

Chapter 1 : War Graves on the Western Front

Search Battle of Wyoming Burial Ground: Search The Wyoming Monument is an American Revolutionary War monument and gravesite located in the borough of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne County.

Turpin Of Jefferson Co. He served as Commandant of the Marines from to and is considered the father of the modern Marine Corps. Later burials which would include casualties from the Battle of Nashville were in a separate cemetery created and maintained by the Federal government. All the military burials in Nashville were handled by W. Cornelius, the official U. He was a Nashville resident who had engaged in this profession before the war; indeed, he was also the official Confederate Government undertaker prior to the Federal capture of the city in February, He maintained very meticulous records which are part of the National Archives. The Tennessee State Library and Archives has transcribed microfilms for the records from November, to September, and they can be accessed here. The Library has recently received microfilms containing records for burials from February, to November, and these should be online in a year or two. The transcribed records include records of Federal soldiers who died of their wounds in Nashville hospitals following the battle. They also include Federals killed during the Battle of Nashville who were buried on the battlefield; it appears that they were disinterred from their battlefield graves and reinterred at the Burial Ground in the late winter and early spring of These remains were removed once again in and to the Nashville National Cemetery. Burial records from the National Cemetery can be accessed here. The Minnesota monument at Nashville National Cemetery, erected in Minnesota sustained more casualties in the Battle of Nashville than in any other Civil War engagement The records include not only Federal burials but also the burials of wounded Confederate prisoners of war who died in Nashville hospitals. In addition, a list of all Confederate burials from on was published in the November 2, edition of the Nashville Union see also here and here which also included the hospital in which they died. Confederate prisoners were generally treated at Hospital No. Olivet Cemetery on Lebanon Pike in Nashville. This was done under the direction of the Ladies Memorial Society of Nashville. There are approximately 1, Confederates buried at Confederate Circle, most of whom are unknowns. Soldiers whose identities were known were provided with markers at ironically Federal government expense. In a large monument was erected honoring these soldiers. Another source for Stone River burials can be found here. Confederate dead from Franklin are buried in the Confederate Cemetery at Carnton. Later most Confederate soldiers were moved to Mt. Union soldiers were reinterred at the Nashville National Cemetery. Sources include news articles, cemetery records and military records, including a log book of United States Army undertaker, W. Records of burials in Mt. Olivet Cemetery compiled by Florence Redelsheimer were invaluable to this effort. At present we are researching Mt. The removals from the original grave sites to the reburials in the Nashville National Cemetery took place between October and January

Chapter 2 : Nashville Military Burials | Battle of Nashville Preservation Society, Inc.

In , an estimated Hawaiians were killed on this vast lava field. Their spooky burial mounds are still visible at the south end of Alii Drive (called the "End of the World" by locals).

Soon after, Congress directed ABMC to construct memorial chapels in the eight permanent military cemeteries in Europe, which were at the time maintained by the War Department. Alternatively, the next of kin could have the remains repatriated to the United States for interment in a national or private cemetery. From time to time ABMC receives requests from relatives asking that the instructions of the next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded. Those making such requests are informed that the decision made by the next of kin at the time of interment is final. After seeing the beauty and immaculate care of ABMC cemeteries, many of these same individuals later tell the ABMC they are pleased the remains have remained in these overseas shrines. Today, ABMC administers, operates and maintains 26 permanent American burial grounds and 29 separate memorials, monuments and markers, on foreign soil. It also maintains three memorials in the United States. Today there are , American war dead interred in these cemeteries, of which 30, are from World War I commemorative cemeteries, 93, from World War II commemorative cemeteries, and from the Mexican-American War. In a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made it responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds located in foreign countries. Army had established several hundred temporary burial grounds around the world. The chosen locations of these cemeteries corresponded with the course of military operations. After the war all temporary cemeteries not designated as permanent were disestablished by the War Department, and the remains permanently interred in accordance with the directions of the next of kin. In a few instances the next of kin requested that isolated burials be left undisturbed. In these cases, the next of kin assumed responsibility for the care of the grave. As was the case with World War I cemeteries, the World War II cemeteries were permanent military burial grounds granted in perpetuity by respective host countries free of charge or taxation. Except in the Philippines, burial in these cemeteries is limited by agreement with the host country to members of the U. American civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as if members of the armed forces when determining eligibility for burial. The agreement with the Republic of the Philippines permitted members of the Philippine Army that fought with the U. Constructing 14 permanent American military cemeteries on foreign soil; Constructing monuments, memorials and markers on foreign soil; and Constructing three memorials in the United States In addition to landscaped grave areas and nonsectarian chapels, the World War II cemeteries contain memorials, sculpture s , battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region, and a visitor reception area. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are tapered marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David. Stylized marble Latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: They serve without compensation, and meet with the professional staff of ABMC twice annually. ABMC has approximately full-time civilian employees. Eighty of these are U. The remaining civilian employees are non-U. Cemetery superintendents and their assistants are selected for their commitment to the heritage they honor. They do this by communicating the stories of the fallen that are buried or memorialized in our cemeteries to the public. They supervise staff that maintains the physical features, utilities and horticultural elements of the site ensuring the grounds remain in pristine condition. Chairmen General of the Armies John J. Harding, and was elected chairman by the other members. He served as chairman until his death in He was succeeded by Gen. Clark died in , and Gen. Goodpaster was elected the following year. Woerner became chairman in McPeak was elected chairman in June , and served until January David Urban was appointed chairman in July Search the names of the men and women buried or memorialized at ABMC sites.

Chapter 3 : Historic Illinois - OLD INDIAN VILLAGES AND BATTLEFIELDS, presented by Genealogy Trail

The Kuamo ʻŌ Burials (also known as the Lekeleke Burial Grounds) is an historic Hawaiian burial site for warriors killed during a major battle in The site is located at Kuamo ʻŌ Bay in the North Kona District, on the island of Hawai ʻi, United States.

Because two years had elapsed between the original burials and the reinterments, many dead could not be identified. However, the Roll of Honor No. It is the oldest of five such arches erected in southern national cemeteries. By , an estimated 16, individuals were buried here, with approximately one-quarter unknown. In , the Minnesota Monument Commission selected St. Paul sculptor John K. Daniels to create monuments for five national cemeteries. This monument was dedicated May 18, Many were members of the 1st and 2nd Colored Brigades who fought and died in the Battle of Nashville. Sculpted by Roy Butler, the monument was dedicated in The regiment lost 40 percent of its men, the highest casualty rate of the battle. No side lost more than the 13th at Nashville. A zoom option is available also for reading the historical signage. Some markers are embedded in the floating icons. As the death toll rose, the U. This propelled the creation of a national cemetery system. Army Quartermaster General, the office responsible for administering to the needs of troops in life and in death, to mark each grave with a headboard. A few months later, the department mandated interment of the dead in graves marked with numbered headboards, recorded in a register. When hostilities ended, a grim task began. Cemetery sites were chosen where troops were concentrated: Most cemeteries were less than 10 acres, and layouts varied. At first only soldiers and sailors who died during the Civil War were buried in national cemeteries. Upright marble headstones honor individuals whose names were known; 6-inch-square blocks mark unknowns. By , military post cemeteries on the Western frontier joined the national cemetery system. Memorials honoring war service were built in national cemeteries. Decoration Day, later Memorial Day, was a popular patriotic spring event that started in Visitors placed flowers on graves and monuments, and gathered around rostrums to hear speeches. Construction of Civil War monuments peaked in the s. By , as the number of aging veterans was dwindling, more than monuments had been placed in the national cemeteries.

Chapter 4 : Kuamoo Battlefield and Lekeleke Burial Grounds Review - Big Island Hawaii - Sight | Fodor's T

A register of each burial ground will be preserved, in which will be noted the marks corresponding with the headboards. April In the Battle of Shiloh, near Savannah, Tennessee, Confederate troops under General Albert Sidney Johnston launch a surprise attack on General Grant's Union forces.

In various anthropological and archeological writings there is much information about the burial customs of Native American tribes in Arizona, clues to what possible grave sites might look like, and where they could be found. Practices in different cultural periods varied from cremation, to burial in the ground, caves, or pueblo sites. Archeological excavations of prehistoric sites, notably in areas around Apache County, Maricopa County, and southern Arizona yielded skeletons and artifacts that were then deposited in many museums, especially during the s and s. These remains, mostly heads taken from battlefields, burial grounds, etc, were sent to various institutions for study. I was unable to verify this claim. At present, although U. Law and 43 states have laws protecting unmarked burials and grave sites, removal of remains is still allowed for highway expansion, golf courses, recreation areas, and from private lands, usually for reburial elsewhere. To assist in somewhat rectifying past practices and provide for respectful treatment of Native American graves today and in the future, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act was passed in Very briefly, this act directs museums and other institutions to: These notices list objects and remains found in various archeological sites and tribes that might be eligible to receive them. The notice gives details of when and where they were taken, what their archeological and anthropological characteristics suggest for cultural group of origin, and what present day Native American tribes were notified to meet and discuss possible repatriation of these items. No known individuals were identified. There were associated funerary objects listed, including bones, beads, ceramic bowls and jars, shells, crystals, textile fragments, projectile points, and one wood artifact. Characteristics of the mortuary program including cremation, placement within a ceramic vessel, and the types of associated objects, are also consistent with the Hohokam Archeological traditions. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on the archeological context. There has been considerable controversy over meeting provisions of the Act. What should be returned and what can be kept for scientific study? Who should receive the objects and remains? As one of the forensic anthropologists working to study these remains, he has found strong evidence the remains are not Native American. Despite this, tribes are fighting to reclaim them. One statement he makes is: American Indian Graves, Happy Camp. CA Reading the Federal Register notices offers clues to various burial practices and where graves were found. Especially in Apache County and areas where Native Americans were most established in prehistoric and more historic eras, as along the Gila and Salt Rivers, remains were found buried under piles of stone or mounds, or sometimes in caves a famous site was Ventana Cave in Pima County. In the case of cremations ashes were often placed in containers and buried near villages or homes, with special objects such as those listed above from the Fortified Hill Site. Some cultures had cremations and inhumations intact burials grouped in areas that appeared to have been used for burial purposes only. There were various developmental periods of Hohokam cultures, with characteristic burials in each. A modern-day person who finds piles of stones suggesting graves, or objects in a remote cave, may reasonably assume there may be a Native American grave site, if in an area known to have been occupied by Native Americans. A rough indicator of age is the fact that in prehistoric times the graves were generally placed without regard to uniformity of direction. When uniformity is found, it is generally an indication of comparatively modern internments. Burial practices varied greatly in the Southwest from tribe to tribe. The Apaches, for example, had elaborate rituals. Briefly, Apaches at that time abhorred cremation. They generally buried their dead at night, with stones on the grave to prevent wolves and coyotes from digging them up. The burial was as far away as possible from the village, either in a hole in the ground or rock crevice. They would never approach graves, and anyone who did was considered a witch! The wickiup was also burned, as nobody would live in it again. The Yavapai had similar beliefs at this time. The Yuma on the Colorado River practiced cremation. A jet boat tour guide told us that all belongings were also destroyed so that, according to him, there would be no inheritance conflicts! Burial cave near Globe,

Arizona. A cautionary tale here! A friend and another man found this remote cave on the east side of Roosevelt Lake, near Globe, Arizona. The other man removed a basket with a mummified baby in it, woven fiber sandals, pottery, etc. Eventually he was caught and received heavy fines and some prison time! Our friend had to testify against him. There is also a Federal Antiquities Law that may be enforced for removing objects over 50 years old. This sign, found at the site of Signal, Arizona, is typical. Sign at Signal Native Americans may sometimes remove remains from graves. A site, Native American Netroots. A Native American wrote on this site: Army only thought that he remained buried at Fort Sill after they buried him there. I told her I had been to the grave site.

Chapter 5 : Battle of Wyoming Burial Ground in Wyoming, Pennsylvania - Find A Grave Cemetery

has been accepted for inclusion in Great Plains Research: A Journal of Natural and Social Sciences by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. Zimmerman, Larry J., "Review of Battlefields and Burial Grounds: The Indian Struggle to Protect Ancestral Graves in the United States by.

In its virgin wilderness beauty, it would be difficult to imagine a more magnificent domain. Nature had done her part, and had been most prodigal with her bounties. No dark and brooding forest shrouded the landscape, as was the case farther eastward; no forbidding mountain-masses frowningly denied easy access. Here the green and brown prairies smiled cheerfully back to the sun, beautified by countless wild flowers, with scattered groves dotting their wide expanse, and everywhere diversified by sparkling water-courses. Outwardly, it was as the Garden of Eden, a vast park designed by the one Great Architect, and beautified by His genius. A magnificent river swept majestically along its western boundary, while one scarcely less important divided it in twain. Yet, fair as was the prospect from the summit of any hilltop, it was the rough beauty of untamed wilderness. Nothing disturbed the dead monotony of hill and dale, plain and woodland, excepting a few scattered and dirty villages with their savage inmates. The unbroken prairies were browsed over by countless herds of buffalo, while in the dark coverts of the woods bears lurked in search of prey, and the timid deer skulked, affrighted by the slightest sound. From village to village ran snake-like trails, along which the solitary hunter stole like a shadow, or some fierce party of bedecked warriors passed swiftly in search of their enemies. It was indeed a scene of nature, untouched as yet by the artificial restraints of civilization, wild, lonely, savagely beautiful, but in no sense was it anywhere a scene of prosperity or peace. Want and suffering were constant visitants in these black wigwams - improvidence ever stalking a grim skeleton through months of cruel Winter, - while death and torture haunted each mile of the dim trails. It was everywhere war, cruel, devastating, cowardly, - war in which men, women, and children perished like flies beneath the war-club and the tomahawk. What races may have dominated these plains and valleys - whence they came, whither they passed away - in those lost centuries, is today beyond conjecture. But we know enough to write with calm certainty that whatever may have been the names of the tribes and peoples holding this fair hunting-ground, they accomplished it through force of arms, and were, each in turn, compelled to yield it up unto a stronger. There was no cessation in the struggle; it had been centuries long, and would continue while savagery held mastership. When the first white explorer came, drifting along those inviting water-ways from the north and east, he discovered here people of the Algonquin race. Those were Algonquins whom Cartier found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, whom the English discovered hunting and fishing along the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Carolinas. How they originally came here we may never know with certainty, nor what other people they dispossessed in order to gain these hunting-grounds. Yet, there they were in that year of earliest white discovery, , squeezed in between the encroaching Sioux upon the west, and the raiding Iroquois upon the east, barely holding their own in the unequal struggle, their day of exile already near at hand. To Marquette these first Indians with whom he met, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, spoke of themselves as the "Illini. Yet from that hour this particular confederation of Algonquin tribes has been known in both French and English records as the Illinois. They had long been, and were still, a powerful people, the five tribes composing the confederation being the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, and Peorias. These tribes, thus loosely banded together in an Indian alliance for purposes of defence, claimed and yet held for their special hunting-grounds all that country bounded on the east by the ridge dividing the waters flowing into the Illinois from those flowing into the Wabash, between the head waters of Saline Creek, and extending as far north as the debatable ground between them and their nearest encroaching neighbors, the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos. In other words, their territory may roughly be said to have extended from a line drawn directly southward from the junction of the Des Plaines River with the Illinois to a point on the Ohio about where Golconda now stands, extending westward to the banks of the Mississippi, and northwestward as far as Rock River. Their favorite and most populous villages were situated upon the Illinois, the Des Plaines, and the lower Kankakee. Marquette describes their principal town as being situated upon the

bank of the Illinois River, seven miles below the present city of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia, and contained seventy-four lodges. In , six years later, according to the reports of Hennepin, it had four hundred and sixty lodges, with a total population of from six to eight thousand. These lodges extended along the river for fully a mile, and the Indians cultivated the adjacent meadows, raising crops of pumpkins, beans, and Indian corn. Father Rasles mentions ten or twelve other smaller villages, scattered throughout their territory. The exact position of very few of these can be traced, although it is known that in there were Illinois villages five miles below the site of Peoria, and others very nearly where the city of Beardstown now stands. In there was one in the immediate neighborhood of Spring Bay, and a very old Indian village, probably of this same people, stood slightly south of the present town of Toulon, in Stark County. If these latter were the Illinois, then this spot must have marked the extreme limit of their permanent residence, for Henry and Bureau Counties were, even at this time, hunted over by bands of Kickapoo warriors. The remaining portions of the State were at this date occupied by the following Indian tribes: East of the central dividing ridge, or water-shed, were three branches of the Miami confederation, the Weamiamies having their hunting-grounds in Cook and Lake Counties, the Miamis proper, the country lying closely along the Indiana state line north of Danville, and the Piankishaws the country extending from that point south to the Ohio. This latter tribe was the only one of the three to retain possession for any length of time, the others being early forced eastward by the encroachments of other tribes from the north. The Kickapoos were in the extreme northwest, their southern limit being Rock River. Just across the Wisconsin line, in the country adjacent to the great lake, were scattered the Pottawatomies, who were slowly but resistlessly pressing southward. It is hard to conceive of a more pathetic story than that revealed in the fate of the Illinois. Less than a year after La Salle first visited them, the Iroquois made a sudden raid into their territory, captured and burned their principal town near Ottawa, and drove the confederated tribes down the river as far as the Mississippi. Here the Tamaroas were overtaken by their merciless pursuers, a large number of warriors killed, and seven hundred of their women and children taken prisoners. Many of these were burned at the stake, or cruelly tortured, until, their fierce passions satiated, the invading savages finally returned eastward, bearing with them into slavery those who remained alive. With this withdrawal of the enemy the survivors of the scattered and disheartened Illinois tribes began slowly drifting back to the neighborhood of their old home, and, uniting together, partially rebuilt their destroyed town. Louis Starved Rock , the Illinois furnished twelve hundred of the total of thirty-eight hundred warriors thus banded together in defence under French protection. Their safety, which then seemed assured, was, however, but short-lived. Nor was it long in coming. The savage Iroquois, busied with war in their own territory, did not return in force to complete their bloody work on the Illinois prairies, but other enemies were numerous, aggressive, and scarcely less cruel. The Sacs and Foxes from west of the Mississippi, the Kickapoos from beyond Rock River, and the Pottawatomies from Southern Wisconsin, all alike eager to gain possession of these superb hunting-grounds, swarmed down in merciless raids upon the dispirited remnant of the Illinois. Some resistance was attempted, and the Foxes were defeated in two severe battles at Starved Rock and near the Peoria Lake, losing more than a hundred warriors. But the Illinois tribesmen were not the fighters they had once been, and little by little they abandoned the country. Peoria, Cahokia, and Kaskaskia became centres for the tribes bearing these names. The Tamaroas amalgamated themselves with the Kaskaskias, while the Michigamies located near Fort Chartres. By the year these were nearly all gathered in the immediate vicinity of the little French settlements on the Mississippi, and numbered in warriors as follows: Michigamies, ; Kaskaskias, ; Peorias, 50; Cahokias and Tamaroas, , - making a total of fighting men. Considering that only fifty-seven years before this same people numbered twelve thousand souls, with large prosperous villages and a hunting-ground covering fully two-thirds of the State, the suffering and barbarity of those early times can be somewhat comprehended. Nor were their misfortunes as yet at an end. In common with all other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, but apparently were unwilling to take active part in the field. When that great chief visited them in to make his final appeal, their zeal did not meet his desires, and he told them that if they hesitated longer he "would consume their tribes as fire consumes the dry grass on the prairies. This act was laid to that tribe,- whether rightfully or wrongfully has never been established, - and greatly angered the Indian nations who for so long had been loyal to the great chieftain. They swarmed down

from the north and the east, eager to avenge his death, and almost annihilated the tribes of the Illinois. Tradition states that a band of these fugitives, seeking to escape the general slaughter, finally took refuge on the summit of that high rock which had been the site of Fort St. There they were besieged by an overwhelming force of Pottawattomies, which the great strength of this natural fortress enabled them easily to keep at bay. But hunger and thirst united to defeat them, when the savage foe could not. Their small quantity of provisions quickly failed, and their supply of water was stopped by the enemy severing the cords attached to the vessels with which they elevated it from the river below. Thus surrounded by relentless avengers, they took one last lingering look at their beautiful hunting-grounds, spread out like a panorama along the gently rolling river beneath them, and then with true Indian fortitude laid themselves down, and expired without a sigh or a tear. Their tragic fate has given to this lofty citadel the name of Starved Rock; many years afterward their bones were seen whitening on its summit. The Tamaroas, while not entirely exterminated, lost their identity as a separate tribe, in a fierce battle with the Shawnees fought near the eastern limits of Randolph County; and at the conclusion of this avenging war the entire confederation of the Illinois had been reduced to two tribes, the Kaskaskias and Peorias. Together they could muster but a hundred and fifty warriors. In the year , when the remnant was removed from its old home to the Indian Territory, only eighty-four of the race were found. Let us turn again to the map, and note those changes which less than a hundred years of savage, relentless war had wrought in this Indian-haunted land. It is ; the wasted remnant of the once powerful Illinois confederacy are now huddled, fear-stricken, and broken of spirit, about the French settlements on the Mississippi, occupying as a hunting-ground the present counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph. The Piankishaws have meanwhile spread their boundaries slightly toward the west, having obtained control of the Mississippi, south of the Randolph County line, but the warlike Shawnees, pouring in from the east, have won from them a considerable strip along the Wabash and Ohio, probably most of White, Hamilton, Gallatin, Pope, Saline, and Massac Counties. Farther north, even a greater change is noticeable. The northern Miamis have been driven westward beyond the State limits by an inroad of Pottawattomies from Wisconsin. These latter have swept entirely around the head of the great lake, and have spread out across the prairies as far south as the Kankakee. Pressed forward by the invading Sacs and Foxes, the Kickapoos have crossed Rock River and taken possession of the deserted lands of the Illinois, ranging throughout the entire central portion of the State. Close behind them the Sacs and Foxes have pushed their way, until they now control all that country lying west and north of the Illinois River. As late as these same Indian tribes divided the State between them, but the boundaries of their possessions had changed. The Piankishaws had been pressed eastward, merely retaining a small section along the upper waters of the Wabash. The Pottawattomies had driven the Kickapoos yet farther south, taking to themselves the central portion of the State, and compelling the Sacs and Foxes to retire north of Rock River. Here these latter were somewhat closely hemmed in by an entering wedge of Winnebagoes from Wisconsin. The Kickapoo hunting-grounds were nearly as extensive as before, but had been changed to the southwestern counties of the State. A brief sketch of these tribes so intimately connected with the early history of Illinois will be found full of interest, and of the unspeakable pathos of Indian life. More than all the others combined, the Kickapoos served to retard the advance of white settlement. From the earliest days, their bitter hatred of the encroaching race was implacable, and they were ever a powerful and fierce tribe. Their historical records run back to the first occupation of the St. Lawrence valley by the French. Champlain found them along the shores of Lake Huron. From that early day they proved an untractable people, never forming any lasting alliance with either the French or the English. They reached Rock River from the north about the same time as the first white explorers of Illinois, and from that date remained prominent in all the savage warfare incident to early colonization, roaming at different periods over nearly every county within the present limits of the State. They were more civilized, industrious, energetic, and cleanly than their neighbors, but equally cruel, treacherous, and unforgiving. They were always among the first to commence war, the last to submit and enter into treaties. They were in the field against Generals Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, and were leaders in all the bloody charges at Tippecanoe. For many years they harassed the exposed settlements, and were long the terror of the Illinois frontier. When finally removed from the limits of the State, they yet retained their old animosity against Americans, retiring to Texas, then a province of Mexico, rather than

remain on United States territory.

Chapter 6 : Kuamoo Burials - Wikipedia

The original burials were almost all of the 63rd and 36th Divisions, but after the Armistice the cemetery was greatly enlarged when many more graves from the same battlefields and from smaller burial grounds in the area were brought into it.

Only certain leaders or famous heroes were given the honour of a marked individual war grave. In some of the 19th century battles, namely the Mexico-American War , the Crimean War at Sebastopol and Solferino and the Franco-Prussian War , soldiers were buried in marked military burial sites. However, the remains of the individual soldiers in these sites were not separated into individual graves. Registration of the War Dead Photograph taken by a German soldier in April in captured French trenches on the battlefield north of Ypres. Thousands of soldiers were being buried on the battlefields in individual or communal graves by their comrades. They were often buried where they fell in action, or in a burial ground on or near the battlefield. A simple cross or marker might be put up to mark the location and give brief details of the individuals who had died. In the early weeks of the war the British Army had no official register to whom these battlefield burials could be formally reported with a name and the location of the grave. Those individuals who reached a hospital in a safe area behind the fighting lines and who died of their wounds would usually be buried in a cemetery near to the hospital. Often it would be in an existing town or village cemetery or in a specially created annexed burial plot. These burials could be registered and their locations marked. The large numbers of dead also confronted the warring nations with the question of what the military authorities and official authorities should do about registering the burials of the dead. As a result, official war graves registration services were established by many of the fighting nations during or after the First World War. The characteristics of siege and trench warfare on this battlefield meant that fighting often moved back and forth over the same ground. Between battle actions the day to day survival in filthy holes or trenches dug in to the ground and the hazards of exploding artillery shells, snipers and grenades resulted in many casualties from sickness and wounds. Many casualties were lost in collapsed underground tunnelling operations to mine under enemy positions. Conditions in the landscape often added to the number of casualties. Heavy, prolonged rain could turn the landscape into a sea of mud. Accounts by soldiers during the Battle of Passchendaele at Ypres tell of men drowning and disappearing in the waterlogged shell craters and deep, deep mud. Graves and burial grounds situated in the area of a battlefield were often damaged by subsequent fighting across the same location, resulting in the loss of the original marked graves. Some bodies simply could not be retrieved from underground. Added to this, the technical developments in the weaponry used by all sides frequently caused such dreadful injuries that it was not possible to identify or even find a complete body for burial. The nations involved in the First World War have chosen to commemorate the missing in various ways. There may be memorial walls in military burial grounds with names carved in stone or etched in bronze. Or there may be monuments with many thousands of names in battle sites to commemorate the individuals who are known to have died in that area but who have no known grave. It is usually the victors who have the opportunity to put up memorials to honour their military dead. There may be many military dead, known or missing, from some nations who will never have their memory carved in stone or etched in bronze. There is a similar figure for British casualties whose remains have never been found. They had lain undisturbed for 82 years. After the Great War the battlefields were carefully cleared of equipment, ammunition and debris. Known burial sites were examined and many burials in small cemeteries or individual graves were moved to larger concentration cemeteries. Some burial sites were left to a nation in perpetuity in gratitude for the sacrifice of these individuals. However, some military dead have remained undiscovered for nearly years since they fell. Some bodies have been disturbed by the construction of roads and houses. Some have been found by chance in the undergrowth in remote places. He had been killed on 1 July, the first day of the Battle of the Somme He had been recorded as missing in action. His body was found close to the mine crater blown on that day, known as Lochnagar Crater. He was reburied in the nearby Ovillers Military Cemetery on 1 July Rediscovered Burials of Allied Soldiers at Fromelles, France Painstaking work has been carried out to exhume, and identify where

possible, the remains of Australian and British soldiers. It was believed that they were buried there in 8 pits by the Germans after the Action at Fromelles 19 to 20 July , when very heavy casualties were suffered by the British 61st Division and the Australian 5th Division. Although the area was searched after the First World War, and the location had been marked on trench maps from the period, for whatever reason these burials were not discovered and officially marked. On 31 July a statement was issued that all of the remains would be exhumed and reinterred in a new military cemetery. In April there was a formal announcement that DNA samples would be taken from the human remains to provide the best chance of any possible future identification of the bodies. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission took on the task of the exhumation and reinterment. The new military cemetery was constructed and the official dedication ceremony took place there in July

Chapter 7 : Cemeteries & Memorials | American Battle Monuments Commission

The Kona Coast on the island of Hawai'i is the site of the historic battle that led to the end of the traditional kapu religious system in the early s. The Trust for Public Land worked with a local nonprofit organization, the landowner, and the community to preserve this special place for generations to come.

Chapter 8 : Battle Hill Burial Ground in Wellington, Wellington - Find A Grave Cemetery

The War Department renamed the acre Union burial ground Nashville National Cemetery in Remains were moved here from city hospital grounds, battlegrounds, sites along the Cumberland River, and forts, blockhouses, and engagement sites along the three railroads that converged in Nashville.

Chapter 9 : Gettysburg National Cemetery - Wikipedia

Historic Illinois OLD INDIAN VILLAGES AND BATTLEFIELDS. TRIBAL BOUNDARIES WHEN the first white man, floating down the bosom of the majestic Mississippi, finally landed and placed adventurous foot upon the soil of Illinois, this was entirely the country of the Indian.