
At the beginning of the present century, as we have before stated in this work, Capt. William Johnston, a British officer, owned a tract of about forty acres of land in the center of what is now the business portion of Buffalo; this tract was bounded on the north by Seneca street; on the west by Washington street; on the south by Little Buffalo Creek and on the east by a line which, with these boundaries, include twenty acres; the line ran parallel with Washington street. On this tract was Captain Johnston’s homestead, and there, when the inevitable necessity arose, he laid out a small lot for the burial of the dead, at the corner of what are now Exchange and Washington streets. When the Washington Block was built in 1873–74, the laborers in the cellar dug up several skeletons.

The first occupant of this primitive cemetery was an infant son of Captain Johnston, and Captain Johnston himself was probably buried there in 1807. Interments continued there until the village burial ground was established on Franklin Square, where the City and County Hall now stands.

As far as known the prime movers in the establishment of this burial place, as they were in most other public village enterprises at that early period, were Captain Samuel Pratt and Dr. Cyrenius Chapin; they went to Batavia in the year 1804 and obtained from the agent of the Holland Land Company a “land contract” for lots 108, 109, 111 and 112. This tract was then a most attractive portion of the Terrace. The first silent tenant of this burial ground was John Cochrane, a Connecticut traveler, who died at Barker’s tavern, which stood on the Terrace, near the corner of Main street. This interment was probably made considerably prior to 1804, but after a verbal consent had been obtained from the agent of the Land Company to use the land for that purpose, tradition makes the second occupant of this ground a very tall Indian, whose stature had given him the appellation of “The Infant.” In March, 1815, the noble

*On the 4th of February, 1873, the venerable resident of Buffalo, William Hodge, Esq., read before the Historical Society an interesting paper on the Cemeteries of Buffalo, from which many of the facts in this chapter are taken.
old Indian chief, "Farmer's Brother," was interred there, with military honors. A tablet bearing the chief's initials in brass nails was found when the bodies were removed from this old burial place to Forest Lawn; but it disappeared in some unknown manner. The title to this ground was not secured from the Land Company until 1821; the reason for this delay is, that there was no village corporation at first to hold the gift, and the matter was afterwards neglected upon the theory that after so many years' peaceable possession the property belonged to the village. The lots in this cemetery were not owned by individuals, but were assigned to them by the trustees. Burials were almost entirely discontinued in this ground in 1832; the last one was made in 1836, under special permit, being the body of the wife of Hon. Samuel Wilkeson, a daughter of the pioneer, Gamaliel St. John. This ground was used by families living as far from the village as "the Plains" until 1832, when the cholera epidemic caused its disuse.

The Cold Spring Burying Ground.—Some years prior to the war of 1812, there was a small burying ground on farm lot No. 59, now the southwest corner of Delaware and Ferry streets. Mr. Hodge says he remembers being present at burials in that ground, when he was a boy; among them being a child of Mr. Seth Granger, and a child of a Mr. Caskey; those burials were made before the war. There, too, were buried the mutilated remains of poor brave Job Hoysington, who was killed and scalped by the Indians on the morning of December 30, 1813. Hoysington's remains were removed to Forest Lawn in 1850, with those of most of the others who had been buried in the rural cemetery—nearly one hundred in all. This ground was never formally granted for a cemetery, but was used by the consent of the owner. When Ferry street was graded and widened in 1876, a good many bones were unearthed, which were humanely taken by Mr. Hodge and placed in Forest Lawn with the others that had been removed there.

Delaware and North Street Burial Ground.—About the year 1830, Hon. Lewis F. Allen bought on his own account of Judge Ebenezer Walden, five acres of land on the southwest corner of Delaware and North street, for the purpose of establishing a cemetery. Through his efforts an association was formed composed of the following named persons: Lewis F. Allen, George B. Webster, Russell H. Heywood, Heman B. Potter and Hiram Pratt, as trustees; the tract was surveyed by Joseph Clary and laid out in lots, a considerable number of which were sold. But the small size of the lot rendered it difficult of suitable improvement, and by the encroachments of dwellings, the tract could not long be used as a cemetery; the bodies were accordingly removed to Forest Lawn in the year 1865. The property now belongs to the Forest Lawn Association, and will, in all probability, soon be occupied with private dwellings.
The Potters Field.—In the year 1832 Buffalo was incorporated as a city, and at the same time it was compelled to face the prospect of a visitation of the cholera epidemic that was then sweeping across the country—a prospect that was realized in the loss of many of the inhabitants of the place. To decrease the risks of contagion from the epidemic, burials were prohibited in the Franklin square burying ground and five acres of land were bought of William Hodge, on farm lot No. 30, and lying between North and Best streets, west of Prospect street, for a common burial place, or "Potters Field;" a portion of this tract was set apart for the use of the Roman Catholics, to be consecrated according to their form.

The Black Rock Burial Ground.—When the original survey of the village of South Black Rock was made, in 1804 or 1805, lots Nos. 41 and 42 were appropriated by the State for burial purposes; but the land was found to be too low and consequently was not much used, people preferring to carry their dead to the Franklin Square burying ground, or elsewhere. When the village of Black Rock was incorporated, Colonel William A. Bird, in the interest of the corporation, negotiated an exchange of these two lots for one on higher ground; this was lot No. 88 on North street, since known as the Black Rock burying ground. It was bounded by Jersey, Pennsylvania and Fourteenth streets, and the Mile strip, now "The Avenue." When North street was opened through this burying ground, a small triangle was left on the south side and within the old limits of Buffalo city. By an arrangement with the authorities of Black Rock this small tract was used as a "Potters Field," for the paupers who died at the poor house, which stood a little to the west of it. The principal part of the lot was used for many years by the inhabitants of Black Rock, but burials were finally discontinued there and the land was donated to the Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Church. Lots in this cemetery were assigned to individuals in the same manner adopted in the Franklin Square ground.*

* One grave in this spot was that of Captain James Rough, a man of some note in early days, who was buried in 1828. This noble-hearted man was one of the Captains who early sailed on our lakes. ** A countryman of his, a Scotchman, the eccentric Major Donald Frazer, to express the esteem in which he was held by all, placed a stone at the head of his grave, on which was cut the inscription and quaint epitaph printed below. Captain Rough's remains were removed by our honored townsman, John T. Lacy, April 26, 1860, to the lot in Forest Lawn, where those from the old burying ground of Franklin Square were placed. They now lie near the large monument in the center of this lot, by the side of Captain Dox, an officer in the United States army during the war of 1812. Epitaph:—

"Here lies the body of Captain James Rough, a son of Auld Scotia, who died Dec. 4, 1828, aged 60.

"A Highland man's son placed this stone in remembrance of his friend:—

"Here moored beneath this willow tree,
Lies Honor, Worth and Integrity,
More I might add, but 'tis enough;
'Twas centered all in honest Rough.

"With such as he where'er he be,
May I be saved or damned."
Buffalo Cemeteries.

Lawn was established, many of the dead were removed from this old burial ground by their friends. Since then the grading of Rogers street and the Circle has exhumed many bones of dead buried there, which have been deposited in Forest Lawn. It is not known just when burials were first made in this old ground, but it was probably as early as 1820.

The Bidwell Farm Burying Ground.—What was once known as “The Bidwell Farm,” was situated on the old “Gulf Road,” now Delevan Avenue; on this farm there was a place for the burial of the dead before the Guide Board Road ground was opened. The Gulf road crossed Main street just south of the bridge over the “Conjockey” creek, a little east of which bridge it crossed the creek; to the westward it crossed a deep gulf made by the stream flowing from the Jubilee spring, which fact gave the road its name. Interments were made on this farm from 1811 to 1825.

The Matthews and Wilcox Burying Grounds.—In 1833-34 a private cemetery was inaugurated by General Sylvester Matthews and Birdseye Wilcox; it was located on farm lot No. 30, adjoining the five acres before referred to as having been bought by the city in 1832, for a Potters Field, and comprised twelve acres. The land was well adapted for its purpose and it was quite extensively improved; numerous lots were sold to individuals, who devoted considerable effort to their improvement and decoration. When Forest Lawn was established, this cemetery was somewhat neglected for several years; but renewed interest was exhibited in it at a later date. The Hodge family, who had purchased two lots in the grounds, paid for them by planting locust trees around the enclosure and on each side of the carriage ways and walks, which added greatly to the beauty of the place. In 1853 the lot owners became dissatisfied with the manner in which the proprietors managed the cemetery, raised the necessary fund by subscription, for the purchase of the property, and in 1854, the “Buffalo Cemetery Association” was incorporated. This Association paid $5,000 for the Matthews and Wilcox interest, and since then the cemetery has been improved and properly cared for.

Following are brief records of the various church and miscellaneous burial places that have been established in Buffalo, the greater portion of which are now in use:

Cemetery of St John’s Church, (German.)—This enclosure is the property of the German Evangelical Lutherans, and is located on the corner of the Pine Hill and Pine Ridge roads. It contains several acres and was purchased in 1858. The first burial was made there on July 16th, 1859.

Holy Rest Cemetery, (German Lutheran Trinity.)—This cemetery is located at Pine Hill and contains but three acres; it was opened in 1859.
Zion Church Cemetery.—This cemetery is also located at Pine Hill; it contains four acres and belongs to the German Evangelical Reformed Zion Church. A portion of the enclosure is used by the Salem Evangelical Mission, of Zion Church. The cemetery was opened about the year 1859.

Concordia Cemetery.—This burial ground is used in common by the German Evangelical St. Peter's, the German Evangelical St. Stephen's and the First German Lutheran congregations. It is situated on Genesee street between the New York Central and the Erie railway crossings. It comprises fifteen acres, which were purchased in 1858 and were opened in 1859.

St. Matthew's Church Cemetery is located on Clinton street, near the Sulphur Springs Orphan Asylum. This cemetery contains ten acres and was opened in 1875; it is handsomely laid out and well kept.

Black Rock German Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery.—This burial place is on Bird street and contains about five and one-quarter acres. It was opened in 1870.

Besides these there are the Mount Hope cemetery, located at Pine Hill, which is private property; the Howard Free cemetery, at Pine Hill, also private property, and used exclusively by people outside of the city; and the Reservation cemetery, the old Indian burying ground, on the continuation of Senera street, where the remains of Red Jacket were laid, whence they were removed to the Cattaraugus Reservation in 1852.

Old St. Louis Cemetery.—There are or have been seven cemeteries under control of the Roman Catholics of Buffalo. Old St. Louis cemetery was located on Edward street, near Main, the ground for which was donated by the benevolent Mr. Louis Le Couteulx. Burials were first made here in 1830. The use of the ground for that purpose was prohibited in 1832, as had been necessary in other cases. The New St. Louis cemetery was then established and the remains were removed from the old grounds and reinterred in the new; the old ground was used as the site of the priest's dwelling.

The New St. Louis Cemetery.—Mr. Hodge thus designates the lot originally set off from the Potter's Field; it is located between North and Best streets, with a front of eighty-eight feet on each, and contains perhaps an acre of ground. It was opened in 1832, and closed in 1859.

Old St. Mary's Cemetery.—This burial place contains about one and a half acres located on the southeast corner of Johnson and North streets. It was opened in 1845 and closed in 1860. Many of the remains buried there have been removed to the new ground at Pine Hill.

St. Francis Xavier Cemetery.—This cemetery is located at North Buffalo (Black Rock) and was opened in 1850; it is still in use. It contains about two acres and is situated near the crossing of Bird street by
the Falls branch of the New York Central road. St. John's church at North Buffalo also has the use of this ground.

_St. Joseph's Cemetery._—This burial ground is situated near the poor house, on the "Buffalo Plains," about five miles from the center of the city. It contains about six acres and was opened in 1850; it is now in use.

_Holy Cross Cemetery_ is located at Limestone Hill. It was opened in 1855 and contains about eighty acres. The title to this ground is in the Bishop, and it is used exclusively for the burial of those of Irish birth; in these respects it differs from all other Catholic cemeteries in Buffalo.

_United German and French Catholic Cemetery._—This cemetery originally contained fourteen acres which were purchased in 1858, and opened for burials the following year; this original tract is now entirely filled with graves, and in 1870 twenty-eight acres additional were purchased. This cemetery, as its name indicates, is used for the German and French Catholics; it is a corporation under the control of trustees, and into it have been merged all the Roman Catholic cemeteries in the city, except the one at Limestone Hill, referred to above. It is laid out with excellent taste and the grounds have been beautified until it is a very attractive spot.

_Bethel Cemetery._—Following are the names and records of the burial places used by the Jewish nationality in Buffalo.

The Bethel Society was organized in 1847, and in 1849 purchased ground for a burial-place, fronting on what is now Fillmore avenue, between Batavia and Sycamore streets; the lot contains three and a half acres, only a portion of which were opened to burials. This land was originally owned by Mr. Elias Bernheimer, whose wife was the first person buried there. Of Mr. Bernheimer the Jacobson Society (German) had also obtained permission to make interments on the lot. After Pine Hill became the site of several cemeteries, the Bethel Society purchased about two and a half acres there, and in 1861 opened the burial-ground that is now known by their name. The Jacobson Society was succeeded by the Beth Zion, which also purchased a burying-ground at Pine Hill; the Temple Society afterwards united with the Beth Zion, forming the Temple Beth Zion, the last mentioned ground became the property of the united societies, and is now known as the Temple Beth Zion Cemetery. It has a front of sixty feet and a depth of four hundred and fifty feet. The original cemetery lot on Fillmore street has been sold to private parties with the express understanding that the burial-places shall be permanently kept fenced and protected.

_Soldier's Burial-Places._—The following account of the different places that have been devoted to the burial of dead soldiers in and around Buffalo, is condensed from Mr. Hodge's interesting paper before referred to:
"It is in the memory of some yet living that the American bank of Niagara river at Black Rock and the banks of Conjockey creek adjacent, were the grounds of several hard contested battles in which many were killed and afterwards buried on the battle-field. Many also were buried here who died of sickness in the barracks of our Grand Battery and in the barracks on the bank of Conjockey creek. There is no doubt that hundreds of unknown soldiers are buried here, and as these grounds have been plowed over and over again, it is impossible to detect their individual resting places until excavations are made. The remains of many are also scattered along the line of Main street from Flint Hill to the Terrace. Bones of soldiers have been exhumed within the last few years at the junction of Lafayette and Washington streets. They have been found also on the Terrace near St. Joseph's College, on the bank of the river at Black Rock, and in various places on Main street, and have been thrown about as playthings for 'Peterkin and Wilhelmine,' as mentioned by Southey in his poem, 'The Battle of Blenheim.' Time and the march of improvement alone can bring to light the bones of the majority of our dead soldiers, as the government was not so careful of them formerly as now. It would, of course, be impossible to identify all the places in this region where our Nation's dead have been buried; but some of the more important ones may be noted."

The Terrace.—During the war of 1812, there were many soldiers, and doubtless some military attaches of the army, buried in and about the Terrace. There was a battery erected on the Terrace to defend the water approach by the channel of the creek, near the opening about at the foot of Genesee street. By this approach the wounded in the various contests of 1814 were brought to the hospital on the Terrace, and the dead of the hospital were buried near it. When Church and Delaware streets were graded, many skeletons were dug up during the progress of the work; one was in a coffin and had military trappings on that indicated the wearer to have been a lieutenant in the army.

Sandy Town.—In 1814, when our army held Fort Erie, the ferrying place across the river was near Sandy Town, which was quite a noted spot. A number of wooden houses had been built in rear of the beach, behind the immense sand-hills that existed in the early part of the century. Some of them were used as hospitals for the sick and wounded as they were brought from Canada, and the dead were buried in the sand-banks adjacent. Many bodies were washed out into the lake in after years. * * * Human bones have even been tossed carelessly about with laugh and jest by those engaged in carting sand to Buffalo. As late as 1830, it was a common thing for the school boys to go there on a Saturday afternoon and dig for relics, buttons, etc.; and often they exhumed the bones perhaps of those to whom these belonged. But the great storm of 1844 washed away the sand-hills, and then were plainly to be seen the traces of the line of huts, the foundations of the chimneys, officers' quarters, etc.

Conjockey Creek.—While our Kentucky riflemen were stationed on the south bank of Conjockey creek, in 1814, there were many graves
made near by for those who sickened and died, and also for those who were killed in the battle that took place there in that year. * *
Those soldier graves have all since been leveled; no mark is left to designate them.

Black Rock.—Many graves were on or near the premises of Colonel William A. Bird, Sr. In the battle of July 11, 1813, at Black Rock, in which Colonel Bishop was killed, and Captain Saunders was wounded and taken prisoner by our men, there were eight British and three American soldiers killed; they were buried on the brow of the river bank, back of Colonel Bird's house. From his residence south as far as Albany street, there were at the close of the war many grave mounds, which since that time have all been leveled.

The Grave in the “Park Meadow.”—General Smyth's regulars were encamped in the fall and winter of 1812, on Flint Hill. During this time there prevailed among them a typhoid epidemic. Deprived as they were of comfortable hospitals and a sufficient supply of medical agents, it carried off about three hundred of them. They were put into plain pine board coffins, furnished by William Hodge, Sr., and temporarily buried near the south line of the “Chapin Place;” but the rock came so near the surface that their graves could not be more than about a foot in depth. The ensuing spring they were removed some distance to the north side of the farm, where the ground was a sandy loam and easily dug. Leave to bury them there being given by the respective owners of the farms, Capt. Rowland Cotton and Dr. Daniel Chapin, they were deposited directly on the dividing line between these farms, in one common grave. Dr. Chapin planted two yellow willows, one at each end of the grave, which have become large trees, and are yet (1880) growing, the grave itself remaining undisturbed to this day.

Fort Porter.—There is a burying ground here for United States soldiers dying while stationed at Buffalo. The first interment was made in 1867.

Forest Lawn Cemetery.—We come now to the consideration of Forest Lawn Cemetery, the lovely spot that is now and must be for many future years the resting place of so many of the sons and daughters of this city. We have left the record of this beautiful “city of the dead” for the close of this chapter, as it is the latest as well as the grandest result of the efforts that have been made to provide this great city with a suitable and satisfactory home for her beloved dead—a home of such spacious proportions that its wide-spread lawns, its shady groves, its green valleys and sloping knolls will not be fully peopled with its silent tenants for many, many years. No one will question the wisdom of providing such a place and all will commend the broad and beneficent plan which underlies the management of this beautiful cemetery.

The original Forest Lawn Cemetery contained about eighty acres of land which were purchased by the late Mr. Charles E. Clark, of the
Rev. James N. Granger and his brother, Warren Granger; the price paid for this land was $150 an acre. It was a portion of the "Granger Farm," and the tract was situated on the northeast side of the Conackety creek, between Delaware and Main streets, about two and a half miles from the center of the city. These grounds were made up of about equal areas of forest and lawn, which gave them the name "Forest Lawn." Improvements in the cemetery were begun in 1850 and it was dedicated August 18, of that year, on which occasion a poem was read by Miss Matilda H. Stuart, of Buffalo, followed by Scriptural readings and prayer by Rev. G. W. Hosmer, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Shelton. A poem written by Mr. Asher P. Nichols was then sung by a choir, which was followed by the reading of an ode written for the occasion by the late Guy H. Salisbury. An appropriate address was then delivered by Hon. G. W. Clinton. The ceremonies concluded with a benediction by Rev. Prof. Seager.

Mr. Clarke labored hard and spent both time and money with liberality, to render the new cemetery an attractive spot for the burial of the dead; but strange to say, he met with many obstacles, the principal one being that the grounds were too far away from the city and were too lonely. The people of Buffalo, while they admired the improvements that were gradually transforming the place into a lovely home for the dead, did not purchase lots nor evince a disposition to inter their friends so far away from the homes of the living. But among those who visited the new cemetery and admired not only its beauty, but also its location far away from the tumult of the city, was a man who was destined to be its first tenant. He had already pointed out a spot on a pleasant knoll which he thought "appropriate and pleasant to sleep in when the trials of life should be ended." This person was John Lay, Jr., a respected citizen and former prominent business man of Buffalo. He died on the 10th of July, 1850, at the age of sixty years. After he died Mr. Clarke tendered to the family the lot which Mr. Lay had so admired, and there he was buried on the 12th of July. The funeral was conducted by the late Loring Pierce, who was for many years the "city sexton." The venerable Dr. Shelton, of St. Paul's conducted the service. From that time forward the cemetery seemed to assume a different character in the eyes of the people of Buffalo and inspired in them far different and more fortunate sentiments, resulting in the rapid occupancy of its most attractive portions and the consequent improvement and beautifying of the grounds by the owner.

A most commendable feeling had existed for many years in the minds of some of the foremost men of Buffalo, a feeling that constantly grew in strength down to the year 1864, that a cemetery of sufficient magnitude for a city like Buffalo, should not be held by any private corporation, but should rather be founded upon the broad basis of general
public interest, and its affairs be conducted for the public good and without financial profit to any individual or company. The growth of this feeling led to a meeting on the 19th of November, 1864, in the office of O. H. Marshall, Esq., where the subject of such a city cemetery was considered. The following named gentlemen were present at the meeting: James P. White, Oliver G. Steele, Lewis F. Allen, O. H. Marshall, Elijah Ford, Everard Palmer, Chandler J. Wells, Sidney Shepard, George Truscott, Charles W. Evans, DeWitt C. Weed, Joseph Warren, John D. Shepard, Jabez B. Bull, George L. Newman, James M. Smith, Gibson T. Williams, Walter Cary, Nelson K. Hopkins, and Henry Martin.

After a broad range of discussion, it was unanimously resolved to organize the "Buffalo City Cemetery." The number of trustees was fixed at twelve and the organization was effected by the election of the following named gentlemen as trustees: Dexter P. Rumsey, DeWitt C. Weed, George Truscott, Sidney Shepard, Lewis F. Allen, Oliver G. Steele, Everard Palmer, Henry Martin, O. H. Marshall, Francis H. Root, Russell H. Heywood, and George Howard.

A meeting of the trustees was held at the office of Mr. Marshall on the 21st of November, 1864, when the organization was reported legally complete and the Board elected the following officers: Everard Palmer, president; Oliver G. Steele, vice-president; DeWitt C. Weed, secretary and treasurer.

The Board at once began negotiations which resulted in the purchase of the following property: The Swartz farm, sixty-seven and a half acres; Moffat Grove, twenty-two and a half acres; Watson Tract in Moffat Grove, eleven acres; part of Granger farm, twenty-seven acres; Forest Lawn property, seventy-five acres; total, two hundred and three acres.

The money necessary to secure the purchase of these lands, was raised by the issue of the bonds of the corporation payable in ten years from January 1st, 1865, with annual interest, and being at all times receivable in payment for lots. These bonds were purchased liberally by the citizens of Buffalo, to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars. Other purchases of land—about ten acres from Dr. Lord's estate on the westerly border, and about twenty-five acres from the Dr. Ransom estate, fronting on Main street—made, with all former purchases a tract of two hundred and forty acres. In the report of the cemetery trustees for January 1878, is made the following statement:—

"The enterprise under such auspices (a mutual association without stockholders) was not only a novel but a bold one, created by an urgent necessity for a spacious ornamental burial-ground to accommodate our rapidly increasing city and population. Yet, from the well-known ability of its founders and a careful computation of a successful result, it was presumed that the entire debt, with its accumulating interest, together
with all expenses of improvements, labor, etc., could be paid at the expiration of thirteen years, being at the rate of about $10,000 per annum. The trustees are gratified in saying that in the lapse of some years less time than above estimated the original debt of $131,650, including bonds, the residue of mortgages, interest, labor bills, and material for improvement of the grounds and all other indebtedness upon this property, was extinguished, $40,000 of the debt being paid at the end of two years from its organization."

And now, at the end of thirteen years, in which the trustees supposed that the original debt of $131,650 could be paid, that debt was not only extinguished in several years less time, but the additional Lord and Ransom purchases of $51,650, with their accruing interest, have been paid, and the entire property, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, is without incumbrance, the absolute property of the Association, in which every lot-owner, no matter to how small an extent, and their heirs and descendants, have an unincumbered inalienable title, and not only such title, but a surety that their lots will be perpetually cared for and kept in order by the Association.

To show the importance and the value of the Forest Lawn property, the following estimate is made: The real estate has cost about $185,000; its improvement in all its features about $198,531, making the sum of $383,531. To meet these expenditures there has been received for land and lots sold, commutations and in other ways, about $373,461, all of which is a permanent investment. The lot owners are more than two thousand five hundred in number. Lots purchased and paid for by individual owners have been sold to the full amount of the permanent investment and assets above stated, and in these lots not only the living purchasers now possess, but their heirs and descendants to an indefinite number, as also the heirs and descendants of deceased purchasers, will hereafter possess for burial purposes an absolute title in perpetuity. The sums of money expended in monuments, tombs and mausolea by the proprietors of lots, amount to more than one million dollars, thus making the whole investment in Forest Lawn nearly or quite two million dollars. These figures and statements are from the report of the trustees of 1878, which concludes as follows:

"The dedication ceremonies of Forest Lawn Cemetery took place on Friday, September 28, 1866. They were very imposing in their character, and appropriate as the formal inauguration of the beautiful burial place. The clergymen of the city, the Masonic order, the Continental singing society, the Mayor and Common Council of the city and a large concourse of citizens participated in the ceremonies, which were held in the grove on the east bank of the stream."

Since Forest Lawn Cemetery was dedicated, improvement in many directions, guided by excellent taste and supported by ample means, has gone rapidly forward, until there are now no more beautiful and attractive burial places in the country. Its location adjoining the spacious park that
has been so wisely provided by the city government, could scarcely be excelled, while its natural beauties and its adaptability to its purpose are equally pleasing and satisfactory. Many costly and tasteful memorials have been erected to mark the resting places of the city's honored dead, and as the coming years follow each other into the past, each one adding to the silent population of this sanctuary, it will in all respects become a dearer and more attractive spot to the living.

Following are the names of the present officers of the Cemetery: Francis H. Root, president; George Howard, vice-president; Henry Martin, treasurer; Henry E. Perrine, secretary; Francis H. Root, Bronson C. Rumsey, O. H. Marshall, David R. Morse, Henry Martin, Lewis F. Allen, George Howard, J. F. Schoellkopf, George Truscott, J. M. Richmond, Sherman S. Jewett, John M. Hutchinson, trustees; George Troup, superintendent; M. Davey, C. E., engineer.

CHAPTER XIX.

CITY DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.


THE BUFFALO FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

The Fire Department of Buffalo is older than the city itself; its conception dates back to the very early history of the village. The first record that has been found of anything like an organization to furnish protection from fire, relates to the year 1816. Near the last of that year, the village authorities passed ordinances relative to the subject. The trustees were authorized to ascertain the practicability of procuring a supply of water by means of the water courses, streams and reservoirs. Twenty-five ladders were ordered

* Much of the data from which the following history of the Fire Department was written, was obtained from the columns of the Sunday Truth.