**UNKNOWN SOLDIER**

A **Tomb of the Unknown Soldier** refers to a monument, a single tomb, containing the body of one soldier, to commemorate all the soldier that had fought and died for the country in the WWI. Such tombs can be found in many nations and are usually high-profile [national monuments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_monument).

The idea to build a tomb to the brave of the soldier of the WWI came by  the Reverend David Railton, in 1916, who discovered a make shift grave marked by a rough wooden cross, a cross with the written “An Unknown British Soldier” after four years he wrote to the Dean of Westminster and it had been decided to build a tomb to remember the soldiers of the WWI.
 So four bodies, from different battlefields, were transported to St. Pol in Northern France on the night of November 7, 1920.  Where Brigadier General L.J. Wyatt, at random selected one of them to become the Unknown Soldier of the Great War, then the body was placed in a plain coffin and sealed it. The other three bodies where instead buried in a cemetery in the near about.
On the morning of November 8 a service was held to commemorate the sacrifice of the Unknown Soldier, officiated by chaplains from different churches, that symbolized that any religion confession whatsoever pay tribute to the death soldiers who had lost their lives in the WWI.
The body was then escorted under a French honor guard to Boulogne and on November 9 the plain coffin was placed inside another one and sent over from England.  A plate on the coffin bore been inscription  "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 for King and Country".
The Unknown Soldier was taken to Dover and greeted with a 19-gun salute, later the coffin was taken by officers representing different institution on the train due to Victoria Station in London.
On the morning of November 11, a formal parade welcome the coffin that passed in different streets and placed in London for people to greet . Then the soldier reached Westminster Abbey where the coffin was laid to rest. Hymns where sung in the presence of the Royale Family and soil from Ypres battlefields was sprinkled. Also the congregation there sang Rudyard Kipling's Recessional "God of Our Fathers" and Reveille and Last Post were sounded.
The tomb laid there for seven days the tomb where thousands of people could paid respects. It was only on November 18, 1920 that a stone sealed the grave with the words: "A British Warrior Who Fell in the Great War 1914-1918 for King and Country.  Greater Love Hath No Man Than This."
A year later, on 17 October 1921, the unknown warrior was given the United States' highest award for valor, the [Medal of Honor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor), from the hand of [General John Pershing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_J._Pershing); it hangs on a pillar close to the tomb.

Many journalists began to asked if the Unknown Soldier was really “unknown”, if the army chaplain, who had the task to find the body, may know who he was and where he was found. Truth that was discovered only after his death in his autobiography where he wrote that he mystery under the Unknown soldier is the greatest mystery of the WWI and that all he can say was that the soldier was chosen from the countless unnamed dead in France and Flanders, that the nation might honor him, and this without distinction of rank, birth or service.

Other countries like Great Britain decided to build a monument to commemorate their soldiers death in the WWI: for example in France was placed “ [La tombe du soldat inconnu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arc_de_Triomphe#The_Unknown_Soldier)” in the Arc de Triomphe and also in 1921, the [Tomb of the Unknowns (United States)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb_of_the_Unknowns), [Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (Portugal)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomb_of_the_Unknown_Soldier_%28Portugal%29) and [Monument to Vittorio Emanuele—Unknown Soldier (Italy)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monument_to_Vittorio_Emanuele_II#Unknown_soldier) were all built.