

While their buddies were wounded and some dropped dead,
With determined step they moved ahead;
And soon the rats to their holes did run
To never again see the rising sun.

Up the hill our boys did creep
The promise of faithful men to keep
Bombs and shells were sent galore
To silence the caves forevermore.

So up on the ridge the Sykesmen stand
A pride to the Army of our native land.
And down on the beach stands our Colonel so true

Shedding tears over boys he loved and knew,
While home folks grieve and mourn in the loss;
But let me tell you, your son died a man
The way he has lived since his training began.

So rest in peace till we meet on that shore
Where weapons of war are heard no more.

By: Cpl. Edward A. Johnson
Cannon Co., 20th Inf.

Name Anti-tank to Cannon Co.

FACTS ABOUT JEFFERSON BARRACKS NATIONAL CEMETERY

Started as the Jefferson Barracks National Post Cemetery in 1826 and became a National Cemetery in 1866.

The Cemetery consists of 306.98 acres. 160 acres are developed. The Cemetery has gravespace extending past the year 2000. The total number of burials as of January 31, 1986 were approximately 84,017. The average number of burials a day is 12.

The first known burial was Elizabeth Ann Lash, the infant child of an officer stationed at Jefferson Barracks. There are three veterans of the American Revolution buried in the Old Post Section.

There are 3,255 Unknowns interred in the Cemetery. These graves are marked with headstones stating "UNKNOWN."

There are approximately 564 Group Burials, consisting of the remains of two or more service men interred in a common gravesite. The largest single group burial consists of 123 victims of a massacre of Prisoners of War by the Japanese in December, 1944 on Palawan Island, Philippines.

There are 1,140 Confederate war dead interred in Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 66 and 67. This includes 824 soldiers, 161 male civilians, one female civilian, 166 not classified as either soldier or civilian, one gunboat man and one conscript.

A 1906 law authorized marking of Confederate dead in National Cemeteries and in Confederate burial grounds. The design of the headstone was altered from that used to mark other graves. Instead of a ROUNDED top, a POINTED one was introduced and the SUNKEN SHIELD omitted. Headstones for Confederate dead in private cemeteries were authorized by Congress in 1929. The Confederate Cross of Honor was added to the headstones at that time.

Submitted by Bill West

*Not sure if you
have this article.*

The Sightseer / Summer, 1986

tain everyone gets home
Anderson (B); Backstrom
(B); Dick Flanders (Hq);
(B); Douglas Hoybook (A)
(A); George Knauff (A); I
Martineau (A); Norm M
Myrold (A); Fred Reiners
Vern Threlkeld (D).

I usually hear from J
Jameson around Christm
hope they are in good he
Medical Bn. reunion in A

I have sent out 191 invi
have picked 14, 15 and 1
Saturday for our get toget
night. We think we have
get to. It is the Holiday
transportation to and from
of the airport. Their rates
There is a Friday and Sat
tax. You have to stay bot
special rate. My wife and
14th at noon. Sandstrom

Due to all of us getting
away from home, this m
have. So we hope we will

We hope this letter fin

John Lofgren
Co. A., 6th Med

Rocky Tree H

*On Rocky Point near Mu
Where fighting raged in h*

*While artillery and motar
Blasted away at Lone Tre*

*The Japs were there, they
While our doughboys we*

*They fought like hell to a
And many a brave lad wa*

*While machine gun fire s
It seemed the hill top—it*

*But our boys stood fast li
And picked off snipers no*

*Through hell and sweat th
To find Japs laying on ev*

*Now that's the story of L
Where brave men fought*

*They reached the top with
And made history for the*

Carelton E. Dav
from Father Chu