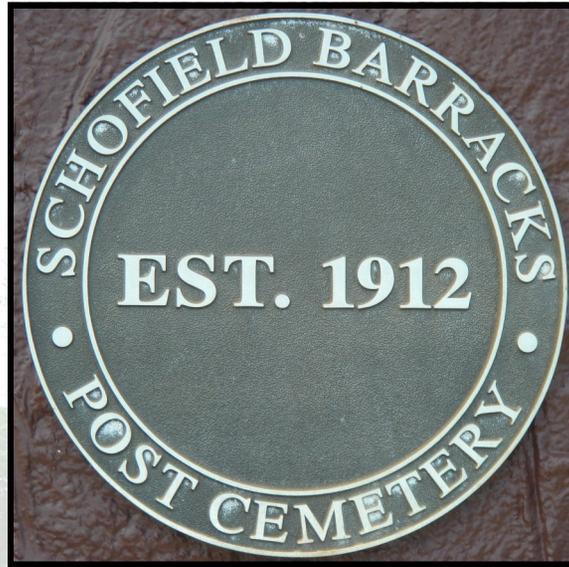




History

The exact year of installation of the Schofield Barracks Cemetery is not known; although, it was probably established in 1909 as part of the initial development of Schofield Barracks. The earliest identifiable interment in the cemetery is dated from 1912. The cemetery contains graves of soldiers, dependents, civilian employees, Italian prisoners of war, unknowns, and executed military criminals, all of whom contribute to the Post's history. Many of the military casualties from the Post and surrounding areas from the December 7, 1941 attack on Hawaii were initially buried at the Post cemetery. When the *National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl* was established in 1949, many of these service members were moved there.



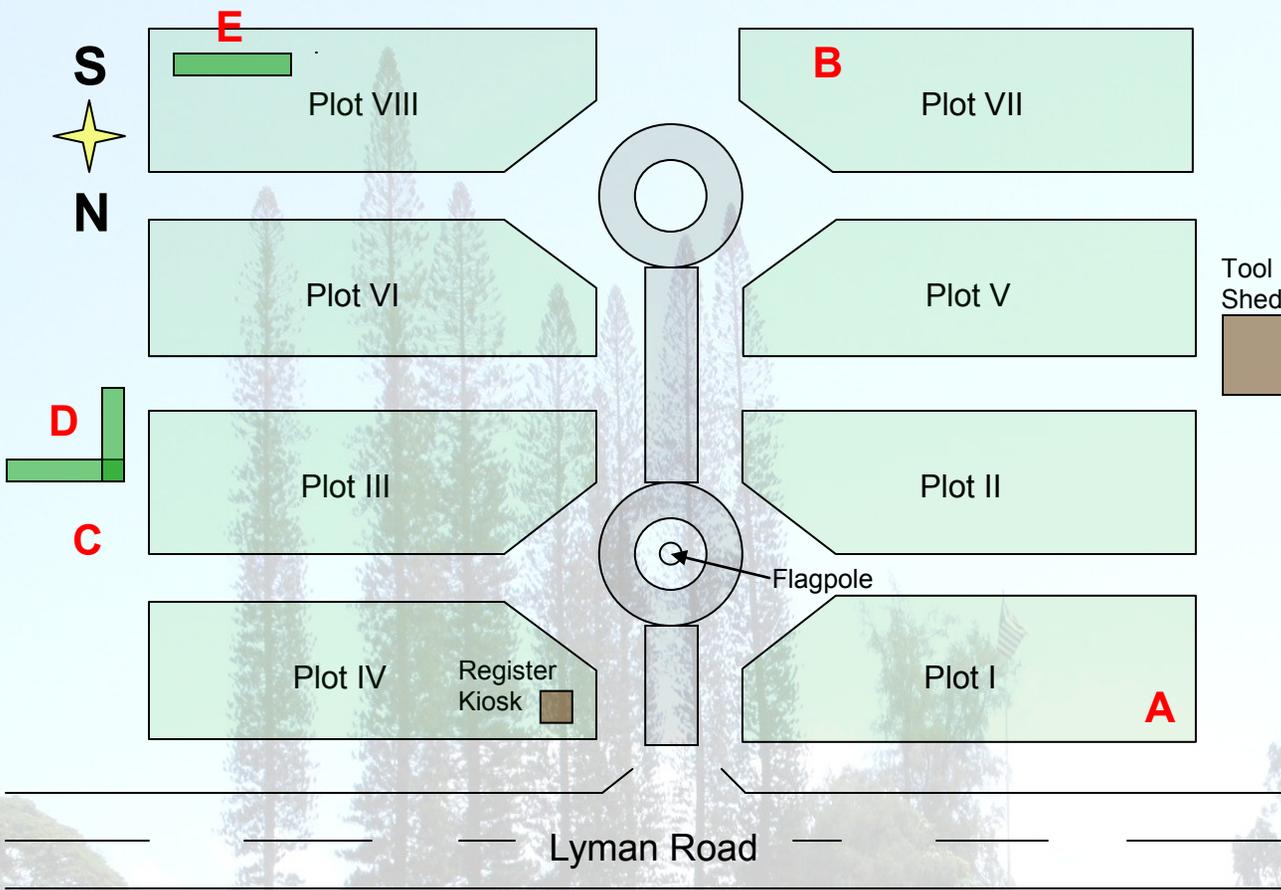
The Schofield Barracks Post Cemetery is located on Lyman Road west of the Special Troops Battalion Building.

Interment information including name and location of individual plots can be found at the Register Kiosk.



Post Cemetery

Schofield Barracks



Site A: First Interment

Harry Holliday, who died July 21, 1912 is registered as the first interment in the cemetery. His grave is located in Plot I-A-02. Mr. Holliday was an employee of the Quartermaster corps, the unit responsible for early Post construction.

Plots I, II, and III contain the earliest interments which are placed in the far corners of each plot. Plot I in the northwest section of the cemetery contains the civilians and employees of the Army from the 1910's. The southwest section of Plot II contains members of the 1st and 2nd Hawaiian Divisions. Finally, the southeast section of Plot III contains U.S. Servicemen and their dependents.

Site B: Fetal Remains

Along the southern edge of the cemetery are seven plots that mark the remains of 2,390 fetuses that were interred between 1956 and the beginning of 1988. They are apparently the result of miscarriages from Tripler Army Medical Center, but medical records no longer exist. Possible explanations to answer for the number of fetuses interred on Post, include disease in the overall population, environmental, social, or political stresses.

Site C: Row X

Notable because, unlike the rest of the plots in the cemetery, these two children's graves have a north-south orientation. Feltrinelli's grave, the 2nd oldest interment in the cemetery faces to the west and Moran's faces to the east.

Site D: Dishonored American Soldiers

Hidden behind a hedge, separated from the main cemetery on the east side of the cemetery are remains of seven American soldiers executed for civil crimes. The first execution on August 1, 1945 was by firing squad and was possibly the first execution of this nature in the 20th century in the United States. The last execution in Hawaii was on April 22, 1947. Four of the seven individuals were originally buried at bases outside Hawaii and were brought to the Schofield Barracks Cemetery in 1949 as a consolidation effort by the Department of the Army.



Site E: Italian Prisoners of War & Unknown Interments

Located in the southeast corner of the cemetery, behind a hedge are the remains of the four Italian Prisoners of war. During World War II, American forces captured 50,000 Italian soldiers and sailors. In 1944, 5000 of these captives who formally decided not to collaborate with the Allies were moved to four camps in Hawaii.

In the southeast corner of the cemetery alongside the Italian graves are graves of unknown individuals. Remains recovered in Guam, the Philippines, Palau, and Shanghai after World War II are contained in these plots. It is thought the unknown individuals are not Americans or Japanese but may be Micronesians killed during wartime.

