

Werk

Titel: The United States with an excursion into Mexico

Verlag: Baedeker [u.a.]

Ort: Leipzig [u.a.]

Jahr: 1899

Kollektion: Itineraria

Werk Id: PPN242370497

PURL: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PID=PPN242370497> | LOG_0013

OPAC: <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=242370497>

Terms and Conditions

The Goettingen State and University Library provides access to digitized documents strictly for noncommercial educational, research and private purposes and makes no warranty with regard to their use for other purposes. Some of our collections are protected by copyright. Publication and/or broadcast in any form (including electronic) requires prior written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

Each copy of any part of this document must contain these Terms and Conditions. With the usage of the library's online system to access or download a digitized document you accept the Terms and Conditions.

Reproductions of material on the web site may not be made for or donated to other repositories, nor may be further reproduced without written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

For reproduction requests and permissions, please contact us. If citing materials, please give proper attribution of the source.

Contact

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

Gums, overshoes (see *Rubbers*).
Gun, to go shooting.
Hack, cab; *hackman*, cabman.
Help, servant.
Hitch, to harness; *hitching-post*, post to tie horses to.
Horse Car, tramway.
Hunt, to go shooting.
Lines, reins.
Lot, a piece or division of land in a city.
Lovely, loveable.
Lumber, timber.
Lunch, a slight meal at any hour of the day.
Mad, vexed, cross.
Mail, to post; postal matter; postal service.
Mucilage, liquid gum.
Muslin, cotton cloth.
Nasty, disgusting (not used before 'ears polite').
Notions, small wares.
Observatory, (often) belvedere or view-tower (Ger. *Aussichtsturm*).
Parlor, drawing-room.
Piazza, veranda.
Pie, tart or pic.
Pitcher, jug.
Prince Albert (coat), frock-coat.
Rapid Transit, a general name for elevated railroads and similar means of rapid city and suburban locomotion.
Recitation, lesson, college lecture.
Ride, applied to any mode of conveyance (horse, carriage, boat, etc.).
Right away, directly.
Rock, stone of any size; to throw stones.

In the United States *First Floor* is usually synonymous with *Ground Floor*, while *Second Floor* corresponds to the English *First Floor*, and so on. Throughout the Handbook these terms are used in conformity with the English custom.

VIII. General Hints.

The first requisites for the enjoyment of a tour in the United States are an absence of prejudice and a willingness to accommodate oneself to the customs of the country. If the traveller exercise a little patience, he will often find that ways which strike him as unreasonable or even disagreeable are more suitable to the environment than those of his own home would be. He should from the outset reconcile himself to the absence of deference or servility on the part of those he considers his social inferiors; but if ready himself to be courteous on a footing of equality he will seldom meet any real impoliteness. In a great many ways travelling in the United States is, to one who understands it, more comfortable than in Europe. The average Englishman will probably find the chief

Rooster, cock.
Rubbers, galoshes, overshoes.
Run, to manage, carry on (a business, etc.).
Sack, *Sacque*, jacket.
Safe, larder (meat-safe, etc.).
Shine, to black or polish (boots).
Ship, to send goods by train as well by sea.
Shoes, boots not coming above the top of the ankle.
Shortage, deficiency.
Sick, ill.
Sophomore, student in his second year at college. Students of the first, third, and fourth years are named *Freshmen*, *Juniors*, and *Seniors*.
Span, pair of horses.
Spool (of cotton), reel (of thread).
Stage, coach, omnibus.
Store, shop.
Street Car, tramway.
Take out. An American takes a lady 'out' to dinner, while an English man takes her 'in'.
Team, often applied to one horse.
Telegraph Blank, telegraph form.
Ties, low shoes; railway sleepers.
Town, township or parish (thus one hears of the highest mountain or the best crop in the town).
Track, railway-line.
Ugly, ill-tempered, malicious.
Under-waist, bodice.
Wagon, carriage.
Waist, body (of a dress).
Wait on (table), wait at.
Will, fade, wither.
Window-shade, blind.

physical discomforts in the dirt of the city streets, the roughness of the country roads, the winter overheating of hotels and railway-cars (70-75° Fahr. being by no means unusual), the dust, flies, and mosquitoes of summer, and (in many places) the habit of spitting on the floor; but the Americans themselves are now keenly alive to these weak points and are doing their best to remove them.

Throughout almost the whole country travelling is now as safe as in the most civilized parts of Europe, and the carrying of arms, which indeed is forbidden in many states, is as unnecessary here as there. Those who contemplate excursions into districts remote from the highways of travel should take local advice as to their equipment. — The social forms of America are, in their essentials, similar to those of England; and the visitor will do well to disabuse himself of the idea that laxity in their observance will be less objectionable in the one country than in the other. He will, of course, find various minor differences in different parts of the country, but good manners will nowhere be at a discount. — No limit is placed on the number of passengers admitted to public conveyances, and straps are provided in the cars of tramways and elevated railways to enable those who cannot obtain seats to maintain their equilibrium. — The prices of almost all manufactured goods are much higher in the United States than in Europe; and the traveller should therefore come provided with an ample supply of all the articles of personal use he or she is likely to require, down to such small items as pins and needles, tapes and ribbons, dress ties and gloves, toilette requisites, buttons, and matches (generally very poor in America). An important exception to the above rule is boots and shoes, which are excellently made in the United States and cost, if anything, rather less than in England. Cotton goods are also as cheap as in Europe. — Indoor clothing for American use should be rather thinner in texture than is usual in England, but winter wraps for outdoor use require to be much thicker. The thick woollen gowns that English ladies wear in winter would be uncomfortably warm in the ordinary winter temperature of American hotels and railway-carriages; and a thin soft silk will, perhaps, be found the most comfortable travelling dress on account of its non-absorption of dust. Overshoes ('arctics' and 'rubbers') are quite necessary in winter and are worn almost as much by men as by women. — Weddings frequently take place in the evening, and are managed by a set of 'ushers' chosen from the bridegroom's friends. — The rule of the road in America follows the Continental, not the English system, vehicles passing each other to the right.

The art of the *Barber and Hair-Dresser* has been developed to a high point in the United States, where the 'tonsorial saloons' are often very luxurious. The prices, however, are high (15-25 c. for a shave, including hair-brushing and the application of essences; hair-cutting 25-35 c., shampooing 15-25 c., 'sea foam' or 'dry shampoo' 10-20 c., etc.).

Public Conveniences are not usually provided in American cities, but their place is practically supplied by the lavatories of hotels, to which passers-by resort freely. Accommodation is also furnished at railway stations. Such public conveniences as do exist in New York and other large cities are disgracefully inadequate in number, size, and equipment.

Public Holidays. The only holidays observed in all the states are Independence Day (July 4th) and Christmas Day (Dec. 25th). New Year's Day (Jan. 1st) and Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22nd) are celebrated in nearly all the states. Decoration Day (May 30th) is set apart in the N. and W. states for decorating with flowers the graves of those who fell in the Civil War; and some of the S. states have a Memorial Day for the same purpose. Thanksgiving Day (last Thurs. in Nov.) is observed with practical unanimity; and General Election Day (Tues. after the first Mon. in Nov.) and Labor Day (first Mon. in Sept.) are each celebrated by a large number of states. In addition to the above, some states have special holidays of their own.