. Then follow the signs to Belleau on the D9 road. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Chateau-Thierry. GPS Coordinates: N49 04.767 E3 17.486

This cemetery contains the graves of 2,289 war dead of the American Expeditionary Forces, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the spring and summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of 1,060 who were missing in the region. During World War II, the chapel was damaged by an enemy shell. Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery and contains many vestiges of World War I. A monument in the Wood commemorates the valor of the United States Marines who, as part of the U.S. 2nd Division, captured much of this ground in 1918 (see Marine Monument, page 13).


Audenarde Monument

AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Oudenaarde (Audenarde), Belgium, 18 miles south of Gent, 45 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.
GPS Coordinates: N50 50.798 E3 36.142

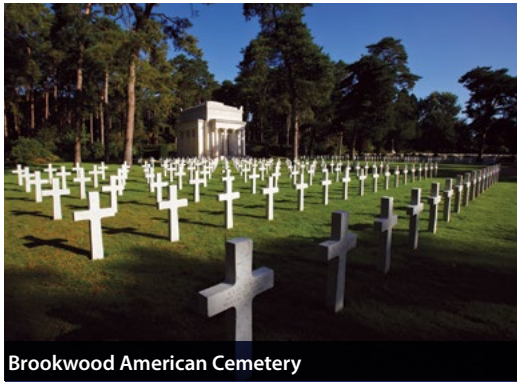
The monument of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the United States flanked by two stone eagles stands at the end of a small park maintained by ABMC. It commemorates the 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity toward the end of World War I. Some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 10 miles to the west.

BELLICOURT MONUMENT is nine miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France on the Autoroute 26 to Cambrai and one mile north of the village of Bellicourt. It is 97 miles northeast of Paris and three miles from the Somme American Cemetery.
GPS Coordinates: N49 58.511 E3 13.919


Bellicourt Monument

Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918. The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line, which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear facade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

BROOKWOOD AMERICAN CEMETERY is located directly south of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, seven miles northwest of Guildford, and nine miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by driving from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than 45 minutes. The American cemetery is about 300 yards west of the Brookwood railroad station.
GPS Coordinates: N51 18.072 W0 38.430


Brookwood American Cemetery

This cemetery contains the graves of 468 American war dead who died throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland during World War I. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Visitors may drive through the Commonwealth or civilian cemeteries 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 north end of the cemetery. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 564 of the missing who lost their lives in the service of their country and whose graves lie under the sea, including the crew of the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter *Tampa* sunk by a German torpedo on Sept. 26, 1918, with the loss of 131 crew and passengers. This was the largest single American naval loss of World War I.


Cantigny Monument

CANTIGNY MONUMENT is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, four 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.
GPS Coordinates: N49 39.803 E2 29.472

This monument commemorates the capture of the village of Cantigny on May 28, 1918, by the United States 1st Division. This was the first offensive operation carried out by a large American unit in World War I. The monument stands in the center of the village in a small park developed and maintained by ABMC.

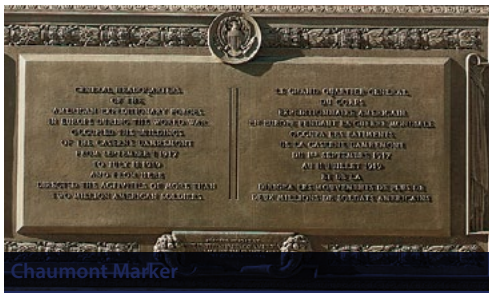

Chateau-Thierry Monument

CHATEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT is located two miles west of Chateau-Thierry. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4½ miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Seringes-et-Nesles) American Cemetery, where two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris-Chateau-Thierry highway (N-3).
GPS Coordinates: N49 2.528 E3 22.250

The monument commemorates the Americans who served in the Aisne-Marne region and the friendship and cooperation of the French and American forces throughout World War I. It consists of an impressive double colonnade rising above a long terrace; on its west façade are 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. The monument itself is one of ABMC's largest, commanding a wide view of the valley of the Marne.

The monument also features a visitor center with artifacts, interactive displays and exhibits that tell the story of American operations in the Aisne-Marne region during World War I.

CHAUMONT MARKER, HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES


Chaumont Marker

Driving from Paris via toll Autoroute A5, take the exit to Chaumont (#24) by N67, and then at the first roundabout make a right on D65. Follow the signs to "Chaumont Nord" and then ESDG. The exact address is "1 Avenue du 109ème RI, 52903 CHAUMONT." There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est), and then a 20-minute walk to the marker. GPS coordinates: N48 07.421 E5 08.536

A bronze tablet is posted at the entrance to Damremont Barracks that marks the location of the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. Today, the Caserne de Damremont is a training center for the French Gendarmerie.

Its inscription in French and English reads as follows:

> GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN EUROPE DURING THE WORLD WAR OCCUPIED THE BUILDINGS OF THE CASERNE DAMREMONT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1917 TO JULY 11, 1919, AND FROM HERE DIRECTED THE ACTIVITIES OF MORE THAN TWO MILLION AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

FLANDERS FIELD AMERICAN CEMETERY


Flanders Field American Cemetery

lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 52 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 44 miles of Brugge (Bruges), 31 miles of Ieper (Ypres), and 22 miles of Gent. Waregem may be reached by train from Brussels via Gent (Gand) in approximately one hour; from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about three hours via Rijsel (Lille) and Kortrijk (Courtrai), and 4½ hours via Brussels and Gent. GPS Coordinates: N50 52.424 E3 27.218

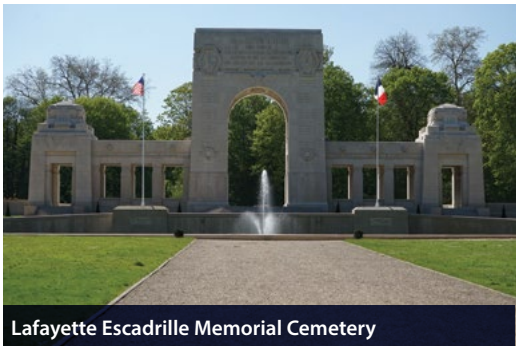
At this site rest 368 American war dead, most of whom gave their lives in liberating Belgium in World War I. Most of the dead are from four United States infantry divisions which operated in the regions. The 37th and 91st Divisions operated in the vicinity of the cemetery and the 27th and 30th Divisions served south of Ieper (Ypres). The headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel that stands in the center of the cemetery. On the interior side walls of the chapel are inscribed the names of 43 of the missing whose remains were never recovered or identified.

The cemetery also features a visitor center with exhibits that demonstrate how the American Army drew from all walks of life. These exhibits also underscore the special American/Belgian bond that exists today and visitors can learn how the permanent cemetery was created out of the temporary site. A film and interactive displays also help to explain these themes.


Kemmel Monument

KEMMEL MONUMENT is six miles south of Ieper (Ypres), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Kemmelberg (Mont Kemmel) road. Ieper is 54 miles south of Ostend (Oostende), 76 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris. GPS Coordinates: N50 47.870 E2 50.942

This small roadside monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the service and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 35 miles to the east.


Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Cemetery

LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL CEMETERY is located in Marnes-la-Coquette in the northwestern corner of the Domaine National de Saint-Cloud, a large park about 12 miles west of the center of Paris. The memorial cemetery can be accessed by car via Autoroute 13 towards Rouen. Public transportation is also available. Trains depart every 20 minutes from Paris (Gare St. Lazare) to the Garches/Marnes-la-Coquette station. The gate to the memorial cemetery is at 5 Boulevard Raymond Poincaré, Garches, near the #360 Bus Stop Hôpital de Garches. GPS Coordinates: N48 50.209 E2 10.327

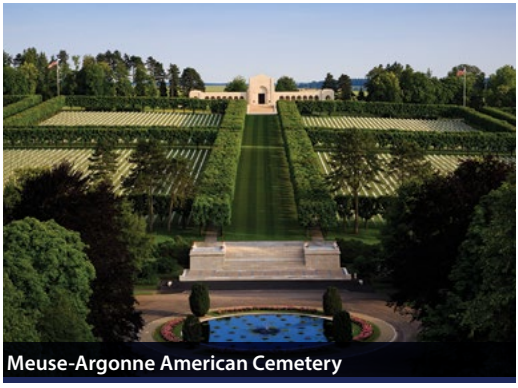
The Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Cemetery commemorates the birth of American combat aviation and serves as a symbol of Franco-American comradeship during World War I. This site honors the American volunteer pilots who flew with French squadrons during the Great War and is the final resting place for 48 of America's first combat aviators, one Canadian aviator and two French officers. More than 200 Americans flew with French squadrons during the course of the war. The memorial cemetery was dedicated in 1928 and was owned by the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Foundation until the site was acquired by ABMC in 2017. The memorial also features a visitor center with artifacts, interactive displays and exhibits that tell the story of the Americans who volunteered to serve in the French Air Service before America entered the war.

MARINE MONUMENT AT BELLEAU WOOD is located within Belleau Wood adjoining Aisne-Marne American Cemetery. GPS Coordinates: N49 4.407 E3 17.451


Marine Monument at Belleau Wood

A monument erected by the U.S. Marine Corps and a flagpole are located on an island in the road passing through the clearing in the center of Belleau Wood. The monument commemorates the 4th Marine Brigade of the United States 2nd Division, which was primarily responsible for the capture of the wood. The 200-acre Belleau Wood is maintained by ABMC as a memorial to the Americans who fought in the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. Ruins of trenches, shell holes, and German artillery pieces may be seen throughout the wood.

MEUSE-ARGONNE AMERICAN 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 toll Autoroute A4 or highway N-3, to Clermont-en-Argonne (19 miles south of the cemetery) and continuing via Varennes-en-Argonne. It can also be reached from the North via D998, turning east onto D123 in the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun is available. GPS Coordinates: N49 20.044 E5 05.376


Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery contains the largest number of American war dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here lost their lives during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in 1918, America's largest of World War I. The immense array of headstones rise in long rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel that crowns the ridge. 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 Tablets of the Missing with 954 names, including those from the United States expedition to northern Russia in 1918-1920.

Nine Medal of Honor recipients are buried here including Freddie Stowers, one of two African Americans to receive the Medal of Honor in World War I. The cemetery also features a visitor center with a film and unique displays that explain the significance of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.


Montfaucon Monument

MONTFAUCON MONUMENT at Montfaucon d'Argonne (Meuse), France is seven miles south of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and 20 miles northwest of Verdun.
GPS Coordinates: N49 16.354 E5 08.519

Gen. John J. Pershing intended that the American monument at Montfaucon would be the most imposing World War I American monument in Europe. On August 1, 1937, the monument hosted the primary dedication cermony for ABMC's World War I commemorative program, presided over by General Pershing. 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 American First Army forced the German Army into a general retreat that contributed significantly to the armistice that ended hostilities. On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative and a tribute to those who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.


Montsec Monument

MONTSEC MONUMENT is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec (Thiaucourt), France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.
GPS Coordinates: N48 53.402 E5 42.803

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 that took place there.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST stands on the ramparts of this French city overlooking the harbor.
GPS Coordinates: N48 23.011 W4 29.181


Naval Monument at Brest

Brest 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 U.S. Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the German military on July 4, 1941, prior to the United States 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 sculptures of nautical interest.

NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR is located on the west side of Line Wall Road. Its steps lead down to Reclamation Road and Queensway. It is a stop named "American Steps" for buses on Routes 2, 3 and 4.
GPS Coordinates: N36 8.599 W5 21.266


Naval Monument at Gibraltar

The Naval Monument at Gibraltar ("gateway to the Mediterranean") consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the U.S. Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the British Royal Navy during World War I. From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above.


Oise-Aisne American Cemetery

OISE-AISNE AMERICAN CEMETERY lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France, which is 14 miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry. It may be reached by driving from Paris by toll Autoroute A4 taking the Chateau-Thierry/Soissons exit 20 (49½ miles), then the first exit from the traffic circle and proceeding north on D-1 toward Fère-en-Tardenois (12 miles). At Rocourt St-Martin, take D310 northeast to Fère-en-Tardenois, then continue east nine miles on D-2 to the cemetery. GPS Coordinates: N49 12.134 E3 32.894

At this cemetery rest 6,012 U.S. war dead, most of whom lost their lives while fighting in this vicinity during 1918. Their headstones, aligned in long rows, rise in a gentle slope from the entrance to the memorial at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses; at the intersection is a circular plaza and the flagpole. The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map room. Engraved upon the chapel walls are the names of 241 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The map room contains an engraved and colored wall map portraying the military operations in this region during 1918.

American Poet Joyce Kilmer is buried at Oise-Aisne. He was killed at the nearby Meurcy Farm on July 30, 1918, while serving with New York's famous "Fighting 69th" Infantry.


Somme American Cemetery

SOMME AMERICAN CEMETERY is situated one-half mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is 1¼ miles west of highway D-1044, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway D-1044 10 miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by driving from Paris via the Paris-Lille toll Autoroute (A1) to exit 13, "Vallée de la Somme," then to Vermand and Bellenglise, or Lille-Reims toll Autoroute (A26) exit 9, via highway N-44 south for 7½ miles to Bony. GPS Coordinates: N49 59.103 E3 12.798

This cemetery contains the graves of 1,844 Americans, most of whom lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in rows, are separated into four plots by paths, which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery. The walls within the chapel bear the names of 333 American servicemen listed as missing in action.

SOMMEPY MONUMENT stands on Blanc Mont ridge, three miles northwest of Sommepy-Tahure (Marne), France. The site is 11 miles north of Suippes and 124 miles east of Paris; it can be reached via Chalons-sur-Marne or Reims. GPS Coordinates: N49 17.047 E4 32.174


Sommepy Monument

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is a tower of golden-yellow limestone. A platform at the top affords a wide view over the former battlefields. 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. Operating hours fluctuate based on the season. Visit www.abmc.gov for visiting hours.

SOUILLY MARKER, HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FIRST ARMY is located in the town of Souilly approximately 160 miles east of Paris. Driving from Paris via toll Autoroute A4, take the exit to Verdun and then follow signs to Souilly (about five miles south of the Autoroute). The exact address is "Mairie, 35, Voie Sacrée, Souilly, France." There is a high–speed rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Meuse TGV. The train station is four miles from Souilly on the way to Verdun. GPS coordinates: N49 01.696 E5 17.148


Souilly Marker

On the outside of the town hall of Souilly, France, is a bronze tablet identifying it as the headquarters of the American First Army at the end of World War I. Its inscription in English and French reads as follows:

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY OCCUPIED THIS BUILDING FROM SEPTEMBER 21, 1918 TO THE END OF HOSTILITIES AND FROM HERE CONDUCTED THE MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, ONE OF THE GREAT OPERATIONS OF THE WORLD WAR.


St. Mihiel American Cemetery

ST. MIHIEL AMERICAN CEMETERY is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt, France. The cemetery can be reached by driving from Paris (190 miles) via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles) via Autoroute A4 (E-50), exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre (Exit #32). At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Toul.
GPS Coordinates: N48 57.419 E5 51.184

The cemetery contains the graves of 4,153 American servicemen, the majority of whom died in the offensive to reduce the St. Mihiel salient, the first major offensive by an independent American Army in World War I. This offensive, launched in September 1918, took back in four days ground that had been held by the German Army for almost four years. The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, is located almost at the center of the salient.

The burial area is divided into four equal plots. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. Around the circular base of the sundial is carved the inscription: TIME WILL NOT DIM THE GLORY OF THEIR DEEDS. At the eastern end is a semi-circular overlook dominated by a sculpture representing a victory vase.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a colonnade with a large rose-granite funeral urn at its center. On two walls are recorded the names of 284 of the missing whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall facing the door is a large map of inlaid marble depicting the St. Mihiel Offensive.

SURESNES AMERICAN CEMETERY is in the city of Suresnes, five miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by car, taxicab or Metro and suburban trains; the latter depart about every 15 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare to the Suresnes Mont Valerien station. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10-minute walk to the cemetery. There is also a shuttle bus, the #563 bus, that directly connects the Suresnes Mont-Valerien train station with the Suresnes American Cemetery main gate, and the #241 bus that connects the train station with the Suresnes American Cemetery. The site, which is located high on the slopes of Mont Valerien, offers a fine panorama of Paris.
GPS Coordinates: N48 52.314 E2 13.126


Suresnes American Cemetery

ABMC's first cemetery, Suresnes, holds 1,541 Americans who died in World War I, together with 24 unknown dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 missing in action, or lost or buried at sea in 1917 and 1918. Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters the remains of United States dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the dead of World War I and World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who lost 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 ABMC cemeteries.

TOURS MONUMENT is located in the city of Tours, France, 146 miles southwest of Paris. The monument is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson, which crosses the Loire River in a continuation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours.
GPS Coordinates: N47 23.842 E00 41.337


Tours Monument

The Tours 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 achievements of the American armies in the field. The Services of Supply were headquartered in Tours during the war. The monument consists of a fountain of white stone with a gold gilded statue of a Native American holding an eagle.

WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS

"If ever proof were needed that we fought for a cause and not for conquest, it could be found in these cemeteries. Here was our only conquest: all we asked … was enough … soil in which to bury our gallant dead."

—LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, 1950



 ★ Two Coast Guardsmen salute the memory of a fellow Coast Guardsman in 1945 (National Archives).

ARDENNES AMERICAN CEMETERY is located near the southeast edge of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Marche passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels in about 2½ hours and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège.
GPS Coordinates: N50 32.513 E5 28.145


Ardennes American Cemetery

This cemetery is unique among all ABMC cemeteries as it served as the central identification point for unknown remains for the entire European Theater of Operations from the last days of the war until 1960. The Ardennes American Cemetery is the final resting place for 5,247 Americans, with 65 percent of those being airmen of the United States Army Air Forces. Their headstones are aligned in straight rows that compose the form of a Greek cross. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 463 of the missing, whose remains were never recovered. The façade on the far (north) end that overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major United States units that operated in northwest Europe in World War II.

BATTLE OF THE BULGE MEMORIAL at Bastogne, Belgium, is located on Mardasson hill just outside the city. From Bastogne take the N874 northeast for half a mile, then turn left on to Rue de Clervaux for a quarter mile. The memorial will be on the right side of the road; a privately-owned museum is directly across the road from the memorial. Parking is located behind the museum.
GPS Coordinates: N50 0.557 E5 44.343


Battle of the Bulge Memorial

This memorial commemorates the American soldiers who served during the Battle of the Bulge from December 1944 to January 1945. Originally constructed by the Belgo-American Association, the memorial was dedicated on July 16, 1950. ABMC took responsibility for the memorial on December 12th, 2020.

The memorial takes the shape of a five-pointed star with a central atrium. The inner walls are engraved with ten passages commemorating the battle, and the parapet bears the names of the fifty states. Insignia of units that participated in the battle are displayed on the exterior columns. A memorial stone is inscribed with "LIBERATORIBVS AMERICANIS POPLVS BELGICVS MEMOR," "The Belgian people remember their American liberators." Below the memorial is a crypt with three altars representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths. An observation deck on the roof of the memorial provides a view of the surrounding battlefield.


Brittany American Cemetery

BRITTANY AMERICAN CEMETERY is located 1½ miles east of Saint James (Manche), France. There is no public transportation to the site. Those travelling by train can take a taxi from the train station in Rennes.
GPS Coordinates: N48 31.199 W1 18.067

This cemetery contains 4,405 American war dead. The greater number of those lost their lives during the German counterattack at Mortain in early July 1944. Others fell on the field of battle up to the liberation of Paris, August 25, 1944. The cemetery is named in honor of the battle to secure the Brittany peninsula and its ports. To the left of the entrance of the cemetery is the visitor's reception building. The memorial is located at the head of the grave plots, built of granite typical of Brittany. To its front is the statue of "Youth Triumphing Over Evil." The memorial contains a chapel and two large operations maps, and military corps flags hang from its walls. Eight stained glass windows depict some of the towns liberated between Normandy and Paris. Inscribed along the retaining wall of the memorial terrace are the names of 500 of the missing whose remains were not recovered. Viewed from the air the cemetery forms the shoulder sleeve insignia of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces.


Cabanatuan Memorial

CABANATUAN MEMORIAL is located 85 miles north of Manila, within the city of Cabanatuan, Luzon, Republic of the Philippines.
GPS Coordinates: N15 30.621 E121 02.678

The memorial 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. 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 2,800 Americans who lost their lives while being held captive. Co-located on the site is the West Point Monument, which pays homage to the 170 American and six Filipino graduates of the United States Military Academy who lost their lives during the defense of the Philippines or while prisoners of war at Cabanatuan.

CAMBRIDGE AMERICAN CEMETERY is situated three miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. The cemetery is easily accessible by car and can also be reached by train from London's King's Cross and Liverpool Street stations. Taxis are available at Cambridge station. GPS Coordinates: N52 13.020 E0 03.320


Cambridge American Cemetery

This cemetery contains the remains of 3,811 American war dead; on the Tablets of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,127 who are listed as missing in action, lost at sea or buried at sea. Among the names are the crew of the USS *Reuben James*, the first American warship lost in the Battle of the Atlantic; Joseph Kennedy Jr., the brother of the late President John F. Kennedy; and the famed musician and composer, Glenn Miller. Most of the individuals interred or memorialized at the cemetery died in the Battle of the Atlantic, the strategic air bombardment of northwest Europe, in training areas of the United Kingdom, and in the invasion of occupied Europe.

The cemetery features a visitor center with vignettes of several of the Americans interred at Cambridge and unique displays that help underline the history of the air war over Europe, the Battle of the Atlantic and the role that the United Kingdom played in the preparations for Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Normandy.

DARTMOUTH MONUMENT is located in the Royal Avenue Gardens park in Dartmouth, United Kingdom. London is about 200 miles away, and Exeter Regional Airport is about 45 miles from Dartmouth. Traveling from London or Birmingham, take the train to Totnes, which is about 12 miles from Dartmouth. Then travel by bus, taxi, car or boat. Also, two ferries are available between Dartmouth and Kingswear that run seven days a week. Or for travel via bus, get off at the Pontoon stop, which is located less than 500 feet from the park entrance GPS Coordinates: N50 21.122 W3 34.675


Dartmouth Monument

This monument, a granite "memory stone," is etched with a historical tribute to America's armed forces and our Allied comrades.

Allied forces launched the liberation of Europe from ports all along the northern shores of the English Channel. Dartmouth was roughly in the middle of the sector used by American forces. It was transformed into a major logistical center, and served as a training base as well as a port of embarkation. The D-Day landings on June 6, 1944, marked a turning point in the war. In the following days, weeks and months hundreds of thousands of troops and millions of tons of supplies moved across the English Channel. Dartmouth remained an ideal jumping off point to transport troops and supplies to the continent, especially after the liberation of the port of Cherbourg, France.

This monument marks the importance Dartmouth, and ports like it, played in carrying the battle to the enemy, ultimately overthrowing the grip of Nazi tyranny. It further commemorates the enduring bonds between the United Kingdom and United States.



East Coast Memorial

EAST COAST MEMORIAL is located 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. GPS Coordinates: N40 42.138 W074 0.924

This memorial, dedicated by President John F. Kennedy in 1963, commemorates those soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, Coast Guardsmen, and merchant mariners who lost their lives 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 slabs upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and state of the over 4,600 American servicemen who are listed as missing in action or lost at sea.



Epinal American Cemetery

EPINAL AMERICAN CEMETERY is located approximately four miles southeast of Epinal (Vosges), France, on road D-157, in the village of Dinoze- Quèquement. It can be reached by automobile from Paris (231 miles) in about five hours via toll Autoroute A4, eastward to the Nancy exit, then highway N-57. Avoid the city of Epinal and exit only at Arches- Dinozé. Rail service is available from the Gare de l'Est, Paris via Nancy. Air travel service is available from Paris to the Epinal-Mirecourt Airport. GPS Coordinates: N48 08.591 E6 29.814

The cemetery sits on a plateau 100 feet above the Moselle River, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains. It contains the graves of 5,255 Americans, most of whom lost their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany. The memorial consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with a mosaic operations map. On the walls of the court of honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the missing. Among those buried at Epinal is Wells Lewis, son of Sinclair Lewis, the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.

FLORENCE AMERICAN CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan A1 Autostrada passes near the cemetery and its Firenze Impruneta exit is two miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy and it is also served by some of the international trains. The "BUSITALIA" bus station provides bus service along Via Cassia, where there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate. GPS Coordinates: N43 41.522 E11 12.551

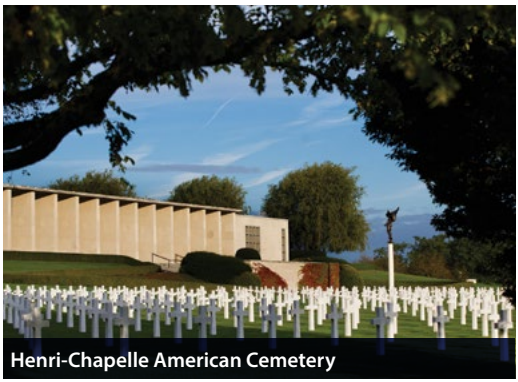

Florence American Cemetery

At this cemetery lie 4,393 American war dead, arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside. On the topmost of three broad terraces stands the memorial, marked by a tall column surmounted by a large sculptured figure entitled "The Spirit of Peace." The memorial has two open courts, joined by the Tablets of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who are listed as missing in action. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American armed forces in this region. Most of the dead fell breaching the Gothic Line, the last major German defensive position in the Apennine Mountains.

GUADALCANAL AMERICAN MEMORIAL is located on Skyline Drive overlooking the town of Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands.
GPS Coordinates: S9 26.554 E159 57.441


Guadalcanal American Memorial

The memorial honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (August 7, 1942 to February 9, 1943), the first major offensive campaign by American forces in the Pacific Theater. The memorial consists of an inscribed central column 4 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.


Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery

HENRI-CHAPELLE AMERICAN CEMETERY lies two miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle, Belgium, which is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (seven miles from the German border) on the Aachen-Antwerp Autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest train station to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

GPS Coordinates: N50 41.803 E5 53.932

The Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery contains burials from all major battles in Northern Europe from September 1944 through March 1945, including the Battle of the Bulge. The cemetery is the final resting place for 7,987 American war dead. An overlook west of the highway offers an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside that was once a battlefield. To the east is the long colonnade that, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of the Allies. On the walls of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the missing.


Honolulu Memorial

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

GPS Coordinates: N21 18.679 W157 50.670

In the eight Courts of the Missing that flank the monumental staircase are recorded the names of 18,095 listed as missing in action, lost at sea, or buried at sea in the Pacific Theater (other than those from the southwest Pacific, who are commemorated in the Manila American Cemetery) of World War II and 8,209 of the Korean War. Two half courts at the base of the staircase honor the 2,504 missing of the Vietnam War. Surmounting the staircase is a chapel with flanking galleries containing maps and texts recording the achievements of the American armed forces in the Central and South Pacific regions during World War II, in Korea, and in Vietnam. Inquiries concerning graves at this cemetery should be addressed to the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

LORRAINE AMERICAN CEMETERY is located one mile north of Saint-Avold (Moselle), France, 28 miles east of Metz, France, and 17 miles southwest of Saarbrücken, Germany. The A4 Autoroute passes two miles north of the cemetery in both directions. It can be reached by car from Paris (230 miles) in approximately four hours via Autoroute A4, exit 39 to the N-33, direction St-Avold. The cemetery can also be reached by high-speed railway from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to the St. Avold train station in approximately 2½ hours with a connection on a TER train in Metz. Taxicab service is available at the St. Avold train station. GPS Coordinates: N49 07.302 E6 42.872


Lorraine American Cemetery

This cemetery is the largest World War II cemetery in Europe, with 10,482 American war dead. Most of them lost their lives during the Moselle and Rhine river crossings in liberating the Lorraine region, and campaigns across Germany and into Czechoslovakia. There are five Medal of Honor recipients, 11 women, and 30 sets of brothers buried side-by-side. The memorial chapel contains a large map in colored glazed ceramic portraying military operations in Western Europe, and a smaller map recording the fighting in the Saint-Avold region. On each side of the memorial chapel are the Walls of the Missing on which are inscribed the names of 444 Americans who lost their lives in the service of their country but whose remains were never recovered or identified.

LUXEMBOURG AMERICAN CEMETERY lies in Hamm just three miles east of downtown Luxembourg City. It can be reached by train from Paris (Gare de l'Est) in as little as 2 ½ hours. The cemetery can also be reached from neighboring countries via E25/E44, exiting at Exit 7 clearly marked "Cimetières Militaires" (Military Cemeteries). The airport is three miles northeast of the cemetery. Taxicabs are available at the Luxembourg train station and airport. Bus service from the city brings visitors to Hamm, where the cemetery is a 10-minute walk away. GPS Coordinates: N49 36.771 E6 11.157


Luxembourg American Cemetery

In this cemetery are buried 5,073 American war dead, many of whom lost their lives in the Battle of the Bulge and in the advance to the Rhine River. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is buried here along with two Medal of Honor recipients, one woman, and 22 sets of brothers buried side-by-side. Near the entrance stands the white stone memorial chapel, embellished with sculptures in granite and bronze, a stained-glass window with American unit insignia, and a mosaic ceiling. Flanking the chapel are two memorial pylons with the names of 371 war dead whose remains were never recovered or identified. Battle maps are inlaid upon the pylons, recalling the achievements of the American armed forces in this region.



Manila American Cemetery

MANILA AMERICAN CEMETERY is located in the Global City, Taguig, Metro Manila, within the boundaries of the former Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxi or automobile via Epifano de los Santos Ave. (EDSA) to McKinley Road, then to McKinley Parkway and Bonifacio Avenue inside the Global City. The Nichols Field Road is the easiest access from Manila International Airport to the cemetery.
GPS Coordinates: N14 32.483 E121 03.008

This cemetery is the largest of all ABMC cemeteries with a total of 17,113 war dead interred, most of whom lost 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 stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are the Walls of the Missing, inscribed with the names of 36,286 listed as missing in action, or lost or buried at sea. Twenty-five mosaic maps are also inlaid upon the walls, recalling the achievements of the American armed forces in the Pacific, China, India and Burma. The cemetery also features a visitor center with artifacts, interactive displays, and exhibits that tell the story of the war in the Pacific, as well as the history of American presence in the Philippines.



Midway Monument

MIDWAY MONUMENT is situated on the western shore of the Inner Harbor, about 90 yards south of Hennessy Street.
GPS coordinates: N28 12.845 W177 22.086

The Midway Monument, a granite "memory stone," is etched with a historical tribute to America's armed forces that operated from Midway during World War II and commemorates the Battle of Midway, fought from June 4-7, 1942. The Battle of Midway was one of the most decisive and epic battles of the war.

Authorized by the Commission in May 2013, the Midway Monument was erected in August 2015.

Managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Midway Atoll is itself a memorial designated as the Battle of Midway National Memorial by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN CEMETERY is in the village of Margraten, six miles east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Liège, any city in the Netherlands, or from Germany via Aachen. Bus service runs from the Maastricht railroad station.
GPS Coordinates: N50 49.260 E5 48.223


Netherlands American Cemetery

Here, in the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lie 8,291 American war dead. Most died late in 1944 and in 1945, in the airborne and ground operations in eastern Netherlands, during the advances into Germany over the Roer River, across the Rhine River, and in air operations over these regions. These war dead came from every state in the union and the District of Columbia and include 41 sets of brothers. From the cemetery entrance, the visitor is led to the court of honor with its pool reflecting the memorial tower. To the right and left, are the visitor building and the memorial containing three large, engraved maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American armed forces in the region. Stretching along the sides of the court are two Walls of the Missing on which are recorded the names of 1,722 listed as missing in action. The cemetery also features a visitor center with artifacts, images, videos, and exhibits that tell the story of the American operations in the Netherlands as well as the subsequent advance into Germany to end the war.

NEW ZEALAND MEMORIAL is located in the Pukeahu National War Memorial Park in Wellington, New Zealand, on State Highway 1. Public transportation via bus is available.
GPS Coordinates: S 41 17.903 E 174 46.647


New Zealand Memorial

This memorial commemorates the Allied defense of the nation during World War II as well as the enduring bonds forged between the United States and New Zealand during the war. An estimated total of 100,000 Americans were stationed in New Zealand during World War II. While no battles occurred here, New Zealand's geographic location proved important in America's South Pacific military strategy and America's presence served as a deterrent to possible Japanese invasion. This memorial, a granite tablet, is surrounded by trees native to New Zealand. The tablet has an intentional subtle profile in the ground, and includes an inscription that is intended to look like waves. The inscription is from a radio address delivered on ANZAC Day, April 23, 1943, by U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.



Normandy American Cemetery

NORMANDY AMERICAN CEMETERY is east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux at Colleville-sur-Mer, 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by driving from Paris via Autoroute A13 to Caen, then N-13 to Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab and tour bus service is available. GPS Coordinates: N49 20.910 W0 51.285

This cemetery, ABMC's most heavily visited, sits on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel and contains the graves of over 9,000 American war dead, most of whom lost their lives in the D-Day landings and subsequent hedgerow fighting. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 listed as missing in action, lost, or buried at sea. 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 statue, "The Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves." An orientation table overlooking the beach depicts the landings in Normandy.

The cemetery also features a visitor center which depicts the significance and meaning of Operation Overlord and its role in World War II.



North Africa American Cemetery

NORTH AFRICA AMERICAN CEMETERY is in the present town of Carthage, 10 miles from the city of Tunis and five miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" railroad runs from the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, a five-minute walk from the cemetery; taxicabs are available at Tunis and at the airport. GPS Coordinates: N36 51.918 E10 19.876

The cemetery is located in close proximity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage in the modern nation of Tunisia. At this ancient and hallowed site rest 2,841 American war dead, most of whom lost their lives in military actions ranging from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. Along the southeast edge of the burial area is the Wall of the Missing with 3,724 names listed as missing in action, lost at sea, or buried at sea. The chapel and the memorial court contain large maps in mosaic and ceramic depicting the operations and supply activities of American forces across Africa to the Middle East. It is the only American military cemetery on the African continent.

PAPUA MARKER is a bronze tablet at the United States Chancellery in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. GPS Coordinates: S9 28.757 E147 8.882

The tablet pays homage to the courage and sacrifice of the U.S. armed forces in the southwest Pacific region during World War II. Its inscription reads:

> THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HONORS THE COURAGE AND SACRIFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIGHTING UNITS WHO WITH OUR AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ALLIES JOINED IN COMBAT AGAINST A DETERMINED FOE HALF A CENTURY AGO. PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEAN SERVICE UNITS, THE ROYAL PAPUAN CONSTABULARY, SCOUTS AND WAR-CARRIERS STOOD BRAVELY WITH THE ALLIES TO STEM THE TIDE OF MILITARISM IN THE PACIFIC. THE BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP FORGED HERE DURING WORLD WAR II ENDURE TO THIS DAY. THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE LEGACY OF FREEDOM SECURED FOR GENERATIONS YET TO COME BY THOSE WHO FOUGHT FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE. DEDICATED ON NOVEMBER 6, 1992, THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA COMMAND IN PORT MORESBY.

POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT is located on a cliff eight miles west of Normandy American Cemetery. GPS Coordinates: N49 23.565 W0 59.408


Pointe Du Hoc Ranger Monument

This monument was erected by the French to honor elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. James E. Rudder, which scaled the 100-foot cliff on D-Day, seized the objective and, at high cost, defended it successfully against determined German counterattacks. The monument consists of a symbolic granite dagger atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was officially turned over to the American government on January 11, 1979, for care and maintenance in perpetuity. This battle-scarred area between the Omaha and Utah landing areas remains much the same as when the Rangers left it on June 8, 1944.

This site also features a visitor center which profiles the 2nd Ranger Battalion and other American military elements operating in the area. In addition, there are paths that can be used to explore the German defenses and wayside displays that tell the stories of the courageous actions of the 2nd Ranger Battalion.


Rhone American Cemetery

RHONE AMERICAN CEMETERY is in the city of Draguignan (Var), France, 40 miles west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached from Paris-Marseille-St. Raphael-Nice by Autoroute A6/A7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy exit onto highway D-1555 to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille and Paris stop at St. Raphael where taxi and bus services are available. Some trains stop at Les Arcs where bus and taxi services are also available. GPS Coordinates: N43 32.1683 E6 28.3783

This cemetery, located in the medieval town of Draguignan, is the final resting place for 858 American war dead, most of whom lost 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 secluded garden and fountain surrounded by the characteristic cypresses, olive trees, and oleanders of southern France. On the hillside overlooking the cemetery stands the magnificent chapel with its beautiful, decorative mosaic. On the façade of the chapel is the sculpture of the Angel of Peace watching over the graves. Beneath the sculpture is the engraving, "Those who lie here died that future generations might live in peace." 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 294 of the missing.


Saipan Monument

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. GPS Coordinates: N15 13.008 E145 43.207

The monument honors the 24,000 American Marines and soldiers who died recapturing the volcanic islands of Saipan, Tinian, and Guam during the period of June 15, 1944 to August 11, 1944. The monument consists of a 12-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed on it is:

> 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.

A bell tower and carillon adjoin the monument.

SICILY-ROME AMERICAN CEMETERY lies at the northern edge of the town of Nettuno, which is three miles south of Anzio and 38 miles south of Rome. To reach Sicily-Rome American Cemetery from Rome by automobile, drive along Via Cristoforo Colombo, which merges into highway 148 South (Via Pontina). Drive south for approximately 26 miles and take the Campoverde/Nettuno exit onto provincial road SP 87 B. At the end of the exit ramp, turn right towards Nettuno and continue for 5½ miles. To reach the cemetery from Rome by train, there is an hourly train service from Rome Termini central train station to Nettuno. The last stop on the train's route is Nettuno. Exit the station and turn right. At the first traffic light turn right and continue straight until you see the cemetery. There are signs posted along the road indicating the Cimitero Americano. There is no public transportation to the cemetery. GPS Coordinates: N 41 27.883 E 12 39.695


Sicily-Rome American Cemetery

The cemetery entrance is through an elaborate ornamental iron gate. To the right of the entrance is the visitor center, reception area and public restrooms. Directly ahead of the entrance is a flowering lily pond with a small island of Italian cypress trees in the middle. Beyond the pond is a gentle rising slope that encompasses 7,860 burials arranged in arcs beneath rows of Roman pines. A wide central mall leads to the memorial, which is rich in works of symbolic art and architecture. On the white marble walls of the chapel are 3,096 names listed as missing in action, lost at sea, or buried at sea. The map room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting military operations in Italy from 1943 to 1945.

The visitor center contains artifacts, films and interactive displays that help explain the significance of Allied operations in Italy during World War II.

UTAH BEACH MONUMENT is located at the termination of highway N-13D, approximately 3½ miles northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. GPS Coordinates: N49 24.931 W1 10.545


Utah Beach Monument

This monument commemorates the achievements of the American forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from June 6 to July 1, 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944.



West Coast Memorial

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. GPS Coordinates: N37 47.945 W122 28.681

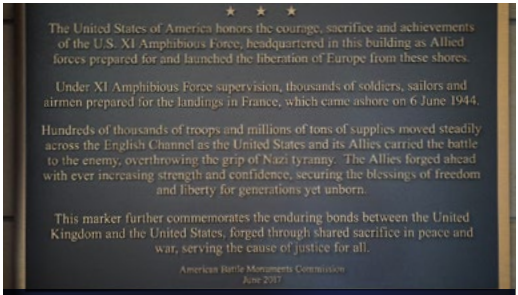
This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, Marines, Coast Guardsmen, merchant mariners, and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculptures and engraved with the names of 413 missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.



Western Naval Task Force Marker

WESTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE MARKER at Casablanca, Morocco, is located at the Ben M'Sik civilian cemetery. By car one can take the A3 city bypass and take the "Route des Ouled Ziane" exit. GPS Coordinates: N33 34.727 W7 34.526

The bronze plaque, mounted on a solid block of Moroccan granite, commemorates the United States Western Naval Task Force, which successfully made opposed assault landings at Mohammedia, Safi and Kenitra on November 8-11, 1942. This first ever trans-oceanic amphibious operation embarked from Hampton Roads, Va, and was composed of American troops transported and covered by more than 100 United States naval vessels. The landing was made near Casablanca on the Atlantic coast of French Morocco.



XI Amphibious Force Marker

XI AMPHIBIOUS FORCE MARKER is located on the main thoroughfare of the Britannia Royal Naval College in Dartmouth, UK. Traveling from London or Birmingham, take the train to Totnes, which is about 12 miles from Dartmouth. The M&S Simply Food bus stop is located about a mile from the college. Check the BRNC website for information about access to the site. GPS Coordinates: N50 21.420 W3 34.939

This marker is etched with a historical tribute to America's armed forces that served in the vicinity during World War II, and to our Allied comrades. Allied forces launched the liberation of Europe from the northern shores of the English Channel. Dartmouth was roughly in the center of the sector used by the Americans. The Britannia Royal Naval College served as the headquarters of the United States XI Amphibious Force. Under the supervision of this force, thousands of soldiers, sailors and airmen prepared for and executed landings in France on June 6, 1944. The D-Day landings marked a turning point in the war, and hundreds of thousands of troops and millions of tons of supplies then moved across the English Channel in the following days, weeks and months.

OTHER CEMETERIES AND MEMORIALS

"Our debt to the heroic men and valiant women in the service of our country can never be repaid. They have earned our undying gratitude. America will never forget their sacrifices."

—PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, APRIL 16, 1945



A casualty arrives at a Mobile Army Surgical Hospital in Korea (National Archives).

Traditionally, ABMC's commemorative program focused on World War I and World War II. Over time, ABMC's mission expanded to include three cemeteries and one memorial which were passed to ABMC by executive order or through legislation. As ABMC's World War II commemorative program started in the 1950's, the agency recognized the need to commemorate the Korean War as well. The Honolulu Memorial, for example, commemorates not only World War II, but also the achievements and sacrifice of America's armed forces in Korea. On Veterans Day 2012, ABMC dedicated the Vietnam War Pavilion at the Honolulu Memorial to further commemorate the Vietnam War. In addition, a new orientation pavilion was added to describe America's efforts in the Pacific over the twentieth century and ABMC's memorial program in the region.


Clark Veterans Cemetery

CLARK VETERANS CEMETERY is located north of Angeles City in the Republic of the Philippines just off the SCTEX. GPS Coordinates: N15 10.066 E120 34.454

In January 2013, President Barack Obama signed into law the Dignified Burial and Other Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act (Public Law 112-260) directing ABMC to restore and maintain Clark Veterans Cemetery following an agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States. That agreement was signed in December 2013, making Clark ABMC's 25th cemetery. Clark Veterans Cemetery holds the remains of United States veterans and civilians and Philippine Scouts. There are more than 8,800 burials in the cemetery, including more than 2,100 unknowns.

While sources differ as to the earliest burial, interments date at least to the Philippine-American War (1899-1902). During that conflict and after, the United States operated a series of military installations in the Philippines with military post cemeteries. The construction of Manila American Cemetery in 1948 led to disinterment and consolidation of the non-World War II dead from four military post cemeteries onto Clark Air Base (AB). The eruption of Mount Pinatubo in June 1991 led the U.S. Air Force to evacuate and Clark AB was formally transferred to the Philippines in November 1991. The cemetery continued to be open for burials after the transfer, but it had been damaged in the eruption, and fell into disrepair. Between 1994 and 2013, the Philippine government allowed members of the VFW Post 2485 to operate and maintain the cemetery.

Clark Veterans Cemetery is one of only two ABMC cemeteries that is still open to new burials of qualified veterans.

COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, Republic of Panama, 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 Crossroads Bible Church and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the cemetery are available from Panama City. GPS Coordinates: N8 59.356 W79 34.351


Corozal American Cemetery

ABMC assumed responsibility for the care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity in 1982. At this 16.9-acre cemetery there are more than 5,500 burials. A memorial sits atop a knoll overlooking the final resting place of those honored at the cemetery. It consists of a paved plaza with a 12-foot rectangular granite obelisk flanked by two flagpoles from which fly the United States and Panamanian flags. Engraved in Spanish and English upon the obelisk is the following inscription:

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

Corozal American Cemetery is one of only two ABMC cemeteries that is still open to new burials of qualified veterans.

MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael about two miles west of the Metropolitan Cathedral and about one mile north of the United States Embassy.
GPS Coordinates: N19 26.5217 W99 9.970


Mexico City National Cemetery

The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the common grave of 750 unidentified American dead of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). In addition, the remains of 813 Americans, including veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, are interred in columbaria niches. ABMC assumed responsibility for the cemetery in 1947.

U.S. KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL is located in the U.N Memorial Cemetery in Busan, South Korea.
GPS Coordinates: N35 07.710 E129 05.783



United States Korean War Memorial

The memorial was approved by ABMC in October 2010 to honor the sacrifices and achievements of the American armed forces during the Korean War. The memorial was officially dedicated on July 28, 2013, in the only United Nations cemetery in existence.

The memorial consists of a polished slab of dark gray Vermont granite that is 8 feet, 10 inches tall, 4 feet wide and 1 foot thick. The granite slab serves as a "witness stone" in tribute to those Americans who served during the Korean War including the 36,574 Americans who died in Korea between 1950-1953. Engraved upon the memorial are the words "HONOR FREEDOM PEACE," representing the principles which the United States fought to preserve during the Korean War.

SANTIAGO SURRENDER TREE is located in Santiago, Cuba, on the south side of the Avenida Raul Pujols, and just east of the Santiago de Cuba Zoo.
GPS coordinates: N20 1.356 W75 48.076


Santiago Surrender Tree

The monument marks the site at which Spanish forces surrendered Santiago de Cuba to United States forces on July 17, 1898, during the Spanish American War. On July 1, 1898, United States and Cuban troops had taken El Viso Fort, the town of El Caney and San Juan Heights, and San Juan Hill, with the help of the Rough Riders under Teddy Roosevelt. These victories opened the way to Santiago de Cuba. Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was among those who cared for the wounded at Santiago. By an Act of Congress, the Santiago Surrender Tree became the responsibility of ABMC on July 1, 1958. The tree has since died, but the cannon and plaques continue to mark the surrender site.

Memorials Constructed by ABMC now under the care of the National Park Service
At the direction of Congress, ABMC established a World War I Memorial, a World War II Memorial, and a Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., that now are operated and maintained by the National Park Service.



National World War I Memorial

NATIONAL WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL in Washington, D.C., is on Pennsylvania Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets NW. The memorial, located in Pershing Park, was initially dedicated in 1981 as the American Expeditionary Forces Memorial, commemorating the two million Americans who served in the AEF. The original memorial consisted of a stone plaza, an 8-foot statue of the AEF's commander, General John J. Pershing, and two 10-foot-walls containing battle maps and quotes. In 2021, Pershing Park was rededicated as the National World War I Memorial in Washington, D.C., and expanded with new commemorative elements to honor not just the AEF but all Americans who served during World War I, including sailors, Coast Guardsmen, men and women in uniform who did not serve in Europe, and those who served in civilian capacities. The final element of the memorial, a 58-foot long bronze sculpture titled "A Soldier's Journey," is scheduled for installation by 2024.


Korean War Veterans Memorial

KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL is located on the National Mall and commemorates the sacrifices of the 5.8 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. During its relatively short duration, June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, 36,574 Americans died while serving in Korea during the war. Of those, 8,210 were classified as missing in action and are commemorated in the Korean War Courts of the Missing at ABMC's Honolulu Memorial (see page 26).


World War II Memorial

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL is located on the central axis of the National Mall, between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. The memorial honors 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 twentieth century, the memorial is a testament to the spirit, sacrifice and commitment of the American people.

VISITOR CENTERS



As part of ABMC's mission to educate the public about the service and sacrifice of American armed forces in the two World Wars, the Commission constructed visitor centers at many of its cemeteries and monuments between 2007 and 2023. The visitor centers were created to add historical context to the commemorative landscapes of the cemeteries and monuments by explaining the major events of the wars and the role Americans played in them. Each individual cemetery's visitor center focuses on the campaigns and battles represented by the servicemembers buried in its plots and memorialized on its walls of the missing. Visitors learn from exhibits that enhance understanding with text and images, original artifacts, high quality reproductions, and audio-visual programs created to tell the story of those momentous events. They highlight stories of American men and women buried or memorialized at the cemeteries to help visitors foster a close personal connection to those who fought there.



The visitor center at the World War II Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial.

"Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic, and carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry. Yes, they were superb. There is no other word."

— FRENCH MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH, JANUARY 15, 1919



 Soldiers of the 28th Infantry Regiment go "over the top" at Cantigny. May 28, 1918. (National Archives)

CHATEAU THIERRY MONUMENT VISITOR CENTER

This award-winning visitor center opened in 2018, in commemoration of the Centennial of World War I. The center is in the renovated original caretaker's office space under the imposing memorial located on Hill 204 overlooking the Marne River and the town from which it takes its name. This visitor center tells the story of America's neutrality at the beginning of World War I and its ultimate decision to enter the war on the side of the Allies. From there it traces the evolution of the American Army over the course of the war, paying specific attention to the first American battles to stop the German advance on Paris in 1918. A unique audio-visual experience tells the story through contemporary artwork done by members of the American Expeditionary Forces. There is also a section that tells the history of the monument itself and its designer, Paul Cret, a French WWI veteran who went on to become a famous architect with a long association with ABMC.This structure also houses a modern collections storage facility for many of ABMC's unique artifacts associated with the sculpture and building of many of its cemeteries.



FLANDERS FIELD AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Located in the town of Waregem, Belgium, this visitor center tells the story of the American divisions that fought alongside British and Belgian forces in Flanders. Opened in 2016, its exhibits highlight the diverse makeup of the American Expeditionary Forces. Through text and images, it tells the little-known story of the four American divisions that fought in Flanders under British command, building a special relationship between the United States and Belgium which still flourishes today. The center features information on how this temporary cemetery during the war became the permanent site of today. The intimacy of this center and the cemetery are reinforced by the stories of some of those memorialized here.





LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE MEMORIAL CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Opened in 2019, this visitor center on the outskirts of Paris focuses on the story of the Americans who volunteered to serve in the French Air Service before America entered the war. Situated in the original caretaker's cottage adjacent to the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial, its exhibits tell the story of the creation of the squadron and the birth of American combat aviation. Visitors learn about the development of early combat aircraft and the evolution of the men of the Escadrille into the leaders of the fledgling American Air Service following U.S. entry into the war. Driven by a shared belief of the debt a fledgling America owed to France from the days of the American Revolution, these men's actions cemented the historic partnership between the United States and France which exists to this day. Rare original artifacts from the Lafayette Escadrille highlight this unique unit as well as the more than 200 Americans who flew with the French during the war. The centerpiece of the exhibit is a full-scale replica of a Neuport fighter, which emphasizes the small size and fragility of these early warplanes.



MEUSE-ARGONNE AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Located within the visitor building, whose reception room has been restored to its original appearance, this visitor center tells the story of America's largest campaign in World War I. A highlight of this experience is a specially commissioned film that portrays the soldier experience leading up to this final campaign and the ensuing armistice. Viewed in a space made to represent a shattered wooded landscape like that fought through in the campaign, visitors see accurate historical recreations of the many facets of the largest battle fought by the American Army in WWI. Original artifacts help to illustrate the weapons used and items carried by the soldiers. Opened in 2016, the visitor center also features information on the creation of the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, both the largest World War I cemetery and the cemetery with the largest number of American war dead in Europe. Individual stories of those buried and commemorated here are highlighted in the displays.





"We are determined that before the sun sets on this terrible struggle, our flag will be recognized throughout the world as a symbol of freedom on the one hand and of overwhelming force on the other."

— GENERAL GEORGE CATLETT MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY, MAY 29, 1942



American infantry run forward of their supporting M4 Sherman tank. Germany, 1945. (National Archives)

CAMBRIDGE AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Opened in 2014, this visitor center interprets the story of the Air War over Europe during World War II. Highlighted is the role played by the U.S. Army Air Forces, both bomber and fighter squadrons, as well as the stories of those who flew and supported them. It also explains the history of the Battle of the Atlantic and the vital role that sea power played in supplying the allied cause, including the role of the U.S. Navy, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine. The exhibits include the importance of the role of United Kingdom in the planning, build-up and execution for Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of Normandy, and the close relationship of the U.S. armed forces with the civilian population of the United Kingdom.





MANILA AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Opened in 2019, this award-winning visitor center tells the long and complex history of the American presence in the Philippines, with an emphasis on the War in the Pacific duringWorld War II. An intimate theater shows a film telling the story of the American experience leading up to the war, and the cooperation of American and Filipino forces in the defense and ultimate liberation of the islands from 1941-1945. Laid out chronologically, the exhibits begin with the Spanish-American War of 1898 and quickly bring the visitor up to the 1940s. Artifacts and images tell the story of the Japanese expansion across the Pacific and, specifically, the Philippines. Artifacts, images and videos highlight the heroic struggles of the Philippine forces, American units, guerilla units and civilian internees. Interactive screens allow visitors to understand the immense scope of the war in the Pacific. There is a section devoted to the creation of the cemetery with fascinating images and artifacts. Personal stories are told of many of those who are interred or memorialized at this cemetery.



NETHERLANDS AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Opened in December 2023, this visitor center tells the story of the air operations over the Netherlands, Germany, and Central Europe as well as Operation MARKET-GARDEN, the liberation of South Limberg, the crossing of the Ruhr, the Crossing of the Rhine in Operation VARSITY, the Huertgen Forest, the Battle of the Bulge, and the fighting through Germany up to V-E Day. The use of original artifacts and personal stories highlights each of these momentous events and give the visitor an understanding of the often-overlooked campaigns leading to the Allied victory. A film explains the operations and those involved. There is a section that tells the story of the creation of this cemetery and the unique and enduring relationship with the local community. This is demonstrated by grave adoptions over generations and continued connection between the local Dutch families and the descendants of those buried here, fostering a close relationship between the Netherlands and the United States.



NORMANDY AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

ABMC's first visitor center, the award-winning Normandy Visitor Center opened in 2007. The center was completely refreshed in 2019 for the 75th Anniversary of the D-Day landings. Visitors first learn the story of French life under the occupation of German forces, and the role played by the French Resistance before and during the invasion. The focus then shifts to the planning for the invasion of Europe and why Normandy was chosen. Using many rare and iconic artifacts it covers the events of June 6, 1944, and the ensuing Normandy Campaign up to the liberation of Paris in August of 1944. Extensive use of images and movies illustrate the obstacles faced and the size and scope of the landings. Exhibits explain the roles of the many different specialists in the U.S. forces required to successfully breach the Atlantic Wall defenses. Visitors can also learn about ABMC and the creation of this cemetery. A large theater shows a film about the invasion and highlights soldiers who participated and are buried at the cemetery. As visitors exit the center, they pass through a contemplative space that uses individual stories to explain the many personal acts of sacrifice. This leads them into the cemetery plot areas.



POINTE DU HOC VISITOR CENTER

Renovated and re-opened by ABMC in 2014 on the 70th Anniversary of the Normandy Landings, this visitor center serves as a gateway to the site where the 2nd Ranger Battalion made their epic assault of the cliffs on the flank of the Allied landings. Exhibits throughout the landscape explain the importance of this site to the landings and profile the units involved. Examples of some of the specialized equipment used help visualize the nature of the battle. Stories of individuals are highlighted. Visitors will gain an understanding of the tactical importance of Pointe du Hoc and will be better prepared to tour the adjacent site and its complex of bunkers and gun positions, which were very heavily bombed and remain today in much the same way they were after the invasion.



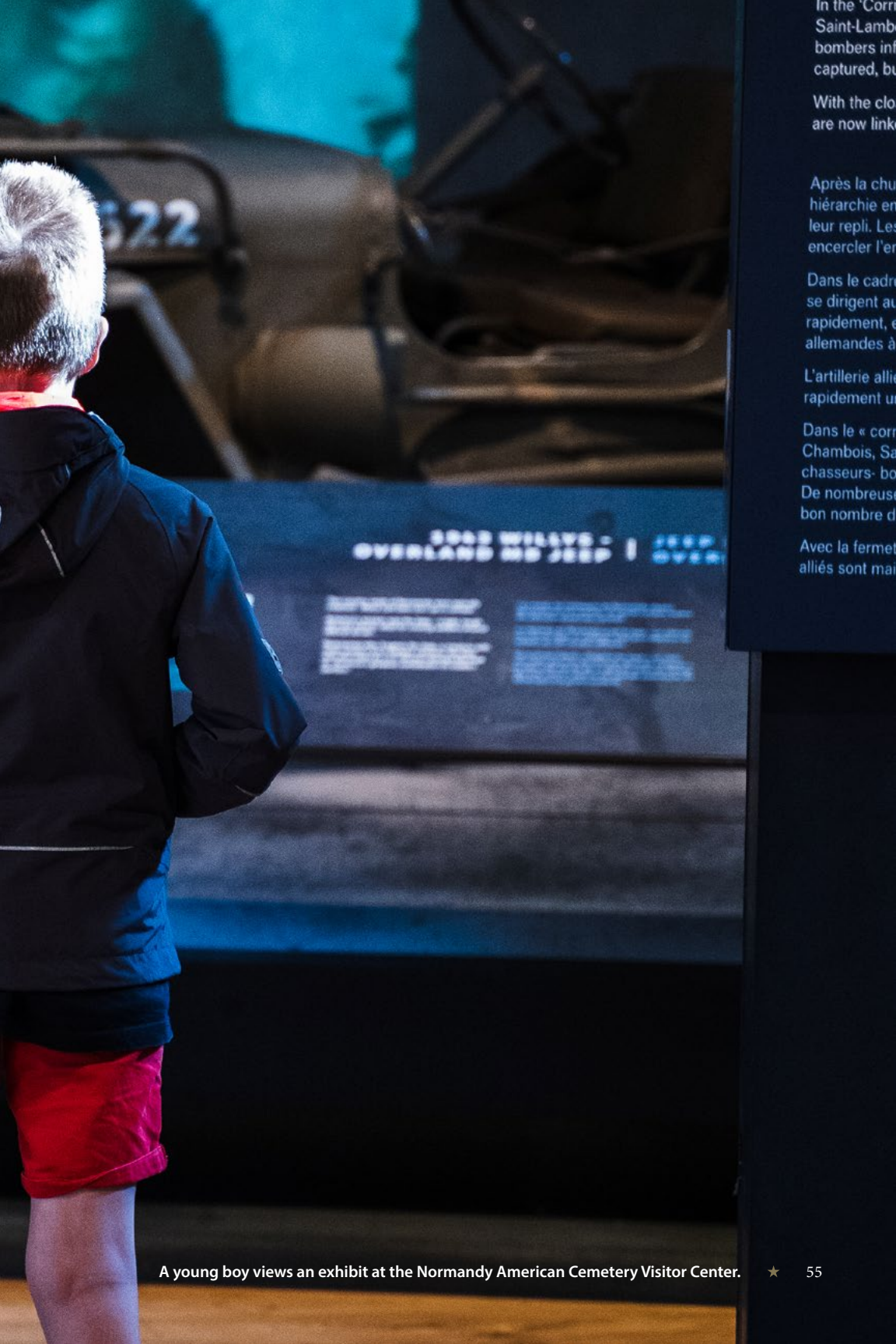


SICILY-ROME AMERICAN CEMETERY VISITOR CENTER

Opened in conjunction with the 70th Anniversaries of the Anzio landings and the liberation of Rome in 2014, the Sicily-Rome Visitor Center tells the story of the American operations in Italy during World War II. The center features artifacts and images to explain the complex nature of the Italian campaign. Major events covered include the landings in Sicily, the follow-on landings at Anzio and Salerno, the battles in the Apennines and the historic fights at Monte Cassino and Monte Belvedere, and the hard fighting up to Rome. Special mention is made of the Japanese-American soldiers, whose unique units fought in some of the heaviest fighting in this campaign. Stories of the courage and sacrifice of individuals buried and memorialized in the cemetery are used to help interpret the story.



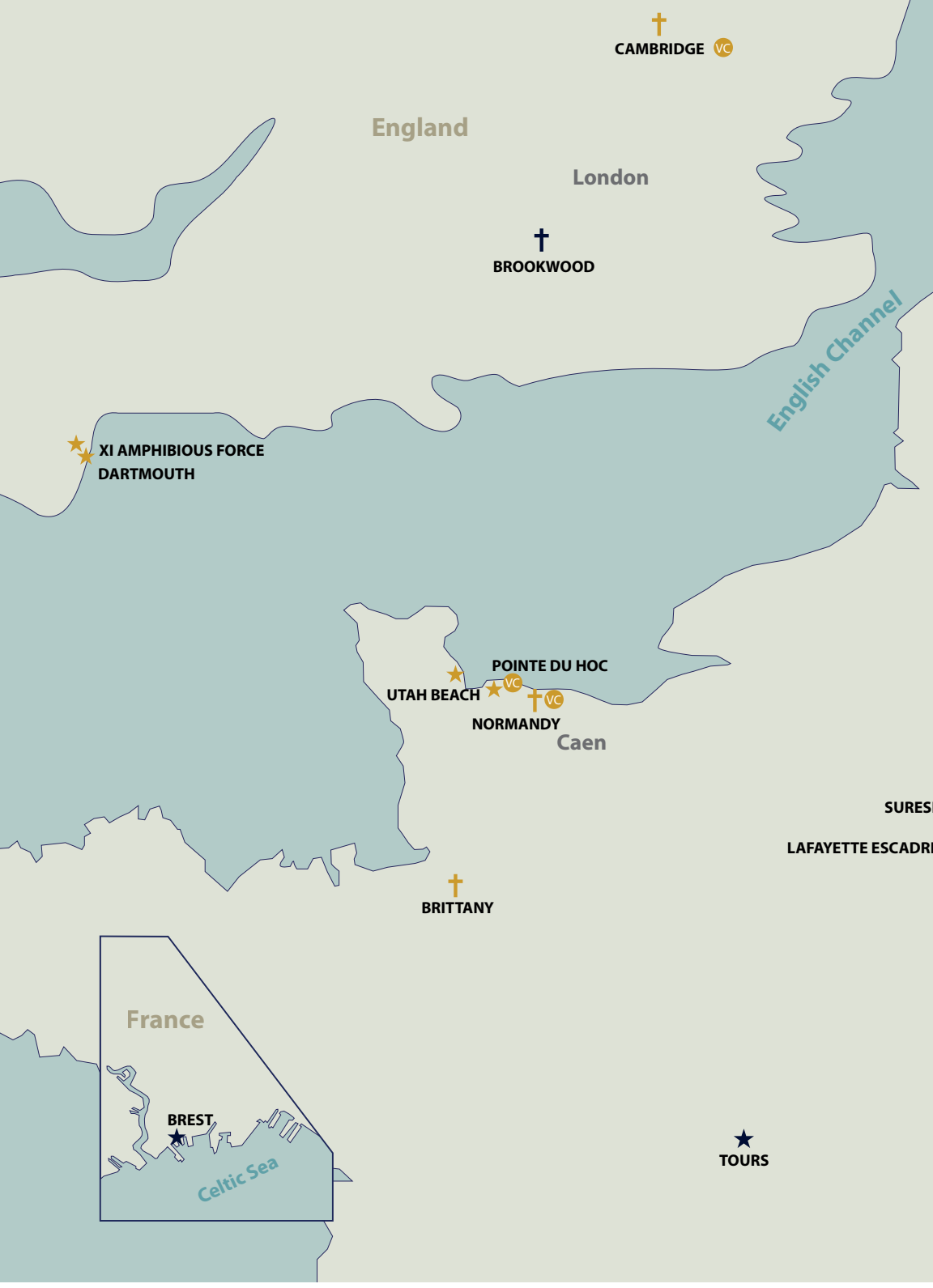




A young boy views an exhibit at the Normandy American Cemetery Visitor Center.

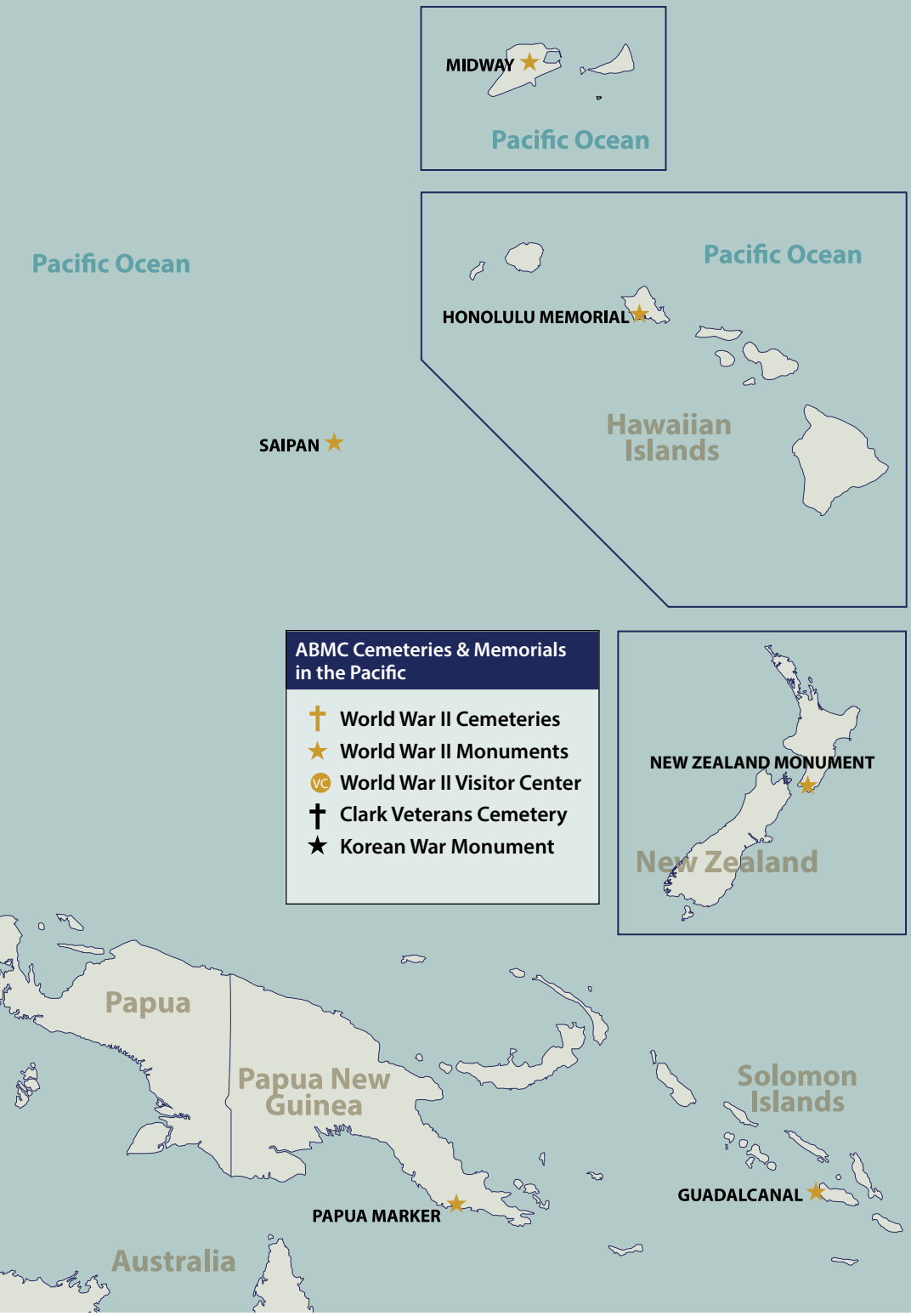

United States of America
EAST COAST MEMORIAL
WEST COAST MEMORIAL
Atlantic Ocean
Mexico
Gulf of Mexico
Cuba
MEXICO CITY
SANTIAGO SURRENDER TREE
Caribbean Sea
Pacific Ocean
COROZAL
Panama
ABMC Cemeteries & Memorials in the Americas
American Cemeteries
Santiago Surrender Tree
World War II Memorials


Ireland
United Kingdom
Netherlands
Germany
Belgium
Luxembourg
Czech Republic
Austria
France
Switzerland
Slovenia
Croatia
Italy
Bay of Biscay
RHONE
FLORENCE
SICILY ROME
VC
Portugal
Spain
Mediterranean Sea
GIBRALTAR
NORTH AFRICA
Algeria
CASABLANCA
Tunisia
Morocco
Libya
ABMC Cemeteries & Memorials in the Mediterranean
World War I Monuments
World War II Cemeteries
World War II Monuments
World War II Visitor Center


CAMBRIDGE
VC
England
London
BROOKWOOD
English Channel
XI AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
DARTMOUTH
POINTE DU HOC
VC
UTAH BEACH
VC
NORMANDY
Caen
SURES
LAFAYETTE ESCADR
BRITTANY
France
BREST
Celtic Sea
TOURS


Netherlands
KEMMEL
VC
FLANDERS FIELD
AUDENARDE
Brussels
Maastricht
NETHERLANDS
VC
HENRI-CHAPELLE
Aachen
ARDENNES
Belgium
BASTOGNE
SOMME
BELLICOURT
LUXEMBOURG
CANTIGNY
VC
MEUSE-ARGONNE
SOMMEPY
MONTFAUCON
BELLEAU WOOD
OISE-AISNE
Verdun
LORRAINE
AISNE-MARNE
VC
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SOUILLY
ST. MIHIEL
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World War II Cemeteries
World War II Monuments
World War II Visitor Center


China
Taiwan
U.S. KOREAN
WAR MEMORIAL
Busan
China Sea
CABANATUAN
CLARK
MANILA
VC
Philippine Sea
Vietnam
Philippines
Malaysia
Indonesia


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Pacific Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Pacific Ocean
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World War II Cemeteries
World War II Monuments
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FLORAL DELIVERY ADDRESSES FOR ABMC CEMETERIES

BELGIUM

Ardennes American Cemetery
164, Route du Condroz
B-1421, Neupré

Flanders Field American Cemetery
Wortegemseweg 117
8790, Waregem

Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery
159, rue du Mémorial Américain
4852, Hombourg

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands American Cemetery
AM Begraafplaats, 1
6269 NA Margraten

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg American Cemetery
50, Val du Scheid
L-2517, Luxembourg

ITALY

Florence American Cemetery
Via Cassia, S.N.
50023 Tavarnuzze (Firenze)

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery
Piazzale Kennedy, 1
00048, Nettuno

TUNISIA

North Africa American Cemetery
BP 346, Sidi Bou Said
2026 Tunis

PANAMA

Corozal American Cemetery
Calle Rufina Alfaro, Edif. #6566
Panama City

PHILIPPINES

Manila American Cemetery
McKinley Road
Global City, Taguig

Clark Veterans Cemetery
Manuel A. Roxas Highway
Pampanga

MEXICO

Mexico City National Cemetery
Virginia Fabregas No. 31, Col. San Rafeal
C.P. 06470, Mexico, D.F.
Mexico City, Mexico

FRANCE

Aisne-Marne American Cemetery
Cimetière Américain
02400, Belleau

Brittany American Cemetery
Cimetière Américain
50240, Saint James

Epinal American Cemetery
385, Rue de la Rondenolle
88000, Dinozé

Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Cemetery
Floral arrangements and correspondence should be sent to Suresnes American Cemetery (below).

Lorraine American Cemetery
Avenue de Fayetteville
57500, St. Avold

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery
Rue du Général Pershing
55110, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon

Normandy American Cemetery
Omaha Beach
14710, Colleville-sur-Mer

Oise-Aisne American Cemetery
Cimetière Américain, CD 2
02130, Seringes-et-Nesles

Rhône American Cemetery
553, Blvd John F. Kennedy
83300 Draguignan

Somme American Cemetery
Rue de Macquincourt
02420, Bony

St. Mihiel American Cemetery
Route du Verdun
54470, Thiaucourt

Suresnes American Cemetery
123 Boulevard Washington
92150, Suresnes

ENGLAND

Brookwood American Cemetery
Dawney Hill-Brookwood
Woking, Surrey, GU24 0JB

Cambridge American Cemetery
Coton, Cambridge, CB 23 7PH



AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

"Time will not dim the glory of their deeds."

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN J. PERSHING

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