The names of the fallen officers are engraved on the Memorial walls in random order. To help visitors find the line you are looking for, panels on the west (W) side are numbered from 1 to 46, and panels on the east (E) side are numbered from 1 to 44. The Memorial walls each year in random order. To help visitors find the line you are looking for, panels on the west (W) side are numbered from 1 to 46, and panels on the east (E) side are numbered from 1 to 44. The Memorial walls are engraved together on line 23, starting on line 1 of panel 22-W with Ronald Bucca. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey lost 37 on panel 22-W with Ronald Bucca. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey lost 37, the second highest fatality figure ever recorded. The New York State Courts Administration, New York State agencies. Each name is associated with a panel and line number. Panels on the west (W) and east (E) walls are numbered from 1 to 46 (the panel number is engraved at the bottom of each panel). Line 1 is at the top of each panel; count down to locate the line you are looking for. For example, panel 20-W, line 16 refers to the 16th line on the 20th panel of the west wall.

Panel 9-W to 22-W, line 23: September 11, 2001, was the deadliest day in law enforcement history, responding to the terrorist attacks on America, 72 officers were killed. All 72 officers are engraved together on line 23, starting on panel 9-W with Donald McIntyre and ending on panel 22-W with Ronald Bucca. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey lost 37 officers, the most officers of any department in a single year or incident. The New York City Police Department suffered 23 deaths, the second highest fatality figure ever recorded. The New York State Courts Administration, New York State Bureau of Taxation & Finance; U.S. Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation and U.S. Fish & Wildlife also lost officers that day.

September 11, 2001

Panel 10-W, line 2: 

Correctional Officer Supra Corrections was keeping watch on the wall of the Virginia State Penitentiary in his uniform when he stumbled and fell 40 feet to a pile of lumber below. Correctional Officer Supra was 61 years old at the time of his death on February 25, 1988, making him the oldest law enforcement officer to die in the line of duty.

First Known African-American Officer Killed

Panel 24-E, line 23: On April 10, 1870, Officer William Johnson of the Jacksonville (FL) Sheriff’s Office was responding to a disturbance call when he became involved in a struggle with an extremely intoxicated male. The suspect picked up Officer Johnson and slammed him to the ground. Officer Johnson died two days later as a result of internal injuries and became the first known African-American officer to die in the line of duty.

J. D. Tippit, Killed by Lee Harvey Oswald

Panel 63-E, line 9: Less than an hour after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on November 22, 1963, Dallas (TX) Police Officer J. D. Tippit noticed Lee Harvey Oswald walking in a Dallas suburb. When he stopped to question him, Oswald pulled out a revolver and shot Officer Tippit four times. Oswald was arrested a short time later for the murder of Officer Tippit, and upon further investigation, officers uncovered that he was also responsible for assassinating President Kennedy. Officer Tippit’s name appears next to that of a fallen officer to whom President Kennedy referred to as his special place in history.

Central Plaza

The Memorial’s beautiful central plaza features an intricate paving pattern, the American and Memorial flags, and at the very center, a bronze medalion that bears the names of the 800 fallen officers and the Memorial logo, a blue shield with a red rose draped across it, is a symbol of law enforcement and everlasting remembrance of the honor and respect our nation feels toward its law officers—the Thin Blue Line of protection.

LawMemorial.org info@nleomf.org

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial was dedicated on October 15, 1991. Designed by Washington, DC, architect Davis Buckley, the Memorial sits on three acres of federal parkland—planted with nearly 60,000 plants and 128 trees. Every April, 10,000 yellow daffodils make the Memorial one of DC’s most spectacular attractions. The Memorial was built with private donations. It is maintained by the National Park Service, in partnership with the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund.

Virtual Tour of the Memorial — HeroesLiveForever.com

The Names

Each of the four pathway entrances to the Memorial is adorned with a powerful statue typifying the symbolic role of our law enforcement officers in society. The statues symbolize the protective role of our law enforcement officers and convey the strength, courage and valor that are the hallmarks of those who serve. Each dedication figure weighs approximately 2,500 pounds.

Lion Statuary

The Lion Statuary represents the brawn and bravery of law enforcement officers who shed their blood in the line of duty. The statues symbolize the protective role of our law enforcement officers and convey the strength, courage and valor that are the hallmarks of those who serve.

First Known Female Officer Killed

Panel 13-W, line 3: William H. Bonney, or “Billy the Kid,” was responsible for murdering from 1878 to 1881. Five of them, James W. Bell, James Carlysle, Kaskey and his assistant, George Carr, the statues symbolize the protective role of our law enforcement officers and convey the strength, courage and valor that are the hallmarks of those who serve. Each dedication figure weighs approximately 2,500 pounds.

First Known Officer Killed in the Line of Duty

Panel 16-E, line 17: On January 2, 1932, six lawmen—Sheriff Marcelle Hendrick, Deputy Ollie Crosswhite, Deputy Wiley Mabry, Chief of Detectives Tony Olive, Detective Sidney Meadows and Officer Charley House—who were killed in a shootout in Greene County, MO, as they attempted to apprehend brothers Harry and Jennings Young, wanted for the murder of Marshal H. E. Neal. The shootout that resulted became known as the “Young Brothers Massacre” and remains one of the deadliest law enforcement gunfights in U.S. history.

Attica Prison Riot

Panel 30-E, lines 5-6: On September 9, 1971, inmates took over the Attica State Prison in upstate New York. Thirty-nine hostages were taken by inmate demonstrators. New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller ordered New York State Troopers to move in and quell the riot. In the ensuing battle, 32 inmates and 11 hostages died, including seven correctional officers: John D’Archangelo, Edward D. Cunningham, Richard J. Lewis, William E. Quinn, Carll W. Valono, Ronald Werner and Harrison Whalen. More than 600 correctional officers are honored on the Memorial.

First Known African-American Officer Killed

Panel 24-E, line 23: On April 10, 1870, Officer William Johnson of the Jacksonville (FL) Sheriff’s Office was responding to a disturbance call when he became involved in a struggle with an extremely intoxicated male. The suspect picked up Officer Johnson and slammed him to the ground. Officer Johnson died two days later as a result of internal injuries and became the first of more than 700 African-American officers to die in the line of duty.

First Known Female Officer Killed

Panel 47-W, line 21: Anna Hart of the Hamilton County (OH) Sheriff’s Office was working as a jail matron when she was killed in the line of duty on July 24, 1916. Matron Hart was walking through a section of the county jail when inmate Reuben Ellis, hiding behind a curtain, emerged and struck her on the head with an iron bedpost in an attempt to escape. Matron Hart was the first of more than 200 female officers whose names are on the Memorial.

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