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Geismar

# Archaeological Evaluation

(Stage 1A Documentary Study)

Former Naval Station (NAVSTA) New York

Navy Yard Annex Site

Brooklyn, New York

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DRAFT

Prepared for Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Through TAMS Consultants, Inc.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a follow up to a 1994 archaeological assessment (BEC 1994), research was undertaken to reevaluate the archaeological potential of the Navy Yard Annex site. This is the hospital complex of former Naval Station (NAVSTA) Brooklyn, located in Brooklyn's Wallabout section. Research focused on the grounds of the still-standing but vacant Naval Hospital, a New York City Landmark built between 1833 and 1838. It particularly concentrated on the hospital's long-defunct cemetery once situated in the low-lying, eastern portion of the site.

A specific research issue addressed the possibility that military graves may remain despite documented removal of over 900 burials in 1926, sixteen years after the cemetery became inactive. Prior to this, the burial ground was used mainly for interments of Navy and Marine personnel who perished in the adjacent hospital. Also addressed was the concern of members of the local African-American community and others that this cemetery might once have been a large African burial ground similar to the one in Manhattan documented through archaeology in 1991.

To assess the potential significance of the former Naval Hospital site, the 1994 study was reviewed and additional research was carried out at private, municipal, and federal institutions, agencies, and archives in New York City and Washington, D.C. Visits were made to the Navy Yard Annex site and to national cemeteries in Farmingdale and Brooklyn. The Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn is where most, if not all, burials removed from the former Naval Hospital cemetery in 1926 were reinterred.

This reevaluation has shifted the study area's archaeological potential as identified in 1994 from mainly prehistoric to mainly historical significance. Based on terrain, not on any known sites, the 1994 archaeological assessment had identified a "high" potential for prehistoric resources in several portions of the Navy Yard Annex site. Among them was the Memorial Area, a grassed plateau situated just west of the hospital structure. Research has now indicated that this plateau, like much of the study area's terrain, was created or disturbed by development of the hospital complex. For example, 133,000 "square yards" of earth removed from the Memorial Area in 1842 were used to fill, and thus expand, the hospital's cemetery.

Since prehistoric deposits and features are usually found in shallow contexts, the extensive land movement and construction that occurred throughout the study area suggest that prehistoric site potential is low. Nineteenth century development included free-standing hospital buildings and the addition of a temporary wooden



wing across the back of the hospital that created a square structure with an interior court. In the twentieth century, three-story, multi-winged, brick wards were erected just east of the hospital, but they are no longer standing. Built during the last years of the First World War, their former, densely-built site is now a grassed, gently sloping expanse that shows little evidence of its former development.

Construction of a new Surgeon's house in 1864, a replacement for an earlier, renovated structure that served this purpose (now altered even further and identified as building R4), and other nineteenth century buildings caused additional site disturbance. Development reached its peak in the 1940s, and only two areas appear undisturbed. These include a small segment of the grounds southeast of the hospital near Flushing Avenue and an area in the northwestern part of the site where fill was introduced to create tennis courts, but even here archaeological potential is not high.

It should be noted that random burials from the Revolutionary War era are a concern west of the Navy Yard Annex site where the tidal mud flats of Wallabout Bay were filled in the nineteenth century. It is also possible that the graves of Americans who died on British prison ships during the Revolutionary War could be found to the east in what are now industrial areas outside the former Navy Yard and Navy Yard Annex. However, this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

The Navy Yard Annex site originally included high ground, meadow, and swamp that was privately owned for almost two centuries prior to its purchase by the U.S. government. In 1654, Jeronimus, or Joris, Rapelye settled on the 335-acre property he had acquired from the Indians almost 20 years before. When his descendant, Martin Schenck, Jr., died in 1823, his bequest to his family was approximately 33 acres of Rapelye's original holding. The property, which included a house, outbuildings, and extensive gardens and orchards, is described in a May 14, 1824 *Long Island Star* advertisement.

The title and deeds to the Schenck homestead farm were first transferred to the Commissioners of the Navy on May 10, 1824. However, subsequent deeds and letters indicate the transfer was not completed until much later. Construction of the main section of the hospital was begun in 1833, after congress passed a bill that vested the property in the U.S. Government.

Although no historic-era archaeological potential was identified in the 1994 report, additional research suggests that original hospital components may remain as archaeological features. These include privy pits--outhouse receptacles--that may lie buried adjacent to the hospital. It is also possible, but less likely, that water

closets, or their remnants, could be found in the yard. If there are multiple water closets in the yard, they would be early specimens of this type of toilet facility in the New York-Metropolitan area. If there are privies, they may provide unprecedented information about the construction of multi-component, institutional toilet facilities rather than private amenities of this kind. They may also contain hospital detritus that could reveal undocumented aspects of nineteenth-century medical practice and healing as well as hospital life.

Research considered issues raised in the 1994 documentary report regarding the cemetery, mainly its age and the possibility of burials still remaining. In addition, secondary sources indicate it was a private cemetery belonging to the families that owned the property prior to acquisition by the U.S. government. Added to this was the question of the burials themselves. Were they exclusively associated with the Naval Hospital, or could they include some from the Revolutionary War era, possibly from the prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay? Or, as mentioned earlier, could there also be burials comparable to those found in the colonial-era African Burial Ground uncovered in Manhattan? To address these questions, primary sources were researched. Nineteenth-century hospital ledgers, and a 1927 index of those removed from the Naval Hospital cemetery and reburied at Cypress Hills National Cemetery the year before, were major sources of information.

A ledger found at the National Archives in Washington D.C., documents the sailors and marines treated in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital between 1812 and 1862. Included are those who died and often, but not always, their place of birth, age, and physical characteristics (height and hair, skin, and eye color). Other ledgers located at the National Archives facility in Manhattan indicate that several of those who died in the hospital were not buried in the nearby cemetery but were claimed by relatives and buried elsewhere. This information justifies researching only those found on the reinterment index rather than all who died in the hospital. Without additional information, it can be assumed only those found in the 1927 reinterment index were once buried in the Naval Hospital cemetery. This approach theoretically provides a minimum number of individuals buried in the cemetery.

As explained in a note accompanying the index of reburials and a report of the excavations, removal of the bodies from the Naval Hospital Cemetery was undertaken from August 3 to September 3, 1926. A visit to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn on October 15, 1996, established that almost all of the reinterred are in individually marked graves in Sections 6 and 7 in what is called the "Old Cemetery."

Although the 1994 archaeological assessment did not identify burials in the

former Naval Hospital cemetery as a problem, the number of burials accounted for was, and is, a question. Whether additional bodies or, as is more likely, fragmentary skeletal material remain continues to be an issue. As cited in the earlier archaeological study, this concern is suggested by an 1881 letter from Delavan Bloodgood, the hospital's medical inspector, that noted over 1,100 burials registered after 1831. Bloodgood went on to estimate there were 2,000 burials then in the cemetery. Another indication that burials exceeded the approximately 907 removed in 1926 is found in *Hamersly's Naval Encyclopaedia* that notes "Up to 1880 there had been registered 1134 interments" in the hospital cemetery. Both estimates were made about thirty years before the cemetery became inactive, three decades when numerous additional burials are documented according to the reinterment index. This suggests that many burials are not accounted for.

Map data indicate the low-lying area east of the hospital site did not become a burial ground until sometime between 1832 and 1835. Based on the earliest known burial moved to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in 1926, the hospital cemetery was active by 1834, four years before the facility was opened. References to a preexisting family cemetery found in various published and unpublished hospital histories have proven erroneous: not only is there no mention of a burying ground in deeds and advertisements, the Schencks themselves were buried elsewhere.

In 1869, Henry Stiles, Brooklyn's preeminent nineteenth century historian, described the cemetery as "a small but tasteful graveyard [that] offers a quiet resting place to those who die in the hospital." Thus it remained until it was excavated in 1926. It was subsequently encroached upon on the north by subterranean fuel tanks. Tennis courts were built and, most recently, it was again graded up and leveled to create a ball field in 1980. Despite this, it is possible that skeletal fragments, if not entire skeletons, remain. This assertion is not only based on the protective qualities of fill, but also on the failure to find evidence of one of the reinterred bodies, that of Chief Veindovi of the Fiji Islands who died in 1842.

Veindovi was a brother of the King of Rewa, one of the Fiji Islands, and himself a chief. In 1834, he was instrumental in the massacre of eight crew members from an American brig who had gone ashore to obtain sea-cucumbers. One of the murdered men was purportedly eaten at the time and the seven others were cannibalized when their bodies washed ashore after burial at sea. In 1840, members of the Navy's Wilkes Expedition captured Veindovi to bring him to America. Although he did not act alone, it appears Veindovi was selected by his friends and relatives to take full blame.

Veindovi was at sea with the expedition for two years, most of them on the *U.S.S. Peacock*. He took sick, and later died of consumption within hours of being brought to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. After a death mask was made, his head was severed and immersed in alcohol for scientific study, a common mid-nineteenth-century practice when dealing with the remains of those considered exotic.

According to available records, Veindovi was buried in the Naval Hospital cemetery until his remains were removed to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in 1926. In 1993, at the request of the Ambassador of Fiji, an attempt was made to exhume Veindovi's body, but hand excavation failed to reveal any evidence of human remains. Another attempt was made the following year, this time with a backhoe, but again, the grave proved empty. It seems possible that Veindovi was never moved from the Naval Hospital cemetery despite inclusion in the index of removed burials. Based on an almost illegible form in Veindovi's file, it also seems his body was moved within the Cypress Hill National cemetery in 1932. The headstone, in place in 1993, is now gone, and it is a question whether either reinterment ever occurred. To add to the mystery, the Veindovi gravestone documented in 1993 differs from the one illustrated in a 1986 article.

Research also focused on the ethnicity and country of origin of those Navy men who died in the hospital between 1834 and 1862. Marines were not included in the research since African-Americans were barred from the Marine Corps in the nineteenth century. Available data indicate that African-Americans made up about 10% of the researched burials. Of those identified as being black, almost all were either Ordinary Seaman, Seaman, or Landsman. While none were officers, none were cooks or stewards, occupations associated with blacks in the military. It is unknown if these burials were segregated within the Naval Hospital Cemetery, but nothing has indicated this was the case. Almost all those identified were born in America, but eight were born in Europe, one was from the West Indies, two were from the South Sea Islands (one of them Chief Veindovi from Fiji), and one was from Nova Scotia. Of those born in America, the majority were from New York; of the Europeans, most were from Sweden.

Two issues were identified regarding the significance of the former Naval Hospital burial ground. One, pertaining to Federal Review under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, the major research issue, concerns the former cemetery's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The other concerns the ramifications of the presence of disturbed burials or fragmentary skeletal material. While not a Section 106 issue, this latter possibility is one fraught with emotional and legal ramifications.

eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The other concerns the ramifications of the presence of disturbed burials or fragmentary skeletal material. While not a Section 106 issue, this latter possibility is one fraught with emotional and legal ramifications.

There is no doubt that the Naval Hospital cemetery site was highly disturbed in 1926, although the number of burials present and the number of disinterments carried out are questions. Ordinarily, National Register eligibility is dependent upon integrity, however extenuating circumstances can render a site eligible despite changes in its original context or appearance. If intact burials are found, there is a 106 issue. Since the documentary evidence is inconclusive, archaeological survey and field testing are called for to make this determination.

Should archaeological testing determine there are only disturbed burials or scattered or fragmentary human remains present, removal of these remains would be recommended to clear the property of its potential sensitivity. This would be advised not because of a Section 106 issue, but because of the emotional, aesthetic, and legal concerns even fragmentary human remains evoke. On the other hand, to address this latter issue, the property could be sold with a covenant that prohibits development of the former cemetery site

### **Findings and Recommendations**

Research has determined that the Naval Hospital burial ground was the resting place mainly of sailors and Marines, and sometimes members of their families, who died in the hospital between 1834 and 1910. It also revealed that 10% of the identified population buried in the cemetery between 1834 and 1862 were black. However, there were no blacks among the Marines. Although military records and a 1926 contractor's report indicate that all burials were removed from the Naval Hospital cemetery and reinterred in Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, the documentary record suggests this may not be the case.

No evidence was found to substantiate the claim of an early African burial ground on the Navy Yard Annex site--nor, indeed, for any burial ground--prior to the one associated with the Naval Hospital. The former Naval Hospital cemetery site, while disturbed and perhaps containing only fragmentary human remains, may still be considered sensitive. The question of Federal Review under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, the major research issue, depends on the findings of field testing. In addition to the cemetery, buried features associated with the early years of the Naval



Hospital may remain as archaeological resources that comply with Criterion D of the National Park Service's guidelines for evaluation of a site's significance and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These mainly comprise abandoned privy pits that may contain hospital-related detritus in a sealed context that will offer undocumented, and perhaps unprecedented, details regarding hospital life and medical procedures in 1838 and thereafter. It is also possible that outdoor water closets may be present that could provide new information about early-nineteenth century institutional toilet facilities.

Several areas of potential sensitivity regarding Native American sites or features were identified in the earlier archaeological assessment (BEC 1994). However, research undertaken for this study indicates one, the Memorial Area, was severely graded in 1842 and that the entire Navy Yard Annex site in the vicinity of the hospital was subjected to extensive land movement and disturbance. This not only negates the potential sensitivity of the Memorial Area, but also downgrades the archaeological potential of an undeveloped area near Flushing Avenue from high to moderate or low. In addition, a tennis court in the northwest corner of the site, where no previous prehistoric potential was identified, has been flagged based on the presence of fill in this area where neither development nor undue disturbance are documented.

Based on this information, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is recommended as an initial step in determining if there are any undisturbed burials remaining in the former cemetery. This testing, which would refine any proposed excavation plan, should be undertaken where there have been no intrusions, such as subterranean fuel tanks or other buried installations. The GPR findings will identify where archaeologically monitored, machine-assisted scraping or trenching augmented by hand excavation may be called for on the cemetery site. Machine-assisted trenching is also recommended in two undeveloped areas to determine if there are any undisturbed buried ground surfaces that might harbor Native American deposits; trenching is also recommended behind the hospital and adjacent to its south wing to locate any abandoned privy pits or other significant historic-era features that might remain.

Should testing disclose subsurface conditions amenable to prehistoric site preservation, or should human remains be identified or privy pits or other archaeological features be located, an appropriate data recovery program will be recommended. Should no prehistoric potential, burials, or archaeological deposits or features be found, a report to this effect will be prepared for review by the Navy, the New York SHPO, and other relevant parties.

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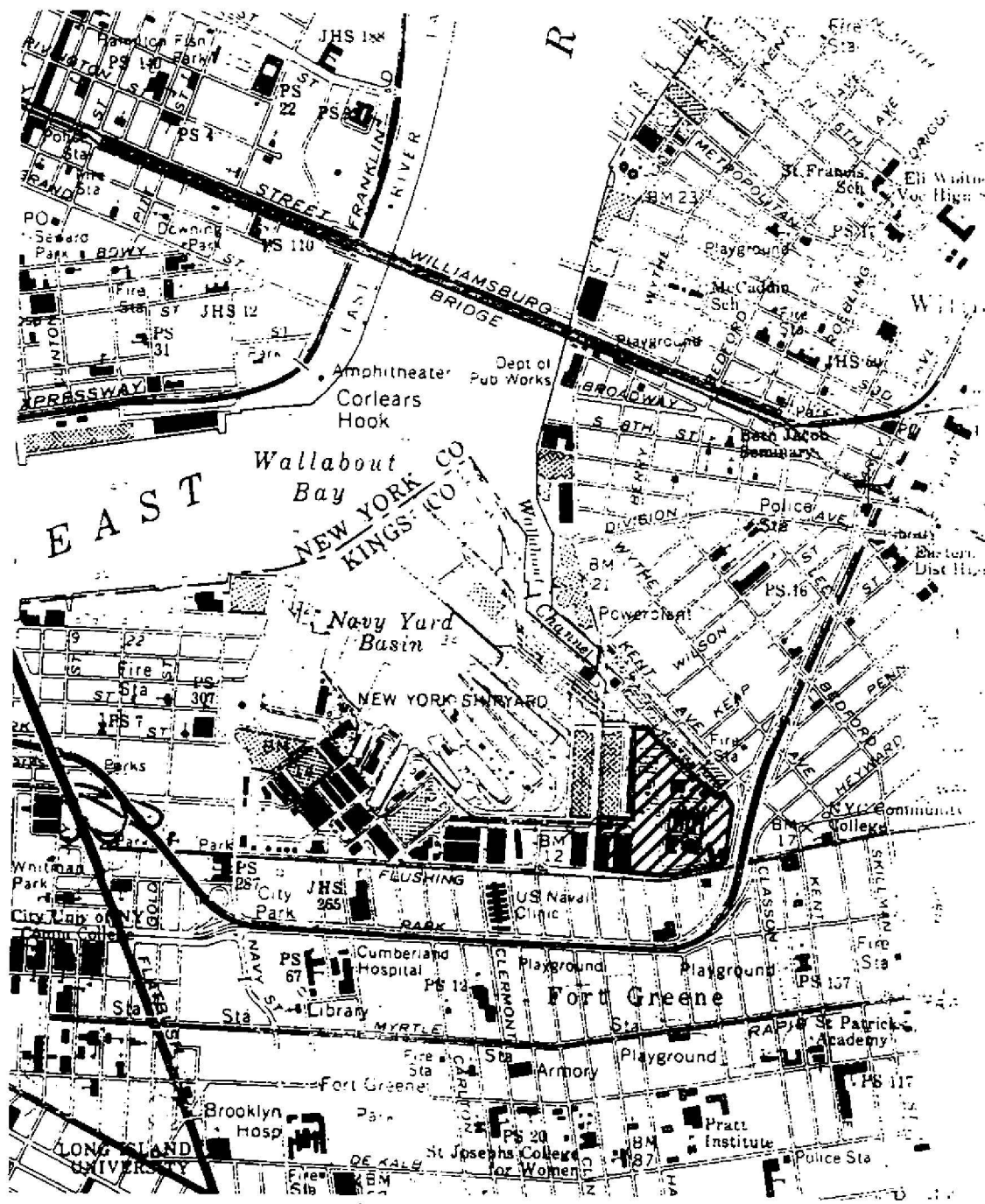
## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a review of recent archaeological and planning studies and additional research that offer information about the archaeological potential of the Navy Yard Annex site--the Naval Hospital complex of former Naval Station (NAVSTA) Brooklyn--located in the Wallabout section of Brooklyn, New York (Figure 1). The study was conducted by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., assisted by Shelly Spritzer, for the U.S. Navy through TAMS Consultants, Inc. The research goal was to evaluate the earlier archaeological assessment (BEC 1994) and to obtain additional information. This particularly pertains to a now-defunct cemetery associated with the former Naval Hospital, a New York City Landmark built between 1833 and 1838, that still stands on the property but is currently vacant. Although no longer active or visible, the cemetery was located for decades on the low-lying, eastern portion of the Navy Yard Annex site, a part of the study area now a ball field.

Archaeological resources are protected under the same federal and state laws and subject to the same guidelines and procedures as historic architectural resources. They are also specifically protected under the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. The most important consideration in assessing significance is whether or not archaeological resources or sites listed, or documented as being eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places could be affected by future construction. Most often, it is Criterion D of the National Park Service's guidelines for evaluating significance that apply to archaeological resources. This criterion considers sites that "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory." The question addressed in this research was whether prehistoric sites or deposits or buried features associated with the early Naval hospital complex may remain as potentially significant archaeological resources. Human burials, whether of historical significance or not, are an archaeological issue.

## METHOD

To answer the question of potential significance beyond information found in the BEC 1994 archaeological report noted above, research was carried out at the following places: the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Historical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the National Archives in New York City, Washington, and College Park, Maryland, the administrative offices of the Long Island National Cemetery in Farmingdale, the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn where most, if not all, the burials removed from the Naval Hospital cemetery in 1926 were reinterred, and in records housed in the Navy security office



 project location

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Fl.





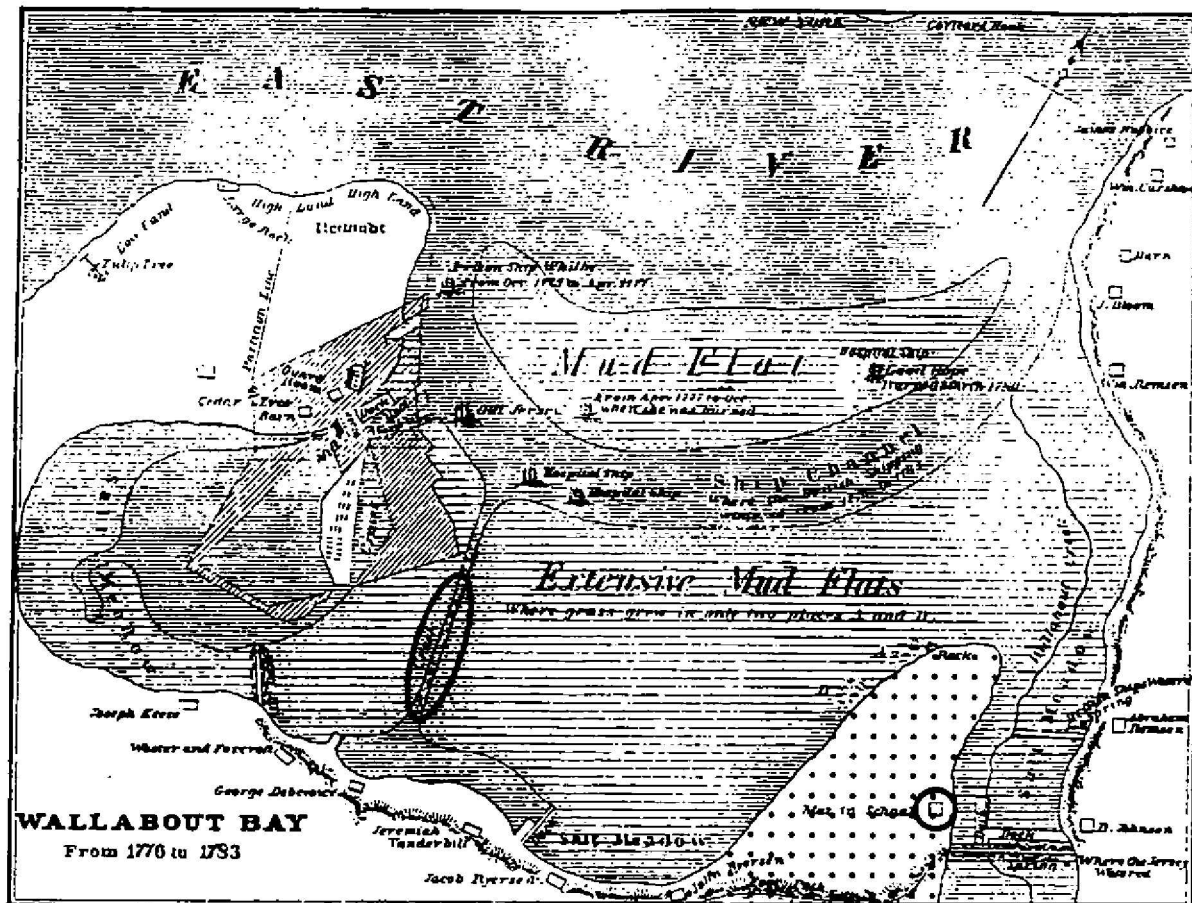
initially located in the former Navy Yard at Washington Street but now relocated to the Navy Yard Annex.

Contact was made with the Naval Department Museum and the office of U.S. Naval Medicine, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), both in Washington, D.C., and the latter was visited in November 1996. One inquiry to the Naval Museum was an attempt to locate the original version of a nineteenth century map depicting the project area during the Revolutionary War (Johnson c. 1840 in Stiles 1867, 1884). There are at least two published versions of this map. One, found in Henry Stiles' *History of Brooklyn* (I 1867:opp. 332; Figure 2) and his later comprehensive two-volume history (Stiles I 1884), is described as a "Reduced copy from the original Diagram prepared by Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, and by him deposited in the Lyceum at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y." The other, showing additional and different information, was published in Valentine's 1858 *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York* (Figure 3). The original version of this map might shed light on the archaeological potential of the general project area,<sup>1</sup> but unfortunately the inquiry to the Naval Museum at Annapolis, the repository for material from the former Lyceum, was unsuccessful (Cheevers 1993:personal communication). Contact was also made with the operations office of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation and with the Subsurface Testing Bureau of the City of New York to obtain soil boring data, with only minimal success (a single soil boring was documented beyond the southeastern limit of the study area [WPA 1935:57]). Several site visits were made between July 25 and October 16, 1996. In addition to visual examination of the property, photographs were taken of areas considered potentially sensitive in this and in the previous study.

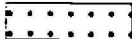


A particular research concern was the possibility that military graves associated with the former hospital burial ground may remain despite documented removal of over 900 burials in 1926, sixteen years after the cemetery became inactive. Prior to this, the burial ground was used mainly for interments of navy and marine personnel who perished in the adjacent hospital (two infant burials are noted on a reburial list, but only one has been documented in Cypress Hills National Cemetery where the other reinterments occurred). Added to this was the concern of members of the local African-American community and others that this cemetery might at one time have been a large African burial ground (e.g., Arinde 1996). A great deal of primary-source research was undertaken to address this issue.

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<sup>1</sup>Stiles, the preeminent Brooklyn historian, notes that statements and maps by General Johnson regarding Revolutionary War history are "too vague to be entirely satisfactory." He goes on to imply that much of Johnson's information, often taken as gospel, is not always accurate (Stiles I 1867:252-253, fn 1).

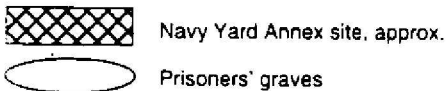


"Reduced Copy from the Original Diagram, prepared by Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, and by him deposited  
in the Lyceum at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y."

-  Navy Yard Annex Site, approx.
-  Martin Schenck dwelling
-  graves

no scale





## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### Prehistoric Potential

Based solely on terrain, not on any known sites, the earlier archaeological assessment identified a "high" potential for prehistoric resources in what is now the Memorial Area on the west side of the Naval hospital and elsewhere on the Navy Yard Annex site (BEC 1994:66; Figure 4-8 that report). The Memorial Area is a grassed plateau lying in front of (west of) the hospital structure (Figure 4). Current research undertaken for this reassessment indicated that this plateau, like much of the study area's present terrain, was created or affected by earth movement associated with development of the hospital complex and is therefore not natural. What is now the Memorial Area was altered in 1842 when 133,000 "square yards"<sup>2</sup> of earth were removed from the front of the hospital, an area approximately 350 by 100 ft. (Perry 1842; Figure 5). The soil was used to fill, and thus expand, the hospital's cemetery on the eastern part of the site (Bureau of Yards & Docks Work Completed 1843-1844).

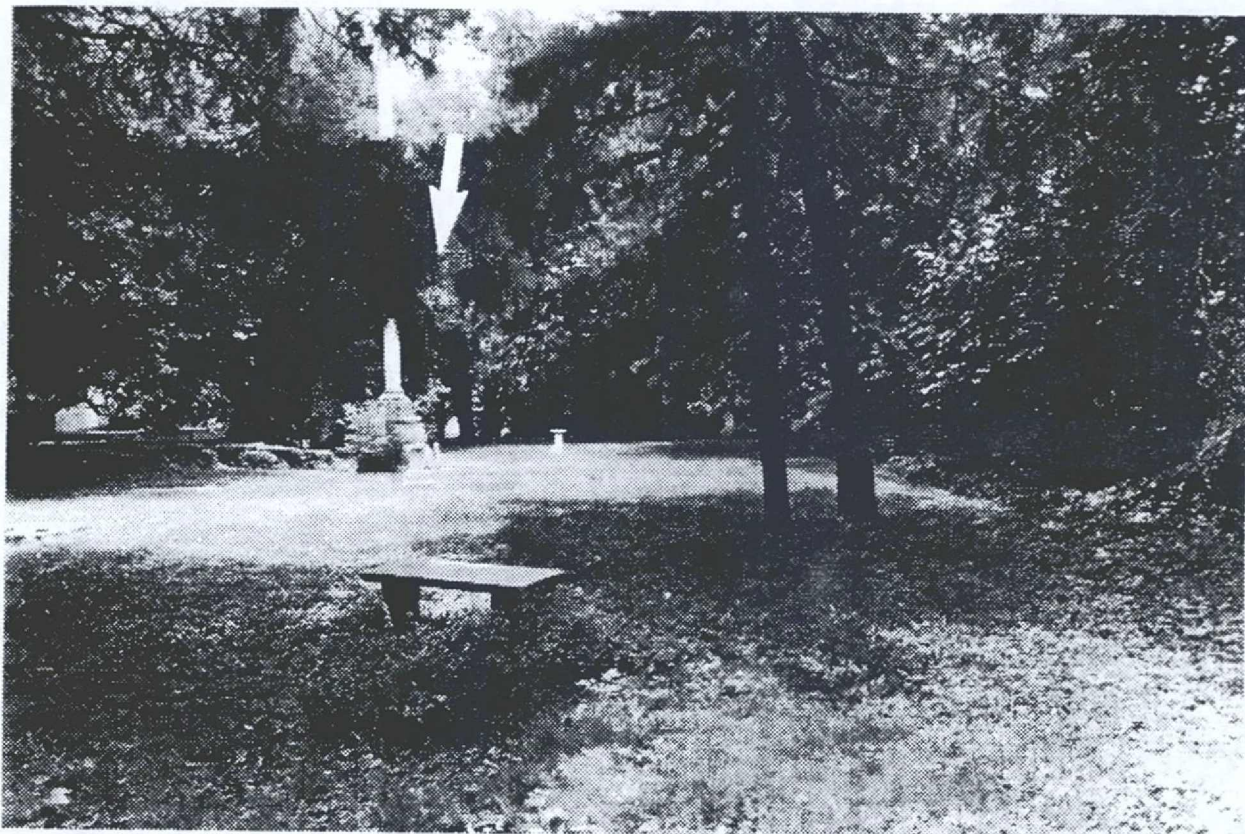
Unless located in areas buried by alluvial or other natural deposition or introduced fill, prehistoric deposits and features are usually found in shallow contexts. The massive land movement that occurred west of the hospital tends to negate any potential for prehistoric deposits in the Memorial Area. Indeed, construction throughout the Navy Yard Annex site in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries suggests that prehistoric potential is low despite its location on high ground adjacent to the East River, an ideal location for prehistoric sites.

Nineteenth century construction included free-standing hospital buildings and the addition of a wooden wing across the back of the hospital that temporarily created a square structure with an interior court. The wooden annex is shown on an 1867 plan of the Navy Yard (Figure 6). A letter from the surgeon in charge of the hospital to Charles A. Bell, the Commandant of the U.S. Navy Yard, written on October 22, 1867, discusses the sale at auction of the three-story, two-winged "wooden appendage to the East side of the Hospital" and gives its dimensions (195 ft. long by 20 ft. wide with two 39-ft. long wings each 28 ft. wide). It also documents 6,000 ft. of 3/4-in. steam pipes and 500 ft. of 3/8-in. gas pipes as well as the number of windows (80), the number of doors (21), the number of bathtubs (2), and the number of partitioned water closets (2). In addition, it notes that "A general water-closet in the lower story, with its necessary floor and appliances" was not included in the sale (Palmer 1867).

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<sup>2</sup>Probably 133,000 cubic yards, but this is speculation.





4 Memorial Area looking north. Naval Hospital is to the right behind the trees. The Surgeon's house is behind the monument (arrow). 7/25/96





"Mound to be cut away and the earth removed.  
Number of square [(cubic?) yards to be removed  
133,000 yards. Cost of removal \$7,700."

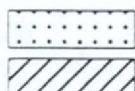
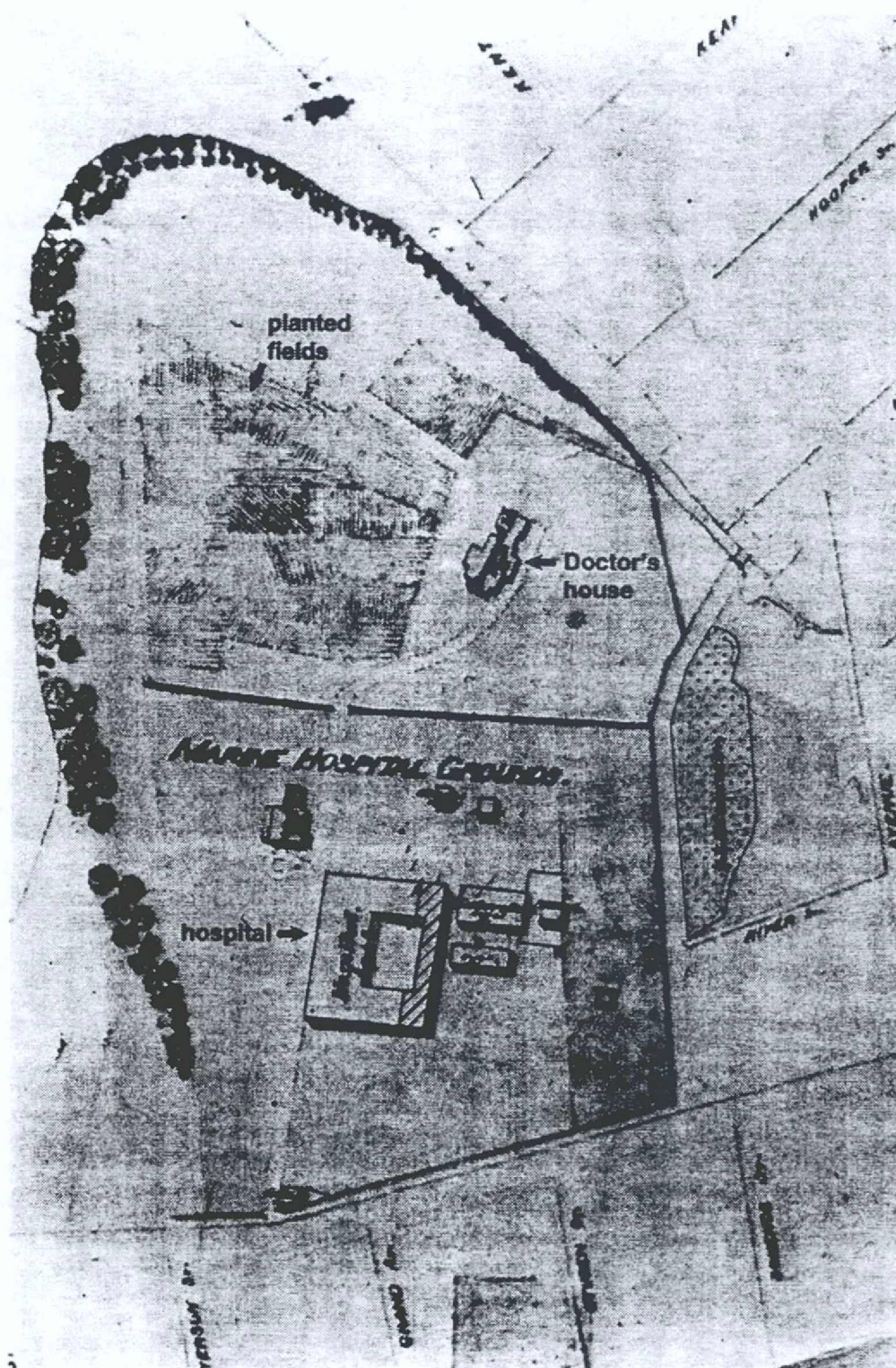


burial ground (approx.)

Doctor's house

0 100  
Ft.





cemetery site

wooden annex built after 1840

0 200  
Ft.





During the twentieth century, three-story, multi-winged, brick wards that are no longer standing were erected just east of the hospital during the last years of the First World War (e.g., Klubis 1996:personal communication; Naval Hospital 1936; Annual Report 1919:224; Figures 7 - 8). Their former densely built site behind the hospital is now a grassed, gently sloping area (Figure 9).

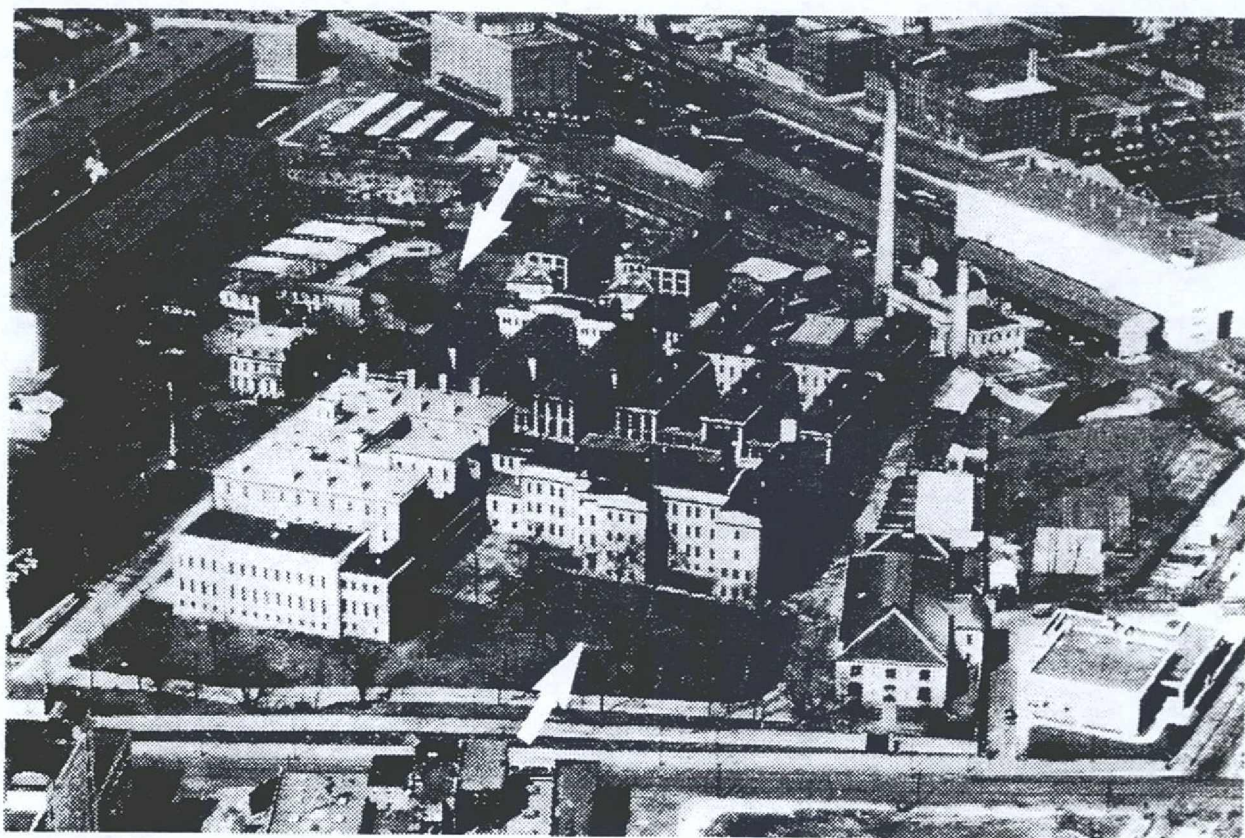
Construction of a new Surgeon's house in 1864, a replacement for an earlier, renovated structure that served this purpose (now altered even further and identified as building R4), and other nineteenth century buildings erected in the vicinity of the hospital, would have caused additional disturbance to the natural terrain, as would development that reached its peak in the 1940s (see Figure 8). Despite this intensive construction, it appears that a small segment of the grounds that lie southeast of the hospital near Flushing Avenue may never have been built upon. This part of the property was identified as having potential for high sensitivity in 1994 (BEC 1994:Figure 5-2). Based on 1904 and 1920 contour maps, this also appears to be the situation east of Buildings 5, 6, and 7 in the northwest corner of the study area where a tennis court is located. However, given the massive land movement and grading that occurred throughout the Navy Yard Annex site, a high potential for prehistoric sensitivity seems unlikely.

### Historic Era Potential

The research presented in this report has shifted the archaeological potential of the study area as identified in 1994 from mainly prehistoric to mainly historical significance (BEC 1994:64-67). It should be noted that random burials that date to the Revolutionary War era are a concern throughout the filled portions of the former Navy Yard, mainly in areas that once included the tidal mud flats of Wallabout Bay, west of the Navy Yard Annex site (e.g., Geismar and Oberon 1993). Based on the aforementioned map in Valentine's 1858 *Manual*--a lithograph by George Hayward created for the volume, with its source unknown--it is possible the graves of Americans who died on British prison ships during the Revolutionary War could be found in what are now industrial areas outside the former Navy Yard and Navy Yard Annex (Valentine 1858:opp. page 122; see Figure 3 this report). However, this is an issue beyond the scope of this report.

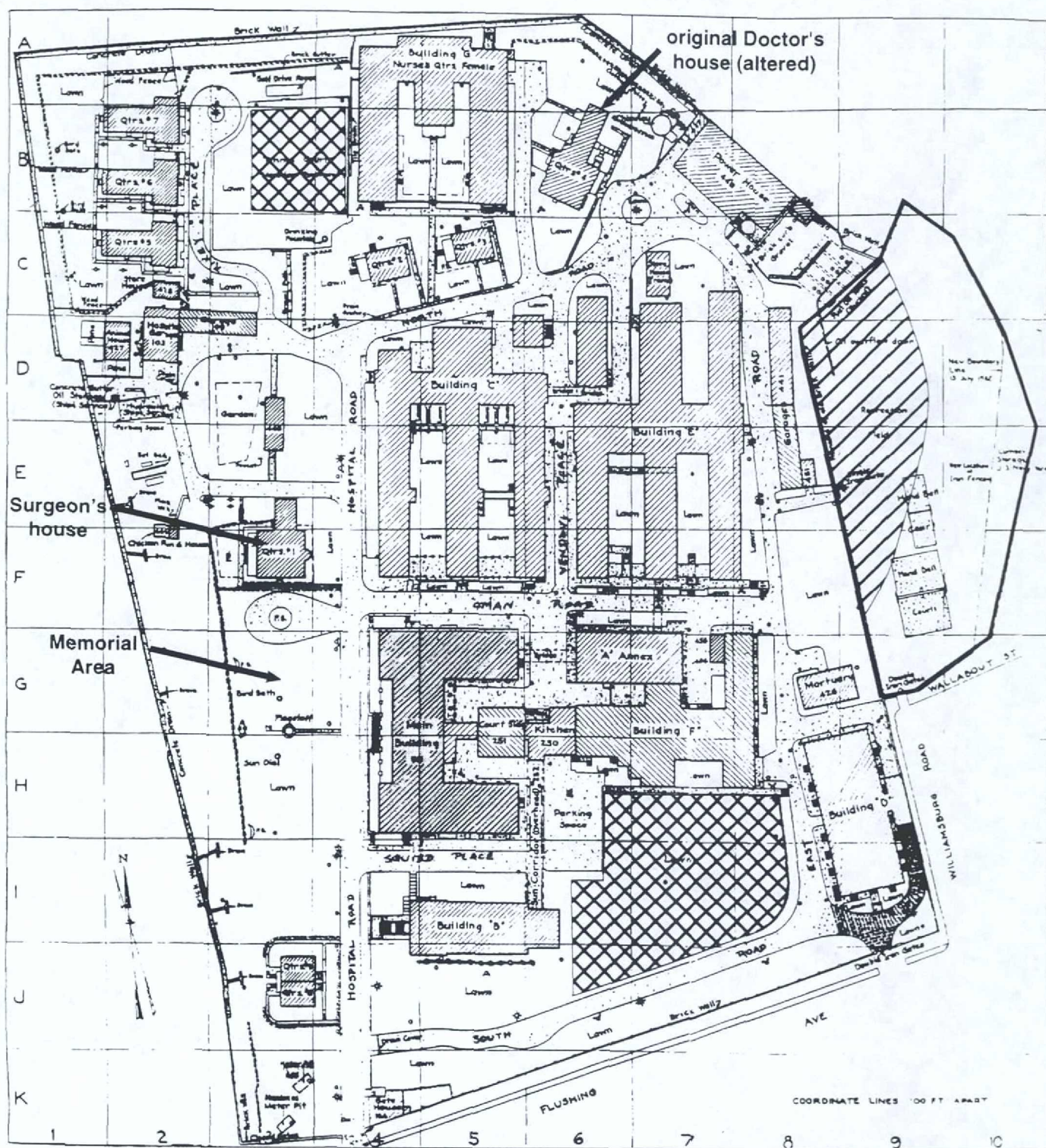
The Navy Yard Annex site originally comprised high ground, meadow, and swamp that had been privately owned for almost two centuries prior to its purchase by the U.S. government. In 1654, Jeronimus (Joris) Rapelye settled on the 335-acre property he had acquired from the Indians in 1637 (Stiles I 1867:86). Ultimately, it became the holding in reduced form of his descendant, Martin Schenck, Sr., and then Schenck's son, Martin Schenck, Jr. The younger Schenck's widow and off-



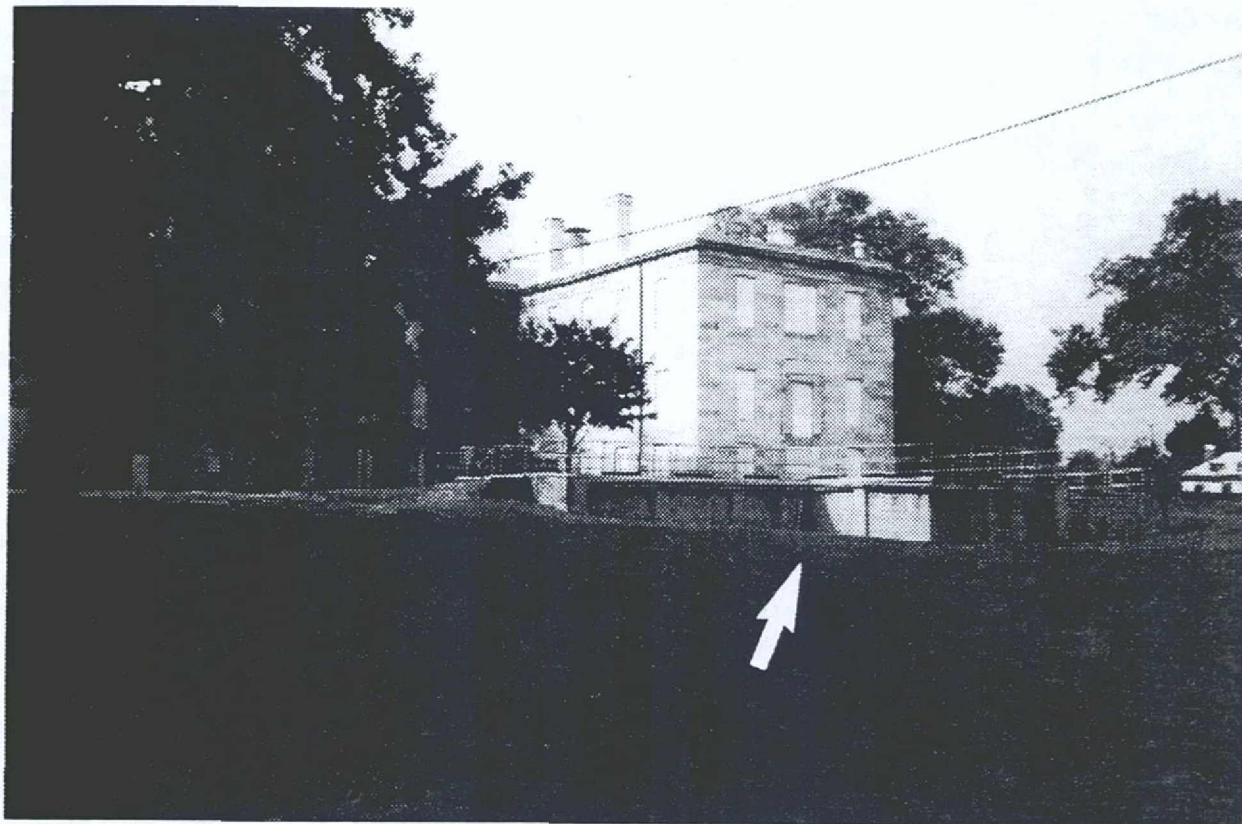


7 Navy Annex Site looking north from Flushing Avenue, March 14, 1948. Undeveloped areas are in foreground and above the hospital (white arrows). The former cemetery is on the right (black arrow). (Courtesy of BUMED)









**9** Looking toward north wing of the Naval Hospital, across the former hospital ward area (see Figure 8). A remnant of the laundry and boiler house (arrow) is in foreground. The grassed area slopes upward toward the hospital. 10/17/96

spring were its last private owners.

Near the end of the Revolutionary War, Martin Schenck's farm was used as a British encampment where two of three men from the 54th Regiment, accused of a crime against private citizens at Newtown, were hanged from a tree limb. The bodies were then buried under the chestnut tree that had served as the gallows (Stiles I 1867:328-329), but the location of this tree is unknown. What is of particular interest is that no nearby cemetery or burying ground is mentioned in regard to the incident.

When Martin Schenck, Jr., died on December 9, 1823 (Skillman 1892:2), his bequest to his family was his 32 or 33-acre portion of Rapelje's original holding. It is this parcel that was later acquired by the U. S. Government for the Marine, or Naval, Hospital and cemetery. An advertisement in the *Long Island Star* from May 24, 1824, describes the property:

### **An Elegant Farm for Sale,**

Formerly the residence of Martin Schenck, Esq, containing about 32 acres of LAND, and 3 of Meadow; situated at the Wallabought; on Long Island, within two miles of Brooklyn Ferry. On the premises are a good two-story Dwelling-house in complete order, a good Barn, and Out-Houses, a Garden well laid out and abounding with Strawberries, Raspberries, &c &c. Also an abundance of the best Pear and Cherry trees; and the best Apple Orchard in the neighborhood. Any person desirous of purchasing a situation of this description, is requested to view the same. If not sold before Monday the 24th inst it will then on that day, be offered for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. \$4,000 of the purchase money may remain at interest, (secured by bond and mortgage, on the premises) for a number of years.

For terms apply to DANIEL LORD, Jr. 44 Pine-st.  
WILLIAM SEAMAN, 3 Peck-slip, New-York; or  
JEREMIAH JOHNSON,

Near the premises, who will show the same  
Brooklyn, 12th May, 1824

(facsimile, *Long Island Star* May 24, 1824; spelling and punctuation uncorrected)

The Jeremiah Johnson noted in the advertisement undoubtedly is the map-maker who reconstructed from memory the plan, or plans, of the area during the Revolutionary War more than half a century after the war had ended. Indeed, the map (or maps) was created almost two decades after the Schenck property was sold to the U.S. Government. Johnson, who grew up in the neighborhood, continued to live nearby until his death in 1853 (Stiles I 1867:94; see Ratzer 1766-7, Figure 10). He was instrumental in creating the adjacent village of Williamsburgh and, in conjunction with this development, the Williamsburgh Road. Opened in about 1826 (Stiles II 1869:381-382), this road divided the high ground of the Schenck property from a low-lying area that became the Naval Hospital burying ground.

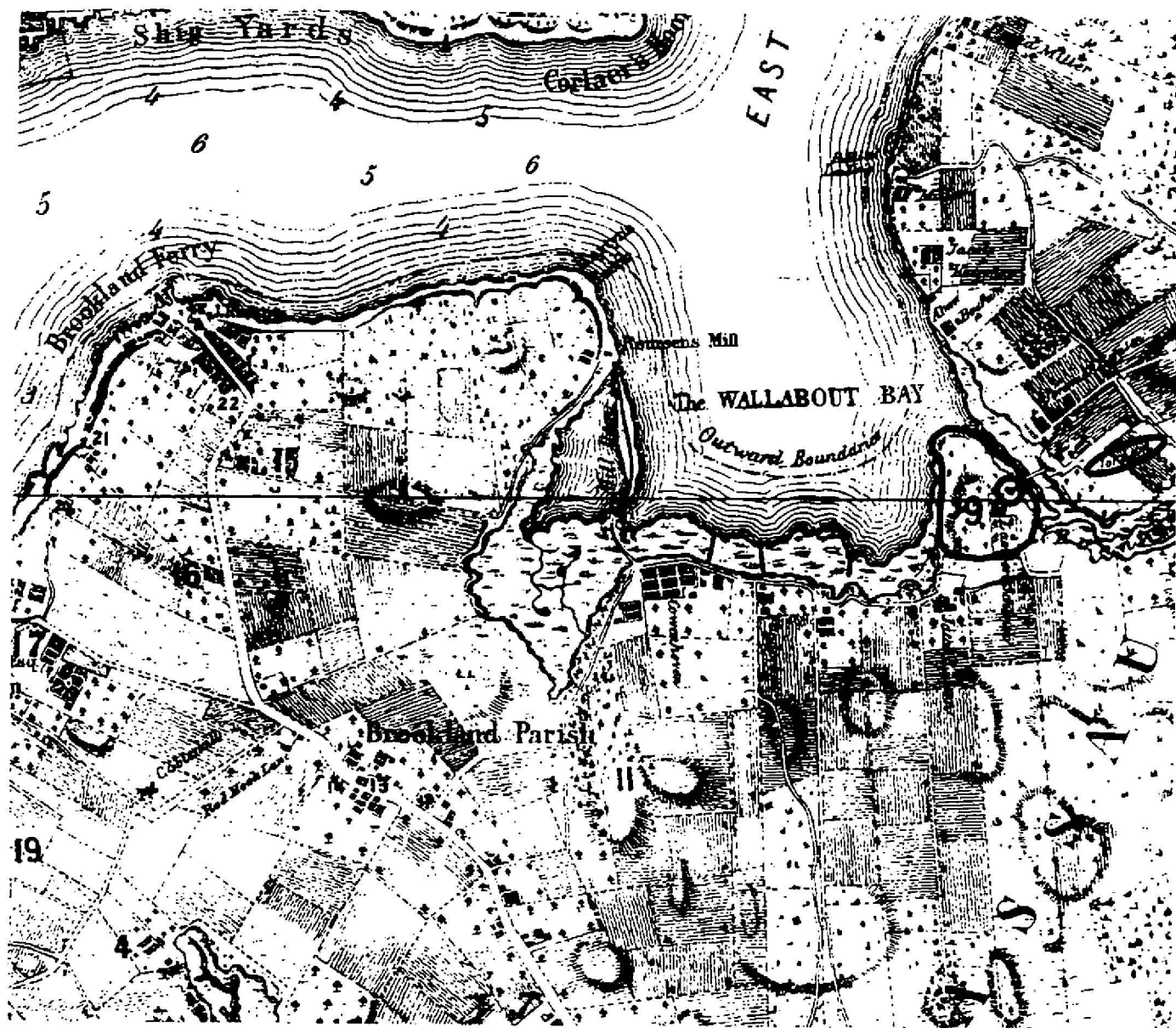
Just before his death in 1793, Martin Schenck, Sr., erected a substantial house west of Schenck Creek (e.g., Ratzer 1767; Stevens 1900; Hooker 1827; Figures 10 - 12). According to Schenck's will drawn in 1792 (Liber of Wills 1:106), the dwelling was then under construction on the site of an earlier structure, possibly the original Rapelje home. The title and deeds to the homestead farm were first transferred to the Secretary of the Navy on May 10, 1824 (Butler 1824). However, reference is made to a later transfer in December 1826, when a letter regarding this transaction notes that the "present occupant" will leave on May 1, 1827 (Butler 1826).

The house, barn, and outbuildings mentioned in the *Long Island Star* advertisement are shown on an 1832 survey (Survey of the Naval Hospital Grounds 1832; Figure 13). Once the "occupant" left the property, the structures on the Schenck farm may have become a hospital facility. These buildings apparently replaced houses rented nearby when it was recognized that Remsen's mill, a decrepit former mill on the west side of the Navy yard that had served as a hospital, was unfit (see Surgeon Marshall and Commodore Chauncey cited in Langley 1995: 46-147; Barton 1944:2). If so, the Schenck buildings were used by the Navy long before Congress passed a bill on April 19, 1833, that vested the property in the U.S. Government (Enactment 1833).<sup>3</sup>

In the 1840s, the former Schenck dwelling was "repaired" to become the Doctor's house (Langley 1995:310). Based on map data, this included shifting its east-west orientation to a north-south alignment (compare the 1832 Survey of the Naval Grounds, Figure 13, with Dripps 1850, Figure 14). Through the years changes continued to be made, but elements of the 1840s renovation are still visible

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<sup>3</sup>This Act cites a deed dated July 1, 1824, rather than May 1, 1824, although the latter is the date of record in the Kings County Register's Office (Liber of Deeds [LD] 14:340). This discrepancy in acquisition dates may account for the May placement and printing of the cited advertisement in the *Long Island Star*.



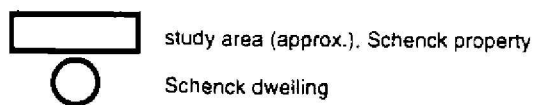
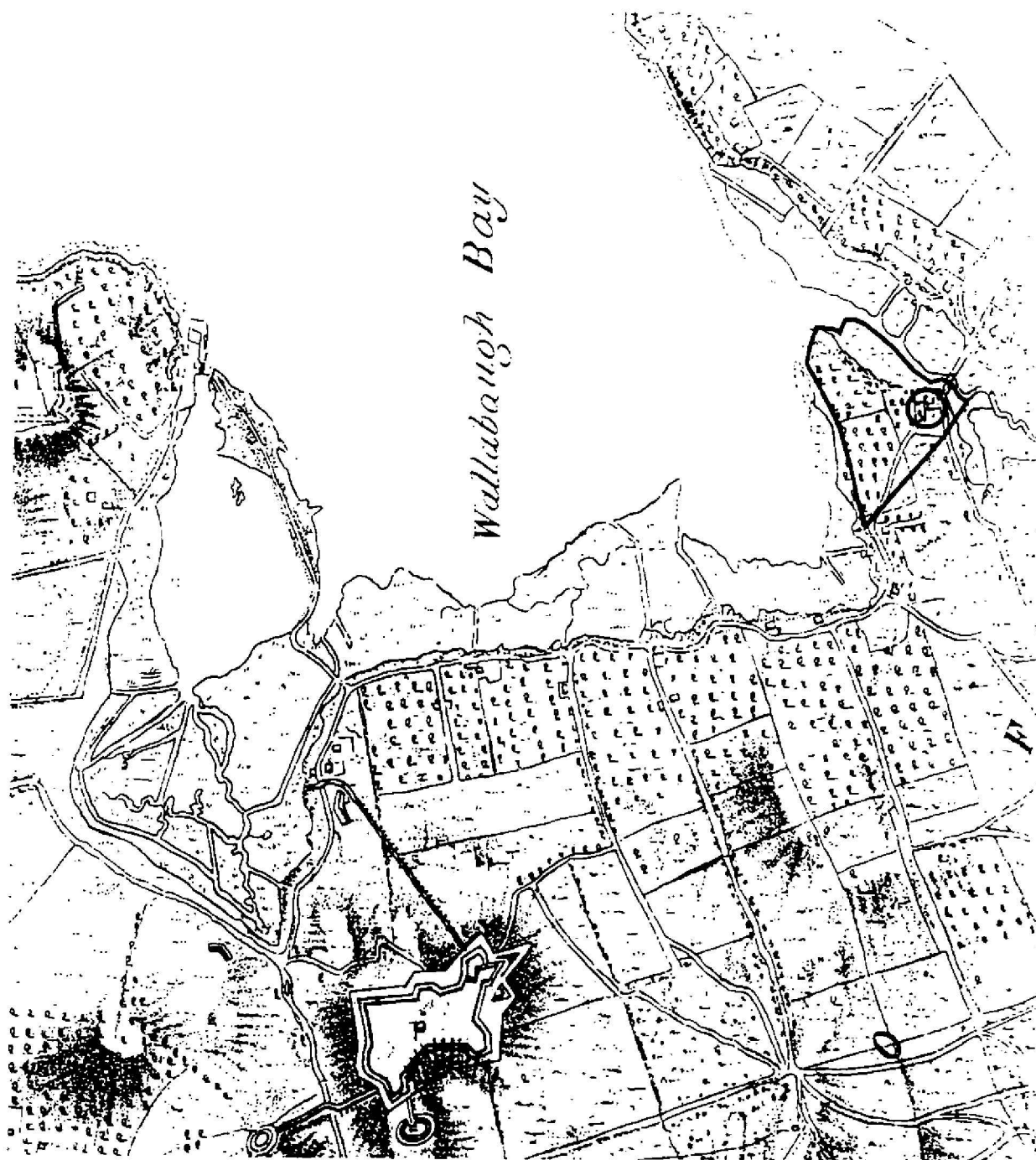
study area (approx.), Schenck property

Jeremiah Johnson property

Schenck dwelling

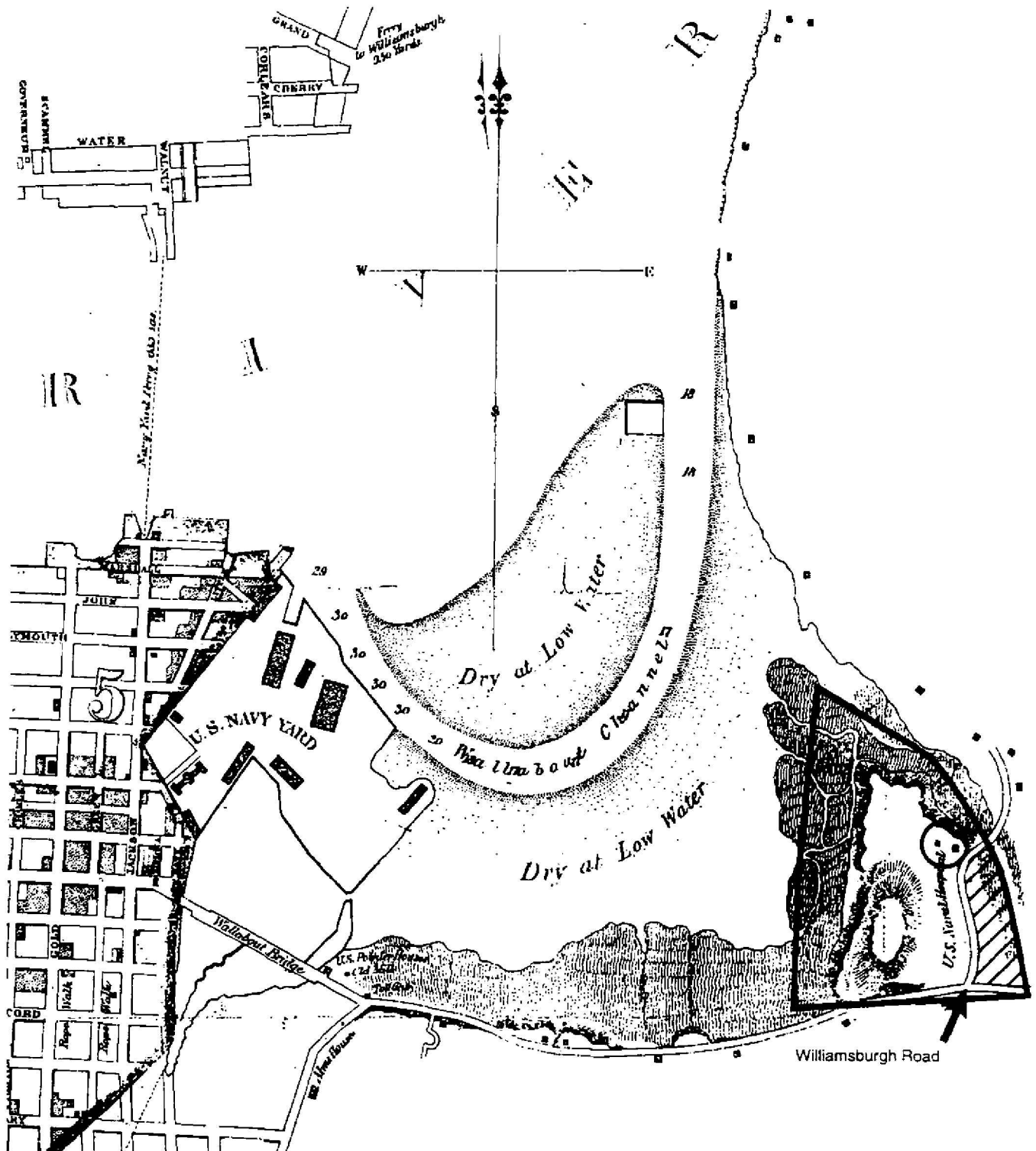


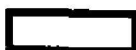






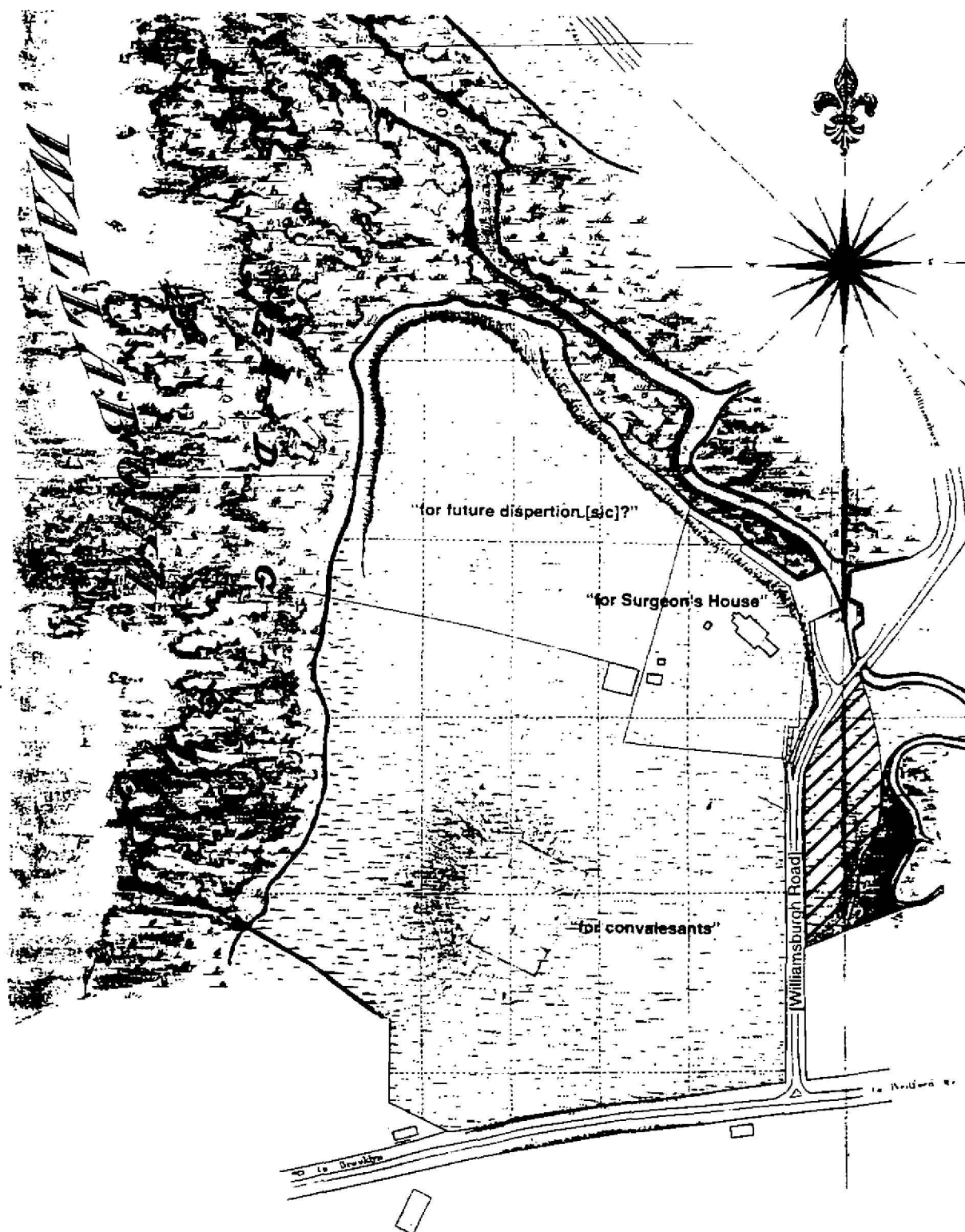
Note: "P" is now Fort Greene Park






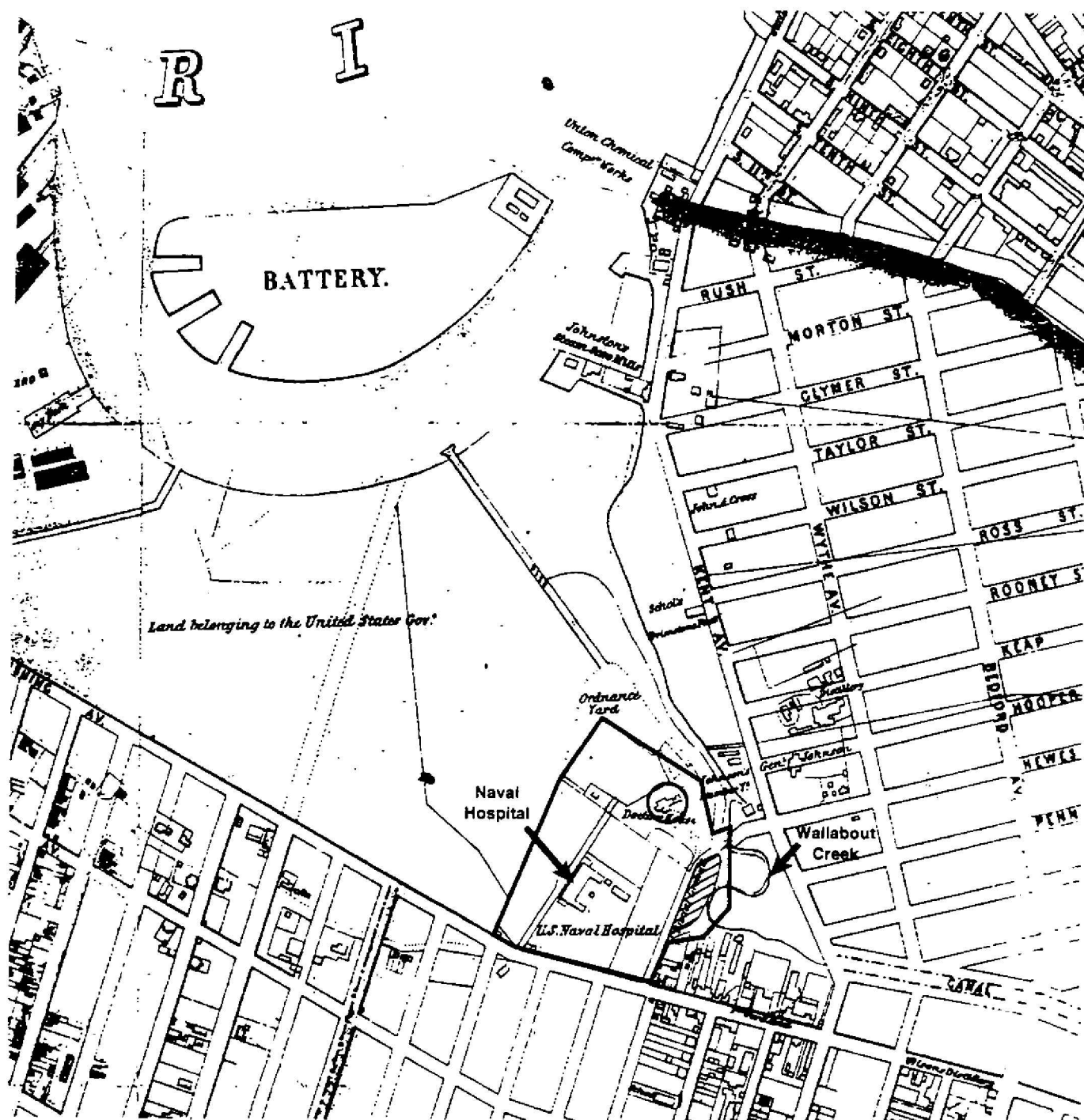
-  study area (approx.)
-  Schenck buildings
-  future Naval Hospital Burial ground




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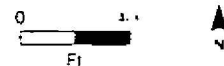


 future cemetery site

Note: No cemetery identified on this map. Pencilled notations in original replaced by type in quotes.



-  study area (approx.)
-  Doctor's house
-  Naval Hospital cemetery



in the Italianate details of the marble mantle and interior arches in the front part of the house (Dolkart 1996:personal communication).<sup>4</sup>

### Naval Hospital Site Potential

Although no specific historic-era archaeological potential was identified in the 1994 report, additional research suggests that original hospital components may remain as archaeological features. These include privy pits--the outhouse receptacles--that may lie buried adjacent to the hospital. It is also possible, but less likely, that water closets, or their remnants, could be found in the yard. This would be in addition to three malfunctioning water closets documented inside the hospital in the 1840s (Ruschenberger 1844c). If there are multiple water closets in the yard, they would be early specimens of this kind of toilet facility in the New York-Metropolitan area. If there are privies, they may not only reveal unprecedented information about the construction of multi-component, institutional toilet facilities rather than private amenities of this kind, but may also contain hospital detritus that could reveal undocumented aspects of nineteenth-century medical practice and healing as well as hospital life.

A letter from W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Surgeon, U.S. Navy, to Dr. Thomas Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Navy Department, written on September 14, 1844, notes that "the privies ought to be removed to a greater distance from the building" (Ruschenberger 1844a). Ruschenberger goes on to say that "A proper drain and sewer are much needed to carry off waste water, which in summer, causes offensive exhalations, and, in winter, occasions an accumulation of ice in the rear of the building." Whether this refers to waste water from improperly drained sinks or from outdoor water closets is unclear. What is clear is that outdoor toilet facilities were part of the original hospital plan. Either these or additional outhouses were later described as being joined to the hospital by a "covered way" (Ruschenberger 1844b). While privies may be indicated on the original and subsequent building plans, research has not located these drawings. For example, an 1826 sketch plan of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, or asylum, documents multiple privies attached to the back of both wings of the structure (Philadelphia Naval Asylum 1826), but no comparable sketch has been found for the New York Naval Hospital in Brooklyn where the wings were not added until 1840.

Copper pipes once carried waste from three water closets inside the hospital to Wallabout Creek, a stream that ran through the marsh east and north of the

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<sup>4</sup>This building (R4) was dated to 1891 in the earlier study (BEC 1994:109). Although drastically altered, construction elements predating the 1840s renovation might remain.

hospital property (Ruschenberger 1844b). Wallabout Creek (e.g., see Figure 14), also called Hans Bergen or Schenck Creek, was later channeled to become the Kent Avenue Canal, but it no longer exists as a waterway.

Six privies designed by Martin Euclid Thompson, the hospital's architect of record,<sup>5</sup> may have been added on the south side of the building in 1844 or 1845 since cost estimates for their construction are found in a letter that refers to them as "outhouses" (Ruschenberger 1844b).<sup>6</sup> A plumber's letter of November 24, 1844, discusses replacement of three water closets "within the house" that were "constantly choked up," overflowed, and leaked. These were malfunctions caused by corrosion of the copper funnels from uric acid (Pearce 1844). It appears the plumber intended to reattach these indoor closets to water supply tanks that, more than likely, were located on the hospital's roof. However, this did not eliminate the need for outdoor toilet facilities since three water closets would have been inadequate to serve the hospital's needs.

Yet another letter, written on November 28, 1844, notes that the authorized improvements were being made. Still needed, however, was a cess-pool for each of the two kitchens "to receive and carry off the waste water" (Ruschenberger 1844c). A review of late-nineteenth-century maps found in the Navy's possession indicates the location of two cisterns and several cesspools adjacent to the hospital and its additions. These were slated to be filled in 1895 (Plans 1895; Figure 15). While subsequent construction occurred behind the hospital in 1895--in addition to the aforementioned hospital wards, this included a kitchen building, an operating facility (called "the Court Building"), and corridors connecting these buildings to the hospital (See Figure 15)--it is possible that at least some, if not all, of these backyard features remain buried (see Figure 16 for a recent view of the rear of the hospital, one of two places where privy pits and other features may yet be found).

Another historical archaeological issue and concern is that all burials may not have been removed from the former cemetery in 1926 (see below).

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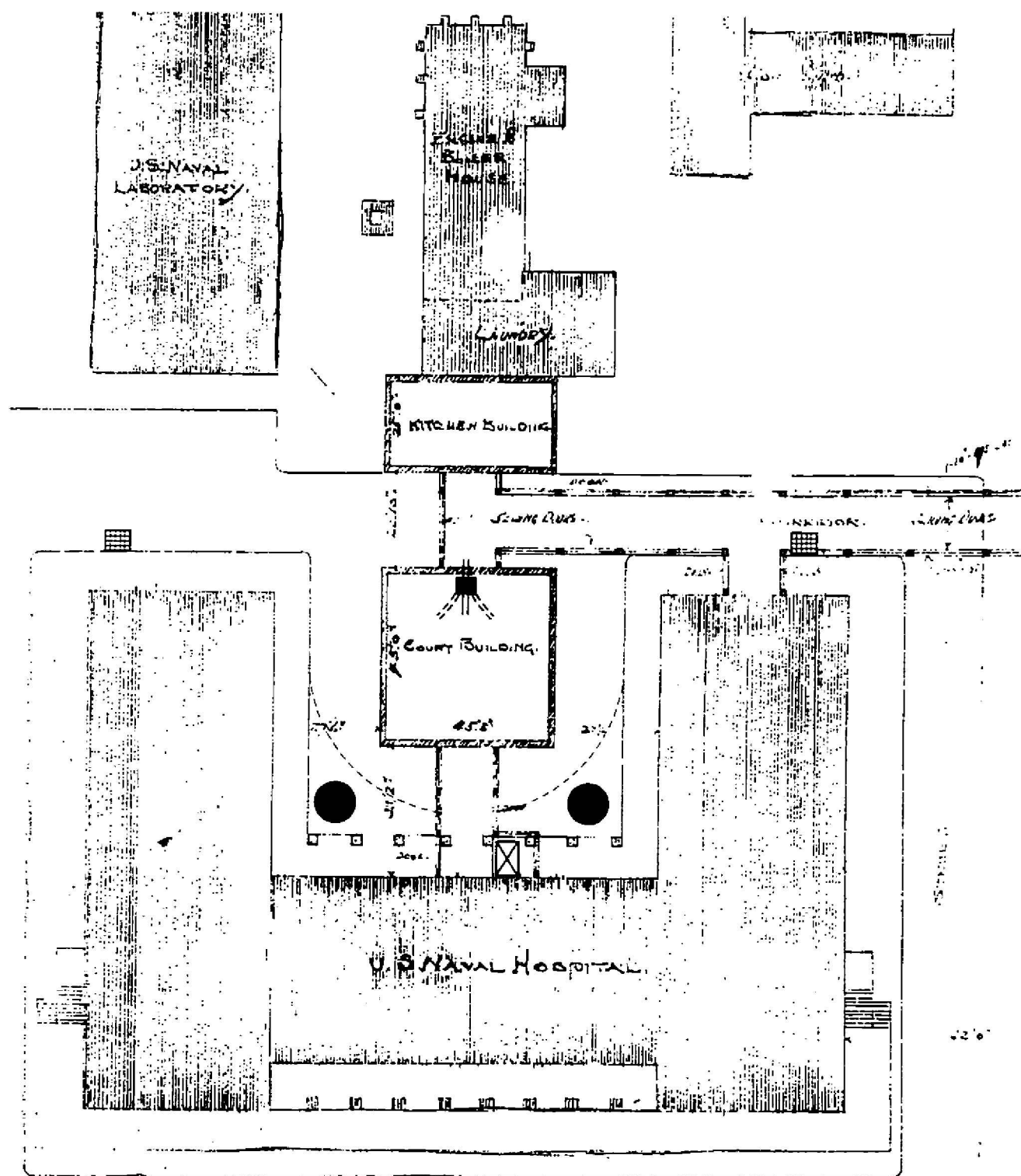
<sup>5</sup>Thompson's bid for the hospital job in 1831 was viewed favorably by the Navy, and he is the architect of record according to the NYC Landmark designation (LPC 1965:LP 0003). However, the hospital is never named among his attributions (e.g., *Dictionary of American Biography* [Vol. 18 1943:467-468]; *Architects Practicing in New York City 1840-1900* [Francis 1979:75]), nor has any record been found of payment to him or any other architect. In addition, Thompson's account book spanning the years from 1826 to 1852 mentions contracts for work on several of his recognized buildings but does not make mention of the Naval Hospital (Ezerchelle 1996:personal communication).

<sup>6</sup>I am indebted to Rebecca Livingston, staff archivist at the National Archives in Washington, for this and other information regarding the hospital's original or early outdoor toilet facilities.



**NAVY YARD ANNEX** Portion of the U.S. Naval Hospital Reservation, Brooklyn, N.Y.,  
Showing New Buildings &c 1895, Composite Map, detail

15



elevator (1895)



cesspool for adjacent water closet (1895) to be filled up



cisterns, to be filled

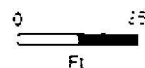


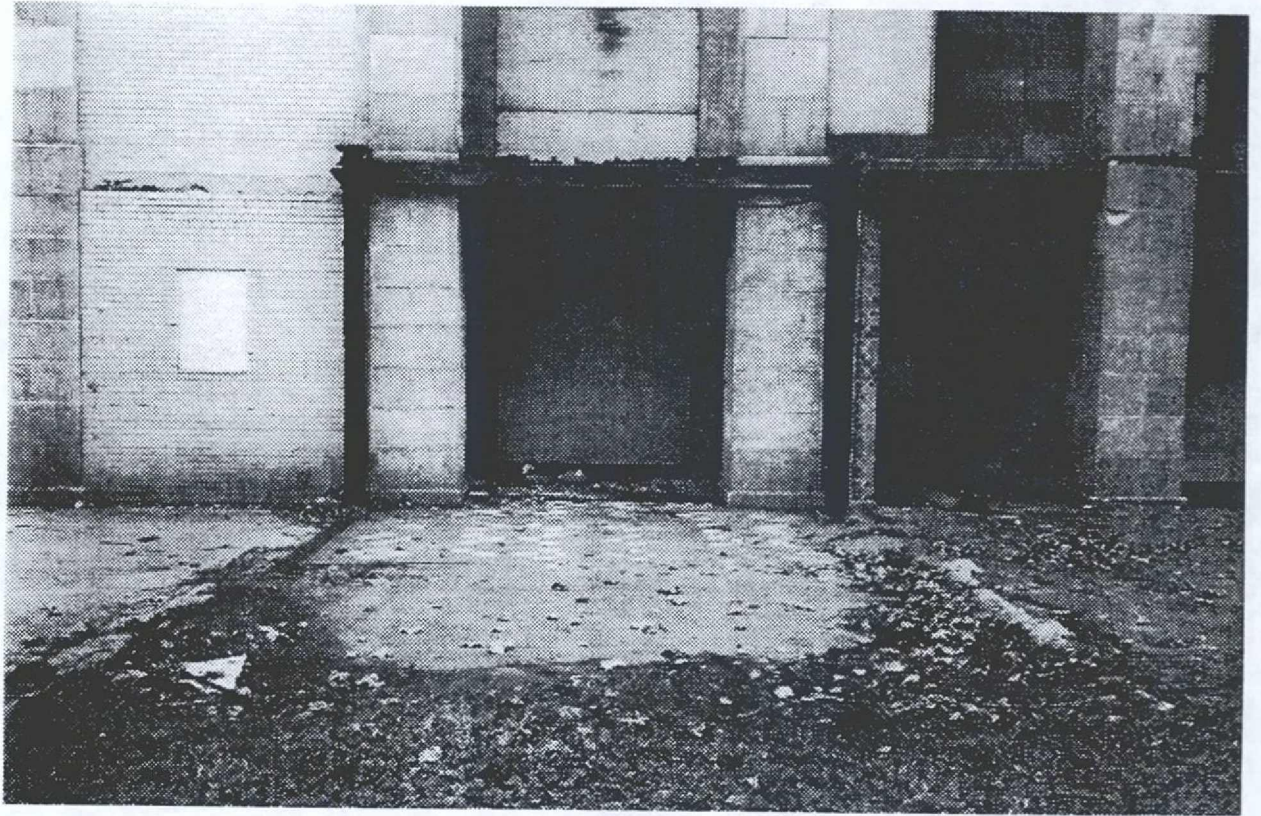
cesspool to be filled



sewer to be filled up

--- line of old sidewalk





**16** Rear view of Naval Hospital just beyond the demolished Court Building site, a former operating facility. A corridor joined the hospital to the Court Building constructed in 1895. 10/17/96



## THE NAVAL HOSPITAL BURIAL GROUND

Several avenues of research were followed to determine the archaeological and historical potential of the former Naval Hospital burial ground. Among them were issues raised in the 1994 documentary report, mainly the age of the burial ground (based on secondary resources, possibly first a private cemetery belonging to the families that owned the property prior to acquisition by the U.S. government in 1824 or thereabouts) and the possibility of burials still remaining. Added to this was the question of the burials themselves. Were they exclusively associated with the Naval Hospital, or could they include some from the Revolutionary War era, possibly from the prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay? Or, as postulated in the aforementioned newspaper article (Arinde 1996), could they include burials comparable to those found in the colonial-era African Burial Ground uncovered in Manhattan in 1991? To address these questions, primary sources were researched. What was discovered, as is often the case, is that the facts may be even more interesting than what is suggested, assumed, or implied in secondary sources.

Major sources of information to address these issues came from an index, or list, of names documenting those removed from the cemetery in 1926, sixteen years after it became inactive (BEC 1994:Appendix A-C; Appendix A this report) and from the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and New York. The original number of reinterments was thought to be 987, but this was revised to 907 in 1927 as noted in the 1994 archaeological evaluation (BEC 1994:66). However, a count of names on the revised list totals 911 not 907 (Appendix A-C in BEC 1994; Appendix A this report). This includes two infants, one, Georgeana Delaney, buried August 13, 1837, the other "Dor." Hesler, whose date of death is not known as well as fifty-two "Unknowns" (Appendix A). One entry appears to be a duplication (see Appendix A, William Lathrop).

A handwritten ledger book at the National Archives in Washington D.C. records the sailors and marines treated in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital between 1812 and 1862 (Records of the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery [RBMS] Vol. 6 1812-1862). Included are the names of those who died and often, but not always, their place of birth, age, and physical characteristics (height and hair, skin, and eye color). Other ledger books, located at the National Archives facility in Manhattan (Director & Medical Officer in Charge 1858-1895:Vol. 5), also document burials, but only three names correspond to those found on the reburial index, all of them lacking information regarding the date of death. The bodies of several of those listed in the ledger were claimed by relatives and buried elsewhere, which explains why they are not found on the reinterment list. This information justifies researching only those on the reinterment list rather than all who died in the hospital. With-



out further documentation, only those removed for reinterment can be assumed to have once been buried in the Naval Hospital cemetery.

As explained in a note accompanying the index of reburials and a report of the 1926 excavations, removal of the bodies from the Naval Hospital Cemetery was undertaken from August 3 to September 3, 1926. All 907 (or 911) burials were said to be reinterred in the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn. A visit to that cemetery on October 15, 1996, established that almost all of the reinterred are in individually marked graves in Sections 6 and 7 in what is called the "Old Cemetery" (Figures 17-19). Both the time it took to exhume the bodies and the separate graves suggest that burials were removed and reinterred individually. This is supported by a 1926 contractor's report that documents \$15,000 allotted to remove the graves at a low-bid cost of \$12.92 per grave (Blackwood 1926:1). This document also notes "Together with the remains, all headstones and monuments were removed, cleaned, transported and again set up in the new plot in the Cypress Hills Cemetery" (Blackwood 1926:2; see Appendix C). However, the number of burials accounted for was, and is, a question, and whether additional bodies or, as is more likely, fragmentary skeletal material remain continues to be an issue.

A single headstone in Section 6 at Cypress Hills is marked "SIXTY-THREE UNKNOWN SAILORS" (Figure 20). Indented lettering that records the number of unknown sailors, which is unlike the other stones in the section, suggests it was recut (compare Figures 18 and 20). The cemetery register (Cypress Hills Grave Locator n.d.) notes these unknown burials were reinterred on May 24, 1939, but errors found elsewhere in the register suggest these interments could have occurred at other times, perhaps incrementally. They may, for example, include the fifty-two "unknowns" on the 1926 Naval Hospital Cemetery interment index (Appendix A) plus skeletal material found during Navy Yard excavations. James West, the author of an unpublished history of the Navy Yard written in 1941, noted that skeletal fragments uncovered "during the course of years...have been transferred to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Brooklyn, for burial" (West 1941:19). These are presumed to be examples of the aforementioned American prisoners who died on British prison ships during the Revolutionary War. Among them was a skeleton discovered on September 25, 1939, during the renovation of Building 4 on the west side of the Navy Yard (West 1941:19), far from the Navy Yard Annex site.

The conclusions of the 1994 archaeological assessment indicated that burials were not an issue in the former Naval Hospital cemetery (BEC 1994:67, 73). This was based on the assumption that the burials were removed *en masse* by heavy equipment (possibly a steam shovel) and that contours on the cemetery site were considerably lower in 1979 than they were before the burials were removed, sug-



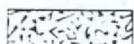
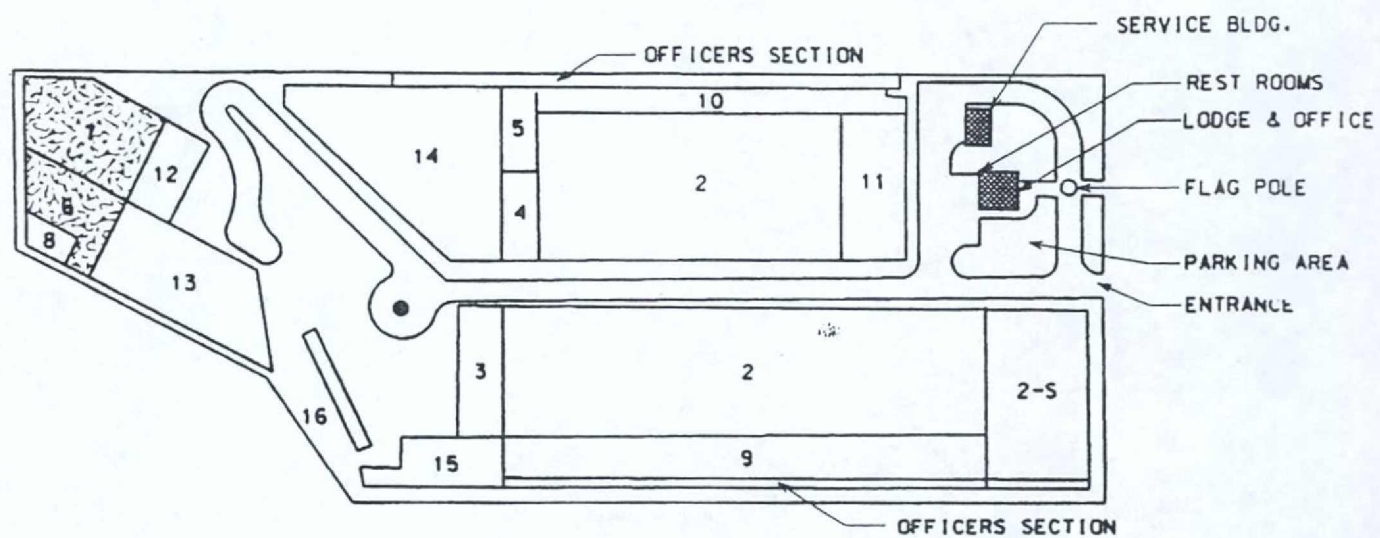


**17** Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Brooklyn, Section 6 (marker with section number center foreground arrow). Most, if not all, burials in the section are from the former Naval Hospital cemetery. 10/15/96



**18** Typical headstone, in this case Rudolph Osmars [sic - Osman; see Appendix B, No. 12]. 10/15/96





interments from U.S. Naval Hospital burial ground

no scale





**20** Headstone of Sixty-three Unknown U.S. Sailors. Section 6, Cypress Hills National Cemetery. Note the "Sixty-three" is indented, suggesting the stone was reworked. 10/15/96

gesting severe grading (Miller 1996:personal communication). If both conditions prevailed, this could, indeed, be the case. However, as noted above, additional research indicates the burials were removed individually, not *en masse*. It also seems the contours depicted on the 1979 map use a different datum than other, earlier contour maps of the site ("0" datum for the former, the Navy Yard datum for the latter). Rather than lowered contours, the data suggest grading through filling.

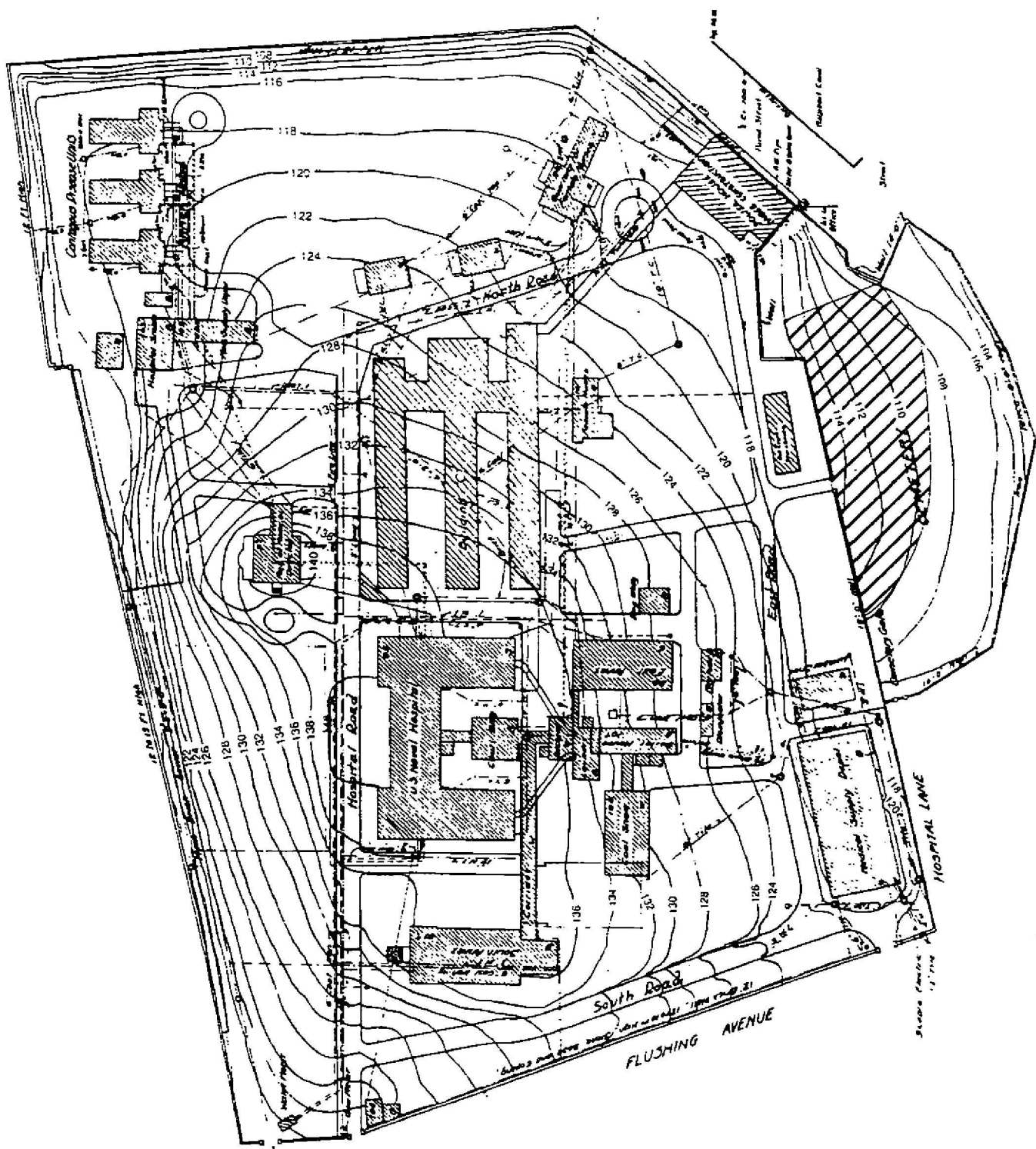
For example, grading up is suggested by comparison of the 1918 contours, prior to removal of the human remains, with those on a 1944 contour map. The later map indicates the contours were then somewhat higher rather than lower, and proposed grading to create a playing field was to elevate them still higher (Contours 1918; Resurfacing Recreation Plan 1944; Figures 21 and 22). This grading and subsequent installation of additional recreational facilities have maintained or created a flat surface that slopes down along its eastern edge and up toward the hospital to the west (Figure 23). It should also be noted that the drastic reduction of elevation believed to account for the absence of burials in 1994 would have caused inundation of this low-lying area and former wetland.


This information suggests that burials, or fragmentary skeletal material, could remain. As cited in the earlier archaeological study, this is also suggested by an 1881 letter from Delavan Bloodgood, the hospital's medical inspector, that noted over 1,100 burials registered after 1831; he estimated there were 2,000 burials then in the cemetery (Bloodgood letter cited in several sources: BEC 1994: 28-29; Patton 1940b:11; *All Hands* March 15, 1946 [?]). Another indication that the number of burials may have exceeded the 907 removed in 1926 is found in *Hamersly's Naval Encyclopaedia* that notes "Up to 1880 there had been registered 1134 interments" in the hospital cemetery, but gives no source (Hamersly 1881:512). Both estimates were made about three decades before the cemetery became inactive, a time when numerous additional burials are documented according to the reinterment index (see Appendix A). This suggests that many burials are not accounted for.

### History of the Burial Ground

According to map data, the low-lying area east of the hospital site became a burial ground between 1832 and 1835 (*Navy Yard Survey* 1832; *Burying Ground* 1835; see Figures 13 and 24). Based on the earliest known burial moved to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in 1926 (John Ford who died on August 24, 1834; see No. 5 in Appendix B), it appears the Naval Hospital cemetery was active by 1834, four years before the hospital was opened. Although it was noted that the "hospital was a way station to the grave" (Marshall cited in Langley 1995:146), a remarkably good record of recovery is found in the aforementioned hospital register

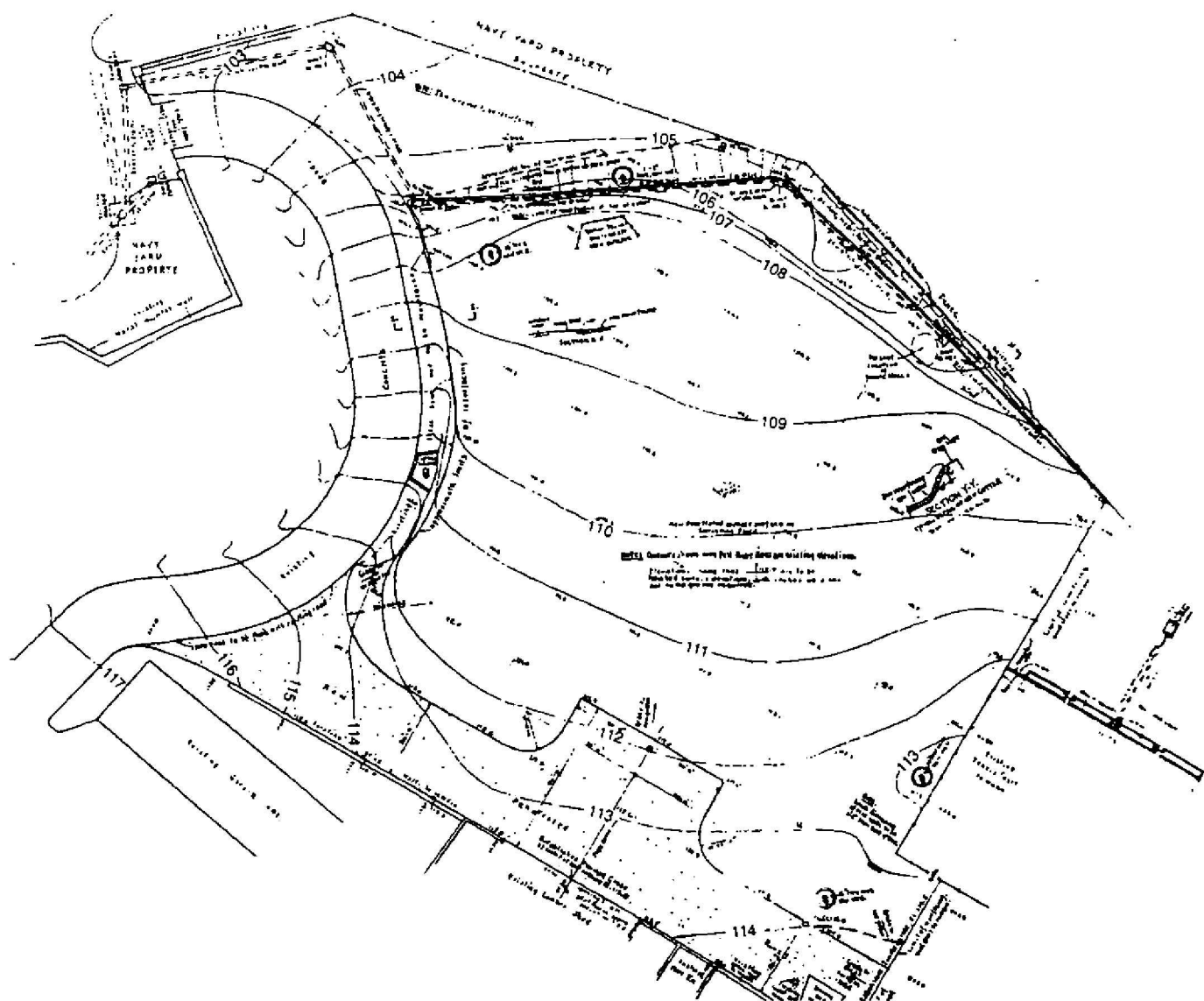




 cemetery (approx.)

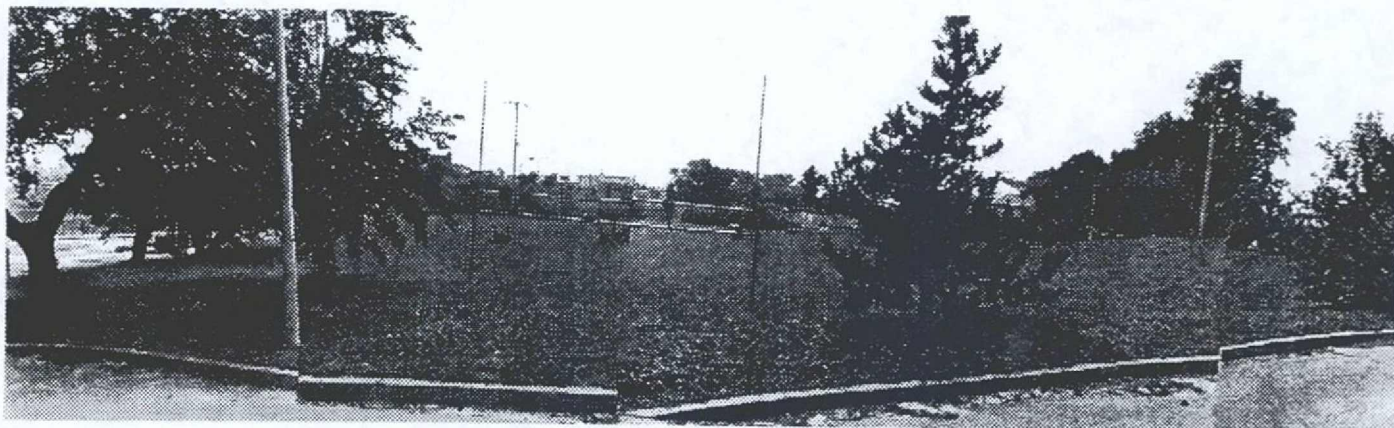
Note: contours based on U.S. Navy Yard datum

0 100  
Feet



contours (in large type) and elevations based on 0 datum

Note: between c. 1/2 and 1 ft. of fill was to be added to northern part of the cemetery site based on existing and proposed elevations



**23** Composite view of recreational field that includes the former site of the Naval Hospital cemetery (on the right side of the photo). The view is south toward Flushing Avenue. 7/25/96

kept by the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery from 1812 to 1862. For example, among those with the last name beginning with the letter A, it was found that the loss of military personnel from desertions far outnumbered that from deaths.<sup>7</sup>

Given the dreadful conditions at the converted Remsen Mill, deaths, and therefore burials, were obviously an issue from the Navy Yard's inception, and the hospital register in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., documents many who died in the early part of the century. Their burial place, however, remains unknown.

The ownership history of the Navy Yard Annex site suggests that if there was a preexisting cemetery, it belonged to the Schenck family, but even this seems unlikely since the Schencks were themselves buried elsewhere.<sup>8</sup> References to a preexisting family cemetery in various published and unpublished histories of the hospital have proven erroneous. One, compiled by Kenneth Patton in the 1940s (referenced here as 1940a) is cited in the 1994 BEC evaluation, the other was located in a Navy publication. The first refers to a Schenck family burial ground alluded to in the 1824 advertisement noted earlier, the other to this same burial ground mentioned in the 1824 deed to the Commissioners of the Navy.<sup>9</sup> However, both sources have now been checked, and neither the advertisement, which was quoted verbatim earlier, nor the 1824 deed mentions a burial ground.

In one of his unpublished histories, Patton notes that the advertisement, that he says reports a mill as well as a cemetery, had "never been copied verbatim" (Patton 1940a:1),<sup>10</sup> implying he himself had never seen it. It appears he also never saw the deed (or deeds) selling the property to the Commissioners of the Navy.

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<sup>7</sup>Among 273 whose last names began with the letter A, twenty-one deserted while thirteen died.

<sup>8</sup>Lambert Schenck, who acquired the southeastern part of the property through inheritance in 1793 (LW 1:106), died in 1815 and was buried in Bushwick according to the records of the Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where he was reinterred in 1852. His brother, Martin Schenck, Jr., at his death in 1823, was in possession of the entire Schenck property on the north side of Flushing Avenue. He too was first buried in Bushwick and then transferred to Greenwood Cemetery in 1852 (Cuccurullo 1996:personal communication). Martin Schenck, Jr., was the deceased husband of Sarah Skillman Schenck, a principal in the May 1, 1824 sale of the property to the Commissioners of the U.S. Navy (LD 14:340).

<sup>9</sup>It should be noted that Henry Stiles documents a Schenck family cemetery in Bushwick (II 1869:48-49). It is possible that both Lambert and Martin Schenck, Jr. were originally buried in this cemetery and then, as noted in footnote 7, were reburied in Greenwood Cemetery.

<sup>10</sup>A *Long Island Star* advertisement for another Schenck property located in Bushwick, not the Wallabout, was indeed signed by a Sarah Schenck (*Long Island Star* March 30, 1824). While this does mention a mill it does not mention a cemetery.



Since the Schencks themselves were buried elsewhere, and neither the cited deed nor the relevant advertisement mention a burial ground, the Naval Hospital cemetery seems to be the only one ever located on the site. As noted previously, the first burial documented to date was John Ford (see Appendix B, No. 5). When Ford, an Ordinary Seaman, died of Cholera on August 24, 1834, and was buried in the Naval Hospital cemetery, it was more than half a century after the Revolutionary War had ended and ten years after the Schencks executed the first deed to the Navy for both the hospital and the burial ground sites.

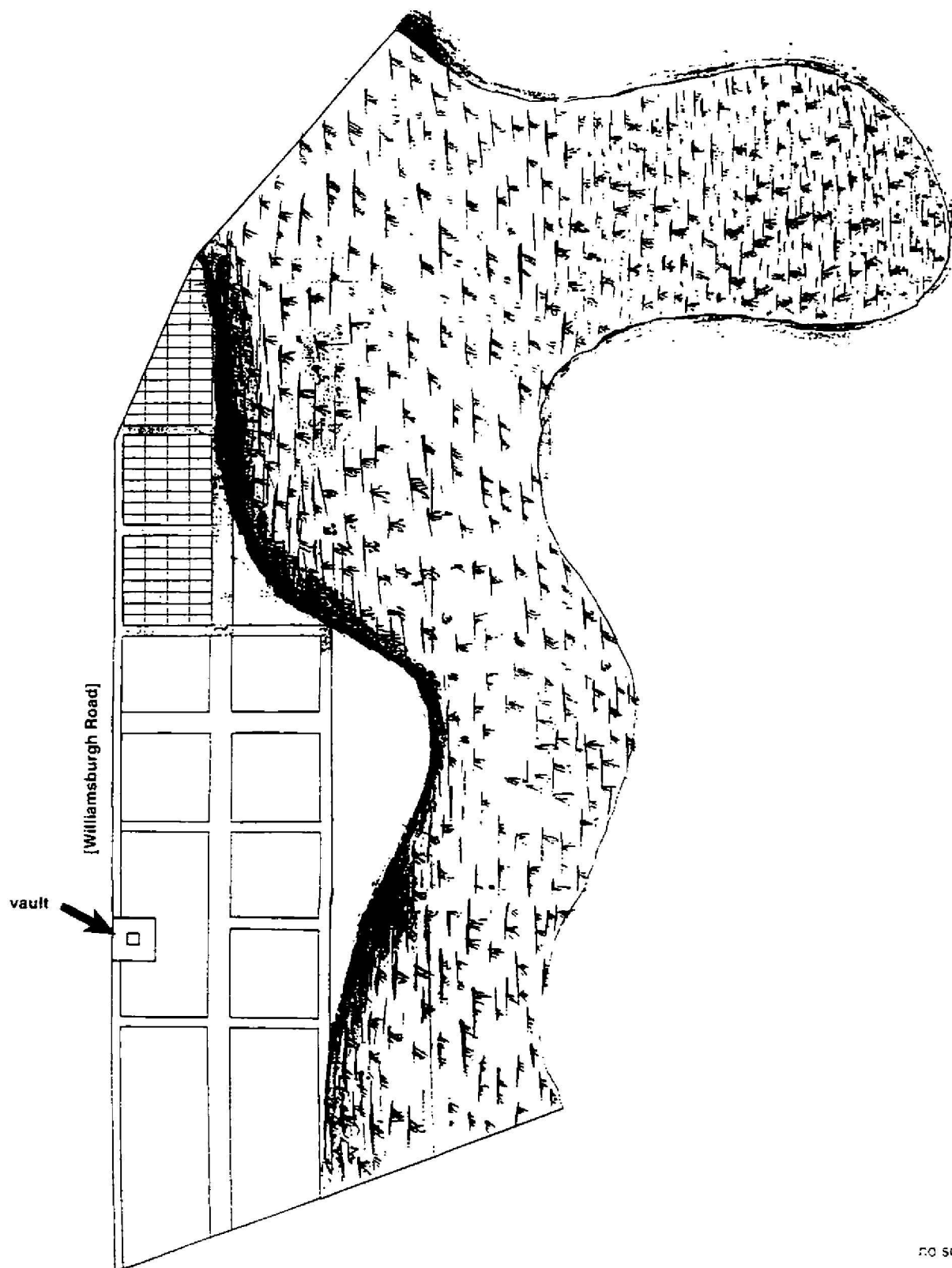
Maps document the Navy Yard Annex site for more than half a century before it became a U.S. Government holding; this documentation continues into the 1980s when the former cemetery site was filled and graded to create a ball field. As noted earlier, the eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century maps show the Schenck property, sometimes including an outbuilding as well as the house (Ratzer 1766-7; Stevens 1900; Hooker 1827; see Figures 10 - 12). The earliest map found that documents the cemetery dates from 1835 (Anon. 1835; Figure 24). It not only shows a cemetery adjacent to the east side of the Williamsburgh Road, but also the layout of cemetery lanes, what appear to be individual grave sites or plots, and possibly a vault (see Figure 24). Subsequent maps also document the cemetery's location and layout, but the configuration of the lanes and plots vary as does the vault's location (e.g., Hospital Grounds 1891; Figure 25). As already mentioned, soil taken from the west side of the hospital was used to fill and expand the burial ground in 1842. This also included grading in the vicinity of the Surgeon's house built in 1864.

In 1869, Henry Stiles described the cemetery as "a small but tasteful graveyard [that] offers a quiet resting place to those who die in the hospital" (Stiles III 1870:946). Thus it remained until it became inactive in 1910 and was excavated in 1926. It was subsequently encroached upon on the north by subterranean fuel tanks. Tennis courts were built and, most recently, it was again graded up and leveled to create a ball field in 1980. Despite this, it is possible that skeletal fragments, if not entire skeletons, remain. This assertion is not only based on the protective qualities of fill, but also on the failure to find evidence of one of the reinterred bodies, that of Chief Veindovi of the Fiji Islands. Two attempts to exhume Veindovi's remains from the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, one in 1993, the other in 1994, were unsuccessful (Tilley 1996a; Tudia 1996:personal communication; see below)

### **Potential for Burials Remaining: Veindovi, Chief of the Fiji Islands**

Both the possibility of finding human remains at the former burial ground and the difficulty of proving this solely through documentation, is illustrated by the

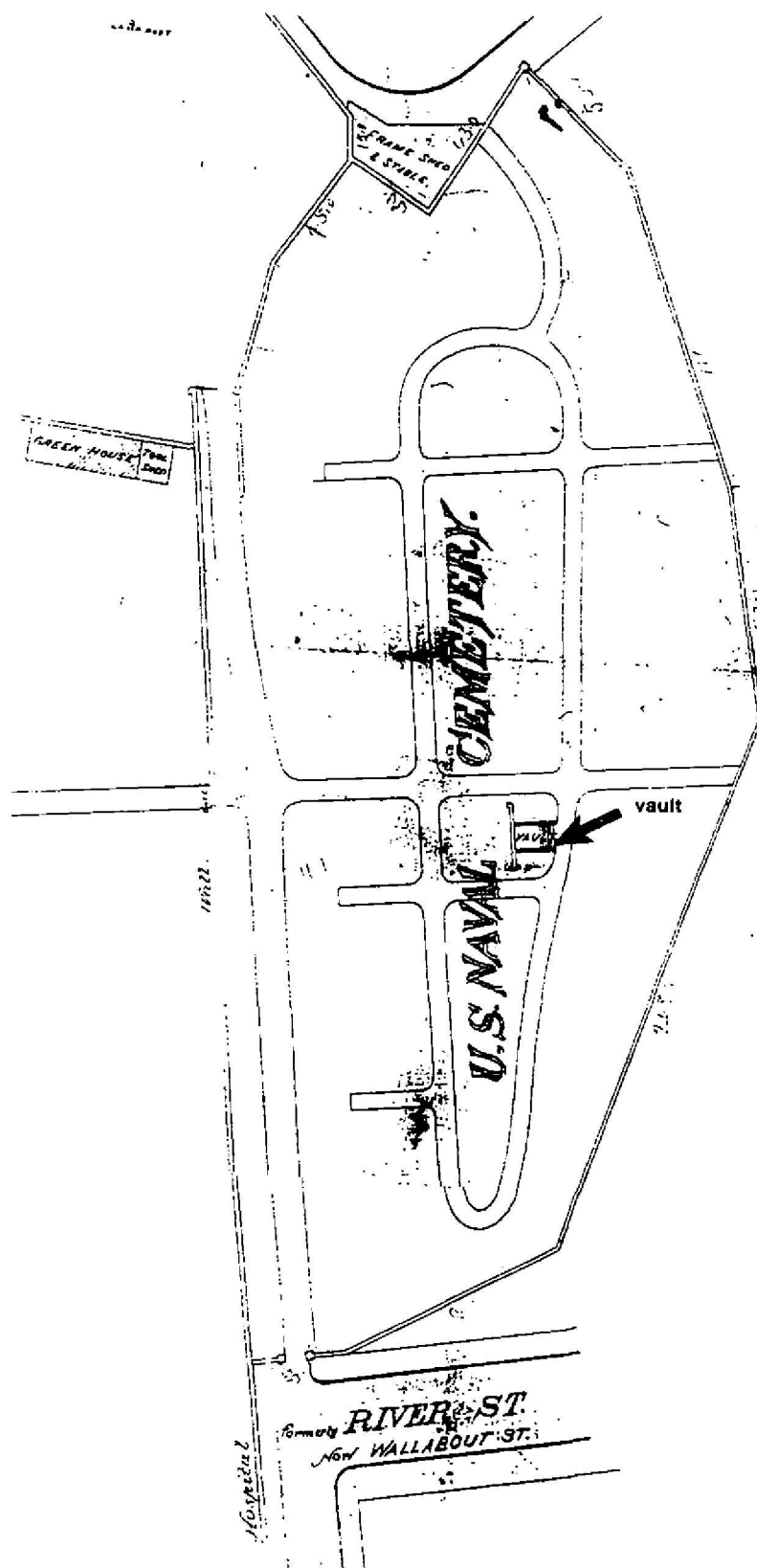
**BURYING GROUND**



no scale

NAVY YARD ANNEX Map of the U.S. Naval Hospital Grounds, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1891,  
cemetery detail

25



0 2  
Feet

history of one of the reinterments, that of Veindovi (or Vendovi), Chief of the Fiji Islands. While one of the best documented burials, Veindovi is also among the more colorful and, it turns out, the more problematic.

Veindovi is listed in the reinterment index (Appendix A) and was found in the 1812-1862 hospital ledger (Appendix B, No. 56). Both say he was "Chief," but the hospital ledger expands on this, indicating he had been on the *Vincennes* prior to his death from consumption on June 11, 1842. This entry initiated a search for more information. Conversations with Dr. Harold Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Robert Tilley, a local history buff, shed light on the Veindovi issue,<sup>11</sup> as did books and unpublished manuscripts (e.g., Tilley 1996b; Herman 1986; Viola and Margolis 1985; Farenholt 1934). Contact was also made with the Fiji Island Ambassador, Pita K. Nacuva, regarding the recent attempts to disinter Veindovi's remains from the Cypress Hills National Cemetery and return them to the Fiji Islands (Nacuva 1996:personal communication; Tudia 1996:personal communication).

Veindovi, or Vendovi, was a brother of the King of Rewa, one of the Fiji Islands, and himself a chief. In 1834, eight crew members of an American brig were massacred when they went ashore to obtain sea-cucumbers. At least one, a "Negro," was eaten at the time of the murders. Seven bodies were returned to the American ship and buried at sea, but when they washed ashore three days later, the corpses were also cannibalized. In 1840, members of the Wilkes Expedition, described as "one of the greatest expeditions ever carried out by the U.S. Navy" (Herman 1986:18), captured Veindovi to bring him to America. Veindovi's involvement in the murders and atrocities is certain, but he claimed not have partaken of any human flesh. Although he was not alone in this incident, it appears he was selected by his friends and relatives to take the blame (see Appendix D for a more complete account taken from notes of the Wilkes Expedition [Farenholt 1934]).

Veindovi was at sea with the expedition for two years, most of them on the *U.S.S. Peacock*. He took sick not long after coming aboard, and died of consumption in June 1842, within hours of being brought to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn aboard the *Vincennes*. It is said his last remarks included "one of wonder at the building's size" (Herman 1986:18). After a death mask was made, his head was severed and immersed in alcohol for scientific study, a common mid-nineteenth-century practice when dealing with the remains of those considered exotic (Langley

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<sup>11</sup>Dr. Langley is Curator Emeritus of Navy History at the Smithsonian and author of a book on Naval medicine (Langley 1995); Robert Tilley is a local history buff and has prepared a walking tour of Cypress Hills National Cemetery (Tilley 1996b).



1996:personal communication). The death mask was made into a bust kept at the Naval Hospital until 1948, when it was brought to the office of U.S. Naval Medicine in the BUMED in Washington; the mask-bust was formally transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in 1983 (Herman 1986:20; Figure 26).

In 1993, the request made by the Ambassador of Fiji for Veindovi's exhumation from the Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn was honored. The grave (No. 12262 in Section 6) was hand excavated, but no evidence of human remains was found. Another attempt was made the following year, this time with a backhoe, but again, the grave proved empty (Nacuva 1996:personal communication; Tudia 1996:personal communication). The absence of any human remains seemed to imply that Veindovi may never have been moved from the Naval Hospital cemetery despite inclusion in the index of removed burials. But subsequent research suggests another explanation.

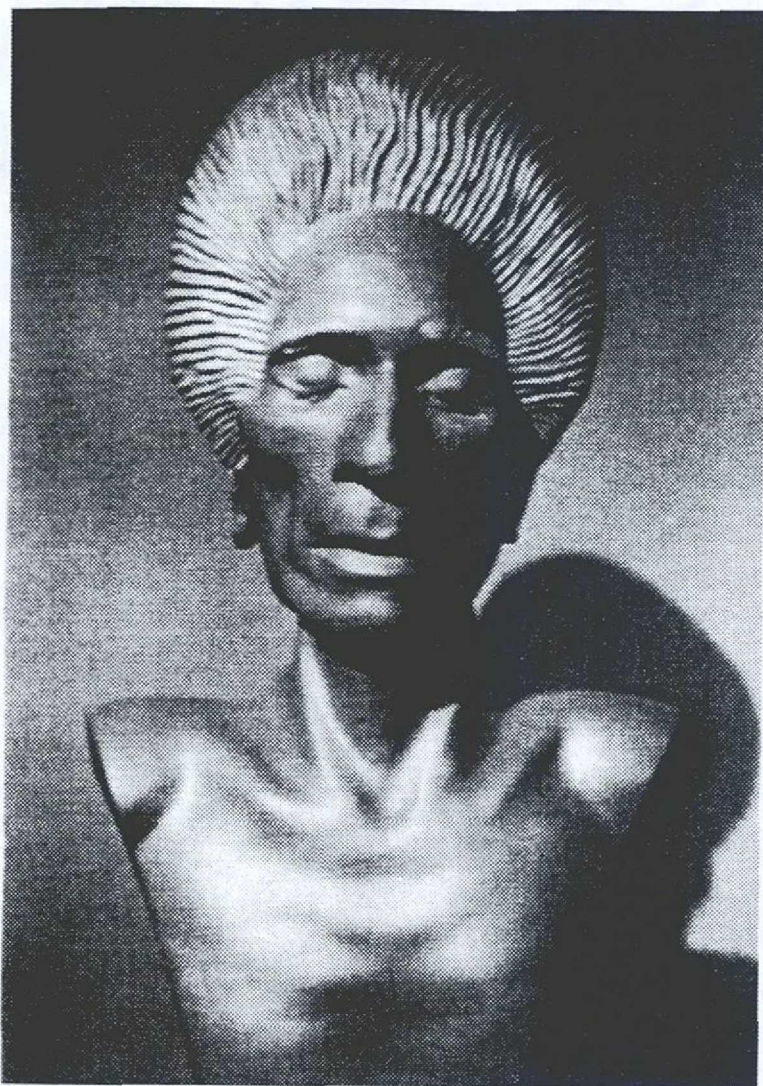
An almost illegible form found in the Veindovi file at the office of U.S. Naval Medicine at the BUMED indicates that the burial was not only moved to the cemetery in 1926, but also moved within the cemetery in 1932 (Quartermaster General 1932). At that time it was purportedly removed from Grave No. 73 in Section 7 and reinterred in Grave No. 12262 in Section 6. The headstone, in place in 1993 (Figure 27), is now gone, and the question arises whether the two reinterments ever occurred. To add to the mystery, the gravestone documented in 1993 is different from the one illustrated in an 1986 article on Veindovi (Herman 1986:20). The former is engraved "FIJI CHIEF VEINDOVI/JUNE 11, 1842, the latter VEINDOVI/CHIEF, FIJI ISLANDS/ U.S. NAVY/JUNE 11, 1842."

### **Ethnic Make-up of Identified Military Burials**

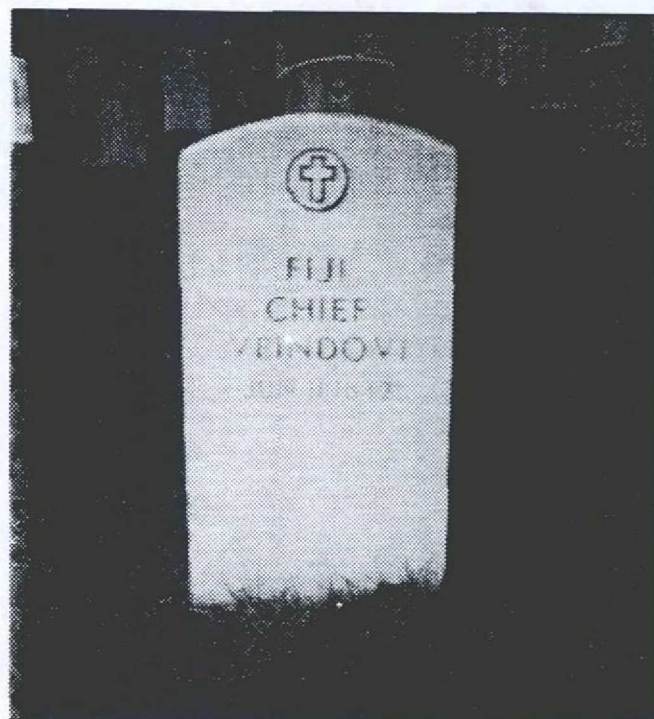
As noted earlier, a primary research concern was the question of African or African-American burials in the cemetery. In order to determine the presence of African-Americans in the Naval Hospital cemetery, it is necessary to understand the presence of the African-American in the navy.

During the Civil War, the army mustered segregated colored troops under the direction of white officers while the marines did not allow African-Americans in their ranks at all until the Second World War. A history of blacks in the Marine Corps, produced for the History and Museums Division of the U.S. Marine Corps by Henry I. Shaw, Jr. and Ralph W. Donnelly, reports that:

Prior to President Harry S. Truman's 1948 declaration of intent to end segregation in the U.S. Armed



**26** Death mask-bust of Veindovi, a chief of Rewa in the Fiji Islands, made in June 1842. The mask-bust is now in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution. (Courtesy BUMED 1996).



**27** Chief Veindovi's tombstone at Grave No. 12262, in Section 6 at Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn. The gravestone, photographed in 1993, is now missing. (Courtesy of Robert Tilley).



Forces, blacks who served most often did so under segregated units or under a quota system...Those few black men...identified as Marines from surviving Revolutionary War rosters were pioneers who were not followed by others of their race until 1 June 1942 (Shaw & Donnelly 1988:ix).

The Revolutionary War-era Continental Marines no longer existed after 1783, and by 1798, when Congress reestablished a separate Marine Corps, those who were "Negro, Mulatto, or Indian" were barred from service (Shaw and Donnelly 1988:ix). Only the navy was fully integrated (Wheeler 1996). While many marines are noted in the 1926 reinterment index and the aforementioned ledger from the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, they were not researched to determine the number of African Americans in the cemetery since it is assumed they were all Caucasian.

Available data indicate that African-Americans made up about 10% of the researched burials (Table 1). This is based on seventy-two names in the 1927 index of reburials that were also recorded in the hospital ledger between 1834 and 1862 or were researched as part of a study of social practices in the U.S. Navy (McKee 1996:personal communication). Of these seven were black; of those sailors who were identified as being black,<sup>12</sup> all were either Ordinary Seaman, Seaman, or Landsman (see Appendix B). While none were officers, none were cooks or stewards, occupations associated with blacks in the military. It is unknown if these burials were segregated within the Naval Hospital Cemetery, but nothing has indicated this was the case.

**Table 1. NAVY YARD ANNEX Summary of Identified Burials 1834-1862**

Total Burials Researched at National Archives, Washington	Number (%) of Burials Identified	Number (%) of Identified Burials found to be African-Americans
116	72 (62%)	7 (10%)*

\*Based on Appendix B, this report \*\*Includes Felix Mason (No. 46 in Appendix B) who appears to be of Native American/African-American parentage.

In addition to research regarding African-Americans in the cemetery, an

<sup>12</sup>These identifications were mainly based on physical descriptions, such as black complexion, eyes, and hair, (Appendix B, Nos. 17, 18), but in two, the hair was described as "wool" or "woolly" (Nos. 1 and 62 in Appendix B). One entry is described as "Mulatto" (No. 78), another as "Negro" (No. 75), and yet another as "copper" complexion, hair "wool" (No. 45), suggesting African-American and Indian parentage.



attempt was made to determine where those buried in the Naval Hospital Cemetery between 1834 and 1862 were born (Table 2). Of the seventy-two found in available records, a place of birth was identified for fifty-three. Of these, forty-one were born in America (see Table 2 for the state of birth), eight were born in Europe, one was from the West Indies, two were from the South Sea Islands (one of them, Chief Veindovi from Fiji), and one was from Nova Scotia. Not surprisingly, most came from the U.S.; of these, the majority were from New York. Of the Europeans, most were from Sweden.

**Table 2. NAVY YARD ANNEX Place of Birth, Identified Burials 1834-1862**

U.S.A.	Number	Europe	Number	Other	Number
Connecticut	1	Germany	1 (Bremen)	Jamaica W.I.	1
Maine	3	Ireland	1	South Sea Islands	2 (1 Fiji)
Maryland	8 (1 Baltimore)	Scotland	1	Nova Scotia	1
Massachusetts	4 (1 Boston)	Sweden	4		
New Hampshire	1	Portugal	1		
New York	14 (3 Long Island)				
Pennsylvania	7 (4 Philadelphia)				
Rhode Island	1				
State Unknown	2				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>41 (77%)</b>		<b>8 (15%)</b>		<b>4 (8%)</b>

### **Potential Significance of the Burial Ground**

Two issues have been identified regarding the significance of the former Naval Hospital burial ground. One, pertaining to Federal Review under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, the major research issue, concerns the former cemetery site's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The other concerns the ramifications of the presence of disturbed burials or fragmentary skeletal material. While not a Section 106 issue, this latter possibility is one fraught with emotional and legal ramifications.

Documentary research indicates the Naval Hospital cemetery site was highly

disturbed when reportedly more than 900 burials were removed in 1926, although the number of burials present and the number of disinterments carried out are questions at this writing. Ordinarily, National Register eligibility is dependent upon integrity, however extenuating circumstances can render a site eligible despite changes in its original context or appearance (Potter and Boland 1992:18). If intact burials are found, there is a 106 issue (Kuhn 1996:personal communication). Since the documentary evidence is inconclusive, archaeological survey and field testing are called for to make this determination.

Should archaeological testing determine there are only disturbed burials or scattered or fragmentary human remains present, removal of these remains would be recommended to clear the property of its potential sensitivity. Removal is advised not because of a Section 106 issue, but because of the emotional, aesthetic, and legal concerns even fragmentary human remains evoke. On the other hand, to address this latter issue, the property could be sold with a covenant that prohibits development of the former cemetery site (Kuhn 1996:personal communication).

## **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Research undertaken for this evaluation determined that the former Naval Hospital burial ground was mainly the resting place of sailors and marines, and sometimes members of their families, who died in the hospital between 1834 and 1910. It also revealed that Naval personnel who died between 1834 and 1862 were mainly white but some were black (10% of those for whom information was available). However, there were no blacks among the Marines. Although military records and a 1926 contractor's report indicate that all burials were removed from the Naval Hospital cemetery and reinterred in Cypress Hills National Cemetery in Brooklyn, the documentary record suggests this may not be the case.

No evidence has been found to substantiate the claim of an early African burial ground on the Navy Yard Annex site--nor, indeed, for any burial ground that predates the one associated with the Naval Hospital. However, the research conducted for this assessment indicates that buried features associated with the early years of the Naval Hospital may remain as archaeological resources that comply with Criterion D of the National Park Service's guidelines for evaluation of a site's significance and its eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These mainly comprise abandoned privy pits that may contain hospital-related detritus in a sealed context that could offer undocumented, and perhaps unprecedented, information regarding institutional toilet facilities and medical procedures in 1838 and thereafter. The former Naval Hospital cemetery site, while disturbed and perhaps containing only fragmentary human remains, may still be considered

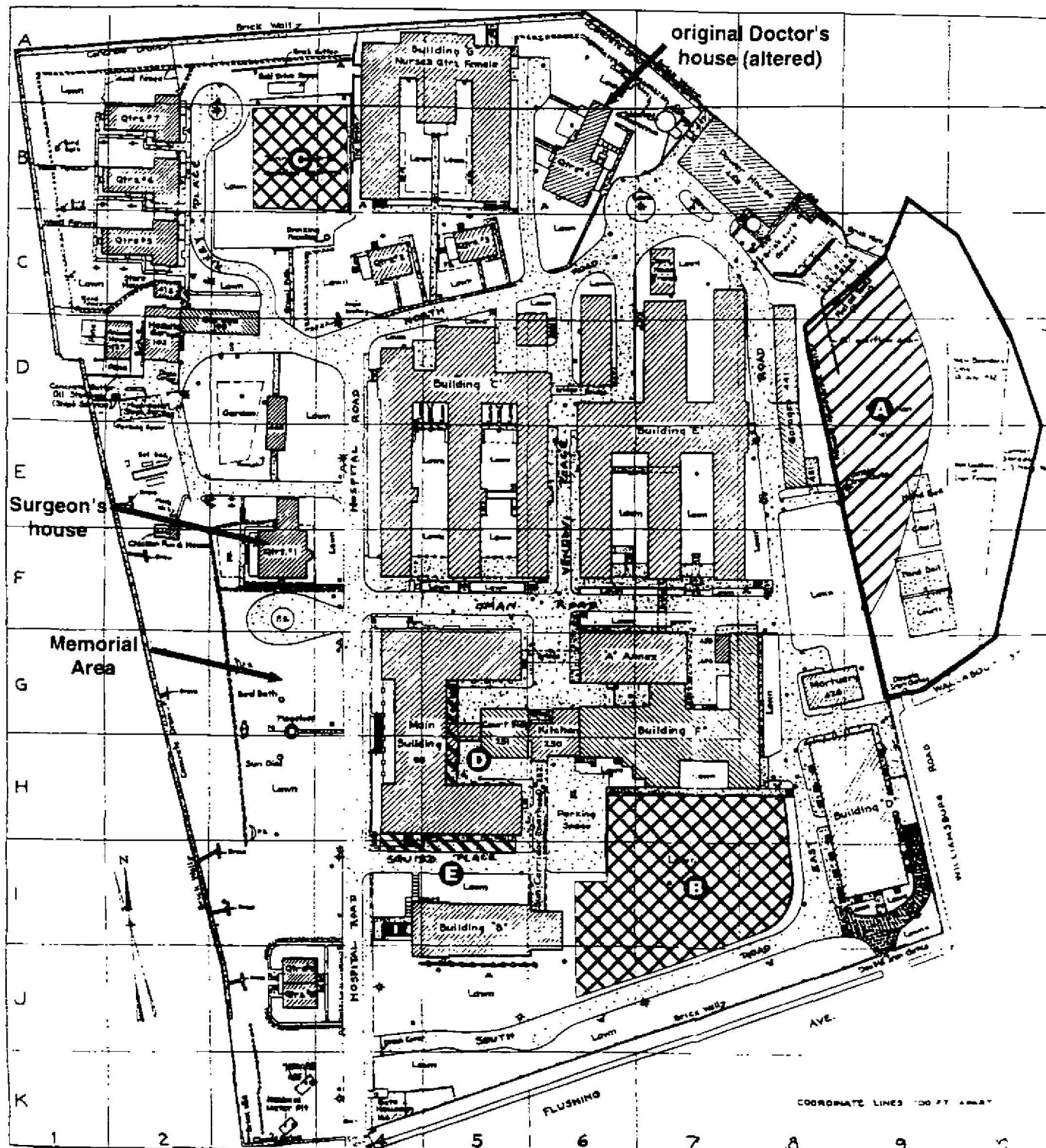
sensitive. The question of Federal Review under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, the major research issue, depends on the findings of field testing.

Several areas of potential sensitivity regarding Native American sites or features were identified in the earlier archaeological assessment (BEC 1994). One was the Memorial Area adjacent to the east side of the Naval Hospital, the other an undeveloped area just north of Flushing Avenue and east of the hospital. However, research undertaken for this study indicates the Memorial Area was severely graded in 1842 and that the entire Navy Yard Annex site in the vicinity of the hospital has been subject to extensive land movement. This not only negates the potential sensitivity of the Memorial Area, but also downgrades the archaeological potential of the undeveloped area near Flushing Avenue from high to moderate or low. In addition, a tennis court in the northwest corner of the site, where no previous prehistoric potential was identified, has been flagged based on the presence of fill in this area that appears to have remained undeveloped and has not been unduly disturbed.

Based on this information, testing in the form of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is recommended as an initial step in determining if there are any undisturbed burials remaining in the former cemetery site, designated A in Figure 28. This testing, which would refine any proposed excavation plan, should be undertaken where the former cemetery site has not been disturbed by intrusions such as subterranean fuel tanks or other buried installations. Based on contour maps, any evidence of burials may be covered by fill introduced after the cemetery was purportedly cleared in 1926. The GPR findings will determine where archaeologically monitored, machine-assisted scraping or trenching augmented by hand excavation may be called for on the cemetery site. Machine-assisted trenching is also recommended in areas designated B and C on Figure 28 to determine if there are any buried ground surfaces; trenching is also recommended behind the hospital and south of its south wing (designated D and E respectively) to locate any abandoned privy pits or other significant historic-era features that might remain. It should be noted that the GPR survey and field conditions will determine the number of trenches actually needed and their exact locations.

Should human remains be identified, or should privy pits or other viable archaeological features be located, an appropriate data recovery program will be recommended. Should no burials or archaeological deposits or features be found, a report to this effect will be prepared for review by the Navy, the New York SHPO, and other relevant parties.





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**NAVY YARD ANNEX APPENDIX** Alphabetical Index of Remains Removed from  
U.S. Naval Hospital Cemetery 1926, revised and  
corrected to January 14, 1927

**A**



"A"

NAME	RATE	ORGAN.	DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH.
ARTHUR, Andro	WRCK	USNG 311	2-1-84	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*** ARTHUR, Samuel	Lds	USN 552	8-21-31	" "
AKESSON, Paulus	WT	USN 553	11-13-07	" "
AQUATERO, Cosnero	Matt	USN 553	3-15-08	" "
ANDERSON, Anton	CGM	USN 552	9-1-09	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
ARCHIBALD, James H.	CP	USN 552	5-29-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ALVEROLA, Antonio	SpCpl	USN 552	8-22-73	" "
ALMENAR, Ramon	Sea	Spanish Navy	1-17-74	" "
ANDERSON, Peter	Lds	USN 552	4-18-64	" "
AGAN, John	Sea	USN 552	4-6-63	" "
AHEARN, Thomas	WT	USN 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
ANDRESON, G.W.	Lds	USN 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
ADAMS, Alexander	CBM	USN 6-83	10-25-88	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ALLEN, Ferdinand	OSea	USN 6-83	7-6-64	" "
"A. F."	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
ANDERSON, Charles A.	Sea	USN 779	1-24-72	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
AUSTERBERRY, Fred	Pvt	USMC 5-24	1-19-82	" "
AROND, John	Lds	USN 1041	11-29-63	" "
ANDERSON, Nils	QmTr	USN 6-83	5-10-84	" "
ANDERSON, C.J.	Pvt	USMC 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
ANDERSON, H.J.	Pvt	USMC	Unknown	Unknown

"B"

BRENNAN, J.J.	Sgt	USMC 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
BROWER, Franklin	CH 72-7	USN 5-84	10-21-68	USS VERMONT
BOWSER, J.C.S.	App-1	USN 5-84	8-31-03	USS TEXAS
BENJAMIN, Isaac	Sea	USN 5-84	1-1-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BEAMES, Amos	Lds	USN 61	7-24-64	" "
BAXTER, Charles	OSea	USN 5-84	11-15-86	" "
BAKER, Stephen	Sea	USN 5-84	2-2-64	" "
**BROWN, William	OSea	USN 5-84	3-2-41	" "
BRIGHT, John	CAG	USN 5-84	3-18-75	" "
TYLE, A.	Unknown	USN 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
OSBEE, Faustino	OSea	USN 5-84	11-3-73	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ROWN, John	CH	USN 6-83	10-19-74	" "
BAILEY, Hugh	OSea	USN 6-83	10-19-40	USS NORTH CAROLINA
BALTAS, Tomas	Sea	Spanish Navy	9-3-73	"ARAPILES"
BUCKNER, William P.	CP	USN 6-83	7-18-69	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
BARTLETT, F.R.	Lds	USN 6-83	Unknown	Unknown
BRADY, Andrew S.	F-2	USN 6-83	1-2-01	YMCA, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
**BUTTS, Noah	Sea	USN 5-84	2-9-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BECKWITH, John	CH	USN 5-84	8-18-88	" "
BUYL, J.	CAG	USN 5-84	Unknown	Unknown
BROWN, C.	Unknown	USN 6-83	" "	" "
BROWN, J.P.	" "	USN 5-84	" "	" "

SHEET #2.

BRENNAN, John J. 55-	Sgt	USMC F127	5-10-91	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BYRNE, George 65-1	HM	USN F501	10-6-88	St. LUKES HOSPITAL
BURMAN, August T. 55-	Lds	USN F127	9-24-91	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BARLOW, Henry 59-5	Cox	USN F233	2-3-66	" " "
BURKE, J.M. 58-8	Unknown	USN F233	UNKNOWN	Unknown
BROWN, John 66-6	Lds	USN G234	" "	" "
CKFEET, N.C. 69-	F-1	USN F234	" "	" "
BARRON, James 62-	GM-1	USN G-79	1-8-99	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BARNARD, Benton 64-	Pvt	USMC 3--	8-22-01	BARRACKS, N.Y.
BOYLE, J.P. 74-1	Pvt	USMC F330	Unknown	Unknown
BROWN, John 72-8	Sea	USN 3--	" "	" "
**BATES, Benjamin 7-3	Sea	USN 1--	1-20-57	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BATTE, Thomas C. 95-6	F-2	USN F-23	2-7-04	387 4th Ave, N.Y.
BARRY, William 8-3	CH	USN 2--	2-27-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BENNETT, George 6-3	GM	USN F230	6-15-63	" " "
BORN, S. 5-1	Cox	USN G 34	Unknown	Unknown
BRINK, Charles 79-5	Lds	USN F232	3-29-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BURNS, James 12-3	Sea	USN F30	1-5-78	" " "
***BROWN, Abraham 11-5	ASea	USN G13	7-1-39	" " "
BRYANT, Joshua 8-11	Btsn	USN G218	2-14-61	Unknown
BALDWIN, Patrick 16-3	CGM	USN F270	3-23-08	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BARKER, P.H. 11-9	Tailor	USN F578	Unknown	Unknown
BEADLE, Augustus 26-3	Pvt	USMCG 252	5-1-35	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BROWN, John 25-10	Sea	USN F535	5-7-63	" " "
BUSHEY, Joseph A. 28-6	OSea	USN F463	7-5-98	" " "
BOYD, Wilson B. 30-4	Cpl	USMC 3--	4-30-04	" " "
BROWN, James 21-11	GM-2	USN 3-32	7-31-07	" " "
BRANNAN, John 28-11	Sea	USN F579	9-27-72	USS ROCKET
BERMASH, William 50-5	Lds	USN F431	Unknown	Unknown
BAKER, Patrick M. 17-5	Lds	USN G 215	9-2-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BOND, William 18-5	Boy-3	USN 3-13	4-13-64	USS CHENANGO
BARNETT, I. 18-6	OSea	USN 513	Unknown	Unknown
**BOLAN, Jacob 19-7	Sea	USN G247	9-4-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BONDIN, Francis H. 25-7	Sea	USN G247	8-15-83	" " "
BARTON, David 27-5	Pvt	USMC G-133	2-24-79	USS COLORADO
BAZANT, Thomas 17-8	Lds	USN F483	9-14-83	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BRANNAN, Peter 24-3	F-2	USN 3-22	5-22-98	" " "
BINDERS, J. 24-7	OSea	USN F529	2-8-63	" " "
BARNES, Charles S. 20-10	Ptr-1	USN G.170	9-10-09	NAVAL HOSPITAL, MASS (Chelsea)
BRIGHAM, Lawrence 28-3	Lds	USN F553	10-27-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
OLEY, J. 29-1	Lds	USN G213	3-4-82	" " "
RRY, James 22-8	Lds	USN F489	3-4-82	" " "
**BROOKS, Henry 25-4	Btsn	USN G 331	7-29-58	" " "
BENDIG, William G. 36-2	Lds	USN G154	3-14-64	" " "
BURKNETT, James 26-11	HM	USN F342	4-12-65	USS CALYPSO
BAKER, Daniel 33-11	Sea	USN G301	4-21-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BABB, William 37-6	Pvt	USMC F220	12-7-43	BARRACKS, N.Y.
BOGGS, William 44-3	Lds	USN F503	7-17-65	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BROWN, Joseph P. 83-7	Lds	USN F370	1-28-88	79 & 8th Ave, N.Y.
BOYCE, Edward 80-7	Pvt	USMC F-64	3-17-77	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BENT, William 79-9	F-1	USN F159	12-11-00	ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL

x Headstone marked D. Smith

SHEET #3.

*BEMIS, Elmer 86-	Ptr	USN F 301	6-4-44	USS COLUMBUS
BRICE, Daniel 179-	Sea	USN F 15	7-15-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BURNS, James 845-	Sea	USN F 17	Unknown	" " "
BARAGER, Alex 85-	QmTr	USN F 160 NC	7-23-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BURNS, Robert 85-	Mate	USN F 3 N 5	9-20-66	" " "
BOLGER, Fred C. 98-	QM-2	USN F 29	5-15-03	" " "
HOP, J.T. 94-	Matt	USN F 1	3-13-99	" " "
BLAKE, William 87-	Cpl	USMC F 131 NC	12-9-39	USS NORTH CAROLINA
BARRAHILL, Joseph 37-	Sea	USN F 303	10-14-80	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
BURDING, Jacob 35-	Sea	USN F 185	7-5-64	" " "
BAKER, Frank 13-	MAA-1	USN G 52	Unknown	Unknown

"C"

CROUSE, Joseph W. 13-	CAG	USN F 494	8-15-86	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CUMMINGS, John 11-	Sea	USN G 15	1-1-77	" " "
CRUMP, J. 5-8	Sea	USN F 428	Unknown	Unknown
CAMPBELL, Henry 8-	Pvt	USMC G 195	1-2-85	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CHRISTENSEN, August 2-	ASea	USN F 525	3-17-77	" " "
CIANCY, Thomas 2-	CWT	USN G 375	2-14-08	" " "
CAREW, R. 7-6	Pvt	USMC G 196	2-19-02	USS SAN FRANCISCO
APMAN, Frank 13-3	CMM	USN F 553	5-16-02	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**CLIFFORD, Edwin S. 10-	Boy	USN G 191	10-15-38	" " "
COLE, Andrew 15-5	F-1	USN F 515	7-4-03	" " "
COONEY, George T. 13-	OSea	USN F 520	4-9-07	" " "
CURRIN, John J. 14-7	Pvt	USMC F 523 NC	3-20-99	SAN JUAN, P.R.
CARTER, Nicholas 12-	MM-12	USN F 48	7-17-07	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CHANDLER, John 15-11	OSea	USN F 457	7-26-61	" " "
CULLEN, John 94-4	Pvt	USMC F 32 NC	5-7-79	" " "
CARSTENS, Theodore 22-3	Pvt	USMC G 131	3-20-80	" " "
CLARK, Allen A. 22-6	CP	USN G 295	1-6-01	USS CONNECTICUT
CARNEY, John 19-9	Pvt	USMC F 485	8-12-58	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CUNNINGHAM, Barney 20-9	Pvt	USMC F 453	4-21-64	" " "
CUPPAN, G. 79-2	Sea	USN G 232	Unknown	Unknown
CONNELL, John 18-10	Pvt	USMC F 392	11-24-57	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*CHRISTIAN, John 27-2	OSea	USN G 236	2-3-59	" " "
*CUFF, James 36-6	Sea	USN F 209	11-22-62	" " "
CRAIG, Charles M. 34-8	Lds	USN G 172	2-5-63	" " "
STELLO, John 79-7	Pvt	USMC G 222	4-24-65	" " "
OK, Henry 37-1	Sea	USN F 229	6-1-63	" " "
COLEMAN, James R. 24-10	Lds	USN F 449	9-29-63	" " "
*CHARLTON, William 36-9	Boy	USN F 142	12-4-62	" " "
CLAY, Henry 41-4	Lds	USN F 542	10-22-81	" " "

*Party on shore*  
*Kumman on shore*

SHEET #4.

*Lines on shore*

CARR, Charles 384	Sea	USN F176	10-22-81	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**CLEARY, Thomas 47-	Sea	USN 5314	2-22-60	" " "
CRAWFORD, James 39-	Cpl	USMC F68	4-25-42	" " "
CURRY, James 48-	Pvt	USMC F400	5-13-43	" " "
COURTNEY, Henry 42-	Sea	USN F67	4-9-87	CHARITY HOSPITAL.
*RCORAN, Marcus 50-6	COLX	USN F-195	7-18-40	USS BROOKLYN
CUNNINGHAM, Michael	Lds	USN F243	3-18-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*CUMMINGS, P. 28-1	Sea	USN 5219	Unknown	Unknown
*CARRY, A. 57-2	Lds	USN 5211	" "	" "
*CHIES, James 52-7	Pvt	USMC F-210	2-13-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
COOK, Vernon 57-	AAEng	USN 6323	9-7-65	" " "
CASSELL, James 58-	Cpl	USMC G-43	7-17-87	GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
CASEY, E. 59-3	Sea	USN G-47	Unknown	Unknown
CONLON, Andrew W. 63	Lds	USN 547	4-3-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CALLAHAN, James 54-	OSea	USN F186	9-11-63	" " "
CROSBY, Thomas 61-6	Sea	USN G-45	3-24-64	" " "
CUBBERLY, H. 62-10	Pvt	USMC F132	Unknown	Unknown
CHAMBERLAIN, Frank E.	Lds	USN 5314	12-28-88	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CADER, Henry 71-2	CM	USN 5465	11-13-90	" " "
CAVANAUGH, John W. 62-	E-3	USN F172	3-5-01	" " "
CONVERSE, Robert H. 64-	App	USN F378	12-21-01	" " "
CARSON, Samuel 71-4	Pvt	USMC F291	1-13-44	" " "
COOPER, Samuel 71-8	Sea	USN 541	5-11-63	" " "
***CANACKER, James -74-5	Lds	USN F246	3-22-62	" " "
CARNEY, John 76-4	MAA	USN F297	Unknown	Unknown
COLLINS, James 3-8	Lds	USN F519	4-4-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
COOK, James 4-3	Pvt	USMC 576	9-30-39	BARRACKS, N.Y.
CLARK, James J. 82-2	Sea	USN 535	1-9-72	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CATO, William 78-5	Sea	USN F263	5-30-89	" " "
COLLINS, William G. 71-5	CFC	USN G-59	3-10-84	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
**CAMPBELL, W.H. 85-1	Lient	USN F346	9-7-39	NEW YORK
CARLSSON, Theodore 84-	GM-2	USN F303	5-14-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
COLLINS, M. 85-4	Lds	USN F-302	Unknown	Unknown
CONNOR, Maurice 44-3	OSea	USN F385	5-6-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CLARK, George W. 88-3	Boy	USN F27	9-28-63	" " "
CHURCH, Thomas 93-4	Sea	USN F109	10-18-63	103 HUDSON AVE, BKLYN
**CARMAN, James T. 84-9	F-1	USN F188	11-9-55	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
CAMPBELL, J. 93-2	Pvt	USMC 527	Unknown	Unknown
CHEESEBRAUN, P. 82-10	Unknown	USN F129	2-11-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ILDS, Charles 95-5	Sea	USN F31	Unknown	Unknown
ERTIS, Daniel 84-6	Unknown	USN G-65	Unknown	Unknown
JULLEN, John -78-5	Pvt	USMC G-233	" "	" "
CONKLIN, William T.	Pvt	USMC F466	11-13-07	USS ALABAMA
CASKET #1 22-7	Unknown	USN F513	2-15-98	USS MAINE
CASKET #2 40-8	Unknown	USN F513	2-15-98	USS MAINE
CAULFIELD, Patrick 23-6	Pvt	USMC F464	1-25-57	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL



SHEET #5.

*Stone marked*  
*Stone marked Thompson, David*

DICKS, Samuel 15-3	Sea	USN G-142	2-21-79	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DAVIS, Thompson 8-3	QM-1	USN F 26	Unknown	Unknown
DORSON, J. 9-9	Sea	USN F570	" "	" "
DONOVAN, Michael 13-1	Sea	USN G-14	1-30-79	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DAVID, Frederick 11-7	Pvt	USMC F522	4-18-79	" " "
DEIVER, Samuel H. 11-1	Unknown	USN F389	11-13-05	USS POWHATAN
DAVIDSON, John 17-7	Pvt	USMC F518	3-27-35	BARRACKS, N.Y.
DAVIDSON, Thomas 19-1	QrGr	USN F516	9-12-83	U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DENSMORE, Thomas 11-1	Sea	USN F450	5-9-05	" " "
DARLING, John F. 24-1	Box	USN G241	8-5-07	" " "
DIETRICH, A. 18-7	Pvt	USMC G271	10-19-04	" " "
DONAHUE, Michael 21-8	Sgt	USMC F492	9-17-63	" " "
DOYLE, Thomas B. 32-1	Lds	USN G261	2-20-63	" " "
**DONNELLY, Thomas 37-1	Sea	USN F143	2-15-59	" " "
DALEY, T. 47-1	Lds	USN F545	Unknown	Unknown
DOWBLE, Jerry 58-5	F-2	USN F271	8-4-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
***DRAKE, John 47-2	Sea	USN F271	3-9-57	" " "
DOHERTY, James J. 43-1	Pvt	USMC F219	11-25-97	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DAVIS, James 42-5	Pvt	USMC F255	7-5-38	" " "
**DAVIS, John S. 48-5	Sea	USN F241	9-1-41	" " "
*DENNIS, J. 61-1	AMM	USN G297	7-14-62	" " "
DESIATOFF, Michael 58-7	Lieut	IRN G102	11-1-71	" " "
WYER, David 58-7	CM	USN G-74	11-15-87	" " "
DWAN, Edward 60-5	F-1	USN F-273	12-30-87	" " "
I EL, Henry 67-1	OSea	USN F42	4-25-01	USS. VERMONT
DOUGLASS, G. 62-6	Sea	USN G-42	Unknown	Unknown
DEVOLD, John 66-4	Sea	USN F286	1-18-99	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DURMAN, C. 58-11	Lds	USN F126	Unknown	Unknown
DOLAN, J.J. 61-9	F-2	USN F173	4-29-99	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DOEYO, Don M.F. 1-8	Lieut	Spanish Navy	7-22-73	" " "
**DELANEY, Georgiana 2-5	Infant	USN G202	8-13-37	" " "
DEVANEY, Michael 5-1	Pvt	USMC F557	3-28-04	103 St. Marks Pl, Bklyn.
DUNLAP, William 5-3	CM	USN F431	Unknown	Unknown
DOWLING, Michael 81-6	Pvt	USMC G-62	4-15-82	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DENCH, A. T. 78-8	Unknown	USN G98	Unknown	Unknown
DELANEY, George 87-1	Pvt	USMC F348	6-9-00	Navy Yard, NY.
DUNPHY, William 97-1	Pvt	USMC G23	4-28-99	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
DAVIS, John 24-8-10	Sea	USN F191	Unknown	" " "
*DECKER, Tunis 87-8	OSea	USN F38	8-20-41	" " "
**DORSEY, William 81-10	OSea	USN F133	3-1-42	" " "
T NE, John J. 83-8	Pvt	USMC F28	4-24-03	Brooklyn City Hosp.
T DOREY, Julian 85-6	MAA	USN G-66	3-1-03	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
YSE LIN, Charles 100-1	Unknown	USN F40 N5	Unknown	Unknown
DANIELS, Thomas 38-11	Lds	USN F117	4-25-63	USS SABINE
**DOUGLASS, Ephraim 53-1	Sea	USN G309	12-6-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**DILLINGS, William 46-11	Boy	USN F114	7-2-45	" " "
EDWARDS, F. 55-8	Sea	USN F233	Unknown	Unknown
*ELLIOT, Stephen 23-5	OSea	USN G330	1-29-44	USS NORTH CAROLINA
ESTABROOKS, Hector L. CP 14-5	CP	USN G-152	3-25-08	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ELDRIDGE, Lewis 77-3	Sea	USN F329	8-25-64	USS SUSQUEHANNA

SHEET # 6.

ERICKSON, Andrew 5-7	CM - USN F459	12-22-85	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*EMORY, John 46-2	CH - USN F471	10-29-62	" " "
ENNIS, Martin 4-9	Unknown USN G168	8-8-08	USS HANCOCK
ENDERS, Seneca 41-11	Cpl - USMC F39	7-6-73	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**ERSKINE, John F. 47-1	Gun. - USN F132	9-13-39	" " "
EDMONDSON, Oliver F. 5-7	SC-1 - USN F223	1-14-01	" " "
ELSON, Robert 64-3	Nurse - USN F22	1-24-72	" " "
EMERY, W. 63-6	BM - USN G-44	Unknown	Unknown
ELLIS, John W. 4-1 70-6	Lds - USN G-54	7-10-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ELDRIDGE, Thomas 21-3	MM-1 - USN F-1	4-10-06	NEWARK, N.Y.
ELLIS, Edward 10-1	Sea - USN F342	3-17-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
EGAN, John 45-8	Pvt - USMC F225	2-4-75	Navy Yard, N.Y.
EDWARDS, Solomon 39-3	Lds - USN F504	5-6-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FOLEY, D. 24-6	Cox - USN F443	10-29-02	" " "
*FILLBROOK, P. 10-2	Sea - USN F345	10-15-41	USS FULTON
FLAHERTY, Patrick 13-2	Pvt - USMC F542	7-8-78	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FLEMMING, Lawrence 12-1	Sea - USN F201	8-23-78	" " "
FOSTER, Henry 15-1	Lds - USN F326	11-14-77	" " "
FOLEY, John 14-2	Sea - USN F577	4-4-78	USS MONONGAHELA
FREDERICKS, Anton 9-7	Sea - USN F571	5-26-84	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FRAISER, F. 13-7	Pvt - USMC F50	Unknown	Unknown
FIRING, Thomas T. 12-5	Cox - USN F581	2-4-03	SAN JUAN, P.R.
*FRANCIS, Jacob 16-8	OSea - USN F422	9-8-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FATTEN, James H. 19-4	Sgt - USMC G-16	7-12-04	" " "
FOUL, William W. 22-10	Sea - USN G226	6-8-99	USS INDIANA
FRANCIS, Moses P. 14-11	Lds - USN F455	4-3-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FRESLE, James 20-7	Pvt - USMC G253	3-11-59	" " "
FURBER, John 21-10	GM - USN G203	Unknown	Unknown
**FOILES, E.G. 28-2	Sea - USN G332	12-1-57	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FARROW, Adoniram 35-3	Pvt - USMC G107	3-30-33	" " "
FIELD, George 41-2	OSea - USN F138	2-13-63	" " "
FERO, Robert 40-6	Lds - USN F205	8-8-63	" " "
FINLAY, Alfred W. 54-2	OSea - USN F417	1-16-74	" " "
**FENNO, Lewis 53-4	Boy - USN F374	8-28-40	" " "
**FARTHING, David 48-11	Sea - USN F151	3-30-43	" " "
**FORD, John 54-7	OSea - USN G-70	8-24-34	" " "
FOLEY, Edward 52-9	CH - USN F149	9-30-63	" " "
FAIR, John W. 61-2	Pvt - USMC F405	4-2-89	" " "
FENTON, Joseph 65-3	Pvt - USMC F319	8-6-99	" " "
FLANAGAN, Patrick 65-7	Pvt - USMC G-81	5-29-88	BARRACKS, N.Y.
FLAHER, Henry 68-6	Qtr - USN G-52	12-13-90	USS MINNESOTA
FLAHER, George 70-2	Cptr - USN F360	7-28-62	USS NORTH CAROLINA
**FLAHER, William 76-2	Boy - USN F367	3-11-44	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
FRANCIS, Thomas 67-9	CFC - USN F173	2-20-43	USS VANDALIA
FAULKNER, James 78-1	Unknown - USN F343	Unknown	Unknown
FERGUS, W.W. 1-10	Pvt - USMC G132	6-2-88	NEW YORK CITY.
FRENCH, Charles 4-6	Lds - USN G208	Unknown	Unknown
FITZGERALD, Thomas 6-5	OSea - USN G194	10-4-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LYNN, John 81-1	F-2 - USN F351	11-19-88	" " "

SHEET # 7.

FRENCH, G. 92-6 Sea — USN F37 Unknown  
 FAIRFAX, Frank 3-1 Sgt — USMC 68 8-15-07  
 FORD, James 80-1 F-2 — USN F-2 11-5-88  
 FERITAS, Manuel 91-2 Sea — USN 3 2-18-64  
 FLORES, George 92-3 Sea — USN 3 8-6-64  
 FLEMMING, Arthur 90-1 CH — USN 3 4-16-64  
 FICKEN, J.H.G. 84-1 GM-3 — USN 3 10-29-98  
 FRANCIS, Duvan 48-2 Lds — USN 3 5-19-64

Unknown  
 USS TENNESSEE  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 USS PETERHOFF  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 " " "  
 " " "  
 SMALL POX HOSPITAL

"G"

GREEN, C. 47-4 Unknown — USN F-2 Unknown  
 \*GARRISON, William B. Lds 3 — USN F-2 9-14-39  
 GAFFNEY, Hugh 2-1 Dmr — USN F397 10-18-76  
 GRIEVE, Charles 6-3 EngYeo — USN F555 10-20-77  
 GEORGE, Robert A. 15-1 WT — USN F-2 7-1-08  
 \*\*GURIER, T. 3-1 Sea — USN 3 9-15-39  
 GIBNEY, Thomas 13-5 Pvt — USMC 618 12-26-06  
 GIBELLINI, Paul 22-1 Mus-1 — USN F-2 11-14-06  
 GREGORY, Sidney 31-4 Pvt — USMC 3 5-16-06  
 GRATTON, Thomas 76-1 Sea — USN 3 3-6-63  
 GENUOLI, Dennis 73-1 GM-1 — USN F-2 8-16-06  
 GARVEY, William J. 33-1 PayYeo — USN 6-28 5-5-98  
 GAYNE, William R. Boy-13 — USN F-2 11-19-63  
 GRUOME, George 37-1 Lds — USN F-2 7-19-63  
 GRAY, Robert 44-2 Sea — USN F-2 5-4-63  
 GOODING, A. 43-3 Unknown — USN F-2 Unknown  
 GARRISON, Robert 41-1 Super. — Unknown 7-25-65 F-382  
 \*GARRETT, Charles 41-3 Sea — USN F-2 2-3-56  
 GREEN, Henry 44-1 OSea 427 USN F-2 4-5-42  
 GREEN, Charles 91-5 Sea — USN F391 5-23-65  
 GUEDERIN, C. 56-1 Sea — USN 3 255 Unknown  
 \*GREEN, Benjamin 55-4 Boy — USN F370 5-16-43  
 GESSNER, Thomas 52-8 Pvt — USMC F23 1-14-45  
 GIFFORD, Charles R. OSea 56 USN F-2 12-4-63  
 GRIPENBERG, Albert I. Lt 1-5 — IRNG-103 7-9-78  
 GARTLEY, Alonzo 56-7 App-2 — USN 6-72 7-14-98  
 GLEASON, Joseph 62-4 Sea — USN F282 Unknown  
 GILBERT, Samuel 63-4 Sea — USN F283 5-6-00  
 GALLAGHER, James 55-11 Sgt — USMC F154 1-7-02  
 GILZ, E. 57-64-9 OSea — USN F140 4-29-99  
 \*\*GIL, John 68-4 Sea — USN F285 4-16-62  
 \*GREEN, Samuel 65-4 Lds — USN 622 11-15-41  
 GALLAGHER, Lawrence B. Mate 64-1 USN F103 2-6-98  
 GONTER, Guy W. 74-6 El-3 — USN 657 12-13-06  
 GODLEY, E.D. 30-11 Lds — USN 6128 Unknown  
 GOTTMAYER, John 71-11 Sgt — USMC F13 6-24-88  
 ARRETT, Sidney W. CY 86 — USN F355 6-4-99

Unknown  
 USS NORTH CAROLINA  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 USS MINNESOTA  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 " " "  
 166 RICHARDS ST: BKLYN.  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 " " "  
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 " " "  
 " " "  
 " " "  
 Unknown  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 " " "  
 " " "  
 USS VERMONT  
 Unknown  
 USS ONWARD  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 USS NORTH CAROLINA  
 EVERETT HOUSE, N.Y.  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 Unknown  
 203 SANDS ST: BKLYN.  
 KEARNEY, N.J.  
 CUBA.  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
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 " " "  
 " " "  
 " " "  
 Unknown  
 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL  
 " " "

## SHEET # 8.

GARVEY, J. 74-10	Lds —	USN F 81	Unknown	Unknown
GRAHAM, James D. 75-	Comdr —	USN F 16	7-6-00	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
GAINES, George 91-5	Sea —	USN G-32	12-24-81	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*GRIFFING, Garrett 91-2	App —	USN F 34	2-13-42	" " "
GORDON, John 85-8	Pvt —	USMC G 15	5-9-64	" " "
GOODE, H. 32-1	Sgt —	USMC G 294	4-29-99	CUBA

"H"

*Stone marked Heilby*

HERON, James 84-	Btsn —	USN G 128	3-27-93	US? NAVAL HOSPITAL
HOPE, Anthony 7-6	Sea —	USN G 192	Unknown	Unknown
*HAMMOND, George 6-6	Std —	USN G-300	7-12-42	NEW YORK BAY
HEWITT, George 75-10	QM —	USN F 53	6-28-80	ST. CATHERINES HOSP.
HANSON, Carl 7-1	Sea —	USN F-89	6-3-86	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HUNTER, William 14-	Pvt —	USMC F 560	5-17-38	" " "
HYNE, Charles H. 9-1	SpCpl —	USN F 42	7-18-78	" " "
HANFORD, John 5-10	Bayman —	USN G 183	7-14-78	" " "
HIGGINS, Thomas F. 5-	Pvt —	USMC G 229	6-10-02	" " "
HOGAN, James 11-8	OSea —	USN F 577	6-7-97	" " "
HAUSER, Henry T. 75-1	Sea —	USN F-245	9-30-02	" " "
HEILBY, Peter 10-8	Unknown —	USN F 576	Unknown	Unknown
HARDY, Gilbert 87-9	OSea —	USN F 193	5-16-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HARROD, Moses H. 9-10	Std —	USN G 276	5-28-06	" " "
HANY, William 20-2	SeaGun —	USN F 484	6-17-02	" " "
HAUCK, Franklin L. 28-7	GM-3 —	USN G 145	5-16-05	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
HEKU, Ito 67-3	WRCh —	USN F 221	6-21-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
***HUFF, Francis 22-3	Sea —	USN G 250	3-31-36	" " "
HOLZER, August 17-5	Nurse —	USN G 164	8-8-78	" " "
HAYES, J. 91-3	Mus-1 —	USN G-26	Unknown	Unknown
HARMON, Andrew 13-10	Gun —	USN F 421	6-13-04	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
***HAYDON, John C. 14-1	Sea —	USN F 422	4-15-61	" " "
HASSENPFLOH, Chris 12-1	Pvt —	USMC F 420	3-10-61	" " "
HEDELL, Peter G. 13-8	CGun —	USN F 547	5-15-05	USS ALABAMA
HEALEY, William 18-9	Pvt —	USMC F 548	6-16-98	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HARPER, John 17-10	Lds —	USN F 391	3-14-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*HOLLINS, John 18-11	AsstEng —	USN F 447	1-8-58	AT SEA.
HANLEY, Timothy 21-9	Pvt —	USMC F 386	6-23-75	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HANEY, John 30-1	Cox —	USN F 567	4-28-06	" " "
*HUBBARD, Henry 30-7	Sea —	USN G 263	12-21-62	" " "
HYNES, Patrick 30-6	Lds —	USN F 531	1-22-64	" " "
HEFFIN, William 32-6	Lds —	USN F 497	6-23-64	" " "
***HAMILTON, William 35-3	Sea —	USN G 322	4-26-61	" " "
HENDRIKSEN, A. 1-3	BM-1 —	USN G 120	2-14-03	USS MASSACHUSETTS
RD, John 25-11	GM —	USN G 260	8-25-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KOPKINS, J. 34-9	OSea —	USN G 315	Unknown	Unknown



SHEET #9.

Name	Service Number	Rank	Branch	USN	Discharge Date	Location
HAWKINS, H.	35-2		OSea	USN F53	Unknown	Unknown
HARKINS, L.M.	34-10		Unknown	USN F111	" "	" "
HENRY, James	39-4		CH	USN F540	6-30-65	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HARRIS, John R.	43		Lds	USN F544	11-5-62	USS NORTH CAROLINA
*HENNESSY, David	36		Sea	USN F69	10-6-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**HARROLD, James	47		BM	USN F450	2-28-56	" " "
HUGHES, John	45-5		Sea	USN F21	9-25-42	" " "
CLIDAY, Allen	43-6		Lds	USN F204	4-16-64	SMALL POX HOSPITAL
*HAAS, John S.	46-3		F-1	USN F-10	10-28-62	US? NAVAL HOSPITAL
HICKEY, William	46		OSea	USN F204	4-24-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HOPE, William	43-6		OSea	USN F-2	Unknown	Unknown
HART, S.	45-3		Lds	USN F108	" "	" "
HOWARD, Charles	41-9		OSea	USN F120	4-7-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HARRIS, Stephen L.	44		Lds	USN F-2	8-5-64	" " "
HALSEY, Frank	45-1		Pvt	USMC F121	1-12-75	" " "
HENDERSON, Franklyn			Lds	USN F120	2-16-63	" " "
HARDING, James	48		Boy-1	USN F-214	3-13-64	" " "
HANDORFF, Henry	49-6		Pvt	USMC F174	9-4-74	" " "
HAMILTON, Alexander			Btsn	USN F34	6-10-09	BREMERTON, WASH.
HIGGINS, John	56-5		Pvt	USMC F-22	3-26-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HALLER, R.	57-6		Sea	USN G-4	Unknown	Unknown
HOYER, Cyrus	60-3		Sgt	USMC F-22	12-13-88	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HUNT, William L.	56-3		Sea	USN F235	7-5-01	USS VERMONT
HOPKINS, Richard	57		Sea	USN F156	4-22-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HALE, Clinton	67-2		Unknown	USN F41	Unknown	Unknown
HAZZARD, H.	60-7		" "	USN G-76	" "	" "
HAAS, John E.	67-5		F-1	USN F442	" "	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*HALL, Joseph	67-6		Sea	USN F234	7-20-43	USS NORTH CAROLINA
HOCKSTEIN, Carl H.	60		BM-2	USN F76	10-1-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HENRICH, Peter	71-1		Oiler	USN F372	4-10-01	" " "
*HART, Charles	71-6		Lds	USN G-55	9-30-62	" " "
HENDERSON, Daniel	69		Sea	USN F-62	3-28-63	" " "
HANSON, Carl	89-6		Sea	USN G125	6-4-86	" " "
HAINE, Edward	83-1		Lds	USN F30	4-2-64	" " "
HERNANDEZ, Edward F.			Lds	USN F153	12-9-72	USS PORTSMOUTH
HOWARD, Timothy	75-11		F-1	USN F18	5-8-84	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HOBBS, Alexander	79-7		Sea	USN F-45	4-2-60	" " "
**HUNT, Patrick	82-3		Lds	USN F54	6-24-44	" " "
...HESLER, Dor.	98-1		Infant	USN F60	Unknown	Unknown
*HALL, V.R.	86-8		Btsn	USN F55	9-38-57	AT HOME.
HORTON, Jack	87-6		Sea	USN G-8	3-26-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
HORST, Charles W.	92-2		Pvt	USMC F36	2-10-75	" " "
HENDERSON, William	97-4		Civ. Cptr.	USN F41	Unknown	" " "
UGHWORT, Cor.	97-2		Boy-1	USN F4	1-3-62	" " "
**HATCH, William S.	88-9		Sea	USN F158	5-15-62	" " "
HIGHT, Charles	76-3		Lds	USN F322	9-12-64	" " "
HAGGERT, Oscar D.	33-3		CK	USN G147	2-22-64	" " "
HENDERDINE, T.	38-6		Unknown	USN F207	Unknown	Unknown
HALL, John	74-1		CS	USN G-51	" "	" "
HARRIS, Frank	62-1		CP	USN F56	12-12-98	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

## SHEET # 10.

"I"

IRWIN, William H. 67-5 Cck USN F280 2-7-88 US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

"J"

J. NSON, J.M. 53-1	Unknown	USN F57	Unknown	Unknown
JACKSON, J.J. 85-5	Dmr	USN F256	" "	" "
JUDROGARDO, Alfonso	Matt	USN F58	" "	" "
JOHNSON, Robert R. 63-1	CP	USN F567	11-8-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
JACKSON, Thomas 23-9	Pvt	USMC G263	5-9-52	" " "
**JOHNSON, Thomas 65-1	Sea	USN F78	2-27-62	" " "
JONES, John 40-3	Lds	USN G306	8-27-63	" " "
JACKSON, Charles 35-1	MAA	USN F115	4-22-98	" " "
"J. L." 75-6	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN F513	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
*JOHNSON, Edward W. 40-1	Lds	USN F94	11-27-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
JACKSON, Alfred 36-7	Pvt	USMC G-170	7-10-80	" " "
*JONES, Samuel 50-9	Lds	USN F152	12-25-61	" " "
JACKSON, Devine 30-1	OSea	USN F240	5-10-63	" " "
JOHNSON, William 55-1	GM-2	USN F227	5-14-99	" " "
JOHNSON, John 66-1	F-1	USN G92	12-16-88	" " "
JONES, John B. 72-2	Lds	USN F354	10-6-92	" " "
**OYCE, Henry 62-9	Sea	USN G281	12-30-61	" " "
JAMES, Floyd C. 64-1	App	USN F106	10-17-91	" " "
**JOHNSON, William 70-1	ASea	USN G93	11-12-44	" " "
JOHNSON, Thomas 74-1	Sea	USN G210	Unknown	Unknown
JALANDER, Michael M.	Sea	USN F5	3-7-76	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
JOHNSON, Jeremiah 69-1	Contra	USN F39	10-8-63	" " "
JOHNSON, William 75-1	Sea	USN F313	2-19-74	" " "
*JORDAN, William M. 73-1	Sea	USN F359	10-23-62	" " "
JONES, John 77-4	CH	USN F292	10-3-63	" " "
JENSEN, T.E. 76-7	Sea	USN F61	Unknown	Unknown
JACKSON, Walter 38-1	Lds	USN G206	4-25-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
JACKSON, Lewis 85-2	Unknown	USN F254	Unknown	Unknown
JUDGE, Bernard 87-4	Sea	USN F300	7-22-81	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KNUDSEN, A. 60-4	Sea	USN F226	7-17-01	USS MONONGAHELA
KENNEDY, John 81-5	Lds	USN F260	1-12-75	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KING, Patrick J. 13-4	Unknown	USN F584	4-12-02	" " "
KARLSON, John F. 25-9	BM-1	USN F390	10-6-05	" " "
KITTRIDGE, David 32-10	Pvt	USMC G275	1-19-64	" " "
KATAYAMAS, S. 52-6	Lds	USN F224	Unknown	Unknown
KORF, Alex 57-1	CM	USN G272	5-8-74	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
K B, Michael 47-10	Pvt	USMC F113	5-8-74	" " "
KING, John 43-2	Lds	USN F272	2-23-72	" " "
KEARNS, Daniel 64-7	Lds	USN G80	1-16-00	" " "
KARPP, J.W. 69-2	Lds	USN F361	Nov. 1898	USS VERMONT
KELLY, W.C. 7-2	Unknown	USN G124	Unknown	Unknown
**OCKE, William 80-3	MAA	USN F336	11-4-43	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

SHEET # 11.

KELLY, John 32-1	Unknown-USN	5-54	Unknown	Unknown
KING, John 59-5	" " -USN	5-54	" "	" "
KNUTSEN, A. 63-10	F-1 — USN	5-105	" "	" "
KEITH, Aaron G. 79-7	Lds — USN	F-43	7-5-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KENNEDY, John W. 61-1	F-1 — USN	5-105	1-24-64	" "
KLAES, John J. 80-1	CP — USN	5-105	9-7-00	NAVY YARD, N.Y.
KWNT, William 74-1	Sea — USN	F-17	1-20-80	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LEMER, John 82-1	Sea — USN	5-300	Unknown	" "
KENNEDY, John 42-1	F-2 — USN	F-543	5-18-80	" "
KELLY, Charles H. 81-1	Mach. — USN	5-156	6-18-98	" "
KITCHARO, Ume 81-1	StgCk — USN	F-135	7-12-98	" "
KRUSE, William 82-1	Lds — USN	5-23	7-16-01	" "
KAICHIRO, Asai 95-3	Lds — USN	F-3	10-29-81	" "
KING, Thomas 71-7	Lds — USN	F-43	10-26-63	" "
KOSKELA, Gustav 92-7	Unknown-USN	F-85	1-12-97	USS FERN
KEYSER, Edward S. 90-8	LtCom — USN	F-20	3-11-81	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KENNY, John 85-3	CP — USN	F-332	4-28-00	USS VERMONT
*ZINSLER, Moses 17-1	CWT — USN	F-345	1-1-48	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
KNUDSEN, Hans A. 27-7	Pvt — USMC	G-313	9-20-09	" "
**KING, S.G. 99-1	Smkr — USN	F-10	1-18-60	" "
KEHRER, William 56-3	Pvt — USMC	G-40	Unknown	USS. CHICAGO

"L"

LOCKEY, John 85-9	Pvt — USMC	F-192	11-27-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**LATHEROP, William 6-80	Boy — USN	F-556	8-17-31	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LIVINGSTON, Charles 16-1	Lds — USN	F-573	5-26-85	" "
LOGAN, James 16-1	Pvt — USMC	F-583	7-14-58	" "
LANG, Carl 21-2	Boy-3 — USN	G-240	3-7-81	" "
LANZING, Charles 20-5	GM-1 — USN	G-210	6-2-04	" "
"L. E." 81-4	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
LA PIERRE, Walter 22-4	CP — USN	2-245	9-21-03	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LILLY, John 21-3	Sea — USN	G-148	2-13-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LEMNON, John 27-11	F-1 — USN	F-534	6-5-63	" "
LEMIEUX, Samuel 31-5	SM-3 — USN	G-276	4-12-98	" "
LADD, George W. 38-7	OSea — USN	F-223	9-22-75	" "
LOYD, John H. 39-5	Pvt — USMC	G-84	7-6-65	" "
LOMBARDI, John 84-5	Lds — USN	F-257	11-20-99	USS CHICAGO
LYONS, Vincent 41-7	OSea — USN	F-221	5-3-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LEWIS, Edward 40-10	Sea — USN	F-66	3-3-64	" "
LOPEZ, Andres 54-1	Sea — USN	F-110	8-28-73	" "
LANIGAN, W.M. 77-11	Pvt — USMC	F-6	Unknown	Unknown
L'ARENCE, William 48-6	Sea — USN	F-215	3-5-74	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*LATHEROP, William 53-2	OSea — USN	F-416	8-16-39	" "
LOVELAND, Henry 51-6	Lds — USN	F-253	1-14-74	SMALL POX HOSPITAL.
LEWIS, Samuel 58-2	Pvt — USMC	F-475	2-16-45	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*LANGRIN, Peter 55-5	OSea — USN	F-434	8-31-41	" "
LICKFIELD, John 70-3	Sea — USN	F-223	3-2-88	" "

## SHEET # 12.

LEWIS, E.S. 17-9	Unknown	USN F424	Unknown	Unknown
LOVE, David 80-4	CH	USN F203	7-7-90	USS VERMONT
LYONS, Franklyn W. 70	Lds	USN G22	1-1-91	USS VERMONT
LUCIAS, Juan 83-11	Sea	USN F2	5-19-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LUCAS, John S 82-11	Sea	USN F2	7-6-88	" " "
LEF, Rupert 92-1	Pvt	USMC 6	4-13-04	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
***I D, Jesse 68-8	Sea	USN F38	8-23-36	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
LEONARD, Samuel 80-1	Lds	USN F42	12-24-63	" " "
				<i>Stone marked</i>
				<i>Melvin</i>
MC GOWAN, John 84-	CH	USN F75	3-21-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MERCER, William 70-	Sea	USN F2	8-26-72	" " "
MULHALL, A. 8-5	SC-1	USN F40	Unknown	Unknown
MINER, Charles 12-2	BM	USN 3	1-8-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
***MASON, Felix 9-3	ASea	USN F	3-2-40	" " "
*MC CORMICK, Dave 3-	App	USN F430	8-15-59	USS NORTH CAROLINA
MC NAMARA, Patrick	Pvt	USMC 3	3-24-77	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC SWEENEY, Patrick	Sgt	USMC 6	11-29-07	" " "
MC ARDLE, Henry 8-7	Lds	USN F431	1-5-78	" " "
MALONEY, James 7-10	Cpl	USMC F513	4-19-77	" " "
MANNING, J.B. 10-10	AEng	USN F514	9-25-63	USS COUNNER <i>to 2</i>
MARSHALL, Melvin 9-	Sgt	USMC 6	5-12-08	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MALDY, J.J. 70-11	Unknown	USN 5	6-25-06	USS MISSOURI
MAHAR, Thomas F. 27-	Cpl	USMC 6	9-1-00	USS YANKEE
MURTA, Albert W. 24-	GM-3	USN F536	5-27-05	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
MARTION, Adam 32-3	CP	USN 3	7-25-06	BROOKLYN, N.Y.
MORAN, Alfred A. 33-2	ASea	USN 6	11-10-06	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC LEOD, James 19-6	CMAA	USN G312	6-5-98	" " "
MONOGHAN, Henry 16-6	MAA	USN G277	5-6-77	" " "
MURRAY, James B. 14-	Oiler	USN F516	5-19-98	" " "
MELOIN, Peter 18-3	ASea	USN F122	5-17-38	" " "
MC CABE, James S. 74-1	SC-2	USN 6	11-29-02	SAN JUAN, P.R.
MC AULIFF, Michael 3-	BkSmth	USN 5	1-11-07	USS CHICAGO
MC CANN, Michael 16-	F-2	USN F458	9-27-64	USS FORT MORGAN
MC KENZIE, John 18-8	F-1	USN F486	12-25-02	SAN JUAN, P.R.
MARTIN, J. 23-9	Unknown	USN F388	Unknown	Unknown
MORGAN, Fred J. 81-9	Unknown	USN F120	" "	" "
MC AULEY, W. 78-4	Pvt	USMC 257	" "	" "
MC GOVERN, J. 23-4	Lds	USN 6	" "	" "
***MOLINEAU, Michael 21-7	GrGr	USN F157	2-3-44	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**MALLIN, John 19-10	Sea	USN F393	6-11-44	" " "
MURPHY, T. 78-1	GM	USN 5	69	Unknown
LAUGHLIN, Dennis J. CGM 27	CGM	USN 6	150	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC INTOSH, Alex 45-10	Mate	USN F122	11-10-87	HOME, BROOKLYN, N.Y.
MC DERMOTT, James 75-	Lds	USN F537	6-3-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MYERS, William 35-2	OSea	USN 6	719	" " "
MACKAY, Spencer 31-6	Lds	USN F530	9-19-63	" " "
MC GREVY, Patrick	Sgt 27-9	USMC 6	120	" " "
MAHER, J. 36-11	Sgt	USMC F93	Unknown	Unknown
MUNROE, Henry 36-8	Lds	USN 6	10810-3-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL



sheet

SHEET # 13.

MC MULLIN, Frank 33-7	Pvt	USMC F174	10-4-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**MOTT, Joseph W. 35-9	Sea	USN G 277	6-18-61	" " "
MURRAY, Edward 37-7	Lds	USN G 175	5-1-64	" " "
MELINS, P.S. 43-1	OSea	USN G 338	7-17-66	" " "
**MILLER, Stephen 45-7	Lds	USN F 222	1-30-43	" " "
MC ANUS, J.L. 45-7	Cpl	Co; D, 22 NY Cav.	Unknown	Unknown HS
MAINE, C. 44-6	Unknown	USN F 201	Unknown	" " "
MAYNARD, John L. 45-5	Apoth	USN F 404	8-17-72	USS VERMONT
**MC GLA, Michael 40-7	OSea	USN F 88	12-21-55	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MASSARENE, James 43-9	OSea	USN G 2	11-16-80	" " "
MICHAELOFF, Ivan 5-7	Lds	USN F 164	3-2-75	" " "
**MILLER, Patrick J. 5-7	App	USN F 432	10-5-87	" " "
MC KENNY, John 54-7	Pvt	USMC F 222	11-18-61	USS ATLANTIC
**MILLER, Isaac 51-7	Sea	USN F 230	11-27-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC NAMARA, John 5-7	OSea	USN F 211	8-30-64	" " "
MERVINE, George 50-7	Pvt	USMC F 119	5-7-44	BARRACKS, N.Y.
MC CARTHY, J. 53-7	Oiler	USN F 232	Unknown	Unknown
MC LAUGHLIN, John 59-7	Pvt	USMC F 232	3-7-45	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**MARSHALL, James 60-7	Sea	USN G 221	11-20-44	" " "
MAY, Percival 53-7	Sea	RM G 40	11-22-05	" " "
MURPHY, Patrick 60-7	Sea	USN F 165	1-29-92	" " "
INTOSH, James 58-7	Sea	USN F 221	9-14-87	" " "
MC GINTY, Stephen 57-7	Sea	USN F 270	11-16-99	BROOKLYN CITY HOSP.
MONETT, Jacob 54-8	Pvt	USMC F 230	1-1-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MATSUA, Muski 64-11	WRck	USN F 168	11-30-00	" " "
MC NALLY, Henry 57-7	ASea	USN G 73	5-2-90	" " "
MC DOWELL, John 59-7	Boy	USN F 179	7-12-63	" " "
MINTZELHEIMER, Louis 62-7	Dmr	USN F 275	2-24-88	" " "
MULCAHY, Robert R. 57-7	Cpl	USMC F 232	11-13-00	45 BOWERY, NY CITY.
MILSTER, Ernie 61-11	Pvt	USMC F 125	10-8-87	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC GUIRE, Edward P. 68-7	SC-1	USN G 222	4-21-01	183 BOWERY, NY CITY.
MADDEN, Michael 67-7	Pvt	USMC F 217	3-17-65	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MEAD, Ernest 61-5	Lds	USN G 90	9-4-00	" " "
*MOORE, George H. 65-12	Lds	USN F 82	4-7-62	" " "
MC NAMARA, John 73-7	Boy	USN F 365	8-30-64	" " "
MC DONALD, Henry 6-4	Lds	USN F 183	11-27-03	BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NY.
MOSELY, William 84-1	Offck	USN F 345	3-20-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MORAN, Michael 75-7	Pvt	USMC F 162	6-8-72	" " "
MC DERMOTT, Thomas C. 36-7	CP	USN F 151	12-29-98	HOUSE OF RELIEF, NY.
MULLER, Edward 79-8	Pvt	USMC F 97	8-3-83	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC DONALD, Robert 84-2	Btan	USN F 355	4-15-72	" " "
MA ING, A. 83-5	Pvt	USMC F 258	Unknown	Unknown
MEYER, William H. 73-3	Lieut	USN G 20	6-1-79	137 MADISON AVE; NY.
MILLER, Andrew 92-11	Pvt	USMC G 35	4-15-34	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC GRATH, James 95-2	Sea	USN F 24	6-25-63	" " "
MC GREEVY, Charles 88-7	Pvt	USMC F 35	10-18-64	" " "
GREGOR, Robert 83-9	Btan	USN F 261	Unknown	Unknown
NEIL, Thomas 89-4	Contra	USN G 25	4-5-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

SHEET # 14.

MC PHERSON, Charles 89	Lds — USN G-	5-23-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MOFFATT, Samuel 83-10	Lds — USN F-3	5-18-65	" " "
MC SWEENEY, D. 88-7	Pvt — USMC F3	Unknown	Unknown
MC GREGOR, James 99-2	PClk — USN F102	8-23-79	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
MC DERBY, William 7-7	Swght — USN F515	7-29-84	NEW YORK BAY.
*MADDOCK, Nathaniel 51	OSea — USN F222	12-23-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

"N"

**NORTON, John 3-11-2	Sea — USN F521	3-17-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*NOLAN, Robert 13-1	Boy — USN S80	10-2-39	" " "
NEAL, H.J. 90-3	Sea — USN S13	Unknown	Unknown
NUTT, George F. 19-5	Sea — USN S-135	1-13-86	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
NOOMAN, John 15-7	Sea — USN F101	Unknown	Unknown
NEAT, James W. 42-10	Lds — USN F25	3-8-74	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
NASH, Augustus 49-7	OSea — USN F213	6-17-43	" " "
NEIL, Cecil C. 55-2	CM — USN F2	5-12-89	" " "
NOLAN, Thomas 61-4	CM — USN F225	3-20-90	USS MINNESOTA
NEWMAN, Chester 57-9	Lds — USN F144	3-31-01	PERKSKILL, NY.
**NEWMAN, Gustavus 88-5	Gun — USN G-11	5-2-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
NOLAN, Robert 86-7	Sea — USN F412	9-3-39	" " "
NEIL, Henry J. 33-7	F-1 — USN F141	10-17-09	NAVY YARD, NY.
O'CONNELL, Jere J. 15-10	MM-1 — USN F456	10-6-97	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
O'REILLY, Maurice F. 65-5	Pvt — USMC F271	6-13-00	" " "
O'NEAL, William 25-1	Pvt — USMC G154	3-13-09	" " "
O'GRADY, John 9-5	Sea — USN F92	Unknown	Unknown
OSTENSEN, Peter 17-3	Sea — USN F520	8-27-07	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
OLSEN, C.G. 62-2	Lds — USN F201	8-4-99	" " "
O'NEIL, James 48-1	Pvt — USMC G302	3-17-72	" " "
O'CONNELL, Daniel 78-4	Pvt — USMC F295	12-1-98	" " "
OLSEN, Oscar 86-3	Sea — USN F331	8-4-99	USS VERMONT
O'BRIEN, Fred J. 50-4	OSea — USN F402	11-13-86	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
OSBORN, Harry 92-5	Pvt — USMC G-34	10-30-03	" " "
O'REILLY, James 21-4	WT-1 — USN F335	7-24-05	" " "
O'NEIL, James 58-9	CK — USN G91	11-7-64	" " "
**OSMARS, Rudolph 18-2	Sea — USN F579	12-13-39	" " "
O'GRADY, John 43-11	Sea — USN G192	12-13-74	" " "
O'CONNOR, Charles 59-1	Sea — USN G238	4-9-64	" " "
O'NEIL, J. 65-8	Pvt — USMC F180	Unknown	Unknown
O'NEIL, C. 82-1	Lds — USN F329	" "	" "
O'GRADY, Jas. 27-1	Unknown USN F332	" "	" "

(20)

"P"

PATTERSON, Robert H. 122	Unknown USN F323	Unknown	Unknown
PFEIFER, George N. 35-4	Lds — USN F446	6-15-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PERO, Frank N. 7-8	GM-1 — USN F557	12-3-07	USS CONNECTICUT
PICKOR, S. 87-7	Sea — USN F341	Unknown	Unknown

*Stone marker Jas. Heerman*

SHEET # 15.

PRYOR, J. 17-1	Pvt	USMC 557	Unknown	Unknown
**PATTON, John 22-2	OSea	USN 5142	8-12-38	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PATON, Hugh 19-3	BM	USN 3101	12-16-83	" " "
PLAND, Albert 20-3	Sgt	USMC 3101	Unknown	Unknown
PHILLIPS, J.I. 27-1	Unknown	USN 6210	" "	" "
PARKER, A. 20-6	Sea	USN 3-127	" "	" "
YENER, S.W. 31-1	Sgt	USMC F 365	" "	" "
FOE, Joseph 25-2	Pvt	USMC 4-207	7-8-09	BARRACKS, NY.
PARSONS, John 16-1	Sea	USN F 425	Unknown	Unknown
PICKETT, Henry 26-4	Boy-2	USN F 552	9-26-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PEPPER, Thomas 41-10	Sea	USN F 96	11-14-40	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PETERSON, Jacob 52-	OSea	USN 6311	1-11-74	" " "
PEARCE, P. 53-3	Pvt	USMC F 148	7-25-00	BROOKLYN, NY.
PIERCE, D.J. 53-11	Pvt	USMC F 94	8-20-88	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PATROSKY, John 7-1	Sea	USN 6111	3-26-63	" " "
*POWELL, J.J. 62-3	App	USN F 23	2-28-62	" " "
PETERSON, Lard P. 63-2	CFC	USN F 226	9-11-90	USS YANTIC
PETERS, Charles 63-2	BM-1	USN F 226	9-7-88	BROOKLYN, NY.
PATTERSON, Robert H. 63-2	GM-2	USN 6172	8-15-39	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
POWERS, M.J. 59-11	Swgt	USN F 100	4-29-99	" " "
**PARTRIDGE, Benjamin 62-3	FOSea	USN 6-53	1-30-43	" " "
PESSOY, Nicholas 63-	QrGr	USN F 45	Unknown	Unknown
**PICKUP, Frank 67-8	OSea	USN 6-95	3-10-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PIERCE, George 39-7	Lds	USN F 251	1-26-65	" " "
POWERS, P. 37-4	Lgtr	USN F 538	Unknown	Unknown
POWELSON, C.W. 78-7	Sea	USN F 163	" "	" "
PEGGAR, J.D. 82-7	Sea	USN F 83	7-14-00	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
PAUL, Henry 90-7	Qmtr	USN 6-31	11-8-63	" " "
PETERSON, Nelson 96-	Sea	USN 6-22	7-25-64	" " "
PRESTON, James 94-5	CFC	USN F 33	1-8-63	" " "
PHENT, Gustavus E. 28-2	Sgt	USMC 6114	9-17-75	" " "
**PETTITT, Walter 26-3	OSea	USN 6227	10-29-59	" " "
PEN, Peter L. 40-1	Sea	USN F 137	3-16-63	" " "
POWELL, John 95-4	Sea	USN F 21	Unknown	Unknown
POWELL, J. 16-5	Sea	USN 6307	" "	" "
<i>Stone marked Parker. H.</i>				"Q"
QUINTON, Andrew H.	Lds	USN F 526	8-15-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
				"R"
ROACH, M. 55-3	OSea	USN F 87	Unknown	Unknown
MCFORD, J.T. 15-3	Pvt	USMC F 594	2-16-07	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
REILLY, F. 4-14	F-1	USN 6281	Unknown	Unknown
REYNOLDS, Jacob C. 6-10	Pvt	USMC F 128	4-20-06	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ROBINSON, John 10-7	Pvt	USMC F 460	4-26-40	" " "

SHEET # 16.

Name	Rank	Service	USN	Date	Location
ROGERS, Banner	Lds	USN	F-177	11-10-84	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RFESE, Dwight A.	Sea	USN	F-167	6-12-06	USS MAINE
READE, Allen	Sea	USN	F-361	Unknown	Unknown
RICH, Herbert V.	Sea	USN	F-160	2-23-07	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RYAN, Patrick	Lds	USN	G-187	3-14-64	" " "
RONE, James	OSea	USN	G-230	8-7-61	" " "
ROBERTS, William	F-1c	USN	F-395	12-12-62	USS NORTH CAROLINA
RICHARDS, Horatius J.	Sea	USN	G-297	4-25-63	USS SABINE
ROBERTS, Vincent	Sea	USN	F-429	11-27-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RODY, Michael	CK	USN	G-242	4-16-64	" " "
RIP, Jacob	Sea	USN	F-206	2-8-63	" " "
RICHBELL, J.	Bayman	USN	F-254	Unknown	Unknown
*ROBERTS, Benjamin	F-2	USN	F-250	10-29-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
REILLY, John	Lds	USN	G-125	10-24-64	" " "
RICHARDS, J.	OSea	USN	F-499	Unknown	Unknown
ROMALDE, Estanilas	Sea	USN	F-217	" "	" "
ROUGH, M.	OSea	USN	F-235	" "	" "
REGAN, John	Pvt	USMC	F-215	9-8-73	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ROBERTS, William	Lds	USN	F-277	11-27-64	" " "
REMINGTON, William E.	Qtr	USN	F-241	4-25-64	" " "
**ROBINSON, John	Sea	USN	F-210	2-21-35	" " "
RUSSELL, William	Lds	USN	G-22	12-4-63	" " "
REILLY, John J.	Lds	USN	F-187	10-24-64	" " "
RUSSELL, Corneilus	Pvt	USMC	F-276	12-19-63	" " "
RODRIGUEZ, Andres	Sea	Spanish Navy	F-139	9-27-73	"ARAPILES"
REDMAN, William	Cpl	USMC	F-476	9-17-73	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*ROSEN, John Louis	Sea	USN	F-174	6-23-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RIVERAS, Ramon	Sea	Spanish Navy	F-118	8-30-73	"ARAPILES"
REDDING, William	SigQtr	USN	F-191	3-20-64	USS NIAGARA
ROBINSON, William	Mate	USN	F-511	10-8-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RILEY, John	Sea	USN	F-273	4-19-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
ROGERS, David	Sea	USN	F-259	7-11-63	" " "
RUSSELL, Michael	Dmr	USN	F-77	1-27-80	" " "
RENO, Thomas E.	App-3	USN	G-11	6-4-90	NEW YORK HARBOR
RUFUS, J.R.	Sea	USN	G-33	Unknown	Unknown
REILLY, P.J.	CWT	USN	G-30	Unknown	Unknown
RUSSELL, Samuel	OSea	USN	G-19	4-21-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
RANDALL, Samuel	Unknown	USN	F-166	Unknown	Unknown
REYNOLDS, John	Lds	USN	G-317	1881	VANDYKE HOUSE, NY.
RUSSELL, William	Sea	USN	F-189	Unknown	Unknown

S. TH, John	83-9	Unknown	USN F-495	Unknown	Unknown
**SLAMMERFIELD, Charles	Sea	USN	G-178	1-27-40	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SACKETT, John H.	10-6	Pvt	USMC 6126	9-22-77	USS OSSIPPEE
SCHULTZE, Gerhard	48-8	Lt-C	USN F-242	9-20-75	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**SIMMONS, R.	10-4	Sea	USN G-97	3-25-40	" " "



## SHEET # 17.

***SANNER, James M. 7-7	Bayman—USN F552	5-20-39	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SHAFER, George 14-3	Lds — USN	5-14-02	" " "
SMITH, Jacob 8-9	Armr — USN	11-2-84	" " "
SHEPARD, Ezra J. 12-5	Bksmth — USN	8-1-82	" " "
SICKLES, Edmond G. 12-1	SC-3 — USN F574	10-10-06	" " "
SHIELDS, Connell 10-9	Pvt — USN F575	4-4-78	" " "
***STEWART, Charles J. 12-1	Sea — USM	7-8-38	" " "
STRIAN, Joseph 17-2	CBM — USN F576	12-29-07	" " "
STANTON, John Henry 7-1	Unknown—Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
SMORLAND, J. 14-6	Sea — USN G162	" "	" "
SLAUGHTER, Louis 34-1	F-2 — USN	7-10-06	USS WEST VIRGINIA
SMITH, William 77-5	OSea — USN F71	8-30-35	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SULLIVAN, Thomas 20-1	Sgt — USMC F-59	Unknown	Unknown
SCHULTZ, Adolf 18-4	Pvt — USMC F-58	6-3-98	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**SMITH, David 15-9	CH — USN F523	1-3-60	" " "
SULLIVAN, Eugene 14-5	Cox — USN F524	8-22-80	" " "
SMITH, James H. 32-5	Lds — USN F525	3-29-63	" " "
SMITH, Allen 16-9	Lds — USN F423	1-14-70	" " "
SHANKLIN, Joseph 19-1	Unknown—USN F487	2-27-64	CITY HOSPITAL, NY.
SUTTLE, William 24-1	Lds — USN	12-28-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*SHERMAN, Joseph 22-1	OSea — USN F387	11-23-58	" " "
STEPHENS, H. 27-3	Unknown—USN	Unknown	Unknown
SMITH, Henry 48-9	Sea — USN	2-11-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SEWARD, Jonathan 35-1	Sea — USN	3-1-63	" " "
SMITH, Thomas 57-1	Sea — USN	1-27-64	USS NORTH CAROLINA
SHEPARD, Alvin T. 34-1	Pvt — USMC F116	11-1-02	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
STEPHEN, Morris 26-10	Boy-1 — USN	1-12-64	" " "
SMITH, George 33-9	Lds — USN	3-1-63	" " "
SMITH, James 44-1	Sea — USN	5-10-63	" " "
*SMITH, John 40-4	Btsn — USN F190	10-7-43	USS BROOKLYN
SKINNER, Judson 38-5	Lds — USN	7-22-65	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
STONE, Charles 40-3	Lds — USN	1-7-64	" " "
SPARKS, C.D. 1-2	Unknown—USN	Unknown	Unknown
SHAUGHNESSY, John 41-1	Lds — USN	1-6-64	USS PETERHOFF
STEWART, C.W. 39-7	Lds — USN	5-20-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SHERMAN, Wheeler 49-1	Sea — USN	4-16-64	" " "
STEPHENS, Edward 43-5	F-1 — USN	10-7-02	BROOKLYN CITY HOSP.
SMITH, Thomas 29-8	Pvt — USMC	11-14-40	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SMITH, David E. 50-2	CH — USN	Unknown	" " "
SMITH, Jackson 43-8	OSea — USN	5-7-64	USS NORTH CAROLINA
SULLIVAN, Peter 46-6	Sea — USN	1-13-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SMITH, B.J. 62-8	Hatt — USN	12-31-03	CITY PARK, NY.
SMITH, George 52-3	Lds — USN	Unknown	Unknown
***GDDEN, Edward E. 2-3	Lt — USN	3-3-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SMITH, Henry 36-1	Sea — USN	Unknown	" " "
STILES, William G. 56-3	Pvt — USMC	12-29-44	" " "
*SMITH, William 50-11	Sea — USN	10-11-62	" " "
SULLIVAN, Joseph 57-3	Sea — USN	4-29-81	" " "
SICKEY, A. 63-2	App — USN	Unknown	Unknown
SMITH, W.J. 54-9	Pvt — USMC	6-8-98	USS YANKEE
SYMONDS, John 68-1	OSea — USN	5-30-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

SHEET # 18.

STODDARD, Albert 60-1	Sea	USN	3-19-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SULLIVAN, Daniel 72-1	Pvt	USMC	9-29-88	" " "
SYLVA, Frank - 61-7	Sea	USN	4-25-64	" " "
SODERMAN, Anders P. 50-3	GM-3	USN	8-1-01	" " "
SILVA, A. 66-7	Lds	USN	Unknown	Unknown
SMITH, C.J. 32-47	Oiler	USN	" "	" "
SOULE, Frank 60-9	App	USN	1-26-99	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SPSON, James 64-5	Sea	USN	Unknown	Unknown
SHAW, Robert 72-3	Cook	Civilian	Unknown	Unknown
SMITH, Charles 76-4	Lds	USN	2-26-01	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SCOTT, George 72-5	Lds	USN	5-17-63	" " "
**SMITH, John 73-4	Lds	USN	6-14-62	" " "
**SNOW, Charles 75-4	QtrGr	USN	1-27-57	" " "
**SCOTT, John D. 80-1	Lds	USN	11-19-61	" " "
SPATZ, John W. 3-7	SgStd	USN	6-6-63	" " "
SHELDON, Lincoln L. 9-1	Lds	USN	9-17-65	" " "
SWARTWOUT, Samuel 4-1	Comdr	USN	2-5-67	" " "
SUZUKI, Y. 73-8	Unknown	USN	Unknown	Unknown
STEEGER, William H. 5-1	PClk	USN	6-3-98	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SMITH, John 79-3	Sea	USN	Unknown	Unknown
SMITH, William 31-3	Sea	USN	Unknown	Unknown
STEELE, Alexander 80-3	Sea	USN	5-19-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
INNING, Martin C. 83-1	Pvt	USMC	1-12-01	" " "
SMITH, Henry T. 80-9	Pvt	USMC	5-27-01	" " "
STEWART, Henry 87-2	CMM	USN	9-19-00	" " "
SMITH, G.F. 78-10	Lds	USN	Unknown	Unknown
*SMITH, John 47-6	Sea	USN	11-7-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SERVANT, Frank 87-3	CP	USN	5-14-04	USS HANCOCK
SOLOMON, F.F. 94-1	Cox	USN	8-2-08	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
SMITH, John Henry 1-4	Sea	USN	2-19-04	USS ILLINOIS
SKIPPER, James 95-1	Lds	USN	2-12-64	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
STOKES, Wyndham 96-5	ASea	USN	9-19-88	USS BOSTON
SLOAN, T.T. 89-8	Lieut	USMC	2-10-50	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**SCOTT, Nathaniel 26-4	Sea	USN	4-23-36	" " "
SLATTERY, William 26-6	Cpl	USMC	5-9-03	ST. PETERS HOSPITAL.
STARK, Dyer 16-7	Unknown	USN	6-16-61	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
"P"				
TURNER, Thomas 11-1	Sgt	USMC	7-12-40	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
THOMAS, Richard 15-4	SC-1	USN	8-31-82	" " "
THOMPSON, John 17-4	GM-3	USN	3-25-06	NAVY YARD, NY.
THOMPSON, Stephen A. 23-1	CMM	USN	8-12-07	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TOBIN, Francis 25-5	Pvt	USMC	6-14-59	" " "
*TOABS, Spicer 34-3	Lds	USN	12-12-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TRACY, Frank 40-5	OSea	USN	3-16-79	" " "
TAYLOR, William A. 46-1	Sea	USN	3-19-64	USS PROTEUS

SHEET # 19.

*TWISDEN, Benjamin 38-	Lds —	USN F252	11-24-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TAYLOR, Albert 44-	Pvt —	USMC F502	12-24-63	BARRACKS, NY.
THOMAS, Asa D. 50-	Unknown —	USN G222	8-8-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
THOMPSON, Arthur F. 42-	Lds —	USN F510	1-26-98	" " "
TAMNEY, Peter 50-2	Sea —	USN F509	8-6-87	USS MINNESOTA
THOMAS, George 42-11	OSea —	USN F91	4-18-74	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
THOMAS, William 48-	Lds —	USN F197	12-8-61	SMALL POX HOSPITAL.
TRANSFIELD, Frank 57-	Sea —	USN F237	9-28-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*TOLAN, Francis 50-7	Mus —	USN F-212	1-28-44	USS RARITAN
*TATE, Richard 49-11	OffStd —	USN F490	3-10-44	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TOLAN, James 60-8	QM —	USN F243	6-6-73	OATMAN HOUSE, NY.
TILMAN, Thomas 44-7	Lds —	USN F457	11-9-63	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TSUTSUI, Wakiti 65-2	Matt-3 —	USN F408	6-19-04	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
TAYLOR, James W. 60-1	Ptr —	USN F171	12-17-98	" " "
TSUEHIVAN, Thomas 59-	CStd —	USN F567	11-8-01	HUDSON ST. HOSPITAL
*TALIFANIO, Randall 71-	Lds —	USN F281	7-13-62	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
*THOMPSON, John 72-5	Sea —	USN F549	9-26-43	" " "
**TAYLOR, Thomas 76-5	Lds —	USN F262	4-3-42	" " "
THOMAS, John 78-3	Lds —	USN F337	1-9-64	" " "
RACY, Charles 5-6	Boy —	USN G212	2-11-64	" " "
SCH, Frank 3-3	Sea —	USN G-121	11-4-88	" " "
JE, James 4-5	Unknown —	USN G187	7-14-03	" " "
DE, Frank P. 78-9	Somtr —	USN F194	4-2-80	" " "
TAKIMOTA, A. 89-3	WRck —	USN F231	8-13-05	USS WEST VIRGINIA
THORNTON, William 84-	CY —	USN G-67	9-27-08	USS HANCOCK
TRUEMAN, Thomas 70-8	Sea —	USN F488	3-9-80	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL

"U"

***UNDERWOOD, David 15-5	Lds —	USN G130	4-18-38	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
UNKNOWN (52) F512	FIFTY-TWO, 5-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100			
**VANDEWATER, Allen P. 98-3	Sea —	USN F59	7-3-39	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
**VEINDOVI 73-7	Chief —	Piji Is. F1076	11-42	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
VELDEN, Frank 74-4	Lds —	USN F293	10-8-64	" " "
VON NORHEIM, Ernst 79-	Pvt.	USMC F363	7-29-84	BARRACKS, NY.

"W"

WILLIAMS, J. 17-11	Sea —	USN F124	Unknown	Unknown
W. SH, J.P. 9-4	CP —	USN G146	" "	" "
*WERNER, Albert J. 11-3	Lds —	USN G186	5-31-36	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
WILLIAMS, Lewis 6-7	Sea —	USN F461	11-20-86	US. NAVAL HOSPITAL
WRIGHT, Henry M. 10-3	CH —	USN G113	1-22-77	" " "

\*Researched, not found

\*\*Researched, found

\*\*\*Identified as African/African American/African American & Native American

•Correction based on National Archives Data

••Infant burial, no record of reinterment

•••Infant burial, reinterred at Cypress Hills Cemetery

◆This entry invalid based on archival information (National Archives Washington, D. C.); see William Lathrop above





# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
<b>1831-1839</b>			
1. Brown, Abraham**	07-01-1839	Seaman; 27; b. Philadelphia; <i>Hudson</i> ; Pleurisy; 5'6"; complexion, black; hair, wool; eyes, black	RBMS V6
2. Campbell, W. H.	12-02-1837 (Corr. from 09-07-1839)	Landsman; 22; b. Philadelphia; <i>Hudson</i> ; Fever; (no other information)	"
3. Clifford, Edwin S.	10-14-1838 (Corr. from 10-15-1838)	Boy; no age; b. not given; <i>Hudson</i> ; Fever; (no other information)	"
4. Erskine, John F.	09-13-1839	Gunner; 38; b. Maine; Navy Yard; Syphilis and Delirium Tremens (no other information)	"
5. Ford, John	08-24-1834	O Seaman; 22; b. America; <i>Hudson</i> ; Sequela Cholera Morbus; (no other information)	"
6. Garrison, William B.	09-14-1839	(not found)	"
7. Gurier, T[homas]	09-15-1839	Seaman; 39; b. Philadelphia; <i>Hudson</i> ; Pneumonia; 5'8"; complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, brown	"
8. Huff, Francis	03-30-1836 (Corr. from 03-31-1836)	O Seaman; 21; b. Maine; <i>Hudson</i> ; Inflammation of brain; 5'6"; complexion, dark; hair, black, curly; eyes, dark hazel	"
9. Lathrop, William	08-17-1839	Boy; 17; b. New York; <i>Hudson</i> ; Consumption; 5'4"; complexion, light; hair, black; eyes, hazel	"
10. L[loyd], Jesse	08-23-1836 (Corr. from 08-13-1836)	Seaman; 41; b. New York; <i>Hudson</i> ; Dropsy Anap...(?); 5'5"; complexion, Florid; hair, lt. brown; eyes, blue	"
11. Nolan, Robert	10-02-1839	(not found)	"
12. Osman, Rudolph (Corr. from Osmars)	12-13-1839	Seaman; 32; b. Bremen(?); <i>North Carolina</i> ; Consumption; 5' 11"; complexion, Florid; hair, auburn; eyes, grey	"
13. Patton, John	08-11-1838 (Corr. from 08-12-1838)	O Seaman; 46; b. New York; <i>Hudson</i> ; Palsy; 5'8"; complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, hazel	"
14. Robinson, John	02-21-1835	O Seaman; 37; b. America; <i>Hudson</i> ; (pulmonary affection) Fever; (no other information)	"
15. Sanner, James W. (Corr. from Sanner, James M.)	05-20-1839 (Corr. from 02-20-1839)	Boy; 19; b. Maryland; <i>Constitution</i> ; Pneumonia; 5'4"; complexion, light; hair, brown; eyes, hazel	"

# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
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## 1831-1839 continued

16. Scott, Nathaniel	04-23-1836	Seaman; 37; b. Boston; <i>Hudson</i> ; Variola Confluense; 5'8"; complexion, dark; hair, black curly; eyes, green	RBMS V6
17. Stewart, Charles J.**(?)	07-08-1838	Landsman; 19; b. Long Island; <i>Fulton</i> ; Pulmonary Affec- tion; complexion, black (no other information)	"
18. Underwood, Daniel** (Corr. from David)	04-17-1838 (Corr. from 04- 18-1838)	Landsman; 19; b. Long Island; <i>Fulton</i> ; Pulmonary Affec- tion; complexion, black; hair, black; eyes black	"
19. Vandewater, Allen P,	07-03-1839	Seaman; 32; b. Maryland; <i>Dolphin</i> ; Consumption; 5'9"; complexion, sallow; hair, black; eyes, brown	"
20. Werner, Albert	05-31-1836	(not found)	"

## 1840-1849

21. Bemis, Elmer	06-04-1844	(not found)	RBMS V6
22. Brown, William	03-02-1841	O Seaman; 22; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Fever; 5'5"; complexion, light; hair, brown; eyes, hazel	"
23. Corcoran, Marcus	07-18-1840	(not found)	"
24. Davis, John S.	08-31-1841 (Corr. from 09- 01-1841)	Seaman; 49; b. Philadelphia; <i>Brandywine</i> ; Diabetes and Pulmonary infection; 5'6"; complexion, sallow; hair black; eyes, blue; had Small Pox previous to entry into hospital	"
25. Decker, Tunis	08-20-1841	(not found)	"
26. Dillings, William	07-02-1845	Landsman; no age; b. not given; <i>Washington</i> ; Rheumatism; (no other information )	"
27. Dorsey, William	03-01-1842	O Seaman; 23; b. Maryland; <i>Fulton</i> ; Variola(?); 5'7"; complexion, light; hair brown; eyes hazel	"
28. Elliot, Stephen	01-29-1844	(not found)	"
29. Farthing, David	03-30-1843	2nd Gunner, 2nd Grade; 41; b. not given; <i>Vandalia</i> ; Hydrothorax; (no other information)	RBMS V6; HTCP V6
30. Fenno, Lewis	08-28-1840	Boy; no age; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Edema (no other information)	HTCP V12
31. Fillbrook, P.	10-15-1841	(not found)	RBMS V6

# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
<b>1840-1849 continued</b>			
32. Fowler, William	03-11-1844	Boy; 25; b. not given; <i>Raritan</i> ; Pneumonia; (no other information)	"
33. Green, Benjamin	05-16-1843	(not found)	RBMS V6
34. Green, Samuel	11-15-1841	(not found)	"
35. Griffing, Garrett	02-13-1842	(not found)	"
36. Hall, Joseph	07-20-1843	(not found)	"
37. Hammond, George	07-12-1842	(not found)	"
38. Hunt, Patrick	06-24-1844	Los; 24; Navy Yard; Injury from fall; (no other information)	"
39. Johnson, William	11-12-1844 (05-12 super-imposed)	O Seaman; 24; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Fever; (no other information)	"
40. Kinsler, Moses	01-01-1848	(not found)	"
41. Kocks, William (Corr. from Kocke)	11-04-1843 (Corr. from 11-04-1845)	Master of arms; 28; b. not given; <i>Lexington</i> ; Fever; (no other information)	"
42. Langrin, Peter	08-31-1841	O. Seaman; 40+; b. not known; tended gate at hospital; Apoplexy; (no other information)	McKee 1996a
43. Mallen, John	06-11-1844	Seaman; 33; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Dropsy; (no other information)	RBMS V6
44. Marshall, James	11-20-1844	Seaman; 37; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Fistula in Penis; (no other information)	"
45. Mason, Felix***	03-02-1840	O Seaman; 21; b. illegible; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Small Pox; 5'5"; complexion, copper; hair, wool; eyes, black	"
46. Miller, Stephen [A.]	01-30-1843	Los; 24; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Small Pox; (no other information)	"
47. Molineau, Robert (Corr. from Michael)	02-03-1844	Gr. Gr. 62; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Infirmary; (no other information)	"
48. Partridge, Benjamin	01-30-1843	O Seaman; 24; b. not given; ship illegible; Small Pox; (no other information)	"
49. Simmons, R[obert]	03-25-1840	Rank, not given; 36; b. not given; <i>Constitution</i> ; cause of death not given; 5'7"; complexion swarthy; hair, dark; eyes, brown	"

# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
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## 1840-1849 continued

50. Smith, John	10-07-1843	(not found)	"
51. Summerfield, Charles	01-27-1840	Seaman; 33; b. Scotland; <i>Hudson</i> ; Mania; height. not given; complexion dark; hair, black; eyes, hazel	
52. Tate, Richard	03-10-1844	(not found)	RBMS V6
53. Taylor, Thomas	04-03-1842	Los; 30; b. not given; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Biliores Pleurisy; (no other information)	"
54. Thompson, John	09-26-1843	(not found)	"
55. Tolan, Francis	01-28-1844	(not found)	"
56. Veindovi, ??? (no first name given)	06-11-1842	"Chief Fiji Islands"; no age; b. not given; <i>Vincennes</i> (?) Consumption; (no other information)	"

## 1850-1859

57. Bates, Benjamin	01-20-1857	Seaman; 62; b. Connecticut (?); <i>North Carolina</i> ; Uleus (?); 6'0"; complexion, fair; hair, grey; eyes, blue; discharged to ship and died 01-20-1857	RBMS V6
58. Brooks, Henry	06-29-1858 (Corr. from 07-29-1858)	Boatman; 36; b. New York; <i>York</i> ; Congestion of Brain; complexion, Florid; (no other information) discharged to <i>York</i> , "died 3 hours after"	"
59. Carman, James T.	11-09-1855	1 C Fireman; 30; b. New York; <i>Conwin</i> (?); Chronic Bronchia; 5'11 1/4"; complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, grey	"
60. Christian, John	02-03-1859	Poss. O. Seaman; 24; b. Portugal; (cause of death not known); 5'4"; complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, hazel	McKee 1996a
61. Donnelly, Thomas	02-15-1859	Seaman; 44; b. Ireland; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Arprossia(?); 5'8"; complexion pale; hair, black; eyes, dark; "right toe joint"	RBMS V6
62. Drake, John**	03-09-1857	Seaman; 45; b. Pennsylvania; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis Salmonellosis; 5'6"; complexion black; hair, "woolly"; eyes black; scar on left leg; discharged to <i>North Carolina</i> died same day	"
63. Foiles, E. G.	12-01-1857	VS; 24; b. New York; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis; 5'10"; complexion, pale; hair, black; eyes hazel; discharged to ship	"
64. Garrett, Charles	02-03-1856	(not found)	"
65. Hall, V. R.	09-28?-1857	(not found)	"



# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
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## 1850-1859 continued

66. Harrold, James	02-28-1856	Bosuns Mate; 39; b. Maine; <i>George Adams</i> ; Hypertrophy Philator of head; 5'8¾"; complexion, swarthy; hair dark brown; eyes, hazel; released to <i>North Carolina</i>	"
67. Hollins, John	01-08-1858	(not found)	"
68. McCormick, Dave	08-15-1859	(not found)	RBMS V6
69. McGee, Michael (Corr. from McGla?)	12-21-1855	O Seaman; 21; b. Baltimore; <i>Potomac</i> released to <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis; 5'10¾"; complexion, pale; hair, red; eyes light	"
70. Mott, Joseph W.	06-18-1851	Seaman; 48; b. New York; "Rec of ship"; Phthisis; 5'4¼"; complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, grey	"
71. Newman, Gustavus	05-02-1852	Gunner; 67; b. Sweden; <i>Cap Galler</i> ; Asthma; (no other information)	"
72. Pettitt, Walter	10-29-1859	O Seaman; 24; b. Pennsylvania; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis pulmonales; 5'4½"; complexion dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; died suddenly	"
73. Sherman, Joseph	11-23-1858	(not found)	"
74. Snow, Charles	01-27-1857	QG; no age given; b. Sweden; <i>Wabash</i> ; Delirium Tremens; Speechless; "went to <i>Wabash</i> and died"	"

## 1860-1862

75. Arthur, Samuel**	08-21-1861 (Corr. from 08-21-1831)	Landsman; 33; b. Jamaica WI; <i>Mississippi</i> ; Pneumonia; 5'10"; complexion, "Negro"; hair, wool; eyes, black; discharged, died 8/21/1861	RBMS V6
76. Bolan, Jacob	09-04-1861	2LG; 56; b. Sweden; <i>North Carolina</i> ; cause of death not noted; 5'8"; complexion, light; hair, sandy; eyes, blue	"
77. Butts, Noah	02-09-1862	Seaman; 33; b. Rhode Island; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Rubeola [measles]; height not given; complexion, Florid; hair, dark brown; eyes, lt grey	"
78. Canacker, James**	03-22-1862	O Seaman; b. South Sea Islands; <i>Sabine</i> ; Catarrh; 5'6"; complexion, mulatto; hair, black; eyes, hazel	"
79. Charlton, William	12-04-1862	(not found)	"
80. Cleary, Thomas	02-22-1860	Seaman; 45; b. Maryland; <i>Vandalia</i> ; Dysentery; 5'6½"; complexion Florid; hair grey; eyes, black	"
81. Cuff, James	11-22-1862	(not found)	"

# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
<u>1860-1862 continued</u>			
82. Dennis, J.	07-14-1862	(not found)	"
83. Douglass, Ephraim	12-06-1861	Seaman; 52; b. New Hampshire; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Apoplexia Cerebri; 5'5½"; complexion Florid; hair, black; eyes, lt blue	"
84. Emory, John	10-29-1862	(not found)	"
85. Francis, Jacob	09-08-1861	O Seaman; 35; b. New York; <i>Rhode Island Keystone State</i> (?); Diarrhea; 5'6"; complexion, dark; hair, chestnut; eyes, blue	RBMS V6
86. Gaul, John (Corr. from Gail/Gall)	04-16-1862	Seaman; 26; b. Massachusetts; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Pneumonia; 5'2"; complexion light; hair brown; eyes, grey	"
87. Haas, John S.	10-28-1862	(not found)	"
88. Hamilton, William [J.]	04-27-1861 (Corr. from 04-26-1861)	Landsman; 23; b. New York; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis; 5'7"; complexion, light hair, brown; eyes, grey	"
89. Hart, Charles	09-30-1862	(not found)	"
90. Hatch, William [S.]	05-15-1862	Seaman; 31; b. Maryland; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Abumenuria; 5'11"; complexion pale; hair, lt brown; eyes, lt hazel	"
91. Hayden, John C. (Corr. from Haydon)	05-15-1861 (Corr. from 04-15-1861)	Seaman; 43; b. Massachusetts; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Apoplexia pulmon...; 5'7"; complexion, fair; hair, dark; eyes, grey	"
92. Hennessy, David	10-06-1862	(not found)	"
93. Hubbard, Henry	12-21-1862	(not found)	"
94. Johnson, Edward W.	11-27-1861	(not found)	"
95. Johnson, Thomas	02-27-1862	Seaman; 30; b. Sweden; <i>Knapp</i> ; Hemorrhoid Dysentery; 5'8"; complexion, dark; hair, lt brown; eyes; grey	"
96. Jones, Samuel	12-25-1861	(not found)	"
97. Jordan, William M.	10-23-1862	(not found)	"
98. Joyce, Henry	12-30-1861	Seaman; 34; b. Nova Scotia; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Suspected Variola; 5'6¼"; complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, dark grey	"
99. King, S. G.	01-18-1860	Sail maker; 27; b. New York; Brooklyn (?); Phthisis Pneumoniasles (?); 5'7"; complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel	"
100. Maddock, Nathaniel	12-23-1861	(not found)	"

# Appendix B. NAVY YARD ANNEX Researched Burials, 1834 - 1862

Name	Date of Death	Remarks	Source
<b>1860-1862 continued</b>			
101. Miller, Isaac	11-27-1861	Seaman (?); 44; b. New York; <i>Saratoga</i> ; Rheumatism and Asthma (?); 5'7"; complexion, light; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark hazel	"
102. Moore, George H.	04-07-1862	(not found)	"
103. Norton, John	03-17-1861	Seaman; 50; b. New York; <i>Vandalia</i> ; Asthma Haemophysis; 5'7¼"; complexion, pale; hair, greyish; eyes, hazel	"
104. Pickup, Frank	03-10-1862	O Seaman; 28; b. Pennsylvania; <i>John Adams</i> ; Chronic Dysentery; 5'6"; complexion, sallow; hair red and brown; eyes, blue	RBMS V6
105. Powell, J. J.	02-28-1862	(not found)	"
106. Roberts, Benjamin	10-29-1862	(not found)	"
107. Ropen, John Louis	06-23-1862	(not found)	"
108. Scott, John D.	11-19-1861	Landsman; 20; b. Massachusetts; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis; pul(monary); height not given; complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, hazel	"
109. Smith, David	01-03-1860	Q (?); 23; b. Long Island; <i>North Carolina</i> ; Phthisis; 5'5½"; complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, grey	"
110. Smith, John	06-14-1862	Landsman; 23; b. Maryland; <i>Adolph Hazel</i> ; Phthisis; 5'6"; complexion, dark; hair, lt brown; eyes, lt grey	"
111. Smith, John	11-07-1862	(not found)	"
112. Smith, William	10-11-1862	(not found)	"
113. Spedden, Edward T. (Corr. from Szedden, Edward E.)	03-03-1861	Lieutenant; 29; b. Maryland; <i>Mohawk</i> ; Febris Adynamia; "interred in hospital cemetery, March 6" (only such notation); (no other information)	"
114. Talifanio, Randall	07-13-1862	(not found)	"
115. Tombs, Spicer	12-12-1862	(not found)	"
116. Twisden, Benjamin	11-24-1862	(not found)	"

\* Died in U.S. Naval Hospital

\*\* Appears to be of African-American descent

\*\*\*Appears to be of Native American and African American descent

C Fireman=Chief Fireman; Gr Gr= Gunner Grade; 2LG=Lieutenant 2nd Grade; QG=Quarter Gunner; O Seaman=Ordinary Seaman  
 Corr=corrected HTC=Hospital Tickets and Case Papers, Naval Hospital New York RBMS V6=Records of the Bureau of  
 Medicine and Surgery, Field Records and Case Files for Patients at Naval Hospitals and Registers Thereto, Register of Patients  
 1812-1929 Volume 6 (National Archives, Washington)

**NAVY YARD ANNEX APPENDIX** Contractor's Report Regarding the Removal of the  
Remains from the Naval Hospital Cemetery, N.Y.  
(BUMED 1926)

**C**



NH4/P6-6

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL

New York, N.Y.

17 November 1926.

From: Commanding Officer.  
To: Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
SUBJECT: Removal of the remains from the cemetery at the U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y. and reinterment at the National Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Enclosures: (20).

1. On 3 June 1926 this hospital was given an allotment of \$15,000.00 to cover the authorization set forth in the new appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1927, approved May 21, 1926, which reads as follows: "Provided further that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to remove the cemetery at the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y. at a total cost not to exceed \$15,000.00, chargeable to the Naval Hospital Fund. In accordance with that authorization and after due advertisement, a contract was entered into with the firm of the Estate of Joseph Bauer, general contractors, 388 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., he being the lowest bidder for the removal of the remains from the Naval Hospital cemetery, at \$12.94 per grave; the hospital furnishing the transportation for the remains to the Cypress Hills Cemetery and the Cypress Hills Cemetery was allotted \$850.00 for use in the employment of extra labor to open graves for the reinterment of the remains. Copy of this contract and specifications thereunder will be found on file with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, as well as at this hospital, and need not be repeated here.

2. As soon as it was generally known in Brooklyn that this cemetery was to be abandoned and the remains transferred to Cypress Hills, some of the sensational newspapers of New York took up the subject and attempted to excite maudlin sentimentality and create a sensation, by publishing pictures of the old cemetery and inducing a few old residents of the neighborhood to shed bitter tears over this sacrilegious act. This was carried to such an extent that the Commandery

U.S. Naval Hospital,  
New York, N.Y., 17 November 1926.

NH4/P6-6

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of the United Spanish War Veterans in New York were induced to make a protest and registered a threat to go to Washington and stop the removal. In order to prevent this interference and to forestall further trouble, the Commanding Officer immediately got in touch with the Major General George F. Elliott Post of the Spanish War Veterans in Brooklyn and by them was invited to speak at one of their regular meetings. On that occasion, he detailed the history of the old cemetery and so impressed them with the advisability of removing the remains to the National Cemetery that they at once used their influence with the United organization and that organization came over to the side of the Commanding Officer in a body. It was pointed out to them that they might make this an occasion to confer greater honors upon their dead comrades and, at their request, it was arranged that they should take charge of the ceremonies at the final reburial of the remains in Cypress Hills. The work of disinterring the bodies was begun on August 3, 1926 and completed September 3, 1926. The transportation of the bodies by the Naval Hospital was not completed until September 11, 1926, owing to the fact that the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills was able to handle only a certain number of remains per day. But while awaiting transportation to Cypress Hills, the disinterred remains, having been carefully gathered and boxed, were placed in a temporary mortuary fitted up in the power house of the hospital. Together with the remains, all headstones and monuments were removed, cleaned, transported and again set up in the new plot in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

3. At the request of the U.S. Spanish War Veterans Organization, the remains of Sergeant Major Henry Good, U.S. Marine Corps, the first man to be killed in the Spanish-American War, were held at the hospital mortuary for special services, which services took place on Sunday, September 17, 1926. Special mention must here be made of the fact that Mr. John J. Hannan, the contract undertaker at this hospital, offered his services to the United Spanish War Veterans and presented them with a beautiful

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box with brass handles and name plate to carry the remains of Sergeant Major Good at the time of the reburial at Cypress Hills. Mr. Hannan furnished a full funeral, bringing his own palms to decorate the chapel and otherwise conducted the duties of an undertaker, free of all charge to the association.

4. There are enclosed herewith pictures of the removal of the remains from the hospital chapel, the procession accompanying the remains in the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills and other pictures of that occasion; also programs and notices detailing the services of that day. There are also newspaper cuttings, describing these services and other pictures relating thereto, and lastly a copy of a letter written by the Commanding Officer of the hospital to the Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans after the ceremonies, and a copy of the latter's general order publishing the Commanding Officer's letter.

5. A total of 987 known and unknown remains were found in the cemetery; practically all of them marked by headstones or monuments but some having the inscription on the headstones "unknown". To this number should be added 20 remains found in a vault previously unknown to exist and 6 remains found under a headstone, marked "unknown". Historical papers published in the city of Brooklyn claim that these 26 remains were of men who died on the British prison ship that was anchored at the south of the Wallabout Canal during the Revolutionary War, at a period when the British held New York City and the surrounding country.

6. While digging for the remains of Andrew Miller, Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy, buried March 15, 1834, William Dorsey, Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy, buried February 1, 1842 and James R. Rufus, Seaman, U.S. Navy, date of burial not given, about three feet below the ground the top of a vault was found. Over the center of this vault was a pyramidal monument with no name, no

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inscription and no mark of identification on it. Complete exploration revealed a vault about 6 feet long, 4 feet deep and 5 feet wide. Inside this vault were found the remains of 20 bodies; that is to say, 20 skulls were found. No clothing with identifying marks was found nor was there any mention of a vault in any record of the cemetery or in the register of deaths. It is therefore believed that the three bodies mentioned above must have been removed at some later date and that the remains found in the vault were those of the men mentioned as having died on the British prison ship during the Revolutionary War. Four remains could not be located, although diligent search was made in grave locations indicated on old charts. In one of these instances, the grave was that of a child, of which the remains had probably completely disintegrated. Extra excavations were made in two cases; the bodies not having been found beneath headstones. The total number of excavations allowed the contractor was 998, which at \$12.94 per grave would equal \$12,914.12, the total bill paid the contractor. The work of preparing the ground for disinterment was in charge of Chief Pharmacist's Mate M.J. Creevan who, having served with the Graves Registration Bureau in Europe at the close of the World War, was specially qualified to perform this duty, which in this particular instance he performed with sincerity and complete satisfaction, and deserves much credit for the smooth carrying out of the contract. He was ably assisted by Chief Pharmacist's Mate C.N. Gedney and others of the Hospital Corps.

7. The general work of transportation and care of the stones was under the charge of Pharmacist F.O. Ball, the First Lieutenant of the hospital, and it was due to the loyalty and fine spirit of cooperation displayed by all of these men that, as far as can be ascertained, the removal was effected without a single hitch.

8. Prior to the beginning of work by the contractor, a complete new plan of the hospital and graves therein was made and a blueprint copy of the same is herewith enclosed. All graves were checked with existing records at the hospital and the work was carried on in a systematic manner, which apparently has avoided the



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neglect of any remains. It may be safely assured that the cemetery is now entirely empty of any remains previously deposited there. During the course of the excavations, special notes of interest were made at each grave when occurring, and the following are listed as of possible future benefit:

A cap ribbon, marked U.S.S.Tennessee was found in the grave of A.J.Werner, Lds., U.S.Navy buried May 31, 1836.

A cap ribbon marked U.S.S.Adams was found in the grave of L.Williams, Seaman, U.S.Navy, who was buried November 20, 1886.

Part of a Marine uniform with the chevrons of a sergeant was found in the grave of George Brennan, Sergeant, U.S.Marine Corps, who died February 2, 1908.

The uniform of a Chief Petty Officer was found in the grave of Joseph Serias, C.B.M., U.S.Navy, who was buried December 29, 1907.

A sleeve with eight service stripes, marked U.S.S.Richmond, was found in the grave of Davis Thompson, QM.1c, U.S.Navy, who was buried June 7, 1902.

Sergeant's chevrons, remains of uniform, and gold bridge work about the lower front teeth were found in the grave of Frank Fairfax, Sergeant, U.S.Marine Corps, who was buried August 15, 1907.

Name plate was found in coffin, marked Isaac Baker, died in 1873 (age 40) in the grave of Isaac Baker, Tailor, U.S.N.

Found name plate on coffin, marked Cosnero Aquatero, died March 12, 1908 (age 53) in the grave of Cosnero Aquatero.

Uniform of chief petty officer was found in the grave of P.G.Hedall, C.G.M., U.S.Navy, buried May 15, 1905.

Casket intact, name plate marked William Slattey, died May 9, 1903 found in the grave of William Slattey, Corporal, U.S.M.C.

Name plate, marked John Maher, remaining data illegible, was found in the grave of John Maher, Sergeant, U.S.Marine Corps.

In Row "R", number 26, found box, containing remains of 6 bodies. These may also be the remains of men who died on the British prison ship during the Revolutionary War.

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C.D. Sparks, U.S.N. died April 11, 1853 was found on name plate fastened to mummy shaped iron casket in the grave of Asa Young, U.S.N. The remains of Young could not be found and the remains of the above were found while tunneling in the side of the excavation.  
The remains of clothing containing three gold stripes on the sleeve and stripes on side of trousers, also officers' buttons, were found in the grave of Samuel Swartwouth, Commander, U.S. Navy. A body was found in a mummy shaped casket of cast iron on which was found a name plate marked Edward E. Spedden, March 5, 1861, which was found in the grave of Edward E. Spedden, Lieutenant, U.S.N.  
A partially corroded sword, cocked hat, remains of a sword belt and buckle, brass buttons with anchor insignia were found in the grave of Albert Grippenbergh, Lieut. Imperial Russian Navy, July 9, 1878.  
A belt buckle marked with wreath and anchor design enamel cap device with oval white circle with center of blue enamel was found in the grave of Michael J. Dessiatoff, Lieutenant Imperial Russian Navy buried November 1, 1871.  
Name plate marked J.M. Johnson, died August 4, 1894 (age 40) was found in the grave of J.M. Johnson, branch of the Service not given.  
Fragment of a sleeve with 4 service stripes was found in the grave of N.F. Edmondson, S.C. 1c, U.S. Navy, buried January 14, 1901.  
Name plate marked Sydney W. Garrett, died May 8, 1899 (age 30) was found in the grave of Sydney W. Garrett.  
H. Good, Sergeant, USMC. Uniform of Marine non-commissioned Sergeant's stripes Marine Corps device found on shoulder straps.  
Andrew Hendrickson, BM-2c, USN. Casket consisting of outer wooden and two inner metal boxes were found.  
A. Anderson, C.G.M. USN. Body was found with lower limbs partially preserved. A special box the length of an ordinary casket was used and the metal inner coffin containing remains was placed inside.  
Row 1 #48 1/2 Unknown. Remains were found diagonally across casket of C. Aquaturo.

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9. As will be seen from the enclosed programs of the services on October 17, 1926, the various religious denominations were represented by former Chaplain John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the U.S.S. Maine at the time of her loss, who represented the Roman Catholic Church, now Monsignor, rector of St. Agnes R.C. Church, New York City, by the Reverend John H. Clifford, Chaplain, U.S. Marine Corps, representing the Protestant denominations and Rabbi Edward Lissman of the Riverside Synagogue of New York, representing the Jewish races.

10. The remains of Sergeant Major Good were placed in state in the chapel of the hospital and there a simple prayer was said by each of the three divines, after which the remains were placed upon a caisson supplied by the National Guard of the State of New York and on this, conveyed to the cemetery at Cypress Hills. Further reference to the program will show that the services at the cemetery at Cypress Hills were attended by representatives in Congress, a representative of the Mayor of New York, the Borough President of Brooklyn and representatives of many military and religious orders of greater New York. As the remains of Sergeant Major Good were lowered into their new grave, a salute was fired, taps sounded and an echo at a distance repeated that bugle call. The whole ceremony was most appropriate, solemn and deeply impressive.

11. A complete roster of names of remains transferred has been furnished to the Bureau of Vital Statistics of greater New York, which Bureau had previously granted the hospital a blanket permit for the removal of these remains. Another complete roster, as the first, containing names and rates and dates of death, as far as known, has been sent to the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N.Y. and a similar copy is enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information, a fourth one being on file at this hospital.

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12. It is hoped that this report will embody everything in connection with this transfer, so that in the future anyone desiring information may readily find all that is known at this time. Should the Bureau, upon reading this report, desire further information to be made a matter of record, it is respectfully requested that the questions be asked now, while the matter is fresh in the minds of all those who took part.

  
N.J.BLACKWOOD.



**NAVY YARD ANNEX APPENDIX** The Capture of Vendovi [Veindovi] by the Wilkes Expedition 1840 (Farenholt 1934)

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The accompanying photograph of the portrait bust, made from a postmortem cast of the head of Vendovi (or Viendori) which for many years has been preserved at the Naval Hospital, New York, recalls an incident of the old Navy, and of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition 1838 to 1842, which has been almost completely forgotten.

Of the many unusual and extraordinary happenings, which rather naturally formed part of this historic cruise, perhaps none seems more odd than the account of the arrest of a chief of the Fiji Islands by the captain of the "Peacock," his investigation for it was not a trial, and his removal to the United States, where, ill with pulmonary tuberculosis on his arrival at New York, he was at once transferred to the Naval Hospital and where he died before sundown on the next day. The following are excerpts of the Wilke's report of his voyage, which forms the one account of this occurrence that we possess.

The USS Peacock, under the command of Lieutenant Wm. L. Hudson, U.S. Navy, left Lewuka, Fiji Islands, on the 15th day of May, 1840, and reached Rewa at noon the next day, for the purpose of visiting that town, to induce the King of Rewa to sign the Feejee regulations to carry on surveys in that quarter, and, by orders subsequently sent by Commodore Wilkes and received through Paddy Connell, to endeavor to capture the Chief Vendovi, the perpetrator of the massacre of the crew of the Brig "Charles Doggett," Captain Bachelor, of Salem, and of which the following are the particulars.

In the month of August, 1834, Paddy, an Irish beach-comber, with some other men, was engaged by Captain Bachelor to assist in getting a cargo of biche de mar. The brig then went to Rewa where the Captain made a contract with Vendovi, a chief of that Island, and with Vesu of Kantavu for further assistance in attaining his object. Here the conduct of Vendovi and of the other chiefs, led to the suspicion that some mischief was intended; Paddy heard rumors of the great value of the articles on board the brig, accompanied by hints that the crew was but small, and predictions that all would not be well with her. He also found that a desire was evinced that he should not go further in the vessel. In consequence, Paddy, while on the way to Kantavu, mentioned his suspicions to Captain Bachelor, and advised him to be on his guard. When they arrived at Kantavu, they proceeded to a small island near its eastern end, where the biche de mar house was erected, and a chief of the island was, as usual, taken on board as a hostage. The day after he came on board, he feigned sickness, and was, in consequence, permitted to go on shore. He departed with such unusual exhibitions of friendly disposition as to confirm Paddy's previous suspicions; but he felt assured that all would be safe so long as the captain remained aboard. On the following morning (Sunday) Vendovi came off, saying that the young chief was very sick, and he wanted the captain to come to the biche de mar house, where he said he was, to give him some medicine. In this house eight of the men were employed, of whom two were Sandwich Islanders. The captain was

preparing to go ashore with the medicine, when Paddy stepped aft to him, and told him that to go ashore was as much as his life was worth, for he was sure that the natives intended to kill him, and take all their lives. The captain in consequence remained on board, but the mate went on shore and took with him a bottle of medicine. Vendovi went in the board and landed with the mate, but could not conceal his disappointment that the captain did not come also. Paddy was now convinced from the arrangements that had been made to get the people and boats away from the brig, that the intended mischief was about to be consummated. He therefore kept a sharp lookout upon the shore and soon saw the beginning of an affray, the mate Mr. Chitman killed, and the building in flames. The others were also slain, with the exception of James Housman, who had been engaged at the same time with Paddy, who swam off and was taken on board. Those in the brig opened fire from the great guns, but without effect.

On the following day Paddy was employed to bargain with the natives for the bodies, seven of which were brought down to the shore much mutilated in consideration of a musket. The eights, a negro, had been cooked and eaten. Captain Bachelor had the bodies swayed up in old canvas and thrown overboard in the usual manner. They however, in three days floated ashore and fell into the hands of the savages, who, as he afterwards understood, devoured them all. They complained however, that they did not like them, and particularly the negro, whose fleas they said tasted strong of tobacco. The brig then went to Ovelau, where Paddy left her. In addition, Paddy said that he was satisfied that all the chiefs of Rewa had been privy to the plot, particularly the brothers of Vendovi, and that the whole plan had been arranged before the brig left that island; Vendovi, however, was the person who actually perpetrated the outrage.

The "Charles Doggett" had been trading in the Pacific for many years and in 1831 was chartered to convey the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island, the descendents of the mutineers of the M.M.S. Bounte, back to Pitcairn Island from Tahiti where they had lived for five months.

On the morning of the 18th of May (Monday) the King and his brother Ngaraningiou, visited the "Peacock" but Vendovi was not of the party. The visit was returned the same day by Captain Hudson and was barren to results, except that Mr. Alfred T. Agate, an artist draftsman belonging to the expedition, was fortunate enough to meet Vendovi. While wandering about Agate was met by a priest, who came to him and signified by signs he wished him to sketch something, and at the same time pointing to a house. Mr. Agate followed him. There were a large number of retainers present, and shortly after his entrance a man was aroused from his mat, who said he wished his likeness taken. His head was dressed in the most elaborate and extravagant fashion of Rewa, and from the number of his retainers, he appeared to be high chief. A day or two after he proved to be the notorious Vendovi, brother to the King, and the person whom we desired to capture. He had his face smeared with oil and lampblack. From his head dress our gentlemen recognized him as the individual who had been their guide in one of the short excursions they had made in the neighborhood.

Captain Hudson's next step was to endeavor to capture Vendovi. At an early hour on the 21st, the King and Queen with a large party which included the entire royal family came on board and therefore by their own act, placed themselves within our power. It was said that Vendovi was also to come in the afternoon. There was an evident constraint in the manners of the visitors, which was apparent from their not expressing the usual astonishment at everything they saw.

It was hoped by Captain Hudson, until afternoon, that Vendovi would make his appearance; but four o'clock came, and no chief. The Captain then concluded that he was not coming, and that it would be impossible to take him, unless by force. He therefore determined to try the expedient of retaining those he had on board until Vendovi should be forthcoming. He ordered the drums beat to quarters, and placed a sentinel at the cabin door, ordering at the same time that all their canoes should be retained alongside. The King and chief were immediately informed, through the interpreter, that they were prisoners, and that the object was to obtain Vendovi, the murderer of the crew of the "Charles Doggett," some eight years before. It may readily be imagined that this announcement threw them all into great consternation, while it was, at the same time a matter of surprise to all the officers of the ship. Captain Hudson reminded them, that they had visited the ship of their own accord and without any promise of safeguard from him; that his object was to obtain Vendovi, and that all hopes of obtaining him without this decisive measure had failed; that he meant them no harm, but that it was his intention to detain them until Vendovi was brought off. The canoes were likewise secured, and orders given to allow no one to leave the ship. The whole party thus made Prisoners consisted of seventy or eighty natives.

It was shortly arranged that, with his permission, Ngaraningiou and another chief should go quietly to Rewa, take Vendovi by surprise before he had time to escape, and bring him on board alive if possible. The selection of Ngaraningio as the emissary to capture the murderer was well timed, as Vandovi had always been his rival, and the temptation to get rid of so powerful an adversary was an opportunity not to be lost by a Feejee man, although that adversary was a brother. He was soon under way in his double canoe, which with its enormous sail spread to a strong breeze, was speedily out of sight.



After the departure of Ngaraningiou, the King and chiefs became more reconciled to their position. They talked much about Vendovi and the murder he had committed on the crew of the "Charles Doggett" and said that he had also killed his oldest brother. The prisoners on board the "Peacock" were early in motion the following morning looking anxiously for the return of Ngaraningiou; and many speculations were thrown out as to whether he would succeed in his errand, or connive at the escape of Vendovi. The hatred he was known to bear Vendovi, was in favor of his return with him, either dead or alive. These surmises were shortly put to rest by the appearance of the large canoe emerging from the mouth of the river, which drew all to watch its approach. It soon came alongside, and Vendovi was received as a prisoner on board. The mode of his capture was singular, and shows the force of the customs to which all ranks of this people give implicit obedience. Ngaraningiou upon arriving in Rewa, went at once to Vendovi's house, and took him by surprise. Going in, he took his seat by him, laid his hand on his arm, and told him that he was wanted, and that the King had sent for him to go aboard the Man-of-war. He immediately assented, and was preparing to come at once, but Ngaraningiou said "not till tomorrow." They passed the evening and night together, and in the morning embarked to come on board.

Vendovi was at once delivered to Captain Hudson, who forthwith examined him before the King and chiefs, and in the presence of the officers of the ship, assembled in the cabin. Vendovi acknowledged his guilt in causing the murder of part of the crew of the "Charles Doggett" and admitted that he had held the mate by the arms while the natives killed him with clubs.

Captain Hudson now explained why he had thought it proper to retain the King and the others as prisoners, saying that the course the affair had taken had saved him much trouble, and probably fighting, for he would have thought it incumbent upon to burn Rewa, if Vendovi had not been taken. The King replied that Captain Hudson had done right, and that he would like to go to America himself, they had all been treated so well, that they were now all good friends, and that he should ever continue to be a good friend to all white men. Vendovi was now put in irons, and the others were told that the ship would go to Kantavu, to punish any other chiefs that had participated in the act, and burn their towns. They were assured to our amicable disposition towards them, so long as they conducted themselves well, and in order to impress this fully upon them, after their own fashion, presents were made them, which were received gratefully. The last request the King made to Captain Hudson was, that his brother, Oahu Sam (a Sandwich Islander) might accompany Vendovi. This was readily assented to, as he would be a useful man on board ship, having sailed in a whaler, and having some knowledge of the English language.

Preparations were now made for sailing, but, owing to the wind being ahead, they were not able to pass the reefs until morning of the 23rd, in the meantime, Oahu Sam was received on board as Vendovi's barber. When they got to sea, Captain Hudson again examined Vendovi, before several of the officers, respecting the Kantavu murder, and the part he himself had taken in it. He stated, that he was sent by Ngaraningiou to pilot the brig to Kantavu; and that a chief of that place called Thebau, who is now dead, was to take the vessel for Ngaraningiou. Thebau was to make what he could for himself, and was the leader of the conspiracy to murder the crew. Ten of the crew were killed, eight of them in the biche de mer house, and the mate and boy near the boat. The people of the towns of Numbuwallie, Lueti and Boro had cut large vines to pass under the cable, for the purpose of hauling the vessel on shore during the night. He also stated that a black man had been roasted and eaten by the natives, but that he himself did not partake. Nine bodies were given up to Paddy Connel, and were taken on board, sweed up in canvas, and sunk alongside. The bodies afterwards floated on shore and were eaten by the natives. His statement, therefore, conformed to that of Paddy in all important particulars.

Vendovi likewise mentioned another act of his, as follows. About two years before, the mate of the whale-ship "Nimrod," of Sydney, New South Wales, landed at Kantavu to purchase provisions. Vendovi saw some large whale's teeth in possession of the mate, in order to obtain which, he made him and the boats crew prisoners. He then told the mate to write to his captain to ransom him and his men, and that he must have fifty whale's teeth, four axes, two plates, a case of pipes, a bundle of fish-hooks, an iron pot and a bale of cloth. These were all sent him, and they were released, he giving the mate a present of a head of tortoise shell.

Captain Hudson, having thus successfully accomplished the capture of Vendovi, determined, as the allotted time for joining the boats had nearly expired, to bear up for the west and Vitilevu, and join the Commodore.

The only remarks recorded concerning the prisoner during remainder of the cruise and the return voyage to the United States, were the following. On August 10th, 1840, in the afternoon, the squadron beat down to Mali, and all the necessary preparations were made for going to sea the next day. Upon taking our final departure from these islands, all of us felt great pleasure; Vendovi alone, manifested his feeling by shedding tears at the last view of his native land.

On the 2nd of May 1841, the vessel anchored at Port Discovery, Puget Sound, and it was written "In the morning we were boarded by a large canoe, with Indians who spoke a few words of English. The principle man of the party was dressed in a coarse coat of red cloth, with the Hudson Bay Company's buttons, and corduroy trousers. He had neither shirt, shoes or hat, although the rain was falling fast. The others were habited in blankets or skins, and wore comical grass hats, resembling in shape those of the Chinese. The first inquiry was, whether we were Boston or King George's ships, by which terms they distinguish American or English. They brought with them for sale some fish and a few furs. On the latter they appeared to set a high value, and were not a little disappointed when they learned that we had no desire to purchase them. They readily parted with their fine fish for a few fish-hooks and a little tobacco. It was amusing to us, who had no very exalted opinion of the Feejeans to observe the contempt our prisoner Vendovi entertained for these Indians, which was such that he would hardly deign to look at them."

On the morning of March 23rd, 1842, Benjamin Vanderford, master's mate died at sea during a passage from the East Indies to Cape Town. His death produced a great impression upon Vendovi, for Mr. Vanderford was the only person with whom that chief could converse, and a sort of attachment had sprung up between them, arising from the officer's life long residence in and his familiarity with the manners and customs of the Fiji Islands, where he had suffered ship-wreck. Besides, Vendovi looked forward to his becoming a protector on their arrival in the United States. Poor Vendovi's spirits evidently flagged, a marked change came over him, and he no doubt felt as though he had lost his last friend. His own disease henceforward, made rapid strides towards a fatal termination, and he showed that such was the case by his total disregard of everything that passed around him, as well as by his moping, melancholy look. On June 10th, 1842 the Expedition anchored at New York, and Wilkes made the following closing notation:

"On our arrival home, the health of the prisoner Vendovi had so far declined, that it was necessary to place him in the Naval Hospital at New York. Every attention was paid him there, but very soon afterward he expired."

The Naval Hospital log states as follows:

June 11th, 1842, received from the "Vincennes," Vendovi the Fiji chief this morning. Died about two hours after his admission. Was moribund when admitted. The diagnosis in the general register of patients was "consumption."

From August 6th to September 10th, 1846, the remains interred in the naval cemetery were transferred to a naval plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery, N.Y. Vendovi's body has presumably found his last resting place at that spot.