Buffalo Village from the Lighthouse. (From Golden's Memoirs, 1826.) This year Millard Fillmore was elected to Assembly, and Eben Carlton Sprague, then 4 years old, brought to Buffalo by his parents.

Buffalo from the Lighthouse in 1830. (From Buffalo Historical Society.) Population, 8,653. On May 16 of this year subscription books were opened for the sale of stock in the proposed Bank of Buffalo.

Bird's-Eye view of Buffalo in 1855. At this date the late President Grover Cleveland came to Buffalo and the Republican Party, under that title, was organized.
Ararat (now known as Grand Island) in 1825. Major Mordecai Manuel Noah, a prominent Hebrew, purchased 2,555 acres on Grand Island for $10,000 and endeavored to establish a city of refuge for Jews of all nations who were subjected to oppression.

Johnson Cottage, Delaware Avenue, in 1834. Ressembled an Italian villa. Was residence of Dr. Ebenezer Johnson, first mayor of Buffalo. Delaware Avenue at that time was a broad country road.

The Terrace in 1832. Old market house and first municipal building of importance on right. Wooden Liberty Pole in center and Mansion House on left. (From Buffalo Historical Society.)

The "Griffon". First sailing vessel built by white men to sail the lakes. Built at mouth of Cayuga Creek by La Salle, Father Hennepin, and two score followers. Launched July, 1679.

The "Walk-in-the-Water". First steamboat to navigate the lakes; named by Red Jacket after an Indian Chief. Launched at Black Rock, May 28, 1818, ran successfully until wrecked, November, 1821.

Map of Village of New Amsterdam (now City of Buffalo). Made for Holland Land Co. by Joseph Ellicott, Surveyor, in 1804. Buffalo Post Office established this date.

Main Street, Buffalo, 1912. The view is the heart of the city's business district, to which practically all trolley lines run.

Ruins of Old Fort Porter. This bomb-proof blockhouse, 62 feet square, was surrounded by a redoubt 300 feet in diameter. Built 1841.

Armory of 65th Regiment. Bounded by Masten, Best, and North Streets, covering 10.5 acres. 483 X 356 ft.; built at cost of $550,000.
Building a New Suburb

Two years ago Delawanda did not exist.

Delawanda, October, 1910. As it looked before development.

Today “the Delawanda district” is conceded to be the best located section from the point of view of rapid increase in Real Estate values.

Unlike any other section, Delaware Avenue is a law unto itself. It is Buffalo’s best thoroughfare and Tonawanda’s pride. It has a city growing at either end of it and both forging toward the middle.

Delawanda is on Delaware Avenue (conceded to be the finest residence street in the United States). It is in the north, between Buffalo and Tonawanda.

Over half a million dollars’ worth of lots have already been sold there, at prices averaging about $300 per lot. In ten years from now these lots will be cheap at $2500.

This figure is based on the amount of available land compared to the expected increase in population.

The increase in value of Buffalo real estate in the next five years alone will be greater than the increase in the past twenty years.

Delaware Avenue is far enough away from the enormous enterprises that are slowly but surely coming to the Niagara frontier between Buffalo and Tonawanda, to be unaffected by it from any undesirable standpoint, and close enough to be the logical residence section, not only for the best class of people engaged along the frontier, but for Tonawanda and Buffalo people as well.

Delawanda is on the line of direct growth.

Delawanda, May 1911. Showing on larger development.

Delawanda, 1910 - 1911. Development in Tonawanda on Delaware Avenue.

Airplane view of Delawanda, Buffalo and Tonawanda, and Barge Canal. Circa 1912.

Buffalo Harbor showing lighthouse and water craft in 1822 when canal question was settled between Buffalo and Black Rock, the former receiving decision as more favorable for a safe harbor and having greater opportunities for trade.

Armory of 74th Regiment. Built 1898 on old Prospect Reservoir site bounded by Niagara, Connecticut, Vermont Streets, and Prospect Avenue. Cost $400,000.
The Castle, Fort Porter. Originally built and owned by Col. James McKay. Now occupied by the commanding officer of the troops at the fort.

Cabin of "RED JACKET", most famous of Seneca chiefs, born in Canoga, 1730, died 1830, 100 years old. A brilliant orator and a believer in civilization.

View of Lake Erie and Bay from Buffalo, 1815, at close of the war, when there was great rejoicing, peace having been declared on the Niagara Frontier.

Buffalo Harbor in 1825. The Erie Canal was completed in this year and Tonawanda laid out afterward. Population of Buffalo, 2412, occupying about 400 houses and stores.

View of Buffalo Harbor (From Golden's Harbor, 1826) At this period intense rivalry existed between Black Rock and Buffalo, the former having grown very fast and reached the zenith of its prosperity.

Old view of Buffalo from High Street in 1830. At that time High Street was considered "far off in the country."
Buffalo Harbor and entrance to Buffalo River. Buffalo is the terminus of twelve or more steamship lines, with tonnage surpassing the foremost foreign ports.

"Going to the fire" in the good old days of the Volunteer Fireman, whose many heroic deeds will live long in the memory of the city.

Shelton Square in olden times, showing St. Paul's Church on left and "Old First" on right. Rev. William Shelton was St. Paul's rector for 50 years.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church on left, "Old First" on right, in 1833. New St. Paul's stands on site of old. "Old First" was sold around 1887 to Erie County Savings Bank.

Shelton Square, named after Rev. William Shelton. In foreground on the right is Erie County Savings Bank, incorporated 1854. Also, Prudential Building, Court House and St. Paul's Church are visible.

Turnout of the American Express Company in 1865. View is of Niagara St., corner Franklin. Shows old Methodist Church in background. (From Buffalo Historical Society)
Main St., South Division to Swan Street. North corner was occupied by the United States branch Post Office. Now site of Ellicott Square.

Ellicott Square. Built 1890. Cost, with site, $3,350,000; building alone, $1,800,000. Frontage on Main St. Italian Renaissance architecture. Erected with 5,500 tons of steel.

Main St., Swan to S. Division Street (later view). King & Eisele's store stood on right-hand corner. Ellicott Square now on site.

Swan Street looking toward Main from Washington Street (N.W. corner). Site now occupied by south side of Ellicott Square.

Home of the Third National Bank, corner of Main and Swan Streets. John W. Robinson, President.
The Terrace at the junction of Main Street, showing the new Liberty Pole shortly after its erection, Spaulding’s Exchange and the Old American Theatre.

Buffalo Harbor, 1827. (From Buffalo Historical Society) Several important establishments began their career this year, among others Denton, Cottier, and Daniels, to-day one of the leading music houses in the country.

"Elephant Joe's". Paint shop of J. Joseph on Exchange Street; was on the site now occupied by the Matthews Building.

Old view northeast corner Main and Broadway. Site now occupied by Buffalo German Insurance Building.

Home of the People’s Bank, one of Buffalo’s staunchest and most popular financial institutions, located in the heart of the business center. A. D. Bissell, President.

Clarendon Hotel Fire, Main and S. Division Streets, took place Nov. 9, 1860. A serious disaster, with great financial loss and several lives sacrificed.

Sidway Block, corner Terrace and Main Streets, one of the best-known office and store buildings in the city. Franklin Sidway and Estate of Jonathon Sidway, owners.

Home of Buffalo German Insurance Co. Established 1867. One of the country's strong, reliable, and popular insurance companies. John G. Wicker, President.

Main, corner Eagle St. Moving President Lincoln's body from the Catafalque to St. James Hall, April, 1865.

Seneca Street from Washington to Main Streets. Almost the entire view is owned by the Marine National Bank.
Main St. looking south from S. Division Street. Is a later view of site now occupied by Ellicott Square.

Pioneer office building of Buffalo, erected 1881 by Dr. James Platt White.

Brown Building, Main and Seneca Streets. Another view of site that will be occupied by the Marine National Bank Building.

Manufacturers and Traders National Bank Building. Shows only Main Street entrance to an ideal bank building, extending back entire block to Pearl Street, and occupies half the block on Swan Street.

Ruins of old "Arcade Building" after fire on December 14, 1893, at which time Yerxa's grocery store also burned down; total loss, $750,000.
Old "Arcade Building," Main, Clinton and Washington Streets. Built in the fifties [1850's] by Albert and George Brisbane, and in its day the finest office building in Buffalo.

White Building, Main and Erie Streets. New modern building completed in 1906; erected by Mrs. Mary Anna White, now owned by messrs. S. P. and J. P. White. Contains 156 offices.

Brisbane Building, Lafayette Square, erected 1895 on site of the Old Arcade. Among the tenants is Hurst's Private School, specializing in commercial shorthand and typewriting.
Marine National Bank, the oldest bank of discount in Buffalo. Founded in 1850 when Buffalo's population was 42,261.

First substantial house in Buffalo, built in 1794 by Martin Middaugh, a Dutch cooper, on the south side of Buffalo Creek, above the foot of Main Street. Middaugh died in this house in 1824. (From the Buffalo Historical Society)