

L.I.N.C.M.O.

C/O Ken Cadieux
121 Powell Avenue,
Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570

Published Monthly

LINCMO Member Organizations

- GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
- UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS
- VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.
- THE AMERICAN LEGION
- JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE U.S.
- MARINE CORPS LEAGUE
- RAINBOW DIVISION VETERANS ASSN.
- MASONIC WAR VETERANS
- VETERANS OF W.W. I
- POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETS
- DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
- CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS
- U.S. SUBMARINE VETS OF WW II
- U.S. FLEET RESERVE
- GOLD STAR MOTHERS
- WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.
- AMVETS 88
- VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA
- VETERANS OF THE VIETNAM WAR
- KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSN.
- U.S. SUBMARINE VETERANS INC.
- MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART
- FORTY & EIGHT - VOITURE #803
- AMERICAN EX- PRISONERS OF WAR
- AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE VETS
- 1ST MARINE DIVISION ASSN.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- Oct 15 LINCMO Meeting 11:30 AM
Election of Officers
- Nov 5 UVO Vets Day Svc
Eisenhower Park 10 am.
- 5 LINCMO Vets Day Service 1:00PM
- 19 Catholic War Vets Svc
- 20 Veterans Standown - Freeport
Armory 9am-2pm.
- Dec 3 Pearl Harbor Ceremony 1:30 PM.
AT LINCMO
- 7 Pearl Harbor Ceremonies
Rockville Centre Mill River 11 am
- 7 Pearl Harbor Ceremonies at
Oyster Bay
- 7 AFA Pearl Harbor Ceremonies at
Republic Airport 9 am.

Nominating Committee Report

The following Nominations for office for 2006-2007 were read by Tom Banks, Committee Chairman:

- President: Tony Arico DAV
- V/P: Dorothy Oxendine, Gold Star Mother
- Treasurer: Chet Smiley, M.C. League
- Chaplain: Ken Cadieux N.C. Legion
- Secty: Bob Fullam VFW

There were no further nominations and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot representing a unanimous vote in favor.

The President appointed the following to be on the Installation Committee:

- Richard Toth Terry Livingston
- Randy Carroll Tom Banks

The affair will be held at the AMVETS Post in Massapequa on Sunday, October 8, 2006 from 1-5 PM. The cost will be \$25.00 per person.



*Long Island National Cemetery
Memorial Organization*

*The Field of Valor
Newsletter*



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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Well my year as president is coming to a close and I would be remiss if I did not thank my Officers and Organizational representatives for all the assistance and support. We have continued to accomplish good things for LINCMO.

I wish to also thank the Staff at the Cemetery for all their hard work and their caring ways. They helped to make my year pass without problems.

To Tony and the incoming Staff for next year I promise to assist them in any way that I can to continue the good works we are accomplishing for LINCMO.

Remember to pay the dues for your organization and to let the Secretary know of any changes in your representatives or changes of address for the Newsletter. Try to select representatives who will attend the LINCMO Meetings so that your Organization will know what is going on.

Max Graber, Presi-

Beginning of Memorial Day

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE)

Fort Donelson and Shiloh are both operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior. The Brownsville National Cemetery, established in 1867, was located within the confines of Fort Brown, Texas. In 1909, the Army post was abandoned. The Army contracted with a private firm to have the remains that were buried in the Brownsville National Cemetery transferred to the Alexandria National Cemetery in Pineville, Louisiana.

In 1868, national cemeteries were established at Barrancas, Florida; Fort Gibson, Oklahoma; and Little Rock, Arkansas, as well as at Chalmette, Louisiana. Chalmette is operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior. By 1870, the number of national cemeteries reached 73.

The marking of graves continued with diminishing returns each year in reinterments. In 1870 when, according to Quartermaster General Meigs, the project was virtually completed, there were 74 national cemeteries in which the remains of 299,696 Union soldiers had been laid to rest. Of the total interred by 1870, there were 173,109 positive identifications and 143,446 unknown remains; i.e., 58% of the recovered dead were identified.

CHANGES IN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR BURIAL

That same year, Congress took steps to remove burial restrictions. The Army appropriations Act of 1870 included in the general and incidental expenses of the

Quartermaster's Department an allowance "for expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who may die when in the field, or at posts on the frontier, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers." An Act approved June 1, 1872, provided that "All soldiers and sailors of the United States, who may die in destitute circumstances, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States." After a storm of criticism that denounced an attempt to transform the national cemeteries into potter's fields, Congress hastened to approve the act on March 3, 1873, providing that "honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who have served during the late war either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this Act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention of those already buried. The production of the honorable discharge of the deceased shall be authority for the superintendent of the cemetery to permit the interment." Thus national cemeteries became burying grounds for all veterans who served during the Civil War, not merely those who gave their lives in battle.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

By 1876, the Quartermaster General was reduced to contriving measures for eking out the stocks on hand, to foregoing the cutting of grass and the care of trees and shrubs in the national cemeteries, and to recommending the gradual suspension of nearly all civilian employees and their replacement as far as possible by specifically detailed personnel. At home, Meigs busied himself beyond his quartermaster's duties by keeping his hand in as an architect. His principal project was the designing of the National Museum behind the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the present Old National Museum.

RETIREMENT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS

Montgomery Meigs served as Quartermaster General with great distinction throughout the war and until his retirement in 1882. In the postbellum years, General Meigs traveled widely in this country. He also traveled abroad, studying the organizations of foreign military establishments, in order to compare them with those of the United States.

After his retirement, he acted as architect of the Pension Office Building in Washington, D.C. and, among other scientific activities, he served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He died in Washington, D.C.

on January 2, 1892, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. A tribute contained in General Orders dated January 4, 1892, was perhaps his highest accolade: "The Army has rarely possessed an officer who was entrusted by the government with a greater variety of weighty responsibilities, or who proved himself more worthy of confidence."

INTEGRITY OF CEMETERIES RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR

To be included in this category, a national cemetery must have been established between the years 1862 and 1873 when eligibility for burial in a national cemetery was restricted to those officers and soldiers who died in performance of duty during the Civil War, with all headstones being erected by 1881. By an Act of 1873, Congress provided that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who have served during the late war, either in the regular or volunteer forces, dying subsequent to the passage of this Act, may be buried in any national cemetery of the United States free of cost, and their graves shall receive the same care and attention of those already buried.

In general, all fifty-nine cemeteries administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs that meet the date of establishment requirement also possess the same physical characteristics, such as lodges, fences, decorative entrance gates, and headstones, and generally maintain integrity of the original fabric.

The Method of construction was generally the same, although it varied somewhat, depending upon the geographic location and materials that were available. The most intact cemeteries have the original fabric remaining, including original features such as the lodge, perimeter wall, gates, landscaping, road layout, burial areas, and headstones. Some cemeteries have an infrastructure that has changed or the cemeteries have been greatly expanded with new sections of a different character, but the original burial area of Civil War dead remains intact. It is general policy, however, not to disturb burials in national cemeteries. Interments are considered to be permanent and final.

A Civil War Era cemetery should always contain the original perimeter wall, the Civil War headstones, entrance gates, and original roadway, if any. A cemetery would lose its integrity in the area of landscape architecture if the original perimeter wall has been substantially altered or demolished, or if many of the

original Civil War markers have been replaced with a later design. Then, the overall appearance would not retain the historic look associated with a Civil War era national cemetery.

A cemetery where the lodge has been destroyed or lost would no longer be significant in the area of architecture but, by virtue of containing the Civil War burials and by virtue of its establishment date, it still qualifies as a Civil War cemetery. A Meigs lodge could be considered to have lost its integrity and significance if the original major building materials (brick or stone) have been destroyed or covered, or if roof configuration has been drastically changed. However, lodges with added wings will not have necessarily lost integrity, if the additions were built during the historic period, or if the additions do not obscure or overwhelm the original plan.

The order began, "The thirtieth of May 1868 is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country (during the late rebellion) and whose bodies lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land....." The Services were held in Carbondale, Illinois, and Col. E.J. Ingersoll led 219 Union veterans parading to the cemetery where Gen. Logan gave the principal speech which included these words: "Every man's life belongs to his country and no man has the right to refuse it when his country calls for it!"

Rostrums of various styles have provided the platform from which honors were rendered and speeches of rededication declaimed. Styles have varied from small, classical Greek temples to simple pulpits or lecterns or bandstand style structures. Materials have included marble, granite, iron and steel and locally quarried coquina. They have been imposing focal points and modest platforms. As demands for burial space have mounted or where deterioration has been severe, some have been removed.

National cemeteries where the rostrum remains areas follows:

<u>CEMETERY</u>	<u>YEAR CONSTRUCTED</u>
Alexandria, Louisiana	1931
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Unknown
Beverly, New Jersey	1937
Camp Butler, Illinois	1939
Cave Hill, Kentucky	1898
Florence, South Carolina	1938
Fort Gibson, Oklahoma	1939

Fort Scott, Kansas	Unknown
Jefferson City, Missouri	1942
Lebanon, Kentucky	1932
Little Rock, Arkansas	Unknown
Marietta, Georgia	1940
Mobile, Alabama	Unknown
Mound City, Illinois	1939*
Nashville, Tennessee	1940
Natchez, Mississippi	1931
New Albany, Indiana	1931**
New Bern, North Carolina	Unknown
Raleigh, North Carolina	1931
San Antonio, Texas	1890
Springfield, Missouri	Unknown
Wilmington, N. Carolina	Unknown

End of series.

NEW ELECTRONIC BUGLE DONATION

A new electronic Bugle will be presented to the Long Island National Cemetery for the use by any Veterans Group for services held on the cemetery grounds. With the help of all the Veteran's groups in LINC MO The American Legion has raised the \$525.00 that was needed to purchase the Bugle.

Any veterans group holding a service on the grounds may sign out the bugle and after the service return it to the office.

