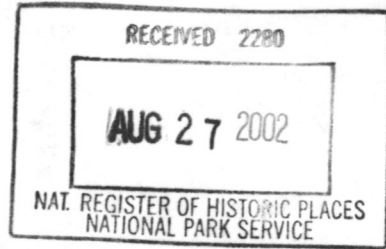


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1113

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Garrison Cemetery

other name/site number War of 1812 Cemetery

2. Location

street & town Aero Drive not for publication

city or town Cheektowaga vicinity

state New York code NY county Erie County code 029 zip code 14227

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/21/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 10/10/02
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	Total	_____

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

FUNERARY/Cemetery (inactive)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

foundation	N/A
walls	N/A
roof	N/A
other	N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

*Garrison Cemetery
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

Description:

The Garrison Cemetery (also known as the "War of 1812 Cemetery") is located in the modern day Town of Cheektowaga, New York. This small military cemetery is situated on the south side of Aero Drive, between Garrison Road to the west and Youngs Road on the east, with Ellicott Creek on the north. Aero Drive runs along the southern bank of Ellicott Creek, which has a west-northwest to east-southeast orientation in this area. The 0.319-acre site is bounded by a modern driveway and parking lot owned by the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority to the east, by the Buffalo-Niagara International Airport on the south and on the west by another modern service entrance owned by the Automated Flight Service Station. Historically, this area was farmland, but developed commercially beginning with the airport construction in the 1920's.

The nominated cemetery parcel is located in the northern portion of Lot 7, Township 11, Range 7 of the Holland Land Company Purchase. The cemetery is a five sided polygon shape and is surrounded by a wood rail fence with a large wooden plaque located on the eastern perimeter facing Aero Drive. Two stone boulders with mounted bronze plaques (1933) and two cut stones from an earlier fence mark the cemetery entrance along Aero Drive. Cement markers are located outside the fence line at the corners and along the southern border of the cemetery. Three trees stand in the eastern section of the cemetery, while two stand in the western area. A commemorative stone is situated in front of a large cannon, which is located approximately 40 feet south of the entrance and is flanked by two flagpoles. The cannon, consisting of a large American fieldpiece captured by the British during the War of 1812 is mounted on a replica wooden field carriage, which rests on a raised concrete platform. The current cannon and platform that were arranged at the center of the cemetery in 1936 and replaced an earlier cannon associated with the cemetery from 1898 to 1942. There are ten small white crosses protruding from the ground in the western section, while there are twelve found east of the cannon. There are four commemorative flower beds within the cemetery. The two large bermed beds flank the cannon, a smaller bed is located to the rear of the cannon and the fourth bed is in the western section near the fence.

A geophysical survey was conducted at the Garrison Cemetery on May 31, 2001 by Geosphere Inc. of Auburn Michigan to detect and map grave sites to demonstrate that the designated cemetery was truly a mass grave site. The geophysical methods used include electromagnetics (EM) and ground penetrating radar (GPR). The following comments were incorporated into a report completed by the consultant: Analysis of the EM38 and radar results identified the location and extent of two very large disturbed areas that are interpreted as communal grave areas. One is located in the eastern portion of the Cemetery and the other encompasses the entire western part of the Cemetery. The radar results also determined the approximate depth of the excavation and edges of the burial areas. It is our (Geosphere, Inc.) interpretation that many hundreds of individuals were likely laid to rest in these two large areas. Anomalies were also located at a few of the existing marked (individual) graves with the radar.

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

ca. 1814--ca. 1815

Significant Dates

ca. 1814--ca. 1815

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society

Garrison Cemetery
Erie County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance:

The Garrison Cemetery along Aero Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the 1814-1815 Niagara Frontier Campaign of the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. The military cemetery is derives further significance for its association with the General Military Hospital established August 1, 1814 at Williams Mills, now modern day Williamsville, New York, for the garrison commanded by General Jacob Brown. Western New York was an area of important military activities during the War of 1812 and the Garrison Cemetery is one of the very few remaining historic sites associated the Niagara Campaign.

Williamsville itself was an integral part of America's war effort on the Niagara Frontier as early as 1812. General Alexander Smythe had established winter quarters along what is known as Garrison Road between Main Street (Buffalo Road) and Ellicott Creek.¹ By October of 1812, the command along the Niagara Theater had grown to 6,000 men dispersed along the Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Niagara. General Stephen Van Rensselaer commanded a force of nearly 2,000 militiamen, 2,400 regulars and 2,200 troops at Buffalo under the command of General Smythe. The Americans met with early defeats due partially to the failure of General Smythe to cooperate with General Van Rensselaer, who had wanted to attack Queenston with the bulk of the forces. General Smythe attempted to take Fort Erie in Canada and summarily failed and would find himself in a confrontation with General Peter B. Porter, a New York politician and businessman. General Smythe would eventually be relieved of duty and would no longer play a role in the war.²

Early in 1813, plans were developed to attack the British forces along the Niagara Frontier and orders were given to concentrate 3,000 regulars and volunteers at Buffalo and 4,000 at Sackets Harbor.³ The strategy was to attack York (Toronto) and after destroying the arsenal, to attack Fort George on the mouth of the Niagara River directly across from Fort Niagara. A simultaneous attack would take place at Fort Erie and Fort Chippewa with the troops stationed at Buffalo and Black Rock, the goal being to drive the British back along the line of the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.⁴ During April and May of 1813, the American forces launched a successful attack on York and troops led by Colonel Winfield Scott and Captain Oliver H. Perry defeated the British at Fort George. Another force led by Lt. Colonel James Preston crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock and captured Fort Erie. The American Forces had effectively gained control of the Niagara River, but a series of misjudgments and failures would result in the British taking possession of Fort Erie, Fort George and Fort Niagara in December of 1813.

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In October 1813, the Americans attempted an invasion of Montreal, Canada, led by General James Wilkinson. A battle ensued on the St. Lawrence River, with the temperature below freezing and snow and sleet falling, resulting in the American Forces retreating until reinforcements could join them. The American Army was to move no further, establishing winter quarters in French Mills. The assault led by General James Wilkinson was a disaster, not only because he failed, but also would prove calamitous to the American Forces on the Niagara Frontier. General John Vincent, who had been stationed on the Niagara departed with 800 regulars to join General Wilkinson, leaving General McClure at Fort George with a greatly reduced force of poorly trained troops. As General McClure would report to the Secretary of War, there were only "sixty effective regular troops and probably forty volunteers."⁵ On December 10, 1813, General McClure deserted Fort George, burning it in his wake. He would also set fire to the Town of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), destroying the entire village and leaving the inhabitants without shelter for the winter.

The British were quick to retaliate under the command of Lt. General Gordon Drummond who approved a plan that would send two forces across the Niagara River to attack the American Forces under the command of Colonel Murray and Brigadier General Phinias Riall. The British would take possession of Fort George and Fort Niagara and would burn all the settlements between Fort Niagara and Tonawanda Creek. The "New York Evening Post" would report that the "enemy crossed the Niagara River at Lewiston with 2,000 men, which place they burned and marched up to Schlosser over the falls, burning and destroying every house on their route"⁶. On December 28th and 29th the British attacked Black Rock and Buffalo and these villages would subsequently be burnt. The American forces were in complete disarray, as well as the residents of Buffalo. Williamsville, the village eleven miles from Buffalo would become their sanctuary. The "Manilus Times" would report, "the inhabitants are scattered in every direction. Most of whom have come to Williamsville...where our force is assembled"⁷ The local citizens and American soldiers fled Buffalo along the Buffalo Road to Williamsville, the only settlement of any size between Buffalo and Batavia in Genesee County. This small community of twenty or more buildings has already become a military garrison in the fall of 1812 due to the dangerous situation on the Niagara Frontier and the approaching winter. The soldiers kept busy building log barracks along the Buffalo Road and south toward Ellicott Creek along what is now known as Garrison Road. The sick and wounded from Lewiston were moved into these improved barrack hospitals.

Williamsville would become the center of operations for the military following the destruction of Buffalo, as a company of cavalry under the command of Brigadier General Hopkins was

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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dispatched from Batavia in January of 1814.⁸ General orders were issued to Brigadier General Burnett, giving him command of the troops and ordering him to repair the cantonment at Williamsville and construct additional housing to take care of the troops. ⁹ On January 31, General Amos Hall's headquarters were established at Williamsville and he would proceed to send a letter of gratitude to Brigadier General Burnett, Lt. Colonels Davis and Colt and other officers "for their exertions in regulating the cantonment, building and repairing huts, and their indefatigable exertions to render the situation of the soldiers as comfortable as possible" ¹⁰ The spring of 1814 saw a major build-up of the American forces as they prepared for an invasion of Canada. General Jacob Brown was appointed the new commander of American Forces replacing Wilkinson, with the focus on conquering the Niagara Frontier. General Brown would have an aggregate of 3,500 men, which included the First Brigade commanded by General Scott with 1,377 men, the Second led by General Eleazer Ripley included 1,128 men, the New York State Militia under the leadership of General Peter Porter numbered 600, excluding the Native Americans and the artillery numbered 345. ¹¹

On July 3, 1814, General Jacob Brown ordered the attack on Fort Erie, Canada and General Scott advanced immediately, followed later by General Ripley. The British capitulated with very little conflict, resulting in four Americans and one British soldier dead in the skirmish. ¹² Brigadier General Riall, after learning of the attack on Fort Erie, assembled the British reinforcements and marched them toward Chippewa.

On July 5, 1814, General Porter and the militia marched to join General Scott at Fort Erie. General Porter encountered the British, whom he attacked, not realizing that he was only a few miles from the core of the British forces. When he recognized this, he retreated to join forces with the main body under General Scott. General Riall led his British command towards the Chippewa Bridge where he encountered General Scott's forces and a major battle ensued. Both sides claimed victory, although both armies remained in the same positions held before the battle. The casualty for both sides was great. The American casualties totaled 60 killed, 249 wounded, and 19 missing; the British Forces lost 148, with 211 wounded and 46 missing. ¹³ On July 24, 1814, General Brown and the remainder of his American army arrived at Chippewa and on the following day he ordered General Scott to cross the Chippewa Bridge, under the assumption that the British forces had retreated. The British had not but instead, they had established their forces at Lundy's Lane. By that evening General Scott's small brigade had encountered the entire force under the command of British General Drummond. General Scott managed to hold them off until General Ripley's command and General Porter's militia finally joined his forces. Again both sides claimed victory and again the casualties were enormous. The

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American casualties totaled 171 killed, 570 wounded, and 17 missing. There were 84 British killed, 554 wounded and 235 missing. 14 General Brown and General Scott were both wounded during this battle. Major General Phinias Riall, the British Commander, was also wounded and captured by the American forces.

On August 3, 1814, the British dispatched six hundred men under the command of Lt. Colonel John Tucker across to the American side of the Niagara River. His intention was to destroy the stores of ammunition and supply depots at Buffalo and Black Rock. Major Morgan, under General Brown's command, repelled the British troops and the assault failed. The British continued their assault on Fort Erie. They bombarded the fort between August 7 and August 14, 1814. On August 15, 1814, an all out assault by the British occurred. Two of the three British columns, which marched upon the fort, were unsuccessful. Colonel Drummond was more successful, when a destructive incident occurred. The platform upon which his men were attacking from covered a storage area for a large quantity of ammunition. Suddenly a tremendous explosion took place, which blew up the magazine and the men upon it. Panic seized the British forces and they retreated, thus ending this conflict. The British casualties totaled over 900, many of who were wounded and taken prisoner. 15

The American Forces secured Fort Erie and General Orders were issued providing for the requisition of one thousand men for General Brown. Additional men were also summoned from General Hall's command. These forces were directed to rendezvous at Williamsville by September 1, 1814. 16 The reinforcements were to be sent to Fort Erie and on September 17, 1814, another bloody battle ensued, with British casualties numbering approximately eight hundred and the American losses totaling over five hundred. 17 The Americans held Fort Erie until November 5, 1814, when they set off an explosion and destroyed it. The American forces then withdrew from Fort Erie to the Village of Buffalo and Williamsville, where they established winter quarters. On December 24, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed ending the War of 1812, although one more battle was to be fought. American forces commanded by General Andrew Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans on January 8, 1815. The treaty provided for the mutual restoration of territory captured by both sides.

During this period of deadly battles in 1814, it had become apparent that there was an increasing need for medical facilities to care for the sick and wounded. Prior to the July invasion of Canada, General Scott had periodically inspected the various regimental field hospitals, advising the surgeons and medical staff that the upcoming campaign would result in an increase of work for them. 18 At the end of July 1814, after fighting the Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, the medical facilities received the wounded as well as the sick from these engagements. Because of a

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British raid on August 3, 1814 near the Scajaquada Creek, General Scott decided to concentrate the medical facilities at Williamsville.

Mr. Joseph Whitehorne, in his extensive research of the War of 1812, states that Senior Surgeon, Dr. Ezekiah Bull, selected the site for a general medical hospital on July 29, 1814 and Dr. Joseph Lowell was assigned to command the Williamsville General Hospital facility. "Thus, 90 acres and the stables of Raphael Cook's farm were leased for the construction of a general hospital. Ironically, the contract specified "no burying place in the premises." 19 The existing cemetery along Aero Drive was located in the vicinity of the hospital, which was consistent with burying practices of the period. The exact location of the hospital is not known, because Raphael Cook had not yet paid off his mortgage to the Holland Land Company and it is presumed that the assessment records for this period were destroyed during the burning of Buffalo.

Besides the military engagements in July of 1814, the weather and health conditions would also play an important role in the deaths of many of the American soldiers. The Buffalo Hospital served as a clearing center for the soldiers from Fort Erie, sending the men to Williamsville as soon as possible. The number of sick ranged between three and four hundred and the number of wounded much greater. 20 The rainy season beginning in August 1814 and extending into the fall, where it continued to be uncommonly warm, would result in diarrhea, dysentery and typhus, the latter two, which were extremely severe. Dr. Joseph Lowell, in his report, indicated that patients were not sent to the general hospital until at least the third week of the disease, after being treated by various methods, depending on the surgeon in charge. These diseases are said to have generally accounted for more deaths than trauma or wounds, and drug overdoses could have also accounted for a number of deaths. 21 The War Department Records discovered in 1932 exemplified this premise as these men had died from diarrhea, pneumonia, dysentery, typhus, rheumatism and other such diseases. 22

The small military cemetery in Lot 7, Township 11, Range 7 was originally purchased as part of 202 acres of land from the Holland Land Company on October 8, 1808 by Frank Ludlow, who owned it until January 11, 1816. Based on War Department Records, this cemetery along Aero Drive became a mass grave for American Soldiers beginning with William Hewes on August 4, 1814 and ending with William Pettingall July 16, 1815. It is most likely that many more American soldiers were buried in the mass grave, but the records do not survive. An unknown number of British soldiers captured during the Niagara Campaign of 1814 were also buried here. During the period in which soldiers were being buried, Ensign Jacob Porter Norton on duty with

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the 4th Infantry Regiment wrote in his diary on May 31, 1815 that, "The army burying ground at this place when we first came, was in a miserable situation,--Many of the graves were not more than half filled, and they had been dug promiscuously without regard to order, so that it was difficult in some places to distinguish the graves. Lt. Colonel Ranney had them mounded up and clodded with green sard, the stumps dug up, a fence built round it, a gate with an arch over the way, upon the arch was inscribed--"Sacred to the memory of those men who died of wounds received in the memorable fields of Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie,--They rest in honour and deserve the gratitude of their country". 23

In 1932, the Buffalo Historical Society received a copy of two volumes of a hospital register that were discovered in the War Department Records at the National Archives in Washington, D. C. The soldiers buried in this cemetery along Aero Drive were members of the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th Regiments of Infantry, Corps of Artillery, Light Dragoons, New York Volunteer Cavalry and the New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers. The soldiers' names are available at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society and also include names of soldiers who they could not determine whether or not they were buried at this military cemetery along Aero Drive.

The names of the British soldiers buried in the cemetery have not been found or do not exist. An early account of the transfer of wounded British soldiers following the battle at Fort Erie on August 14, 1814 has been documented. William Hodge had been an eyewitness to the transport of British wounded to the hospital at Williamsville. "I remember well...they were in great pain, and begged for whiskey or some other liquor to drown their suffering. They were awful objects to behold--some with their eyesight gone, and others with their faces blackened and other wist disfigured". 24 Benson J. Lossing in his book Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812, also describes the transferring of British prisoners to Williamsville. 25

In January 1876, Timothy A. Hopkins, son of Brigadier General Timothy S. Hopkins, New York State Militia stationed at Williamsville, received a letter from Alex J. Sheldon of Buffalo inquiring about the War of 1812 cemetery located in Williamsville, because the War Department had asked for a report of burials. Hopkins response states: "The Hospital Barracks were situated about one mile above the Village, on the bank of Ellicott Creek, and a short distance above is their place of burial, covering less than one acre of ground, upon which two hundred or more were buried, some in separate graves, others several in one grave, without coffins, and no possibility of identifying any, where they have lain for sixty years forgotten by their friends, the

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busy world and the government they sacrificed their lives to sustain, and upon the south east corner was also buried in one common grave the English prisoners fatally injured at the affair of

Fort Erie. The grounds are not fenced except on the street leading up the Creek, the lands adjoining have been continually under cultivation and some think the occupants have encroached upon the grounds of this I cannot say." 26 Three years later, in 1879, William Hodge and Timothy A. Hopkins visited the cemetery together. Mr. Hodge's description of the cemetery in 1897 indicates that the area that comprised the cemetery has not changed much since that time. He describes it as being about a half acre, on the southwesterly side of a public road, parallel to what was then called Eleven-Mile Creek. He further states that the "ground is a little elevated from the surrounding land and road adjoining. On the border of the two sides stand ten sugar maple trees...I have no doubt they were planted by the comrades of those whose bones here occupy this land." 27 The chronological documentation describes, locates and places American and British soldiers in the cemetery.

During the period of burial between 1814 and 1815, Frank Ludlow owned the property where the Garrison Cemetery is located. The land passed through several owners until 1851 when Captain John Bliss and John R. Evans purchased the cemetery from the Haskel family to keep it intact and to save it from complete deterioration. It was passed down to members of their families until 1898. The cemetery was then transferred to the Buffalo Historical Society and the deed stated that "said premises to remain and be perpetually a cemetery and resting place for the dead soldiers of the War of 1812" 28 An 1898 newspaper article and photograph of the cemetery appeared in the Buffalo Express. The cemetery was described as "long neglected" and lined with a "row of fine large maples on one side...and Ellicott Creek runs in front". 29 The attached photograph (1898) shows the newly placed cannon and the metal fence with an arched gateway having letters cut from galvanized iron, which read "Soldiers of the War of 1812" The ca. 1900 photographs clearly shows the arch, which is barely visible in the 1898 photo. In 1919 a newspaper article appeared in the Amherst Bee that describes the cemetery as an area that time has caused "havoc" and that "the fence has partially fallen and dilapidation and ruin have set their mark there". 30 The attached photo dated 1919 appeared with the article and shows the described condition.

The attached historic photographs reinforce the existence of the cemetery, which originally had no markers. The recent electromagnetics (EM) and ground penetrating radar (GPR) clearly identify the existence and location of two very large communal grave areas. The attached site plan shows a slight depression on the west, which is the large mass grave for the American Soldiers, while the depression on the east is the large mass grave for the British Soldiers.

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In 1985 the Town of Cheektowaga acquired the Garrison Cemetery along Aero Drive from the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. The Cheektowaga Town Board continues to maintain the cemetery and to hold annual ceremonies to pay tribute to all those soldiers who served their respective countries.

The Garrison Cemetery is significant for its association with the War of 1812 and is an important local landmark recalling a difficult period in American history.

*Garrison Cemetery
Erie County, New York*

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Section number 8 Page 1

Footnotes:

- 1 Bingham, Robert W. (1947). A Brief History of the Village of Williamsville. Amherst Bee. Amherst, New York.
- 1 Whitehorne, Joseph (1992). While Washington Burned, The Battle for Fort Erie 1814. Balltimore, Maryland, The Nautical & Aviation Publishing Company of America, p. 40.
- 3 Bierne, Francis F. (1949). The War of 1812. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., p. 157-158.
- 4 Ibid., p. 158.
- 5 Cruikshank, Ernest. Editor (1971). The Documentary Histori of the Campaign of the Niagara Frontier, 1812-1814. New York, Arno Press & New York Times. "American State Papers, Military Affairs", Vol. 1, p. 486.
- 6 Ibid., "New York Evening Post", January 11, 1814., Vol. III, Part 2, p. 83.
- 7 Ibid., "Manilus Times", January 4, 1814, Vol. III, p. 83.
- 8 Severence, Frank H. (1902). Papers Relating to the War of 1812 on the Niagara Frontier. Publication of the Buffalo Historical Society. Buffalo, Buffalo Historical Society. V, pp. 41-42.
- 9 Ibid., pp. 47-48.
- 10 Ibid., p. 49.
- 11 Bierne, p. 251.
- 12 Ibid., p. 253.
- 13 Babcock, Louis L. (1899). The Siege of Fort Erie, An Episode of the War of 1812. Buffalo, The Peter Paul Book Co., p. 23.
- 14 Ibid., p. 23.
- 15 Ibid., p. 63.
- 16 Cruikshank, "State of New York, General Order", "Buffalo Gazette", Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 438-439.
- 17 Babcock, p. 63.

*Garrison Cemetery
Erie County, New York*

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

18 Whitehorne, p. 50.

19 Whitehorne, p. 55.

20 Mann, Dr. James. (1815). Medical Sketches of the Campaign of 1812, 1813, 1814. H. Mann & Co., pp. 94-96.

21 Noe, Adrienne (1993) Medical Records. Snake Hill, An Investigation of a Military Cemetery from the War of 1812. Susan Pfeiffer, Ronald F. Wilkinson, Editors, Toronto and Oxford, p. 67

22 National Archives Washington, D. C. (1814-1815) Register of Patients in the Hospital at Williamsville, Entry 56-9W3/17/11/1 Volume 2 and 3. Washington, D. C.

23 Porter, Daniel R., ed. (1814) Jacob Porter Norton, A Yankee on the Niagara Frontier in 1814. Niagara Frontier. 12: pp.51-57.

24 Hodge, William (1922). Recalling Pioneer Days. The Buffalo Historical Society Publications. F. H. Severance. Buffalo, New York, The Buffalo Historical Society. XXVI, p. 229.

25 Lossing, Benson J. (1869). Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812. New York, Harper & Brothers, Publishers, (<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~wearr1/Lossing2/Chapter35.html>).

26 Hoopkins, Timothy A. (February 10, 1876). Letter Regarding War of 1812 Cemetery at Williamsville. Alex Sheldon. Williamsville, New York, Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society.

27 Hodge, William (1879). Buffalo Cemeteries. Publication of the Buffalo Historical Society. Buffalo, New York, The Buffalo Historical Society. I: pp. 68-70.

28 Monroe Abstract & Title Corporation (1985). Complete Record Search #613920, Search of property known as the War of 1812 Cemetery.

29 Soldiers' Burying-Ground at Williamsville Saved From Neglect". Buffalo Express. Buffalo, New York, (1898).

30 "Soldiers' Plot to be Improved. " Amherst Bee. (1918).

Garrison Road Cemetery
Name of Property

Erie County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.319 Acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 17
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst

organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

date June 10, 2002

street & number Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189

telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford

state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and **white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Town of Cheektowaga

street & number 3301 Broadway

telephone 716-686-3433

city or town Cheektowaga

state NY zip code 14227

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

*Garrison Cemetery
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the heavy black outline on the accompanying Survey for the War of 1812 Cemetery, Town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current parcel for the property

*Garrison Cemetery
Erie County, New York*

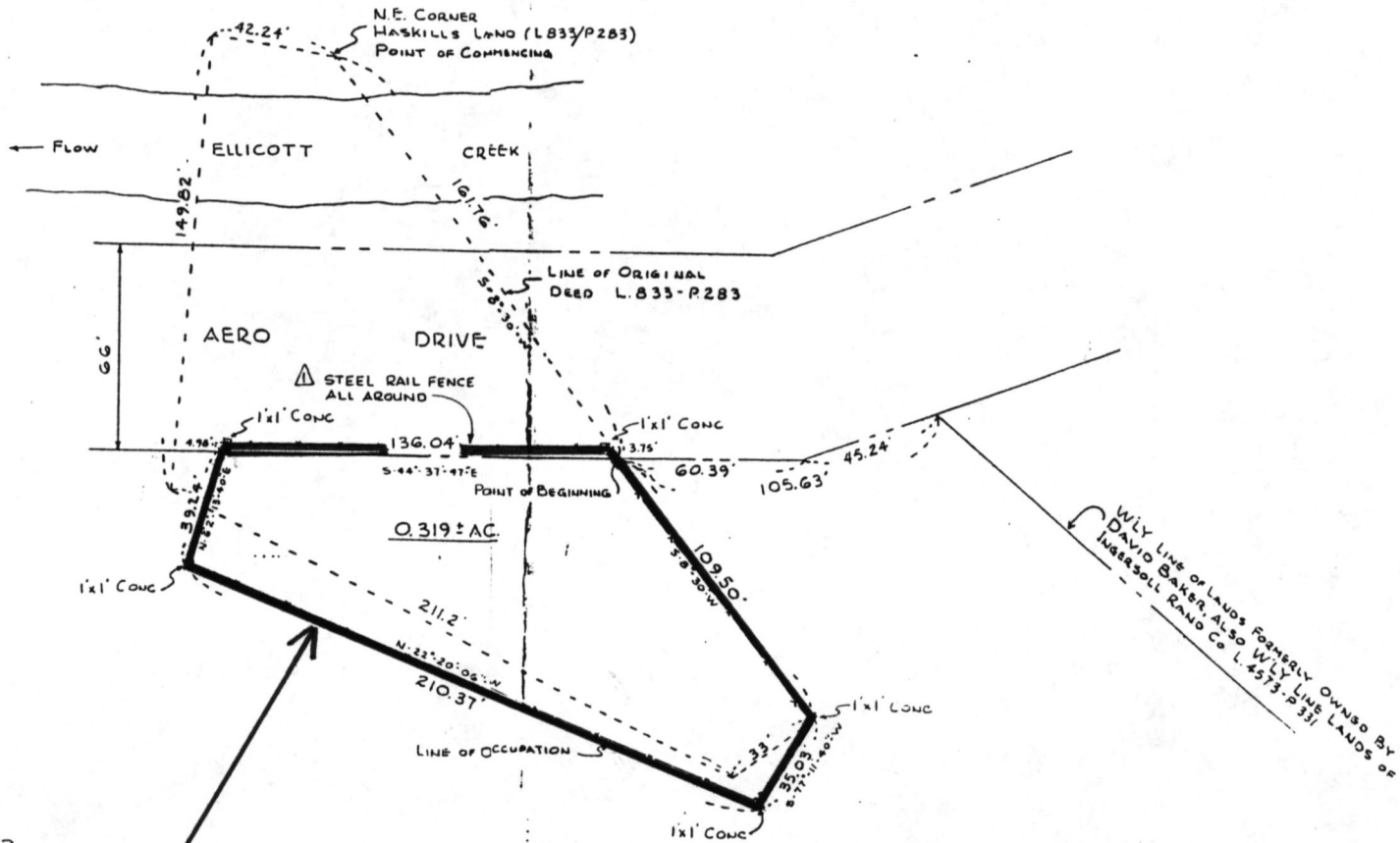
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 1

Consultant:

Original Research and First Draft Nomination:

Ms. Mary F. Holtz
Town of Cheektowaga Historian
3301 Broadway
Cheektowaga, New York 14227



Garrison Cemetery
 Aero Drive
 Town of Cheektowaga
 Erie County, New York

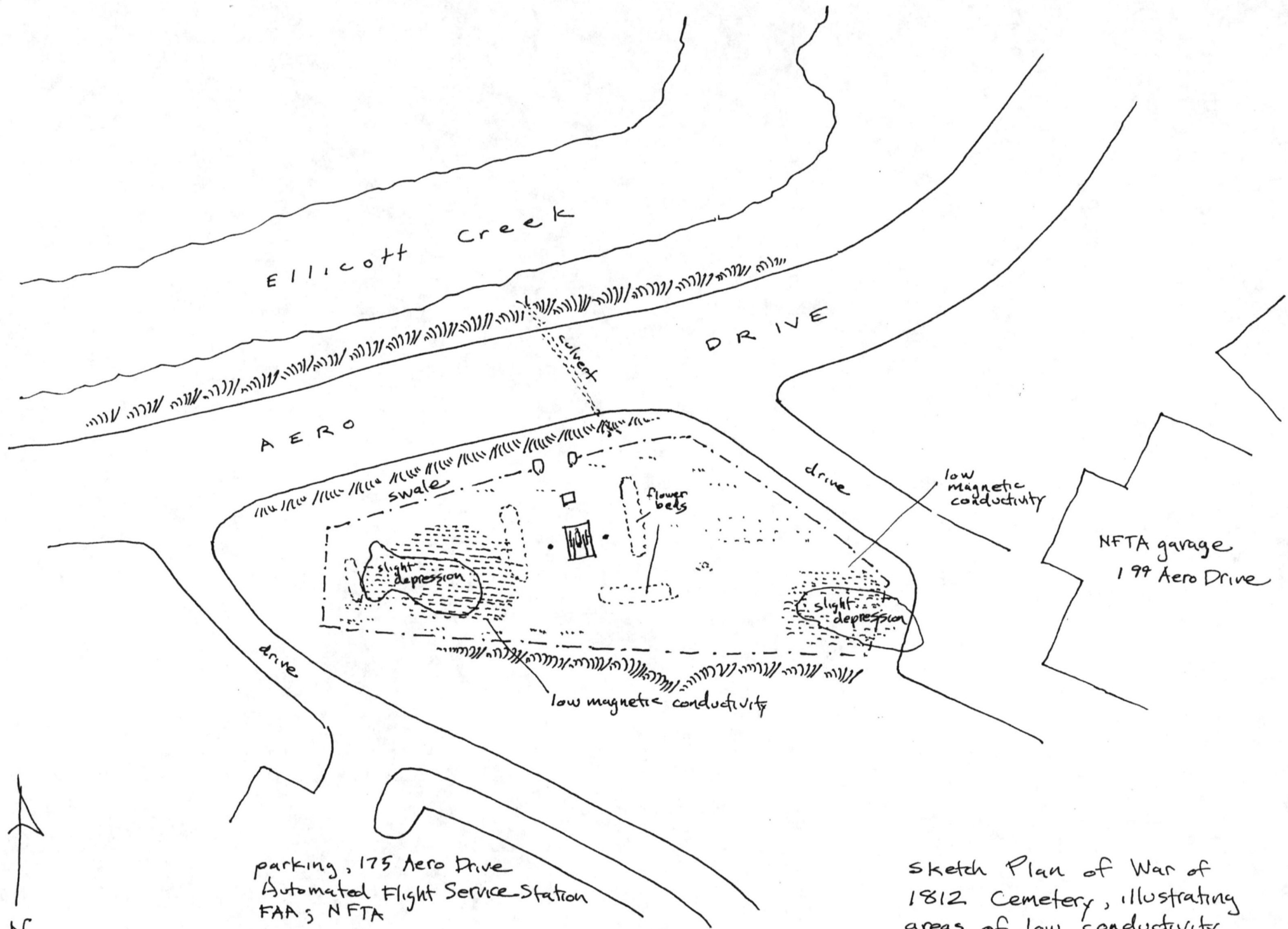
Boundary--heavy black line

SURVEY FOR
 TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA
 1812 CEMETERY
 AERO DRIVE
 PART OF LOT 7 ~ T. 11 ~ R. 7
 ERIE CO ~ N.Y.

NUSSBAUMER & CLARKE, INC.
 ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
 327 FRANKLIN STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

△ THIS SURVEY COMPLIES WITH STANDARD II OF THE
 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAND SURVEYS OF THE
 NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL
 LAND SURVEYORS

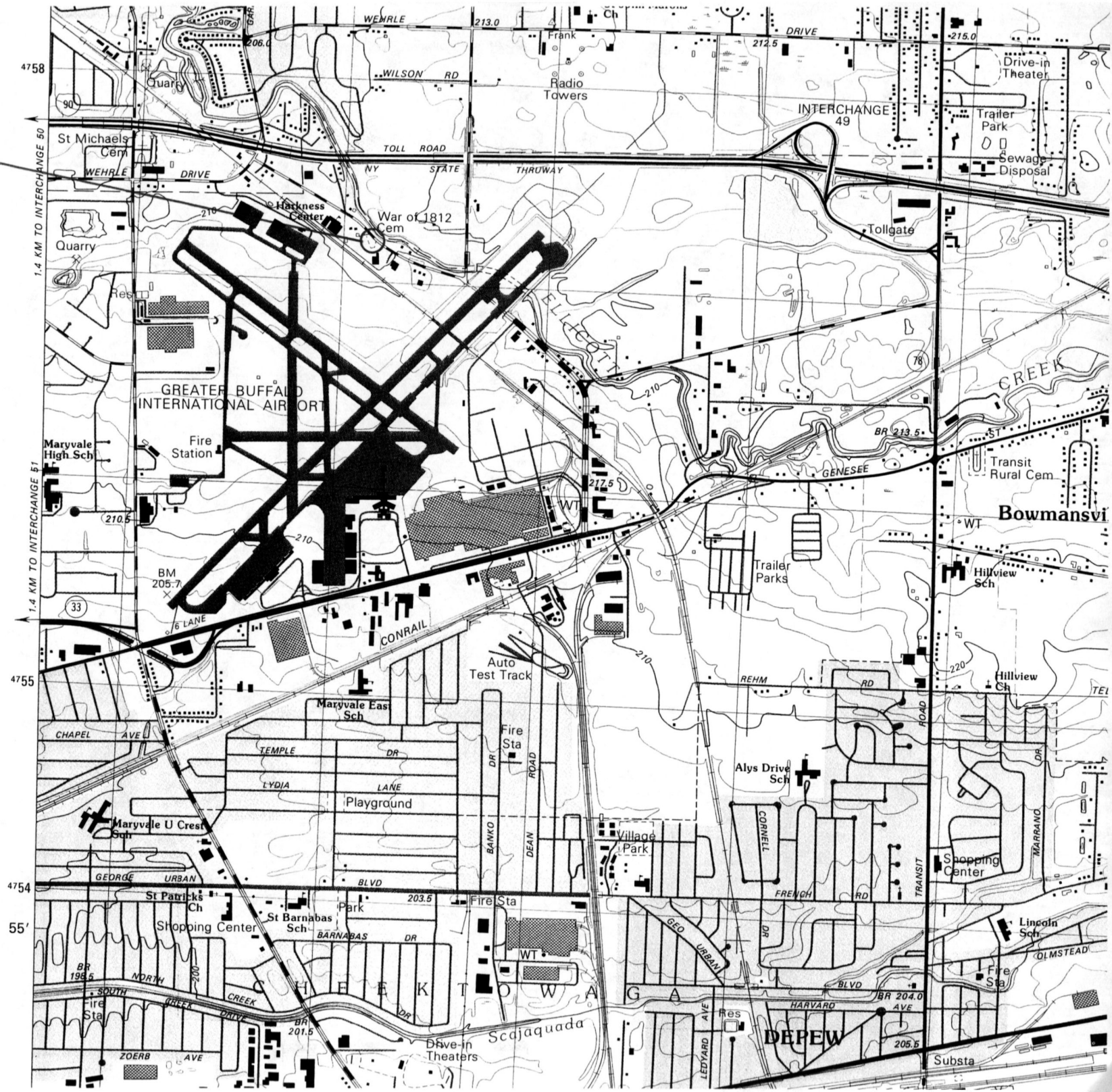
DRAWN BY TRE	REV. △ 5-22-1985	SHEET
DATE 11-14-84	JOB No NC-21956	
SCALE 1" = 30'	DWG. No SB-1256	



Sketch Plan of War of 1812 Cemetery, illustrating areas of low conductivity.

Garrison Cemetery
Aero Drive
Cheektowaga, N.Y.
Erie County

Scale: 1:24,000
Lancaster Quad



WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY
AERO DRIVE, CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK

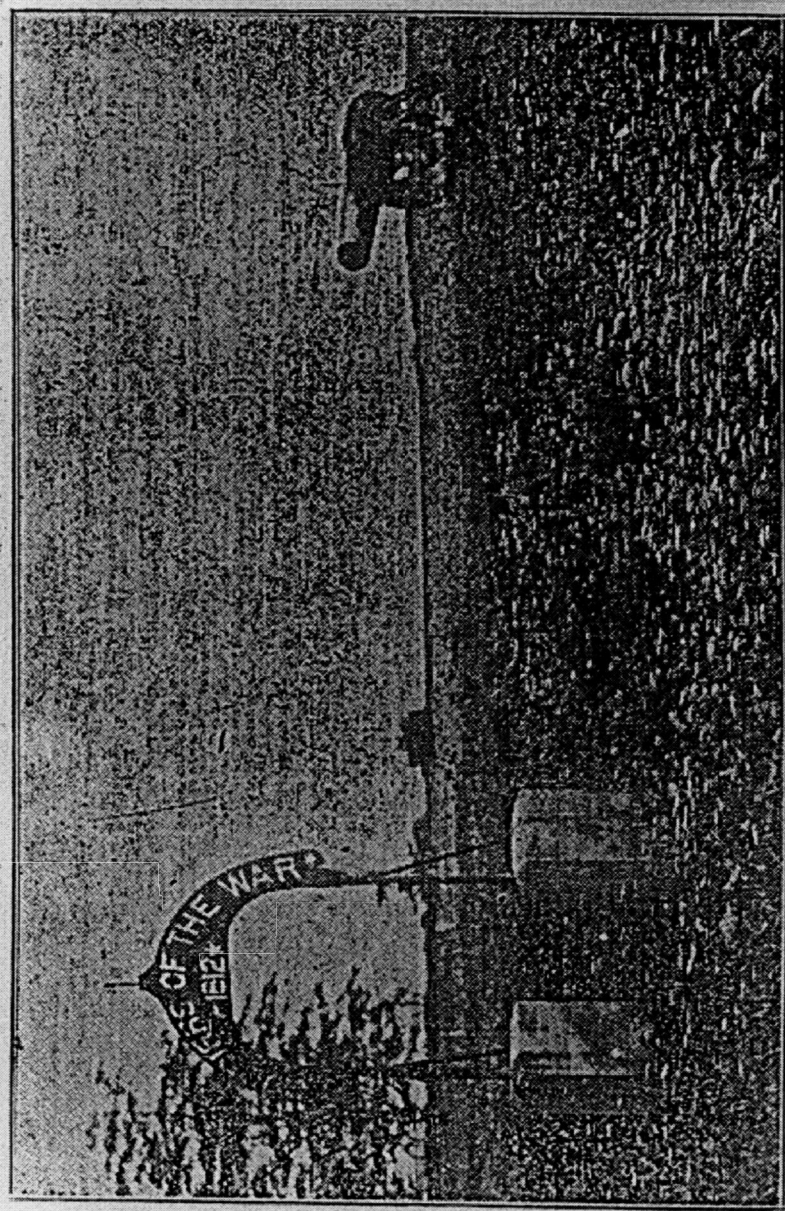


Appendix N - Photograph of Cemetery - 1898



Appendix N - Photograph of Cemetery - Circa 1900

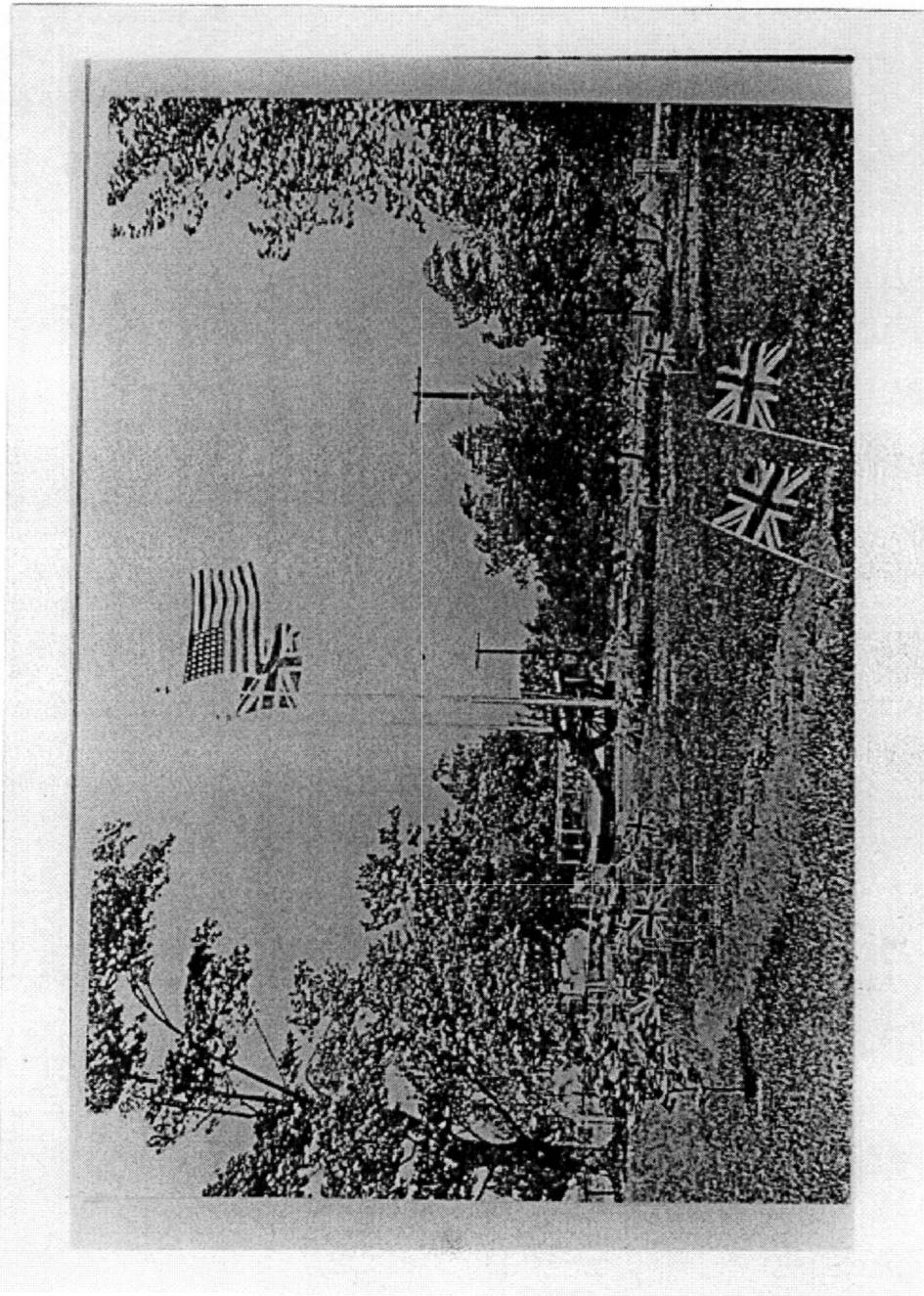
WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY
AERO DRIVE, CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK



OLD GARRISON BURYING GROUND.

APPENDIX N - PHOTOGRAPH OF CEMETERY - 1919

WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY
AERO DRIVE, CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK



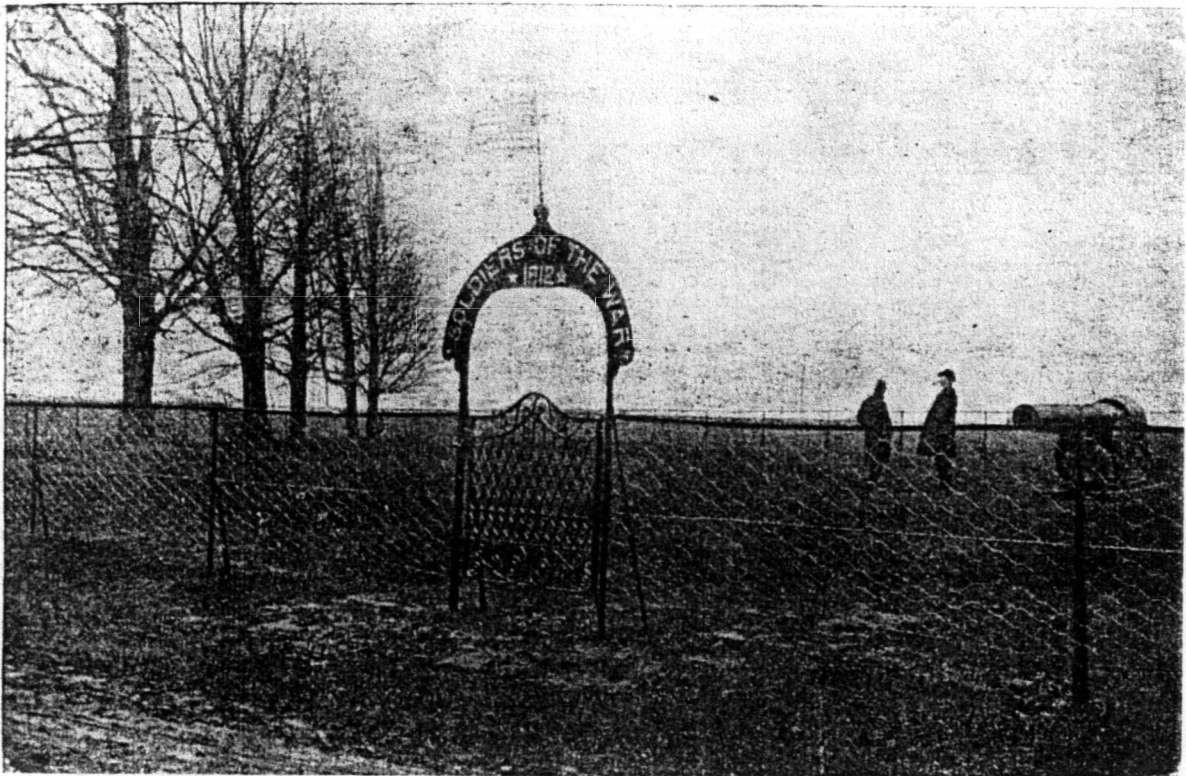
APPENDIX O - PHOTOGRAPH OF CEMETERY - 1939

WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY
AERO DRIVE, CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK



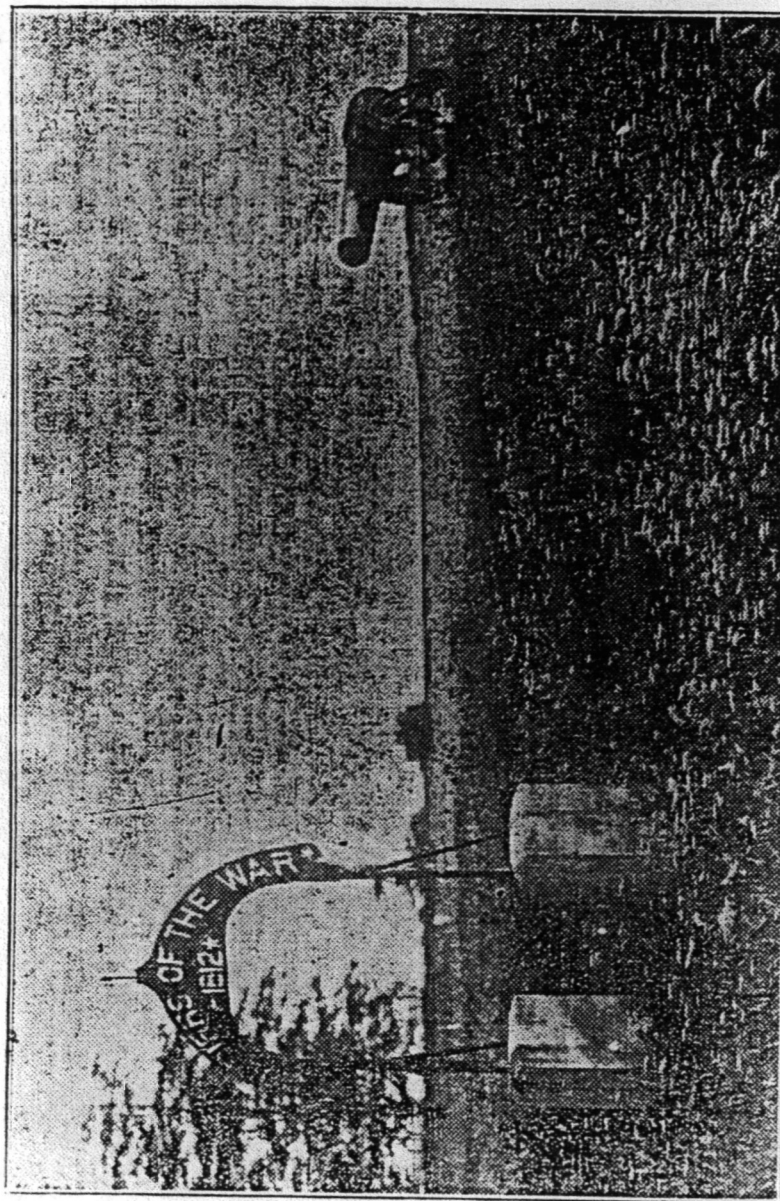
WHERE SOLDIERS OF 1812 WAR ARE BURIED, WILLIAMSVILLE, NY

Appendix N - Photograph of Cemetery - 1898



Appendix N - Photograph of Cemetery - Circa 1900

WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY
AERO DRIVE, CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK



OLD GARRISON BURYING GROUND.

APPENDIX N - PHOTOGRAPH OF CEMETERY - 1919

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Garrison Cemetery
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Erie

DATE RECEIVED: 8/27/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/09/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/11/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001113

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/10/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the
National Register**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



Garrison Cemetery
Aero Drive
Cheektowage, N.Y.

Erie County

Photos by: C. Ross, July 02

Nega at: SHPO, Pelee Island, P.O. Box 189,
Waterford, N.Y. 12188

View: Western area of cemetery
from Aero Drive



TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA

WAR OF 1812 CEMETERY

SUPERVISOR

DANIEL E. HEISER

TOMASZ GANSEL

JOHN RODOWSKI PATRICKA JANKOWICZ

THOMAS JANKOWICZ CHRISTOPHER HNIAL

WILLIAM RODOWSKI DENNIS GABYDZAK

Garrison Cemetery

Aero Drive

Chicktown, N.Y.

Erie County

Photo by: C. Ross July 02

Neg. at: SHPO, Peebles Island,
P.O. Box 189, Watertford, N.Y. 12188

View: Looking West from Aero
Drive, sign & cannon in photo

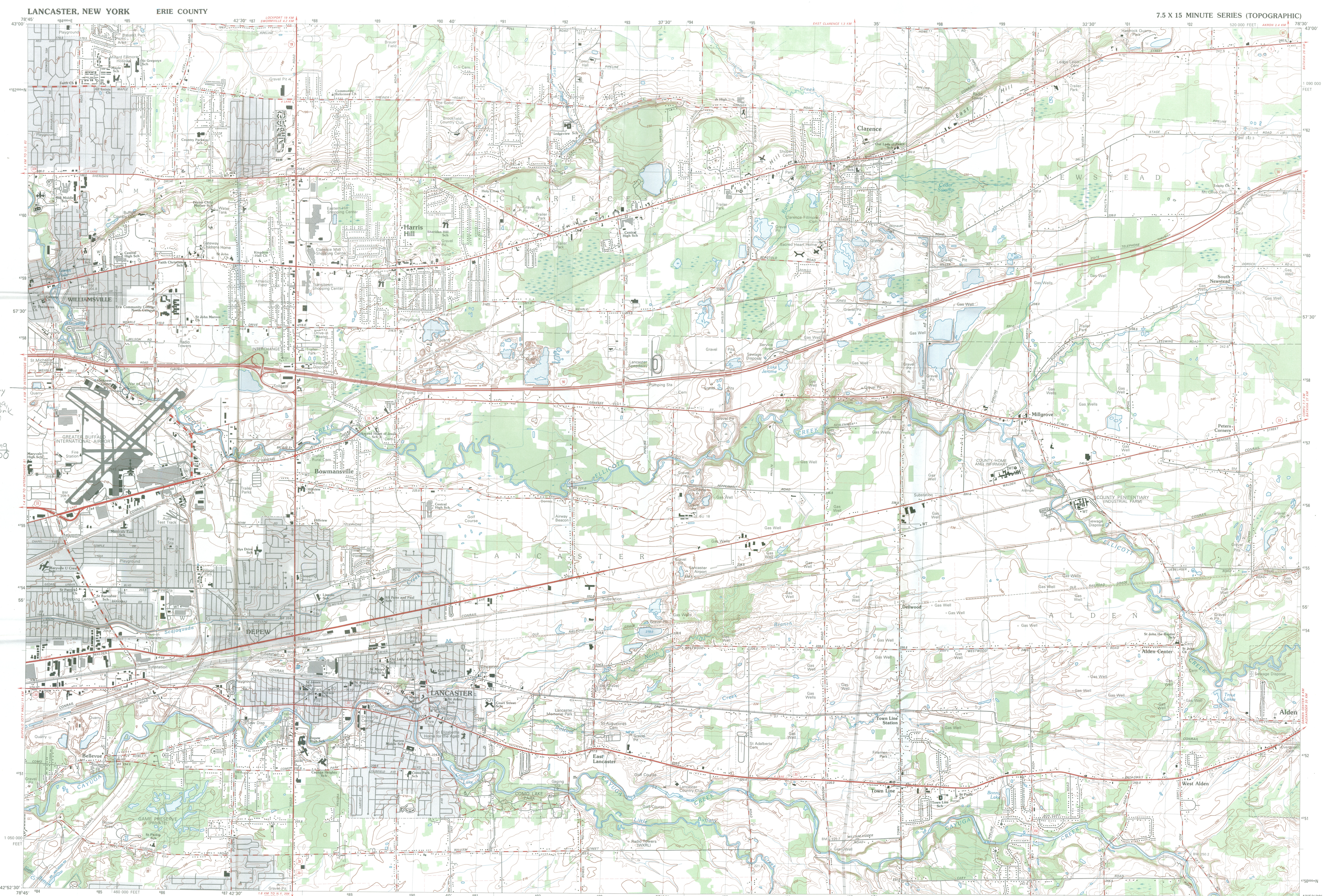


Garrison Cemetery
Aero Drive
Cheekwaga, N.Y.
Erie County

PHOTOS by: C. Ross, July, 02

Negs. at: SHPO, Peckles Island, P.O. Box 189,
Watford, N.Y. 12188

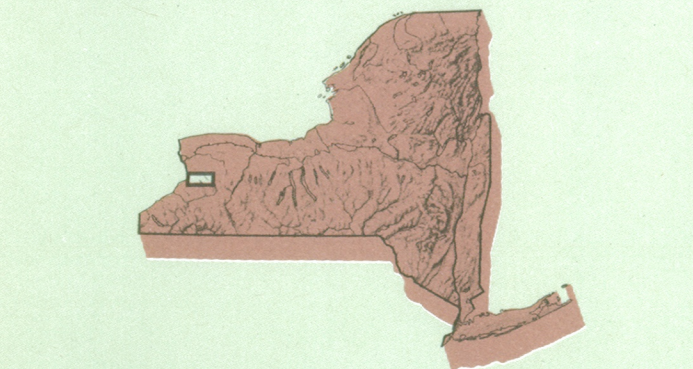
View: Eastern area of
Cemetery from Aero Drive



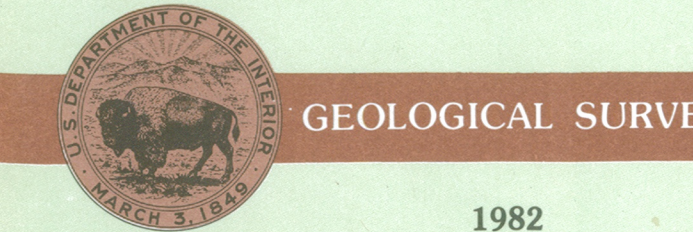
Garrison Cemetery
Aero Drive
Town of Cheektowaga,
Erie County, New York
Lancaster Quad
Scale: 1:25,000
Zone 17
Easting Northing
685140 4757200

Garrison Cemetery
Aero Drive
Town of Cheektowaga, Erie Co.
New York

1:25 000-scale metric
topographic map of
Lancaster
NEW YORK



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE
SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1982.
Supersedes Clarence and Lancaster 1:25,000-scale maps dated 1965.
Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 17: Universal Transverse Mercator
10,000-foot grid ticks based on New York coordinate system, west zone
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 21 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 METER
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

CONVERSION TABLE		DECLINATION DIAGRAM		ADJOINING MAPS		
Meters	Feet	MAGNETIC		1	2	3
1	3.2808	N		4	5	
2	6.5617	E		6	7	8
3	9.8425	S				
4	13.1234	W				
5	16.4042	MAGNETIC				
6	19.6850	DECLINATION				
7	22.9659	Diagram is approximate				
8	26.2467					
9	29.5275					
10	32.8084					

ISBN 0-607-41992-X
9 780607 419924

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	.....
Secondary highway, hard surface	.....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	.....
Unimproved road, trail	.....
Route marker: Interstate, U. S. State	.....
Railroad: standard gauge, narrow gauge	.....
Bridge: drawbridge	.....
Faithbridge, overpass, underpass	.....
Railroad area: only selected landmark buildings shown	.....
House, barn, church, school, large structure	.....
Boundary:	
National, with monument	.....
State	.....
County, parish	.....
Civil township, precinct, district	.....
Incorporated city, village, town	.....
National or State reservation; small park	.....
Land grant with monument; found section corner	.....
U. S. public lands survey: range, township, section	.....
Range, township; section line: location approximate	.....
Face or field line	.....
Power transmission line, located tower	.....
Dam; dam with lock	.....
Cemetery: grave	.....
Campground, picnic area; U. S. location monument	.....
Windmill; water well; spring	.....
Mine shaft; prospect; shaft or cave	.....
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	.....
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary depression	.....
Distorted surface: strip mine, levee; sand	.....
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	.....
Perennial lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	.....
Rapid, large and small; falls, large and small	.....
Submerged marsh; marsh, swamp	.....
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	.....
Scrub; mangrove	.....
Orchard; vineyard	.....

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

PAUL A. TOKASZ
Assemblyman 143rd District

□ DISTRICT OFFICE:
General Donovan State Office Building
125 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203
(716) 852-2791
FAX (716) 852-2794

□ ALBANY OFFICE:
Room 727
Legislative Office Building
Albany, New York 12248
(518) 455-5921
FAX (518) 455-3962

CHAIRMAN
Committee on Election Law

COMMITTEES
Environmental Conservation
Higher Education
Local Governments
Transportation

July 7, 1995

Commissioner Bernadette Castro
NYS Department of Parks,
Recreation and Historical Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1
Albany, New York 12238

Dear Commissioner Castro:

I am writing to express my support for the Town of Cheektowaga's application to place the War of 1812 Cemetery listed on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places.

It is my understanding that the War of 1812 Cemetery meets the requirements to be placed on the register. It is a historical landmark not only for the town, but for the state and country as well. Those who are buried in the cemetery are not only from Cheektowaga, but represent all areas of the Eastern United States.

The site also contains a War of 1812 cannon, and other memorabilia which are a mirror into our military past. By having the War of 1812 Cemetery listed on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places, it will continue to raise the awareness of citizens everywhere that United States' ground is not immune to war.

Again I would like to offer my strong support of the Town of Cheektowaga's application for the War of 1812 Cemetery. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Tokasz
Member of Assembly

PAT/rj

cc: Honorable Thomas Johnson Jr.
Deputy Town Attorney Kevin G. Schenk
Nancy Todd

JUL 13 1995



JACK QUINN

30TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

WATER RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

RAILROADS

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEE:

HOSPITALS AND HEALTHCARE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3230

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

331 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3306
FAX: 226-0347

MAIN OFFICE:

403 MAIN STREET
SUITE 240
BUFFALO, NY 14203-2199
(716) 845-5257
FAX: 847-0323

SATELLITE OFFICE:

1490 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BUFFALO, NY 14208
(716) 886-4076

July 13, 1995

Ms. Nancy Todd
Field Service Representative
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebels Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Todd:

I am writing in support of the efforts taken by the Town of Cheektowaga to have the War of 1812 Cemetery located within the town listed on the state and federal registers of historic places.

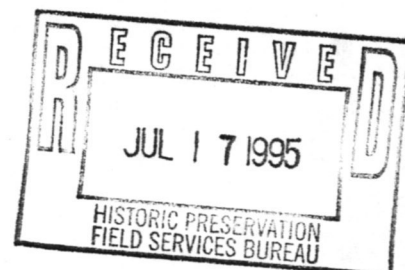
I fully endorse the State's nomination to the national register and offer any assistance that may be necessary to expedite this process with the Secretary of the Interior. Please keep me informed of the status of the nominating process.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. Please feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance.

Very truly yours,

Jack Quinn
Member of Congress

JQ:ck



APR 29 2002

H32(2280)

Honorable Jack Quinn
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

4-23-02
C Shull
Revisions
4/25/02

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Thank you for your letter of March 28, 2002, to Secretary Norton seeking Federal historic recognition for the War of 1812 Cemetery in Cheektowaga, New York.

We have reviewed the materials you provided and consulted with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation regarding the property's historic status. The cemetery may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the official list of the Nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Nominations to the National Register are made by the State through the State Historic Preservation Officer, Ms. Bernadette Castro. Her address and telephone number are:

Ms. Bernadette Castro, SHPO
Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Agency Building #1, Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238
518-474-0443

We urge the Town of Cheektowaga to work with the staff of New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to complete a National Register nomination. National Register documentation provides the detailed information on the history and integrity of historic places so that their significance may be evaluated. Enclosed is a brochure which explains the National Register program.

We appreciate your interest in the preservation of America's historic places. If you should have further questions about the National Register of Historic Places, please contact Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, at 202/343-9504.

Sincerely,

Katherine H. Stevenson

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosure

cc: New York/SHPO
bcc: 0001
2200
2250
NHL/NERO
2605 D. Lowery (02-00434)
Basic File Retained In 2280

FNP:JSprinkle:OP:04/23/02:f/NR-NHL/Sprinkle/1812Cemetely1.wpd

FACSIMILE

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 Office of the Associate Director,
 Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships
 1849 C Streets, NW, Room 3128
 Washington, DC 20240-0001
 (202) 208-7625
 (202) 273-3237 (FAX)

Date: 4/11/02

To: Carol Skull

Fax Number:

From: Bobbie

Subject: Controlled Correspondence

Pages Transmitted 4 (including cover sheet)

Comments:

Deputy Associate Director	(202) 208-4278
---------------------------	----------------

National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship & Partnership Programs	(202) 343-3388
Heritage Preservation Services	(202) 343-9574
Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes	(202) 343-8153
Museum Management	(202) 343-8142
National Register, History, & Education	(202) 343-9536
HABS/HAER	(202) 343-9618
Archaeology & Ethnography	(202) 343-4101

National Center for Recreation & Conservation	(202) 565-1180
National Designations	(202) 565-1175
Trails and Conservation Assistance	(202) 565-1190
Recreation Program	(202) 565-1140

National Center for Preservation Technology & Training	(318) 356-7444
Federal Preservation Institute	(202) 343-9569

Partnership Office	(202) 208-5477
--------------------	----------------

Heritage Areas	(202) 565-1179
----------------	----------------

WASO Administrative Program Center 202/501-1111

WAPC#: 2002-00434	Org Name: House of Repres.
ESTP: 313991	Constituent Name: Kevin G. Schenk
Doc Name: Jack Quinn	Logged By: M.McBryde
Sig Level: A/D	Analyst: Doris Lowery
Legislative Referral: ES Mail	Type Corr: Secy Congressional
Writer Desc: U.S. House/Single	Issue Ref: Historic Landmarks
	Opinion: Concerned

Park/Office: National Park Service	Corr Date: 03/28/2002
Office Assigned: Cultural Resources	WAPC Date: 04/10/2002
Contact Name: Margaret Triebsch	Draft Due Date:
Contact Phone: 202/208-7625	Final Due Date: 04/24/2002
Contact Fax:	Response Date: 4-22

Hot Topics:

Description: **Requests assistance in getting the War of 1812 Cemetery designated as a Historic Landmark.***Carol Schenk***PRIORITY****PRIORITY***Read
4/10/02
20*

JACK QUINN
30TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON RAILROADS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AVIATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HIGHWAYS AND TRANSIT

VETERANS' AFFAIRS'
SUBCOMMITTEE ON BENEFITS

CHAIRMAN, NORTHEAST MIDWEST COALITION
CHAIRMAN, STEEL CAUCUS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Congress of the United States

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-3230

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
 2448 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3306
FAX: (202) 226-0347

MAIN OFFICE:
 403 MAIN STREET
SUITE 240
BUFFALO, NY 14203-2199
(716) 845-5257
FAX: (716) 847-0323

SATELLITE OFFICE:
 1490 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BUFFALO, NY 14208
(716) 886-4076

March 28, 2002

*working to prepare NR
proof preparation*

The Honorable Gale A. Norton
Secretary
Department of the Interior
1849 C St Room 6156
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Norton,

I have recently been contacted by the Town of Cheektowaga regarding the designation of property known as the War of 1812 Cemetery as a Historic Landmark on the NYS and Federal Registries.

I have taken the liberty of enclosing the correspondence I received relative to this matter, and look forward to your expedited review and response.

This truly historic site deserves your every consideration. Your assistance in obtaining the designation will be greatly and personally appreciated.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions or suggestions, please do not hesitate to contact me in my Buffalo district office.

Very truly yours,

Jack Quinn
Jack Quinn
Member of Congress

JQ:mc

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OFFICE OF THE

02 APR - 8 PM 3:00

RECEIVED

562686



Eine Co.

The Town of Cheektowaga



KEVIN G. SCHENK
DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY

JENNIFER A. RUNFOLA
DEPUTY TOWN ATTORNEY

MICHAEL J. STACHOWSKI
TOWN ATTORNEY

CHEEKTOWAGA TOWN HALL
8901 BROADWAY
CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK 14227
(716) 686-8457
FAX (716) 686-3997

02 MAR 27 2002
CONGRESSMAN JACK QUINN
BUFFALO DISTRICT OFFICE
CONSTANCE M. PAOLETTI
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT -
LEGAL

March 25, 2002

Hon. Jack Quinn
Congressman, 30th District
403 Main Street
Brisbane Building, Room 240
Buffalo, NY 14203

Re: **War of 1812 Cemetery
Designation as a Historic Landmark on the NYS and Federal Registries**

Dear Congressman Quinn:

The Town of Cheektowaga is the owner of property known as the War of 1812 Cemetery located on Aero Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga. We have been working with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in attempting to obtain landmark status for this cemetery and are getting close to such goal. We are now provisionally listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

It would be very helpful if your office could, in writing, support our request. Please send your letter of support to me on this matter.

If you have any questions on this matter, please feel free to call me.

Very truly yours,
TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

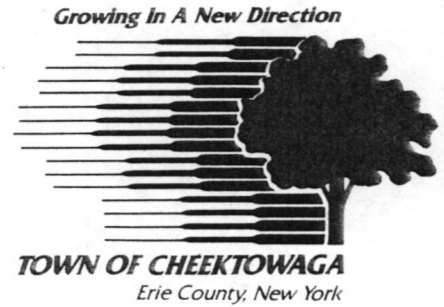
Kevin G. Schenk
Deputy Town Attorney

Office of The Town Clerk

Richard M. Moleski
Town Clerk
686-3434

Mary F. Holtz
1st Deputy
686-3433

Vickie L. Dankowski
2nd Deputy
686-3982



May 7, 2002

Claire Ross
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Ms. Ross:

Enclosed please find a certified copy of the resolution(s) adopted by the Cheektowaga Town Board on May 6, 2002 regarding:

1. Authorize Town Historian to formally file National Registry of Historic Places Registration Form (War of 1812 Cemetery)

BY ORDER OF THE TOWN BOARD
OF THE TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA
ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK


Richard M. Moleski
Town Clerk

RMM/lb
Enc(s).

State Of New York
Erie County
Office Of The Clerk Of The
Town of Cheektowaga

ss:

This is to certify that I, *RICHARD M. MOLESKI*, Clerk of the *Town of Cheektowaga*, in the said *County of Erie*, have compared the foregoing copy of resolution with the original resolution now on file at this office, and which was passed by the Town Board of the *Town of Cheektowaga*

in said *County of Erie*, on the 6th day of May, 2002,
and that the same is a correct and true transcript of such original resolution and the whole thereof.

(Seal)

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Town this 7th day of May, 2002.


CLERK OF THE TOWN BOARD, TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA, N.Y.

At a regular meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Cheektowaga, Erie County, New York held at the Town Hall, corner of Broadway and Union Road, in said Town on the 6th day of May, 2002 at 7:00 P.M., there were:

PRESENT: Supervisor Dennis H. Gabryszak
 Councilmember Patricia A. Jaworowicz
 Councilmember William P. Rogowski
 Councilmember Thomas M. Johnson, Jr.
 Councilmember Jeff Swiatek
 Councilmember James J. Jankowiak
 Councilmember Thomas J. Mazur

ABSENT:

Motion by Councilmember Johnson **Seconded by** Councilmember Swiatek

WHEREAS, on May 8, 1985, the Town of Cheektowaga became the owner of property known as the War of 1812 Cemetery located on Aero Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga, and

WHEREAS, the Town of Cheektowaga believes this cemetery is historically significant for both the nation and the Western New York area, and serves as a tribute to American and British soldiers who died during the War of 1812, and

WHEREAS, the Town has sponsored annual commemorative ceremonies for many years, both in honor of the combatants who fought during the War of 1812 and in recognition of the friendship that has since persisted between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, and

WHEREAS, in the late 1990's, the Town of Cheektowaga obtained forms from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for the nomination of this cemetery on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places, and

WHEREAS, since such time, Town Historian Mary F. Holtz, in concert with Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst for the Historic Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, has spent countless hours researching archives and other historic records throughout Western New York, in Albany and in Washington, D.C. to learn more about the War of 1812 and this cemetery, and

WHEREAS, in 2001, the Town retained a consultant to perform a Geophysical Survey to confirm the extent of the burials and the true boundaries of the cemetery; and said confirming survey was completed and filed with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and

WHEREAS, on April 24, 2002, Town Historian Mary F. Holtz submitted the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the War of 1812 Cemetery to the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for review, and

WHEREAS, Claire L. Ross, Historic Field Services Bureau Program Analyst, has informed the Town that she and others in her office will assist the Town of Cheektowaga with obtaining landmark status for the War of 1812 Cemetery by making refinements to the Registration Form to enable it to be submitted at the semi-annual meeting of the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau in July or September of 2002 for nomination as a historic landmark, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that this Town Board hereby formally files the aforesaid Registration Form prepared by Town Historian Mary F. Holtz on behalf of the Town with the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, that this Town Board hereby expresses its gratitude to Town Historian Mary F. Holtz for the many hours she has spent researching the historic significance of the War of 1812 Cemetery and in preparation of the Nomination Form, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, that this Town Board hereby also expresses its gratitude to Claire Ross and the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for the invaluable assistance they have provided to the Town of Cheektowaga in preparing the Registration Form and research relating thereto, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, that this Town Board hereby thanks Congressman Jack Quinn, Assemblyman Paul A. Tokasz and Senator William T. Stachowski for their support of the Town's application for landmark status for the War of 1812 Cemetery, and BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, that this Town Board hereby directs the Town Clerk to forward certified copies of this resolution to Town Historian Mary F. Holtz, Claire Ross, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Congressman Quinn, Assemblyman Tokasz and Senator Stachowski.

Upon roll call...

Supervisor Gabryszak	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Jaworowicz	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Rogowski	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Johnson	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Swiatek	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Jankowiak	Voting	AYE
Councilmember Mazur	Voting	AYE

AYES: 7

NAYES: 0

ABSENT: 0

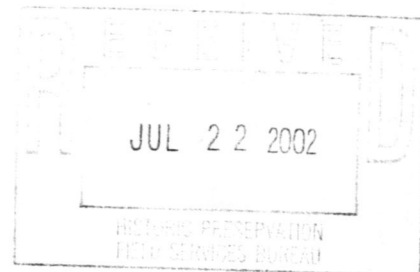
The
Town of
Cheektowaga



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(716) 686-3465
DHG@NYSNET.NET

DENNIS H. GABRYSZAK
TOWN SUPERVISOR

July 18, 2002



Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Historic Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: **Designation of War of 1812 Cemetery as a Historic Landmark
On State and Federal Registers of Historic Places**

Dear Ms. Ross:

The Town of Cheektowaga is the owner of property known as the War of 1812 Cemetery on Aero Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga.

As Supervisor of the Town of Cheektowaga, I fully support the nomination and listing of the War of 1812 Cemetery on the New York State and Federal Registers of Historic Places. The Cheektowaga Town Board has gone on record requesting the historic designation of this property.

We believe that this cemetery has historic significance as a burial place for the soldiers who fought in this area during the War of 1812. This cemetery serves as a tribute to the many American soldiers who died during the War of 1812. Since the War of 1812 is important in the history of the United States, we feel it is worthy of nomination. We are very anxious to obtain landmark status for this cemetery and encourage you to do whatever is necessary to expedite the listing of this property on the State and Federal Registers of Historic Places.

Should you need any further information from me on this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

TOWN OF CHEEKTOWAGA

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dennis H. Gabryszak".

Dennis H. Gabryszak
Supervisor

Cc: Town Board
Town Attorney

OFFICE OF THE TOWN SUPERVISOR

