



**REMEMBERING
THE GREAT WAR IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA
THROUGH ITS
MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS**



Compiled by Barbara D. Bates
2017-2018



Introduction

This document was prepared as a project of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants (AOI) to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the United States entry into World War I.

There are 34 memorials and monuments listed here that are located in the Washington, DC area. It is likely that many of the schools, religious institutions, and work sites also have memorials dedicated to those among them who served and died in the Great War. As indicated on the World War I Memorial located in Arlington National Cemetery, 118,516 Americans died in the war and the names of 499 of those are inscribed on the District of Columbia War Memorial. William Brown, President of AOI, has developed a database for these men and women on the DC Memorial and it can be viewed on the AOI web site (aoidc.org). A number of these men are buried overseas or listed on the Tablets of the Missing at the nine American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) Cemeteries in Europe. The ABMC has prepared a Commorative Sites Booklet that is available on their web site (www.abmc.gov). The ten women listed on the Memorial served on the home front as Yeomen (F=Female) in the United States Navy or as nurses in the Army or Navy Nurse Corps.

The last memorial listed in this compendium is a ghost memorial of the 507 trees and plaques that once lined upper 16th Street, N.W. between Webster Street and Alaska Avenue honoring those from the District of Columbia who sacrificed their lives in World War I; within two years, another 23 were added for a total of 530 trees to honor these DC veterans. An example of the Norway Maple leaves appears on the cover from a photograph by Martin Bobka from the Wikipedia article on Norway Maple trees. Only remnants remain of this once stately memorial. . .

The AOI web site shows these memorials and monuments as well as the exhibits and events associated with the Centennial Anniversary in the Washington area. At many of these exhibits poppies are displayed. It has become an international symbol honoring all those who served and gave their lives in this war and all wars. This tribute as prepared by the President Woodrow Wilson House is included at the beginning of this document.

Many families and organizations hung Service Flags or Banners in their windows to show the number of members who were serving or had died in the Great War. The Blue Star was placed on the flag for each of the members who were serving; the Gold Star was placed on the flag for the number of members who had died in service. An example of the Blue Star Service Flag and the Gold Star Service Flag appear on the cover page from photographs from the Wikipedia article on the Service Flag. . .

Photographs are courtesy of American Forests, Arlington National Cemetery, Chaplain's Hill Project, Find A Grave Memorial, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, National 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Association, National Park Service, The Historical Marker Data Base, Wikipedia, and the author. Sources cited for the text are included in the References section.

To see these extraordinary memorials and monuments honoring those who gave their lives is to realize that Americans did truly believe this was "the war to end all wars." Sadly this was not to be the case. Still it does not take away from the recognition and honor of the sacrifice of those who gave their lives in this Great War. This first modern war set the stage for all else that would follow.

Compiled by Barbara D. Bates
During the Centennial Anniversary Years of
the U.S. Entrance and Service in World War I

ARMISTICE DAY POPPIES



The Armistice of WWI was signed on November 11th 1918. The observance of Armistice Day (now called Veterans' Day) was decreed in the U.S. by President Woodrow Wilson (11am, November 11, 1919).

Inspired by the poem *In Flanders Fields*, the tradition of wearing a poppy on the lapel in memory of those who have served in wartime began in 1920.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

—MAJOR JOHN MCCRAE

MAY 3, 1915

WORLD WAR I MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA

District of Columbia War Memorial

President's Park First Division Monument

President's Park Second Division Memorial

American Red Cross Headquarters Building Monument To Jane A. Delano
and 296 Nurses Who Died in the War 1914-1918

American Red Cross World War Memorial Building

The American Legion Building
American Legion Soldier and Eternal Flame

The Willard Hotel Reserve Officers Association of the United States
Anniversary Plaque

Pershing Park Statue of John J. Pershing and
American Expeditionary Forces Memorial

John A. Wilson Building The Supreme Sacrifice

U.S. Department of Agriculture War Memorial

National Air and Space Museum Sculpture of Eugene Jacques Bullard

Library of Congress World War I Memorial Tree

Library of Congress World War I Memorial Plaque

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States National Memorial Building
The Torch of Freedom Monument

Washington National Cathedral Tomb of Norman Prince and Statue

Washington National Cathedral Woodrow Wilson Bay

Arlington National Cemetery Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Arlington National Cemetery Canadian Cross of Sacrifice

Arlington National Cemetery Third Infantry Division Monument

Arlington National Cemetery Nurses Memorial

Arlington National Cemetery Gravesite of Jane A. Delano

Arlington National Cemetery Chaplains Monument

Arlington National Cemetery Argonne Cross

Arlington National Cemetery Armenian-American Volunteer Memorial

Arlington National Cemetery United States Coast Guard Memorial

Arlington National Cemetery Gravesite of John J. Pershing

Arlington National Cemetery World War I Memorial and Tree

Arlington National Cemetery Gravesite of Frank W. Buckles

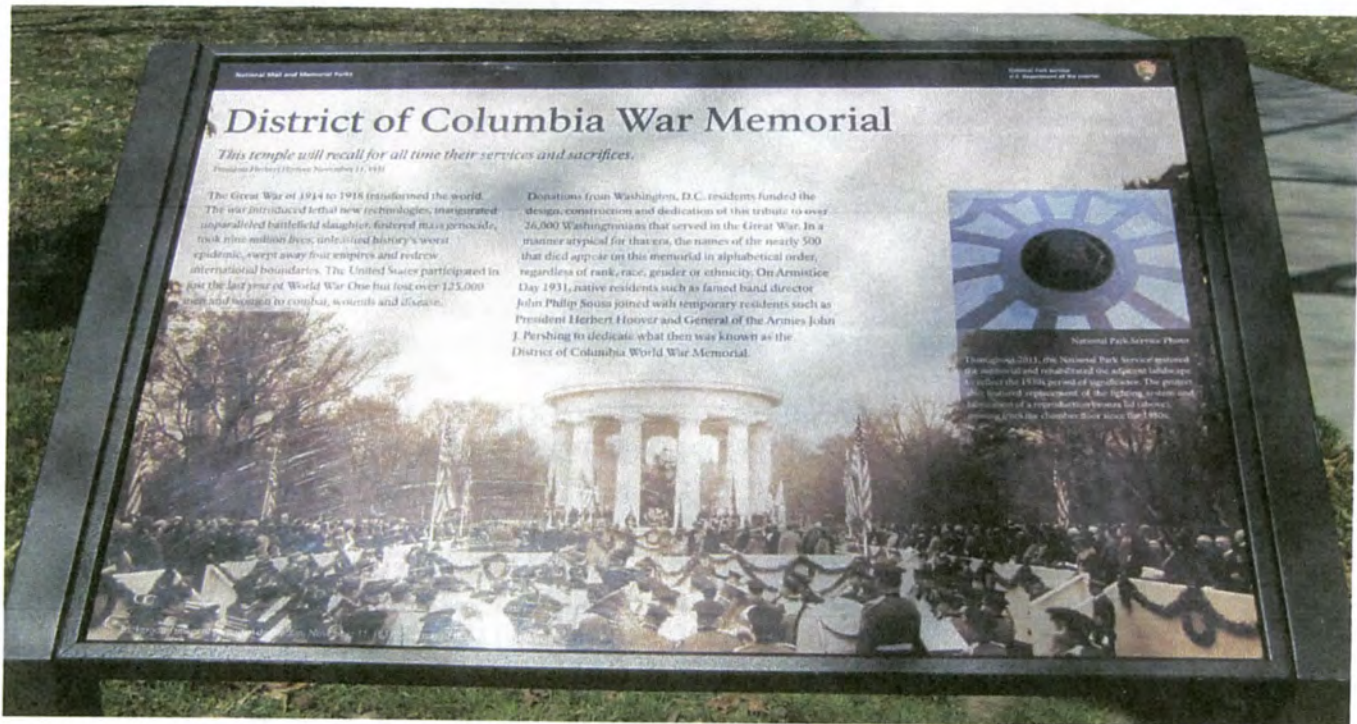
Arlington National Cemetery Gold Star Mothers Memorial

Memorial Drive at Entrance to Arlington National Cemetery
Fourth Infantry Division Memorial

Memorial Drive at Entrance to Arlington National Cemetery
Armored Forces Monument

Lady Bird Johnson Park Navy and Marine Memorial

16th Street, NW Ghost War Memorial Trees and Plaques



THE NAMES OF THE MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE WORLD WAR ARE HERE INSCRIBED AS A
PERPETUAL RECORD OF THEIR PATRIOTIC SERVICE
TO THEIR COUNTRY THOSE WHO FELL AND THOSE
WHO SURVIVED HAVE GIVEN TO THIS AND TO FUTURE
GENERATIONS AN EXAMPLE OF HIGH IDEALISM
COURAGEOUS SACRIFICE AND GALLANT ACHIEVEMENT

Designed by the architect Frederick H. Brooke with
associate architects Nathan Wyeth and Horace Peaslee



THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED THROUGH THE VOLUNTARY
SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON . IT WAS
DEDICATED ON ARMISTICE DAY NINETEEN HUNDRED AND
THIRTY-ONE BY HERBERT HOOVER PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES . WITHIN THIS CORNER-STONE ARE
RECORDED THE NAMES OF THE TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND
WASHINGTONIANS WHO WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED
THE WORLD WAR ANSWERED THE CALL TO ARMS AND SERVED
IN THE ARMY NAVY MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD

President's Park



First Division Monument

Designed by architect Cass Gilbert in Pink Milford Granite and Gilded Bronze Victory Statue sculpted by Daniel Chester French

Dedicated on October 4, 1924

(Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division)

First Division Monument

The First Division was formed as part of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) after the United States entered World War I. These soldiers were the first American troops to arrive in France and the last to leave. The dates are inscribed around the bottom of the pedestal of the Monument as follows:

FIRST DIVISION UNITED STATES ARMY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
JUNE 1917 SEPTEMBER 1919

The Division became known as "Pershing's Own." The north side of the Monument's pedestal is decorated with the numeral one within a laurel wreath, the insignia of the Division, and inscribed as follows::

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
HAS NOTED IN THIS DIVISION
A SPECIAL PRIDE OF SERVICE
AND A HIGH STATE OF MORALE
NEVER BROKEN BY HARSHIP
NOR BATTLE . c.o. 201. *AEF* 1918

Around the stone, four swords and memorial wreaths recall the cord fourragere acknowledging the valor granted to the Division by the French government. Two other sides list the battles in which they participated. The fourth side is inscribed by the association that planned and raised funds for the monument to honor the valor of the soldiers who fought in World War I as follows:

ERECTED BY THE MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION OF THE FIRST
DIVISION AND PATRIOTIC
FRIENDS TO THE MEMORY OF
THE DEAD OF THE DIVISION
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE WORLD WAR THAT
THE LIBERTY AND THE
IDEALS OF OUR COUNTRY
MIGHT ENDURE

Around the base are bronze plates with the names of the 5,516 men of the Division who died in the World War.

The 58-ton columnar shaft is made of pink granite from the Dodd's Granite Company in Milford, Massachusetts. It was set in place on April 28, 1924. The gilded bronze Victory statue was added on top facing south. Its outstretched wings are balanced by the flag held aloft and her extended arm. President Calvin Coolidge gave the dedication address on October 4, 1924. Later additions commemorate those who fought in subsequent wars.

(Explanatory text courtesy of Silvina Fernandez-Duque for the National Park Service)

President's Park



Second Division Memorial

Designed by architect John Russell Pope in Stony Creek Granite and
Gilded Bronze Flaming Sword sculpted by James Earl Frazer

Dedicated on July 18, 1936

Second Division Memorial

The Second Division was formed in France in October 1917 and originally consisted of Army, Marine and Navy troops. The Memorial was commissioned with funds raised by the Division Association to honor the casualties of World War I. It is designed as a granite shaft built in the form of a great open doorway. Guarding the entrance is an 18-foot flaming sword representing the blocking of the German advance to Paris. Above the sword is engraved THE SECOND DIVISION. Below the sword is inscribed the tribute:

TO OUR DEAD

1917-1919

The sword is held by a right hand. On the handle is carved a shield with a five-pointed star and profile of an Indian Chief on it, the insignia of the Second Division. On either side of the granite gateway are reliefs of a wreath. Under these are the battles in which the Division fought. On the left side as follows:

TOULON

TROYON

BOIS
de
BELLEAU

VAUX

SOISSONS

On the right side as follows:

MARBACHE

ST. MIHIEL

BLANC MONT

MEUSE -

ARGONNE

THE RHINE

The Memorial was dedicated on July 18, 1936 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Later two wings were added for World War II on the west side and Korea on the right side. These were dedicated on June 20, 1962.

(Text courtesy of the National Park Service and The Historical Marker Database)

American Red Cross National Headquarters
North of the Garden Walk



Monument To Jane A. Delano and 296 Nurses Who Died in the War 1914-1918
The 7-foot Bronze Statue Sculpted by Robert Tait McKenzie
Surrounded by White Marble Benches
Unveiled 1933

Monument To Jane A. Delano and 296 Nurses Who Died in the War 1914-1918

A verse from the 91st Psalm is inscribed on the white marble benches that extend to both sides of the statue.

On the left side of the statue is inscribed:

THOU SHALT NOT BE AFRAID FOR THE TERROR BY NIGHT NOR FOR THE ARROW THAT
FLYETH BY DAY

On the right side of the statue is inscribed:

NOR FOR THE PESTILENCE THAT WALKETH IN DARKNESS NOR FOR THE DESTRUCTION
THAT WASTETH AT NOONDAY

On the back of the marble structure is inscribed:

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL

Above this inscription is the symbol of the American Red Cross and below are two wreaths.



(Text from author James M. Goode)

American Red Cross World War Memorial Building



To the Memory of the Heroic Women of the World War

The Vermont Marble Memorial was designed by
Architects Breck Trowbridge and Goodhue Livingston
Dedicated on March 19, 1930 by President Herbert Hoover

American Red Cross Memorial Building



Mrs. Wilson as she helped lay the corner stone of the new
Red Cross Bldg ... as Pres. Coolidge looks on, 1928.

(Photograph Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division)

The American Legion Building
1608 K Street, N.W.



American Legion Soldier

The 13-foot tall Indiana Limestone Sculpture by Adolph G. Wolter
Placed 40 feet above the sidewalk on the building
Designed by architects Britsch and Munger, Kuehne, Brooks and Barr

Dedicated on August 14, 1951

American Legion Soldier

The American Legion, composed of American military veterans, was founded by Act of Congress on September 16, 1919. It is dedicated to serving the needs of veterans, welfare of prisoners of war, widows and orphans of veterans, and supporting military programs addressing national security.

The statue memorializes the American veteran and is a composite of the World War I Doughboy and the World War II GI. The model was the World War II Medal of Honor awardee Hulon Brocke Whittington. The bronze insignia and lettering of the motto "For God and Country" of the Legion are placed on the lower right side of the building.

Inside the front door of the building is the Eternal Flame presented in 1969 as shown below:



(Text from author James M. Goode)

The Willard Hotel



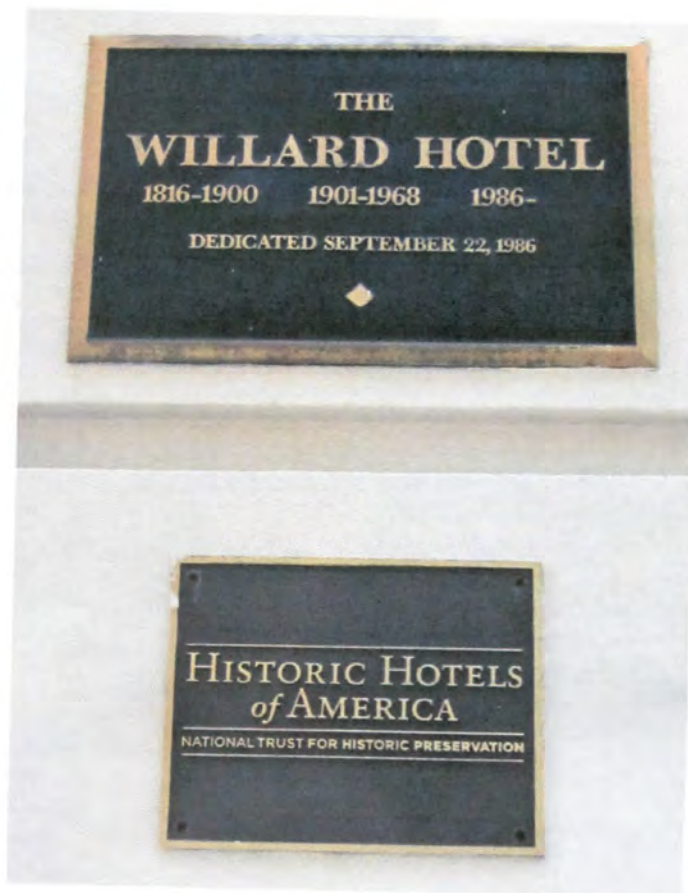
Reserve Officers Association of the United States Anniversary Plaque

Dedicated to the Reservists of the Uniformed Services of the United States
on the 2nd of October 1997

Reserve Officers Association of the United States Anniversary Plaque

The Reserve Officers Association of the United States was founded by General of the Armies John J. Pershing and 140 World War I Reserve Officers on October 2, 1922 at the Willard Hotel.

The plaque was placed on the front of the Willard Hotel on October 2, 1997 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the organization. It is one of the plaques on this historic hotel. The Willard Hotel is now on the National Register of Historic Places as indicated below:



Pershing Park



Statue of John J. Pershing

8-foot Bronze Statue by Sculptor Robert White

Erected 1983

Inscription on Wall behind Statue

JOHN J PERSHING
GENERAL OF THE ARMIES

Inscription on Back of Wall:

IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR
OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD

John J. Pershing
(signature)

Pershing Park



American Expeditionary Forces Memorial

Designed by architect Wallace K. Harrison with sculptor Robert White
Dedicated 1983

(Photograph courtesy of the National Park Service)

American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) Memorial

The Memorial was funded by the American Battle Monuments Commission to commemorate the two million Americans who served in the AEF in World War I and its Chief, General of the Armies John J. Pershing. It was designed as an open 52-ft. by 75-ft. granite plaza bordered by two 10-ft high Dakota mahogany granite walls on the east and south with the portrait-size statue of John J. Pershing standing among them. A low polished granite bench is located in front of the statue; the floor is composed of squares of unpolished granite. To the northwest of the bench is a planting bed where a single copper beech tree once stood.

The statue of John J. Pershing stands on a base of Dakota mahogany granite and faces west toward his home state of Missouri. The east wall behind him includes his name and rank; on the back side is Pershing's statement honoring the officers and men of the AEF. The south wall consists of 5 panels. The first describes the U.S. entry into the war; the second is the map of the battlefields of the Western Front; the third describes the war effort; the fourth is a map of the Meuse Argonne Campaign; and the fifth describes the war end and the Armistice.

The following historic photograph shows the copper beech tree in the planter.



(Photograph courtesy of Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division and
Text from the DC State Historic Preservation Office Determination of Eligibility Form)

John A. Wilson Building



The Supreme Sacrifice

Two-ton Alabama Marble Sculpture by Jerome Connor
Dedicated in 1920 by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby and
President Woodrow Wilson's Daughter Margaret
to District Government Employees Who Lost Their Lives in World War I

The Supreme Sacrifice

According to the sculptor Jerome Connor, the figure is of a dying American soldier just before he makes the supreme sacrifice. The figure is recumbant and at ease. He died proudly and peacefully.

The following is Inscribed on the Face of the Sculpture:

DEDICATED BY THE EMPLOYEES
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO
THE MEMORY OF THEIR FELLOW
WORKERS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE WORLD WAR

KILLED IN ACTION
PRIVATE VINCENT B COSTELLO
PRIVATE WILLIAM J COMPER
PRIVATE CARRINGTON E BAILEY
DIED IN THE SERVICE
MAJOR JOSEPH J KINYOUN
MAJOR JAMES E WALKER
CAPTAIN OSCAR L HOUSEL
PRIVATE WILLIAM T LUSBY
PRIVATE HOWARD COLBERT
PRIVATE MORGAN B HARVEY
PRIVATE WILLIAM H ROLLINS
PRIVATE HARRY H CHINN
SEAMAN FRANCIS A TENNANT
SEAMAN JOSEPH J MURPHY

(Text courtesy of the Council of the District of Columbia)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Interior Court of the Administrative Building



Carrera Marble War Memorial Sculpted by John Flanagan
Dedicated on February 29, 1932

Dedicated By the Men and Women of
The Department of Agriculture to Their Co-Workers Who Died in The Great War

(Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith Courtesy of
the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division)

ROLL OF HONOR



STANLEY R. AUGSPURGER	ARTHUR H. KIEFER
JAMES D. BEBOUT	PERRY E. LANTZ
ARTHUR B. BJORNSTAD	COSMER M. LEVEAUX
JOHN W. BRADLEY	BERT LEWIS
WILLIAM BROWN	EUGENE R. McGLAUGHLIN
STEPHEN C. BROWNING	DOUGLAS C. MABBOTT
WALTER A. BYRON	MARCY M. MEADEN
HAROLD L. CAMPBELL	CARL F. MILLER
HARDY V. CARTER	CARL O. MINOR
HARRY A. CHAMBERLAIN	EDWARD B. MITCHELL
RUSSELL W. CHAMBERLAIN	MILTON L. MITCHELL
CHARLES H. CHILVERS	JOHN J. L. MOONEY
FRANK M. COLCORD	ALFRED T. MORISON
WILLIS E. COMFORT	JOHN J. F. MORSE
WILFRED COTE	ROY MUNCASTER
ERROL D. CRITTENDEN	HARRIS E. PETREE
HAROLD S. DAY	HORACE B. QUIVEY
CORNELIUS A. DRISCOLL	RALPH W. RICHARDSON
MACK G. DYESS	PERCY A. RIDEOUT
RUDOLPH ELMER	HARVEY W. SEEDS
FRANK T. J. FAGAN	ALBERT C. SHEPARD
LEONARD O. FENN	WILLIAM U. SHERRILL
DONALD R. FRAZIER	DAVID W. SIDEY, JR.
ROBERT P. FRIEDMAN	CHARLES E. SIMPSON
RAY L. GREATHOUSE	JOHN A. SIMPSON
ARTHUR T. HARRIS	CHAUNCEY I. STALLSMITH
HERBERT H. HARVEY	RUSSELL A. STEPHENS
LEO W. HEFFNER	JOHN J. VIETS
HARRY H. HUBBARD	EDWARD H. WALTERS
ALLAN H. JENNINGS	CLARK B. WATERHOUSE
JULIUS L. JORDAN	ROBERT C. WESTMAN
BARNEY T. JUSTESEN	ERNEST C. WHITTLE
JOHN KASS	HUBERT C. WILLIAMS
THOMAS V. KEEFE	WARD N. WOODWARD
HOMER S. YOUNGS	

(from Frederick Carl Lucas, comp., War Memorial, Washington, D.C.:
United States Department of Agriculture The War Memorial Committee, 1932)

National Air and Space Museum
Great War in the Air Gallery



Bronze Sculpture of Eugene Jacques Bullard by Eddie Dixon on Display at the
Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum



THE PIONEER Eugene Jacques Bullard

Eugene Jacques Bullard became the first African American combat pilot through an extraordinary combination of persistence, skill, and luck. After a lynch mob threatened to kill his father, Bullard fled from the United States to France in 1911. When the war began, he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, then transferred to a regular French army infantry unit. Though he was wounded twice and declared disabled, he applied for pilot training with the French air service. Accepted on the basis of his combat heroism, he flew more than 20 combat missions in the Lafayette Flying Corps.

When the United States entered the war, the pilots of the Lafayette Flying Corps—most of whom were white Americans—transferred to the U.S. Army Air Service. But because it barred black Americans from flying, the Army denied Bullard the opportunity to serve his country as a pilot.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
National Memorial Building



The Torch of Freedom Monument

The 35-foot Bronze Pylon (front side shown) crowned by the Burning Torch
To honor American War Veterans sculpted by Felix W. de Weldon

Erected 1976

The Torch of Freedom Monument

There are four sculptured relief panels on each of the three sides of the pylon representing the wars in which Americans have engaged from 1776 to 1976. The Western and Eastern Hemispheres have been sculpted at the bottom of two sides respectively. The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) grew out of the organizations started by veterans who served in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection to secure rights and benefits for their services. The front side has the inscription of the dedication by the VFW of the U.S. and the Ladies Auxiliary of the VFW:

OUT OF THE PAST SO GREAT
TO BUILD A GREATER FUTURE
IN HONOR AND MEMORY
OF THE VETERANS
OF ALL AMERICA'S WARS
WHO BY THEIR SERVICE KEPT THE
TORCH OF FREEDOM
BURNING



The second relief panel from the top on the front side depicts World War One with lettering:
WORLD WAR I LAFAYETTE WE ARE HERE

(Text from VFW web site and author James M. Goode)

Library of Congress Jefferson Building Grounds
Southwest Circle at Intersection of First Street and Independence Avenue, S.E.



World War I Memorial Elm Tree Dedicated on December 7, 1920

Library of Congress World War I Memorial Tree and Plaque

At the dedication, the Library Service Flag flew with 95 stars on it for the staff members who served in World War I. The four who died during the war are inscribed on the plaque at the base of the Memorial Tree shown below. Cpl. Charles Chambers served in the 312th machine-gun battalion; 1st Lt. Edward Comegys in the 11th Aero squadron; Cpl. Frank Dunkin in the 54th U.S. Infantry; and Cpl. John Wheeler in the U.S. Signal Corps. Comegys was killed in action during the Battle of St. Mihiel; Chambers and Dunkin died in hospitals overseas from pneumonia; Wheeler died of pneumonia at Camp Merritt.



(Text from Erin Allen)

Library of Congress Jefferson Building
First Floor East Mosaic Corridor



World War I Marble Memorial Plaque
Honoring Staff Members of the Library of Congress
Who Gave Their Lives in the Great War

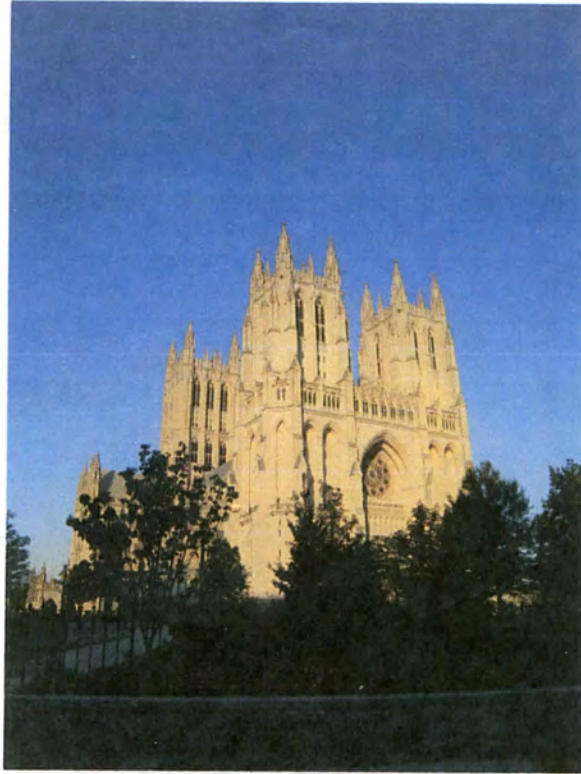
World War I Marble Memorial Plaque

The inscription on the face of the plaque is as follows:

THESE MEN
OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CHARLES EDWIN CHAMBERS
EDWARD THEODORE COMEGYS
FRANK EDWARD DUNKIN
JOHN WOODBURY WHEELER

GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1918



Washington National Cathedral



Tomb of Norman Prince with Statue designed by French Sculptor Paul Landowski

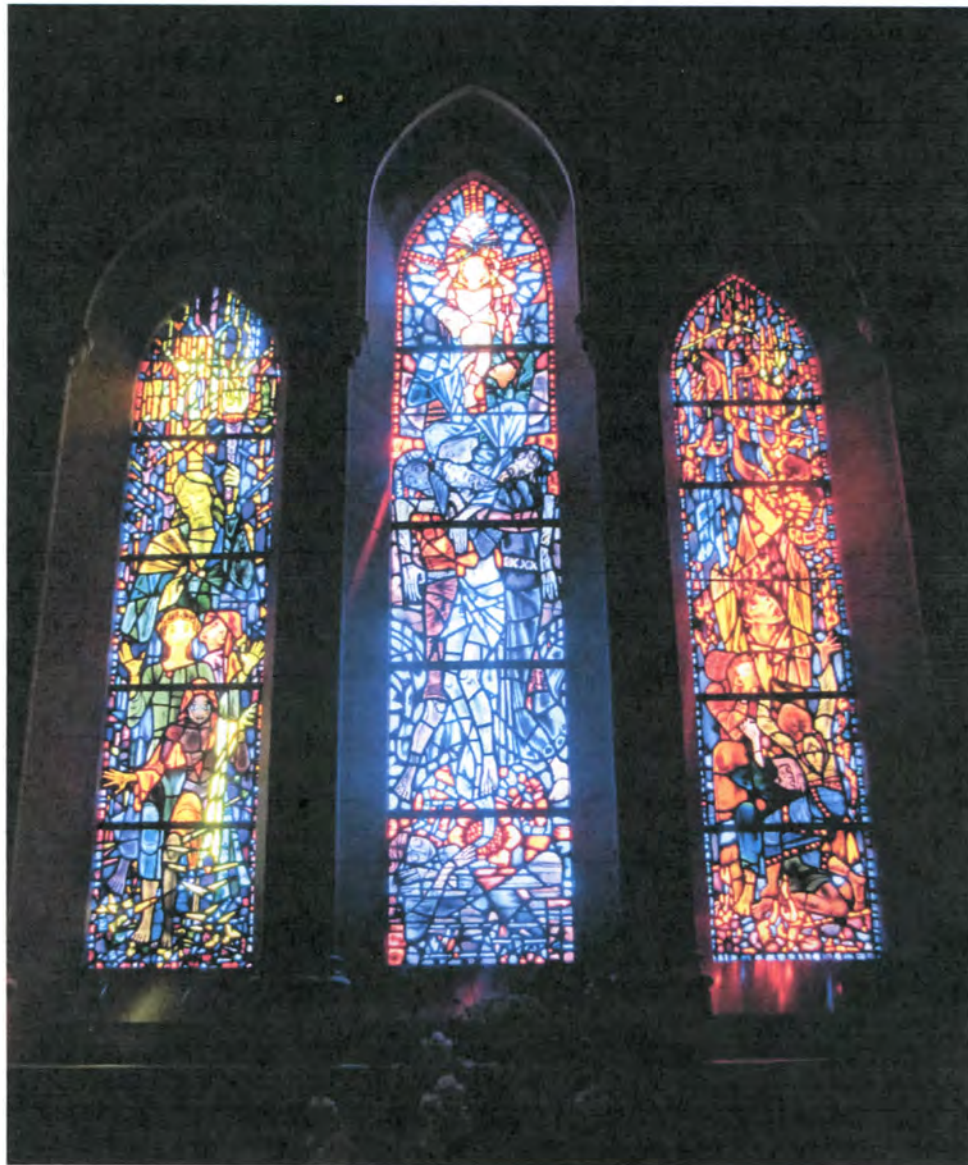
1887 – 1917

NORMAN PRINCE
FOUNDER OF THE ESCADRILLE
LAFAYETTE AMONG THE
FIRST TO LEAD WHERE
THE NATION FOLLOWED
IN THE WORLD WAR

Washington National Cathedral
Woodrow Wilson Bay

The Joint Armed Forces Full Honor Guard Lay Wreath at the
Woodrow Wilson Tomb on December 28 on the Anniversary of His Birthday





War and Peace by Ervin Bossanyi, 1961

Arlington National Cemetery



Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Side Angle

Colorado Marble Sarcophagus

Designed by architect Lorimer Rich and sculpted by Thomas Hudson Jones

Unveiled April 1932

(Photograph by Theodor Horydczak Courtesy of the
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division)

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

In response to public sentiment, Congress followed the example of the Allies and approved a resolution providing for the burial of an unknown soldier from World War I in Arlington National Cemetery. Woodrow Wilson signed the bill into law on March 4, 1921, the last day of his presidency.

The remains of 1,237 soldiers from the American Expeditionary Forces were classified as unidentifiable and interred overseas. On October 22, 1921 four of these soldiers, one from each of the American cemeteries in France, were exhumed, placed in an identical casket, and transported under honor guard to the City Hall in Chalons-sur-Marne for random selection. On October 24, Sergeant Edward F. Younger, a highly decorated combat infantryman, was given the honor of choosing the American Unknown. He made his selection by placing a spray of white roses on the third casket from the left. Those remaining have been interred in the Meuse Argonne American Cemetery in France. The chosen unknown soldier was transported to the United States aboard the *USS Olympia*. The Unknown Soldier lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda from his arrival in the United States until Armistice Day, 1921. On November 11, 1921, President Warren G. Harding officiated at the interment ceremony at the Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery. The President placed the Congressional Medal of Honor and Distinguished Service Cross on the casket. Members of the Allies in attendance respectively awarded their highest honors: The Victory Cross of the British Empire, the Croix de Guerre of France, the Order of Leopold of Belgium, the Gold Medal of Bravery of Italy, and the highest honors of Romania, Poland, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia. A final honor was bestowed by Native Americans. According to James Edward Peters, author of Arlington National Cemetery Shrine to America's Heroes, these military decorations are housed in the Trophy Room adjacent to the Tomb of the Unknowns. He also wrote that a two-inch layer of soil from the battlefields of France was placed at the bottom of the grave.

In 1926, architect Lorimer Rich was commissioned to design a more elaborate monument to rest upon the modest pedestal base of the original Tomb. A 50-ton piece of Colorado marble rough hewn in Vermont was placed on the original structure and sculpted by Thomas Hudson Jones. On the front facing Washington, D.C. are three figures representing Peace, Victory, and Valor. The inverted mourning wreaths on either side of the monument represent those who lost their lives in the six major campaigns of World War I. On the side facing the Amphitheater is inscribed the phrase "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD." The project was completed on December 31, 1931 and unveiled in April 1932.

On March 25, 1926, the first military guard was posted at the Tomb of the Unknown and on July 2, 1937, the first 24-hour guard. After World War II, the Army determined it was appropriate to have a combat unit in the Nation's Capitol for both ceremonial and contingency missions. On April 5, 1946, the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), the oldest active infantry unit in the U.S. Army, was assigned these duties that included guarding the Tomb of the Unknown. On August 3, 1956, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a bill for the selection of unknowns for World War II and Korea. Following similar procedures as in World War I, the Unknowns were selected and interred in the plaza in identical crypts marked with simple white memorial stones beside the World War I Unknown on May 30, 1958. Members of the The Old Guard now guard the Tomb of the Unknowns and perform the changing of the guard ceremony every day of the year.

(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and author James Edward Peters)

Arlington National Cemetery



Canadian Cross of Sacrifice

The 24-foot Grey Granite Cross adorned with a Bronze Sword
Designed by Canadian architect Sir Reginald Bloomfield

Dedicated on Armistice Day 1927

Canadian Cross of Sacrifice

In 1925, Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King proposed a memorial to the large number of United States citizens who enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and lost their lives in World War I. Many Americans served with the Canadians before the United States entered in the war in Europe. On June 12, 1925, President Calvin Coolidge approved the request.

The inscription on the center of the base is as follows:

ERECTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA
IN HONOUR OF THE
CITIZENS OF THE
UNITED STATES
WHO SERVED IN
THE CANADIAN
ARMY AND GAVE
THEIR LIVES IN
THE GREAT WAR
1914 - 1918

Later inscriptions were added to the left for the Second World War and to the right for the Korean Campaign.

(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and author James Edward Peters)

Arlington National Cemetery



Third Infantry Division Monument

The nine-ton gray Obelisk was Dedicated on August 15, 1990

Third Infantry Division Monument

The Third Division was formed at Camp Greene, North Carolina on November 23, 1917. The inscription on the obelisk monument is as follows with its insignia of three white diagonal strips on a blue background at the top:

THIRD
INFANTRY
DIVISION

UNITED STATES ARMY

IN MEMORY
OF OUR WAR DEAD

Nearby is the bronze and stone roadside marker listing the battles fought by the Division with its blue and white insignia at the top. The first paragraph as follows details the service provided in World War I while the second paragraph depicts its service in World War II and Korea:

THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION U.S. ARMY "ROCK OF THE MARNE"

The 3rd Division was organized at Camp Greene, North Carolina on 23 November 1917. All units of the Division were in France by March 1918. The Division entered combat in May. On July 15, it Distinguished itself in defense of the Marne River at Chateau-Thierry, forty-five miles northeast of Paris. This action earned the Division the proud motto "Rock of the Marne".

At the bottom of the marker, it indicates that the Division served in six campaigns in WW-I (1917-1918) with 3,401 killed; 12,764 wounded; and 691 missing.

(Text Courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery)

Arlington National Cemetery



Nurses Memorial

The 8 ½ foot Marble Statue of a Nurse in Uniform
Sculpted by Frances Rich

Dedicated on November 8, 1938; Rededicated in 1971

Nurses Memorial

In 1937, Army and Navy Nurses began raising funds for a memorial to honor those nurses who served in the United States Armed Forces in World War I. It was dedicated on November 8, 1938 with the inscription ARMY AND NAVY NURSES. The statue overlooks the graves of hundreds of nurses buried in Section 21 also referred to as the Nurses Section.

On July 13, 1970, Navy Captain Delores Cornelius, Deputy Director of the Navy Nurse Corps, made the request to install a bronze plaque over the existing inscription to include all nurses who had since served. Authority was granted on November 20, 1970 and a 12-inch-by-18-inch bronze plaque was placed over the carved inscription. The rededication took place in 1971. The inscription in raised letters on the plaque reads as follows:

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTD IN 1938
AND REDEDICATED IN 1971
TO COMMEMORATE DEVOTED SERVICE
TO COUNTRY AND HUMANITY BY
ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE NURSES

(Text Courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and author James Edward Peters)

Arlington National Cemetery



Gravesite of Jane A. Delano
with View of Nurses Memorial Upper Left

(Photograph by Ron Williams Courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery)

Front View of Headstone

JANE A DELANO
BORN MONTOUR FALLS NY MARCH 13 1862
DIED SAVENAY FRANCE APRIL 15 1919
FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

Back View of Headstone

ORGANIZER AND FIRST DIRECTOR OF THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMY NURSE CORPS

(at base)

DELANO

Arlington National Cemetery
Chaplains Hill



Chaplains Monument

Dedicated on May 5, 1926 by the Chaplains Who Served in World War I
To Twenty-three Chaplains Who Died in the War

(Photograph by Chaplain's Hill Project)

Chaplains Monument

The bronze plaque on the stone located on Chaplains Hill is inscribed as follows:

THESE CHAPLAINS OF THE UNITED STATES
ARMY GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR
April 6, 1917 - November 11, 1918

Albert D. Bell	Herbert P. Doyle
John G. Boone	Adrenus T. Howard
John G. Breeden	Michael W. Keith
Thomas M. Bulla	John G. Kerr
Patrick P. Carey	John F. McCarthey
Horace A. Chouinard	Arthur H. Marsh
William B. Cornish	Timothy A. Murphy
Walton S. Danker	Coleman E. O'Flaherty
William F. Davitt	Charles D. Priest
John A. Deaver	Wilbur S. Sewell
Harry Deiman	Daniel S. Smart
William H. J. Willby	

"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS, THAT
A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR HIS FRIENDS."
"TO YOU FROM FAILING HANDS WE THROW
THE TORCH-BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH."

There are three other monuments located on Chaplains Hill that have been dedicated to the memory of chaplains who have served in subsequent wars in the United States Armed Forces. These were dedicated respectively in 1966, 1981, and 2011.



(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery)

Arlington National Cemetery



Argonne Cross

The 13-foot Latin Cross of White Vermont Marble
with an Eagle and Wreath engraved on the Front

Erected by the Argonne Unit American Women's Legion

Dedicated on November 13, 1923

Argonne Cross

In 1919 the American Women's League was founded to help veterans and their families and to engage in patriotic work. The Argonne Unit of the League was dedicated to helping the families whose loved ones were killed or wounded in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive of September 26 to November 11, 1918. The Argonne Cross Memorial was dedicated in 1923 to all those Americans who died in France during the Great War. The area was landscaped with nineteen pine trees grown in the Forest of Argonne in France that were placed in an arc behind the memorial. The design included a broad grassy walkway leading from Grant Avenue to the memorial. The grading and landscape work was carried out by the War Department.

Little remains of the original landscape except for the walkway. The original French pine trees died and by 2011 were replaced with an arc of seven small pine trees.

From April 1920 through July 1921, the remains of many servicemen buried in Europe during the World War were disinterred and either buried in selected cemeteries in Europe or returned to the United States. About 5,241 were reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery primarily in Sections 17, 18, and 19. The Cross was erected in Section 18 to their memory.

The inscription on the front of the base of the memorial is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF OUR MEN IN FRANCE
1917-1918

The inscription on the back of the base of the memorial is as follows:

ERECTED-THROUGH-THE-EFFORTS-OF-THE
ARGONNE-UNIT-AMERICAN-WOMEN'S-LEGION

(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and from Wikipedia on the Argonne Cross Memorial)

Arlington National Cemetery



Armenian-American Volunteer Memorial

Bronze Plaque on a Granite Pedestal placed at the Base of a Southern Magnolia Tree

Presented by Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church
of America on Behalf of the Armenian Survivors

April 28, 1985

Armenian-American Volunteer Memorial

The Armenian-American Volunteer Memorial plaque lies at the base of a Southern Magnolia tree. This "living memorial" is located to the east-southeast of the Argonne Cross. It is dedicated to Armenian Americans who fought and died in the Meuse Argonne campaign in World War I.

The inscription on the Memorial is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
THE AMERICAN – ARMENIAN VOLUNTEER
WHO FELL IN THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM
AND HUMAN RIGHTS
ARGONNE – ARARA
PRESENTED BY
PRELACY OF THE ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC CHURCH
OF AMERICA ON BEHALF OF THE ARMENIAN SURVIVORS
APRIL 28, 1985

(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and from Wikipedia on the Argonne Cross Memorial)

Arlington National Cemetery



United States Coast Guard Memorial World War

Designed by architect George Howe and sculptor Gaston Lachaise, the Memorial consists of a Rock Foundation and Pyramid Structure that includes a Bronze Seagull with uplifted wings on the face. Above the Seagull is the Coast Guard motto *Semper Paratus* ("Always Ready")

Dedicated on May 23, 1928

The United States Coast Guard Memorial

The Coast Guard was formed as the successor to the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service on June 28, 1915. The cutters Seneca and Tampa were ordered to operate as part of the Navy when the United States entered World War I. On September 16, 1918, members of the Seneca crew volunteered to help salvage the British steamer, Wellington, that had been torpedoed by a German submarine. Eleven of the volunteers were lost when the Wellington exploded and sank. On September 26, 1918, the Tampa was sunk by an enemy submarine in the British Channel and all 131 on board were lost.

The inscription on one side of the Memorial is dedicated to the officers and men of the cutter Seneca as well as the other members of the U.S. Coast Guard who died in the World War. The other side is dedicated to those who lost their lives when the Tampa sank.

OFFICERS AND MEN
U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER SENECA
LOST IN BRAVELY ENDEAVORING TO
SALVAGE TORPEDOED BRITISH STEAMER WELLINGTON
BAY OF BISCAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1918
WILLIAM L. BOYCE MACHINIST AUGUST ZULECER
CARL S NEWBURY PAUL LOB MARVELLE
WILLIAM H BEST RAYMOND H TINGUARD
WILLIAM H PRIME MORTON STELLENWEF
MARTIN OVESON RUSSELL ELAM
JAMES J NEVINS

THESE TOO DIED FOR COUNTRY

(The names of the other Coast Guard members who died in the War are inscribed on this side)

At the base is the inscription "And Thy Path in Great Waters"

OFFICERS AND MEN
U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER TAMPA
SUNK BY ENEMY SUBMARINE IN BRISTOL CHANNEL
SEPTEMBER 26, 1918
WHEN ALL ON BOARD WERE LOST

(The names of the 131 who lost their lives are listed on this side)

At the base is the inscription "Thy Man is in the Sea"

(Text courtesy of Arlington National Cemetery and author James Edward Peters)

Arlington National Cemetery



Gravesite of John J. Pershing
The World War I Memorial and Tree are Nearby to the Upper Right

At the General's Request, his Gravesite is marked by the Government Issued
White Marble Headstone; and has the following inscription on it:

JOHN J
PERSHING

MISSOURI

GENERAL OF
THE ARMIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 13 1860
JULY 15 1948

Arlington National Cemetery



World War I Memorial and Tree

World War I Memorial
at base of the Memorial Tree

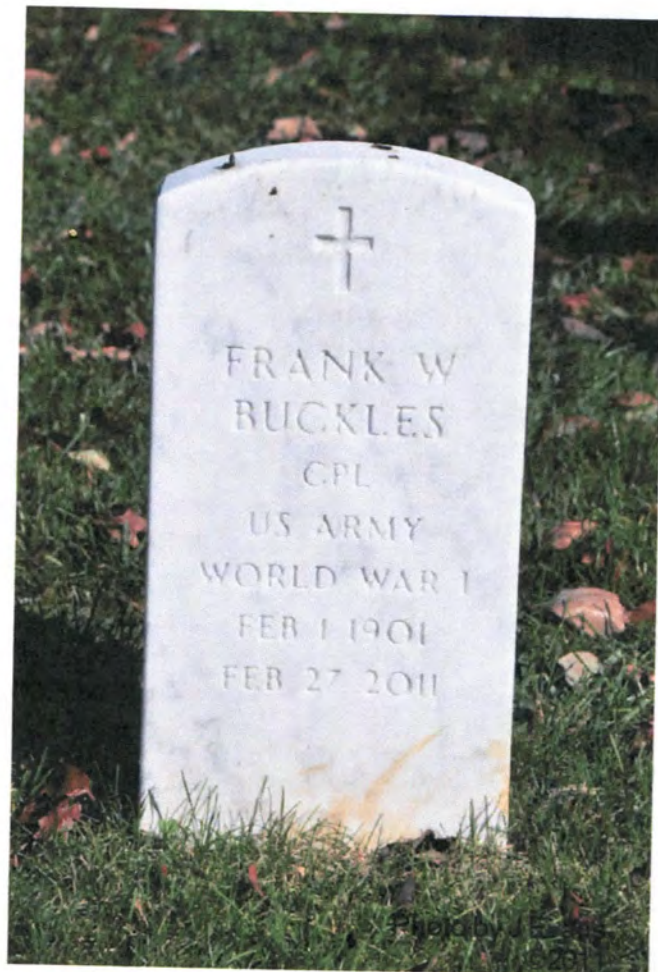
The Memorial was provided by No Greater Love and the Veterans of World War I of the USA. The Charcoal Grey Tablet honors the men and women who gave their lives in World War I. At the top is an engraving of a World War I helmet worn by the American doughboys who served.



Dedicated on November 11, 1989

(Photograph by Ron Williams from Find A Grave Memorial for John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing and Text by author James Edward Peters)

Arlington National Cemetery



Gravesite of Frank W. Buckles

(Photograph from Find A Grave Memorial for CPL Frank Woodruff Buckles)

Gravesite of Frank W. Buckles

Corporal Frank Woodruff Buckles was the last United States Veteran of World War I. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1917 and served until 1920. He drove ambulances in England and France.

His White Marble Headstone has the following inscription on it:

FRANK W
BUCKLES

CPL

US ARMY
WORLD WAR I

FEB 1 1901
FEB 27 2011

(Text from Find A Grave Memorial for CPL Frank Woodruff Buckles)

Arlington National Cemetery



Gold Star Mothers Memorial

IN HONOR OF ALL
GOLD STAR MOTHERS

ORGANIZED IN 1928

Gold Star Mothers Memorial

Mrs. Grace Darling Siebold of Washington, D.C. organized the Gold Star Mothers. Her son George Vaughn Siebold volunteered with the U.S. Army in 1917 when the United States entered World War I. After Officer's Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, he requested assignment to Aviation with the Royal Flying Corps of Canada where he was trained on British planes. He later went to Fort Worth, Texas as instructor with the 22nd Aerial Squadron. On January 31, 1918, he sailed for France with the 22nd Aerial Squadron. Upon arrival, he was assigned to the 148th Aerial Squadron of the British Expeditionary Force. On August 21, 1918, he was killed in an air battle. His name is listed on the Tablets of the Missing at Somme American Cemetery and Memorial, Bony, France.

Mrs. Siebold continued to visit hospitalized veterans in the Washington, D.C. area and also devoted her time to support other mothers who lost their sons in military service. She organized a group of these mothers to comfort each other and provide care to hospitalized veterans in government hospitals. The organization was named after the Gold Star on the Service Flag that families hung in their windows in honor of their deceased veteran.

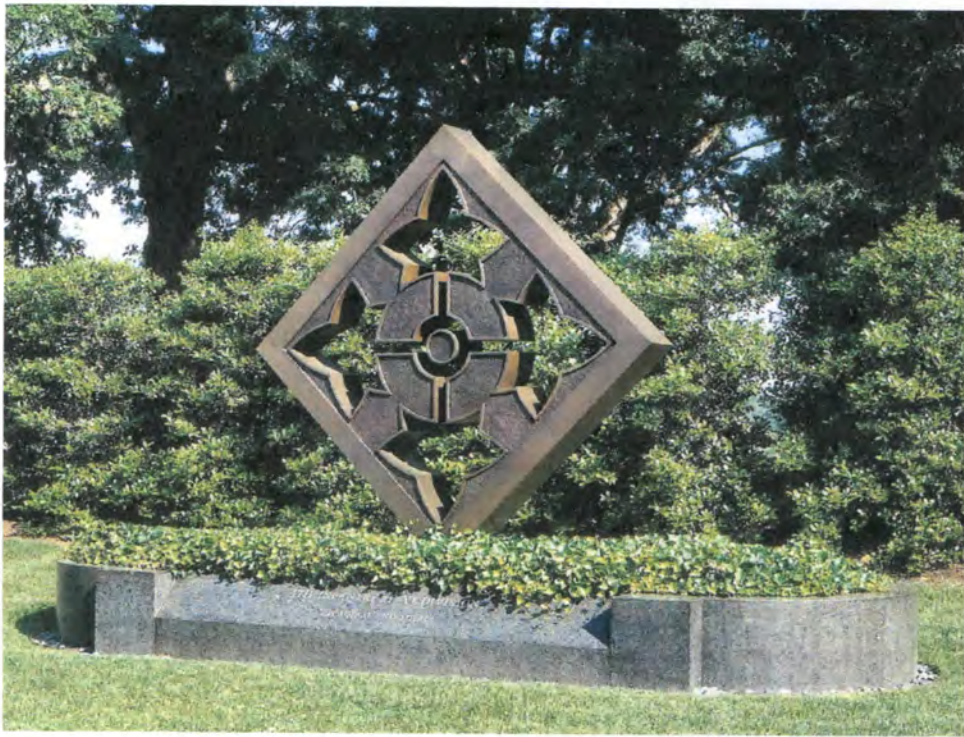
The Service Flag or Banner was designed in 1917 by Army Captain Robert L. Queisser of the 5th Ohio Infantry Division in honor of his two sons serving in World War I. It was adopted by the public and government officials. The Service Flag was displayed in windows by families and other organizations to indicate the number of members of the family or organization serving in the Armed Forces or who had died in service. The Flag has a white field with a red border with a Blue Star or Gold Star on it. Service Flags have a deep Blue Star for each member in the service and a Gold Star for each member who died in the service (as shown on the cover of this document).

On May 28, 1918, President Woodrow Wilson approved a suggestion by the Council of National Defense that American women rather than wearing conventional mourning attire should wear a black band on the left arm with a gilt star on the band for each member of the family who had given his life for the nation. On June 4, 1928, twenty-five mothers met in Washington, D.C. to establish the national organization, American Gold Star Mothers, Inc. Originally organized for those who lost their sons or daughters in World War I, it was later expanded to include World War II, the Korean War and other conflicts.

Gold Star Mother's Day was declared by a Senate Joint Resolution on June 23, 1936. It is now observed on the last Sunday in September in honor of Gold Star Mothers.

(Text from Wikipedia on American Gold Star Mothers and on Service Flag;
and Find A Grave Memorial for 1LT George Vaughn Siebold)

Memorial Drive at Entrance to Arlington National Cemetery



4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Memorial
Steadfast and Loyal

Architect Emory Kirkwood and Bronze sculpture by Bradford T. Morton

Dedicated July 2001

(Photograph by National 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Association and text by author James M. Goode)

4th Infantry Division Memorial

The Fourth Infantry Division was formed at Camp Greene, North Carolina on December 10, 1917. It arrived in France on May 17, 1918. It relieved the 42nd Division on August 3 and participated in the Aisne-Marne Campaign. According to the Association, they were the only American combat force to serve with the French and the British in their sectors as well as with all Corps in the American sector during World War I.

The insignia consists of four green ivy leaves on a khaki background. It had been adopted by the first commanding general, Major General George H. Cameron. The division became known as the Ivy division and its motto is "Steadfast and Loyal."

The monument is designed as a diamond shaped bronze square on a base with openings for four ivy leaves. It was dedicated in July 2001.

(Text provided by National 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Association, American Battle Monuments Commission, and author James Edward Peters)

Memorial Drive at Entrance to Arlington National Cemetery



Armored Forces Monument

Designed by architect Fred B. Raines with sculptors
Harold J. Shaler, Phillip H. Candella, Jody A. Harmon, Robert J. Torsrud and Edward Epstein
in Polished Black Granite with base wall in Light Grey Granite with Sandblasted Finish

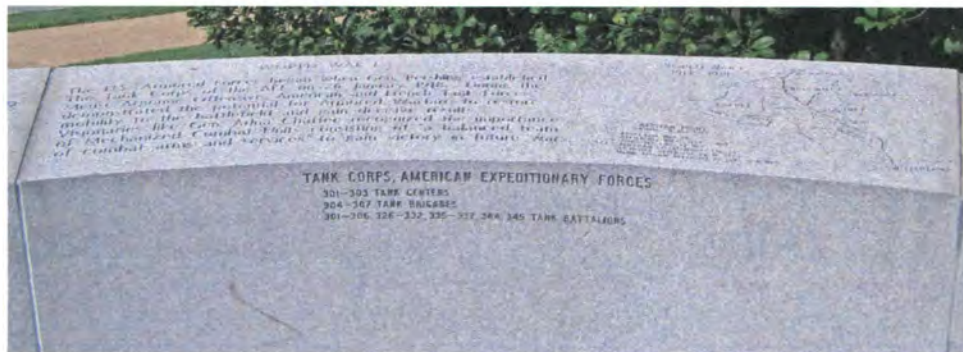
Commissioned 1986

Armored Forces Monument

Inscription for World War I on left side

WORLD WAR I

The U.S. Armored Forces began when Gen. Pershing established The Tank Corps of the AEF on 26 January 1918. During the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, American and French Tank Forces demonstrated the potential for Armored Warfare to restore mobility to the battlefield and gain decisive results. Visionaries like Gen. Adna Chaffee recognized the importance of Mechanized Combat Units consisting of "a balanced team of combat arms and services" to gain victory in future wars.



TANK CORPS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

301-303 TANK CENTERS

304-307 TANK BRIGADES

301-306, 326-332, 335-337, 344, 345 TANK BATTALIONS

Lady Bird Johnson Park, Columbia Island, Washington, D.C.
on George Washington Memorial Parkway



Navy and Marine Memorial
Dedicated to Americans Lost at Sea
Erected on October 18, 1934

Designed by architect Harvey Corbett with the
“Waves and Gulls” sculpted by Ernesto Bagni del Piatta

(Photograph by Carol M. Highsmith Courtesy of the
Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division and The Historical Marker Database)

Dedication Plaque on the Navy and Marine Memorial
Looking Northwest



TO
THE STRONG AND READY VALOR
OF THESE MEN OF
THE UNITED STATES
WHO IN THE NAVY THE MERCHANT MARINE
AND OTHER PATHS OF ACTIVITY
UPON THE WATERS OF THE WORLD
HAVE GIVEN LIFE OR STILL OFFER IT
IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HEROIC DEEDS
THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED
BY A GRATEFUL NATION

(Courtesy of the Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division
and The Historical Marker Database)

16th Street NW Ghost War Memorial Trees and Plaques



Memorial trees on Sixteenth Street planted in honor of the men of the District of Columbia who gave their lives during the World War.

Memorial Trees and Plaques on 16th Street NW

507 Norway Maple Trees originally Dedicated on Memorial Day, 1920
with Addition of 23 Trees in February 1922

(Photograph Courtesy of American Forests)

Memorial Trees and Plaques on 16th Street, NW

Both The Sunday Star on April 4, 1920 and The Washington Post on May 25, 1920 announced that 507 memorial trees would be planted by the American Legion on 16th Street NW in honor of those from the District of Columbia who died in the World War. The first tree would be dedicated on Memorial Day, 1920. The attendees for the dedication included Legionnaires from 23 posts in the District, officers of the Grand Army, Confederate Veterans, and Spanish American War Veterans. Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell and Commissioner Louis Brownlow gave addresses. The 507 Norway Maple trees plus a later addition were planted on 2.3 miles of 16th Street between Varnum Street and Alaska Avenue, NW. A small concrete post was placed along side each tree with a copper shield embedded on top with the name of each veteran who had died in the war. On February 6, 1922, The Washington Post announced that 23 more trees would be added to the memorial. Additional names were provided by family and friends of DC residents who had enrolled in other states, mostly college students who joined the war with their R.O.T.C. units. The article also stated that the copper plates had been designed by Colonel Kutz, former Engineer Commissioner of the District. In The Washington Post of May 23, 1925, it was stated that the American Legion members would replace all memorial tree markers that had been destroyed.

Adelaide Borah in her article on "Memorial Trees in the Federal City" in the February 1932 issue of American Forests wrote on the the history of such memorials in DC. She also provided the only known photograph available today of these memorial trees on 16th Street, NW.

Articles have appeared over the years lamenting the destruction and neglect of the 16th Street Memorial. Bob Levy's columns in The Washington Post of May 14, 1982 ("Forgotten Men: Why Not Stop, Reflect, Repair?") and May 26, 1986 ("A Memorial That Deserves to Happen") draw attention to this loss and make recommendations for repair. Alan Greenblatt in his article "The Lost Brigade: A Memorial to D.C.'s World War Dead Sinks into the Trenches" for the Washington City Paper on July 7, 2000 details the loss. The trees are all dead and all but a couple of the plaques have been stolen. The posts that originally stood six inches above ground are now flush with the ground and obscured by grass. He provides a photograph of one such stub. He noted that the trees had been planted close together as pictured in the February 1932 American Forests magazine. He quotes a now deceased World War I veteran who had said how beautiful the memorial looked and one would see flags and poppies next to the trees on Decoration Day.

Ten years later, John Kelly wrote about the tree memorial in his column in The Washington Post on "Living Memories of Long Ago War's Dead" on May 31, 2010. He notes that the trees were planted about 40 feet apart on both sides of 16th Street, NW in an area that was practically the country then. He refers to the planned gathering of the members of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants (AOI) on that day to honor the tree memorial. AOI met at 16th Street and Alaska Avenue, NW for a ceremony to observe the 90th Anniversary of the Dedication of the Tree Memorial. Council member Phil Mendelson read the Ceremonial Resolution that he had introduced and the DC Council signed on May 4, 2010 "To acknowledge the Ninetieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the World War I 16th Street Memorial Trees." The event can be viewed on the AOI web site (www.aoidc.org). On June 4, Brady Holt of The Georgetown Current wrote of the ceremony. He quoted the AOI President Bill Brown "that the group would like some formal recognition that the memorial exists: signage at Alaska Avenue and Varnum Street naming the dead and describing the history of the memorial." The objective is to have this recognition ready for the 100th Anniversary of the Dedication of the 16th Street Tree Memorial.

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Arlington National Cemetery (www.arlingtoncemetery.mil)

Chaplain's Hill Project (<http://chaplainshill.org>)

Find A Grave Memorial for CPL Frank Woodruff Buckles (www.findagrave.com)

Find A Grave Memorial for John Joseph "Black Jack" Pershing (www.findagrave.com)

Find A Grave Memorial for 1LT George Vaughn Siebold (www.findagrave.com)

The Historical Marker Database (<https://www.hmdb.org>)

Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division (www.loc.gov/pictures)

National 4th Infantry (Ivy) Division Association (<http://www.4thinfantry.org>)

National Park Service (www.nps.gov)

Veterans of Foreign Wars (www.vfw.org)

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(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Gold_Star_Mothers)

Wikipedia for Argonne Cross Memorial. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argonne_Cross_Memorial)

Wikipedia for Service Flag. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_flag)