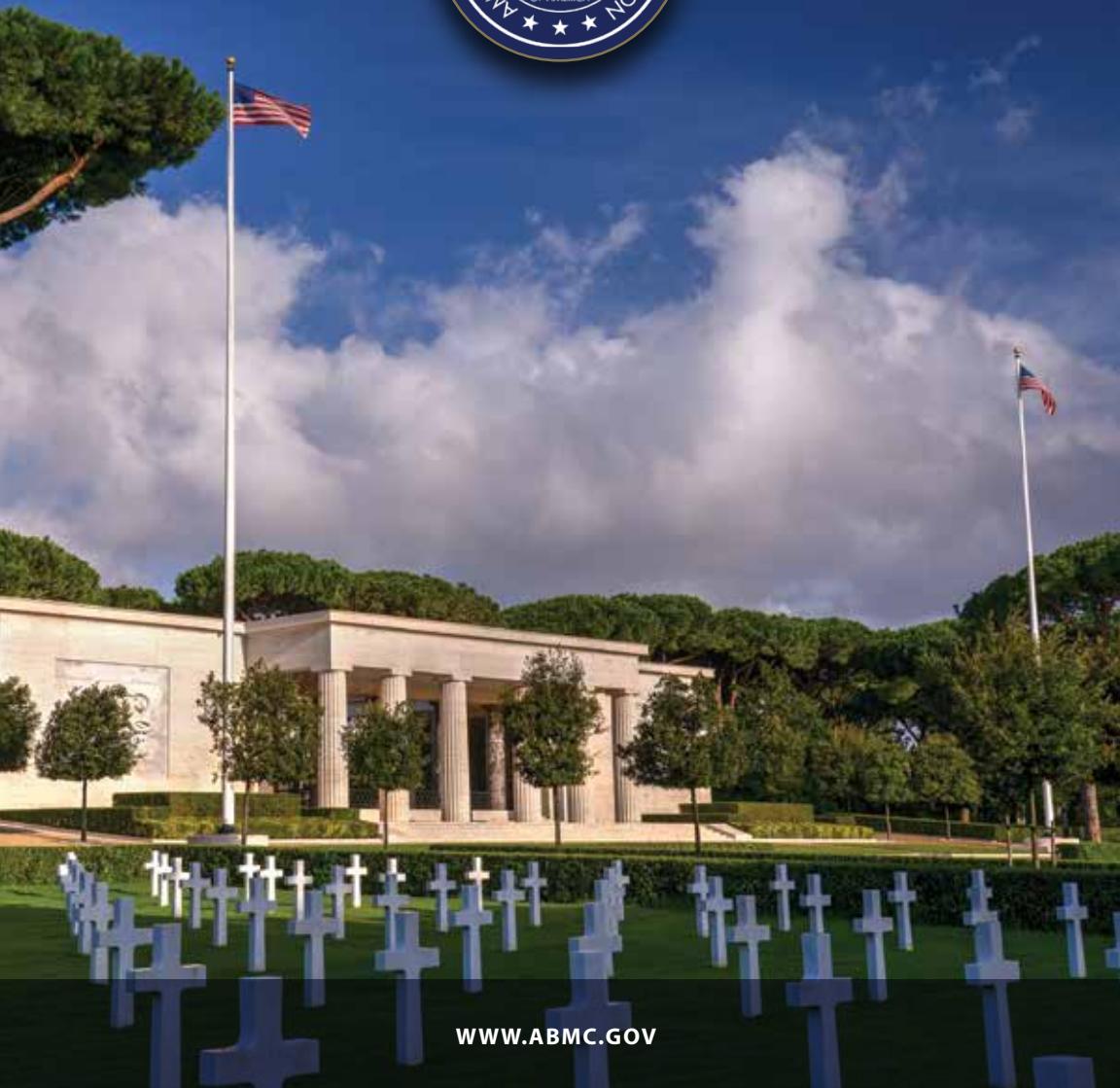




ENGLISH

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



WWW.ABMC.GOV

PLANNING A VISIT

HOURS

The cemetery is open to the public daily, except on December 25 and January 1. It is open on all other U.S. and Italian holidays.

Hours of operation are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. year round. It is open on U.S. and Italian holidays.

LOCATION

GPS coordinates: N41 27.918 E12 39.503

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery

Piazzale J.F. Kennedy, 1

00048 Nettuno Rome – Italy

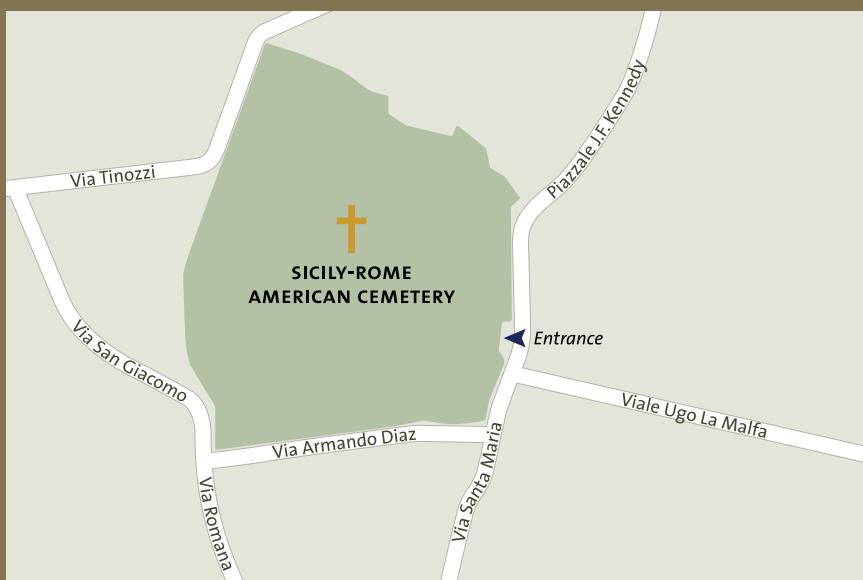
Email: sicilyrome@abmc.gov

Tel: (+39) 06.988.0284

The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery lies at the northern edge of the city of Nettuno, which is three miles south of Anzio and 38 miles south of Rome.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION/PARKING

To reach the cemetery from Rome by train, there is an hourly train service from Rome's central train station to Nettuno. Nettuno is the last stop on the train's route. The cemetery is approximately a 10-minute walk from the train station.



AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and Memorial



The U.S. seal surmounts the cemetery's entry gates. Immediately inside to the right is the Visitor Center. (ABMC photo/Richard Arseneault)

THEY DIED THERE VALIANTLY AND HEROICALLY, GIVING THEIR LIVES THAT
PEOPLES OF EUROPE MIGHT BE LIBERATED FROM TYRANNY. ... THEY REST
TRANQUIL AND SECURE IN THE FRIENDLY SOIL OF ITALY. MAY OUR GREAT DEBT
TO THEM, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DIED IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, SERVE AS
AN INSPIRATION TO ALL PEOPLES TO DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO FREEDOM AND
LASTING PEACE.

—PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S
MESSAGE AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SICILY-ROME AMERICAN CEMETERY.

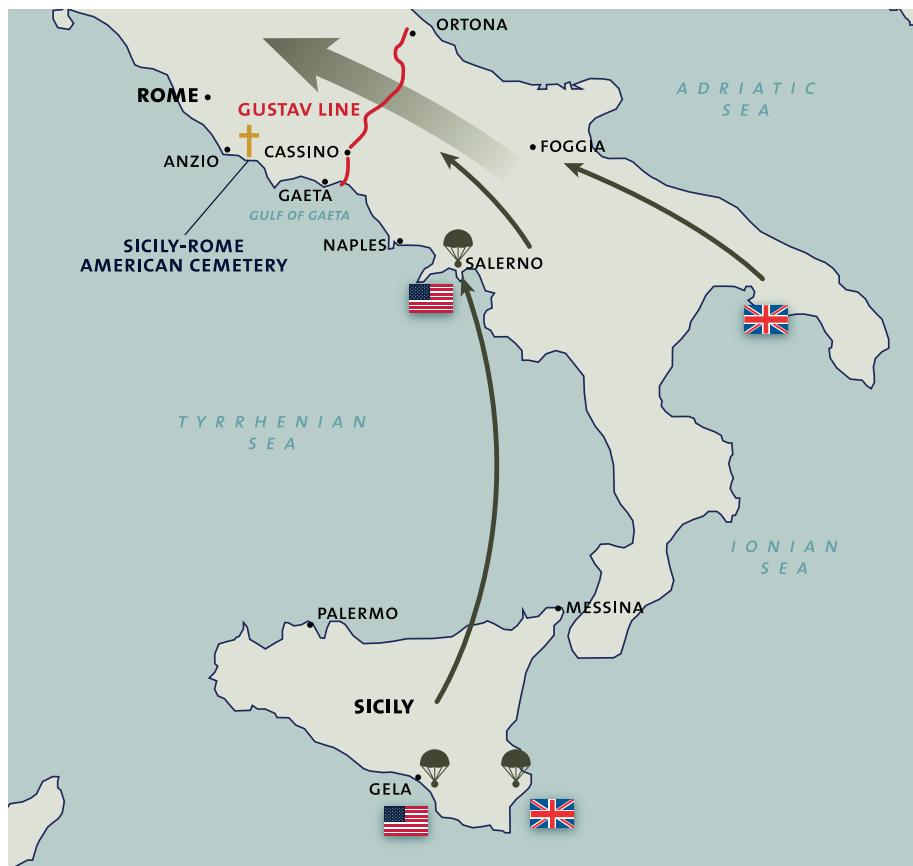
The Sicily-Rome American Cemetery commemorates American servicemen fallen from the campaigns in Sicily and Italy through the liberation of Rome. They gave their lives in the liberation of Sicily (July and August, 1943); in the landings in the Salerno area (September 1943); and in the subsequent heavy fighting northward; in the landings at and occupation of the Anzio beachhead (January to May 1944); and in the air and naval operations in these regions.

FROM SICILY TO ROME

At the Casablanca Conference in January 1943, Allied leaders decided to follow successes in North Africa by invading Sicily in July. They then crossed into Italy. Their main objectives were:

- ★ To open the Mediterranean Sea for Allied shipping,
- ★ Force Italy out of the war,
- ★ Divert German forces threatening Russia, and
- ★ Draw Germans from France to prepare for the 1944 Cross-Channel invasion.

The successful Sicilian Campaign led to the overthrow of the Fascist leader Mussolini and an armistice with Italy. It was followed up by campaigns that American servicemembers and their allies fought as they moved their way up the boot of Italy.



THE TIMELINE

July 10, 1943: Allied forces landed on Sicily's southeastern corner.

August 17: The fighting in Sicily ended with the Allied seizure of Messina. German and Italian forces were driven out or destroyed.

September 3: The Italian government signed a secret armistice, to be announced upon Allied landings in Italy.

September 9: Allied forces landed at Salerno; stiff German resistance ensued.

September 13-14: American airborne units reinforced the Salerno beachhead.

October 1: U.S. Fifth Army entered Naples; British Eighth Army captured vital airfields near Foggia.

October-December: Allied forces fought slowly northward up the Italian peninsula.

January 22, 1944: Allied forces landed at Anzio, surprising the Germans. The Germans hurled three major counterattacks against the beachhead. Stubborn U.S. forces secured the beachhead. Severe combat continued along the Gustav Line against well-entrenched German forces.

May 11: Massive Allied assault finally breaks through the Gustav Line.

June 4: American forces liberated Rome. The Germans withdrew to defensive lines farther north.

THE SICILIAN CAMPAIGN

Having destroyed sizeable German and Italian forces in North Africa, Allied planners resolved to seize Sicily. This invasion would secure Mediterranean shipping lanes, and perhaps force Italy out of the war.

A preliminary air campaign secured air superiority for the Allies. On July 10, 1943 the U.S. Navy landed the Seventh Army with three reinforced divisions around Gela on Sicily's southern coast. The night before, Army Air Forces troop carrier wings dropped paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne to seize advanced positions and disrupt defenses. The British Eighth Army landed with four reinforced divisions on Sicily's east coast.

The Germans and Italians launched counterattacks, most notably toward Gela, but the Allies repulsed them.

The American Seventh Army moved to capture the city of Palermo, the capital of Sicily. The British under Gen. Bernard Montgomery were to advance and capture Messina in the northeastern corner to cut off the Germans from crossing to the Italian mainland. The Germans and Italians made skillful use of rough terrain augmented by minefields, but American



82nd Airborne Division paratroopers at Biazza Ridge, Sicily, the second day after their night jump on July 9, 1943. (National Archives)

forces in multiple columns overran western Sicily while the British faced formidable German forces in the east. Patton then raced across the northern part of the island toward Messina.

On July 25, Benito Mussolini was deposed in favor of an Italian government that soon sought peace.

The Germans and Italians decided to withdraw from Sicily. Fighting a skillful delaying action, they evacuated 100,000 troops from the island during August 3-16. These included three German mechanized divisions, their best and most mobile forces. Less mobile infantry and coastal defense units generally surrendered. The American 3rd Infantry Division entered Messina on the night of August 16.



U.S. Coast Guardsmen and Navy beach battalion men hug the shaking beach south of Salerno as a Nazi bomber unloads on them. September 1943. (Library of Congress)

THE NAPLES-FOGGIA CAMPAIGN

After driving the Germans and Italians from Sicily, the Allies pushed into mainland Italy. This would consolidate Italy leaving the war, tie down German forces in anticipation of the invasion to liberate France, and provide strategically located airfields to broaden the bombing campaign against Germany.

The British crossed the Strait of Messina on September 3, 1943. The Italians signed an armistice that day. The Germans poured in troops and disarmed their former Italian allies. On September 9, an Anglo-American force invaded amphibiously around Salerno. The objectives: to cut off German forces

withdrawing from southern Italy and to seize the port of Naples and airfields at Foggia. Major American units included the 3rd, 34th, 36th, and 45th Infantry Divisions, plus the 1st Armored Division, 82nd Airborne Division and the 1st, 3rd and 4th Ranger Battalions.

The Germans resisted around Salerno, and on September 13, counterattacked fiercely with armored forces. The Allies prevailed in desperate fighting, and poured more troops ashore.

On September 16, units from the Salerno beachhead and others advancing from the toe of Italy linked up. The Germans withdrew to delaying positions across the width of Italy. These positions took advantage of mountainous terrain and artfully positioned defenses. Severe winter weather made the campaign more arduous.

American units arrived in Naples on October 1. They assisted Italian civilians desperately in need of food, clean water, and medical care. American engineers had the port operating at capacity within a week. Meanwhile, the British secured the Foggia airfields.

The Allies fought major battles through the winter. By January 17, 1944 they approached the formidable Gustav Line, a German defensive belt running across Italy from the Gulf of Gaeta to the Adriatic Sea.

THE ANZIO-NETTUNO CAMPAIGN

As the Naples-Foggia Campaign ground to a halt, the Allies faced the formidable defenses of the Gustav Line. They resolved to outflank this line with an amphibious landing. American and British forces landed ashore near Anzio and Nettuno on January 22, 1944. The landings were virtually unopposed at first, and reinforcements were landed.

The Germans quickly massed superior forces. By January 29, the Germans had assembled 71,500 troops to oppose 69,000 Allied soldiers. The Allied advance ground to a halt.

On February 3, the Germans launched a series of major counterattacks in a determined effort to push the Allies into the sea. The Allied line, ably supported by massive naval gunfire and aerial bombardment, held. Both sides raced to reinforce their embattled units.

By mid-February about 100,000 Allies faced about 120,000 Germans along a 35-mile front surrounding Anzio. On February 29, the Germans launched another major offensive near Cisterna, but the American 3rd Infantry Division was prepared for it. Fighting from dug-in positions with ample reserves and firing 66,000 artillery rounds in a single day, the Americans repulsed the attack with heavy losses.

From that point, the campaign settled into a stalemate for almost three months, with both sides dug in, roughly equivalent in manpower, and unable to dislodge each other. The Allies now had the strategic initiative, however, and continued to build up at Anzio and along the Gustav Line for further offensives.

On May 11, the Allies launched a massive offensive into the Gustav Line. Forces from the south linked up with those attacking from Anzio on May 25, ending the campaign.

THE ROME-ARNO CAMPAIGN

The Rome-Arno Campaign covers the Allied advance from the Gustav Line to the Arno River from January 22 to September 9, 1944.

As the Anzio struggle was being fought, the Allies mounted major attacks on Cassino and Monte Cassino in February and March. The Germans repulsed the attacks, with heavy casualties to the Allies forces.



Sailors at a 40 mm antiaircraft gun mount aboard USS *Brooklyn* (CL-40) observe USS *Portent* (AM-106) sinking off Anzio after hitting a mine on D-Day, January 22, 1944. (National Archives)



Two columns of U.S. soldiers march northward along Italy's highway 6—the famous "Road to Rome"—at a position south of Cassino, January 31, 1944. (Library of Congress)



Guidon bearers of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The Japanese American unit was among those reaching the Arno River area on July 23, 1944. (National Archives)

The Allies broke through the Gustav Line on May 13. They pushed on to link up with the Anzio beachhead and overrun subsequent German defensive lines. On June 4, 1944 American units entered Rome and liberated the first European capital city of the war.

After that defeat, the Germans struggled north of Rome to delay the Allied advance and escape encirclements. But the Allies advanced steadily northward across Italy, reaching the Arno River area, including Pisa and Florence, in late July and early August.

After advancing almost 300 miles, the Allied drive stalled. The reason: seven divisions were withdrawn for the invasion of southern France, occurring on August 15 and after. The divisions remaining in Italy redeployed and reconstituted.

THE TWELFTH AIR FORCE

The Twelfth Air Force was activated on August 20, 1942. It was stationed in England from August through September 1942, and moved to North Africa in November to participate in Operation TORCH, the invasion of Algeria and French Morocco. It served with the Northwest African Air Forces from February to December 1943, and then with the successor Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. It participated in the liberations of Italy and France. After November 1, 1943, when the Fifteenth Air Force was established to control strategic bombing from the Mediterranean, the Twelfth Air Force concentrated on tactical air support to ground forces.

THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE

The U.S. Army Air Forces established the Fifteenth Air Force on November 1, 1943 in Tunis, Tunisia. It was to serve the Mediterranean Theater of Operations as a strategic air force. General Jimmy Doolittle was its first commander. Operating out of Southern Italy, most notably the Foggia Airfield, the Fifteenth Air Force worked in coordination with the Eighth Air

Force and RAF Bomber Command based in the United Kingdom to conduct strategic bombing missions into Axis occupied Europe.

Starting with five bomb groups and three fighter groups, the Fifteenth Air Force grew by January 1944 to a dozen bomb and four fighter groups. The Fifteenth Air Force famously flew missions against the Ploesti oil fields before Romania capitulated to the Allies in August 1944. These considerably reduced Axis oil production overall, although the earliest attacks in 1943 took devastating losses. The Fifteenth Air Force conducted its final bombing mission on May 1, 1945. On September 15, 1945, the Fifteenth Air Force was inactivated.



Fifteenth Air Force B-24 Liberator bombers fly over the Concordia Vega Oil refinery in Ploesti, Romania, after dropping their bomb loads on the oil cracking plant. May 31, 1944.

(Library of Congress)



Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. (right), commander of the 332nd Fighter Group, and Major Edward C. Gleed, scan the sky while standing next to a P-51 Mustang fighter. Ramitelli, Italy, March 1945.

(Library of Congress)

FOGGIA AIRFIELD

Before World War II, the Italian Air Force built a network of military airfields around Foggia, Italy. The Germans seized the airfields in September 1943 after the armistice between Italy and the Allies. The U.S. Army Air Forces and Royal Air Force heavily bombed the airfields, and then liberated the province by ground attack in October 1943.

After the capture and subsequent repair of destroyed facilities, the Fifteenth Air Force based its groups in the area. The Foggia complex supported heavy bomber attacks into France, Germany, Austria, and the Balkans. These attacks were often conducted in conjunction with bombers departing from Great Britain. Foggia became a critical Allied command center for air operations and also played an important role in ground and sea based operations as well.

TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

The “Tuskegee Airmen” was the popular name given to African-American airmen trained in Tuskegee, Alabama during World War II. These were the first African-American aviators in the U.S. armed forces.

The 332nd Fighter Group deployed to Italy in February 1944, flying P-51 Mustang fighter airplanes. It was tasked with escorting Fifteenth Air Force heavy strategic bombers. The group became known as the “Red Tails” because of the crimson unit identification on the tail of their aircraft.



The graves area is seen looking eastward from the Memorial. (ABMC photo/Richard Arsenault)

THE CEMETERY



The reflecting pool with cenotaph. (ABMC photo/Richard Arseneault)

The cemetery sits in the zone of advance of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division during the Anzio-Nettuno campaign beginning in January 1944. A temporary wartime cemetery was established here on January 24, 1944, two days after the units of the VI Corps landed on the beaches nearby.

Just inside the cemetery gates, straight ahead is a large elliptical reflecting pool with dimensions of 82 yards by 66 yards. The island in its center contains a cenotaph of bronze-colored travertine in the shape of a sarcophagus. It is flanked by groups of tall Italian cypress trees.

Within the 10 grave plots (A through J) there are close to 500 unknown burials, two Medal of Honor recipients, 30 sets of brothers, and 17 women. Every grave is marked with a white marble headstone: 124 with a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith, and a Latin cross for 7,736 others. The backs of the headstones are inscribed with the service numbers of the deceased. As in all ABMC cemeteries, the burials are not separated by rank; officers and enlisted men are interred side-by-side.

THE MALL

The center mall divides the 10 burial plots. The plots are lettered from "A" to "J", five on each side of the central mall. Plots A, C, E, G and I are on the left (south) side of the mall and B, D, F, H and J are on the right (north).



The headstones of 7,860 of American military war dead are arranged in gentle arcs on broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. They represent 35 percent of the burials which were originally made in Sicily and southern Italy.





Brothers William and Preston Kaspervik are buried side by side in Plot F, Row 6, graves 12 and 13. Their brother Donald was killed in a training accident and is buried in the United States.
(ABMC photo/Richard Arsenault)

THE BURIAL AREA

Each grave plot (from "A" to "J") is enclosed by a pittosporum hedge. The paths of grass between the plots are lined with Roman pines.

Within the plots, each grave is marked with a white marble headstone, a Star of David for those of the Jewish faith and a Latin cross for all others. Of the graves, close to 500 contain the remains of unknown dead that could not be identified.

The burial plots are lined with pittosporum hedges and Roman pine trees and contain 7,860 white Lasa marble headstones. The Lasa marble is quarried in northern Italy. All American World War II military overseas cemeteries use this material to honor the noble sacrifice made by those commemorated within.

President George H. W. Bush commemorated Memorial Day at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery on May 28, 1989. Upon seeing the beauty of the marble headstones he requested to receive the same type of headstone upon his death. During the President's speech he made note of Medal of Honor recipient Sylvester Antolak as well as the Kaspervik brothers. He said, "William and Preston Kaspervik are buried here in soil that they helped free. Brothers in life, brothers in arms, brother in eternity." (George Bush Presidential Library and Museum) The Kasperviks are among 30 sets of brothers interred here.

THE VISITOR CENTER

Dedicated in 2014, the 2,500 square-foot Visitor Center is adjacent to the visitor reception and family room located just to the right (North) of the cemetery entrance. The visitor center provides visitors the opportunity to meet members of the cemetery staff. They are happy to answer visitors' questions and to provide information about the cemetery.

The exhibit contains displays, unit histories, artifacts, maps, photographs, and a short film that enable visitors to gain a better understanding of the Allied campaigns in southern Italy and the entire American War effort during World War II.

The display offers a timeline that allows visitors to view events of the war across the globe in chronological order. The short film plays when prompted.

It includes a tactical summary of operations in southern Italy, in addition to profiles of several men and women commemorated at the cemetery. Unit histories are also accessible to visitors.

The exhibit concludes in the Sacrifice Gallery which honors additional men and women who sacrificed their lives in World War II and are commemorated at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery.

Also present in the visitor center are permanent exhibitions with panels and historical artifacts.

Restrooms are conveniently located near the cemetery entrance.



Entrance to the Visitor Center.
(ABMC Photo/Richard Arsenault)



Descriptive panels provide details of the three amphibious landings. (ABMC photo/Melanie Resto)

NOTABLE BURIALS

- ★ Robert T. Waugh. First Lieutenant, U.S. Army. 399th Infantry Regiment, 85th Infantry Division. Medal of Honor. Died: May 19, 1944. Grave Location: Plot H Row 13 Grave 37. The following excerpt is from 1st Lt. Waugh's MOH citation for fearless repeated actions near Tremensuoli, Italy on May 11 and 14, 1944:

THE FEARLESS ACTIONS OF 1ST LT. WAUGH BROKE THE GUSTAV LINE AT THAT POINT, NEUTRALIZING 6 BUNKERS AND 2 PILLBOXES AND HE WAS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF 30 OF THE ENEMY AND THE CAPTURE OF 25 OTHERS. HE WAS LATER KILLED IN ACTION IN ITALY, WHILE LEADING HIS PLATOON IN AN ATTACK.

- ★ Sylvester Antolak, Sergeant, U.S. Army. 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division. Medal of Honor. Died: May 24, 1944. Buried at: Plot C Row 12 Grave 13. The following excerpt is from Sgt. Antolak's MOH citation for gallantry near Cisterna, Italy on May 24, 1944:

BY HIS SUPREME SACRIFICE, SUPERB FIGHTING COURAGE, AND HEROIC DEVOTION TO THE ATTACK, SGT. ANTOLAK WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ELIMINATING 30 ENEMY SOLDIERS, CAPTURING AN ENEMY MACHINEGUN, AND CLEARING THE PATH FOR HIS COMPANY TO ADVANCE.

- ★ Ellen G. Ainsworth. Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army. 56th Evacuation Hospital. Silver Star. Died: February 16, 1944. Grave Location: Plot C Row 11 Grave 22. This excerpt is from her citation for gallantry during enemy shelling February 10, 1944:

DESPITE THE EXTREME DANGER, SHE CALMLY DIRECTED THE PLACING OF SURGICAL PATIENTS ON THE GROUND TO LESSEN THE DANGER OF FURTHER INJURY. BY HER DISREGARD FOR HER OWN SAFETY AND HER CALM ASSURANCE, SHE INSTILLED CONFIDENCE IN HER ASSISTANTS AND HER PATIENTS, THEREBY PREVENTING SERIOUS PANIC AND INJURY.



Robert T. Waugh's headstone.
(ABMC Photo/Richard Arseneault)



Sylvester Antolak's headstone.
(ABMC Photo/Richard Arseneault)



The memorial viewed from the east. (ABMC Photo/Richard Arseneault)

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial is located at the upper end of the grassy central mall on the far west portion of the cemetery. The memorial contains a chapel and a map room. It is built of noble materials such as travertine and Rosso Levanto marble.

The structure is rich in works of art and architecture that express America's reverence for her fallen servicemembers. The chapel and map room are connected by an open colonnade surrounding the courtyard where the "Brothers In Arms" sculpture is located.

Two 80 foot tall flagstaffs flank the memorial on both sides.

THE "BROTHERS IN ARMS" SCULPTURE

"The "Brothers In Arms" sculpture represents an American soldier arm in arm with an American sailor. The statue symbolizes the fraternity between the U.S. Army and Navy that was essential to the success of the three amphibious assaults in Italy during World War II. The two servicemembers can be distinguished via small differences in their identification tags, belt buckles, and trouser pockets. The bronze sculpture is by Paul Manship of New York. It was cast at the Battaglia Foundry in Milan.



The "Brothers in Arms" sculpture is the central feature of the peristyle.
(ABMC photo/Richard Arseneault)



“The Dedication Tablet”
(ABMC photo/Luca Tamberlani)



“The Remembrance”
(Foto ABMC/
Don Savage)



“The Resurrection”
(Foto ABMC/
Don Savage)

THE DEDICATION TABLET

These tablets reflect the importance the United States of America places in honoring those who have given their lives in service to their country.

Facing the Memorial, on the left site (east façade) is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing “Remembrance.” It portrays an angel bestowing a laurel wreath upon the graves of those who gave their lives for their country.

TABLETS OF THE MISSING

The interior chapel walls of white Carrara marble are engraved with the name, rank, organization and state of entry into military service of 3,096 missing in the region:
U.S. Army and Army Air Forces: 2,033
U.S. Navy: 1,063

These servicemen and women were Missing in Action or were lost or buried at sea. They represent every state in the Union and the District of Columbia.

THE ALTAR

On the altar of golden Broccatello Siena marble is a triptych of Serravezzo white marble from the Carrara region designed by Paul Manship. Carved in relief on the side panels of the triptych are angels holding palm branches. The left panel bears a quotation from Psalm 8:3-5 with reference to the sculptured ceiling dome.

The right panel bears a text from T. T. Higham's translation of “The Greek Dead at Thermopylae” by Simonides.

Carved in relief on the center panel, flying against a background of clouds is the archangel Michael, sheathing his sword while four archangels below him proclaim victory. Beneath them is the universal prayer:

PEACE ON EARTH GOOD WILL AMONG MEN.



Brigadier General Charles L. Keerans, Jr. is the highest –ranking among the 3,096 individuals whose names and information are inscribed here. (ABMC Photo/Don Savage)



The altar, flanked by Tablets of the Missing.
(ABMC Photo/Luca T)

On the reverse of the center panel is carved the Angel of Peace. A cross in metal filigree stands before the triptych on the altar.

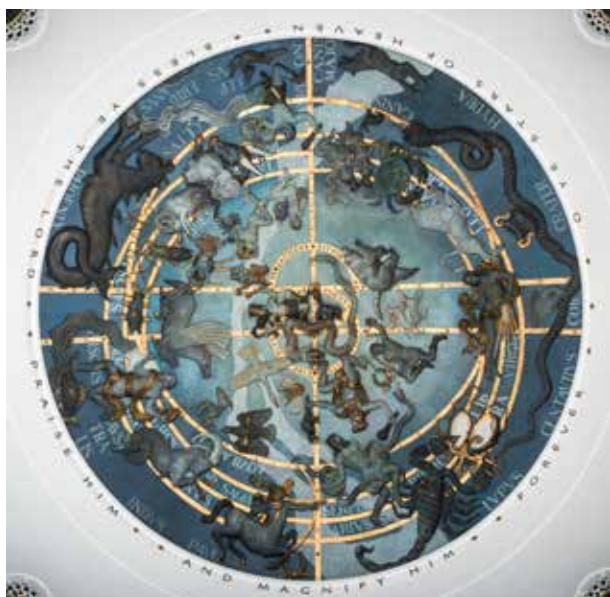
Engraved on the left or east end of the altar is a cross; engraved on the right end are the Tablets of Moses.

CHAPEL INTERIOR: THE CEILING

The ceiling dome sculpture, 22 feet in diameter, was designed by Gugler, Kimball & Husted and executed by Paul Manship and by Bruno Bearzi. The medieval signs of the Zodiac in high-relief represent the constellations. The planets Mars, Jupiter and Saturn occupy the same relative positions that they occupied at 0200 hours on January 22, 1944, the historic moment when the first American and British troops landed on the beaches of Anzio. The more important stars in each constellation are shown as points of light on the celestial dome.

Inscribed around the base of the dome is the text:

O YE STARS OF HEAVEN BLESS YE THE LORD PRAISE HIM AND MAGNIFY HIM FOREVER.



The chapel ceiling dome structure. (ABMC Photo/Mauro Benedetti)

THE MAP ROOM

The map room is entered through bronze gates. An octagonal table inset with a circular relief map of Italy occupies the center of the room. The map is of bronze, inset with marble mosaic tile in various shades of blue depicting the sea areas. It was fabricated by Bruno Bearzi from information supplied by ABMC. It shows in general outline the American military operations in Italy during the period 1943-45.

The maps on the east and west walls were designed by Carlo Ciampaglia of Middle Valley, New Jersey and executed in true fresco by Leonetto Tintori of Florence. This procedure involves the mixing of pigments with the plaster as it is applied to the wall. This technique was used widely in the Middle Ages in the production of murals which have lasted through the ensuing centuries.

Facing the Memorial, on the right side (east façade) the chapel is a sculptured panel in relief of white Carrara marble symbolizing "Resurrection." It portrays a dead soldier being borne to his reward by a guardian angel.

On the west wall are three maps – "The Capture of Sicily," "The Strategic Air Assaults" and "The Naples-Foggia Campaign." To aid in understanding them, the maps bear explanatory inscriptions. Beneath the maps are two sets of key maps, "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan."

On the east wall is one large map, "The Landing at Anzio/Nettuno and the Capture of Rome." This map portrays the landings in the vicinity of Anzio, the establishment of the Anzio beachhead, the subsequent fighting therein, the final breach of the Gustav Line on May 11, 1944 by American and Allied forces, the swift Allied advance north, the link up with troops breaking out of the Anzio beachhead, and the liberation of Rome on June 4, 1944.



The map on the east wall is named "The Landing at Anzio/Nettuno and the Capture of Rome."
(ABMC Photo/Richard Arseneault)

SOUTH GARDEN

South of the memorial, and adjacent to the chapel, is an informal garden lined on each side with connecting semi-circular planters containing beds of annual flowers. Golden raintrees, magnolias and crepe myrtles border the garden. At the far end of the garden is a bronze statue of the legendary Thracian poet and musician Orpheus circumscribed by an armillary sphere with a sundial.



NORTH GARDEN

North of the memorial adjacent to the map room, is a more formal garden planted in parterre arrangements with beds of a variety of seasonal flowers and shrubs.

At the far end of the garden is a Baveno granite fountain consisting of a large-semi-circular bowl on a wide pedestal. It was carved from a single piece of granite quarried near the north end of Lake Maggiore. Cascades of water flow from the bowl into a low basin.



The North Garden.
(ABMC Photo/Michael Shipmen)



The granite fountain in the North Garden.
(ABMC Photo/Richard Arseneault)

The American Battle Monuments Commission

The American Battle Monuments Commission—guardian of America's overseas commemorative cemeteries and memorials—honors the service, achievements and sacrifice of the United States armed forces. Since 1923, ABMC has executed this mission by (1) the erection and maintenance of suitable memorial shrines, in the U.S. when authorized by Congress and where U.S. forces have served overseas since April 6, 1917; (2) designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries; and (3) supervising the design and construction on foreign soil of U.S. military memorials, monuments, and markers by other U.S. citizens and organizations, both public and private, and encouraging their maintenance.

In performance of its mission, ABMC administers, operates, and maintains 26 permanent American military cemeteries; 31 federal memorials, monuments, and markers, and eight nonfederal memorials. Three memorials are located in the U.S.; the remaining memorials and all of ABMC's cemeteries are located in 17 foreign countries, the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the British dependency of Gibraltar.

In addition to grave sites, the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil commemorate, on Walls of the Missing, U.S. service members who went missing in action or were lost or buried at sea during World War I and II, and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERIES AROUND THE WORLD

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



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