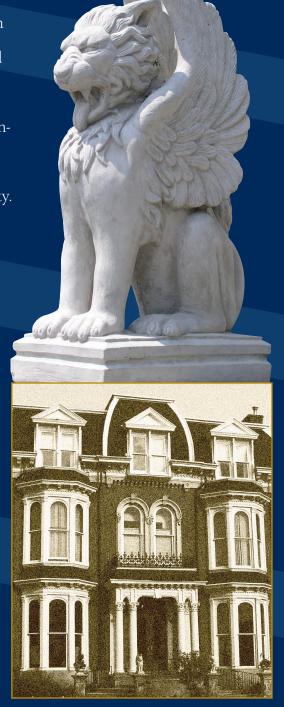
GARGOYLES

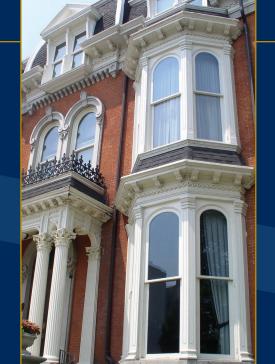
These grotesquely carved figures often project from a gutter and are intended to throw rainwater clear of a building.

In the case of the Mansion, this Griffinlike gargoyle serves as a symbol of the building's re-birth and new identity.



A COLORFUL PAST

Samuel Curtis Trubee purchased the house in the 1880s, built an annex and turned the estate into a 100-room hotel. During Buffalo's turn-of-the-century heyday it was the most expensive hotel in town at \$3 a night. It also served for many years as Victor Hugo's Wine Cellar, a legendary Buffalo restaurant and nightspot.



THE HOUSE OF LIGHT

The Mansion has more than

175 windows, 14 of which are
large bay windows. The windows
and 18 feet high ceilings were
an indication of great wealth
due to the enormous expense
of heating with coal.



AN EXCITING RESTORATION

After standing vacant for 25 years, the property underwent a \$3 million restoration and was re-opened in 2001 as The Mansion on Delaware Avenue, an historic 28 guestroom and Suite luxury hotel. In 2004, The Mansion received the prestigious AAA Four Diamond award, making it the first and only Four Diamond hotel in the Buffalo/Niagara region.

the Son Delaware Avenue

THE PROPERTY OF

MILLIONAIRE'S ROW

Charles F. Sternberg, who owned a grain elevator on Ohio Street, commissioned the Mansion as a private residence in 1869 at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Architect **George M. Allison**, about whom little is known, designed several costly dwellings in the **Second Empire Style** on Delaware Avenue in the 1860s and 1870s. Only the Sternberg house remains.

WHAT IS THE SECOND EMPIRE STYLE?

The Second Empire style combined features from various styles. Mid-19th century architects reasoned that no age had produced the perfect architectural expression and that they could benefit from all the best of the past. The Second Empire style was borrowed from France. It is named for the reign of Napoleon III (1852-70).



