CYC Discovers Grave Of Local Revoluntionary Hero

During the past week, 36 young participants of the Suffolk County Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), have been busy at work clearing an impenetrable tangle of overgrown vines, shrubs and weeds from "Ye Olde Village Burying Ground," in the Village of Babylon, Long Island.

In the process, the YCC youths uncovered vintage gravestones dating back to the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Hidden behind a mesh of gnarled vines in a far corner of the burying ground, was a gravestone identifying a Captain Joel Cook, born - October 12, 1760; died - December 8, 1851. Cook distinguished himself in various battles during thwar of Independence. He was presented with medals and lauded for his valor at the battles of Danbury, White Plains, Trenton, Stony Point, Springfield and Tip-pecanoe. Cook lived to a ripe age of 91 years.

In a neighboring plot, is a tombstone inscribed: Civil War Chaplain, John W. Leek, died -January, 1877. The local historical societies are busily scrutinizing genealogical charts and timeworn records in an attempt to trace the "roots" of these former Babylon citizens.

"I am proud of this discovery for two reasons," commented Suffolk County Department of Labor Commissioner, Lou V. Tempera, on learning of this find.
"First," he said, "this adds significantly to the wealth of history indigenous to Long Island. And, second, the Suffolk County Youth Conservation Corps has demonstrated again their effectiveness in helping to improve and maintain the en-



CAPT. COOR UNCOVERED: Suifolk County Department of Labor Commissioner, Lou V. Tempera congratulates Suffolk Youth Con-servation Corp participants for clearing the Babylon Village Burying Ground of overgrown vines, shrubs and weeds. The gravestone of Revolutionary War hero Captain Joel Cook was uncovered in the

vironment of our county and its municipalities.

This summer, nearly 600 YCC youths are engaged in environmental conservation projects at oves 1,000 work sites throughout Suffolk. The YCC participants are primarily between the ages of 15 and 18, They work a 35-hour week, and are paid \$2.65 per hour.

The clearing and beautification of the burial ground at the Babylon Cemetery, is one of several YCC projects in the Village of Babylon. Prior to this activity:

the 2-acra burial activity; activity, the 2-acre burial ground was in total neglect and vandalism was a regular occurrence at this site. Babylon Village Mayor, Gilbert Hanse,

when informed of the project, immediately responded by offering assistance to the YCC crews by providing village trucks to help cart away the cuttings and debris from the burying ground.

Now, the townspeople can point with pride to an area of local historical interest, made possible by the effort of the YCC youths.

The Suffolk YCC program is administered by the Suffolk County Department of Labor, and is funded primarily by federal monies through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), with support from the Suffolk Labor Department and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Lacal Kist Call.









BABYLON RURAL CEMETERY

LOT	GRAVE	VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
		COOPER, MICAH	1866	YES	GAR
		LEEK, GEORGE FRANKLYN	1865	YES	GAR
		LEEK, JOHN W (CHAPLAIN)	1877	YES	GAR
SOPER	23	TSCHOFEN, ANTHONY R	1967	YES	WWI
SOPER	18	POILLON, CONSTANCE E	1987	YES	WWII
SOPER	29	SKIDMORE, DAVID H	1908	YES	GAR
100		PRICE, GEORGE (CORP)	1912	YES	GAR
		COOK, JOEL (CAPT)	1851	YES	REV,1812
13%		VAN COTT, HENRY	?	YES	GAR

BABYLON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

LOT	GRAVE		VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
Н	2	HOERNEL,	WILLIAM J (HENRY)	1929	YES	WWI.
Н	3	HOERNEL,	JOHN ERNEST (SR)	1953	YES	WWI

LOT	GRAVE	VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
15	7	SMITH, MEDAD	1901	YES	GAR
17	13	MUNCY, JESSE	1899	YES	GAR
25	1	MILLARD, ROYAL BAYLIS	1960	YES	WWI
28	11	WANDEL, CARLETON	1974		
30	9	HONSBERGER, RALPH H	1974	YES	WWI
31	1	ROBBINS, WILLIAM A (1ST LT)	1948	YES	WWI
31		ROBBINS, WALTER GEORGE	1931	YES	
32	1	ROBBINS, JAMES BULGER	1948		
36	8	KELLUM, TREADWELL B	1913		
38	1	SEAMAN, SIDNEY L	1907		
42	8	KINSLEY, EDWARD W		NO	GAR
42	13	PHILLIPS, GEORGE C		YES	
43	5	WOOD, FREDERIC JARVIS	1964		
44	10	CONKLIN, WINTHROP	1965		
44	12	CONKLIN, NANETTE		YES	
47	6	PARKER, JOSEPH		NO	?
50	5			YES	
50	12	FISHEL, LAURENCE PAUL		YES	
54	1	KETCHAM, CHARLES AGUSTUS	1918		
63	11	STRONG, STEWART	1981	YES	
64	13	GARDNER, CHARLES	1974		?
67	8	CARLL, TIMOTHY (MAJOR)	1826		?
69	1		1945		WWI
69	3	DILLON, ROBERT G		YES	
69	12	BAYLIS, JOHN M		YES	
75		SMITH, AUGUSTUS C (JR)		NO	WWI
76	1	DIOSSY, RICHARD K	1880	YES	GAR

LOT	GRAVE	VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
87	6	SOUTHARD; F	?	(TREE)	GAR
87	9	SOUTHARD, VALENTINE	1916	YES	GAR
87	12	SOUTHARD, HENRY	1874	NO	GAR
88	9	SOUTHARD, NELSON	1864	YES	GAR
89	1	WOOD, ISRAEL S	1873	YES	GAR
89	9	SMITH, JOEL BURR	1898	YES	GAR
90	2	BROWN, NORMAN J (JR)	1904	YES	GAR
90	8	BROWN, NORMAN J (SR)		NO	GAR
93	7	OAKLEY, MILES	1863	YES	GAR
94	2	OAKLEY, HENRY	1929	YES	GAR
94	7A	BARTO, WILLIAM E (CAPT)	1889	YES	GAR
94	8	BARTO, EDWARD A	1869	YES	
96	4	MILLER, WILLIAM	1990	YES	
97	8		1925	YES	GAR
101	4	ARNOLD, ANDREW	1889	YES	GAR
102	5			YES	GAR
103	3	WEEKS, TIMOTHY R (CORP)	1884	YES	GAR
110	12	WEEKS, TREADWELL	1906	YES	GAR
111	5	TOTTEN, EDGAR FLEET	1881	YES	GAR
114	7		1904	YES	
115	9		1876	YES	
115	10		1987	YES	WWII
119	2	WHITE, EDWARD A	1936	YES	WWI
120	1		1945	YES	
122	8		1960	YES	
128	10	CARR, PETER	1928	YES	
129	7		1942	NO	
133	2	ALBIN, JOHN E (SGT)	1901	YES	GAR
133	10A	FROST, EMERY	1863	YES	
137	6	CONKLIN, GEORGE W	1908	YES	
138	9	MOTT, GEORGE F	1915	YES	GAR
143	1	OAKLEY, DE WITT	1980	YES	WWI
143	2	OAKLEY, LOUISE ALICE	1965	YES	WWI
145	7	OAKLEY, JOHN H		YES	
150	1,	OAKLEY, FRANK C	1916		?
161	9	LANDWEHR, PERCY	1918	YES	WWI
161	12	LANDWEHR, HENRY G	1945	YES	WWI
165	10	ALBIN, JEREMIAH	1862	YES	GAR
172	10	BROWER, HARVEY (2ND LT)	1890		GAR
175	7	FROST, JOHN S	1924		GAR
175	12	SAMMIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON	1932	YES	GAR
178	11	WEED, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON	1930		GAR
180	3	VAN BRUNT, GEORGE J	1962	NO	SP-AM

LOT	GRAVE	VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
LOI	GINTIVE		1967	YES	WWI
183	3	BUNCE, FREDERICK S (JR)	?	YES	GAR
183	12				WWII
184		DEZENDORF, DONALD CHARLES	1923	YES	GAR
184	3	SMALLING, JOSHUA H	1919		WWI
184		BETTS, FRANK	1919		GAR
188	1	LEGGETT, ALEXANDER DELERTE	1991		WWII
189	6	ARINK, JOHN H	1973		WWI
192	3\10	DHILL, GLADIO	1985		WWII
193	6\13	HOWELL, RALPH D PEARSALL, HENRY SEYMOUR			WWI
194	9	DE POUTEE, CHARLES E (PVT)	1931	YES	WWI
195	9		1959	YES	WWI
199	8		1939	YES	WWI
200	1		1927	YES	IND, GAR
201	6	MC NAMARA, ALEXANDER P	1990		WWII
206	5A	MUNCIE, CLINTON JESSE	1982		WWI
206	6B	FROST, EDGAR V	1942	YES	WWI
208	11	BURR, MARY ELIZABETH (YEOMAN)	1944	YES	WWI
211	10	STALL, ROBERT DECKER (SGT)	1926	YES	GAR
212	11	TOOKER, ERASTUS	1897	YES	GAR
214		ODELL, CARL LEWIS	1959	YES	?
215	2 4	OHLMILLER, SEBASTIN	1918		GAR
227		· FURNITALL CACKET	1905	YES	GAR
228		LIEEKS ANDREW J	1903	YES	GAR
231		WEEKS, LILLIAN HALBE (YEOMAN)	1924	163	WWI
232 238		DONALDSON, GEORGE H	1926	140	GAR
239		ROHL, HENRY F	1977		WWII
240		CAMERON ALEXANDER DUNCAN	1981		WWI
241) 191/	YES	GAR
241		EATON, JAMES WATERBURY	1923	ILS	GAR
244		SMITH, SAMUEL	1923		GAR
246		TO A CALLET	1953		WWI GAR
246		CONKLIN, CHARLES E	1899		WWI
252		FOSTER, STANLEY (JAY)	1925		GAR
253		MC READY, FREDERICK B	1898	4 4 1444 44	REV, GAR
254		KETCHAM, JESSE (DEACON)	1826	the state of the s	GAR
260		OAKES, JOHN H	1864	The second second second	GAR
260		OAKES GEORGE C	1862	The Committee Committee	GAR
261		HILTON, JOHN (3RD CORP)	1909		GAR
262		SOUTHARD, WILLIAM	1913		WWII
263		BUTLER, W KENNETH	1945	100	WWI
263		SNYDER, FRANKLIN F	1978		WWI
274	4 3	ABBOTT, FREDERIC B	1985		GAR
275		RICKETTS, DAVID (JR)	1899 1913		GAR
276	5 10	SUYDAM, HENRY HUDSON	1884		GAR
277	7 8	SUYDAM, NATHANIEL K	1916	2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2 (2	GAR
279	9 11	PITT, CHARLES EDWIN (CORP)	1/10	, Same Same	1000 0000 00000

ABOVE LIST GOES WITH MAP #5

I HAVE DIVIDED THE CEMETERIES INTO SIX (6) SECTIONS-SEE ATTACHED SKETCH

LOT	GRAVE	VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
290	3	VREELAND, CLIFFORD E (2ND CL)	1934	YES	SP-AM
299	11	MORING, FREDERICK E	1934	YES	WWI
304	ī	GOLDSMITH, LAWRENCE E	1987	YES	WWII
307	6	CUMMIN, JOSEPH HENRY	1920	YES	GAR
311	4	SMITH, CLAUDE W	1932	YES	WWI
312	i	DOUGLAS, JOSEPH A	1940	YES	?
312	12	SMITH, DAVID (COL)	1809	YES	REV
323	9	ARNOLD, JOHN E	1921	YES	GAR
324	12	ARNOLD, GEORGE P	1912	NO	GAR
325	7	ORR, FRANK	1938	YES	WWI
334	8	PEARSALL, ELMER F	1953	YES	WWI
335	4	WHITE, THEODORE C (PRIV)	1919	YES	WWI
337	5	JOHNSON, WILLIAM SMITH	1922	YES	GAR
346		SMITH, ALFRED R	1970	YES	?
351		DAY, SILAS C	1903	YES	GAR
354		WILSON, ANDREW J (PRIV)	1932	YES	GAR
363		WRIGHT, JOSEPH C	1925		GAR
364	8	KEEFE, JOHN	1945		SP-AM
368	2	FLOYD, EUGENE H (PVT)	1917	YES	WWI
372	5	PYE, CHARLES E	1920	YES	?
374		BURR, WILLIAM T	1983	YES	WWI
378	7	POWELL, SAMUEL	?	NO	GAR

SINGLE GRAVE SECTION

VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
PREISINGER, FREDERICK L (PVT) PERCIVAL, WILSON DURYEA, BENJAMIN F (PVT)	1923	YES	WWI
	1918	YES	GAR
	1943	YES	WWI
GARHART, DANIEL H (PVT) CRUCKNELL, ALFRED	1925	YES	?
	1930	YES	WWI
SWEEZY, WILLIAM DORSCH. ?	?	NO (MOUND)	GAR GAR

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VETERAN	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
HENDRICKSON, CHARLES (PVT)	1925	YES	GAR
SOPER, JOHN RUSSELL	1929	YES	GAR
SMITH, CHARLES M (SGT)	1941	YES	WWII
KUHNAPFEL, CHARLES R	1991	?	WWII
KLEIBER, CARL	1982	YES	WWI

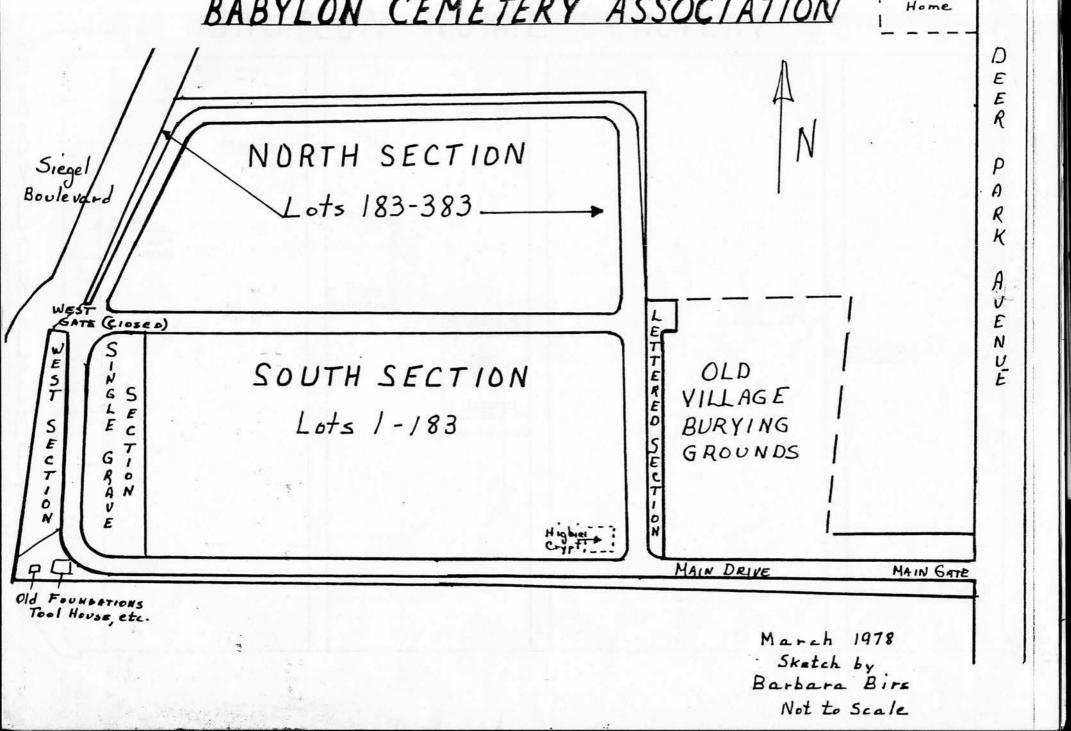
ABOVE LIST GOES WITH MAP #4

VETERAN	LOT	GRAVE	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
ABBOTT, FREDERIC B	274	3	1985	YES	WWI
	165	10	1862	YES	GAR
ALBIN, JOHN E (SGT) ARINK, JOHN H	133	2	1901		GAR
ARINK, JOHN H	189		1991	?	WWII
ARNOLD, ANDREW	101	4	1889	YES	GAR
ARNOLD, GEORGE P	324	12	1912		GAR
ARNOLD, JOHN E	323	9	1921	YES	GAR
BALDWIN, HERBERT (PVT)	200	1	1939	YES	WWI
BARTO, EDWARD A	94	8	1869	YES	GAR
BARTO, WILLIAM (CAPT)	94	7A	1889	YES	GAR
BAYLIS, JOHN M	69	12	1906	YES	GAR
BETTS, FRANK	184	7	1919	NO	WWI
BROWER, HARVEY (2ND LT)	172		1890	YES	GAR
BROWN, NORMAN J (JR)	90	2	1904	YES	GAR
BROWN, NORMAN J (SR)	90	8		NO	GAR
BUNCE, FREDERICK S (JR)	183	3	1967	YES	WWI
BURR, MARY ELIZABETH (YEOMAN)	211	10	1944	YES	WWI
BURR, WILLIAM T		5B	1983	YES	WWI
BUTLER, W KENNETH	263	1	1945	YES	WWII
CAMERON, ALEXANDER DUNCAN	240	11	1981	YES YES	WWI
CARLL, TIMOTHY (MAJOR)	67	8	1826	YES	?
ARR, PETER	128	10	1928		WWI
CONKLIN, CHARLES E	246	12	1899	YES	GAR
CONKLIN, GEORGE W	137	6	1908	YES	GAR
CONKLIN, NANETTE	44	12	1955	YES	WWI
CONKLIN, WINTHROP	44	10	1965	YES YES YES	WWI
COOK, JOEL (CAPT)	RURAL		1851	YES	REV,1812
COOK, JOEL (CAPT) COOPER, MICAH	RURAL		1866	YES	GAR
THE THE PARTY OF T	SGL SEC		1930	YES	WWI
CUMMIN, JOSEPH HENRY	307	6	1920	YES	GAR
DAILY, GLADYS T	192	3\10		YES	WWI
DAVIS, OSCAR S (JR)	120	1	1945	YES	WWI
JAY, SILAS C	351	1		YES	GAR
E POUTEE, CHARLES E (PVT)		9	1931		WWI
EZENDORF, DONALD CHARLES		1			WWII
ILLON, ROBERT G	69	3	1964	YES	WWI,II
JIOSSY, RICHARD K	76	1	1880	YES	GAR
ONALDSON, GEORGE H	238	14	1926	NO	GAR
ORSCH, ?	SGL SEC	1	?	(MOUND)	GAR
OUGLAS, JOSEPH A	312	1	1940	YES	?
URYEA, BENJAMIN F (PVT)	SGL SEC	2.2	1943	YES	WWI
ASTON, CHARLES SIDNEY	246	4A	1953	YES	WWI
ATON, GARRETT FURMAN (1ST LT		4	1917	YES	GAR
ATON, JAMES WATERBURY	241	9	1923	YES	GAR
ISHEL, GUSTAVE (JR)	50	5	1983	YES	WWI
ISHEL, LAURENCE PAUL	50	12	1973	YES	WWII
LEET, CHARLES EDWARD	97	8	1925	YES	GAR
LOYD, EUGENE H (PVT)	368	2	1917	YES	WWI

VETERAN	LOT	GRAVE	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
FOSTER, STANLEY (JAY)	252	1	1925	YES	WWI
FROST, EDGAR V	208				WWI
FROST, EMERY	133				GAR
FROST, JOHN S	175				GAR
	64				?
SARHART, DANIEL H (PVT)	SGL SEC		1925	YES	?
		1	1987	YES	WWII
GOLDSMITH, LAWRENCE E HELWIG, CHARLES	69	1	1945	YES	WWI
ENDRICKSON, CHARLES (PVT)	WEST END		1925	YES	GAR
EYEN, JOHN HOWARD	122	8	1960	YES	WWI
ILTON, JOHN (3RD CORP)		4	1909	YES	GAR
HOFRNEL JOHN ERNEST (SR)	H	3	1953	YES	WWI
MOFRNEL WILLIAM J (HENRY)	Н	2	1929	YES	WWI
ONSBERGER, RALPH H	30	9	1974	YES	WWI
ONSBERGER, RALPH H OWELL, RALPH D	193	6\13	1985	YES	WWII
TOHNSON, WILLIAM SMITH	337	5	1922	YES	GAR
JOHNSON, WILLIAM SMITH TEEFE, JOHN	364	8		YES	SP-AM
ELLUM, TREADWELL B	. 36	8	1913	YES	GAR
ETCHAM, CHARLES AGUSTUS	54	1	1918	YES	GAR
ETCHAM, JESSE (DEACON)	254	15	1826	YES	REV, GAR
		8	?	NO	GAR
INSLEY, EDWARD W	WEST END		1982	YES	WWI
LING, NATHAN (SGT MAJ)	199	8		YES	WWI
TUHNAPFEL, CHARLES R			1991	?	WWII
ANDWEHR, HENRY G	161	12			WWI
ANDWEHR, PERCY	161		1918	YES	WWI
EEK, GEORGE FRANKLYN			1865		GAR
EEK, JOHN W (CHAPLAIN)	RURAL		1877		GAR
EGGETT, ALEXANDER BLEEKER	188	1			GAR
EVERICH, SACKET	228	7	1905	YES	GAR
UX, CASPER (C L)		12		YES	GAR
C NAMARA, ALEXANDER P		5A		YES	WWII
C READY, FREDERICK B	253	4	1898		GAR
ILLARD, ROYAL BAYLIS	25	1	1960		WWI
ILLER, SAMUEL A (1ST SGT)	102	5	1920	YES	GAR
TILLER, WILLIAM	96	4	1990	YES	1922-24
DRING, FREDERICK E	299	11	1934	YES	WWI
OTT, GEORGE F	138	9	1915	YES	GAR
DTT, JESSE	129	7	1942	NO	WWI
UNCIE, CLINTON JESSE	206	6B	1982	YES	WWI
UNCY, JESSE	17	13	1899	YES	GAR
AKES GEORGE C	260	8	1862	YES	GAR
AKES, JOHN H	260	3	1864	YES	GAR
AKLEY, DE WITT	143	1	1980	YES	WWI
AKLEY, FRANK C	150	1	1916	YES	?
AKLEY, HENRY	94	2	1929	YES	GAR
AKLEY, JOHN H	145	7	1925	YES	GAR
AKLEY, LOUISE ALICE	143	2	1965	YES	WWI

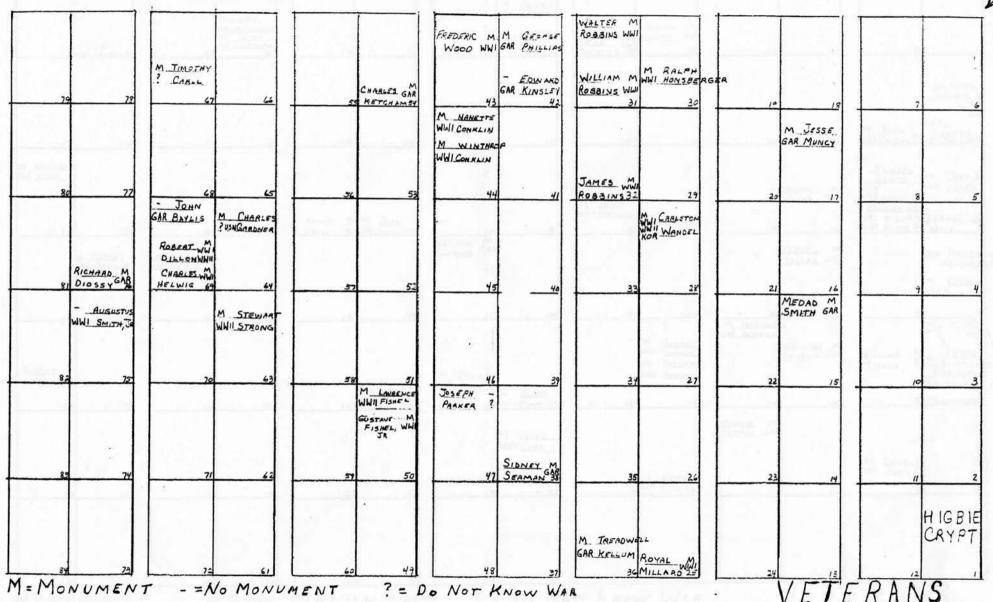
VETERAN	LOT	GRAVE	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
DAKLEY, MILES	93	7	1863	YES	GAR
DDELL, CARL LEWIS	215	2	1959		?
DEHLHOFF, HENRY (PRIVATE)	201		1927	YES	IND, GAR
OHLMILLER, SEBASTIN	227	4	1918	YES	GAR
ORR, FRANK	325	7	1938	YES	WWI
PARKER, JOSEPH	47	6	1955	NO	?
PEARSALL, ELMER F	LOT ?		1953	?	WWI
PEARSALL, HENRY SEYMOUR	194	9	1939	YES	WWI
PERCIVAL, WILSON	SGL SEC		1918	YES	GAR
PHILLIPS, GEORGE C	42	13	1887	YES	GAR
PITT, CHARLES EDWIN (CORP)	279	11	1916	YES	GAR
POILLON, CONSTANCE E	RURAL		1987	YES	WWII
POWELL, SAMUEL .	378	7	?	NO	GAR
PREISINGER, FREDERICK L (PVT)	SGL SEC		1923	YES	WWI
PRICE, GEORGE (CORP)			1912	YES	GAR
PYE, CHARLES E	372	5	1920	YES	?
RICKETTS, DAVID (JR)	275	12	1899	YES	GAR
ROBBINS, JAMES BULGER	32	1	1948	YES	WWI
ROBBINS, WALTER GEORGE	31	6	1931	YES	WWI
ROBBINS, WILLIAM A (1ST LT)	31	1	1948	YES	WWI
ROHL, HENRY F	239	10	1977	YES	WWII
SAMMIS, GEORGE W (PFC)	115	10	1987	YES	WWII
SAMMIS, GEORGE WASHINGTON	175	12	1932	YES	GAR
SAMMIS, THEODORE C	115	9	1876	YES	GAR
SEAMAN, SIDNEY L	38	1	1907	YES	GAR
SKIDMORE, DAVID H	RURAL		1908	YES	GAR
SMALLING, JOSHUA H	184	3	1923		GAR
SMITH, ALFRED R	346	1	1970	YES	?
SMITH, AUGUSTUS C (JR)	75	5/12	1980		WWI
SMITH, CHARLES M (SGT)	WEST END			YES	WWII
SMITH, CLAUDE W	311	4	1932		WWI
SMITH, DAVID (COL)	312			YES	REV
SMITH, JOEL BURR	89	9	1898		GAR
SMITH, MEDAD	15	7	1901		GAR
MITH, SAMUEL	244	6	1923	YES	GAR
SNYDER, FRANKLIN F	263	5	1978	NO	WWI
SOPER, EZRA (CORPL)	114	7	1904	YES	GAR
SOPER, JOHN RUSSELL	WEST END		1929	YES	GAR
SOUTHARD, F	87	6	?	(TREE)	GAR
SOUTHARD, HENRY	87	12	1874	NO	GAR
SOUTHARD, NELSON	88	9	1864	YES	GAR
SOUTHARD, VALENTINE	87	9	1916	YES	GAR
SOUTHARD, WILLIAM	262	11	1913	YES	GAR
STALL, ROBERT DECKER (SGT)	212	11	1926		GAR
TRONG, STEWART M	63	11	1981	YES	WWII
SUYDAM, HENRY HUDSON	276	10	1913	NO	GAR
JUYDAM, NATHANIEL K	277	8	1884	YES	GAR
WEEZY, WILLIAM	SGL SEC		?	NO	GAR

VETERAN	LOT	GRAVE	DIED	MONUMENT	WAR
TOOKER, ERASTUS	214	3	1897	YES	GAR
TOTTEN, EDGAR FLEET	111	5	1881	YES	GAR
TSCHOFEN, ANTHONY R	RURAL		1967	YES	WWI
VAN BRUNT, GEORGE J	180	3	1962	NO	SP-AM
VAN COTT, HENRY	RURAL		?	YES	GAR
VREELAND, CLIFFORD E (2ND CL)	290	3	1934	YES	SP-AM
WANDEL, CARLETON	28	11	1974	YES	WWI,II,KOR
WEED, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON	178	11	1930	YES	GAR
WEEKS, ANDREW J	231	5	1903	YES	GAR
WEEKS, LILLIAN HALBE (YEOMAN)	232	12	1924	YES	WWI
WEEKS, TIMOTHY R (CORP)	103	3	1884	YES	GAR
WEEKS, TREADWELL	110	12	1906	YES	GAR
WHITE, EDWARD A	119	2	1936	YES	WWI
WHITE, THEODORE C (PRIV)	335	4	1919	YES	WWI
WILSON, ANDREW J (PRIV)	354	7	1932	YES	GAR
WOOD, FREDERIC JARVIS	43	5	1964	YES	WWI
JOOD, ISRAEL S	89	1	1873	YES	GAR
WRIGHT, JOSEPH C	363	1	1925	YES	GAR



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AB		HENRY MANCOT GAR	TREE	JOEL M COON REV 1812			
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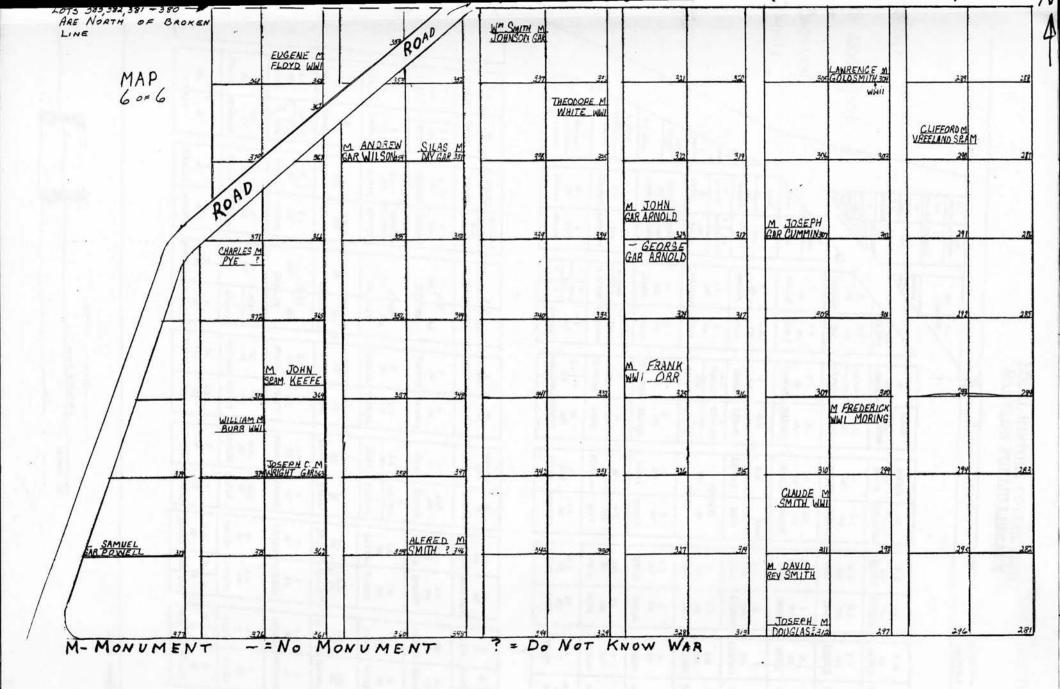
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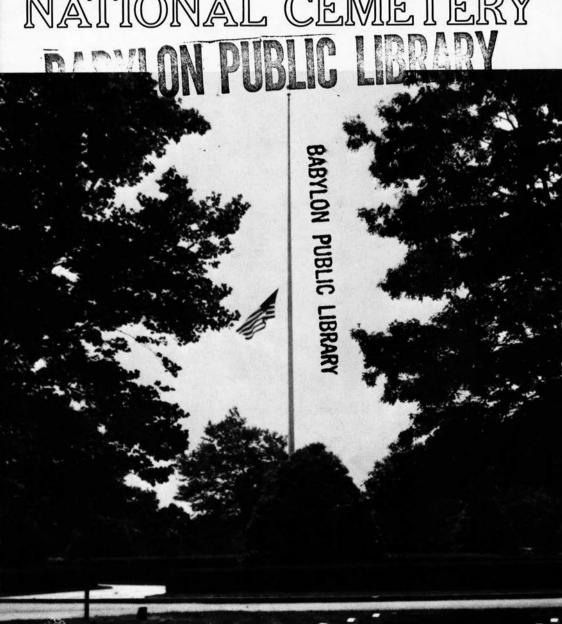
Durgea family members buried LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION Babylon Cemetery. BABYLON PUBLIC LIBRARY

DURYEA -	JULIA (1) WIFE OF RULEF DURYEA b: 7-9-1827 d: 2-8-1850	RURAL
	MARY LOUISE (2) WIFE OF RULEF DURYEA b: 4-1-1835 d: 5-22-1862	RURAL
	ALBERT LEWIS b: 6-25-1858 d: 12-5-1867	RURAL
	ALMYRA (ELMINA) HOWELL b: 7-30-1858 d: 11-6-1913	LOT 14
	CARLL SMITH b: 5-11-1859 d: 10-28-1911	LOT 14
	CHARLES T b: 8-20-1832 d: 12-27-1899	LOT 14
	ELIZABETH JEANETTE b: 5-6-1872 d: 7-28-1953	LOT 14
	JOHN H b: d: 7-23-1869 age: 6 mo. 21 days	LOT 14
	JULIA T b: d: 7-26-1876 age: 6 mo. 21 days	LOT 14
	MARY b: d: 11-28-1954 age: 88	SINGLE
	BENJAMIN F b: d: 1945	SINGLE
	MARY E b: d: 8-3-1871 age: 5 mo. 15 days	LOT 14
	MARY M b: 11-23-1833 d: 1-8-1899	LOT 14
	STEPHEN C b: 3-28-1867 d: 3-13-1950	LOT 14

BABYLON PUBLIC LIBRARY

CEMETERIES

LONG ISLAND Vertical File NATIONAL CEMETERY





Mail Delivery and Travel Routes To Long Island National Cemetery

The post office address of the cemetery is Long Island National Cemetery, Farmingdale, New York 11735.

The cemetery is located on Wellwood Avenue, Pinelawn, Long Island, New York. However, mail should not be addressed to Pinelawn as this will delay delivery since post office delivery comes from Farmingdale, New York.

Travel by Automobile to Long Island National Cemetery

The average time for arrival of funeral parties from New York City is 1¼ hours.

The Southern State Parkway may be used for travel to the cemetery from New York City. Leave the Parkway at Exit 35 and proceed north on Wellwood Avenue about 2½ miles to the cemetery, which is on the right hand side of the road.

The Long Island Expressway may also be used. Leave the Expressway at Exit 49 South and proceed across Route 110. Do not turn on to Route 110. This will take you to Pinelawn Road. Turn right on Pinelawn Road and continue south for 2 miles to the cemetery, which is located on the left hand side of the road. Please note that Pinelawn Road becomes Wellwood Avenue.

Public Transportation to Long Island National Cemetery The only means of public transportation to the cemetery is the Long Island Railroad. You may get off at any one of the following stations:

Farmingdale Four miles from the cemetery, station facilities, taxi service available. Check Railroad Station for time schedule.

Lindenhurst Six miles from the cemetery, station facilities, taxi service available. Trains approximately every hour.

Pinelawn This is a flag stop with unheated shelter, no station facilities and no regular taxi service. Check with Railroad Station for time schedule. Individuals must walk approximately one half mile to the cemetery. Use of this station is not recommended during winter months or during inclement weather. Persons unable to make the one half mile walk to the cemetery should not use this station.

LONG ISLAND NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Long Island National Cemetery was established in 1936. Establishment of this national cemetery reflected one aspect of the rapid urbanization of American society. With nearly 5,000,000 veterans of World War I then eligible for future interment in national cemeteries, it was evident that existing national cemeteries within the large cities would not be able to provide sufficient gravesites for those eligible for future interment.

The situation was particularly critical in New York City and the metropolitan area surrounding it, as the only national cemetery in the area-Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn-had been established in 1862 and was of limited acreage with only a small number of available gravesites. In recognition of this problem, legislation was passed by Congress and approved on May 18, 1936, whereby the Secretary of War was authorized: "to acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise such suitable lands in the vicinity of New York City as in his judgment are required for enlargement of existing national cemetery facilities . . ." Pursuant to this Act and supplementary legislation, Act of June 22, 1936, action was taken to acquire land for the projected national cemetery. Many sites in the New York City area were investigated and considered by the War Department prior to final decision to purchase land offered for sale by the Pinelawn Cemetery, a private corporation in Farmingdale, Suffolk County, Long Island. The initial purchase was 175 acres. Subsequent purchases of adjoining land in 1951 increased the total area of Long Island National Cemetery to its present extent of 364 acres. The cemetery was named Long Island National Cemetery by General Orders No. 2, War Department, 1938.

Possession of the area to be developed as a cemetery was taken by the United States in January 1937 though the actual deed of sale was not transferred until May of that year. The land was cleared sufficiently to permit the first burials to be made in the new cemetery in March 1937. During the eight months from March 16, 1937, to November 15, 1937, 426 interments were made in the new and only partially developed cemetery, an average of approximately 53 interments a month and a good indication of the need for a national cemetery in the great metropolitan New York City area.

On December 31, 1937, a total of 524 interments had been made in Long Island National Cemetery. Eight years later on the same date, 10,167 interments had been made in the cemetery. During succeeding years repatriation of remains following World War II and the conflict in Korea rapidly increased the number of interments in Long Island National Cemetery. Additional evidence of increasing utilization of the cemetery as an honored place of interment for members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their eligible dependents was noted on November 1, 1963, when the 100,000th interment, the burial of

Private First Class Ernest B. Palmer, a veteran of World War II, was made in the cemetery. Interments made in Long Island National Cemetery from the date of its establishment reached a total of 181,324 on June 30, 1971. For many years the cemetery has been first among all the national cemeteries in the number of interments made during a twelve-month period. During the period from July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971, 11,602 interments were made in the cemetery.

In 1948 the remains of 16 Civil War soldiers of the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery were removed from the cemetery at Fort Greble, Rhode Island, and reinterred in Long Island National Cemetery. Additional reinterments from a post cemetery were made in 1951 when 104 remains from Fort McKinley, Maine, were reinterred in Long Island National Cemetery.

The World War II prisoner of war section of the cemetery contains the remains of 37 German and 54 Italian prisoners of war. The remains of 36 of the Italian prisoners of war are interred in one grave as unknowns. These men were among 1800 prisoners of war on board a British ship en route from Bone, Algeria, to Oran when it was struck on August 16, 1943, by an aerial torpedo at or below the water line. A great number of prisoners confined in the holds of the ship were injured, killed, or drowned. Initial search of the ship upon its return to Bone after the torpedoing failed to locate all of the casualties; and when the ship subsequently arrived in the United States, the remains of 36 Italian prisoners of war were recovered from holds 1 and 2 of the ship. Individual identification of remains was impossible, and all were interred in one grave in Long Island National Cemetery as unknown Italian prisoners of war.

Included among the interments in Long Island National Cemetery are thirty-nine group burials containing the remains of 112 decedents. For these individuals, the circumstances of death were such that their remains could not be identified for separate burials. These honored dead with their comrades in arms who perished with them are interred in common graves as group burials. Specially designed government headstones bearing the names, ranks, and date of death of each member of the group designate the burial place of these dead. The largest group burial in the cemetery is one in which the individually unidentifiable remains of 10 servicemen are interred. This group burial occupies gravesites 13630, 13631, 13649 and 13650 in Section J, and is the final and honored burial place of three officers, one technical sergeant, two sergeants and four corporals, all members of the U.S. Army Air Corps, who died together during World War II on May 4, 1945. Another group burial in Grave 27188, Section M, marks the burial place of four American servicemen and two members of the British Armed Forces. Their plane crashed in a Burmese jungle in May 1945. More than a decade after the conclusion of World War II, the wreckage of the plane and the remains of its crew and passengers were finally located. Interment of this group was made in Long Island National Cemetery on February 5, 1958.

Legislation approved August 14, 1958, provides that memorial markers may be furnished and erected at government expense in national cemeteries to commemorate the lives and services of members of the Armed Forces of the United States missing in action or dying in the service, whose remains have not been recovered or identified or were buried at sea. The Me-

morial Section at Long Island National Cemetery now contains more than seventy memorial markers.

Seven members of the Armed Forces of the United States, recipients of the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration, are among the honored dead interred in the Distinguished Service Section of Long Island National Cemetery. For three of these members of the Armed Forces, award of the Medal of Honor was made posthumously. These men, exemplars of heroism above and beyond the call of duty, offered their lives as the supreme sacrifice that others of their comrades in arms might survive and that a military mission might be fulfilled. For 1st Lieutenant Bernard J. Ray, Company F, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, U.S. Army, the heroic act resulting in his death occurred during World War II on March 17. 1944, in the Hurtgen Forest near Schevenhutte. Germany. A white marble government headstone at Grave No. 6 marks his burial place. For Platoon Sergeant Joseph Rodolph Julian, First Battalion, Twentyseventh Marines. Fifth Marine Division. death came on March 9, 1945, during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands. A government headstone at Grave No. 12 marks his burial place. In distant Korea near Haman on August 2, 1950, Private First Class William Thompson, Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, U.S. Army, gave his life in an act of conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. A government headstone at Grave No. 19 marks his burial place.

The location of Long Island National Cemetery in a great cosmopolitan population area has served to make it a most appropriate site for many beautiful and impressive memorial services honoring the memory and commemorating the services

of men and women of all ranks, races, and creeds, who as members or former members of the Armed Forces of the United States served their nation well and faithfully. Each year on Veterans Day and on Memorial Day and the Sunday preceding it. Long Island National Cemetery is visited by members of many patriotic, religious, and fraternal organizations and by thousands of the general public who come to offer their tribute to the honored dead interred within the cemetery. Other beautiful and solemn observances at the cemetery are memorial services of the Gold Star Mothers, the Jewish War Veterans, the Annual Military Field Mass celebrated at the cemetery in September, and an annual Pearl Harbor Day memorial service.

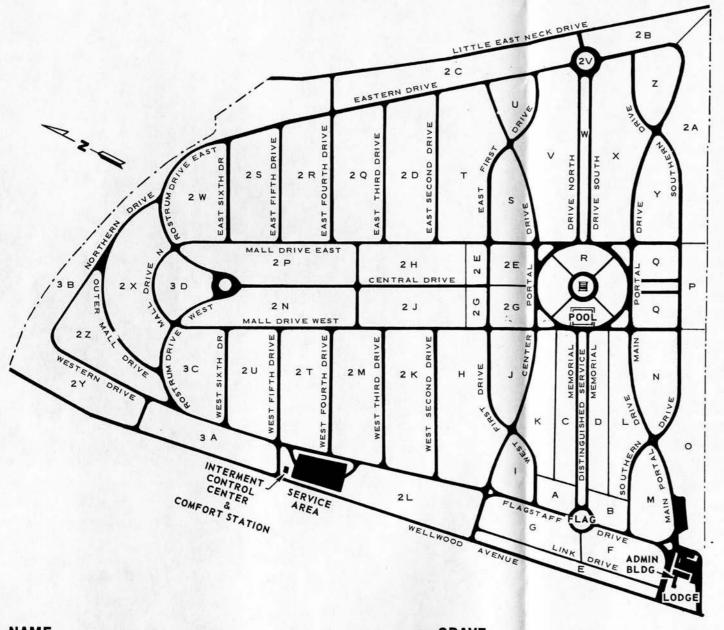
An electronic carillon, donated by the Long Island National Cemetery Organization of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, was dedicated on May 27, 1962. This organization, representing the many veterans' organizations of Nassau and Suffolk Counties, collected the necessary funds to purchase and install the many-toned carillon. The carillon is played three times daily, and for services on Memorial Day.

Long Island National Cemetery was established during the third decade of the twentieth century. Other national cemeteries came into existence in another era during the years immediately following the conclusion of a great civil war. Yet, for each national cemetery there is a shared tradition and a continuing obligation that the resting place of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever. Here at Long Island National Cemetery white marble headstones, row on row, many reflecting service in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, offer silent testimony to the memory of those who served well and faithfully in the Armed Forces of the United States.



LONG ISLAND NATIONAL CEMETERY

FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK 11735



GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Entrance gates will be open and visitors permitted in the cemetery throughout the year during the following hours:

8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Everyday 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Memorial Day

- 2. Cemetery will not be used as picnic grounds.
- 3. Visitors will not litter the grounds, or otherwise conduct themselves in a manner not in keeping with the dignity and the sacredness of the cemetery.
- 4. All graves will be decorated prior to Memorial Day with small U.S. flags which will be removed immediately after Memorial Day. Flags are not permitted on graves at any other time.
- 5. Cut flowers may be placed on graves at any time. Metal temporary flower containers are permitted. Floral items will be removed from graves as soon as they become faded and unsightly.
- 6. Artificial flowers may be placed on graves only during the period from 10 October through 15 April. Plantings, statues, vigil lights, glass objects of any nature and any other types of commemorative items are not permitted on graves at any time.
- 7. Please contact superintendent for information regarding floral regulations and installation of a permanent flower container.
- 8. Approximate location of grave is indicated in red pencil.
- 9. Please bring all complaints to the attention of the cemetery superintendent.

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Administered By: CHIEF OF SUPPORT SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

Under Immediate Supervision Of: CHIEF, NATIONAL CEMETERY SUPERVISING OFFICE 2800 SOUTH 20th STREET PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19101

GPO: 1971 O - 443- 301



Historian Rufus Langhans, left, and workers Mark Coscia and Dennis Pfleger in the Old Burial Ground

Town Restoring Cemeteries Damaged by Time, Vandals

By Robert Fresco

Huntington—Dennis Pfleger walked up the windy, bottle-strewn hillside above Main Street. Behind him, lying on the ground, smashed into three pieces, was the gravestone of John Morgan, who died in 1730.

"When I'm huried I don't want someone coming

"When I'm buried I don't want someone coming in and messing up my grave," Pfleger, 31, of Hun-tington, said. "These kids don't think they're going to die and be buried some place," he said of the van-

dals.

Pfleger had a special interest in the marker because he and Mark Coscia, 25, of East Northport, will spend the next 18 months cataloging the 2,500 graves in the town's more than 60 historic cemeteries, many of which have graves predating the American Revolution. The two were hired by the Town of Huntington under the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

They also will restore headstones and clear debris caused by vandals. When the work is completed, the town will publish a roster of graves.

There are hundreds of old cemeteries on Long Island, said Gaynell Levine of Wading River, president of the Suffolk County Archeological Association. Many are family plots. A number were cataloged by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the turn of the century, but Huntington is

probably the first town to do an inventory in recent years, Levine said.

years, Levine said.

Information on gravestones often fills gaps caused by a lack of written records, Levine said. She said that town historian Rufus Langhans, who is directing the work, "is doing an exemplary job. He's the most active of town historians."

The largest of Huntington's historic cemeteries is the Old Burial Ground on the south side of Main Street a block east of New York Avenue, where Pfleger and Coscia have begun work. It contains about 800 graves. The oldest stone is dated 1723, but Langhans said there are some graves from the 1600s without stones.

Some old stones may have fallen and sunk be-

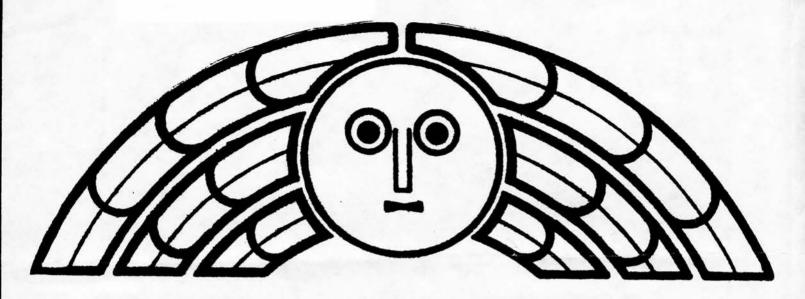
Some old stones may have fallen and sunk beneath the ground. When it thaws, Pfleger and Coscia will probe with iron bars. Any missing stones found will be cleaned and set upright.

Although all the cemeteries belong to the town, there is no public access into about 25 of them, Langhans said. "We'll have to call owners and get permission to go through their property. But there probably aren't too many people who don't want to have a cleanup."

Graffiti can often be removed. Uprocted ground.

Graffiti can often be removed. Uprooted grave-stones can be reimplanted. But broken stones will be left where they have fallen. "Once they break, there's nothing you can do to repair them," Langhans said.

SUPPORT YOUR



LOCAL CEMETERY

Did you know there are 70 cemeteries in the Town of Huntington?

Over sixty of these cemeteries are so-called "abandoned" cemeteries that the town has designated as historic.

We would like to take better care of these resting places of the founders and patriots of the Town of Huntington. Over 81 Revolutionary patriots are buried in these sites. There never seems to be enough money or personnel to do a proper job of maintenance for these historic sites.

How about having an organization that you belong to "adopt" an historic cemetery. The Old Chester Hills Civic Association of Elwood has adopted the Oakes Cemetery in its area. Ephram Oakes, a Revolutionary soldier, is buried there. His stone reads, "In memory of Ephram Oakes a soldier of the Revolution, he was with Gen. Montgomery at the siege of Quebec who died April 21, 1846 aged 93 years". A school, Boy Scout Troop, Garden Club, Veterans Organization, Civic Association, Service Club or Senior Citizens Club would make an ideal sponsor.

This office is ready to help you get started. We can obtain a free tombstone for any individual who fought for his country since the American Revolution. So far, we have received 43 new stones. For further information, contact the Town Historian at 351-3244 or drop into our office at 228 Main Street, Huntington.

Memento Mori:

The Artistic Gravestones of Early Long Island 1680 - 1810

Welch documents the styweich documents the six is its changes of successive decades and discusses indepth the characteristics of individual carvers. There is a comprehensive index of 93 extant cemeteries and burial grounds dating from 1880 to 1810 located in 1680 to 1810 located in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

and Suffolk Counties.
The large format book is available in a paperbound edition for \$14 and in a hardcover limited edition for \$20 from the Publishing Center for Cultural. Resources, 625 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 11012. The price covers postage and handing. It is also available at various bookstores and various bookstores and museum shops on Long Is-land, including the gift shop at Old Bethpage village res-toration.

According to Welch, "a spectacular display of de-

sign, variety and number" of gravestones appeared in the English North American colonies in the 17th and ican colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries. He says that during a 150 year period, this country saw the flowering of one of the finest and most visable of American folk arts."

American folk arts."

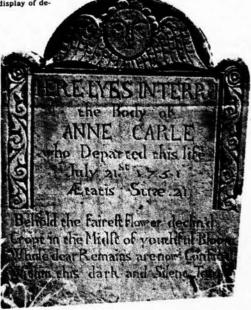
Many prime examples of
this folk art are located in
the Long Island area.

Initially, gravestone carvings were related to mortality and death's heads,
skeletons and similar grim
reminders predominated,
but symbols of resurrection
and salvation succeeded and salvation succeeded these doleful motifs when flowers, vines, crowns of righteousness and other mises of future fo ness came into popular

The primitive power and diversity of the carvings on early American gravestones early American gravestones found on Long Island, especially in the Nassau and Suffolk area, is described in a profusely-illustrated book, "Memento Mori: The Gravestones of Early Long Island from 1680 to 1810," by Bibbard F. Welch

Island from 1880 to 1810," by Richard F. Welch. This comprehensive book, published by the Friends for Long Island's Heritage, includes specific data about local cemeteries and burying grounds where individuals seeking their ancestors or examples of this unique art form may pursue their quests. Gravestones in this geog-

raphical area are identified and classified as to their historical period and the probable carvers of their ornamentation.



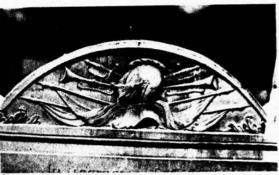
OLD PROSPECT CEMETERY, Jamaica, 1751







NORTHPORT, 1774



GLEN COVE, 1758



EAST MORICHES, 1760



NISSEQUOGUE, 1767

1.

"TOWN OF BABYLON HISTORY"

PINELAWN

Between (1890) and (1900) William H. Locke

founded the Pinelawn Cemetery Association and the Town of Babylon

sold this Association (2,300) acres of land west of "Wyandanch",

part of the land being on the north and part on the south side of

the Long Island Railroad. The purchase price of the tract is,

unknown but it was stipulated in the contract that the Town of

Babylon should receive a fee of fifty cents for each internment and

this agreement was guaranteed in the resale of parts of this tract

to the New Monteflore, Mount Arat, St. Charles, and Roman Catholic

Cemetery of Ressurection, cemetery associations, however it is not

believed the United States Government purchase of (175) acres for a

National Cemetery carried this clause.

Thirty-five miles from Times Square, amid the peaceful settings of field and woodland, the Federal Government have wisely selected this tract for the last resting place of their honored dead. The tract, about a thousand feet north of the Pinelawn, Long Island Railroad Stateion, is known as the Long Island National Cemetery. It may be reached from Route #24 by turning north as you reach the Pinelawn railroad station or it may be reached by turning south from the Jericho Turnpike at South Huntington on Route #110.

In the short time the cemetery has been opened
(25) acres of the ground has been cleared, a circular plaza with a

large flag pole erected, a heated rest-room building erected, Superintendents quarters erected, and a (12) crypt vault building erected. In (1938) a large force of W.P.A. workers were clearing the rest of the property, building a speakers Rostrum, which has since been completed and dedicated, and quarters for the Regular tropps to be stationed there to act as firing squad, buglers, guard, etc.

Already about a thousand bodies have been interred and it is expected the entire tract when finished will accomodate about (100,000). The size of each plot is (5 feet by 10 feet) for the enlisted men and (12 feet by 15 feet) for the officers. An Officer is designated as a Warrant Officer or Field Clerk and all those of higher rank. Application for internment may be made to any of the Veterans Facilities or to the Superintendent of the National Cemetery and upon application the following shall be furnished, Bugler, Military Firing Squad, lowering devices and tents, however, until further notice those making application shall have to furnish their own Chaplain. Upon application to a First Class Post Office or a Veterans Facility a flag may be obtained for burial purposes and just before the body has been lowered into the grave the flag may be removed and retained by the relatives of the deceased.

The cemetery is open daily from Sunrise to Sunset for visitors but is closed to burial on Sundays, Saturday afternoons and on all Holidays, internment not being permitted on those days in any National Cemetery. The Crypts are only used in extra severe weather when the graves cannot be opened or when necessary to hold remains for arrival of relatives, etc. Internment of remains must be

3.

authorized before use of vault is permitted. The grounds are kept in a uniform shape at all time by employees and only goquets of flowers, that can easily be removed when wilted are allowed to be placed on the graves, emblems and shrubbery being barred. The head stones are of uniform design and are furnished by the Government. The day before Decoration Day small flags are placed on each grave and the day after Decoration Day the flags are removed. Bodies are received by express on the Long Island Railroad to Farmingdale and from there are brought to the cemetery by hearse.

There are certain rigid regulations as to who is entitled to be buried in the National Cemetery and I have tried to list below a few of the rules, however you care referred to the nearest National Cemetery Superintendent or Veterans Facility for confirmation if in any doubt. Remembering at all times that only those who were discharged with an HONORABLE Discharge the last time they were in the Government service are entitled to be buried in this hallowed place. Now we shall proceed to list a few others. Active members of the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, United States Coast Guard, Yeomanettes and members of the National Guard if it has been mustered into the Federal Service, who die while in Active Service are entitled to be buried in a National Cemetery. All Honorable Discharged Veterans of the World War, Civil War, Spanish American War, etc. are entitled for internment there. Widows of enlisted men at death may be buried after the veteran is interred. If enlisted man is (70) years of age and gives assurance he shall not remarry again he may bury his wife

in his plot if she dies prior to his death. Officers may bury their deceased wife prior to death of the Officer regardless of their age. Minor children of an officer can be buried provided the father or mother is already interred on the plot.

Great care and wisdom has been shown by the Federal Government in the selection of a site for this cemetery and also for the selection of a Superintendent in charge of it, and if the perpetual care continues as it has been started the generation to come may look with pride upon the last resting place of those who so nobly made the great sacrifice for democrary.

LONG ISLAND NATIONAL CEMETERY

FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, 11735

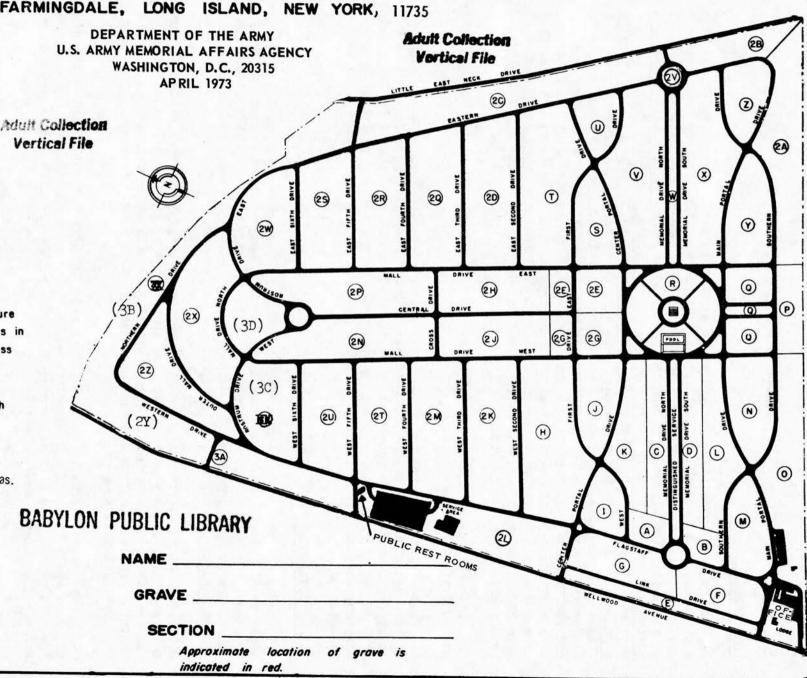
Entrance gates will be open and visitors permitted in the Cemetery every day throughout the year during the following hours:

> EVERY DAY - 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. MEMORIAL DAY - 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Cemetery will not be used as picnic grounds.
- will not litter the grounds, cut, break or injure trees, shrubs or plants or otherwise conduct themselves in manner not in keeping with the dignity and the sacredness of the Cemetery.
- All graves will be decorated during the 24-hour period preceding Memorial Day with small flags, which will be removed immediately after Memorial Day. Flags are not permitted on graves at any other time.

- 4. Caution: Hazardous walking conditions may exist in newly excavated areas.
- 5. Prevent theft: do not leave valuables in unlocked cars.



GENERAL INFORMATION

FLORAL REGULATIONS

- 1. Cut flowers may be placed on graves at anytime in metal (not glass) flower containers. The regular seasonal schedule of removing floral items from graves every two weeks will be in effect from 1 April thru 30 November each year. The schedule is as blows: Floral items, placed on graves in Sections A thru Z will be removed on the 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month. Floral items, placed on graves in Sections 2A thru 2Z, and 3A thru 3D, will be removed on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. All items of value should be removed by the public prior to the Friday scheduled clean up date. The placing of Artificial Floral items on graves is permitted during the period 10 October thru 15 April only. Christmas wreaths and floral items may be placed on graves commencing 1 December each year. These wreaths and floral items will remain on the graves until 1 February. A general clean up of all graves will commence on or about 2 February each year, weather permitting, and will continue until all of the Christmas wreaths and floral items have been removed from the graves.
- 2. Potted plants will be permitted on graves only during the period 10 days before and 10 days after Easter Sunday.
- 3. Potted plants (except as stated above), permanent planting, statues, vigit lights, glass objects of any kind, and similar commemorative items are not permitted on graves in national cemeteries. Upright metal grave markers (flag holders) also are not permitted. All unauthorized items will be removed and destroyed by cemetery workers. Floral items and other types of decorations will not be secured to headstones.

FLOWER CONTAINERS

- 1. The use of temporary (non-permanent) flower containers are permitted on gravesites at all times. There is usually an adequate supply of these containers at the cemetery, for public use, <u>FREE OF CHARGE</u>. The use of these temporary flower containers is encouraged and is recommended. The installation of permanent flower containers is <u>not mandatory</u>, they can, however, be used if desired.
- 2. Permanent flower containers must be purchased at private expense and delivered to the cemetery. They must be approved two piece type, with a positive locking device. There are several reputable dealers that sell the approved type flower container and no single dealer has exclusive rights. The container will be installed by cemetery labor, free of charge.
- 3. Flower containers will be installed during the period 1 April thru 30 November of each year but should not be delivered to the cemetery until one (1) year after the interment. This will allow adequate time for the grave to settle and for receipt and erection of the headstone.
- 4. The Government is not responsible for the flower container after it has been set. Families, friends and next-of-kin should be aware that these flower containers are subject to damage by mowing and ground maintenance equipment. These containers will not be replaced or repaired by the Government if they are damaged, lost or stolen. Installation is at your own risk.

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

Immediately after each interment, the grave is filled and leveled. As soon as weather permits, the site is sodded or seeded. Until growing conditions are favorable and the turf has been established, burial areas may be substandard in appearance. Because the soil continues to sink after a burial, a new grave requires repeated renovation. After the grave has stabilized and active burial operations have been moved to other areas, the overall appearance of an occupied section will improve. Meanwhile, the cemetery staff requests your understanding. The superintendent will appreciate your discussing with him or his assistants any matter which appear to need immediate corrective action.

Please contact the Superintendent's office if you require any further information.

farm use is also ay it responded to hysical and social lace in Huntington. try thrived in the e nineteenth century pickling grew ms supply the pickle along the railroad intington Station, East Northport. rops began to fail sought farmers the case of Prianti The population ing. explosively grew War and World War the years that the of Huntington, rs Greenlawn and on, saw their greatest of both housing units There is no doubt growth came this demand for dairy ract housing replaced farms, the provision vegetables as an upermarket produce, of landscape materials ly developed houses, economic viable ay the Prianti farm's xt has disappeared hd it sits alone among and offices ers.

--Charla Bolton

gs.

IONER APPOINTED

Board recently Scott Johnson, R.A. of the Preservation r. Scott replaces Mr. who resigned. Mr. of Bachelor his bm Cornell University is presently employed Architects in reene Eli Attia Architects He has been City. stant Professor at New

York Institute of Technology in Old Westbury.

He is President of Concerned Citizens of Huntington Village and an instructor at the Old First Presbyterian Church.

GRAVESTONES ARE HISTORIC ALSO

The Association for Gravestone Studies was founded in 1977 for the purpose of furthering the study and preservation of gravestones. AGS is an international organization with an interest in gravemarkers of all periods.

publications, its Through conferences, workshops and exhibits, promotes study the and historical gravestones from artistic perspectives, expands public significance of of the awareness gravemarkers, and historic individuals and groups encourages to record and preserve gravestones. At every opportunity, AGS cooperates similar groups have that with interests.

and cemeteries Neglected the among gravestones are Association's major focuses. Various describe publications techniques and methodologies data, restoring recording cemetery gravestones, and cemeteries gravestones, and photographing protect preparing legislation to gravestones from vandalism, theft, A publications list and demolition. can be obtained from the AGS office.

AGS operates a clearinghouse to assist members involved in research specific types of gravestones, symbols attribution, carver epitaphs, carving, ornamental other aspects of gravestone studies. provides clearinghouse The researchers about to information others engaged in similar research.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTION BABYLON PUBLIC LIBRARY

HUNTINGTON-BABYLON TOWN HISTORY

Association's offer of its property. Library trustees were elected, money was appropriated for its support, and Huntington Public Library came into existence.

CEMETERIES

Home burial was the early custom. This accounts for the many tiny enclosures still to be seen as one drives about the country, and for many more which have been obliterated, each set apart in some convenient corner of a farm for a family burial plot. Field stones marked the graves when cut tombstones could not be obtained and, as property changed ownership and families moved, these little plots were often neglected, stones fell and broke, bushes and trees overgrew all, and finally stranger hands cleared the growth and plowed the land.

Although a record of 1669 mentions "the highe waye or buring hill" as the boundary of a home lot in Huntington, there is nothing to indicate that it refers to the old cemetery on the Ridge, now corner of Main Street and Nassau Avenue. There was no definite setting apart of this hill for the purpose, but it was probably used for burial by or before 1700. A deed of May, 1721, by which Samuel Smith conveyed lands to his son Jehial, names a tract of nineteen acres as being "at a place commonly known as Stony Hollow," while he was to have nine acres "at the field that lyeth on the west side of the path from the burying place to the Hollow Pond to be taken at the north part of the field." This definitely indicates graveyard and path beside it more than a century before the Universalist Church was built on its east in 1837. To say that a certain burial was the first there, because the oldest dated stone known is of this person, is useless. Of HUNTINGTON-BABYLON TOWN HISTORY

necessity, unmarked graves were very common through the early years, and markers have failed and disappeared. Burials there were discontinued long ago, except for the occasional interment of someone whose forefathers rest there.

Although the War of the Revolution ended in 1781, it was long before all British troops were transported from America. For sheltering a body of these troops who were still on Long Island during the winter of 1782-1783, rude barracks were built on Cemetery Hill. The soldiers called the enclosure Fort Golgotha, the word meaning cemetery, and this use of their burial place was a grievous thing for the people of Huntington. The entrance to this cemetery on the north, from Main Street, is a memorial to the thirty-nine citizens of the Town of Huntington who, serving in the World War of 1914-1918, gave their lives in that service. The memorial was designed by Henry Bacon. The tablet was sculptured by Piccirilli Brothers of New York City, and voluntary subscriptions from the people of the Town of Huntington paid for the memorial, which was dedicated on Wednesday, May 30, 1923.

The advisability of securing ground elsewhere for a public cemetery being recognized, a meeting was held at 2 P.M. of March 10, 1851, to hear the reading of a legislative act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemeteries. The result was as desired, and a deed of November 1, 1851, conveyed to Huntington Rural Cemetery the greater part of the tract still held by that body. This land was the southern part of one section of the Abel Conklin farm, whose homestead at High Street and New York Avenue has, since 1911, been the home of Huntington Historical Society. In 1851, the street from this corner to Main

Street was called South Street, and the cemetery land was bounded on the east by "the highway running from the head of South Street to the Hollow Ponds." This highway had no name. It divided two large tracts of the Conklin farm and was always called "the lane." The Hollow Ponds are at Long Swamp.

The old St. John's Cemetery, a part of the original property of St. John's Episcopal Church, lies west from Park Avenue, but not adjoining it, being reached as always by passway through the property on which the first and

second church edifices of this parish stood.

The Catholic Cemetery, on the north side of the road out of Cold Spring Harbor into the West Neck, was originally the churchyard, the first church of the parish having been built there in 1849. This building was destroyed by fire in 1866, but its site continues the parish cemetery, although the second church building was erected in Huntington village.

POST AND TRAVEL

The first postmaster of Huntington was Moses Blachley. The date of his appointment is not recorded, but he made his first returns on September 1, 1798. The Blachley family was of Dix Hills and it is probable that the postrider, making his way by the easiest route through northern Long Island to the east end, by way of Smithtown, Riverhead and Southold, gave the little package of Huntington mail into Mr. Blachley's hands at his own home, for distribution, and took from him there, on his return trip, anything which had been brought to the postmaster to be mailed.

The territory served by the Huntington Post Office of

1798 was the whole Town of Huntington, Moses Blachley being the only postmaster within its limits. These conditions were bettered a few years later by the establishing of the Huntington South Post Office, its postmaster making his first returns from that office on January 1, 1803. This office was in the community which later became known as Babylon, and was a great convenience to all who lived in the southern part of the Town of Huntington, but, for nearly twenty years longer, the entire northern part of the town had but one post office. For more than a century, Huntington's post office was kept by successive postmasters under conditions which improved slowly as the business of the office increased. A corner in a general store, a little rented room, leased quarters built for the purpose by local property owners-all these had their day, until, in 1937, the government erected a post-office building on the lot at northeast corner of Carver Place and New Street.

To compare facilities for travel and mail of more than a century ago with those of today, we may consult Beers's Long Island Almanac for 1824 and 1825 and find that there was a daily mail "between the village of Brooklyn and Jamaica and the city of New York," and one mail each way each week between New York City and the east end of Long Island. This through mail was carried on horseback, one rider following the line of settlements on the north shore, through Huntington and by Bryant's Landing, now Northport, to Oyster Pond Point, now Orient; the other going by a southerly route to East Hampton. Honorable Silas Wood was elected our representative in Congress in 1817 and served for ten years. The success of his efforts to secure increased mail service for his territory is shown by his letter to Samuel Fleet, the postmaster