

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_0021

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

Golf has recently become very popular in the United States, and golf links have been laid out all over the country. There is an *Association of American Golf Clubs*; and annual competitions are held for the Open and Amateur Championships. Comp. p. 18.

Polo and Court Tennis have their headquarters at Newport. — **Lacrosse** is mainly a Canadian game, but there is a Lacrosse League in the cities of the Atlantic coast, and the game is played at several colleges.

Rowing. The *National Association of Amateur Oarsmen* is the governing body, and holds an annual regatta, over a different course each year. Other associations are the *New England*, the *Middle States*, the *Harlem*, and the *Southern*. The best eight-oared crews are those of *Harvard*, *Yale*, *Columbia*, *Cornell*, *Wisconsin*, and *Pennsylvania Universities*. Harvard and Yale usually race at New London (p. 71) in June; the others either there or on the Hudson River or at Saratoga.

Canoeing. The *American Canoe Association* holds an annual meeting in Aug., usually in Northern New York. There are canoeists on almost every stream in the country, and many clubs. Sailing is developed at the expense of paddling; in other respects the customs are similar to those in England.

Football. The game played is a development of the Rugby game, but is played with teams of eleven a side instead of fifteen. *Yale*, *Harvard*, *Princeton*, *Pennsylvania*, *Cornell*, *West Point*, and *Annapolis* have the best elevens. They play in Nov. in New York or on their home grounds, having previously met minor teams from other colleges and from the athletic clubs. Chicago has an eleven of college graduates, and the game is making rapid headway elsewhere. Its season is very short, however, beginning in Sept. and closing with November.

Bowling ("Ten-Pins") is a favourite amusement of both sexes, throughout the United States, and alleys are attached to most gymnasia and athletic club buildings, as well as to many summer-hotels and amusement-halls.

Athletics. The track events are the same as those contested in England, though long-distance and cross-country running has far fewer lovers, and the short races (100 yards to $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) are more generally contested. An innovation is the very short sprint (30-50 yards), often contested at indoor winter games. In hurdling and jumping the standards are very high; walking is not much practised. The owner of the first pair of 'spiked shoes' ever used in the United States, and the winner of the first amateur foot-race ever run here, are still comparatively young men. In weight-throwing the rules differ radically from the English. The chief athletic clubs (outside of New York) are the *Boston A. A.*, the *Columbia A. C.* (Washington), the *Southern A. C.* (New Orleans), the *Crescent A. C.* (Brooklyn), the *Olympic A. C.* (San Francisco), the *Buffalo A. C.*, the *Detroit A. C.*, the *Duquesne A. C.* (Pittsburg), and the *A. C. of the Schuykill Navy* (Philadelphia). Most of these hold spring and autumn meetings; and indoor games are held in armouries and other large halls, so that the season practically lasts throughout the year. It is at its height, however, in June and Sept. Many of the colleges send representatives to the *Intercollegiate Athletic Association's* meeting in New York in May; Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Princeton lead the others. These and many others hold annual meetings in May.

XVI. Educational, Charitable, Penal, and Industrial Institutions.

The object of many visitors to the United States is to study its systems of schools, prisons, or charities, or to inspect the working of its leading industrial establishments. For such visitors the subjoined brief index-lists may be serviceable.

a. Educational Institutions,

by Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

Public Education is regulated by the several States. The United States Bureau of Education, established in 1867 (Dr. William T. Harris, present Commissioner of Education), maintains a library and educational museum at Washington and issues an annual report. It has, however, no direct authority over education in the States.

Each State maintains an elaborate system of public schools; those of the N. and W. States (*e. g.*, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California, etc.) are especially well organized and administered. In addition to providing free elementary and secondary education, many of the W. States maintain free universities, the original funds for the endowment of the same having been derived from the sale or rental of public lands given by Congress for the purpose. The largest of these is the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (p. 301), with over 3000 students. The University of Wisconsin at Madison (p. 323) and the University of California at Berkeley (p. 450) are also worthy of special notice.

As a rule, however, the great colleges and universities are private foundations managed by a corporation or board of trustees. Of these the oldest and most influential is Harvard University (founded in 1636) at Cambridge (p. 94). In 1897-98 the gross annual expenditures of Harvard, including the cost of new buildings, exceeded \$ 1,000,000. About 4000 students are now in attendance. The other great universities of this class are Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore (p. 272, founded in 1876), which has had a profound influence on higher education in America; Columbia University in New York (p. 52; founded as a college in 1754, reorganized as a university in 1890); Cornell University at Ithaca (p. 208; founded in 1865); Yale University (p. 65; founded in 1700); Princeton University (p. 228; founded as a college in 1746); the University of Pennsylvania (p. 241); and the University of Virginia, Charlottesville (p. 340; founded in 1819). Among the newly founded institutions are the Catholic University of America at Washington (p. 288), and the University of Chicago (p. 316).

There are nearly 400 colleges in the United States in addition to the great universities. Well-known colleges are Amherst (p. 71), Williams (p. 156), Hamilton (Clinton, N. Y.), Miami (Ohio), Lafayette (p. 260), Rutgers (p. 228), Knox, and Stanford (p. 491).

The leading colleges exclusively for women are Wellesley (p. 70), Vassar (p. 167), Smith (p. 156), and Bryn Mawr (p. 255).

Of the great technical schools for the training of engineers, architects, etc., the most worthy of a visit are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (p. 88), Stevens Institute of Technology (p. 56), Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, p. 160), and Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, p. 347).

Of city school systems the best are, perhaps, those of Minneapolis (p. 327), Indianapolis (p. 339), Denver (p. 458), Boston and Brookline (R. 5), and Cleveland (p. 294). Duluth (p. 330), Detroit (p. 298), Springfield (p. 68), and Denver have the finest high-school buildings and equipment. Kindergartens will be found in the public schools of New York, Washington (p. 27), Boston, Philadelphia (p. 280), San Francisco (p. 481), and elsewhere.

b. Correctional and Charitable Institutions,

by Warren F. Spalding.

Penal Institutions. New York State Penitentiaries at Sing Sing (p. 166) and Auburn (p. 208). — Institutions on Blackwell's Island (p. 55). — Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia (p. 238; the only prison in the country managed on the 'separate system'). — Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny (p. 266). — Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown (p. 95). — Boston House of Industry, at Deer Island (p. 96). — Northern Illinois Penitentiary, at Joliet (p. 323). — Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus (p. 290). — California State Prison, at San Quentin (Cal.).

Reformatories. New York State Reformatory, Elmira (p. 216). — Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord (p. 124). — Reformatory Prison for

Women, South Framingham, Mass. (p. 69). — Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon (p. 257). — Michigan Reformatory, Ionia (Mich.).

Lunatic Hospitals and Asylums. Mount Hope Retreat for the Insane, Baltimore (p. 273). — Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Pontiac (Mich.). — State Lunatic Asylum, Utica (p. 206). — Willard Asylum for the Insane, Willard (N.Y.). — Massachusetts Lunatic Hospital and Asylums at Worcester (p. 68), Danvers (Mass.), Westborough (Mass.), and Tewksbury (Mass.). — Ohio Asylums for the Insane at Columbus (p. 290), Toledo (p. 297), and Cleveland (p. 294). — Hospital for the Insane in Philadelphia (p. 241). — Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee (p. 339). — Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates at Foxborough (Mass.).

Institutions for the Blind. Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston (p. 93). — Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, Jacksonville (p. 452). — New York Institutions for the Blind, at New York (p. 43) and Batavia (p. 210). — Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia (p. 230). — Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, Columbus (p. 290).

Institutions for the Deaf. The most important of these are at Northampton (p. 156), Flint (Mich.), New York City (p. 53), Columbus (p. 290), Indianapolis (p. 339), Jacksonville (p. 452), Hartford (p. 66), Philadelphia (p. 230), Knoxville (p. 382), and Delavan (Wis.).

Reformatories for Youth. Among the largest of these are the institutions at West Meriden (Conn.), Plainfield (p. 229), Baltimore (p. 268), Carroll (Md.), Westborough (Mass.; for boys), Lancaster (Mass.; for girls), Lansing (p. 301), Jamesburg (N. J.), Randall's Island (p. 56), Rochester (p. 210), Westchester (N.Y.), Lancaster (Ohio), Cincinnati (p. 344), Philadelphia (p. 230), Morganza (Pa.), Providence (p. 72), and Waukesha (p. 321).

a. Industrial Establishments.

I. METALLIC INDUSTRIES AND MACHINERY. Homestead and Braddock Steel Works, near Pittsburg (see p. 266); Pennsylvania Steel Co., at Steelton (p. 256) and Sparrow's Point (p. 269); Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown (p. 258); Illinois Steel Co., Chicago (p. 311); iron and steel works at Cleveland (p. 294), Buffalo (p. 211), Wilmington (p. 267), Bethlehem (p. 249), and Birmingham (p. 384); agricultural machinery at Chicago (p. 311; McCormick), Louisville (p. 353, Avery), Columbus (p. 290), Akron (p. 307), Springfield (p. 343), Canton (p. 290), and Hoosick Falls (p. 149); sewing machines at Bridgeport (p. 65) and Elizabeth (p. 228); silver and plated goods at Providence (p. 72), New York (p. 6; Whiting Co.), Meriden (p. 66), Taunton (p. 80), and Attleboro (p. 74); bicycles at Hartford (p. 66); stoves at Troy (p. 160) and Buffalo (p. 211); wire at Worcester (p. 68); safes at Cincinnati (p. 344); smelting works at Denver (p. 458); locomotives at Philadelphia (Baldwin's; p. 238), Schenectady (p. 204), and Altoona (p. 257). — **II. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.** Cotton at Manchester (p. 129), Lawrence (p. 106), Fall River (p. 80), New Bedford (p. 100), Lowell (p. 123), Chicopee (p. 156), Baltimore (p. 268; cotton-duck), Charleston (p. 390), Charlotte (p. 375), and Augusta (p. 393); woollens at Lawrence (p. 106), Lowell (p. 128), and Providence (p. 72); linen at Willimantic (p. 70); carpets at Philadelphia (p. 230) and Lowell (p. 128); silk at South Manchester (Conn.) and Paterson (p. 215); shirts and collars at Troy (p. 160). — **III. FOOD PRODUCTS.** Flour at Minneapolis (p. 327) and St. Louis (p. 349); malt liquors at St. Louis (p. 349), Milwaukee (p. 319), and Rochester (p. 210); wine at St. Louis (p. 349), Charlottesville (p. 340), and in California (comp. p. 488); meat packing at Chicago (p. 318), Kansas City (p. 452), and Omaha (p. 438); sugar at Brooklyn (p. 57) and Philadelphia (p. 241). — **IV. GLASS AND POTTERY.** Trenton (p. 228); Elwood (Ind.); Findlay (Ohio); Pittsburg (see pp. 264, 265). — **V. CARRIAGES.** Columbus (p. 290); South Bend (p. 297; Studebaker); Concord (p. 129); Cincinnati (p. 344); New York (p. 6; Cunningham). — **VI. RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.** Pullman (p. 318); Buffalo (p. 211; Wagner); Dayton (p. 343); Philadelphia (locomotives; p. 238); Altoona (p. 257). — **VII. SHIPS.** Philadelphia (p. 241); Chester (p. 287); Wilmington (p. 267); San Francisco (p. 481); Cleveland (p. 294); Superior (p. 331; whalebacks); Bath