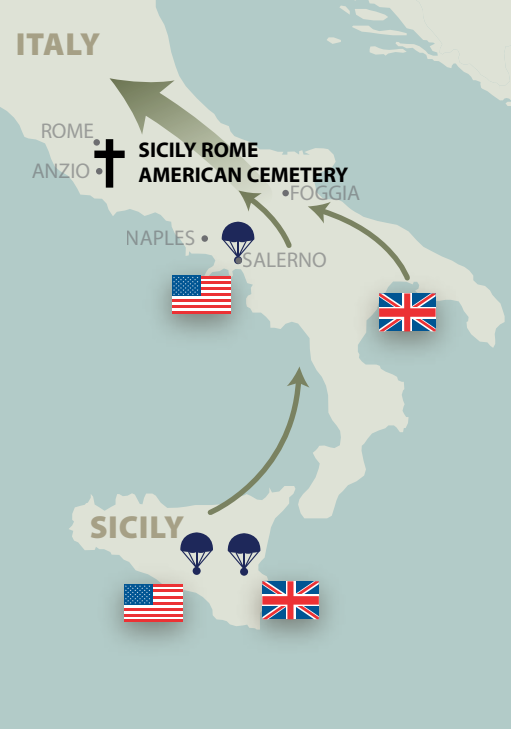


# Allied Landings at Anzio and Nettuno January 22, 1944

**KEY:** † Military Cemetery    🪂 Parachute Drop



## American Battle Monuments Commission

This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 26 American cemeteries and 31 memorials, monuments and markers in 17 countries. The Commission works to fulfill the vision of its first chairman, General of the Armies John J. Pershing. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, promised that "time will not dim the glory of their deeds."

## Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial

The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial is one of two permanent American World War II military cemeteries in Italy. It commemorates American servicemembers fallen from the campaigns of Sicily and Italy through the liberation of Rome. The government of Italy granted use of this land in perpetuity as a permanent burial ground without charge.

The cemetery offers free guided tours on request pending staff availability.



**American Battle Monuments Commission**  
2300 Clarendon Boulevard  
Suite 500  
Arlington, VA 22201  
USA

**Sicily-Rome American Cemetery**  
Piazzale J.F. Kennedy, 1  
00048 Nettuno (Rome) - Italy  
**Tel:** (+39) 06.988.0284  
**Gps:** N41 27.918 E12 39.503



ENGLISH

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

## Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



Maj. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway (left) confers with Brig. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor on the battlefield in Sicily on July 26, 1943.



1st LT Andrew Lane (without helmet) with other members of the 99th Fighter Squadron pose for a photo at the Anzio beachhead in February, 1944.



US Army medic PFC Harvey White assists PVT Roy Humphrey wounded in fighting in Sicily on August 9, 1943.

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit [www.abmc.gov](http://www.abmc.gov)

August 2025

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

- General of the Armies John J. Pershing

★ ★ ★  
**SICILY TO ROME 1943-44**

At the Casablanca Conference in January 1943, Allied leaders decided to follow successes in North Africa by invading Sicily; success in Sicily led to landings in Italy. Allied objectives were to clear the Mediterranean Sea, force Italy out of the war, divert German forces threatening Russia, and weaken the Germans prior to the 1944 Cross-Channel invasion. Major milestones in the campaigns include:

**JULY 10, 1943** – Allied forces landed on Sicily's southeastern corner.

**AUGUST 17** – Sicily was liberated, German and Italian forces driven out.

**SEPTEMBER 3** – Italian government signed armistice.

**SEPTEMBER 9** – Allied forces landed at Salerno; Germans seized control of Italy and fought back.

**OCTOBER 1** – American Fifth Army liberated Naples; British Eighth Army captured vital airfields near Foggia.

**OCTOBER-DECEMBER** – Allied forces fought slowly northward up the Italian peninsula against fierce resistance, and were halted at the defenses of the Gustav Line.

**JANUARY 22, 1944** – Allied forces outflanked German positions with surprise landings at Anzio and Nettuno.

**FEBRUARY 3-20**–German forces launched a series of counterattacks at Anzio. Allied ground, air and naval forces successfully defended the beachhead.

**MARCH-MAY**–Stalemate at Anzio.

**MAY 23-25**–Allied forces broke through the Gustav Line and out from the Anzio beachhead.

**JUNE 4**–Rome liberated by Allied forces.

**The South Garden**

Seasonal flowers aligned with crepe myrtle trees appear on both sides. At the far end is a bronze statue of the Greek god of music, Orpheus.



**The Memorial**

The memorial consists of a chapel, map room, and connecting peristyle constructed of Roman travertine.



**The Chapel**

The names of 3,096 missing are memorialized on the interior walls of the chapel. A bronze rosette indicates the names of those recovered, identified and buried.



**The North Garden**

Four stars are centered with seasonal flowers around them. Italian umbrella pines flank a granite fountain.



**Brothers-in-Arms**

The bronze "Brothers-in-Arms" statue by Paul Manship symbolizes the partnership between the U.S. Army and Navy.



**The Burial Area**

A center mall flanked by paths from the pool area to the memorial divides the 10 burial plots. The headstones are of Lasa marble.



**Stone Cenotaph**

On a small island in the center of a pool near the cemetery entrance is a stone cenotaph of Roman travertine honoring the war dead.



**Layout**

On your journey from the visitor center west to the ornamental pool and up the mall paths through the burial area, you will reach the memorial, the chapel, Brothers in Arms statue, and the north and south gardens.



**Next-of-Kin Room**

This next-of-kin room provides families and friends of the fallen with a quiet place for rest and reflection.



**Visitor Center**

Here you can meet our staff and get your questions answered, sign the guest register, and visit the interactive exhibit.



**Useful Information**

**DIMENSIONS:** 77 acres  
**HEADSTONES:** 7,860  
**LATIN CROSSES:** 7,736

**STARS OF DAVID:** 124  
**TABLETS OF THE MISSING:** 3,096

**SETS OF BROTHERS:** 30  
**MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS:** 2  
**DEDICATED:** July 30, 1956

**Headstone Location**

**PLOT:** .....

**ROW:** .....

**GRAVE:** .....

