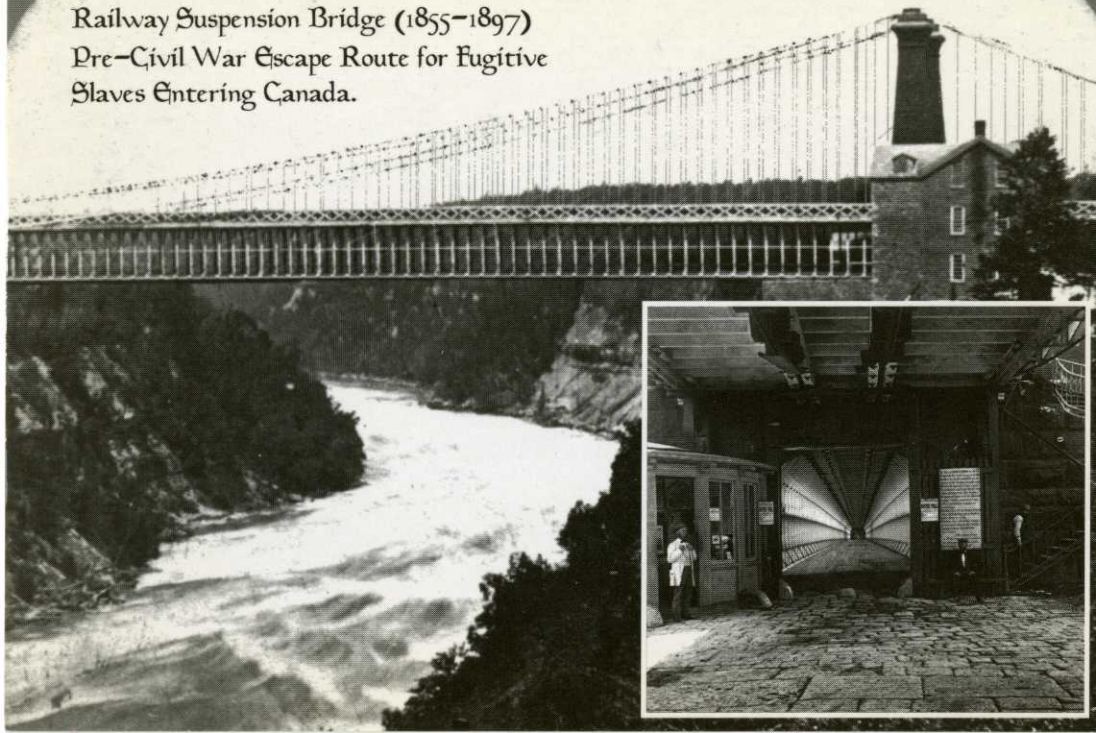


Railway Suspension Bridge (1855-1897)
Pre-Civil War Escape Route for Fugitive
Slaves Entering Canada.



Railway Suspension Bridge (1855-1897), over the Niagara Gorge, served both rail and carriage traffic on two levels. Although loosely documented, this bridge, during the mid-1800's, was a final link to freedom for run-away slaves. In 1855, Mary Epps, a slave about 45 years old, crossed here aboard the Northern Central from Elmira, N.Y. Other trains, with slaves hidden in cattle cars, were permitted passage by sympathetic Canadian agents. Harriet Tubman, born a slave in Maryland, also used this route to assist other slaves after her escape in 1849.

Card 4, Niagara's History Series

Courtesy www.motherlandconnections.com



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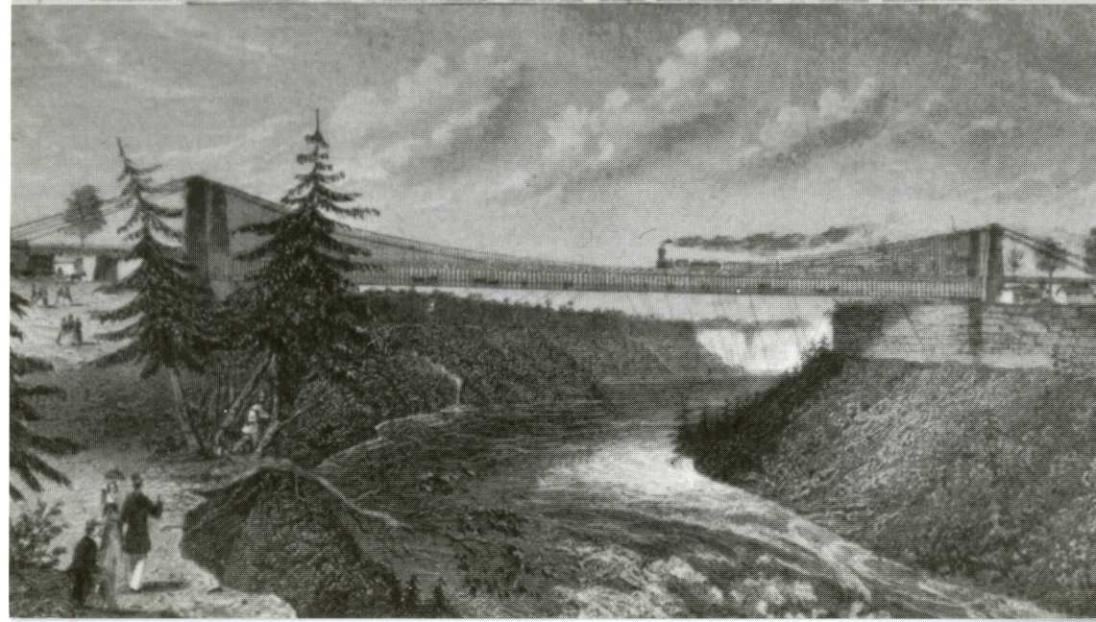
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The Great Railway Suspension Bridge

BEING THE CONNECTING LINK IN THE

AMERICAN CHAIN OF RAILWAYS FROM THE ATLANTIC & THE MISSISSIPPI.



The Great Railway Suspension Bridge (1855-1897) was a double-deck structure that permitted movement of carriages and pedestrians on its lower level. Down river from Niagara Falls, the 822-foot, 800 ton span was used first by the Great Western, later the Grand Trunk, and still later the Canadian National Railway. Prior to the American Civil War, the bridge was an "underground railroad" escape route for fugitive slaves entering Canada.

Card 18, Niagara's History Series

Courtesy Niagara Falls, NY Public Library, Local History Department



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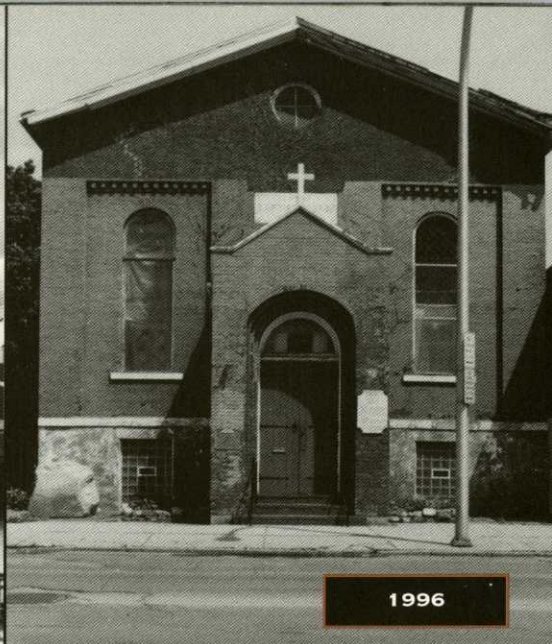
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CIRCA 1890'S



1996

MICHIGAN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
Pre-Civil War "Underground Railroad" Rest Stop
511 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, NY

Historic Michigan Street Baptist Church. Built in 1845, it is the oldest structure in Western New York that was built for, and has been continuously occupied by, African-Americans. It was a legendary rest stop on the "Underground Railroad" where, prior to the Civil War, fugitive slaves were hidden before escaping to Canada. Also a meeting place for 19th century abolitionists. The Michigan Street Preservation Corporation is now directing a campaign to restore the site and create a museum.

Card #4 "National Register of Historic Places" Series

Photos Courtesy of - Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society and George K. Arthur



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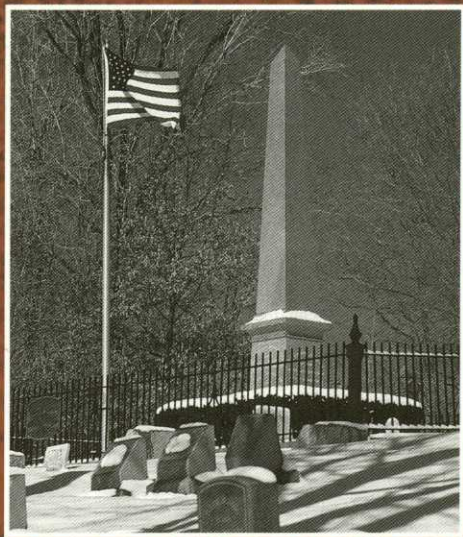
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Buffalo's Famous Citizens



Millard Fillmore Grave Site
Forest Lawn Cemetery
Buffalo, NY



Millard Fillmore
1800-1874
13th President of the U.S.

Millard Fillmore, U.S. President, 1850-1853. Buffalo resident, made many civic and cultural contributions. Was University of Buffalo's first chancellor; helped establish Buffalo General Hospital, the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and other important institutions. A local hospital and U.B.'s night school still bear his name.

Card #2 "Buffalo's Famous Citizens" Series

Grave Site Photo by - Seth Colby / Courtesy - Forest Lawn Cemetery



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Buffalo's Famous Citizens



President Grover Cleveland

1837-1908

22nd & 24th U.S. President

Grover Cleveland, former Mayor, City of Buffalo; Erie County Sheriff; Governor, State of NY; 22nd and 24th President of the United States. Shown here in 1888 campaign photo, Grover Cleveland is one of two Buffalo citizens sent to the White House. The other is 13th president, Millard Fillmore.

Card #1 "Buffalo's Famous Citizens" Series

Courtesy - Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society



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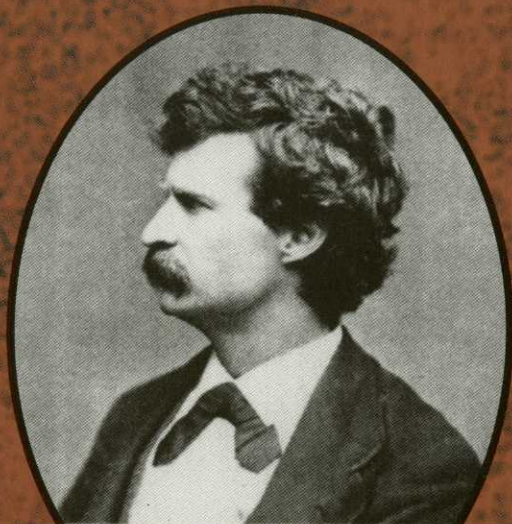
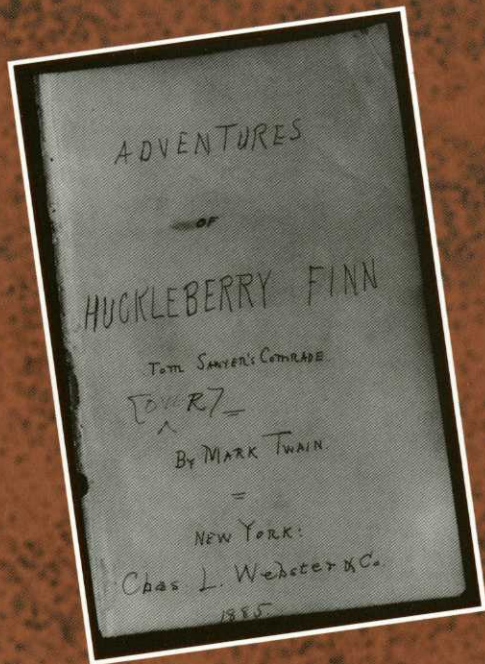
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Buffalo's Famous Citizens



Samuel Langhorne Clemens
1835-1910

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), 1835-1910. Buffalo resident and editor of the *Buffalo Morning Express* (1869-1871). Twain presented the handwritten manuscript of his *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* to the Buffalo library in the 1880's. The first half disappeared shortly thereafter, only to be rediscovered in an attic in Los Angeles in 1990. The two halves were reunited in 1992 and can now be seen in the Mark Twain Room of Buffalo's Central Library. It is possibly the most valuable of all American literary manuscripts.

Card #3 "Buffalo's Famous Citizens" Series

Courtesy of - Buffalo & Erie County Public Library



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**FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT'S
DARWIN D. MARTIN HOUSE**
National Historic Landmark, Buffalo, NY

Frank Lloyd Wright's Darwin D. Martin House (1904-1907), 125 Jewett Parkway, Buffalo, NY. The Martin House, an outstanding example of the "Prairie House" ideal, is regarded by Wright scholars as one of FLW's finest residential structures. The 10,000 square foot residence is the main building of a five-building complex that originally sat on a two acre park-like parcel of land. The entire complex - one of the most extensive and complete Wright complexes left in the country - is currently undergoing extensive restoration with plans to open to the public in 1999.

Card #6 "National Historic Landmark" Series

Photo Courtesy - Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society



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