American Military Cemeteries Overseas

An Honors Thesis (HIST 440/HONRS 499)

by

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Abstract

My thesis is centered on overseas American military cemeteries run by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). The ABMC is comprised primarily of twenty-four cemeteries around the world, where American war casualties are buried, as well as numerous overseas monuments and memorials. All of them lie outside the US, but are considered property of the United States government and contain the remains of American servicemen and women who died while serving their country overseas.

For my thesis, I have gathered a number of relevant sources regarding 21 of the 24 cemeteries, as well as more general information regarding major US battles and conflicts overseas, the results of which created the need for American cemeteries overseas. I have found and organized these sources to allow others to learn more about our military, particularly in World War I and World War II, the cemeteries themselves, and the people interred and memorialized there. These sources provide a wealth of information regarding these topics and create an informational map for future researchers and other interested individuals.

In addition, I have taken the information I gathered and used it to create a video-style script, highlighting one specific cemetery and its stories, the Cambridge American Cemetery in England. By doing this and explaining my method, I show how the sources I collected regarding the World Wars, individual battles, and the ABMC cemeteries, can be used to create more specialized works of interest to the general public, as well as researchers and other military hobbyists.

Acknowledgements

- I would like to thank my parents for aiding and supporting me all throughout college.

- I would like to thank Dr. Smith for helping me with this project and being wonderful to work with even after I left Muncie.

- I would also like to thank Dr. Ruebel for giving me latitude to do this project and mentoring me throughout my college experience.
Research Statement

The first step to any research project is to figure out what you want to achieve. This goal can shift or change as you learn more about your topic, but you start with knowing what you want to create. After discussions with Dr. Kevin Smith, I decided to do research on overseas military cemeteries run by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). I would do research on twenty-one of the twenty-four cemeteries, focusing on European cemeteries representing the First and Second World War. I would then take this research and create a compendium of sources with brief annotations whenever possible, to act as a directory for further research. After that, I would choose one cemetery to create a video script for a short presentation about it, focusing less on the cemetery itself, and more on the people and stories within it. The ABMC website already has a brief video discussing features of each of its cemeteries, but its main purpose is to discuss the cemeteries’ layout and architecture, de-emphasizing the personal stories involved. Due to the videos’ focus there is room for a product that is less concerned with cemetery architecture and layout and more concerned with why this cemetery is interesting and important; turning a niche subject into something with broader appeal.

After figuring out my end goal, I set out to do the research. The first place to look was obvious, the ABMC itself. Dr. Smith started the ball rolling by collecting information available from the ABMC on 21 ABMC cemeteries, the major battles or geographic areas they were associated with and some potential persons of interest memorialized there.

The first thing I did was to highlight the most obvious leads for each cemetery. This meant finding resources on the battles/events most associated with each cemetery and identifying the military units most closely associated with those battles/events. Once that was done, divisional and unit histories could be used effectively, and with these, individuals’ experiences highlighted. The Internet was a huge boon to my research. It has become the first stop for information on any subject, be it online or in print, because it casts a wide net, from which you can winnow the fruitful print and online sources from the chaff. One of its most obvious limitations is the amount of chaff it offers. Books have the advantage of being screened and academic works have the advantage of being peer-reviewed. The Internet is an open medium for anyone, resulting in some wonderfully helpful information that is not available in any other form but also much more worthless information that isn’t worth the server space it’s hosted on. None of these observations are new to me or to any researcher, but they are still important to recognize during the research process. My research almost always started not with a comprehensive volume on World War II but with the Internet. As such, any source I discovered that was not a reliable print publication needed to be thoroughly fact-checked and cross-referenced to ensure its accuracy, or, as was the situation in a minority of cases where information is only available online from independent sources, evaluated not
thoroughly screened to determine the probability of accuracy, and judged as to its potential use.

My experience in journalism came in handy at times during the research process but it also acted as a burden. As a journalist, I’m inclined to distrust any information, especially if it cannot be agreed upon by multiple sources, or cannot be confirmed beyond a shadow of a doubt. This approach resulted in overly extensive fact checking and in many cases, discarded sources or statements that were valuable and in all probability true, but which I personally chose not to include because there was no certainty of their validity. Additionally, because my project purposefully lends itself to future projects and adaptations by others, I screened sources extremely critically to limit the number of sources that require addendums as to their utility. The farther a researcher moves from the source, the less he understands both the source and the choices other researchers have made in presenting portions of that source to them. To try and minimize that effect, I have limited sources that cannot be understood and used as viable and reliable “stand alone” pieces.

In some ways, a journalist’s perspective was also valuable in my research. Often in contentious stories there is a preponderance of evidence for a claim that has not yet been proved beyond that shadow of a doubt, but may be valuable public knowledge and cannot wait for absolute proof. In many ways it seems as though these two instincts, skepticism toward all stated facts, and a rare willingness to support claims that have not been thoroughly studied or tested by a mainstream audience, are contradictory, but finding the balance between the two that makes for a good journalist and a good researcher. Will there ever be perfect supporting evidence for a soldier’s war diary? Researchers can verify which unit he served in, their movements, and their general actions even within a battle, but at some point, researchers often have to choose whether or not to believe a single individual’s unverifiable version of what did or didn’t happen. It’s the bane of every researcher, and online sources only add to the continual nature of the problem. However, I still believe the Internet is a priceless source of information and it provided the starting point for most of my research.

From there, I continued primary and secondary research both online and in print sources. Oftentimes, I was able to find the same information from a print source online, and this was a huge help in research. Google Books as well as the New York Times archives were invaluable online sources, as well as the official websites and historical research done by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Much of the research done by the branches of the military is available online, as well as numerous sites commemorating our veterans and individual unit actions around the world. In particular, these online sources often gave me access to first-person accounts and primary sources that I never would have been able to access otherwise. We’re moving beyond the day where all research requires locating the official papers of a specific two-star general in Bethesda, Maryland, and while that form of research is not likely to be supplanted for many decades to come, it is a positive development that increasing access to information anywhere allows for serious research without the aid of serious funds needed to travel and gather information.
After using various online and print information to follow the paths of the military units associated with the ABMC cemeteries and tracking down further leads on how local battles and events are connected to ABMC cemeteries, I decided to switch tactics. Now that I had created a directory of sources for all the cemeteries I could concentrate on researching one specific cemetery. To choose one, first I looked at each of the cemeteries based on potential persons of interest. I created a brief biography for the individuals Dr. Smith listed as memorialized in each of the twenty-one cemeteries’ brief video vignettes. Further research could be aided by contacting the cemeteries and asking them for a complete list of those individuals buried at each location, which would then provide leads for further research. That would be a significantly broader project. By beginning to find resources about these individuals and why they were buried or memorialized in the cemeteries they were, I learned more about some of the specific circumstances of each cemetery and what story leads each might have.

After expanding my specific leads, I switched to a top-down research structure, using the directory to revisit sources on the relevant battles and geography of each site and moving down a step to looking at each cemetery individually. By using the directory of resources for all twenty-one cemeteries, I could connect the small scale picture to the large, and in many cases, discover and use more minute details from resources covering the larger picture; bridging the top-down research with bottom-up research.

At this point, I assembled a number of leads for several cemeteries that I thought would make for interesting stories that were, as yet, untold or underrepresented, about the cemeteries or the circumstances surrounding them and the individuals they honor. After creating this lead sheet, I selected one, Cambridge American Military Cemetery, to create a short script for a brief presentation.

The reason I chose Cambridge was in large part because it was dissimilar to the other cemeteries in many ways. Whereas many of them are in continental Europe and have a specific battle associated with them, Cambridge does not. So, in a way, it was more difficult to research with fewer natural leads, but it also freed me from being locked into a story line. For instance, had I selected Flanders Field American Cemetery, I would have been almost forced to include the poem, “In Flanders Fields” by John McCrae, similarly, if I chose the Normandy American Cemetery, I would have had to devote most of the script to the D-Day invasion. While Cambridge Cemetery is rightfully connected with the Second Battle of the Atlantic and with the US Air Force, and particularly bombing runs, the story is not pre-written because no one overwhelming story dominates the rest. Cambridge cemetery allowed me the freedom to touch upon different and often overlooked aspects of military cemeteries and of war, offering me the opportunity to tell a story about Merchant Marines’, civilians’, and even musicians’ role in war, rather than telling a moving but well-worn story of a traditional “war hero”.

In doing, I think I have also been able to highlight the close and continually important relationship between Britain and the United States, both before and after the war, tell a story of a group of ten heroes whose gallant act was crash-landing, point out the value of entertainment as a wartime tactic, and show how important a sense of duty to
one’s country and one’s fellow man is no matter who you are, civilian, famous musician, or famous family member.

I hope I have succeeded in concisely yet adequately telling their stories. Keeping the reader - or eventual viewer, should this be adapted as a video script - entertained and interested enough that they may choose to delve into the subject for themselves. Should they choose to, hopefully my research will be able to help guide them along the way.

**Types of Sources**

**A. American Battle Monuments Commission:**
  See Also: individual cemeteries booklet links
- ABMC: Has published a bunch of summaries like this, but I can’t locate a hard or online copy of them.

**B. Medal of Honor:**
- MOH Recipients:
  - [http://www.history.army.mil/moh.html](http://www.history.army.mil/moh.html)

**C. World War I:**
- The American Army in World War I: A Divisional Record. By George Waldo Browne, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury. [http://books.google.com/books?id=xQ0gAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA138&lpg=PA138&dq=oiseaisne+offensive&source=bl&ots=Z3r68gt4u_&sig=ueCalFk5mj4CAxwYttcykCzAvQ&hl=en&ei=AaEYSrSiA6extgiI4n3DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPP1,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=xQ0gAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA138&lpg=PA138&dq=oiseaisne+offensive&source=bl&ots=Z3r68gt4u_&sig=ueCalFk5mj4CAxwYttcykCzAvQ&hl=en&ei=AaEYSrSiA6extgiI4n3DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPP1,M1)
- *The American Army in France 1917 - 1919*, James G. Harbord. Published by Little, Brown, 1936. Harbord was General Pershing’s Chief of Staff. From review: presents a first-hand view of the management of the A.E.F., how Pershing was selected to command, how the American war effort was organized at the high command level, how the Americans were transported and supplied, and how the German attempts at the end of the war to turn the tide against the American reinforcements eventually failed.
- WWI Primary Sources:
and how the German attempts at the end of the war to turn the tide against the American reinforcements eventually failed.

- **WWI Primary Sources:**
  

- **BYU’s WWI Online Archive**
  
  [http://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Main_Page](http://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Main_Page)

  
  [http://books.google.com/books?id=MftAAAAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA129&lpg=PA129&dq=battle+of+argonne+forest&source=bl&ots=KNm20Jem0F&sig=m-NGnmXngRcWUX9iipMuO64VK0&hl=en&ei=JjAUSuHuOdeMtrgriRBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3#PPP1,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=MftAAAAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA129&lpg=PA129&dq=battle+of+argonne+forest&source=bl&ots=KNm20Jem0F&sig=m-NGnmXngRcWUX9iipMuO64VK0&hl=en&ei=JjAUSuHuOdeMtrgriRBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3#PPP1,M1)

- **American Women in World War I: They Also Served.** Lettie Gavin. Niwot, CO: University of Colorado Press, 1997. Book covering women in all the armed forces and in all the service areas women offered their service in WWI. Uses a lot of interviews, so its utility for ABMC research is somewhat limited. Could be good to provide context to women in the military of the time though.

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**D. World War II:**

- **WWII Campaign Brochures.** Published by the US Army’s Historical Division: US Army Center of Military History
  

- **“G.I. Stories”**

  The Information and Education Division, European Theater of Operations United States Army (ETOUSA) published a series of "G.I. Stories" of the Ground, Air, and Service Forces in the European Theater of Operations. Each booklet was approximately 32 pages in length and small enough to fit in a uniform pocket and to conveniently mail home. Each booklet included a centerfold with a map of the divisions’ route or a photomontage. Inside the covers were a page for soldiers to record their personal information, and a page for autographs. Booklets were stamped, "Passed by censor for mailing home."


- **Basic Div. and Army info: WWII**
  
  [www.historyshots.com](http://www.historyshots.com)
  
  [http://www.historyshots.com/usarmy/ListDivisions.cfm?t=3&d=All](http://www.historyshots.com/usarmy/ListDivisions.cfm?t=3&d=All)

- **German Officers accounts and writings on WWII.** First-hand rationale and explanation of tactics etc. from German side. GREAT RESOURCE.
  

- **Encyclopedia of World War II: a political, social and military history**
By Spencer Tucker, Priscilla Mary Roberts
Edition: illustrated
Published by ABC-CLIO, 2004
ISBN 1576079996, 9781576079997
2251 pages
General reference work for WWII.

- US Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge.
  This Veteran’s organization provides a large list of WWII links organized by
  Army units. The site also contains useful miscellaneous links, and obviously a
  valuable contact for potential interviews.
  http://www.battleofthebulge.org/index.html

- WWII through sources posted on the Internet through digital archives.
  http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/

- Index of Online Maps, Online Book Links, Other Resources for WWII
  http://www.80thdivision.com/WWIIResearch.htm

  Fayetteville: U of Arkansas P, 1992. A collection of noted war correspondent,
  Homer Bigart’s articles. Includes extensive coverage of WWII done for the New
  York Herald Tribune.

- German Document Index. Interviews conducted with German military leaders by
  US military following WWII. Does not include actual documents, merely their
  subject areas and the name of the interviewee.
  http://www.stengerhistorica.com/History/WarArchive/GermanDocumentIndex.ht
  http://www.stengerhistorica.com/History/WarArchive/GermanDocumentIndex.pd

- *A Soldier’s Story,* Omar Bradley. Published by Modern Library, 2005.
  *A Soldier’s Story* gives a full account of General Omar Bradley’s time in the
  military including WWII.
  http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,815020-1,00.html

  Omar Bradley and Clair Blair. Published by Simon and Shuster, 1983.
  This book is the official Autobiography of General Omar Bradley.

E. Unit History:

- Sites for Unit History Research:
  http://www.history.army.mil/index.html
  See: Online Bookshelves

- Unit Histories
  http://www.lonesentry.com/
  See: Unit Histories and Unit Newspapers and Publications or GI Stories

- 45th Infantry Div.
  http://www.45thdivision.org/history.htm

- 353rd Infantry Div. (WWI)
  http://www.kancoll.org/books/dienst/353-toc.html
• Mark Bando’s Website: Mainly 101st Airborne
  http://www.101airborneww2.com/

• General historical and Army unit histories may be available from:
  U.S. Army Military History Institute, 22 Ashburn Drive, Carlisle Barracks,
  Carlisle, PA 17013-5008
  Books may be obtained from here on loan through your own Public Library on an
  inter library-loan basis, if available at time of request.

F. Sea War:
• US Mariners interred in overseas cemeteries.
  http://www.usmm.org/abmc.html

• Tracking ships missions
  http://www.convoyweb.org.uk/hague/index.html

G. Miscellaneous:
• National Archives: How to Obtain Military Records

  **Additional Primary Sources**

General Sources:

Veteran’s History Project by the Library of Congress. This project contains a collection
of first-hand accounts, documents, etc. from American veterans in all wars.
http://www.loc.gov/vets/vets-home.html

The World War One Document Archive is a great resource for documents and photos
from WWI. It is extremely broad in scope. It is run by a not-for-profit group in Arizona
who relied heavily on information from the University of Kansas and Brigham Young
University.
http://www.gwpda.org/
http://www.gwpda.org/photos/greatwar.htm

This site links to recollections from soldiers in WWII. The author of this site definitely
has some controversial views about the war so I would ensure that there are multiple
confirmations before using anything from here.
http://faem.com/mywar/

This is the Library of Congress’ collection of Stars and Stripes, the US Military’s
newspaper during WWI.
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/sgphtml/sashtml/sashome.html

A link to primary sources representing the 89th Division.
http://www.89infdivww2.org/memories/index.htm

Source Records of the Great War. Charles F. Horn and Walter Forward Austin. Eds. Multivolume work concentrating on primary sources surrounding the "most important" events by the most well known individuals involved.


Military video link: http://www.realmilitaryflix.com/

Primary Sources about WWII. http://www.wwiihistoryclass.com/home/index.html


Aisne-Marne, France: Belleau Wood


Cambridge, England: AAF, TORCH, OVERLORD

This site has a few Operation Torch photos. http://www.nzshipmarine.com/newpage15.aspx

This site also has a few Operation Torch photos, mainly based around the 4th bombing squadron. http://www.airgroup4.com/bombing.htm

Epinal, France: Rhone, central France.

The 45th Division Museum, who has access to any number of primary sources/documents. It is located in Oklahoma City. http://www.45thdivisionmuseum.com/History/

This link is a great collection of original photo galleries hosted by a 45th division reenactors group. http://www.45thdivision.org/gallery.htm
Somme, France: Cantigny, Cambrai, Hamel, 107th,

Veteran’s History Project. The following is a link to their collection for Charles Thomsen who was in the 107th.
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/44459

Directory of Sources for all Cemeteries

The following is a listing of useful sources regarding 21 of the 24 cemeteries run by the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC). It includes all ABMC cemeteries in Europe and Africa, and encompasses all official overseas American military cemeteries from WWI and all but one official overseas American military cemetery from WWII.

The information is organized in this manner (example):
A. Name of Cemetery location (done alphabetically), Country: Significant events/battles/geographic area cemetery and its servicemen/women are associated with.
   1. General topic associated with cemetery:
      “Reference materials relating to topic/cemetery” Whenever possible, a brief evaluation of the reference material and its contents is offered, followed by either a way to access it if it is available online or a note on the difficulty to locate it. If no note exists, it is most likely readily available to the public through libraries, public records, etc.

A. Aisne-Marne, France: Belleau Wood

1. Marines:
   With the Help of God and a Few Marines.
   A book covering the Marine Corps in WWI, including personal accounts of the Battle of Belleau Wood. Be wary of a jingoistic approach to the Marine Corps and their efforts.
   http://books.google.com/books?id=HBAjAAAAMAAJ&dq=with+the+help+of+God+and+a+few+Marines&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=EruuUJuxkr&sig=X50jq9A1n_A3403f1DEDEe83oeBg&hl=en&ei=OzPISeL6A4_nnQfE-JSPAw&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=1&ct=result#PPP1,M1

   Suicide Battalions, Capt. Wendell Westover, New York: G.P. Putman's Sons, 1929
Westover was a member of a machine gun battalion and his book seems to cover the Belleau Wood defensive. It is difficult to find a copy.


“We Can Take It”. Major E.D. Cooke. Infantry Journal. May – December, 1937. “We Can Take It” is an article from a participant in the 2nd battalion of the 5th Marines. It is heavily referenced by other sources on Belleau Wood. It is difficult to find a copy of.

“Capture of Hill 142, Battle of Belleau Wood, and Capture of Bouresches” Major Edwin N. McClellan USMC. Marine Corps Gazette, Sept. – Dec. 1920. It is difficult to find a copy of. It is referenced frequently in other sources on the Battle of Belleau Wood. McClellan was appointed the USMC official historian after WWI and is credited with the definitive history of the Marine Corps in WWI, which is applauded for its use of original documents, but criticized due to amateurish historical methodology.


Soldiers of the Sea: The United States Marine Corps 1775 – 1962. Colonel Robert Debs Heinl, Jr. USMC. Great War Series. This source is a good general history of the Marine Corps.

As I Saw it, Alden Brooks. Published by A.A. Knopf. 1930. Brooks, a former war correspondent for the New York Times and later an Croix De Guerre recipient as an artilleryman in the French Army, gives a scathing and heavily critical first-hand account of the senselessness of war and battle, including the Battle of Belleau Wood.

TIME review: http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,740111-2,00.html

Official Report to Headquarters, William R. Mathews. US Marine Corps. 1921. Mathews was an intelligence officer in the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines. This is his
official report. The *Report* is heavily referenced by other works. It is difficult to find a copy of.

Good general summation of the Battle of Belleau Wood. It includes a section covering the 5 Ws and a brief chronology of events.
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/ct_bw.htm

2. Buried:
   List of South Carolina soldiers buried in Aisne-Marne
   http://sciway3.net/proctor/state/ww1/am.html

   List of Iowa soldiers buried in Aisne-Marne
   http://iagenweb.org/greatwar/cemeteries/Aisne-Marne-Cemetery.htm

3. Chateau-Thierry:
   Field report of 3rd Division at Chateau Thierry. This source is a study on gas warfare, but it does provide good information on the actions of the 3rd div.
   (primary source)

**B. Ardennes, Belgium: Battle of the Bulge.**

1. Ardennes Offensive/Battle of the Bulge:


   *Battle: The Story of the Bulge*, John Toland. Published by Bison Books. 1999. Emotional in tone, *Battle*, is similar to what is found in “A Time for Trumpets” in terms of personal accounts. Unfortunately, it does not have any citations.

   The 84th Division in the Battle of the Ardennes, Dec. 1944 – Jan. 1945, Lt. Theodore Draper. Historical Section, 84th Infantry Division. 1945. Draper was a member of the 84th Division in World War II.

   Draper also wrote this piece:

   This is a link to the Center of Research and Information and its content regarding the Battle of the Bulge.
Battle of the Bulge: Hitler's Ardennes Offensive, 1944-1945. Danny S. Parker. Published by Da Capo Press. 1999. This book provides good coverage of the Battle of the Bulge, and blends information and readability. It has virtually no citations, but is very factual. Parker is a former research consultant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the Battle of the Bulge.


US Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge. This site is mainly useful for its “WWII Musings” section, their bimonthly newsletter. It is a hit-or-miss collection of Battle of the Bulge information and other WWII facts/reports/accounts. The site also contains miscellaneous links and division fact sheets, and could provide valuable contacts for potential interviews. http://www.battleofthebulge.org/index.html

PBS produces a wonderful piece on the Battle of the Bulge as part of their American Experience series. This PBS link to a portion of their work is valuable for its primary sources and quotes. http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/bulge/


2. Ardennes German Perspective:
ETHINT 54 Seventh Army: Ardennes, by General Major Rudolf Freiherr von Gersdorff, 7 pgs. This interview of German General Gersdorff provided by the US Army is done for posterity and to establish Germany’s position and actions related to the War.

C. Brittany, France: Normandy Breakout.

1. Normandy/D-Day:

D-Day: The Greatest Invasion: A People's History. John S.D. Eisenhower. Published by Bloomsbury USA. 2003. D-Day is an engaging popular history. It seems to summarize events well, while going into brief detail with individual stories to illustrate the larger events. Its photos may be useful for video at a later date.


Nothing Less than Victory: The Oral History of D-Day, Russell Miller. Published by William Morrow and Co. 1994. The book contains personal accounts including some very graphic ones. It is a well-varied source and it represents all sides well. It’s a great personal account.


Fighting the Invasion: The German Army at D-Day, David Isby. Published by Stackpole Books. 2000. This book provides the German perspective leading up to, during, and immediately following D-Day.

Flamethrower. Andrew Wilson. Published by Corgi Children’s. 1973. An account written by a young man in charge of a troop of Crocodile flame throwing tanks during the Normandy invasion in World War II.

Road to Huertgen – Forest in Hell, Paul Boesch Gulf: Houston. 1992. A vivid memoir of a company commander in the U.S. 8th Infantry Division, Boesch was wounded during the Huertgen Forest Campaign.


2. Infantry Units:

28th Infantry - The 28th was called the “Bloody Bucket” Division by the Germans and was very active throughout WWII.

Grasshopper Fox C.P. A. Frank Orville Gray. A privately printed history of Company F, 28th Infantry Regiment.

8th Infantry – The 8th Infantry landed on Utah Beach and captured the cities of Rennes and Brest.

Combat History of the 8th Infantry Division in World War II. Greisbach, Marc. A softcover booklet was originally published 1945. Reprints were made by Battery Press in Nashville, TN.

Info on 8th Infantry Division:

3. Omar Bradley:
   A Soldier's Story, Omar Bradley. Published by Modern Library. 1991.
   A Soldier's Story gives a full account of General Omar Bradley's time in the military, including WWII.
   http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,815020-1,00.html

4. Operation Overlord:
   http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwwii/7-4/7-4_cont.htm

5. MOH:
   Sherwood H. Hallman. Hallman was a recipient of MOH for his actions in Brittany. He was killed the day after his heroic assault caused a mass surrender of opposing troops. He was posthumously honored for with the Medal of Honor, and is buried in Brittany American Cemetery.
   http://www.ww2awards.com/person/860

D. Brookwood, England: Hospital/accidents /1918 – 1919 flu epidemic/USS Tampa remembered on chapel wall

1. Buried:
   Iowa. The following is a list of Iowa veterans buried in Brookwood Cemetery.
   http://iagenweb.org/greatwar/cemeteries/Brookwood_Cemetery.htm
South Carolina, The following is a list of South Carolina veterans buried at Brookwood Cemetery.
http://sciway3.net/proctor/state/ww1/bk.html

2. USS Tampa:
   Link to a NY Times article on the sinking of the Tampa.

   This is a link to an article on the USS Tampa’s posthumous MOH ceremony.
   http://www.sptimes.com/News/012501/Hillsborough/Honor_long_overdue_re.shtml

US Coast Guard Memorial at Arlington.
Members of the USS Tampa are memorialized at both Brookwood and Arlington National Cemetery. This is a link to the Coast Guard Memorial at Arlington.
http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/uscg-mem.htm

E. Cambridge, England: AAF, TORCH, OVERLORD

1. Air Force:

   The Army Air Forces in WWII: Vol. II: Europe: Torch to Pointblank August 1942 to December 1943. Ed. Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. Published by the University of Chicago Press. 1949. An encyclopedic history of the AAF in WWII. Almost everything you'd want to know about Op. Torch from an air attack point of view. Published by the Air Force’s history department in 1949 so there may be questions regarding the Air Forces’ proximity to the events and individuals covered. Nonetheless, it is still a great source. The other volumes could work well to supplement other offensives from an airborne perspective.


   Carl Spaatz Papers, Library of Congress
   http://www.loc.gov/rr/mss/text/spaatz.html#ms003033_arrangement_Organ_15
   Spaatz was Deputy Commander of the USAF, beginning in 1941. He was also Head of the Air Forces Combat Command. In 1943, he was appointed Commander of the USAF in Europe. He was especially important in the preparations leading up to Operation Overlord.
Mission is a summary of the USAF from its beginnings leading up to the Cold War. Targeted use of it could be helpful. It discusses flight in both World Wars. Arnold was Commanding General of the USAF during WWII.

With Prejudice is Tedder’s memoirs. He was Deputy Supreme Allied Commander under Eisenhower and became Chief of the Air Staff in RAF in 1946.

2. USS William H. Welch:
USS William H. Welch was a Merchant Marine ship wrecked in a storm off the coast of Scotland. Fourteen members of the crew are interred at Cambridge. The links below are to the mariners buried in ABMC cemeteries and to reports on the Welch wreck.
http://www.usmm.org/wwa/welch.html
http://www.usmm.org/abmceurope.html
http://www.armed-guard.com/ag88.html

F. Epinal, France: Rhone, central France.

1. 442nd Regimental Combat Team – The 442nd was an Asian-American unit in WWII composed mostly of Japanese-Americans, some of who had family members in the United States in containment camps. It is one of the most highly decorated units in US military history. Nicknamed “The Purple Heart Battalion” due to the amount of medals they received, Epinal Cemetery contains the remains of twelve members of their members.

442nd. A history of the 442nd.
http://www.katonk.com/442nd/442/page1.html

442nd. A summation of available published works on the 442nd.
http://nisei.hawaii.edu/object/io_1172747504562.html

442nd. A link to further information on the unit.
http://www.goforbroke.org/history/history_historical_veterans_442nd.asp

442nd. A selection of oral histories and primary source projects on the 442nd.
http://www.goforbroke.org/oral_histories/oral_histories.asp

442nd. Text from a speech given in Seattle, Washington by Eric Saul, US Army historian, at a MOH ceremony to honor MOH recipients William K. Nakamura and James Okubo, both members of the 442nd.
2. 443rd Antiaircraft Artillery:
443rd. This link provides a brief summary of the 443rds actions in the Rhone River Valley.
http://www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org/36division/archives/443/44380.htm

3. 45th Division – The division responsible for capturing Epinal, France.
"The 45th: The Story of the 45th Infantry Division" Part of the G.I. Stories series of books, it provides a very short summation of everything the 45th did during WWII.
http://www.lonesentry.com/gi_stories_booklets/45thinfantry/

The Rock Of Anzio: From Sicily To Dachau, A History Of The U.S. 45th Infantry Division. Flint Whitlock. Published by Basic Books. 1999. This source follows the 45th infantry from Anzio through the end of the war.

4. Epinal Cemetery:
The 36th Divisions chaplain recalls how Epinal cemetery was established.
http://www.texasmilitaryforcesmuseum.org/36division/archives/chaplain/034.htm

G. Flanders Field, Belgium: US 91st battlefield, Belgium

1. 91st Infantry Division.
Ebook: The Story of the 91st Division. 91st Division Publication Committee. This book is a workman-like though fairly brief history of the 91st divisions movements from departing for Europe through the end of WWI.
http://books.google.com/books?id=9qkBAAAAMAAJ&dq=91st+Division&printsec=frontcover&source=bl&ots=aRe8Rosib4&sig=tG8VyYXfiBuR02_08g3kDpb39wM&hl=en&ei=FWKgSbOWF5C8Ms3svNML&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=7&ct=result#PPP1,M1

This link leads to a Memorial Day article in the Oregonian where the author discovers that a relative of theirs in the 91st (Albert Clostermann), is buried in Flander’s Field. It includes some correspondence Clostermann sent back from overseas.
http://www.oregonlive.com/living/index.ssf/2009/05/in_flanders_fields_a_young__por.html

Two quotes on the 91st's fighting prowess, plus an extremely short history of their actions in WWI.
http://www.lonesentry.com/91stdivision/ch1.html

2. Cemetery:
An NPR Story on a Memorial Service Belgian school children hold every year at the cemetery since it was established (except during WWII).  

American Overseas Memorial Day Association – Belgium.  
The group is a wonderful resource for stories about Flanders Field.  
http://www.aomda.org/htm/history.htm#03

H. Florence, Italy: post-Rome 44

1. Apennines Mountains:  
http://www.history.army.mil/brochures/nap/72-34.htm

2. Italian Campaign:  
Atkinson provides an excellent history of the Italian campaign. It may be only supplementary in this case because while its scope includes post-Rome actions, it is primarily about the whole Italian campaign up through 1944.  


3. Po Valley:  

4. German perspective (on War in Italy):  
*German Tactics in the Italian Campaign.* Gerhard Muhm. Muhm provides a student essay on Germany’s approach to Italy.  
http://www.larchivio.org/xoom/gerhardmuhm2.htm

5. Gothic Line:  
*Next, the Gothic Line.* Time Magazine. Published July 31, 1944. The article is a brief primer on the situation prior to Americans moving on the Gothic Line.  
http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,775064,00.html

I. Henri-Chapelle, Belgium: Battle of the Bulge, Huertgen, Aachen, Malmedy

1. Battle of the Bulge:


2. Huertgen Forest:


The Battle of the Huertgen Forest. Charles MacDonald. Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. 2002. MacDonald provides good coverage of the fighting in the forest. It is based primarily around military records, reports, and interview records and not on other scholarship.

Neglected Objectives: A Historiography of the Huertgen Forest Campaign, 1944 - 1945, Gregory N. Canellis

Neglected Objectives is a review essay of the established historiography of sources centering on the Huertgen Forest, written by a Master's Student at Temple. [Link](http://members.aeroinc.net/brener/buckswar/hist_text.html)

Road to Huertgen – Forest in Hell, Paul Boesch. Published by the Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, TX. 1962.

A vivid memoir of a company commander in the U.S. 8th Infantry Division, Boesch was wounded in the Huertgen Forest Campaign.


3. 28th Infantry Division in Huertgen Forest:

Cecil B. Currey, Follow Me and Die: The Destruction of an American Division in World War II. Published by Stein & Day. New York, NY. 1984

Follow Me focuses on the ordeal of the U.S. 28th Infantry Division in the Huertgen Forest in November 1944, laying blame at the division, corps, and army command. It focuses on the 28th Infantry Division's struggle to seize both sides of the Kall Gorge. Curry provides a detailed analysis of what led up to the 28th
Infantry Division's attack on November 2nd, how the Americans performed during the battle, and how the Germans reacted to the threat.

4. British perspective on Huertgen Forest:
   This book is an independent British historian's account that weighs heavily upon the contention of incompetent leadership throughout the American High Command.

5. German perspective on Huertgen Forest:
   ETHINT 56 116 Panzer Division in the Hürtgen Forest (2-14 Nov 1944), by Generalmajor Rudolf Freiherr von Gersdorff and Generalmajor Siegfried von Waldenburg, 8 pgs.
   (Note: This particular version of the interview may or may not be the complete ETHINT 53 study)

6. Siegfried Line:

7. German perspective on Siegfried Line:
   [http://westwall.elvamie.nl/gegevens/archief/ethint.html#gersdorff](http://westwall.elvamie.nl/gegevens/archief/ethint.html#gersdorff)

8. Roer River Crossing:
   *The Longest Battle: September 1944 to February 1945 from Aachen to the Roer and Across,* Harry Yeide, Published by Zenith Press, St. Paul, MN. 2005. *The Longest Battle* covers the Roer River fighting and crossing from all sides and multiple levels within the military hierarchy. Still, it is primarily a US perspective.

9. 102nd Infantry Division:
   A link to personal stories from the 102nd including the Roer River crossing.
   [http://www.ozarks102id.org/stories.html](http://www.ozarks102id.org/stories.html)

   A link to the 102nd Divisions’ Unit History including fighting at the Roer and Rhine.

J. Lorraine, France: Moselle River and crossing into Germany
1. Moselle:

89th Infantry (Moselle and more)
The 89th Infantry Divisions’ account of action on the banks of the Moselle River near the town of Alf and through their crossing near Bullay.
http://www.89infdivww2.org/combat/moselle.htm

8th Tank Battalion (Moselle)
Firsthand Account of U.S. Army’s 8th Tank Battalion’s Daring Moselle Crossing During World War II. Albin F. Irzyk. Irzyk eventually became a Brigadier General. A Lieutenant Colonel at the time, he commanded the 8th Armored Division. This article originally appeared in the September 1997 issue of World War II magazine.

You Can’t Get Much Closer Than This: Combat with Company H, 317th Infantry Regiment, 80th Division. A.Z. Adkins, Jr. and Andrew Z. Adkins, III. Published by Casemate. 2005. The war diary of Lieutenant A.Z. Adkins Jr. during his time with the 80th division; including the 80th Divisions’ Moselle River crossing.

94th Armored Field Artillery Battalion (Moselle)
A link to the chapter on the Moselle Crossing taken from a history of the 94th Armored Field Artillery Battalion.
http://www.geocities.com/afa94th/Moselle/moselle.htm

2. Lorraine Campaign:

Chapter on the Lorraine Campaign by Hugh M. Cole.
A link to a portion of the book the, US Army in World War II: The European Theater of Operations, a series commissioned by the US Army.
http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/lorraine/lorraine-ch03.html

K. Luxembourg City, Luxembourg: Battle of the Bulge, Ardennes (some sources are identical to those mentioned in the Ardennes, Belgium section)

1. Ardennes Offensive/Battle of the Bulge:


Battle: The Story of the Bulge, John Toland. Published by Bison Books. 1999. Emotional in tone, Battle, is similar to what is found in “A Time for Trumpets” in terms of personal accounts. Unfortunately, it does not have any citations.
The 84th Division in the Battle of the Ardennes, Dec. 1944 – Jan. 1945, Lt. Theodore Draper. Historical Section, 84th Infantry Division (1945). Draper was a member of the 84th Division in World War II.

Draper also wrote this piece:

Link to the Center of Research and Information content regarding the Battle of the Bulge.


US Veterans of the Battle of the Bulge. This site is mainly useful for its “WWII Musings” section, their bimonthly newsletter. It is a hit-or-miss collection of Battle of the Bulge information and other WWII facts/reports/accounts. The site also contains miscellaneous links and division fact sheets, and could provide valuable contacts for potential interviews.
http://www.battleofthebulge.org/index.html

PBS produces a wonderful piece on the Battle of the Bulge as part of their *American Experience* series. This PBS link to a portion of their work is valuable for its primary sources and quotes.
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/bulge/

http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/7-8/7-8_cont.htm

*Ardenne: Alsace.* Roger Cirillo. *Ardenne: Alsace* is a relatively short but sound military history covering the Ardennes Offensive written by the US Army Center of Military History.
http://www.history.army.mil/brochures/ardennes/aral.htm

2. Ardennes German Perspective:
ETHINT 54 Seventh Army: Ardennes, by General Major Rudolf Freiherr von Gersdorff, 7 pgs. This interview of German General Gersdorff provided by the US Army is done for posterity and to establish Germany’s position and actions related to the War.
3. Luxembourg Cemetery.

*A History of the US Military Cemetery: Hamm Luxembourg.* Colonel R. Warren Davis. Davis was superintendent of the Luxembourg cemetery from 1946 – 1969; this article is his account of the important events in the cemeteries history.

http://www.pattonhq.com/funeral.html

L. Meuse-Argonne, France: Meuse-Argonne offensive, 32 Div

1. Sergeant Alvin York in M-A Offensive:
   A link to an article written by U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Mastriano that appeared in the September 2006 edition of Military History magazine. It includes MOH recipient Corporal (later Sgt.) Alvin York and his famed role in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. It tries to incorporate the German side of Sgt. York’s story into the literature surrounding his deeds.


More on Sgt. York:

http://www.sergeantyorkproject.com/index.htm

*Sergeant York: His Own Life Story and War Diary.* Tom Skeyhill ed. Published by Mantle Ministries. 1930. A biography/autobiography of Alvin York including his war diary.

2. German perspective on M-A Offensive:

http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/meuseargonne_ludendorff.htm


http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/meuseargonne_marwitz.htm

3. 32nd Div. in M-A Offensive:
   A link to a history of the 32nd Division and their role in the M-A Offensive.

http://www.32nd-division.org/history/ww1/32-ww1a.html#Meuse-Argonne

William A. Jacobson’s ABMC listing. He is buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery. He is mentioned in the above link from the 32nd Division for his actions.

A brief chronology of the 32nd Division in WWI, distributed to the members of the division by the US Army.
Below is a link to a bibliography of primary sources from WWI centered on the experiences of Wisconsin military members (the 32nd Division was made up of troops from Wisconsin and Michigan).
http://museum.dva.state.wi.us/Res_WW1.asp

In a similar vein as above, here is a link to Wisconsin’s Veteran’s Oral History Project.
http://museum.dva.state.wi.us/OralHistory/

4. **Meuse-Argonne Offensive:**

**America’s Deadliest Battle: Meuse-Argonne, 1918** (Modern War Studies).

*Our Greatest Battle: The Meuse Argonne.* By Frederick Palmer. Published by Dodd, Mead, and Co., New York, NY. 1919. Palmer was a war correspondent during WWI and he was in charge of press accreditation for the AEF.
http://books.google.com/books?id=mNabAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA178&lpg=PA178&dq=battle+of+argonne+forest&source=bl&ots=Vj_vLOnvLc&sig=osGfh9ZFYRZgvyNWiGyrZ_Fxt7M&hl=en&ei=zTfUSrbHA9nXtgfBxKiPBA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPP1, M1

*History of the 353rd Infantry Division.* By the Historians of the 353rd Infantry Division. Published by the 353rd Infantry Society. 1921. This history of the 353rd Infantry includes action in the M-A Offensive.
http://www.kancoll.org/books/dienst/353-toc.html

M-A Offensive: Pershings Report. This link is part two of a two-part section on the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/bigshow2.htm

**M. Margraten, Netherlands: Monchen-Gladbach and crossing the Rhine**

1. **101st in Market Garden:**
2. Operation Market Garden:


A short history that provides a good basic knowledge of Operation Market Garden.


*Crossing the Rhine* gets mixed reviews on its utility. An un-opinionated account follows:

From Library review: A British military historian offers an in-depth account of two critical offensives led by Allied troops against the Nazi power base on the Rhine, examining the strategies, military leaders, and campaign of the two airborne assaults, the events leading up to combat, the power struggle among Allied leadership, and the results of the battles on the war’s outcome.

Operation Market Garden. The Remember September 44 website provides a good history, including video footage. The website is a tribute and history of the Operation.

[http://www.rememberseptember44.com/rs44.htm](http://www.rememberseptember44.com/rs44.htm)

The link is to a Dutch website about Market Garden and Holland’s position in WWII. It has some multimedia resources. It also includes a list of 101st Airborne members information under “Roll of Honour Online Databases” on the menu found on the left side of the site.


Video for Op. Market Garden (both primary and secondary) is easily found by searching “Operation Market Garden” in Google Video search.


From a publisher’s review: One of Ryan’s great trilogy about the war, and one of the classic works of history. Well researched, including many details from the German side. A well written, engaging account of the Arnhem campaign.


3. German Arnhem sources:

A website with a few interesting sources regarding the German’s perspective on Arnhem.
http://www.defendingarnhem.com/

4. British Arnhem sources:
A link to British/Jewish records of individual Jewish soldiers at Arnhem.
http://www.pegasusarchive.org/arnhem/RepJews.htm

A link to a BBC report on British and Polish soldiers leaving Arnhem.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/september/26/newsid_3523000/3523972.stm

Arnhem. This fantastic resource offers a detailed British archive chronicling Arnhem.
http://www.pegasusarchive.org/arnhem/frames.htm

N. Normandy, France. D-Day/Normandy (many same as Brittany, France)

1. Normandy/D-Day:

*D-Day: The Greatest Invasion: A People’s History.* John S.D. Eisenhower. Published by Bloomsbury USA. 2003. *D-Day* is an engaging popular history. It seems to summarize events well, while going into brief detail with individual stories to illustrate the larger events. Its photos may be useful for video at a later date.

*Overlord: D-Day and the Battle for Normandy.* Max Hastings. Published by Touchstone. 1985. A great popular history covering preparations and landing and running up through the Normandy breakout.

*The D-Day Atlas: Anatomy of the Normandy Campaign.* Charles Messenger. Published by Thames and Hudson. 2004. The Atlas provides great spatial and geographical views of the Normandy Invasion. Its strength is in its explanatory maps and descriptions not in a detailed play-by-play analysis of the events. It is centered on the Allies actions, not just Americans.

*Nothing Less than Victory: The Oral History of D-Day,* Russell Miller. Published by William Morrow and Co. 1994. The book contains personal accounts including some very graphic ones. It is a well-varied source and it represents all sides well. It’s a great personal account.

*D-Day: As They Saw It* Jon E. Lewis. Published by Running Press. 2004. *D-Day* is a collection of personal accounts from D-Day from many different perspectives.
Fighting the Invasion: The German Army at D-Day, David Isby. Published by Stackpole Books. 2000. This book provides the German perspective leading up to, during, and immediately following D-Day.

Flamethrower, Andrew Wilson. Published by Corgi Children’s. 1973. An account written by a young man in charge of a troop of Crocodile flame throwing tanks during the Normandy invasion in World War II.

Road to Huertgen – Forest in Hell, Paul Boesch Gulf: Houston. 1992. A vivid memoir of a company commander in the U.S. 8th Infantry Division, Boesch was wounded during the Huertgen Forest Campaign.

http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-E-Breakout/index.html

2. Infantry Units:

28th Infantry - The 28th was called the “Bloody Bucket” Division by the Germans and was very active throughout WWII.

Million Dollar Foxhole. Leonard Bennett. Published by Exposition Press. 1977. Million Dollar Foxhole details the service of Staff Sergeant Doyle Richey of Company E, 28th Infantry Regiment.

Grasshopper Fox C.P. A. Frank Orville Gray. A privately printed history of Company F, 28th Infantry Regiment.

8th Infantry – The 8th Infantry landed on Utah Beach and captured the cities of Rennes and Brest.


Further information on the 8th Infantry Division can be found at this link.

3. Omar Bradley:
A Soldier’s Story, Omar Bradley. Published by Modern Library, 2005. Bradley provides a full account of his time in the military including WWII.
http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,815020-1,00.html
4. Operation Overlord: 
http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/7-4/7-4_cont.htm

5. Sergeant Harrison Summers: Summer was a paratrooper and member of the 101st Airborne division in World War II. He is credited with thirty-one kills and forcing over 70 Germans to retreat in one attack.

Sgt. Summers. This link includes a few brief quotes about Sgt. Summers. 
http://www.101airborneww2.com/thenandnow.html

Sgt. Summers. This link is a copy of a resolution introduced to name a bridge in West Virginia after Sgt. Summers. The resolution was passed at a later date. 
http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Bill_Text.HTML/2002_SESSIONS/rs/BILLS/hcr55%20intr.htm

Sgt. Summers. A book about WWII paratroopers, it includes a brief description of Summers charge. 
http://books.google.com/books?id=J0R-YBfWeT8C&pg=PA165&lpg=PA165&dq=sergeant+Harrison+summers+D-Day&source=bl&ots=UqROpjS8T&sig=mhtb2oMXPXSCbAg0ZKB6GiSZR1A&hl=en&ei=wiYbSurOKpIX40NhZ0P&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9#PPA166,M1

6. MOH: 
Sherwood H. Hallman. Hallman is a recipient of the Medal of Honor in Brittany. He was killed the day after a heroic assault he led caused a mass enemy surrender. For his efforts, he was posthumously awarded a MOH. He is buried in Brittany American Cemetery. 
http://www.ww2awards.com/person/860 
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-g-1.html

O. North Africa, Tunisia: Operation TORCH, North Africa

Algeria-French Morocco. Below is a link to a brochure for the US Army Center of Military History by Charles R. Anderson. 
http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-C-Algeria/index.html

Egypt Libya. Below is a link to a brochure for the US Army Center of Military History by Clayton R. Newell. 
http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-C-Egypt/index.html
Tunisia. Below is a link to a brochure for the US Army Center of Military History by Charles R. Anderson.
http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-C-Tunisia/index.html

2. Air Force:

*The Army Air Forces in WWII: Vol. II: Europe: Torch to Pointblank August 1942 to December 1943.* Ed. Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. Published by the University of Chicago Press. 1949. An encyclopedic history of the AAF in WWII. Almost everything you'd want to know about Op. Torch from an air attack point of view. Published by the Air Force's history department in 1949 so there may be questions regarding the Air Forces' proximity to the events and individuals covered. Nonetheless, it is still a great source. The other volumes could work well to supplement other offensives from an airborne perspective.


The link provides a large bibliography with links to primary and secondary sources for Operation Torch.
http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/ETO/Africa/index.html#Add1
It includes:

http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/USA-MTO-NWA/index.html

North African field report from Major Allerton Cushman FA. Cushman acted as an observer from the Tank Destroyer Center and Headquarters Army Ground Forces to Northwest Africa for the period from December 19, 1942, to March 1, 1943.

http://ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USA/rep/TORCH/DDE-Torch.html

This book won the Pulitzer Prize for History in 2003.
From a Library of Congress review: Brilliantly researched, rich with new material and vivid insights, Atkinson’s narrative provides the definitive history of the war
in North Africa.

4. MOH:
List of MOH recipients in North Africa. Note: Nicholas Minue is the only MOH recipient buried in Tunisia’s ABMC cemetery on this list.
http://www.worldwariihistory.info/Medal-of-Honor/North-Africa.html

P. Oise-Aisne, France: Defense of Paris

1. Cemetery:
"Dishonored Plot" Links to interesting comments on where soldiers from WWII are buried who were executed for crimes. Technically they are buried in a plot adjoining, but not a part of, the main cemetery.
http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/academic/history/marshall/military/mil_hist_inst/b/burial3.asc

2. Second Battle of the Marne
"Second Battle of the Marne" This link offers a brief but interesting rundown on the battle, including some maps and pictures.
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/2marne.htm

3. Aisne-Marne Offensive.
Aisne-Marne Offensive. A brief summary of the Aisne-Mare Offensive focusing on the 32nd Divisions’ actions.

Aisne-Marne Offensive. This article is a succinct summation of the Aisne-Marne Offensive from the Department of the Army ROTC Manual.

Aisne-Marne Offensive. This link leads to a NY Times article releasing the first casualties of the Aisne-Marne Offensive.

Q. Rhone, France: Operation Dragoon.

1. Operation Dragoon:
This book focuses mainly on the first day of the invasion.

2. *Dragoon: The Other Invasion of France*. Paul Gaujac. Published by Histoire &
Gaujac is a French historian writing about the invasion, concentrating on the American troops involved, not on the smaller French reinforcements.

2. Operation Dragoon: 517th Parachute Regimental Combat Team
_The Airborne Invasion of Southern France: Operation Dragoon_. By Col. Thomas R. Cross. Cross was both a participant in and later a researcher of Operation Dragoon.
http://www.517prct.org/documents/airborne_invasion/airborne_invasion_history.htm

_Paratroopers' Odyssey: A History of the 517th Parachute Combat Team_. Clark L. Archer, ed. Published by the 517th Parachute Regimental Combat Team Association. 1985. The work includes the role the 517th played in Operation Dragoon and the Ardennes. It contains a large number of personal recollections and pictures from members of the paratroopers involved. It is a great personal history at the individual level.
http://www.517prct.org/documents/odyssey/odyssey_history.htm

R. Sicily-Rome, Italy: Operation Husky/Invasion of Sicily, Salerno, Anzio

1. Italy.
_Calculated Risk_. Mark W. Clark. Published by Enigma Books. 2007. General Clark (a Lieutenant General at the time) was Allied commander of the 5th Army in Italy from 1943-1945. _Calculated Risk_ is his memoir. It is heavily cited by other sources.
The following is an inventory of the Mark W. Clark Collection, housed at The Citadel.
http://www.citadel.edu/museum/Clark_Inventory.pdf

2. Mediterranean:
http://www.ibiblio.net/hyperwar/USA/USA-MTO-Salerno/index.html


3. 45th Division in Italy.
_The Rock Of Anzio: From Sicily To Dachau, A History Of The U.S. 45th Infantry Division_. Flint Whitlock. Published by Basic Books. 1999. _The Rock of Anzio_ follows the 45th infantry from Anzio through the end of the war.
4. 36th Division history including action in Italy:
36th Division. From Texas to Rome. Fred L. Walker. Published by Taylor Publishing Company. Dallas, TX. 1969. Walker was a Brigadier General and the Commander of the 36th Infantry Division. From Texas to Rome is his memoir and recollections of his Division’s WWII experience. It is difficult to locate a copy.

5. Rome.
Rome. Clayton D. Laurie. US Army Center on Military History

6. 3rd Infantry Division Commander Memoir.
Command Missions: A Personal Story. Lucian K. Truscott. Published by Presidio Press. 1990. General Truscott, a Major General at the time, played a large role in Operation Overlord. He also commanded the 3rd Infantry Division at Sicily and Salerno.

7. Anzio, Salerno, and Sicily WWII Campaign Brochures:

   Anzio. Clayton D. Laurie. Researchers should be wary of bias. Anzio is brief and impersonal, but it provides a good summary understanding of the invasion and fighting at the beachhead.

   Salerno: American Operations From the Beaches to the Volturno □ 9 September - 6 October 1943. Published by the US Army Center of Military History. Salerno is a short but passable description of the landing and movements of troops into Italy. It also includes simple but useful maps.
   http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/salerno/sal-fm.htm

   Sicily. Andrew J. Birtle. Published by the US Army Center of Military History. Sicily offers basic coverage of the Anzio campaign.

S. Somme, France: Cantigny, Cambrai, Hamel, 107th,

1. 27th and 30th Divisions:
Borrowed Soldiers: Americans Under British Command, 1918. Mitchell A. Yokelson. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Borrowed Soldiers follows the divisions comprising the American II Corps from training camp through the war.

This link is a great website history of the 27th division, particularly the 107th regiment.
http://www.oryansroughnecks.org/index.html
It includes:
A History of the 107th Infantry. The website provides a fairly detailed history following the 107th throughout the war, most of which is written by the soldiers themselves.

27th Division. This link is a list of a number of books about the history of the 27th and smaller groups within it in pdf. format.
http://www.oryansroughnecks.org/digital_lib.html

Primary Sources from the 27th. This is a link to a small collection of primary sources involving the 27th division.
http://www.oryansroughnecks.org/first_person.html

2. Cantigny:
1st Division. This link leads to an online exhibit for the First Division Museum at Cantigny. The Museum is a good reference for anything related to the 1st Division and to a lesser extent WWI.

Gen. Pershing’s brief summation of the Battle of Cantigny.
http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/cantigny_pershing.htm

3. Cambrai:
A selection from Arthur Conan Doyle’s account of the Battle of Cambrai.
http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/cambrai_conandoyle.htm

Hindenburg’s account of the German reaction to Cambrai.
http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/cambrai_hindenburg.htm

Cambrai 1917: From German Trench Maps. Publisher: Ian Sanders. This book maps out what Cambrai looked like during the First World War.

4. Hamel:
World War I: Battle of Hamel. Peter Nunan. This article originally appeared in the August 2000 issue of Military History.
http://www.historynet.com/world-war-i-battle-of-hamel.htm

This link provides an extensive resource on the Battle of Hamel. It is centered around the Australian effort but it is still a valuable resource.
http://hamelfriends.free.fr/start.html

The link below briefly discusses Australians and Americans fighting together in the Battle of Hamel. This link includes two nice quotes from Australians about
the Americans’ fighting.

http://books.google.com/books?id=fd9mAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA204&lpg=PA204&dq=battle+of+hamel&source=bl&ots=2xqMctnK6x&sig=DI0kNHE-L6OhJBJWNWClFhK5Po&hl=en&ei=GgMXSv-fJKGclQedwb30Cw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7#PPA204,M1

5. Helen Fairchild
Fairchild was a nurse who supposedly gave up her gas mask to a wounded soldier. She is famous for the extensive letters she wrote home. It is thought that her exposure to gas and medical equipment exacerbated an existing medical condition. She died from post-operative complications after a surgery on a gastric ulcer.
http://www.vlib.us/medical/MaMh/MyAunt.htm
http://www.aahn.org/Gravesites/fairchild.html
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&Gid=9240187
http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Wfairchild.htm

T. St. Mihiel, France: St. Mihiel Salient

1. 26th Infantry Division.
This piece was commissioned about the 26th division and acts as a brief factual history of their actions including a short section on St. Mihiel.
http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/HAMPTON/history/military/26thDivisionYD/26thDivisionHistory1919.htm

2. St. Mihiel.

*Squandered Victory: The American First Army at St. Mihiel.* James H. Hallas. Praeger Publishers. 1995. Hallas gives a well-researched account but he pushes his particular viewpoint that US troops should have been allowed to continue pushing forward after St. Mihiel. He covers General Pershing well. He also has one paragraph covering John Wickersham's actions, a US soldier who is buried at St. Mihiel.

*St. Mihiel Offensive.* This website is more of a look-back analysis than a play-by-play account. There are better sources out there and this one is short, but the three first-hand accounts at the end may be useful.
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/stmihiel.htm
This is a link to impressions from a number of commanding officers at the battle of St. Mihiel. It offers good primary documents.
http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/stmihiel_pershing.htm

_A Sergeant’s Diary in the World War; the Diary of an enlisted member of the 150th Field Artillery (42nd Rainbow Division) October 27, 1917, to August 7, 1918._ Elmer Frank Straub. Published by the Indianapolis, Indiana Historical Commission. 1923.

_World War I: AEF Sergeant James Francis Carty at St. Mihiel._ Ben B. Fischer — James
James Carty was Ben Fischer-James great-uncle so researchers should watch for familial bias. This article was originally published in the August 1998 issue of _Military History._
http://www.historynet.com/world-war-i-aef-sergeant-james-francis-carty-at-st-mihiel.htm/4

3. 353rd Infantry Div. (WWI)
This website includes an Official Report and another account on the St. Mihiel Offensive from the 353rds perspective.
http://www.kancoll.org/books/dienst/353-toc.html

U. Suresnes, France: Paris Hospitals, 1918 – 1919 flu epidemic

1. Influenza (1918):
_The Influenza Epidemic of 1918._ Carla R. Morrisey, RN, BSN Published by the Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center. Though not directly linked to the war or the cemetery, this article talks about the interaction between the two in the public’s mind. This article was also published in _Navy Medicine_ the May-June 1986 issue.
http://www.history.navy.mil/library/online/influenza%20epid%201918.htm

Digging Deeper: Individual Investigations as Listed by ABMC Cemetery

Any individuals listed with a specific cemetery are buried there.

National Archives record. The National Archives are great for identifying servicemen and women and obtaining some basic facts about them.
http://aad.archives.gov/aad/

Aisne-Marne, France: Belleau Wood:
Weeden E. Osborne
Lieutenant Junior Grade Weeden E. Osborne, was a member of the Dental Corps in the 6th Regiment of the US Marines. He was the first Navy officer killed while fighting overseas in WWI. He was awarded the MOH. The USS Osborne, a torpedo boat destroyer, was named after him.

Ardennes, Belgium: Battle of the Bulge.

Major John L. Jerstad
Jerstad was one of five men to receive the Medal of Honor in Operation Tidal Wave; the most ever to receive the award in a single air action. He was an operations officer. After hit while flying, he did not land and went on to fly the plane into an oil refinery instead. He has an elementary and middle school in his hometown partially named after him.
www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/factsheets/factsheet.asp?id=1590
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=8080299
http://www.af.mil/information/heritage/person.asp?dec=&pid=123006487
http://www.airforcemagazine.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/1988/September%201988/0988valor.aspx
http://www.airforcemagazine.com/MagazineArchive/Pages/2007/December%202007/1207wave.aspx

Brittany, France: Normandy Breakout.

Staff Sergeant Sherwood H Hallman 175,29 Div, PA,
Hallman single-handedly overtook an enemy position during an attack on Brest. He was killed the next day and posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-g-l.html
http://dsf.chesco.org/heroes/hallman/hallman.htm
http://www.lonesentry.com/gi_stories_booklets/29thinfantry/

Ernest W. Prussman
Prussman won the Medal of Honor for disarming and killing numerous enemy soldiers and leading a successful charge on a machine gun position.
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-m-s.html

Brookwood, England: Hospital/accidents /1918 – 1919 flu epidemic/USS Tampa remembered on chapel wall

Louis Coty
Coty was a private in a construction company. He was not particularly noteworthy for his wartime actions. He was from Massachusetts and he died on July 16, 1918. This is a link to his death notice in the NY Times.
Florence Athay
Athay was a member of the Nurse Corps and died of meningitis.
http://www.bayonnenj.org/historical/timeline.htm

Teresa Murphy
Murphy was also a member of the Nurse Corps.

Herman Wittrock
Herman Wittrock was thirty years old when he died of pneumonia on Sept. 27, 1918. He was a Clerk in the US Army and was a member of the 343 infantry division. He was from Manitowoc county in Wisconsin.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/wi/manitowoc/military/ww1/rosters/armycasu422gmt

Osmond Ingram
Ingram was the first American enlisted man killed in action in WWI. He received a MOH and has a ship named in his honor.
http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/04/osmond_ingram.htm

Cambridge, England: AAF, TORCH, OVERLORD

Alton Glenn Miller
Glenn Miller was a famous big band leader. He led an Air Force band until a plane he was on went missing. He has a memorial headstone in Arlington National Cemetery and his name is on the remembrance wall in Cambridge. His disappearance has sparked a minor controversy/mystery.
http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/agmiller.htm
http://www.glennmillerorchestra.com/history.html#biography
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&G Rid=2575
http://glennmiller.org/
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glenn_Miller

Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.
Joseph Kennedy Jr. was the oldest son of Joseph P. Kennedy Sr. and eldest brother of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and Ted Kennedy. He enlisted in the Navy and remained in the service even after finishing his required missions. His plane exploded during an experimental mission. Its surroundings are somewhat controversial/mysterious. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross and Air Medal. He also has a Destroyer and a Foundation named after him.
Epinal, France: Rhone, central France.

Staff Sergeant Gus J. Kefurt
Kefurt killed approximately twenty-five enemy soldiers and captured/forced the surrender of others during December 23rd and 24th. He actions included hand-to-hand combat.
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-g-l.html

Staff Sergeant Tomosu Hirahara
Hirahara was a Japanese-American who fought in the 442nd Division, a famous Japanese-American Division. He was the first soldier to die in Battle of Bruyeres, also known as the Battle for the Lost Battalion.
http://www.javadc.org/Invitation%20to%2060th%20Anniversary%20French%20celebration.htm
http://nisei.hawaii.edu/object/io_1149124487468.html

Flanders Field, Belgium: US 91st battlefield, Belgium

Lieutenant Colonel Morris N. Liebmann
Liebmann fought in Span. Am. War and successfully designed radio equipment. An electronics award was created in his honor. For his wartime actions he was awarded the French Croix de Guerre.
http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?_r=1&res=9B03E1D81739E13ABC4D52DFBE668383609EDE
http://www.ieee.org/portal/pages/about/awards/sums/liebman.html;jsessionid=F3ZpJ9Y
MvT7LsD3L8FpGHWn6LQyWLqYzvRLVbTXZK3vyjNG0GhS9!-1871482026

Kenneth MacLeish United State Navy Reserve
MacLeish was a Navy pilot who was awarded the Navy Cross. He also has a Navy ship named after him and is brother to Pulitzer Prize winner and Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.
http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/ml/macleish.htm
http://voyager.hws.edu/cgi-bin/Pwebrecon.cgi?BBID=201451
http://www.ilab.org/db/detail.php?booknr=343154781
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium: Battle of the Bulge, Huertgen, Aachen, Malmedy

Private First Class Paul M. Lavoie
Lavoie was awarded a Purple Heart for his actions in World War II.

Ernest C. Delaney
A member of the 1st division in WWII, Delaney was awarded a Silver Star.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/sd/military/ww2/ww2-1
http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/bizerte/bizerte-annex2.htm

Lorraine, France: Moselle River and crossing into Germany

Andrew Miller
Miller displayed numerous acts of advancing alone and killing or forcing the surrender of enemy troops and securing his comrades safety. For all his efforts, he was awarded the Medal of Honor.
http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/s10/sgt_andrew_miller.htm
http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/citations_1940_wwii/miller.html

Private Eddie C. Cinniginnie
A member of the 80th division, Cinniginnie was a Native American who participated in WWII.

Luxembourg City, Luxembourg: Battle of the Bulge, Ardennes (some identical to Ardennes, Belgium)

General George S. Patton
General Patton is a famous WWII general. His grave is the only one in any ABMC cemetery that stands apart. All soldiers are buried regardless of rank, but foot traffic to Patton’s grave made the Commission place Patton in an area by himself.
http://www.generalpatton.com/biography.html
http://www.generalpatton.org/

Private William McGee
A member of the 72nd division from Indiana, William Mcgee, was a medical aid who went into a minefield to pull out an injured soldier. After he rescued the first soldier he went back for another and a mine exploded. He informed other soldiers not to come in to aid him and to stay out of harm. Without additional medical treatment he died and was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.
http://history.amedd.army.mil/moh/mcgeew.htm

Staff Sergeant Day Turner
From Pennsylvania, Day Turner won the Medal of Honor for defending a house with his squad, who were outnumbered by the enemy. He and his troops forced the enemy to surrender over a four-hour battle that included hand-to-hand combat.
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GId=9329336
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-t-z.html

Meuse-Argonne, France: Meuse-Argonne offensive, 32 Div

William Sawelson
Sawelson, a Jewish Medal of Honor recipient, he was killed while bringing water to a wounded comrade in a shell hole.
http://www.fau.edu/library/cmoh11.htm
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GId=7862621

Freddie Stowers
Freddie Stowers was the only African-American to win the Medal of Honor in WWI. His application was “misplaced" for years and his family finally received his award in 1991.
http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/fstowers.htm
http://www.afrigeneas.com/forum/index.cgi?md=read;id=77002

Margraten, Netherlands: Monchen-Gladbach and crossing the Rhine

Walter Wetzel
Wetzel was awarded the Medal of Honor for jumping on top of a live grenade and saving his companions.
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GId=10248256
http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/wwII-t-z.html
http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/citations_1940_wwii/wetzel.html

North Africa, Tunisia: Operation TORCH, North Africa

Captain Foy Draper
Foy Draper was gold medalist and World Record holder in 4 by 100 meter relay at the Berlin Olympics in 1936.
http://frankwykoff2.com/foy_draper.htm
http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4176/is_20040812/ai_n14580366/
http://frankwykoff2.com/foy_draper2.htm

Private Celia Goldberg
Goldberg was a member of the Women’s Army Corps from New York.
Oise-Aisne, France: Defense of Paris

Sergeant Joyce Kilmer
Kilmer was a famous poet, most well known for his poem “Trees”. He was posthumously awarded the French Croix de Guerre. He was killed by sniper fire during a scouting mission. He has numerous streets, forests, schools etc. named after him. He also has a bad poetry contest at Columbia named after him. His work is often criticized as being simplistic.

Rhône, France: Operation Dragoon.

Brigadier General William F. Eaton
A Brigadier General from New York, Eaton was awarded the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster. He was killed on Feb. 6, 1945.

Sicily-Rome, Italy: Operation Husky/Invasion of Sicily, Salerno, Anzio

Several members of Audie Murphy's platoon
To Hell and Back: The Classic Memoir of WWII by America's most Decorated Solider. By Audie Murphy. Published by Holt Paperbacks. 2002.

Elizabeth J. Howren
Howren was from Indiana, and worked in a medical air evacuation squadron. She was killed in an airplane crash.
Somme, France: Cantigny, Cambrai, Hamel, 107th,

Private First Class James O. Vedder and Mess Sergeant Harmon B. Vedder
James and Harmon Vedder, both brothers from New York, were both killed in WWI and buried in Somme.
http://books.google.com/books?id=xsoGPOd66E0C&pg=PA327&lpg=PA327&dq=Harmon+B.+Vedder&source=bl&ots=2W5mjEtSQP&sig=WXYU2yAXcTPy-Ey7H5icbUBaRTg&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=2&ct=result#v=onepage&q=Harmon%20B.%20Vedder&f=false

Helen Fairchild
Fairchild was a nurse who supposedly gave up her gas mask to a wounded soldier. She is famous for the extensive letters she wrote home. It is thought that her exposure to gas and medical equipment exacerbated an existing medical condition. She died from post-operative complications after a surgery on a gastric ulcer.
http://www.vlib.us/medical/MaMt/MyAunt.htm
http://www.aahn.org/Gravesites/fairchild.html
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9240187
http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/Wfairchild.htm

St. Mihiel, France: St. Mihiel Salient

John Hunter Wickersham
Wickersham was injured during battle. After being hit by a shell in multiple places, he dressed the wounds of his orderly who had also been hit, and continued advancing with his troops. His right side injured, he continued firing with his left hand. He wrote the poem "The Raindrops On Your Old Tin Hat" in a letter to his mother the night before he was killed. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=11197564
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/dbverse.htm#11

Suresnes, France: Paris Hospitals, 1918 – 1919 flu epidemic

Dorothy & Gladys Cromwell
Dorothy and Gladys Cromwell were twins. They both worked in the Canteen Service with the Red Cross. They committed suicide together while on a ship headed back to the United States in 1919. They were awarded the Croix de Guerre to recognize bravery in the face of the enemy. Gladys is also notable as a published poet.
http://books.google.com/books?id=uGFKAAAAAJ&pg=PA298&lpg=PA298&dq=Gladys+Cromwell&source=web&ots=kPX_tj51_L&sig=fcGZY52vw1zfDQ1xjHWJIHk498&hl=en&sa=X&oi=book_result&resnum=8&ct=result#v=onepage&q=Gladys%C2%00Cromwell&f=false
http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,736543,00.html
Transition from Compiling Sources to Developing Story Angles

A large portion of this project is recording my research in such a way that it allows others to pick up where I left off and continue research into ABMC cemeteries. As such, I have identified several story angles that may be pursued by other researchers or interested individuals in the future, should they choose to create a script or project similar to my work.

In some of the ABMC Cemeteries, many of the locals have adopted a grave of a soldier who is unknown to them, but he is "their adopted son", in thanks and honor for his sacrifice in giving them their Liberty and Freedom.  
(from: http://30thinfantry.org/research.shtml)

American Overseas Memorial Day Association. The Association is stronger in some countries than others and some associations have separate websites. Contacting the group at large could provide useful leads.  
http://www.aomda.com/index.html

Brookwood, England

This is a link to an article about a Remembrance Ceremony started at Brookwood Cemetery. Initially it was started by a woman who was not an American citizen and supported by women’s organizations across England.  
http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0KAB/is_4_50/ai_n13822060/

Connection between Brookwood Cemetery and Brookwood Military Cemetery (British cemetery)  
Brookwood Cemetery was once the world’s largest cemetery. It is located just east of the Brookwood American Cemetery and Memorial. Brookwood Military Cemetery is the largest Commonwealth cemetery in the UK. It includes 1,601 Commonwealth burials from the First World War and 3,476 from the Second World War.  
http://www.brookwoodcemtery.com/ (Br. Civilian)  

A link to American servicemen buried in civilian cemeteries in the UK.  
http://www.worldwar1.com/dbc/ukburials.htm

USS Tampa. The Tampa was a Coast Guard cutter sunk by a German sub in the Bristol Channel in 1918. All 114 members of the ship died. All their names are engraved in the memorial chapel at Brookwood.  
A NY Times article on the sinking of the Tampa.
An Article on the USS Tampa’s post-humous MOH ceremony.
http://www.sptimes.com/News/012501/Hillsborough/Honor_long_overdue_re.shtml
US Coast Guard Memorial at Arlington.
Members of the USS Tampa are memorialized in Brookwood Cemetery and in Arlington National Cemetery.
http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/uscg-mem.htm

**Cambridge, England: AAF, TORCH, OVERLORD**

USS William H. Welch.
The Welch was a Merchant Marine ship that wrecked in a storm off the coast of Scotland. Fourteen members of the crew are interred in Cambridge Cemetery. The following links are to information about mariners buried in ABMC cemeteries and to reports on the Welch wreck. Out of the more than 60 members onboard the Welch, only twelve survived.
http://www.usmm.org/wsawelch.html
http://www.usmm.org/abmceurope.html
http://www.armed-guard.com/ag88.html

**Epinal, France: Rhone, central France.**

442nd Regimental Combat Team – The 442nd was an Asian-American unit in WWII composed mostly of Japanese-Americans, some of whom had family members in American containment camps. It is one of the most highly decorated units in US military history. Nicknamed “The Purple Heart Battalion”, twelve members of the 442nd are buried at Epinal Cemetery.
http://www.abmc.gov/search/wwii_unit_detail.php

**Flanders Field, Belgium: US 91st battlefield, Belgium**

The following is a link to an NPR Story on a Memorial Service Belgian school-children have held every year the cemetery was established up to the present (except during WWII). The children learn the Star Spangled Banner and sing it yearly. Belgian groups and even German military groups show up to honor their former adversaries.

**Meuse-Argonne, France: Meuse-Argonne offensive, 32 Div**

Sergeant Alvin York in M-A Offensive:
The following is an article written by U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Mastriano that appeared in the Sept. 2006 edition of Military History magazine, regarding Medal of
Honor recipient Corporal (later Sergeant) Alvin York and his famed role in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Mastriano tries to incorporate the German side of Sergeant York’s story into the literature surrounding his deeds.


More on Sgt. York:
http://www.sergeantyorkproject.com/index.htm

William A. Jacobson’s ABMC listing. Jacobson is buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery. He is mentioned in this link for his actions with the 32nd Division (http://www.32nd-division.org/history/ww1/32-ww1a.html#Meuse-Argonne).

Normandy, France. D-Day/Normandy (many same as Brittany, France)

Sergeant Summers. A link to brief quotes about Sergeant Summers.
http://www.101airborneww2.com/thenandnow.html

Sergeant Summers. A link to a copy of a resolution introduced to name a bridge in West Virginia after him. The resolution was passed at a later date.
http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Bill_Text_HTML/2002_SESSIONS/rs/BILLS/hcr55%20int.htm

Sergeant Summers. A book about WWII Paratroopers that includes a brief description of Summers charge.
http://books.google.com/books?id=J0R-YBfWeT8C&pg=PA165&lpg=PA165&dq=sergeant+Harrison+summers+D-Day&source=bl&ots=UqROpJ-S8T&sig=mhtb2oMXPXSCbAg0ZKB6GiSZR1A&hl=en&ei=wiYbSurOKpJ-M4ONhZ0P&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=9#PPA166,M1

North Africa, Tunisia: Operation TORCH, North Africa

Nicholas Minue is the only Medal of Honor recipient buried in Tunisia’s ABMC cemetery. He was born in Poland but moved to the United States and joined the Army. During fighting in Tunisia, he charged a machinegun nest by himself and killed approximately ten enemy soldiers and continued his solo charge till he was fatally wounded. He has a school in New Jersey named after him.
http://www.worldwariihistory.info/Medal-of-Honor/North-Africa.html

Oise-Aisne, France: Defense of Paris

“Dishonored Plot” Links to interesting comments on where soldiers from WWII are buried who were executed for crimes. Technically they are buried in a plot adjoining, but not a part of, the main cemetery.
Somme, France: Cantigny, Cambrai, Hamel, 107th,

Helen Fairchild
Fairchild was a nurse who supposedly gave up her gas mask to a wounded soldier. She is famous for the extensive letters she wrote home. It is thought that her exposure to gas and medical equipment exacerbated an existing medical condition. She died from post-operative complications after a surgery on a gastric ulcer.

Script for Cambridge Cemetery

During World War II, Great Britain served as a crucial outpost for American air, land, and sea military operations. In the buildup to the Allied invasion of continental Europe, future military historian John Keegan, then a ten-year-old boy in England, said, “there seemed more Americans than natives in the district (as there may well have been).”

Even after Operation Overlord, American forces continued to use Great Britain as a supply depot, military and air base, and a training facility; shipping more than seventeen million tons of cargo through British ports and flying more than half a million sorties using British based American aircraft. Just as Britain was integral to the United States war effort during the 1940s, it is no surprise that it remains important for the families of hundreds of American servicemen still honored there.

Sixty miles north of London, there is a large map of the United Kingdom carved on the side of a building and covered in markers. Its inscription reads, “These and many other sites were lent by the people of the United Kingdom to the armed forces of the United States of America in order that they might prepare and support their great military assaults 1941 – 1945”. The map is part of the Memorial building at Cambridge American Cemetery in England. The cemetery recognizes the sacrifices paid by the nearly 9,000 American soldiers memorialized there. It is the only permanent American World War II cemetery in the British Isles.

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Just inside its grounds, visitors are greeted with a plaque dedicated to an American bomber crew that crash-landed near the towns of Cheshunt and Waltham Cross. The plaque reads "To these gallant American airmen who on August 12, 1944, sacrificed their lives to prevent their aircraft from crashing on our homes. The residents of Cheshunt and Waltham Cross in the County of Hertfordshire dedicate this plaque in grateful memory." Three members of the ten-man crew, including the pilot, are interned inside.

While their bodies were recovered, Walls of the Missing exist for the more than 5,000 missing in action, lost, or unable to be identified. Notable among the memorialized is Alton Glenn Miller, the famous big band leader whose music "evoked the sense and spirit of American life just before and during World War II." Miller volunteered for the US Air Force in 1942, forming the Glenn Miller Army Air Force Band to, in his own words, "put a little more spring into the feet of our marching men and a little more joy into their hearts." General Jimmy Doolittle, Commander of the 8th Air Force, told Miller after a concert, "Next to a letter from home, Captain Miller, your organization is the greatest morale builder in the E.T.O. (European Theater of Operations)." On December 15, 1944, Miller took off from England to arrange for a Christmas performance in Paris. Flying in heavy fog over the English Channel, the plane and Miller were never seen again. His contributions to the American military are honored here on the Tablets of the Missing, as well as with a headstone at Arlington National Cemetery, and a posthumous bronze star, whose citation honors Miller and the orchestra he created, saying their "contribution to the morale of the armed forces has been little less than sensational."

Also honored on the Tablets of the Missing is Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., brother of President John F. Kennedy, who was killed in a midair explosion in August of 1944. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross and the Air Medal for his extraordinary heroism.

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However, stories of heroism and inspiration are not limited to the famous names of World War II, or even to the soldiers themselves.

On February 26, 1944, the S.S. William H. Welch, an American Merchant Marine ship on its way to join a convoy bound for the US, ran aground in the Black Bay off the northwest coast of Scotland. Fighting gale force winds and fifty-foot waves, the ship could not free itself or be reached by rescue boats. According to Benjamin G. Forbes, a local aid worker,

Through the blinding snow and sleet we could dimly see half of a ship sticking out of the water. Several of the crew could be seen clinging to the rails, and every few minutes a huge wave would engulf the wreck. Each time this happened, several men could be seen struggling in the water, ten or twenty yards from the ship. It being impossible to regain the deck, the men had no option but to go with the wind and waves, toward the shore. Many failed to make it. Before Mr. Forbes had even heard of the wreck, local farmers were working to rescue survivors and provide hot tea, fires, and blankets, some of them brought from their own beds. Their efforts, coupled with help from the local Coast Guard and the British Army, helped save the lives of the few survivors. Stories of the locals’ heroism include the “two elderly women” who saved Second Assistant Engineer George L. Smokovitch, carrying him from the steep cliff face where he washed up, to their cottage, four miles away, during the blizzard. The local farmers are also credited with continuing their search for survivors after others had given up, discovering and saving the lives of more crew members.

All told, only twelve men on board the SS. William H. Welch survived. A small memorial was erected at the sight of the wreck and of the 61 Americans who died that


day, fourteen Merchant Marines from the Welch are honored and interred here, at Cambridge American Cemetery. 14

From its entrance, to its Memorial, Cambridge American Cemetery honors the sacrifices made by all American fighting men and women, in England and beyond, ensuring their legacy and impact is remembered both here and abroad for years to come.

Conclusion

The proliferation of online sources is a continually recurring issue in research. The Internet’s realm of sources can be extremely valuable when used appropriately, just as written sources can be extremely valuable. It offers a growing avenue of sources covering both general and highly specific areas that supplement written sources and offer original content. Its ability to offer highly specific information that does not appeal to the general public allows for a multitude of sources covering information that might not find an outlet to be published anywhere else. Additionally, the proliferation of posting print sources online also allows valuable research to be conducted by anyone, anywhere.

While the number of Internet sources continues to grow and its quality steadily improves, each individual source needs to be carefully scrutinized for both quality and accuracy. In this way online sources are no different from print sources. If Internet sources can stand up to the same scrutiny print sources do, there is no need to exclude them from research. This was the main lesson I learned about research during this project. Studying the principles and process of research was not the learning experience I expected it to be. I thought my research would naturally lead to a greater understanding of research, but I found I didn’t have much more to learn. I had always held “research” as something that only trained professionals do, and they must possess some special knowledge of it. My revelation was that they do not, and the basic principles of good research are applicable by anyone willing to put the time towards doing it.

1.) Isolate a topic and specific elements about it.
2.) Research the topic broadly and the elements specifically.
3.) When you find sources evaluate them for quality and utility by examining them critically. Ask pertinent questions about the source and its potential biases. There are formal standards for this including evaluating the author and his audience and evaluating the use and citation of sources. However, these professional standards are the same as

those we apply (or should apply) to every piece of information we receive on a daily basis.

4.) Once a researcher has evaluated sources they can discard sources that may be tainted or useless and begin using sources that are accurate and valuable.

5.) Compile the relevant information and combine it into whatever final format you’ve selected.

These are by no means ironclad rules of researching, nor are they a researching mantra or pneumonic. But they highlight the accessibility of research and its definition as common sense and careful investigation into available information. It’s not something limited to Ivy League academics, nor should it be. The more you do, the more adept at research you can become.

My one regret in terms of my research is the lack of direct and personal primary research in my final product. Unfortunately, access to firsthand accounts is limited by geography and economics and most archival research about the average soldier buried overseas is either; a.) nonexistent or b.) cloistered in an inaccessible (for me) library or collection. That’s one of the reasons I am excited by the wealth of sources available online. Geography and economics have and will continue to become less necessary to accomplish high-quality research. As valuable sources become more accessible to all, more and more individuals can do their own valuable research, which is something I hope my work can aid them with.