



SHARING THE LEGACY OF MEMORY

Virginia War Memorial Foundation
The Garden Club of Virginia

*Recognizing the valor and sacrifice
of Virginia's military veterans
in the pursuit of
liberty, democracy, justice, and peace for all*



This plaque hangs in the 12th-century Church of St. Martin in Ver-sur-Mer, where it commemorates the gift from the Garden Club of Virginia for the restoration of the stained glass windows in the nave of the church following military action on D-Day.

The marble plaque, dedicated in 1949, was made by master craftsman Gabriel Chauvière from Caen, France. He designed and carved at least 16 marble plaques and statues, four at churches.

The mystery of Rosland — We have not been able to find a plausible explanation for the “In Memory of Rosland” reference on the plaque. If you have additional information about the reference to Rosland, please contact BillWheeler@kosmomachine.com.

COVER

Memory — Leo Friedlander’s monumental sculpture of a grieving woman keeping watch over the eternal flame of patriotism at the Virginia War Memorial

Dear Friends at the Garden Club of Virginia and at the
Church of St. Martin in Ver-sur-Mer,

THE VIRGINIA WAR MEMORIAL in Richmond,
Virginia, is a revered site where we pay tribute to the
men and women whose military service is and always has
been essential to our democracy. Our vision is that a global
audience will recognize the valor and sacrifice of Virginia
military veterans in the pursuit of liberty, democracy, justice,
and peace for all.

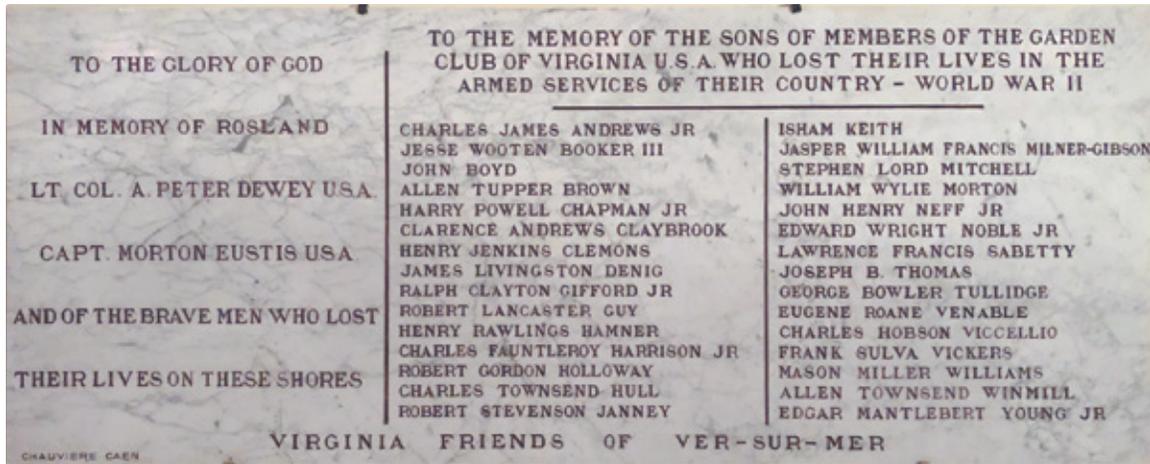
A simple marble plaque installed in the nave of a 12th-century
stone Romanesque church in Ver-sur-Mer, France, is the
perfect embodiment of that vision. In recognition and
appreciation for the relief and restoration efforts provided by
the Garden Club of Virginia to the Normandy village of
Ver-sur-Mer, the sons and husbands of Garden Club of
Virginia members are memorialized for their service during
World War II. These 32 individuals, wanting to live, but
willing to die for the cause of liberty, are profiled in this book.

Whether their remains rest in hometown cemeteries or
overseas, it is here in Richmond that the stories behind their
names are preserved.

In the spirit of *Memory* (pictured on the cover), we share these
stories of courage, service, and honor.



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WHO THEY WERE LIVES WORTH KNOWING

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3 Charles James Andrews Jr.</p> <p>4 Jesse Wootten Booker III</p> <p>5 John Graham Boyd</p> <p>6 Allen Tupper Brown</p> <p>7 Harry Powell Chapman Jr.</p> <p>8 Clarence Andrew Claybrook</p> <p>9 Henry Jenkins Clemons</p> <p>10 James Livingston Denig</p> <p>11 Albert Peter Dewey</p> <p>12 Morton Corcoran Eustis</p> <p>13 Ralph Clayton Gifford Jr.</p> <p>14 Robert Lancaster Guy</p> <p>15 Henry Rawlings Hamner</p> <p>16 Charles Fauntleroy Harrison Jr.</p> <p>17 Robert Gordon Holloway</p> <p>18 Charles Townsend Hull Jr.</p> | <p>19 Robert Stevenson Janney</p> <p>20 Isham Keith III</p> <p>21 Jasper William Francis Milner-Gibson</p> <p>22 Stephen Lord Mitchell Jr.</p> <p>23 William Wylie Morton</p> <p>24 John Henry Neff Jr.</p> <p>25 Edward Wright Noble Jr.</p> <p>26 Lawrence Francis Sabetty</p> <p>27 Joseph Benjamin Thomas</p> <p>28 George Bowler Tullidge III</p> <p>29 Eugene Roane Venable</p> <p>30 Charles Hobson Viccellio</p> <p>31 Frank Sulva Vickers</p> <p>32 Mason Miller Williams</p> <p>33 Allen Townsend Winmill</p> <p>34 Edgar Mantlebert Young Jr.</p> |
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CHARLES JAMES ANDREWS JR.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES JAMES “JIM” ANDREWS JR. was born March 10, 1916, to Dr. Charles James Andrews and Jean Curry Cooke Andrews in Norfolk, Virginia. Over the next nine years, two more boys were born to the couple, Mason and William. An obstetrician, Dr. Andrews was instrumental in getting milk pasteurized in Norfolk. Mrs. Andrews was the 14th president of the Garden Club of Virginia, serving from 1946 to 1948, and was a longtime member of the Norfolk Garden Club.

Lieutenant Andrews’s birth name was James Mackenzie Andrews, and he asked his parents to have it changed at age 16. He attended Norfolk Academy, where he participated in school plays and graduated in 1933 as the class salutatorian. He went to Washington and Lee University (in Lexington, Virginia) for college, where he was in the school acting group and the Glee Club. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and earned his B.A. in 1937. Andrews went on to earn a master’s degree from Yale University in 1940; for his thesis, he authored a play entitled *The Poet Died in Bed*.

Andrews worked as an English professor at the College of William and Mary’s extension in Norfolk. In January 1943, he and Robert C. Bryan (from Richmond), a Yale classmate, joined the American Field Service (AFS). AFS drove ambulances during World Wars I and II.

During his service, Andrews was stationed in North Africa and at the New Zealand Medical Station in Italy. On December 8, 1943, around 10 p.m., Lieutenant Andrews entered a house where wounded patients were treated when an artillery shell landed within 10 yards of him. Shrapnel hit the back of his head, killing him instantly.

Andrews is buried in Elwood Cemetery in Norfolk. His parents set up a scholarship in his memory at Washington and Lee.



JESSE WOOTTEN BOOKER III

SECOND LIEUTENANT JESSE WOOTTEN BOOKER III was born January 23, 1919, as the second child of Jesse Wootten Booker Jr. and Mary Claude Clanton Booker in Martinsville, Virginia; he had two sisters, Ann and Mary. The elder Mr. Booker was a retail merchant and served as mayor of Martinsville for 12 years. Mrs. Booker was an active member of the Martinsville Garden Club.

Second Lieutenant Booker graduated in 1937 from Martinsville High School, where he participated in the Boys Hi-Y Club. He attended Columbian Preparatory School (in Washington, D.C.) for one year before entering the Citadel (in Charleston, South Carolina), where he graduated in 1943.

Booker entered Marine Officer Candidate School and became a second lieutenant with HQ Company, 2nd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division. When Booker joined his unit in the Pacific, it was preparing for the invasion of Tinian Island. The Americans had captured half of Tinian when the 2nd Marine Division landed. Second Lieutenant Booker was killed by small arms fire on July 30, 1944. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Martinsville.



JOHN GRAHAM BOYD

LIEUTENANT JOHN GRAHAM BOYD was born September 7, 1920, to Aubrey Fair Boyd and Delores Crabb Boyd in San Francisco, California. Two years later, younger brother Peter was born. Aubrey Boyd was a journalism instructor at the University of California. He moved to St. Louis, Missouri, to teach at Washington University and then moved back to California. By 1930, Mrs. Boyd had moved to Richmond, Virginia, with her two sons, and in 1935 she had a daughter, Mavis.

Lieutenant Boyd was in Boy Scouts Troop 57 and played the violin. He graduated in 1937 from John Marshall High School (in Richmond), where he was the junior class president. He studied electrical and aeronautical engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech). During his fourth year of college, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy as an aviation cadet, and in June 1941 he earned his commission in Pensacola, Florida. He was sent to Corpus Christi, Texas, as a flight instructor, and the next year (1942), he married Nyla Mae Shields.

Boyd served with a scouting squadron in the South Pacific. In 1942, he and another pilot spotted Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions, who floated on a raft in the Pacific for 21 days after their plane crashed.

On July 18, 1944, at 2:29 p.m., Boyd was taking off in a Wildcat FM-2 plane from the USS *Petrol Bay* (CV-80). The plane swerved left and went over the port catwalk short of the bow. Tire marks on the deck indicated the right brake was applied. A search was immediately carried out, but the search team only spotted an oil slick in the sea. A recipient of the Purple Heart, Boyd's name is on the Honor pylon at Virginia Tech's War Memorial Chapel (the building has eight pylons, each with a different core value on it).



ALLEN TUPPER BROWN

SECOND LIEUTENANT ALLEN TUPPER BROWN was born June 15, 1916, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Clifton Stevenson Brown and Katherine Tupper Brown. Allen's father was an attorney who was killed by a client in 1928. His mother remarried in 1930 to General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff. General and Mrs. Marshall were active gardeners at their estate, Dodona, in Leesburg, Virginia, where they were both honorary members of the Leesburg Garden Club. A hybrid tea rose was named in Mrs. Marshall's honor in 1944.

Second Lieutenant Brown attended Gilman School in Baltimore; then Woodberry Forest in Orange, Virginia; and finally, the University of Virginia (UVA) in Charlottesville. After graduating from UVA, he worked for four years (1936–1940) for the *New York Times* promotion department. He later worked in advertising for the radio station WGN, and in 1942 he participated in a political campaign. Brown married Margaret Goodman Shedden from New York in 1940. The couple had a son named Allen.

Brown enlisted in the U.S. Army and was assigned to an Armored Tank Division in Kentucky. He served with the 13th Armored Regiment, 1st Armored Division, and was killed by a sniper's grenade. He is buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery in Nettuno, Italy. For his sacrifice, Brown was awarded a Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster and a Purple Heart.



HARRY POWELL CHAPMAN JR.

LIEUTENANT HARRY POWELL “CHAPPIE” CHAPMAN JR. was born July 9, 1916, in Roanoke, Virginia, the oldest child of Harry Powell Chapman and Josephine Koehler Chapman. Lieutenant Chapman’s younger sister, Sophie Anne, was born three years later. His father was editor of *The Roanoke Times*, and his mother a member of the Mill Mountain Garden Club (Roanoke) and the first woman elected to the Roanoke College Board of Trustees.

Lieutenant Chapman graduated from Jefferson High School in Roanoke, attended Roanoke College for one year, and completed his college education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech) in 1940 with a degree in industrial engineering.

Chapman entered Naval Aviation Training School in Pensacola, Florida, where, in May 1941, he earned his wings and was commissioned as an ensign. He stayed at Pensacola as an instructor until the spring of 1943, when he was promoted to lieutenant senior grade.

According to a historian’s account, Chapman was stationed on the USS *Tennessee* (BB-43) as the ship’s senior aviator and flew a catapult-launched observation floatplane, Vought OS2U Kingfisher. On October 26, 1943, he climbed into the cockpit of the Kingfisher that had already been loaded onto the ship’s catapult slide. Accidentally, the plane’s underside had not been secured to the catapult, and when the cable was released, the plane crashed into the starboard side of the ship. The side plates of *Tennessee* cut into the plane’s cockpit and tore out the engine; the plane fell into the ocean. The plane’s radioman survived, but Chapman was lost at sea. A destroyer searched the water for 40 minutes and could not find his body.



CLARENCE ANDREW CLAYBROOK

LIEUTENANT CLARENCE ANDREW “ANDY” CLAYBROOK was born June 28, 1914, the third son of Louie Caste Claybrook and Anne Brown Claybrook in Martinsville, Virginia. Brother Louie was four years older, and another brother, Brown, died shortly after birth. The elder Mr. Claybrook was a sales representative, and the family eventually moved to Harrisonburg, Virginia. Mrs. Claybrook was a member of the Spotswood Garden Club.

Lieutenant Claybrook graduated from Harrisonburg High School in 1933, Bridgewater College in 1937, and the University of Virginia Law School in 1939. He was among the few candidates who passed the Virginia State Bar exam in 1939 (only one-third of candidates passed that year) and went on to practice law in Harrisonburg. He was a member of the Lions Club, and in May 1941 he married Lois Jean Mason.

Claybrook enlisted in the U.S. Navy Reserves and died from Hodgkin’s disease on August 16, 1945, at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He was buried in Woodbine Cemetery in Harrisonburg. At death, he left behind a six-month-old son, Gerald Andrew Claybrook, in addition to his wife, who remarried in 1948.



HENRY JENKINS CLEMONS

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY JENKINS CLEMONS was born August 4, 1919, in Kuling, China, to Harry Clemons and Jeannie Jenkins Clemons. Two years later, the couple had a daughter, Emily. The elder Mr. Clemons fought with the British in Siberia in 1917. He became a teacher and librarian at the University of Nanking. In 1927, the family moved back to the United States, and Mr. Clemons took a position as a librarian at the University of Virginia (UVA). Mrs. Clemons was an active member of the Rivanna Garden Club; she also served as the historian and custodian of records of the Garden Club of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant Clemons graduated in 1937 from Episcopal High School (in Alexandria, Virginia), where he was manager of the varsity baseball team. He graduated from UVA in 1941 with an engineering degree. While in college, he was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, an honorary journalism fraternity, and was a member of the aviation club.

In January 1942, Clemons enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps as an aviation cadet. He earned his wings and commission at Spence Field, Georgia. He served with the 309th Bomber Squadron.

On July 31, 1943, Clemons took off from Harding Field in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, flying an "Apache" North American A-36A dive bomber on a night training with two other planes on a mission to Mobile, Alabama. While over Lake Maurepas in Louisiana at an altitude of 3,000 feet, Clemons rolled the airplane over to the left into a dive; he tried to recover from the maneuver, but there was not enough altitude left. The plane crashed into the lake and he was killed. He is buried at the UVA Cemetery.



JAMES LIVINGSTON DENIG JR.

CAPTAIN JAMES LIVINGSTON DENIG JR. was born December 25, 1919, to Brigadier General Robert Livingston Denig and Maud Broumel King Denig in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Brigadier General Denig was director of the Marine Corps' Division of Public Relations, and his father (James's grandfather) also served in the military, with the Navy. Like the Denigs, the Kings traced their lineage to relatives who fought for the United States. Maud King Denig thus was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Denigs retired to Virginia Beach, Virginia, and she was active in the Princess Anne Garden Club.

Captain Denig had two older brothers, Robert, who went on to become a brigadier general in the Marines, and Charles, who died at age 15 in 1928. Both James and Charles attended the Manlius School in New York, one of the top U.S. military schools at that time. James was in Junior ROTC; he went on to attend the University of Hawaii and graduated from the University of New Hampshire, where he was in ROTC. After being commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in April 1939, he was stationed at Quantico, Virginia, and served overseas.

Captain Denig was a tank commander in the Marshall Islands. On February 1, 1944, he was leading eight tanks in a sweep of the island when his tank became lost and was attacked by six Japanese soldiers. One Japanese soldier jumped on top of Denig's tank and tossed a grenade inside the tank, setting it afire. The Japanese were killed, and Captain Denig was pulled from the tank. He died from the burns. He is buried in the U.S. Naval Academy Cemetery. Posthumously, he was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart.



ALBERT PETER DEWEY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALBERT PETER DEWEY was born October 16, 1916, to Charles Schuveltdt Dewey and Marie Suzette de Marigny Hall Dewey. The couple had two other children, Marie and Charles Jr., born 10 and 8 years earlier, respectively. His father entered the real estate business, then fought in World War I, and afterwards served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a financial advisor to the Polish government, director of the Polish Bank, and a U.S. Congressman.

Lieutenant Colonel Dewey attended Institute Le Rosey in Rolle, Switzerland, and St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. He went on to attend Yale University, where he majored in French history, worked on the school newspaper staff, and was a member of Zeta Psi (a social fraternity) and the Berzelius secret society. After graduating from Yale in 1939, he worked as a journalist for the *Chicago Daily News*; stationed in Paris, he reported on the war as Germany invaded France. He enlisted as a lieutenant in the Polish Military Ambulance Corps with the Polish army fighting in France. When the French army was defeated, he escaped through Spain and Portugal back to the United States. He entered the University of Virginia Law School. In August 1942, Dewey married Nancy Weller, and the couple had a daughter, also named Nancy. The elder Nancy's aunt, Miss Anna Barringer, was a member of the Albemarle Garden Club.

Lieutenant Colonel Dewey was selected by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to run an intelligence operation. In August 1944, he led a 10-man team that parachuted into southern France and for six weeks operated behind enemy lines transmitting German troop movements. Afterwards, General William Donovan personally awarded Dewey the Legion of Merit (an Army military award just below the Silver Star), and the French gave him the Legion of Honor and a second Croix de Guerre.

Dewey was sent to Saigon, Vietnam, to lead a seven-man OSS team to collect intelligence in September 1945. Working in cooperation with the Viet Minh (a communist organization that led Vietnam from French rule), more than 4,500 Allied prisoners of war (POWs) were freed from two Japanese camps near Saigon. On September 26, 1945, Dewey was to fly out of the airport; however, the airplane did not arrive on time, so he rode back to the OSS villa. During the ride, the jeep he was in was ambushed by the Viet Minh. Lieutenant Colonel Dewey was killed when he was shot in the head. The jeep overturned and his body was never recovered.



MORTON CORCORAN EUSTIS

LIEUTENANT MORTON CORCORAN EUSTIS was born September 18, 1905, to William Corcoran Eustis and Edith Livingston Morton Eustis in New York, New York. The couple had four daughters born over 13 years: Helen, Margaret, Edith, and Anne. William Eustis served at the United States Embassy in London and was the personal secretary to General John Pershing during World War I. Edith Eustis's father, Levi Parsons Morton, was the 22nd vice president of the United States, and she was an associate member of the Leesburg Garden Club. The couple owned Oatlands in Leesburg, Virginia, for 60 years before it was donated to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Lieutenant Eustis attended the Groton School in Groton, Massachusetts, where he played on the football team. He then graduated from Harvard University in 1928 as a journalism major. During his junior year of college, he attended a costume ball dressed as a convict with three friends; when they left the event in a car, a policeman thought he saw a shiny object being pointed, and he accidentally fired his gun; the bullet wounded Eustis in the arm. After he graduated, he was employed by the New York-based *Theatre Arts Magazine*, where he reviewed all aspects of plays and contributed articles. He was also the author of several books on the modern theatre. He gave his sister, Margaret, away in marriage in 1931 at Oatlands.

He joined the New York National Guard, then served with the American Field Service for six months before he enlisted in the U.S. Army on January 27, 1941. He signed up for the Army Air Corps as a cadet before he joined the 82nd Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Armored Division. He was awarded the Silver Star for his "gallantry in action, coolness, and courage under fire" in the invasion of Sicily, when he advanced on foot through heavy small arms and artillery fire to locate enemy gun positions.

In the second week of August 1944, his unit was given reconnaissance orders to move from south of Barenton to Mortain, France, (along the Varenne River), and they met heavy resistance; in an effort to defend the east side of the river, they blew up bridges on the highway to Domfront. The unit was given the mission to take the town of Domfront on August 13, 1944. During the battle, Lieutenant Eustis was killed; because of his actions, he was posthumously awarded another Silver Star and a Purple Heart. He is buried in Normandy American Cemetery, Normandy, France.



RALPH CLAYTON GIFFORD JR.

LIEUTENANT RALPH CLAYTON GIFFORD JR. was born March 12, 1915, to Ralph Clayton Gifford and Layla Swearingen Gifford in Louisville, Kentucky. The couple had one other child together. The elder Mr. Gifford was chairman of First National Bank. Lieutenant Gifford's parents retired to Virginia Beach, Virginia, where Mrs. Gifford was active in the Garden Club of the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Lieutenant Gifford graduated from Woodberry Forest (in Orange, Virginia), the University of Pennsylvania, and the Wharton School of Finance. He worked for First National Bank and *The Courier-Journal* in Louisville. He met his wife, Marguerite Foxhall Hanley, at the University of Pennsylvania; they married in 1936 and had one daughter together, Anne. Marguerite Gifford became an artist and had paintings on display in Louisville galleries.

Lieutenant Gifford went to officer training school at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and earned his bars in 1942. He served with the 81st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Armored Division. On June 24, 1944, he died from wounds he had received five days earlier in Italy, for which he received a Purple Heart. He is buried in Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

ABOVE: Lieutenant Gifford (right) shaking hands with Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, Commander of the Armed Forces, at the graduation of the 11th Officer Candidate School class at Fort Knox



ROBERT LANCASTER GUY

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT LANCASTER GUY was born August 22, 1919, to John Henry Guy and Katherine Danny Lancaster Guy in Richmond, Virginia. The couple had four sons over nine years: John Jr., Robert, William, and Briscoe. The elder Mr. Guy was an attorney and one of the founders of Lawyers Title Insurance Company. Mrs. Guy was a member of the Tuckahoe Garden Club of Westhampton and filled several administrative roles.

After graduating from Thomas Jefferson High School (in Richmond, Virginia), Second Lieutenant Guy attended Virginia Military Institute (in Lexington), where he was on the track team all four years. Upon graduating in 1942, he entered the Army as a lieutenant in the cavalry and made his way to aviation training at Randolph and Ellington Fields in Texas. He ended up flying with the 500th Bomber Squadron, 345th Bomber Group.

On November 2, 1943, Guy was a copilot on the B-25D bomber #41-30039, nicknamed “Miss Ellen,” which took off from Dobodura Airfield in Papua, New Guinea, on a mission to Rabaul. While dropping its bombs, Miss Ellen was hit by an anti-aircraft shell below the bomb bay door, causing the phosphorus bombs in the bay to explode and the plane to catch on fire. The plane broke from its flying formation and attempted to gain altitude, but eventually it plunged into the ground and exploded near Malaguna. Guy was declared missing in action. His name is etched on the memorial at Manila American Cemetery in the Philippines, and he is also memorialized at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. He received an Air Medal and Purple Heart for his actions.

Guy's fellow crew members, who were also each declared missing in action/killed in action:

- **Second Lieutenant Alfred R. Krasnickas**, of Connecticut; pilot (MIA/KIA)
- **Staff Sergeant Francis F. Frietas**, of Massachusetts; radioman (MIA/KIA)
- **Sergeant John A. Buffo**, of Illinois; engineer (MIA/KIA)
- **Edward M. Imperato**, of New York; runner (MIA/KIA)



HENRY RAWLINGS HAMNER

LIEUTENANT HENRY RAWLINGS “PETE” HAMNER was born March 13, 1922, to Edward Chambers Hamner, a Navy veteran, and Dorothy Whitney Kirk Hamner in London, England, where his father was stationed. In 1925, the couple had a daughter, Joan, and the next year the family returned to Virginia from Hawaii. Dorothy Hamner was a member of the Lynchburg Garden Club.

Lieutenant Hamner attended E.C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, Virginia, where he was in the National Honor Society and president of his senior class. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy, from which he graduated with the class of 1943 in June 1942 (because of World War II). For all three of his years at the Academy, he was on the tennis and swimming teams.

Hamner served as an instructor at Harvard University’s Naval Training School and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. He married Elsie McDowell Jackson, a native of Tennessee who lived in Lynchburg, in November 1942.

Hamner served aboard the destroyer USS *Howorth* (DD-592) and took part in the western New Guinea invasion as well as the Iwo Jima landing at Okinawa. On April 6, 1945, more than 200 suicide planes attacked the U.S. ships at Okinawa. Hamner was the gunnery officer of the *Howorth*. Six enemy planes were shot down, while a seventh crashed into the ship’s main directory, killing Hamner and eight others. Posthumously, he was awarded a Silver Star.

In November 1945, a destroyer was named in his honor: the USS *Hamner* (DD-718).



USS *Hamner* (DD-718)



CHARLES FAUNTLEROY HARRISON JR.

MAJOR CHARLES FAUNTLEROY HARRISON JR. and his twin sister, Sara Fendall Harrison, were born September 27 and 28, 1910, respectively, to Charles Fauntleroy Harrison and Mary Arthur Fendall Harrison of Loudon County, Virginia. The twins gained a brother, Stirling Murray, and sister, Janet, over the next three years. Charles Sr. served as mayor of Leesburg, Virginia, and as the Commonwealth's Attorney of Loudon County. Mrs. Harrison was a member of the Leesburg Garden Club.

Major Harrison graduated from Washington and Lee High School (in Arlington, Virginia), attended Virginia Military Institute for one year, and then graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in New York in 1933. He was a top marksman on the U.S. Cavalry pistol and rifle teams and holder of the Distinguished Pistol Shot Badge — the highest award for marksmanship in the United States. Harrison began his military career in the Army's infantry and transferred to the chemical warfare department.

Harrison was one of the defenders of Bataan, Philippines, when the Japanese took the Philippines in 1942. He became a prisoner of war at that time and was incarcerated at three different prison camps. The third prison camp, Davao Penal Colony on the island of Mindanao, is where he was killed by the Japanese while trying to escape on May 22, 1944. He is buried in Union Cemetery in Leesburg.



ROBERT GORDON HOLLOWAY

SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT GORDON “BOB GORDON” HOLLOWAY was born October 24, 1921, to Dr. Joseph Minor Holloway and Fanny Corbin Gordon Holloway in Caroline County, Virginia. He was the oldest of three boys in the family; his younger brothers, Forrest Byrd (who went by his middle name) and Joseph Jr., were born 17 years apart. The family moved to Wise County, Virginia, for a few years and later to Fredericksburg, Virginia.

In his youth, Second Lieutenant Holloway enjoyed playing with model airplanes and took flying lessons at the local airport. He attended James Monroe High School (in Fredericksburg) and the University of Virginia for two years before joining the Army. He received his pilot training in Santa Maria and Bakersfield, California, and completed advanced flying training at Douglas Field in Arizona. He married his high school sweetheart from Fredericksburg, Nancy Brook Inglis, on August 1, 1943. He earned his wings that same month, and was assigned to the 957th Flying Training Squadron.

A little more than a month later, on September 5, 1943, Second Lieutenant Holloway took off on a training flight in a Boeing B-17 (#42-29599) from Hobbs Field, New Mexico. The aircraft landed at the army air base in Smyrna, Tennessee, refueled, and took off again for Arkansas. At 12:54 p.m. the plane radioed that it was flying at 10,000 feet over Memphis, Tennessee. Five minutes later pieces of the plane fell from the overcast sky; the fuselage severed power lines, disrupting electric service to the community at Lake Cormorant, Mississippi. Holloway was one of 10 killed in the crash.

The Holloway family owned Kenmore Manor in Fredericksburg for 50 years. The house was previously the home of Betty Washington Lewis, the younger sister of George Washington, and her husband, Colonel Fielding Lewis. The historic property, particularly its gardens and surrounding landscape, has been a significant restoration project supported by the Garden Club of Virginia. Mrs. Holloway was a member of the Rappahannock Valley Garden Club.

Holloway’s fellow crew members, all killed in the plane crash with him:

- **First Lieutenant William P. Umsted**, of Cooke County, Texas
- **Second Lieutenant George West Garr**, of Green’s Farms, Connecticut
- **Second Lieutenant Dale R. Dunmire**, of Pattonsburg, Missouri
- **Second Lieutenant Emil Victor Dunay**, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- **Master Sergeant Raymond W. Damron**, of Hobbs, New Mexico
- **First Sergeant H.R. Etheridge**
- **Technical Sergeant Gerald D. Endy**, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania
- **Staff Sergeant William H. King**, of Concord, Illinois
- **Sergeant Vidma W. Poole**, of Marshfield, Oregon



CARL TOWNSEND HULL JR.

MAJOR CARL TOWNSEND “SHORTY” HULL JR. was born February 4, 1918, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Lieutenant Commander Carl Townsend Hull and Elizabeth Allen Hull. The couple had a daughter, Elizabeth, born three years earlier in Maryland. Lieutenant Commander Hull was a graduate of the Navy’s first aviation class in Pensacola, Florida, and became an administrator of the Fifth Fleet. After the Hull family moved to Norfolk, Virginia, Mrs. Hull became an active member of the Princess Anne Garden Club.

Major Hull graduated in 1936 from Maury High School (in Norfolk), where he played on the football team. A few months later, he joined the U.S. Army Reserves and was stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He was selected as the second alternate for an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. In July 1941, he earned his wings at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and was promoted to second lieutenant.

Hull served with the Army’s 770th Bomber Squadron, 462nd Bomber Group, Very Heavy, and was awarded a Silver Star for his flight skills to save a damaged B-29 bomber in January 1945. On June 5, 1945, he flew B-29 #44-69965, nicknamed “Hull Crew” (shown in photo above), on a mission out of Tinian Island to attack Kobe, Japan. During the mission, 11 B-29s and 86 Japanese fighters were shot down. Seven of the Angel’s crew members were captured and executed by the Japanese. Hull, the pilot, was promoted posthumously from captain to major, and his remains were never found.

Major Hull’s fellow crew members:

- **First Lieutenant Cletus Warren Moser**, of Adams County, Indiana; copilot (POW/EX)
- **First Lieutenant Benton Hathaway Van Horn Jr.**, of Des Moines, Iowa; navigator (POW/EX)
- **First Lieutenant Oliver M. Stewart**, of Sandy Springs, Oklahoma; bombardier (POW/EX)
- **Flight Officer Charley Blackburn**, of Flint, Michigan; engineer (MIA/KIA)
- **Technical Sergeant Thomas Otis Drew**, of Pima County, Arizona; radio operator (MIA/KIA)
- **Staff Sergeant Arthur Herber Weinbauer**, of Chicago, Illinois; radar operator (POW/EX)
- **Staff Sergeant John Newton Zinn**, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; gunner (POW/EX)
- **Technical Sergeant David Frederick McNeley**, of Marion, Indiana; CFC gunner (POW/EX)
- **Staff Sergeant Hershell Delmar Barrett Jr.**, of Hudson, Colorado; gunner (POW/EX)
- **Staff Sergeant James Harold Clemens**, of McAlester, Oklahoma; gunner (MIA/KIA)

POW = prisoner of war, EX = executed,
MIA = missing in action, KIA = killed in action



ROBERT STEVENSON JANNEY

MAJOR ROBERT STEVENSON “BOB” JANNEY was born September 22, 1915, as the only child of Abram David (“A.D.”) Pollock Janney and Lucy E. Stevenson Janney. A.D. Janney was a native of Leesburg, Virginia, and a 1904 graduate of Virginia Military Institute (VMI). After graduating from VMI, he worked in the engineering department of B&O Railroad before founding the engineering firm Janney & Scheelsey of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He married Mrs. Stevenson in 1914, the year before their son was born. A.D.’s sister, Miss Lillas Janney (Major Janney’s aunt), was a member of the Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club.

Major Janney graduated from Princeton University in 1937 and was awarded the New York Herald Prize for his thesis “Foreign Policy of the United States 1930–37.” In 1937, he earned the rank ROTC second lieutenant in the U.S. Field Artillery. From August 1937 to spring 1938, he took a trip around the world, sailing around Europe, India, and Asia.

In July 1941, Janney transferred to the Army Air Force and earned the rank of first lieutenant. He received his wings at Moody Army Air Field in Valdosta, Georgia, in July 1942. Following intensive training in a light bomber group, he was promoted to captain, and in January 1943, he flew through the South Atlantic and took part in the North Africa campaign. In Italy, he served with the 523rd Fighter Bomber Squadron, 27th Fighter Bomber Group, 12th Army Air Force, as a group operations officer. From February to July 1943, he flew missions over Casablanca, Morocco; Oran, Libya; Algiers, Algeria; and Tunis, Tunisia; he was then stationed on Malta and Sicily. He was promoted to major in November 1943.

On January 16, 1944, his squadron left Gaudio, Italy, for a mission near Florence, Italy. While flying near Cecina, Italy, he put his A-36A #42-83835 Mustang plane in a dive bomb position, and other pilots observed debris and smoke. Janney was never heard from again. Posthumously, his parents received his Air Medal with three oak clusters and a Purple Heart award.



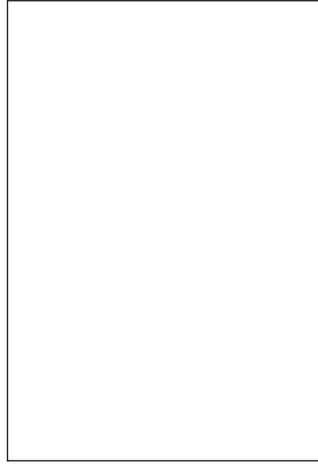
ISHAM KEITH III

PRIVATE ISHAM KEITH III was born June 12, 1908, in Clarksburg, West Virginia, to Isham Keith and Jessie Lee Hall Keith. His father served as chairman of the Fauquier County Board of Supervisors, and his uncle was on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. His aunt, Miss Katherine Isham Keith, was a charter member of the Warrenton Garden Club.

Private Keith attended Virginia Episcopal School (Lynchburg, Virginia) and the University of Virginia. While in college, he was active in plays and wrote for the school's magazine. After graduating from college, Private Keith immersed himself in an acting and singing career. He made his first stage appearance in 1931 with Minnie Maddern Fiske (best known simply as "Mrs. Fiske," a leading American actress in the late 19th and early 20th centuries), and he spent the next year touring Europe. He also played in *America Jubilee* at the World's Fair in New York in 1940.

Keith enlisted in the Army in December 1942 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and trained at Camp Croft, South Carolina. He was assigned to a special services detail to direct and rewrite training plays for the 149th Infantry Regiment. On June 26, 1943, he was in a vehicle accident at Camp Livingston, Louisiana, when a jeep he was riding in collided with a truck; he suffered a fractured skull and other injuries and later died in the hospital.

Private Keith is buried in Warrenton Cemetery in Warrenton, Virginia.



JASPER WILLIAM FRANCIS MILNER-GIBSON

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JASPER WILLIAM FRANCIS MILNER-GIBSON was born September 3, 1903, to William Archer Milner-Gibson and Anna Gabrielle Josephine Noritin in Theberton, England. When his parents divorced, his father married an American woman from Pennsylvania in 1926. The newly married couple traveled to the United States, where William owned Stegmaier Brewery in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The couple had a daughter, Molly, in 1926, who lived in Virginia and was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in Williamsburg (where there is a memorial for her brother as well). Mrs. Milner-Gibson was a member of the Gloucester Garden Club.

Lieutenant Commander Milner-Gibson joined the Navy as a cadet; after training for four years, he was assigned to the battleship HMS *Royal Oak*. He injured his knee and was unable to walk; thus, he had to leave the ship and get surgery. He returned to duty, but his military career was cut short in 1927 when he tried to commit suicide. The following year, he became a farm laborer in New Zealand. Later, he returned to England, where he married Kathleen Dalby in June 1933.

The Navy gave up all hope that Milner-Gibson would return to active duty and promoted him to lieutenant commander to retire him. However, he still had to get the Navy's permission to take a job as a civilian storekeeper for the Royal Air Force. He was brought back to active duty in 1939. One year later, as a commander, he organized the landing of commando troops on the French coast nine times in three weeks. One of the raids was near Boulogne, and 120 of his men participated from the ship, HMS *Fidelity*. During the raid, the Germans spotted the landing boats, and all the commandos returned to the English ship while some of the Germans were killed.

HMS *Fidelity* was sunk by torpedoes on December 30, 1942, and 317 people who had been aboard, including Milner-Gibson, were declared drowned on January 1, 1943. Milner-Gibson's wife served with the Women's Royal Naval Service between 1943 and 1946 and remarried in 1948.



STEPHEN LORD MITCHELL JR.

ENSIGN STEPHEN LORD MITCHELL JR. was born October 1, 1921, to Stephen Lord Mitchell and Placide Lincke Mitchell in Craven County, North Carolina. Four years later, the couple had a daughter, Christine. The Mitchell family moved to Martinsville, Virginia, where the elder Mr. Mitchell owned an auto supply store. Mrs. Mitchell became president of the Martinsville Garden Club in 1955.

Ensign Mitchell was in the Boy Scouts and earned his Eagle Scout badge. He attended Martinsville High School, where he was vice president of his freshman class and participated in school plays. He went on to study and take aviation classes at the University of Richmond for the next three years. His love for flying led him to enlist as an aviation cadet in the U.S. Navy Reserves. He earned his wings at Pensacola Navy Base (in Florida) in June 1943, enrolled in instructor training in Atlanta, and in August 1943 was assigned as an instructor at Pensacola Navy Base.

On June 17, 1944, Mitchell and another officer flew a Vultee plane from Pensacola to Martinsville, where he met a Martinsville friend, Marine Corps Second Lieutenant Henry Claybrook Lester, who had earned his wings two weeks earlier. Both servicemen took the trainer plane up for a flight over the city. As the plane attempted to land, it stalled about 200 feet above the ground and crashed into a ravine 100 yards from the airport. The plane caught fire on impact. Mitchell's parents and other spectators were watching when the plane crashed; some attempted to save the fliers' lives, but they were unsuccessful, and both men perished.

Two days after the crash, a joint military funeral service was held for both men, and they were buried at Oakwood Cemetery in Martinsville.



WILLIAM WYLIE MORTON

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM WYLIE MORTON was born March 11, 1920, to William Robert Morton and Nina Campbell Wylie Morton in Charlottesville, Virginia. He was the couple's only child. The elder Mr. Morton had moved to Charlottesville in 1915 to become treasurer of the Charlottesville and Albemarle Railway; when the company was sold, he became very successful in the local real estate business. Mrs. Morton was a member of the Albemarle Garden Club.

First Lieutenant Morton graduated in 1938 from Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, where he was in the Fairfax Literary Society for three years and played on the tennis team all four years. His father died in February of his senior year of high school. The next school year, he entered the University of Virginia (UVA), which he attended for two years.

Morton enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on August 16, 1941, in Richmond, Virginia, and was sent to Randolph Field, Texas, where he earned his wings on January 9, 1942. He served with the 8th Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron, 6th Reconnaissance Group, in the Pacific. The squadron flew the F-4 Lightning Thunderbolts with cameras installed in the nose compartment.

On March 16, 1943, Morton took off in Lockheed F-4 #41-2410 from Schwimmer, Drone, on the southern coast of New Guinea, on a reconnaissance mission over the Ramu and Markham Valleys. Morton radioed that he was "over the ranges," which meant he had crossed the Owen Stanley Range mountain chain in southern Papua New Guinea. His plane never returned to base, and Morton was officially declared dead on March 17, 1944.

Morton was awarded the Air Medal and Purple Heart posthumously in 1944. A memorial fund in his name was set up at UVA.

During the early 1990s, Morton's plane was discovered by a diving crew 10 meters in the water off the northwest coast of Daugo Island; however, no remains were found.



JOHN HENRY NEFF JR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN HENRY NEFF JR. was born May 11, 1921, to Dr. John Henry Neff and Harriett Louise Fitzgerald Neff in Charlottesville, Virginia. The Neffs also had another son, George, as well as a daughter, Mary. Dr. Neff was the head of urology at the University of Virginia (UVA). He had a sister, Brownie Neff Noble, mother of Edward Wright Noble, who was killed in World War II. Mrs. Neff was a member of the Albemarle Garden Club.

Lieutenant Neff attended Lane High School (in Charlottesville) and then Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, where he played on the football team. In 1942, he graduated from UVA, where he had been a quarterback on the football team, fourth-year class vice president, and a participant in many university organizations. He married Martha Gregory Patterson in 1943.

Neff enlisted in the Marines; upon earning his wings, he was assigned to Operational Training Unit #2, flying out of Naval Air Station in Lake City, Florida. On August 9, 1943, he was a student pilot aboard Navy bomber BUNo 29780 with four other soldiers on a training flight. They were practicing touch-and-go maneuvers when the plane stalled, crashed, and burned; all five crew members were killed. Neff is buried at the UVA Cemetery in Charlottesville.

Martha Neff also lost her two brothers during World War II. She was actively involved in the Volunteer Service Bureau, which was in charge of meeting troop trains at railroad stations. She remarried in 1957.

Neff's fellow crew members:

- **Lt James O. Younger** of Brunswick, Georgia – instructor
- **2nd Lt Donald C. Decharme** of Springfield, Massachusetts – student pilot
- **Lt Junior Grade George Howard Scholtz** of Oak Park, Illinois – gunnery officer
- **3C Howard Douglas Mundwiler** of Toledo, Ohio; Aviation Radioman Petty Officer 3rd Class



EDWARD WRIGHT NOBLE JR.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD WRIGHT NOBLE JR. was born October 20, 1917, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He was the youngest child and had an older brother, Thomas, and an older sister, Mary. His father, Edward Wright Noble, was originally from Richmond and was employed with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco in Winston-Salem. The elder Mr. Noble met his wife (Lieutenant Noble's mother), Brownie Neff, in Winston-Salem; she was the sister of Dr. John Henry Neff. The Noble family moved to Gloucester, Virginia, where Lieutenant Noble's father was a stockbroker and purchased an estate named Church Hill. Mrs. Noble died in 1931, and Mr. Noble remarried Emily Sue Butt from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1932; she was a member of the Gloucester Garden Club.

Lieutenant Noble applied for a seaman's certificate at age 19 and attended Hampden-Sydney College for two years. He worked as a laboratory technician at DuPont in Richmond.

Noble enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on January 19, 1942, in Richmond and was sent for training at Randolph Field, Texas, where he received his wings. He was then sent to Italy, where he flew more than 50 missions over Africa, Sicily, and Italy. He returned to the United States and became a pilot instructor. He later piloted planes with the Fourth Ferry Command.

On April 15, 1945, Noble was flying B-26 Marauder #44-68173 when it crashed in Belém, Brazil. One crew member survived, while the other three (including Noble) perished. He is buried at Ware Episcopal Church Cemetery in Gloucester.

Lieutenant Noble's fellow crew members:

- **Flight Officer Charles W. Arwin**, of Memphis, Tennessee (lone survivor)
- **Lieutenant Louis Cherakin**, of Long Beach, California (KIA)
- **Private First Class Walden E. Heffington**, of Bridgeport, Indiana (KIA)
- **Staff Sergeant George O. Kendig**, of Elizabeth, New Jersey (KIA)

KIA = killed in action



LAWRENCE FRANCIS SABETTY

CORPORAL LAWRENCE FRANCIS “LARRY” SABETTY was born January 14, 1918, to Antonio Robert Sabetty and Rose Anne Tabaldi Sabetty in Newton, Massachusetts. Six years later, a younger brother, Robert, was born.

Corporal Sabetty graduated in 1938 from Newton High School, where he was assistant trainer of the football team. He was employed by the Statler Hotel in Boston and attended Harvard Business School.

Sabetty joined the Massachusetts National Guard and enlisted in the Army at Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, and trained at Fort A.P. Hill, where he met his future wife, Blanche Julian Russell. The couple was married in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1943.

Corporal Sabetty served with the 101st Field Artillery, 26th Division, Battery A. On January 19, 1945, he was killed by a German artillery shell in the Battle of the Bulge. He was buried in the Luxembourg American Cemetery (in Hamm, Luxembourg). After her husband's death, Mrs. Sabetty taught at Mary Washington College (in Fredericksburg) and opened a dance studio. She was a member of the Rappahannock Valley Garden Club.



JOSEPH BENJAMIN THOMAS

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH BENJAMIN THOMAS was born March 11, 1916, in Glendale, West Virginia, to Thomas Irwin Thomas and Helen Davis Tucker Thomas. Their older daughter, Beall, had been born three years earlier. In 1929, the family moved to Winchester, Virginia, where the elder Mr. Thomas was treasurer and manager of Winchester Cold Storage. Beall married John Scully, whose mother, Mrs. Thomas G. Scully, was a member of the Winchester-Clarke Garden Club.

First Lieutenant Thomas attended Shenandoah Military Academy and worked at the Shenandoah National Valley Bank (in Winchester). He enlisted at Camp Lee, Virginia, in 1941 and attended officer training school at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he was promoted to second lieutenant in July 1942. He served with Company M, 3rd Battalion, 179th Infantry Regiment, 49th Division.

Five days after his unit landed on Sicily, he was wounded by shrapnel that went through his upper chest. He was evacuated to a hospital in Bizerte, Tunisia, where he died on November 22, 1943.

Thomas, who was awarded a Purple Heart, is buried in Mount Hebron Cemetery in Winchester.



GEORGE BOWLER TULLIDGE III

SERGEANT GEORGE BOWLER TULLIDGE III was born January 22, 1924, the first child of George Bowler Tullidge Jr. and Anne Archer Hogshead, in San Francisco, California. By 1930, the family had moved to Staunton, Virginia, Mrs. Tullidge's hometown. After having George, the couple had two other boys, Thomas and Archer, and a daughter, Anne.

Close to his first birthday, Tullidge contracted polio. His parents encouraged him to participate in as many sports as he could as a teenager. He took a great interest in swimming and became a top mid-Atlantic freestyle swimmer, even setting a goal to become an Olympic champion. Tullidge graduated from Staunton Military Academy in 1941 and attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he set several freshman records on the swim team. By the winter of his sophomore year, he had decided to enter the Army. Turning down the opportunity to be an officer, he enlisted and served with Company G, 507th Paratrooper Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne.

In the early morning of June 6, 1944, paratroopers jumped from transport planes into Normandy; however, due to poor visibility, planes were off course and troops were scattered for miles. Tullidge landed near Sainte-Mère-Église and met up with a former swimming competitor; the two men encountered little resistance from the Germans until they approached La Fièvre Bridge. A colonel called out for help, and Tullidge went onto the bridge and held the American's position. Tullidge was wounded in the hip and refused to be evacuated until all his fellow soldiers were safe. Two days later, he died from an infection.

Tullidge is buried in Cambridge American Cemetery in England. Posthumously, he was awarded a Bronze Star, and a road (Tullidge Way) was named in his honor at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In addition, his sister, Anne Bowler Tullidge, whom he never knew, set up a website in the 2000s to honor his memory.

During the war, Tullidge's mother sent her oldest son a small notebook with Bible verses, poems, and sayings that he kept in his possession at all times. In his last letter home, Tullidge wrote to brother Tommy and told him to watch over his parents and their brother, "Arch." Out of grief and love for her son, Mrs. Tullidge published a booklet, *A Paratrooper's Faith*, and included a copy of her son's letter in the front of it. Over the next 30 years, Mrs. Tullidge gave more than 300,000 copies of the booklet to soldiers and young people. In 1989, she was awarded the Army's Decoration for Distinguished Civilian Service by then-Secretary of the Army John Marsh. Mrs. Tullidge was a member of the Augusta Garden Club.



EUGENE ROANE VENABLE

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EUGENE ROANE “GENE” VENABLE was born March 21, 1913, in Farmville, Virginia, as the youngest of five children of William Pettit Venable and Bessie Walden Ritnour Venable. His father died when he was 11 years old.

Venable attended Farmville High School and graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1934 with a B.S. in electrical engineering. He was on the football and wrestling teams all four years and also pitched for the baseball team. He was commissioned into the Army as an officer after graduation from college. In 1938, he married Susie Wilson Cocke, whose mother, Mrs. Estes Cocke, was a charter member of the Mill Mountain Garden Club (Roanoke). The couple had a daughter.

Venable served in the U.S. Army with the 782nd Tank Battalion. On August 27, 1944, he boarded a C-54 Air Force flight from Boston to the Scottish town of Prestwick, Ayrshire. At 1:00 a.m. London time the next day, the pilot started his final approach into Prestwick in poor weather conditions. The aircraft flew too low and hit the roof of a house before crashing into other houses, just short of the runway. All 20 people aboard plus five on the ground were killed. Venable is buried in Cambridge American Cemetery in Cambridge, England.



CHARLES HOBSON VICCELLIO

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES HOBSON “CHUCK” VICCELLIO was born June 1, 1918, to Asa Viccellio and Anna Harding Viccellio. One of seven children, his father was a doctor and a veteran. Mrs. Viccellio was a member of the Chatham Garden Club.

First Lieutenant Viccellio graduated from Chatham High School in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and attended Roanoke College for two years before enlisting in the U.S. Army Air Corps in Richmond. He was trained at Brooks Field, Texas, and joined up with the 508th Fighter Squadron in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, before going overseas.

After the D-Day invasion, Viccellio’s unit was stationed in France. On July 24, 1944, with heavily overcast skies, the unit was awaiting orders when a series of bombs was dropped from American planes. Viccellio was pinned in his P-47 plane as flames surrounded it; another pilot pulled him from the wreckage, but Viccellio died two days later (July 26, 1944). His remains were reinterred at Highland Burial Park in Chatham, Virginia, in 1948. Posthumously, he was awarded the Air Medal and three oak leaf clusters.



FRANK SULVA VICKERS

STAFF SERGEANT FRANK SULVA VICKERS was born December 20, 1925, to Reginald Jabez Vickers and Helen Baird Vickers at their home (Gordondale) near The Plains, Virginia. Frank had an older brother, Reginald Jr. His father immigrated from Sussex, England, to Virginia and served with the Canadian Army Veterinarian Corps in World War I. Mrs. Vickers was president of the Fauquier Loudon Garden Club from 1944 to 1945.

Staff Sergeant Vickers attended St. Paul's School in New Hampshire, where he played football and was on the rowing team. He graduated in 1944 and was admitted to Harvard University; however, he opted instead to join the Army as an aviation cadet and trained at Harlingen Field, Texas, and Westover Field, Massachusetts.

Vickers was assigned to the 702nd Bomb Squadron, 445th Bomb Group, Heavy, and was based at Tibenham, England. He served as a ball gunner at first because no one else could squeeze into the turret; later, he became a waist gunner. On his first mission, the plane crash-landed in Belgium. He and the rest of the crew sold silk from their parachutes to get money for food, and it took three weeks for the crew members to get back to their base. In the winter of 1944, the crew survived a second crash-landing.

On April 7, 1945, B-24 #42-94870 bomber, nicknamed "Axis Ex-Lax," took off on a mission over Duneberg, Germany. On its return leg, the plane was attacked by a German fighter, and a fire started in the bomb bay. All crew members put on their parachutes, but before they could jump, the plane exploded. Six men were blown clear of the plane, which crashed 15 miles south of Bremen, Germany. Seven of the crew members were killed, including Vickers.

Vickers's fellow crew members (all killed in the plane explosion):

- **First Lieutenant Bruce Ogden Kilburn**, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; pilot
- **Second Lieutenant Lewis J. Waterfield**, of Pontiac, Michigan; copilot
- **First Lieutenant Darling L. Peterson**, of Minneapolis, Michigan; navigator
- **Technical Sergeant Robert B. Kelpzig**, of Verona, New Jersey; radio operator
- **Staff Sergeant Earl R. Wages**, of Columbia, South Carolina; second waist gunner
- **Technical Sergeant Michael J. Medvaskas Jr.**, of Walpole, Massachusetts; top turret gunner



MASON MILLER WILLIAMS

SECOND LIEUTENANT MASON MILLER WILLIAMS was born January 21, 1921, to Dr. Carrington Williams and Fanny Braxton Miller Williams. The couple's first son, Carrington, Jr. was born in 1917. Their third son, Armistead, was born in 1922, one year after Mason. Dr. Williams served as a captain of the Medical Corps in World War I. Mrs. Williams was a member of the Tuckahoe Garden Club of Westhampton.

Second Lieutenant Williams attended St. Christopher's School (in Richmond), Episcopal High School (in Alexandria), and the University of Virginia (in Charlottesville); in college, he was in the Glee Club for a year.

Williams enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on August 12, 1942, in Richmond and received his commission as a lieutenant at Freeman Airfield in Indiana. He served with the 729th Bomb Squadron, 452nd Bomb Group. The crew trained at McDill Field in Tampa, Florida, then at Camp Kilmer in New Jersey. The crew arrived in England on June 16, 1944 (days after the D-Day invasion), and trained for the next month.

On July 31, 1944, Williams piloted B-17 #42-102535, nicknamed "Lovely Lady," on a bombing mission over Munich, Germany. As the plane approached its target, flak intensified, and suddenly a direct hit on the nose of the plane blew away the plexiglass, while another explosion occurred at the bomb bay door. Only two of the nine crew members survived. Williams was among the dead, and he was later buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Williams's younger brother, Dr. Armistead Williams, assembled letters and pictures of young men who knew his brother into a book, *Mason and Friends*, published by The Community Foundation in 1994. A quote on the last page of the book by a friend, Jack Harrison, summarizes Williams's legacy: "Mason, himself, was full of life and gave to those who knew him a taste of the flavor of that fullness of life which he enjoyed."

Williams's fellow crew members, all but two of whom died in the plane crash with him:

- **Second Lieutenant Clyde F. Wells**, of New Albany, Indiana; copilot
- **Staff Sergeant Russell George Blakely**, of Menomonie, Wisconsin; top turret gunner
- **Sergeant Joseph C. Ersek**; right waist gunner
- **Corporal Roman Fedak**, of Kings County, New York; tail gunner
- **Flight Officer Robert John Gamble**, of Mason City, Iowa; bombardier
- **Sergeant Verle Winger**; ball turret gunner
- **Technical Sergeant Louis Borella**, of Rapid City, South Dakota; radio operator (survivor, ex-POW)
- **Lieutenant Marion H. "Moe" Ward**, of Charlotte, North Carolina; navigator (survivor, ex-POW)



ALLEN TOWNSEND WINMILL

CAPTAIN ALLEN TOWNSEND “TOWNEY” WINMILL was born April 11, 1915, in New York, New York, the first child of Robert Campbell Winmill and Viola Townsend Winmill. Robert Winmill was a native of Warrenton, Virginia, but moved to New York and founded the brokerage firm Gude, Winmill, and Co. in 1909. In 1913, he married Viola Campbell of New York. After their son’s arrival in 1915, the couple had two daughters over the next four years, Virginia and Josephine. By 1940, Captain Winmill’s mother and one of his sisters had moved to Fauquier County, Virginia (where Warrenton is located). His mother was president of the Warrenton Garden Club.

Captain Winmill was valedictorian of his graduating class at St. Mark’s School (in Boston, Massachusetts) in 1933. He attended Harvard University, where he was a star polo player and in the ROTC. He then attended Yale Law School, where he also played polo. For a time, he worked for the law firm Hawkins, Dellafeld, and Longfellow in New York. In October 1941, he enlisted in the Army as an aviation cadet, and the following July, while stationed in Colorado, he married Dorothy Elizabeth Ball of Houston, Texas.

Winmill was copiloting C-87 #43-30590 during a mission from China to Tezpur, India, when the plane developed engine trouble. All four crew members bailed out, and all four chutes were observed opening. The crew landed in the jungle near Shingbwiayang, Burma; however, Winmill was never found and was presumed dead on October 10, 1944. Posthumously, he was awarded a Purple Heart.



EDGAR MANTLEBERT YOUNG JR.

CAPTAIN EDGAR MANTLEBERT YOUNG JR. was born December 29, 1910, to Edgar Mantlebert Young and Martha Ashton Franklin Young in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The couple had two daughters, Elizabeth and Constance, more than five years before Edgar; their youngest son, John, was born three years after Edgar.

Captain Young attended Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1933 with a B.S. in civil engineering. He was commissioned in the Virginia National Guard with an active status in the Officers' Reserve Corps as a second lieutenant for Battery F, 111th Field Artillery. He worked for his father's building supply business, and in June 1939 he married Frances Seymour Goodrich.

Young was called back into active duty with the Army in 1941 to Fort Meade, Maryland, where he died of a heart attack on May 7, 1941. He is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery in Fredericksburg.

Captain Young's mother and wife were both active with the Rappahannock Garden Club.

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OUR MISSION:

To preserve the stories of veterans who made the ultimate sacrifice, to honor all veterans and active-duty military, and to inspire love of country through education.

Today, the Virginia War Memorial is recognized as the nation's leading state war memorial.

FACILITY AND GROUNDS: The Memorial is situated on five rolling acres affording a beautiful view of the James River and the dramatic skyline of downtown Richmond. The names of the nearly 12,000 Virginia men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice during World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf War are etched on the Memorial's Shrine of Memory-20th Century. The Memorial's new Shrine of Memory-Global War on Terrorism and Beyond similarly honors those Virginians killed in Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon and other locations throughout the world.

Inside the 46,000-sq.-ft. building are extensive galleries, an education center, meeting spaces, theaters, and a distance learning center and oral history studio. The Virginia Medal of Honor Gallery is the only place in the Commonwealth to tell the stories of all 50 Virginians who have received the country's highest and most prestigious military honor. An innovative Veterans' Art Gallery provides changing exhibitions in a variety of mediums created by veterans of all different services and experiences. It is a complement to our "Mighty Pen Project," which offers intensive writing classes to help and encourage veterans to commit to paper their memories and reflections, forming a living documentary of American military service. An archive of military-related correspondence, diaries, books and maps is available by appointment.

The beautifully appointed indoor and outdoor spaces are available for rent for private events.

AUDIENCE: We serve an ever-expanding audience both online and onsite in an effort to preserve and interpret America's military past and the personal stories of our Commonwealth's veterans. All are welcome. Tourists, researchers, students, and teachers visit this facility and leave with a greater appreciation and understanding for the role of the military and an engaged citizenry

in the never ending fight for democracy. Our most noticeable visitors are the veterans who are here every day — still serving. They lead tours, answer questions, provide colorful commentary, and add the authenticity that makes every visit a memorable one.

COLLABORATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS: The success of the Memorial is built on a strong foundation of collaboration and partnerships, including the WWII Heritage Alliance, which also includes the National D-Day Memorial, the Hampton Roads Naval Museum, the MacArthur Memorial, the Virginia Holocaust Museum, the Stonewall Brigade Museum, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Museum, and the Military Aviation Museum. We are an active member of the Joint Leadership Council of Veterans Services and the Virginia Association of Museums.

LEGAL STATUS: The Virginia War Memorial Foundation is a 501(c)(3) organization. It provides private support to the Memorial, a state agency established in 1956. This remarkable public/private partnership has provided the financial framework which helps position the Virginia War Memorial as the nation's leading state war memorial.

SIGNATURE PUBLIC PROGRAMS: Special commemorations on Memorial Day, 9/11 Patriot Day, Veterans Day, K-9 Veterans Day, and Pearl Harbor Day feature musical programs, keynote speakers, and recognition for veterans. Aptly named, *Hill of Heroes* is a display of 12,000 American flags planted on our grounds over Independence Day weekend and is a breath-taking tribute to our fallen veterans. Our observances of African American and Women's History Months, and Native American Heritage Month provide unique and insightful programs. Hosting these free public events ensures that a grateful Commonwealth has frequent opportunities to show respect and admiration for our veterans.



THE VIRGINIA WAR MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Creating a Public Green Space

Our grounds provide an ideal environment for groups to gather to commemorate and celebrate our state's meaningful military service history. More often, these grounds provide an ideal environment for solitary reflection, study, and contemplation.

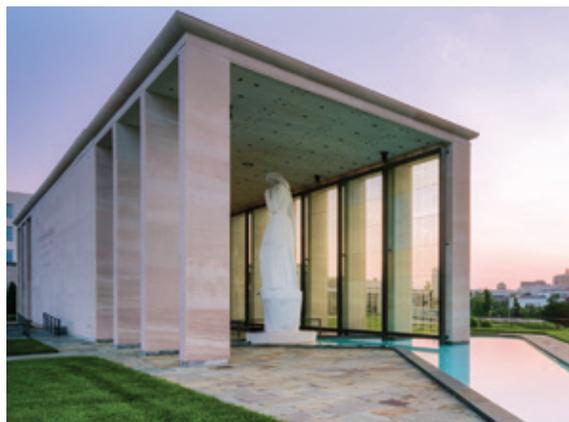
The Virginia War Memorial is a revered site. It is a living memorial where we pay tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom. It is a place where we salute the active, retired, and reserve military veterans whose service is essential to our democracy.

The Memorial's grounds are open without charge to everyone. We are a place-making icon, particularly for the residential neighborhoods that surround us, for James River enthusiasts, for downtown workers on a lunchtime stroll, for VCU students and faculty, and for the thousands of tourists who visit the grounds every year.

With the help and enthusiasm of garden clubs throughout Virginia, we are creating a public green space on our five rolling acres. Our current landscaping has many bare areas, and areas planted with inappropriate species. Our comprehensive plan to reimagine the green space allows for a better sense of arrival to the property and clearer wayfinding. The creation of shady areas will provide welcome refuge and allow for longer stays during our hot summer months which, are the busiest of the tourism

season. Introducing Virginia natives and favorites will provide a backdrop more evocative of the cities and counties cross the Commonwealth whose sons and daughters are remembered here.

This new, public green space will be an enhancement to the visitor experience, environmentally sensitive and sustainable, and a living testament to the valor and sacrifice of Virginians made on behalf of people across the globe.





VIRGINIA
WAR MEMORIAL
— **FOUNDATION** —

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VaWarMemorial.org