

Breakout, Pursuit, and Liberation

KEY: † Military Cemetery



Brest Naval Monument

The Naval Monument at Brest overlooks the major base for American naval vessels during World War I, and celebrates the U.S. Navy's achievements then.



Photo: The National Archives
American soldiers in Avranches

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."

Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial

Three days after the U.S. 8th Infantry Division liberated the site on August 2, 1944, it became a temporary military cemetery. It evolved into a permanent military cemetery after World War II. France granted the use of the site in perpetuity without charge or taxation as a burial place for those killed in the liberation of Europe.

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



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Brittany American Cemetery
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For more information on this site and other
ABMC commemorative sites, please visit
www.abmc.gov



ENGLISH

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial



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

- General of the Armies John J. Pershing

BREAKOUT AND PURSUIT, JULY 25 – AUGUST 25, 1944

After weeks of intensive offensive operations against German forces following the D-Day landings in Normandy, U.S. forces captured St. Lô on July 18. General Omar Bradley, commander of First U.S. Army, planned Operation COBRA to break out of Normandy and into Brittany.

JULY 25: Operation COBRA began. Concentrated “carpet bombing” by U.S. and British airmen west of St. Lô opened a gap in German defenses.

JULY 28: Coutances fell to U.S. troops on July 28, and Avranches on July 30.

AUGUST 1-7: Third U.S. Army was activated. Its VIII Corps drove westward into the Brittany peninsula. The rest of Third Army struck southward toward the Loire River, reinforcing First Army’s advance toward the Seine River.

AUGUST 7: German counterattack near Mortain threatened the advance. Valiant fighting by U.S. soldiers and prompt reinforcements stopped the counterattack.

AUGUST 8-16: First and Third Armies continued advancing eastward. They also strove to link with British and Canadian forces near Falaise and Argentan. By August 16 the numerous enclosed German forces began a very disorderly withdrawal through the “Falaise Gap.”

AUGUST 19: The remnants of German forces withdrew. The gap closed when U.S., British, and Canadian forces linked up.

AUGUST 21: Free French resistance forces begin insurrection within Paris.

AUGUST 25: U.S. 4th Infantry Division and French 2d Armored Division lead the entry into Paris.

COBRA succeeded. Allied forces broke out of German lines in Normandy, liberated most of Brittany, reached the Seine, and liberated Paris before moving east toward Germany.

Visitor Building

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



The Memorial Building

The Memorial Building consists of a foyer and tower, map room, and chapel. Its ecclesiastical architecture is typical of the region. Highly decorative sculptures are found over the entry door.



The Maps

Map titled “Breakout from the Beachhead and Advance to the Seine” graces the Memorial Building’s north wall. The south wall map features operations from the Normandy landings to war’s end.



Great Seal in the Chapel

Above the altar in the chapel, a large stained-glass window represents the Great Seal of the United States circled by six foiled windows containing stars.



Wall of the Missing

On each side of the Memorial terrace walls are engraved stoned tablets with 500 names of missing soldiers who lost their lives in the region. A bronze rosette beside a name indicates the remains were later recovered, identified and buried.



The Cenotaph

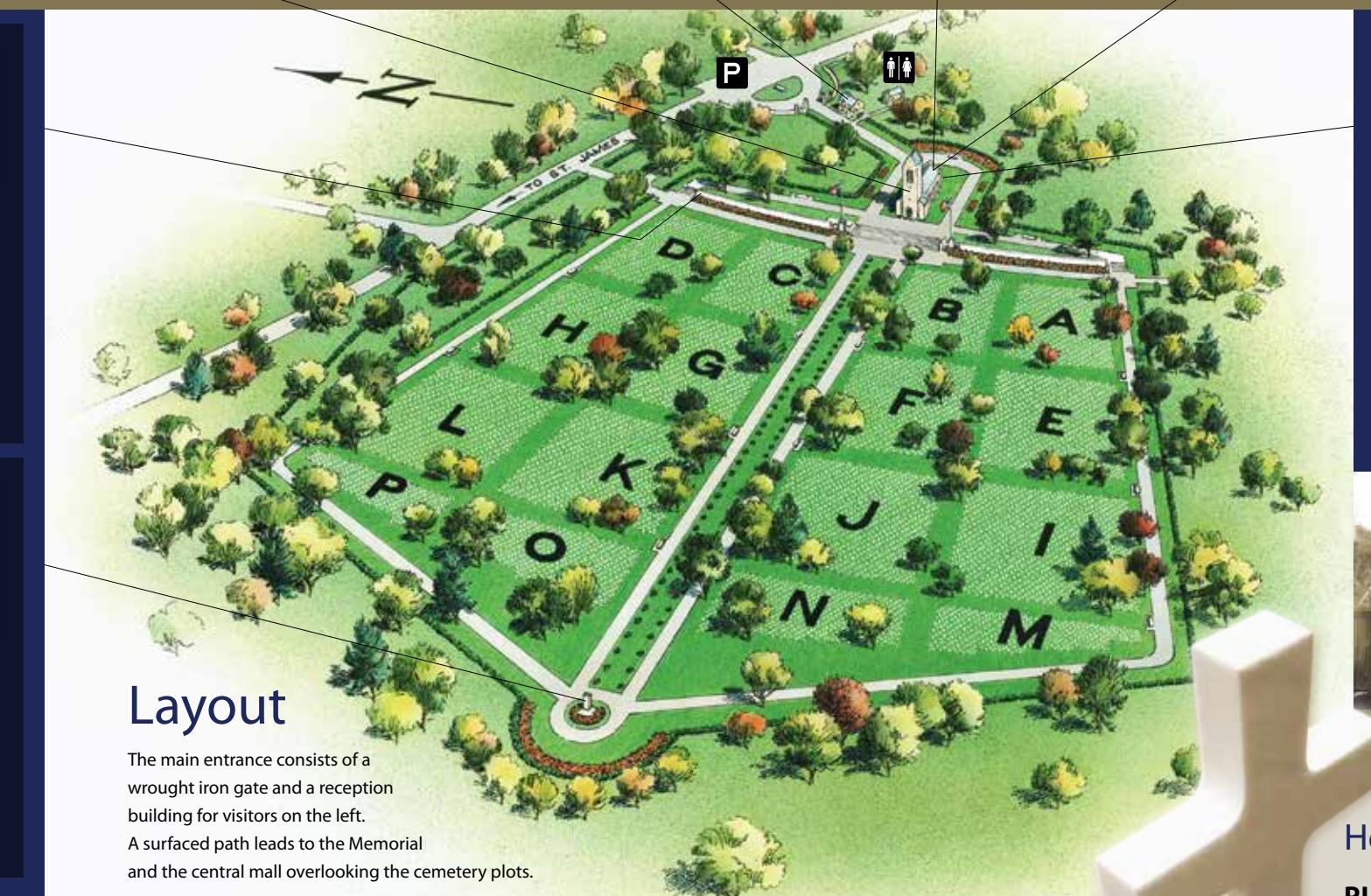
The rectangular stone cenotaph overlooks the western end of the mall. A torch and laurel wreath and the words “PRO PATRIA 1941-1945” are carved upon it.

Useful Information

DIMENSIONS: 27 ACRES
HEADSTONES: 4,408
LATIN CROSSES: 4,327

STARS OF DAVID: 81
TABLETS OF THE MISSING: 500
UNKNOWN: 97

SETS OF BROTHERS: 21
DEDICATED: JULY 20, 1956



The Statue

A sculpture group titled “Youth Triumphing Over Evil,” executed in Chauvigny limestone from the Poitiers region, graces the east end of the Memorial Building.



Photo: The National Archives

American soldiers stop German attack near Mortain

Headstone Location

PLOT: _____

ROW: _____

GRAVE: _____