

physically challenged individuals, have parking available nearby and have good visibility. A space of approximately one hundred feet square would be needed for the design itself.

During this period, the Clark County Hospital was acquired by a private corporation, a new hospital was planned and the old hospital site of about thirty acres was offered to the City of Winchester, to become Legacy Grove Park, operated by a local non-profit organization.

The site comprised approximately thirty acres and the Veterans Council approached the controlling corporation asking for a parcel to accommodate the proposed memorial. The request was denied.

Shortly after this, the Kentucky Bank, located at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Maple Street was offered to the Council on a one-dollar-a-year long-term lease and plans got underway to place the memorial there while the Council continued efforts to secure the necessary funding for construction. An original estimate indicated that construction costs would be about \$250,000.00. The Council

was far from that goal so planning became somewhat dormant while avenues for raising the necessary funds were examined.

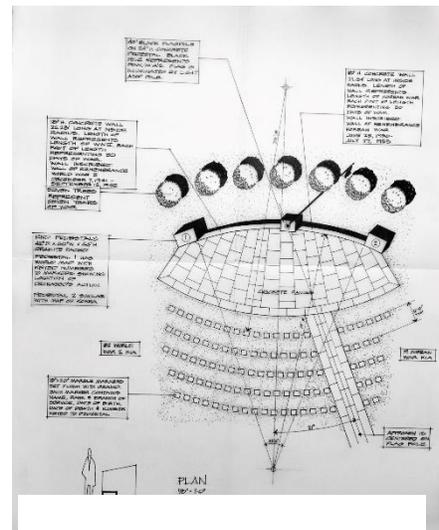
While these plans were being determined Kentucky Bank sold its property to the CVS drugstore chain and the lease was terminated. The Council was, again, without a site for the project and it became somewhat inactive, spurred, in part by the Covid epidemic.

In September of 2021, a general meeting was held with the intent of reinvigorating the Council. More than forty people attended the meeting and it appeared that the group was back on track to seriously tackle the problems facing it. Work began in earnest to incorporate

the Council, produce the necessary by-laws, renew the primary offices and secure tax-exempt status. In March of 2022 Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Kentucky Secretary of State and later that year the Council received its 501c3 status and secured a postal box to facilitate brick orders and create a base which would serve on the anticipated future grant applications. At about the same time, the Council formed a sub-committee to investigate potential sites for the memorial, utilizing the same criteria that had applied previously. Sites were visited at Community Park, Lykins Park, Wiseman Park and College Park as well as at numerous local schools, including Shearer Elementary, Baker Intermediate and Conkwright Middle School. A parcel was examined at Depot Street behind the area which became the



Vietnam Memorial



spot for Farmers Market but it was deemed too remote and too small, plus it was adjacent to a still-active rail line.

The Bluegrass Heritage Museum was approached about a small piece of property off Valentine Court but it was unavailable.

The most desirable site, according to the sub-committee was at Baker Intermediate School and its principal, Josh Mounts, was extremely enthusiastic about locating it there. The Council then approached the Superintendent, who was also enthusiastic about locating the memorial on school property but of all the school properties considered, Conkwright seemed to offer



A model produced to aid in fundraising

the best opportunity because of the amount of land available, despite it being farther from the downtown area than was really desirable.

As negotiations with the school administration proceeded it soon became clear that the legal implications surrounding utilizing school property were too complex to be overcome. The concept of placing the memorial on school property was dismissed.

The Council was back to square one and the most desirable location at any of the public property appeared to be in the back section of College Park, off Dudley Street. The area was flat and easily accessible, there was sufficient parking nearby and the location, being in an active residential neighborhood, offered a certain level of security.

Just as this seemed to be the approach that the Council would propose to the city administration, a badly damaged building on East Broadway suffered a partial collapse. The city acquired the property and quickly demolished the building, deeming it too dangerous to attempt to save. Once the building was demolished, work began on the underground watercourse that crosses the site and which was partially responsible for the collapse of the building. Once this work was completed a mostly level lot remained, approximately one hundred feet square.

City government was in discussion about the future use of the property – most seemed to think it would become another off-street parking lot – the Veterans Council approached the City Commission in June of 2023 and requested that the property be dedicated for the memorial. In lieu of more paving in the downtown area and another barren space that would likely see only intermittent use, the Commission, on August 1st, 2023 voted unanimously to dedicate the site for the memorial. The estimated value of the property had been set at \$250,000.00.

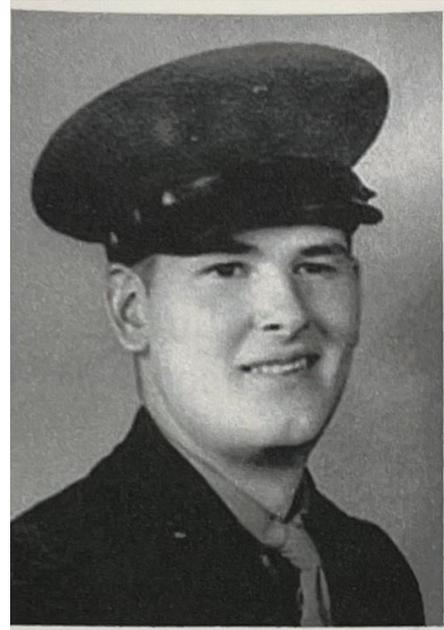
Very shortly afterward, the site was visited by the director of the Kentucky Department of Veterans Affairs, followed closely by a grant of \$100,000.00 from that Department. This

grant thrust the work on the memorial into first gear and negotiations were concluded with a local contractor, Brashear Company, to begin work.

With work underway, two local historians and avid researchers, Harry Enoch and Andy Gary, were recruited to verify the names and circumstances of the deaths of the individuals whose names appeared on the bronze plaques at the Doughboy statue. Results of that research were seventy-seven men who gave their lives in World War II and 19 who perished in the Korean War.

Work on the memorial continued intermittently during 2024 and 2025 as the Council continued to utilize different methods of securing funds. Grant applications were made to numerous organizations and local businesses and individuals stepped up to contribute to the project. Six benches were sold to donors for \$2,500.00 each and a bronze plaque on each bench notes their contribution. The Clark County School Board voted unanimously to contribute \$10,000.00 to the project because they could see the educational benefits of it.

The local Marine Corps League Harold G. Epperson Detachment 1113 purchased memorial bricks early on and eventually contributed over \$10,000.00 to the project. Pfc Harold G. Epperson was killed on Saipan in June of 1944. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and is buried in the Winchester Cemetery. One of the seventy-seven World War II markers, number 45, honors him.



Pfc Harold G. Epperson

One of the most compelling bench purchases was the result of two students from Baker Intermediate School, Colton Wilson and Hunter Puckett, who, in the course of about two weeks, raised \$3,000.00 and donated it all to the memorial.

The Council was now operating under strong and dedicated leadership. Roy Hudson was serving as President, Chuck Witt as Vice-President and Greg Yates held the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Very shortly, Yates was allowed to relinquish the position of Secretary as Dianna Layne assumed the position and became a valuable liaison between the Council and the City administration.

All during the stages of construction, Mayor JoEllen Reed and City Manager Mike Flynn consistently demonstrated great support for the project as did Bruce Manley, who assumed the position of City Manager following Mr. Flynn.

Even when the project was mostly wishful thinking, without a site and with minimal funds, both the city and county governments donated \$6,000.00 and once it was assured that construction would be underway, additional grants became available. Near the end of

construction, the Kentucky Heritage Council made a grant of \$33,000.00 which concluded the necessary funds for completion.

Dedication of the memorial had been planned on several occasions during 2025, all of which had to be postponed due to insufficient funds for continuing the work but finally a dedication date of November 11, 2025 was set and achieved.

On a chilly November day with modest winds and a sky full of sunshine, an estimated 250 people were present for the formal acceptance and dedication of the memorial. Of the numerous speeches and accolades, perhaps the most moving came from former Mayor and former City Manager Ed Burtner when he described the memorial as “hallowed ground.” Over twenty years of planning and two years of construction had reached fruition and the local individuals who perished in two wars were finally getting the recognition so richly deserved.

Notes on the design of the Memorial

The design of the Memorial is largely influenced by the Punchbowl, the National Military Cemetery located in Honolulu, Hawaii where ground level granite markers identify actual burial spots. Obviously, seventy years after the conclusion of World War II and the Korean War, the remains of the individuals who died in those wars are interred elsewhere. This Memorial was never intended as a cemetery but as a place of tribute to those local individuals who are recognized as having served and died during those wars.

Each of the ninety-six 12” x 12” granite markers contains the name, rank, unit, branch, locations of his death and the date of his death. Also included on each marker is a number which relates to one of the two black granite caps weighing 1,300 pounds each, atop each end pedestal at the memorial. These caps are etched with maps, one of most of the world for World War II and one of the Korean peninsula and environs and the numbers show where that individual died.

Each marker is mounted on a concrete and masonry base to place its top level with the surrounding surface and can be read by someone standing over it.

From the very beginning the design gave consideration to access, access to everyone, especially including those who are physically challenged, so the site is relatively flat and the end pedestals, with sloped tops, are situated to be easily viewed by someone in a wheelchair. These large end pedestals anchor the curved wall which is separated into two segments by a flagpole base hosting a thirty-five foot lighted flagpole which constantly displays the American and POW/MIA flags.

The entry walk is centered on the flagpole and provides a separation for the World War II and Korean War victims, nineteen on one side, seventy-seven on the other. The walk contains the engraved bricks that were purchased to provide funds for the construction, just over 300 on the day of dedication. The engraved bricks are set on a concrete base with mortar and supplemented with plain bricks set on sand to allow their removal and replacement with engraved bricks until the walk is filled.

The left segment of the curved wall is dedicated to World War II and contains the etched inscription “WORLD WAR II – DECEMBER 7, 1941 – SEPTEMBER 2, 1945”. The right segment is likewise inscribed with KOREAN WAR – JUNE 25, 1950 – JULY 27, 1953”. The length of each wall is proportional to the number of days of each respective conflict and the wall height is set to permit visitors to sit there and contemplate the rows of memorial markers before them. The wall, pedestal bases and flagpole base are faced with limestone panels.

Behind the wall, on elevated ground, are seven evergreen trees, signifying seven years of war.

The six benches were added to the project late in the process and were chosen to complement the overall design without restricting its visibility. The sale of six benches also added a total \$15,000.00 to the building fund.

The concrete plaza, reduced approximately 25% from the original design, is designed to permit public gatherings and to welcome visiting groups.

Also, somewhat late in the construction process, additional landscaping was added to more clearly define the space and to deal with potential groundwater issues.

The memorial is designed to reflect peace and tranquility, to be a place where everyone can gather and learn about those honored there and the circumstances under which they perished. It will be a teaching place that reflects history, and each element of the design is meant to accentuate the importance of the events of those times when noble causes were fought for and achieved. It is to be a place of repose and contemplation, not to glorify war, but to acknowledge the sacrifice of the individuals from Clark County who served their country and paid the ultimate price of service.

Short Biographies of the Individuals Honored At the Memorial

WORLD WAR II

Robert Abney – Captured and taken prisoner by the Germans, he was injured at the prisoner camp during an evacuation due to a Russian attack. He died later, on February 5, 1945.

Dewey P. Adams, Jr. – He left for overseas duty on January 16, 1944 to serve as a gunner on a B-24 Liberator as a member of the Eighth Air Force in England. He apparently died during a mission over Nazi-occupied territory on March 2, 1944.

Hazel Brown Adams - Entered service in August 1943 as a member of the Army’s 24th Division. He died on the island of Mindanao, the Philippines on May 13, 1945.

Ishmael W. Adams – Adams served nearly three-and-a half years overseas in the Army before dying on the island of Leyte, the Philippines, on November 3, 1944.

William Earl Adams - He entered the Army in November 1943 and was killed in action in Germany on October 14, 1944. He was survived by a wife and daughter.

Miller Calvin Ashcraft – Lieutenant Ashcraft was one of nine killed in the crash of a bomber plane making a routine flight over New Mexico on January 13, 1943.

Arthur G. Baker – Baker entered service in August, 1940 and was a member of the armored field artillery. He started his service overseas in February 1944 as a member of the “Victory Division” in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, where he was killed in action on November 2, 1944.

John L. Ball – Sergeant Ball enlisted in the Army Air Corps on May 28, 1941 and left for overseas duty in March 1943, serving as a gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress. He was reported as missing in action over North Africa on September 25, 1943, but was not declared dead until April 18, 1945.

Mitchell Banks – He was a machinist in the U.S. Navy and was killed when his ship was attacked by enemy bombers while unloading on the Pacific island of Ruravai. He was reported missing on September 25, 1943 and was later declared dead on October 13, 1944.

Thomas A. Blackwell, Jr. – Blackwell entered the Army on November 20, 1943 and was initially sent to Italy in August, 1944, and then to France, where he sustained a shoulder wound on November 5, 1944. After receiving a Purple Heart and healing from his wound he returned to active duty and was declared missing, and then dead, on December 23, 1944.

Walter Coleman Botts – First Lieutenant Botts graduated from Winchester High School and the University of Kentucky before beginning his Air Force training and serving as a pilot of a B-24 Liberator in the Pacific theatre since November 10, 1943. He was listed as missing in action on April 2, 1944 but was not declared dead until April 5, 1946.

Morris B. Bradley – Private Bradley entered the Army on March 22, 1944. He was stationed in England and France before he was killed in action in Holland on October 7, 1944.

James H. Brandenburg – First Lieutenant Brandenburg was sworn into the Royal Canadian Air Force on October 2, 1941 and transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps in June, 1943. He died during a mission over Caen, France on March 21, 1944. He had earned the Oak Leaf Cluster Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross. He had been a member of the football and track teams at Winchester High School.

George Savage Brooks, Jr. – Ensign Brooks was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis in 1942 and served on the submarine U.S.S. Pompano off the coast of Japan. He was killed in action on January 4, 1946.

Harold Olden Bush – He entered the U.S. Navy in June 1940 after graduating from Clark County High School. He served in North Africa and was killed in action on September 11, 1943 when his ship was attacked in the Mediterranean.

Byrum G. Byrd – Lieutenant Byrd joined the Army in 1914, at the age of 16. During World War II, he served with the 53rd Infantry and was a supply officer for German prisoner of war camps in Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota. He was killed on April 22, 1944 in a car accident while on duty in Concordia, Kansas.

Lloyd R. Cole – Captain Cole died on July 11, 1943, while in a German hospital, due to a badly fractured leg, sustained when his plane was shot down over Nazi-occupied territory. He had served as a bomber pilot since 1940 in the Army Air Corps.

Wayne Burke Danielson – Staff Sergeant Danielson entered the Army Air Corps in October 1942, the year he graduated from Winchester High School, trained as an air gunner and left for overseas duty in February of 1943. He completed at least 12 successful missions, was decorated for heroism in April 1944 and was killed in action a month later, on May 8, 1944.

Ray Devary - Received training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Evanston, Illinois and died at the naval hospital there on July 18, 1943.

William Edward Duncan – Private Duncan was a member of the Army's 4th Engineer Combat Battalion. He was wounded several times and awarded two Purple Hearts and two Oak Leaf Clusters. He was killed in action while fighting in a foxhole in Germany on February 28, 1945.

Edward Cecil Epperson – He enlisted in the U.S. Navy after graduating from Clark County High School in 1942. He was sent to Pearl Harbor and served overseas as a gunner for six months before he was killed in action on November 9, 1944 in the South Pacific.

Harold Glenn Epperson – Epperson paid the ultimate sacrifice on the island of Saipan on June 25, 1944, throwing himself over a Japanese hand grenade in order to save his comrades. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor and Purple Heart. A 2,250 ton destroyer was launched on December 22, 1945 bearing the name U.S.S. Epperson.

William Allen Epperson – He served as a Fireman Second Class in the U.S. Navy and was killed in an explosion aboard ship in New York Harbor on January 3, 1944.

Wesley Carleton Estes – Private Estes entered the Army on May 12, 1942 and served in Ireland and England before being killed in Normandy on June 17, 1944.

Noble Edward Fraley – A graduate from Clark County High School, Fraley volunteered for Army service on June 3, 1942. He was a member of George Patton's Third Army and landed in Europe on June 6, 1944. He was killed in action in Germany on February 8, 1945.

Edward Fraysur Jr. - Lieutenant Fraysur was an honor student and a 1942 graduate of Winchester High School. He joined the Army Air Corps on February 18, 1943. While in training as a navigator, his bomber went down killing four and injuring five, including him. He suffered severe burns and subsequently died on Friday, June 16, 1944 at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver.

Floyd S. Frodge – Frodge was inducted into the Army on September 1, 1942. After transfer to Fort Richardson, Alaska in April 1944 he was killed in a train accident on June 8, 1944.

Claude M. Garrison – Corporal Garrison, a graduate of Winchester High School, was a member of 3rd Battalion, 112th Infantry Regiment, 28th Army Division and was killed in action at Schmidt, Germany on November 8, 1944.

Edsell H. Gray – Private Gray served with the U.S. Army and died at Fort Knox, Kentucky on May 3, 1945.

Charles Lyle Haggard – Petty Officer Third Class Haggard entered the naval reserve on his 17th birthday, August 3, 1942. He served as a radar man and gunner aboard an aircraft carrier in the South Pacific. He was listed as missing in action on May 15, 1944 but was not officially declared dead until 1946.

Leonard Wade Haggard – He entered the U.S. Army in September 1943 and served eight months overseas. He was wounded four times, the recipient of the Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster. He was killed in action on October 14, 1944 in Italy.

William Clay Hedrick Jr. – Ensign Hedrick attended Winchester High School, Mt. Sterling High School and Transylvania University before joining the Navy. Hedrick was serving as an assistant communications officer aboard the destroyer, U.S.S. Strong off Kula Gulf in the Solomon Islands when the ship was torpedoed and sunk by Japanese forces on July 5, 1943. When the order came to abandon ship, Hedrick insisted on remaining below deck to

finish destroying confidential documents. He went down with the ship and posthumously received the Silver Star for gallantry. He was not official classified as dead until August 11, 1945.

William S. Hooten – Army Private Hooten was one of several African-American men asked to report to the local draft board on October 16, 1942. He was classified as “Died Non-Battle” on June 22, 1945 in the Asiatic-Pacific theater of war.

Ora Gilmore Horseman – Sergeant Horseman entered the Army on February 20, 1942, after his twin brother Oran was drafted. They served together in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. Sergeant Horseman was killed on December 3, 1943, the day before his 24th birthday. He was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart and Silver Star.

Charles Lee Howard – Pfc Howard entered the Army in 1942 and served with the 9th Armored Division for eight months before being killed in action on February 28, 1945 in Germany.

Ollie C. Kenney – Pfc Kenney entered the Army on October 10, 1940 and trained at several camps including Fort Knox, Kentucky. He was wounded in action in Belgium on December 30, 1944 and died on January 3, 1945.

John D. King – Apprentice Seaman King enlisted in the naval reserve in April, 1943. He died on August 10, 1943 while serving aboard the U.S.S. Vincennes off the coast of Savo Island.

Austin J. Larison Jr. – Private Larison had been in the Army Air Corps since September 1942 and overseas since June 1943. He was killed in action in Germany on November 29, 1944.

Leon G. Littrell – Private Littrell was valedictorian at Clark County High School and a sophomore at the University of Kentucky when he enlisted in the Army in October 1942. He was killed in action in Belgium on October 25, 1944.

Marshall A. Logan Jr. – Sergeant Logan was a graduate of Oliver Street School and enlisted in the army on August 20, 1942. He served with the 58th Aviation Squadron. He died on July 3, 1943 at Beaumont, Texas, under non-battle circumstances.

Glenn H. McCoun Jr. – Marine Private McCoun left for overseas duty in November 1944. He was killed in action three months later on February 26, 1945 on Iwo Jima.

Andrew Everett McIntosh – Army Staff Sergeant McIntosh had been overseas nearly two years before being declared missing in action in Italy in January 1944. He was later declared killed in action. He had previously been wounded in action in North Africa but had recovered and returned to fighting.

Theodore C. McIntosh – Pfc McIntosh enlisted in the Army in 1942. After serving overseas for ten months, he was killed in action on June 21, 1944 in Normandy France.

Isaac E. McKinney – Pfc McKinney entered the Army in July 1942. He was a member of the 133rd Infantry and had served in Africa for a month before being sent to Italy. He was killed in action in Italy on September 12, 1944.

Donald Ray McNabb – Sergeant McNabb volunteered for Army service in May, 1943. He served in England and France where he died of wounds sustained while fighting on July 1, 1944.

Brethel G. Mercer – Sergeant Mercer entered the Army on August 7, 1942. He had been overseas for three months when he was killed in action in France on September 21, 1944.

Ellis Earl Morefield – Army Pfc Morefield served in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. He was killed in action on December 29, 1944 on the island of Leyte, Philippines.

William H. Morguson – Corporal Morguson entered the Army in February 1943. He served in North Africa and then in Italy where he was wounded on February 25, 1944. He later died of those wounds on March 1, 1944.

Andrew J. Napier – Pfc Napier volunteered for the Army Air Corps and served as a technician for two-and-a-half years before being reported missing in action in the Philippines after being taken prisoner by the Japanese. He died when the Japanese ship he was on, being transported to Japan, was sunk by submarine on October 24, 1944.

John Snowden Oldson – Serving with the 36th Texas Infantry Division as a Staff Sergeant, he had joined the Army on September 15, 1943 and served nine months in Africa and Italy. He was killed in action in France on November 11, 1944.

B. R. Osborne Jr. – Army Private Osborne was home on furlough and fatally injured while diving in the Kentucky River. He died on July 1, 1942 from those injuries.

Thomas Owens – Owens was a Pfc in General Patton's Third Army and was killed in action in France on March 31, 1945.

Julian Clay Pelfrey - He volunteered for the Army on August 3, 1944 and was sent overseas in January 1945. He was killed in action on the island of Luzon in the Philippines on April 8, 1945.

Paul Reed – Private Reed had served three years in the Army before being killed in action while in France in September, 1944.

Earl C. Robertson – Sergeant Robertson enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1939 after graduating from Winchester High School and fought in the Pacific for four years. He was killed in action on June 21, 1944 on Saipan Island.

Chester Clay Rose – He had served in the U.S. Navy for seven years when he was killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Attempting to rescue others from his sinking ship, the U.S.S. Arizona, the boat he was in was struck by an enemy shell.

Omer Rowland – Radarman Second Class Rowland enlisted in the Navy in February, 1943. He was killed in action in the Pacific.

George William Scott – He was serving as a Second Class storekeeper aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia when he was killed in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He had been employed as a newsboy at the Winchester Sun until shortly before his enlistment.

Ray F. Snowden – Army Corporal Snowden was serving as a technician with the Seventh Division Tank Battalion and had been overseas for fourteen months when he was killed in action on April 1, 1945 on the island of Okinawa.

William L. Swope – First Lieutenant Swope was a pilot with the 8th Air Force Command in England. He was on his twenty-first mission when he was forced to land while on a raid over Bremen, Germany. He was reported as missing in action on November 29, 1943.

Robert D. Taylor Jr. – Lieutenant Taylor joined the Army Air Corps in 1943. When sent overseas he served on Corsica, Italy and France. He completed at least ten missions as a bomber pilot over enemy territory but was killed in action on August 16, 1944 while flying over France.

William Thomas – Pfc Thomas was a member of the Army's 101st Infantry and received the Bronze Star while serving in France. He was killed in action on November 23, 1944.

Elihu Tipton – Marine Sergeant Tipton had served only one year when he was killed in action on Guam on July 23, 1944.

Oliver Prewitt Tipton – Oliver, brother of Elihu, graduated from Winchester High School in 1933 and joined the Navy in 1942. While serving as an Electrician's Mate Third Class aboard the U.S.S. Dorado in the Atlantic he was reported as missing in action. The Marine Corps later listed him as a "Finding of Death" casualty on July 25, 1945.

James Wesley Warner Jr. – Army Sergeant "Bubby" Warner fought in France, Belgium and Germany where he was killed in action on February 27, 1945.

Winston Wells – Pfc Wells was serving with the U.S. Marines when he was killed in the southwest Pacific.

Clarence Taylor Williams – Staff Sergeant Williams was killed in action over France while serving as a gunner aboard a B-17 Flying Fortress bomber on April 28, 1944. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps on December 8, 1941, making him the first man from Clark County to volunteer after the Japanese attack on Pearly Harbor.

Charles Byrd Young – A graduate of Winchester High School, Young was training as an Army Air Corps cadet in South Carolina where he was killed in a training accident on July 15, 1942.

KOREAN WAR

Raymond E. Barnett – Army Corporal Barnett was a World War II veteran and had reenlisted during the Korean War as a member of Company G, 45th Regiment. He was killed in action on July 10, 1950.

Clifton Brandenburg – Army Pfc Brandenburg was killed in action on September 16, 1952

Wendell Forrest Byrd – A veteran of World War II, Captain Byrd reported tripped a mine near the Hwachon Reservoir in Korea and was killed on October 27, 1951. He was a member of the Headquarters and Service Company, 13th Engineer Combat Battalion, 7th Infantry Division and was awarded the Korean Service Medal, the United Nations Service medal and the National Defense Service Medal.

John J. Clemons – Army Pfc Clemons was serving with the 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in Korea when he was killed in action on September 19, 1951.

Anthony Combs – Pfc Combs entered the Army in June 1950. He had been in Korea for a year when he died of severe wounds on October 14, 1951. He was a recipient of the Bronze Star.

Russell G. Davis – Davis was serving as a Pfc with the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division when he was killed in action on August 7, 1950.

James O. Lambert – Second Lieutenant Lambert was in North Korea with Company E, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Infantry Division. He was declared missing in action on October 2, 1952, and declared dead on January 7, 1954.

Henry P. Lewis – Army Corporal Lewis was serving with the 14th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in North Korea when he was killed in action on September 16, 1952.

Carl D. Logan – Army Private Logan was killed in action on September 6, 1951 in North Korea while serving with Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division.

Billy Palmer – Pfc Palmer had been in the Army since January 3, 1951 and was serving on the island of Okinawa when the building in which he was sleeping was destroyed by fire. He sustained second and third degree burns and died five days later, on February 16, 1952.

Jack L. Prewitt – Army Sergeant Prewitt served three years in World War II before a year-and-a-half service in Korea. He was killed in an aircraft explosion off the coast of Japan on April 9, 1952.

Arnie R. Pritchett – A Private in the 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, Pritchett was killed in action on February 4, 1951 in South Korea.

Joseph Lee Rogers – Pfc Rogers served a year in the U.S. Marines after graduating from Clark County High School in 1950. He sustained fatal phosphorous burns while fighting in Korea on May 28, 1951, two weeks after his 19th birthday, and died from those burns on June 16, 1951.

Willie Smith – Army Corporal Smith was a member of Battery B, 38th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division. He was declared missing in action on November 30, 1950 in Kunu-ri, North Korea but was not officially declared dead until December 31, 1953.

John Warren Spurlock – Army Pfc Spurlock had been a member of the 82nd Anti-Aircraft Battalion, 2nd Infantry Division and was taken prisoner on December 1, 1950 while fighting near Kunu-ri, North Korea. He died while imprisoned on February 26, 1951, reportedly of starvation.

Carl Cole Steele – He was a graduate of Winchester High School and served in the Air Force for five years. He was killed in an airplane crash near Tokyo, Japan on June 18, 1953, a crash that killed 129 people. He had been a flight engineer on a C124A Globemaster transport, with the 22nd Troop Carrier Squadron, 374 Troop Carrier Group.

Leon S. Stewart – Army Pfc Stewart served in the Army with the Heavy Mortar Company, 5th Infantry Regimental Combat Team. His company was near “Outpost Harry” in North Korea, assisting the 15th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division when he was killed in action on June 11, 1953. He had attended Winchester High School and worked as a newsboy for the Winchester Sun before entering the Army.

Marion Hisle Todd – Sergeant Todd was a veteran of World War II and had re-enlisted in the Army in January 1948. He was serving with the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division when he was killed in action on February 6, 1951.

Please note. Not all of the ninety-six individuals who are memorialized at the World War II/Korean War Memorial have biographies listed here due to the lack of information related to their service.