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river the steamer rounds the *Mull of Cantyre* (right) and proceeds to the W. along the N. coast of Ireland, passing the island of *Rathlin* and affording a distant view, to the left, of the *Giant's Causeway*. It then ascends *Lough Foyle* to *Moville*, the port of *Londonderry*, where mail and extra-passengers are taken on board. On issuing from Lough Foyle the steamer steers at first to the W. and then, after passing *Malin Head*, the northernmost point of Ireland, to the S.W. The last part of Ireland seen is usually *Tory Island* (lighthouse) or the island of *Arranmore*, off the coast of *Donegal*. The general course followed across the Atlantic by the Glasgow steamers is considerably to the N. of that of the Liverpool boats, not joining the latter till the *Banks of Newfoundland* (p. 2), with their fogs and icebergs.

2. New York.

Arrival. Railway Stations. Steamers.

Arrival. Strangers arriving in New York by sea will find an explanation of the custom-house formalities at p. xix. All the main steamship landings are near tramway-lines (p. 12), and numerous hacks and cabs are always in waiting (bargaining advisable; fare to hotel for 1-2 pers., luggage included, at least \$3). A few hotels send carriages to meet the European steamers. Transfer Agents (see pp. xxii, 15) are also on hand to receive trunks and forward them to any address (25-50 c.). Travellers landing on the New Jersey (or W.) side cross to New York by ferry, and will generally find it convenient to do so in cabs. Those coming by railway from the S. and W. cross the river by ferries in connection with the railways, and claim their baggage at the ferry-house in New York (see below). Travellers from Canada and the North, or from the West by the N. Y. C. R. R. route, arrive at the Grand Central Depot (see p. 40), in the heart of the city, and may use the Elevated Railway (see p. 10) to reach their city destination. Cab-fares, see p. 13.

Railway Stations (Depots). The *Grand Central Station*, E. 42nd St., between Lexington and Vanderbilt Avenues, is the only terminal station in New York proper. It is a large, handsome, and well-arranged building (restaurant in the basement), and is used by the trains of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad (entr. from Vanderbilt Ave; for Canada and the N., Chicago and the W., etc.), the New York & Harlem Railroad (entr. in Vanderbilt Ave.), and the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad (entr. in 42nd St.; for Boston and New England, etc.). — Some local trains of the Hudson River Ry., for stations up to Spuyten Duyvil (p. 166), start from the station at Tenth Ave. and W. 30th St., while others, for Van Cortlandt, Yonkers, etc., start at 8th Ave. and 155th St. (p. 11).

The other great railway systems have their depots on the New Jersey side of the North River and convey passengers to and from them by large ferry-boats. The ferry-houses, however, furnish the same opportunities for the purchase of tickets, checking baggage, etc., as the railway-stations, and the times of departure and arrival of trains by these lines are given with reference to the New York side of the river. — *Pennsylvania Railroad Station*, Exchange Place, Jersey City, reached by ferries from W. 23rd St., Desbrosses St., and Cortlandt St., used by trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad (for all points in the West and South), the Lehigh Valley, and the N. Y., Susquehanna, & Western railways. — *Erie Railroad Station*, Pavonia Ave., Jersey City, reached by ferries from Chambers St. and W. 23rd St., used by the New York, Lake Erie, & Western, the New Jersey & New York, the New York & Greenwood Lake, and the Northern New Jersey railroads. — *West Shore Station*, Weehawken, reached by ferries from Franklin St. and W. 42nd St., used by the West Shore Railroad (for the same districts as the N. Y. Central Railroad) and the New York, Ontario, &

Western Railroad. — *Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Station*, Hoboken, reached by ferries from Christopher St. and Barclay St., used by the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad (for New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western New York) and the Morris & Essex Railroad. — *Central Railroad of New Jersey Depot*, Communipaw, reached by ferries from Liberty St. and Whitehall St., used also by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroads.

For *Brooklyn* stations, see p. 57.

Steamers. 1. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. The following is a list of the chief Passenger Steamship Companies between New York and Europe, with their docks, city-offices, and days of sailing (comp. R. 1 and p. xviii). *White Star Line*, Docks 38, 48, & 45, the last at foot of W. 10th St. (office, 11 Broadway; Wed.); *International Navigation Co.* (*American Line*, formerly *Inman Line*), Pier 14, foot of Vesey St. (office, 6 Bowling Green; Wed. and Sat.); *Cunard Co.*, Dock 40, Clarkson St. (office, 4 Bowling Green; Sat. & Thurs.); *Holland-America Line*, foot of 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken (office, 39 Broadway; to Boulogne and Rotterdam weekly, to Amsterdam fortnightly); *Anchor Line*, Dock 54, foot of W. 24th St. (office, 7 Bowling Green; Sat.); *Allan Line*, pier at the foot of W. 21st St. (office, 53 Broadway); *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, Dock 42, Morton St. (office, 3 Bowling Green; Sat.); *North German Lloyd*, Hoboken (office, 2 Bowling Green; Tues. & Sat.; to Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples weekly); *Hamburg American Packet Co.* Hoboken (office, 37 Broadway; Sat., Thurs., & Tues.; to Genoa and the Orient in winter); *Red Star Line*, Pier 15 (office, 6 Bowling Green; Wed.). — Other ocean-going steamships ply to the ports of S. and Central America, the West Indies, Mexico, Cuba, Florida, New Orleans, Richmond, and other ports of the Southern States, the Mediterranean ports, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland (Maine), Newfoundland, etc. — The times of departure and other information are advertised in the daily papers.

2 RIVER, SOUND, AND HARBOUR STEAMERS. The following are a few of the principal points on the Hudson, Long Island Sound, and N. Y. Harbour, reached by steamer from New York. For full information on these and other lines, reference must be made to current time-tables and daily papers. The larger American river steamboats are very finely fitted up, and the traveller should not omit an inspection of one of the Fall River or Hudson River boats, even if he does not travel by them. They are very unlike European boats, rising in house-like tiers high above the water, and propelled by paddle-wheels and (usually) 'walking-beam' engines, the long shafts of which protrude above the middle of the deck. The 'smoke-stacks' or funnels are also unlike the European pattern. There are good restaurants on board, and a comfortable private state-room may be obtained for a small addition to the regular fare (usually \$1-2 per night). The Hudson River boats cease running in winter, but most of the Sound boats ply throughout the year. — To *Albany* (p. 170), either by the Day Line, the People's Line, or the Citizen's Line (fares, etc., see p. 161). — To *Catskill* (p. 177), and *Hudson* (p. 167), either by the Albany Day Line (see above; \$1½; 6¾ hrs.) or from the foot of Christopher St. (\$1; night-boat, 11 hrs.). — To *Rondout* (p. 169), by the Albany Day Line (see above) or by the 'Mary Powell', Vestry St. (\$1). — To *Troy* (p. 160), by Albany Day Line (\$2; 10½ hrs.) or Citizen's Line (\$1½, \$2½; 12 hrs.; see above). — *West Point* (p. 168), by Albany Day Line (see above; 75 c.; 3¼ hrs.) or by the 'Mary Powell' (see above; same fare; 3 hrs.). — To *Boston* (p. 81), by the Fall River, Providence, Norwich, or Stonington line (fare \$2-4 acc. to the season; 12½-14½ hrs.; for all details, see p. 74). — To *Coney Island* (p. 62), from W. 22nd St. and Pier 1, hourly or oftener in summer (fare 15 c.; 50 min.). — To *Long Branch* (p. 245), from Rector St. (\$1; 1¼ hr.); also from W. 22nd St. and Pier 1 (50 c.). — To *Providence, Newport, Fall River, Stonington*, and *New London*, see R. 4d (p. 74). — *Ferries*, see p. 14.

Hotels, Restaurants, etc.

Hotels (comp. p. xxv). The distinction between the four geographical groups in which the hotels of New York are here distributed is a some-

what arbitrary one, but it will perhaps give the traveller some help in selecting his quarters. As a general rule those who wish to be near the business-districts should select a 'Down Town' hotel, or at any rate, one not higher up than 14th St., while the ordinary tourist will probably find himself best suited in or to the N. of Madison Square. For the difference between the 'American' and 'European' plans, see p. xxvi.

Down Town (from the Battery to Canal St.). On the European Plan: *ASTOR HOUSE (Pl. a; B, 3), 225 Broadway, opposite the Post Office, an old and popular house, much frequented by business-men, R. from \$1½; COSMOPOLITAN (Pl. b; B, 2), 127 Chambers St., R. from \$1; SMITH & McNELL'S, 195 Washington St. (Pl. B, 2), R. from 50 c.

Between Canal St. and 14th St. 1. European Plan: *BREVOORT HOUSE (Pl. f; D, E, 3), at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 8th St., an aristocratic and quiet family hotel, patronised by English visitors, R. from \$2; ST. DENIS (Pl. g; E, 3), cor. of Broadway and 11th St., good cuisine, R. from \$1; *HÔTEL MARTIN (Pl. l, E 3; French), 17 University Place, cor. 9th St., with excellent cuisine, R. from \$1; ALBERT (Pl. m; E, 3), 75 University Place, cor. of East 11th St., R. from \$1; GRIFFOU (Pl. n; E, 3), 19 W. 9th St., a small French house, R. from \$1; MILLS HOUSE No. 1 (Pl. h; D, 3), Bleecker St., and MILLS HOUSE No. 2, cor. of Rivington and Clinton Sts. (Pl. D, 4), R. 20 c., meals 10-15 c., cheap temperance institutions for men (see p. 32). — 2. American and European: *BROADWAY CENTRAL (Pl. o; D, 3), 667 677 Broadway (1000 beds), from \$2½, R. from \$1; COLONNADE (Pl. k; D, 3), 726 Broadway, \$2, R. from \$1, D. 75 c.; HOTEL ESPANOL E HISPANO-AMERICANO (Pl. q; E, 2), 116 W. 14th St. (Spanish).

From 14th St. to 26th St. (incl. *Union Sq. and Madison Sq.*). 1. American Plan: *WESTMINSTER (Pl. s; E, 3), Irving Place, cor. 16th St., a quiet house, patronised by diplomats, from \$3½ — 2. European Plan: HOFFMAN HOUSE (Pl. t; F, 3), Madison Sq., cor. of 24th St., much frequented by Democratic politicians, R. from \$2; ALBEMARLE (Pl. v; F, 3), cor. Broadway and 24th St., Madison Sq., R. \$2; EVERETT HO. (Pl. w; E, 3), N. side of Union Sq., cor. 4th Ave. & 17th St., R. from \$1½; KENSINGTON, Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St., R. from \$1½; UNION SQUARE HOTEL (Pl. z; E, 3), 16 Union Sq., R. from \$1; NEW AMSTERDAM, Fourth Ave., cor. 21st St., R. from \$1; MARGARET LOUISA HOME, 16th St., practically a moderate-priced hotel for business women (see p. 36; previous application advisable). — 3. American and European Plan: FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL (Pl. r; F, 3), Madison Sq., at the corner of 23rd St., long one of the most noted hotels in New York, with accommodation for 1000 guests, frequented by officials and Republican politicians, from \$5 per day, R. from \$2; ASHLAND (Pl. ee; F, 3), 315 Fourth Ave., cor. 24th St., commercial, \$2½-3, R. \$1.

Above Madison Square. 1. European Plan: *WALDORF-ASTORIA (Pl. aa; F, G, 3), a huge double building at the cor. of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., with large and sumptuously decorated ball, dining, concert, and other public rooms, a sun-parlour on the roof, etc. (comp. p. 36), R. from \$2½; *HOLLAND HOUSE (Pl. kk; F, 3), Fifth Ave., cor. 30th St., another magnificent hotel, R. from \$2; IMPERIAL (Pl. mm; F, 3), Broadway, cor. 32nd St., a large and handsomely decorated house, R. from \$2; MANHATTAN (Pl. e; G, 3), a 16-story building in Madison Ave., cor. 42nd St., near Grand Central Depot, R. from \$2 (fine fresco by a C. F. Turner in the 'Conversation Room'); *BUCKINGHAM (Pl. rr; H, 3), a large family hotel, Fifth Ave., cor. 50th St., R. from \$1½; NORMANDIE (Pl. nn; G, 2), GILSEY (Pl. oo; F, 3), VENDOME (Pl. D; G, 2), Broadway, cor. 38th, 29th, and 41st St., R. from \$2; GRAND (Pl. pp; F, 3), CADILLAC (Pl. vv; G, 2), ST. CLOUD (Pl. tt; G, 2), MÉTROPOLE (Pl. uu; G, 2), Broadway, cor. 31st, 43rd, 42nd, and 41st Sts., R. from \$1; GRAND UNION (Pl. xx; G, 3), 42nd St., opposite the Grand Central Station, R. from \$1; GRENOBLE, Seventh Ave., cor. 56th St.; ST. ANDREW, 201 W. 72nd St., cor. of the Boulevard and near the beginning of Riverside Drive (Pl. K, 1), well spoken of; WINTHROP, 2088 Seventh Ave. (Harlem), R. \$1½.

2. American and European Plan: *SAVOY (Pl. B; H, I, 3), NETHERLAND (Pl. ll; I, 3), PLAZA (Pl. C; I, 3), three large and luxurious houses at the

cor. of Fifth Ave. and 59th St., adjoining Central Park. R. and board from about \$ 5, R. from \$ 2; *WINDSOR (Pl. ff; H, 3), Fifth Ave., cor. 46th St., a favourite resort of brokers and financiers, from \$ 4, R. from \$ 1½; *CAMBRIDGE, Fifth Ave., cor. 33rd St; MURRAY HILL (Pl. A; G, 3), Park Ave., cor. 41st St., near the Grand Central Depot, from \$ 4½, R. from \$ 1½; *MAJESTIC (Pl. p, K 2; roof-garden), SAN REMO (Pl. hh; K, 2), Eighth Ave., cor. 72nd and 74th Sts., facing Central Park, from \$ 4, R. from \$ 2; EMPIRE (Pl. u; L, 2), cor. W. 63rd St and Broadway (Boulevard), near Central Park, well spoken of, from \$ 3, R. from \$ 1; GERLACH (Pl. x; F, 3), 49 55 W. 27th St., from \$ 4, R. from \$ 2; STURTEVANT (Pl. dd; F, 3), 1186 Broadway, frequented by army and navy men, from \$ 3, R. from \$ 1; *PARK AVENUE (Pl. E; F, 3), Fourth Ave., cor. 32nd St., from \$ 3½, R. from \$ 1; MARLBOROUGH (Pl. y; G, 2), Broadway, cor. 36th St., \$ 3½, R. \$ 1½

3. American Plan: BRISTOL (Pl. bb; G, 3), Fifth Ave., cor. 42nd St., ca \$ 5; MADISON AVENUE (Pl. ii; I, 3), Madison Ave., cor. 58th St., from \$ 3; BALMORAL, LENOX AVE., cor. 113th St.

Most of the hotels take in guests by the week or month at very considerable reductions of their daily rates (comp. p. xxvi); and when two persons occupy one room the charge is often materially diminished. Many of the uptown hotels are almost entirely occupied by permanent guests and are little used by tourists. Fees to waiters and bell-boys are unfortunately necessary in New York hotels.

Boarding Houses. Good board can be procured in New York from \$ 8 a week upwards, varying according to the situation and locality of the house. For \$ 15-20 one should obtain good accommodation in the best neighbourhood (e.g. near Madison Sq.). Above Washington Square and between 7th and Lexington Avenues boarding-houses may be found in every block. Many are in E. 21st St., Gramercy Park, Irving Place, and Madison Ave., while immense numbers can be found on the W. side by a little search (vacancies indicated by slips of paper near the door-bell) or a carefully worded advertisement. Good and cheaper boarding-houses may also be found in Henry St and the contiguous parts of Brooklyn (p. 57), near the bridge and ferries. A distinct understanding should be come to beforehand, and references should be asked for in houses not specially recommended. Light, heat, service (but not boot-cleaning), and the use of a bath should be included in the price for board.

Furnished Rooms may be obtained in convenient quarters from \$ 4-5 per week upwards, and breakfast is sometimes provided in the same house. But the English custom of living in lodgings, ordering one's own meals, and having them cooked and served by the landlady is unknown in New York.

Restaurants. The distinction made below between *à la carte* and *table-d'hôte* restaurants is not necessarily mutually exclusive, but indicates the general custom at the different houses. At all the high-priced *à la carte* restaurants one portion (except of oysters or desert) is generally enough for two persons, and two portions are abundant for three. Many of the *table-d'hôte* dinners are wonderfully good for the prices charged, but the *à la carte* restaurants are usually dear for a person dining alone. The following list divides the restaurants into two groups, above and below 14th St. It is customary to give a small fee to the waiter, varying from 5 c. in the cheaper restaurants to 25 c. in the best. Wine (generally poor and dear, except at the foreign restaurants) and beer (5-10 c. per glass, 10-20 c. per pint) may be usually obtained, but are by no means so universally ordered as in Europe.

UP TOWN RESTAURANTS (above 14th St.). 1. *A la carte*. *Delmonico's (Pl. G, 3), N.E. cor. 5th Avenue and 44th St. (formerly in Madison Sq.), a famous house, with high charges; public and private rooms, café, ball rooms, etc.; crowded about 7-8 p.m. and after the theatres. *Sherry's (Pl. G, 3), a similar establishment at the S.W. cor. of the same streets, with a very fashionable patronage. Restaurants at the *Waldorf-Astoria (fine roof-garden restaurant open in summer), Holland Ho., Netherland Plaza, Savoy, Majestic, San Remo, Manhattan, Hoffman Ho., *Gillev Ho.,

Everett Ho., Imperial, and other hotels on the European plan, see above; *Arena (Muschenheim)*, 31st St., just to the E. of Broadway, a popular resort, with rooms decorated in a unique manner; *Flouret*, 128 Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St., well spoken of; *Bancel & Pastorini*, 1140 Third Avenue, small; *Dorlon*, 6 E. 23rd St. (Madison Sq.), famous for oysters and fish; *Shanley*, Broadway, between 42nd and 43rd Sts.; *Burns*, 785 Sixth Ave and 102 W. 45th St.; *O'Neill*, 358 Sixth Avenue, cor. 22nd St., less fashionable and expensive; *Mouquin*, 454 Sixth Avenue; *Petit Vefour*, W. 28th St.; *Browne's Chop House*, 1424 Broadway, between 39th and 40th St. (good cuisine and interesting dramatic pictures; men only); *Engel*, 73 W. 35th St.; *The Studio*, 332 Sixth Ave., between 20th and 21st St., frequented for supper after the theatre (men only); *Claremont Hotel*, near Grant's Monument, see p. 53; *Terrace Garden*, 59th St., near Lexington Ave.; *Columbia Dairy Kitchen*, 48 E. 14th St., moderate prices, much frequented at luncheon by ladies; *Dennett's Luncheon Rooms*, moderate. — 2. Table-d'hôte Restaurants (D. usually from 5 to 8): *Morello*, 4 W. 29th St., D. with wine \$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; *Moretti*, 22 E. 21st St., D. with wine \$ 1; *Murray Hill Hotel Restaurant* (see p. 9), D. 75 c. (dearer in dining-room of hotel); *Plavano*, 38 W. 29th St., D. \$ 1; *Purssell*, 910 Broadway, D. \$ 1; *Riccadonna*, 42 Union Sq. E.; *Hôtel Hungaria*, Union Sq. (E. side), D with wine 75 c.; *Gazzo*, Metropolitan Opera House building, D. \$ 1.

DOWN TOWN RESTAURANTS. 1. A la carte. *Café Savarin*, in the Equitable Building (p. 29), 120 Broadway, finely fitted up, high charges; *St. Denis Hotel (Taylor's Restaurant)*, good cuisine and native wines, see p. 8; *Sunclair House*, charges moderate; *Fleischmann's Vienna Bakery*, Broadway, cor. 10th St., tea or coffee, with rolls, 25 c., restaurant upstairs (closes at 8.30 p.m.); *Eyrie Restaurant*, on the 23rd story of the Tract Society Building, 150 Nassau St. (fine view); *Delmonico*, 2 S. William St.; *Astor House* (p. 8), a much-frequented restaurant (2000-2500 luncheons served daily), with luncheon-counters, etc.; *Hoffman Café*, 7 Beaver St. and 60 Broadway; *Mouquin*, 20 Ann St.; *Solari*, 80 University Place, good cuisine (for men); *Hôtel Martin*, 17 University Pl., cor. 9th St., French cuisine; *Smith & McNeil*, 197 Washington St., moderate; *Close's Temperance Eating Rooms*, 100 Duane St., much frequented, moderate, good 'dairy' dishes; *Farrish's Chop House (Hickey)*, 64 John St.; *Old Tom's Chop House*, Thames St. — 2. Tables-d'hôte. *Café Martin*, see p. 8, D. \$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; *Delisle*, 86 Fulton St., D. 50, L. 35 c.; *Griffou*, 19 W. 9th St., D. 50 c.

Among the places frequented by ladies may be mentioned *Purssell's*, *St. Denis Hotel*, and the *Vienna Café*, see above; *Naething's*, 118 Fulton St.; the luncheon-room at *Macy's* (p. 33); the *Women's Exchange*, 12 E. 30th St.

Oyster Saloons. *Dorlon*, 6 W. 23rd St. (Madison Sq.), 96 & 187 Fulton Market; *O'Neill*, see above; *Silsbee*, Sixth Ave., near 14th St.; also at nearly all other restaurants and at the *Markets*.

The *Hotel Bars* are a characteristic American feature, which may be studied to perfection in New York. Good bars at most of the leading hotels; *Stewart's*, 8 Warren St., with good pictures (shown to ladies, 9-11 a.m.); the *Fog Horn*, Ninth Ave., cor. 23rd St. The 'free lunches' given at many bars are elaborate enough to suggest enormous profits on the beverages, which alone are paid for.

Confectioners. *Maillard*, 1097 Broadway; *Huyler*, 150 and 863 Broadway and 21 W. 42nd St., also famous for 'ice cream soda' and other refreshing summer-drinks; *Brummell*, 831 Broadway, 2 W. 14th St., and 293 Sixth Avenue; *Purssell's*, see above; *Macy*, 14th St., cor. Sixth Ave. — Soda-water flavoured with syrups of various kinds, 'ice-cream sodas', egg and other 'phosphates', and other non-alcoholic beverages are very popular in America and may be procured at all confectioners and drug-stores (prices from 5 c. upwards). The 'Soda Fountain' at the drug-store is, indeed, a prominent American institution.

City Railroads. Tramways. Post Office, etc.

Elevated Railroads (Manhattan Railway Co., 195 Broadway). A large portion of the passenger traffic in New York is carried on by the four

Elevated Railroads, which now carry fully 200 million passengers annually. There are two lines on the E. side of the city (Second and Third Avenues), and two on the W. (Sixth and Ninth Avenues). The most frequented is the Third Avenue line, next to which comes the Sixth Avenue; but all are disagreeably crowded at business-hours (first and last cars often less so than those in the middle). Apart from this, the 'L', as it is popularly called, affords a very pleasant mode of conveyance, contrasting advantageously with the underground railway in London. The track may be described as a continuous viaduct or bridge, supported on iron columns. The general height is about on a level with the first-floor windows of the houses, but at places it is much higher than this, the Ninth Avenue line attaining an elevation of 65 ft. at 110th St., where it forms a bold curve in passing from Ninth to Eighth Avenue. The stations occur about every five blocks in the lower quarters, and are nowhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. apart. Passengers ascend from the street by the staircases to the right (looking in the direction in which they wish to travel), buy a ticket at the ticket-office, and drop it into the 'chopper-box' at the entrance to the platform. The uniform fare, for any distance, is 5 c.; children under five, free. The trains run at intervals of a few minutes during the day, and during the business-hours morning and evening follow each other with hardly an intermission. The Ninth Avenue trains cease running about 8 30 p.m., and those of the Second Avenue at midnight, but the trains on the Third and Sixth Avenues run all night, at intervals of 10 min. and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. respectively. The trains run on all lines on Sunday, at somewhat less frequent intervals. All four lines start from South Ferry, adjoining the Barge Office (p. 26). They vary in length from $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. to $10\frac{3}{4}$ M. Short branches run from the Third Avenue Line to the City Hall, the 34th St. Ferry (these two also from Second Ave.), and the Grand Central Depot. Passengers should ascertain whether or not they change cars at the busy Chatham Sq. station. The Sixth Avenue line proper ends at Central Park (59th St.), but a branch diverges to Ninth Avenue at 53rd St., and about two thirds of the trains ('Harlem trains'; red or green signals and lamps) follow this route. The Second, Third, and Ninth Avenue Lines end at the Harlem River (see Plan), the last connecting with the *Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.* for High Bridge (p. 54) and points in Westchester County. The Sixth Avenue Line has the cleanest cars and is used by the pleasantest class of passengers, and should therefore be preferred when practicable. The name of the station is announced by the guard on arrival, and the name of the 'next station' on leaving the station. The names are always placarded at the stations, of which the following is a list

2nd Ave — South Ferry, Hanover Sq., Fulton St., Franklin Sq., Chatham Sq. (change cars for City Hall) Canal St., Grand St., Rivington St., 1st, 8th, 14th, 19th, 23rd, 34th (change cars for Hunter's Point), 42nd, 50th, 57th, 65th, 70th, 80th, 86th, 92nd, 99th, 111th, 117th, 121st, 127th, 129th Sts.

3rd Ave. — South Ferry, Hanover Sq., Fulton St., Franklin Sq., Chatham Sq. (change cars for City Hall), Canal St., Grand St., Houston St., 9th, 14th, 18th, 23rd, 28th, 34th (change cars for Hunter's Point), 42nd (change cars for Grand Central Depot), 47th, 53rd, 59th, 67th, 76th, 84th, 89th, 100th, 103th, 116th, 125th, 129th Sts.

6th Ave. — South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector St., Cortlandt St., Park Pl., Chambers St., Franklin St., Grand St., Bleecker St., 8th, 14th, 18th, 23rd, 28th, 33rd, 42nd, 50th (change cars for 58th St. & Sixth Ave.), 8th Ave. & 53rd, 59th, 66th, 72nd, 81st, 93rd, 104th, 116th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 155th Sts. (stations from 59th to 104th are on Ninth Ave., 116th to 155th on Eighth Ave.).

9th Ave. — South Ferry, Rector St., Cortlandt St., Barclay St., Warren St., Franklin St., Desbrosses St., Houston St., 14th, 23rd, 30th, 34th, 42nd, 50th, 59th, 72nd, 81st, 93rd, 104th, 116th, 125th, 135th, 145th, 155th Sts.

There is also an elevated railroad, the *Suburban Rapid Transit*, in the borough of the Bronx, beyond the Harlem River, connecting with the Second and Third Avenue Lines at 129th St. Stations: 129th, 133rd, 138th, 143rd, 149th, 156th, 161st, 166th, 169th Sts., Wendover Ave., 174th, and 177th Sts. (fare 5 c.; free transfer to and from 2nd and 3rd Ave. lines).

Brooklyn Bridge Railway. Trains of three or four cars, propelled by steam and electricity, cross the Brooklyn Bridge (see p. 31) in 6 min., running at intervals of about 45 seconds, and continue in Brooklyn over the Elevated Railroads to all parts of the city (fare 5 c.) At the New York end the platforms communicate directly with the City Hall branch of the Third Avenue Elevated. Comp. p 57. — *Electric Tramways* over Brooklyn Bridge, see p. 31.

Tramways. Nearly all the avenues running N. and S. and most of the important cross-streets are traversed by *Tramways* (*Street Cars, Surface Cars*), most of which are now operated by electricity ('underground trolley system'). The cross-town cars are still drawn by horses. Uniform fare for any distance 5 c. Overcrowding is nearly as constant, especially on the Broadway cars, as on the Elevated Railroad. Transfer tickets are usually furnished without extra charge for the cross-lines. The cars nominally stop only at the upper crossings going up, and at the lower crossings going down town. Most lines run every few minutes. The following is a list of a few of the chief lines.

A. THE NORTH AND SOUTH LINES. — 1. BROADWAY LINE. From *South Ferry* (p. 14) through Whitehall St., Broadway, 45th St., and Seventh Avenue to *Central Park* (59th St.).

2. **COLUMBUS AVENUE LINE.** From *South Ferry* along Broadway as above to 45th St. and thence by 7th Ave., W. 53rd St., and 9th or Columbus Ave. to *109th St.* Thence by *Lenox Ave. Line* (see p. 13).

3. **LXINGTON AVENUE LINE.** From *South Ferry* by Broadway to 23rd St. and thence by Lexington Ave. to *130th St.*

4. **FOURTH AVENUE LINE.** From the *Post Office* (p. 29) through Centre St., Grand St., the Bowery, Fourth Avenue, and Madison Avenue to *Mott Haven* (138th St.).

5. **THIRD AVENUE LINE.** From the *Astor House* (p. 8) through Park Row, Chatham St., the Bowery, and Third Avenue, to *Harlem* (p. 53; 130th St.).

6. **SECOND AVENUE LINE.** From the foot of *Fulton St.* (p. 29) through Fulton, Water, South, Oliver, and Chatham Sts., the Bowery, and Grand, Forsyth, and Houston Sts., and along Second Ave. to *Harlem* (129th St.), returning by nearly the same route.

7. **FIRST AVENUE LINE.** From *South Ferry* by Water, South, Monroe, Grand, and Houston Sts., Ave. D, 14th St., Ave. A, 23rd St., and First Ave. to *Central Park* (cor. Fifth Ave. and 59th St.).

8. **SIXTH AVENUE AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE LINE.** From corner of *Broadway* and *Vesey St.*, through Church St., Chambers St., W. Broadway, Canal, Varick, and Carmine Sts., 6th Ave., 59th St., and Amsterdam Ave. to *125th St.*

9. **SEVENTH AVENUE LINE.** From cor. of *Broadway* and *Canal St.* by 7th Ave. to *50th St.*

10. **EIGHTH AVENUE LINE.** From cor. of *Broadway* and *Vesey St.* to Canal St., and thence by Hudson St. and Eighth Ave. to *155th St.* (p. 53).

11. **NINTH AVENUE LINE.** From the corner of *Greenwich* and *Fulton Sts.* (p. 27), through *Greenwich St.* and 9th Ave., to *125th St.*

12. **TENTH AVENUE LINE (*West Side Belt Line*).** From *South Ferry*, through Whitehall St., Bowling Green, Battery Place, West St., and 10th Ave., to *Central Park* (cor. Fifth Ave. and 59th St.). The cars pass all the W. side ferries.

13. **EAST RIVER AND AVENUE A LINE (*East Side Belt Line*).** From *South Ferry*, through Whitehall, South, Broad, Water, South, Grand, and Houston Sts., Ave. D, 14th St., Ave. A, 23rd St., and 1st Ave. to *59th St.* (*Central Park*). This line passes all the E. side ferries.

14. **BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY LINE.** From *Fulton Ferry* (p. 29) through *Fulton, William, and Ann St., Park Row, Centre, Leonard, Elm, Howard, Crosby, Bleecker, Macdougall, W. 4th, W. 12th, Hudson, and 14th Sts., 9th Ave., and 23rd St., to 23rd St. Ferry.* A branch from Bleecker St. connects this line and No. 1 with *Brooklyn Bridge* (p. 31).

15. **CITY HALL, AVENUE B, AND THIRTY FOURTH ST. LINE.** From the *Post Office* (p. 29), through *Park Row, Chatham St., E. Broadway, Avenue B, 14th St., 1st Ave., and 34th St. to 34th St. Ferry* (p. 14).

16. **LENOX AVENUE LINE.** From *109th St.* (cor. Columbus Ave.) by *Manhattan Ave.*, *116th St.*, and *Lenox Ave.* to *146th St.* (*Harlem River*). This line connects with No. 2.

Several overhead electric lines also ply from *Harlem Bridge* (p. 54) and *Central Bridge* (p. 54) to points in the Borough of Bronx (p. 54), beyond the river.

B. CROSS-TOWN LINES (E. AND W.). — 17. **GRAND AND CORTLANDT ST. LINE.** From *Grand St. Ferry* (p. 14), through *Grand St.*, *E. Broadway*, *Canal St.*, *Walker St.*, *W. Broadway*, and *Washington St.*, to *Cortlandt St. Ferry* (p. 14).

18. **AVENUE C LINE.** From *Erie R. R. Ferry*, *Chambers St.* (p. 14), through *West St.*, *Charlton St.*, *Prince St.* (in returning *Houston St.*), the *Bowery*, *Stanton St.*, *Avenue C*, *18th St.*, *Ave. A*, *23rd St.*, and *1st Ave.* to *34th St. Ferry* (p. 14).

19. **FORTY-SECOND AND GRAND ST. LINE.** From *Grand St. Ferry* (p. 14), through *Goerck St.*, *2nd St.*, *Ave. A*, *14th St.*, *4th Ave.*, *23rd St.*, *Broadway*, *34th St.*, *10th Ave.*, and *42nd St.*, to *Weehawken Ferry* (p. 14).

20. **DESBROSSES, VESTRY, AND GRAND ST. LINE.** From *Grand St. Ferry* (p. 14), through *Grand*, *Sullivan*, *Vestry*, *Greenwich*, and *Desbrosses Sts.*, to *Desbrosses St. Ferry* (p. 14).

21. **FOURTEENTH ST. LINE.** From *Union Square* along *14th St.* to *14th St. Ferry* and thence by *11th Ave.* to *23rd St. Ferry*.

22. **CHRISTOPHER AND TENTH ST. LINE.** From *Christopher St. Ferry* (p. 14), through *Christopher St.*, *Greenwich Ave.*, *8th St.*, *Ave. A*, and *E. 10th St.* to *Ferry* at foot of *E. 10th St.* (p. 14).

23. **CENTRAL CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.** From *23rd St. East River Ferry* (p. 14), through *Ave. A*, *18th St.*, *Broadway*, *14th St.*, *7th Ave.*, and *W. 11th St.* to *Christopher St. Ferry* (p. 14).

24. **TWENTY-THIRD ST. LINE.** From end to end of *23rd St.*, with a branch viâ *2nd Ave.*, *28th St.*, and *1st Ave.* to *34th St. Ferry* (p. 14).

25. **HARLEM AND MANHATTANVILLE CABLE LINE.** From *E. end of 125th St.*, through *125th St.* and *Manhattan St.*, to *Manhattanville* (p. 53; *130th St.*), on the *Hudson*, with branch through *10th Ave.* to *187th St.* (*Washington Heights*), passing *High Bridge* (p. 54).

26. **THIRTY-FOURTH ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE.** From *34th St. Ferry* (E.R.) to *42nd St. Ferry* (N.R.).

27. **FORTY-SECOND ST. AND BOULEVARD LINE.** From *34th St. Ferry* (*East River*; p. 24), by *1st Ave.*, *42nd St.*, *7th Ave.*, *Broadway*, *59th St.*, *Boulevard* (p. 35), *Grant's Tomb* (p. 52), and *129th St.*, to *Fort Lee Ferry* (p. 14), *W. 129th St.* This line runs near *Riverside Park* (p. 52). A branch-line runs along *42nd St.* to *Weehawken Ferry*, and another runs viâ *1st Ave.*, *110th St.*, and *St. Nicholas Avenue* to *Fort Lee Ferry* (p. 14).

Omnibuses ('Stages') run from *Bleecker St.* through *S. Fifth Avenue*, *Washington Sq.*, and *Fifth Avenue* to *82nd St.*

Carriages. The cab system is still in a somewhat undeveloped condition in New York, owing partly to the high fares, partly to the abundance of tramway and railway accommodation, and partly to the bad paving of many of the streets, which makes driving, outside the favoured localities, anything but a pleasure. *Hackney Carriages*, however, are in waiting at the railway stations, ferries, and principal steamboat docks, and are also found on stands at *Madison Sq.*, *Union Sq.*, *City Hall Park*, and many other points. The fares are as follows: *Hackney Carriages* or *Coaches*, to carry 1-4 pers., generally with two horses, \$1 for the first mile, and 40 c. for each 1/2 M. addit.; per hr. \$1 1/2, each addit. 1/2 hr. 75 c., waiting 38 c. per 1/4 hr. *Cabs* and *Hansoms* for 1-2 pers., 50, 25 c., \$1, 50 c., 25 c. One trunk, not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight, free; extra luggage 25 c. per piece. Children under eight years of age, free. Carriages hired from hotels or livery-stables are somewhat dearer. The authorised table of fares should be hung in each carriage. A mile is estimated as equal to twenty blocks from N. to S. and as seven blocks from E. to W. In case of dispute the driver should be told to drive to the nearest police-office or to the City Hall, where a complaint may be made to the *Mayor's Marshal*, Room No. 1. In all cases a distinct bargain should be made beforehand, and it

is often possible to make one on more favourable terms than the legal fares. — *Electric Cabs* (same fares) may be found in Broadway, above Madison Sq. They are pleasant for travel on asphalted streets, but they are not allowed to enter the public parks.

The *Pennsylvania Railway Company* has organized an excellent cab service for passengers arriving at its 23rd St. Station. The fares, which are prominently displayed in each vehicle, are as follows: hansom, for 1-2 pers., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. 25 c., each addit. mile or fraction 15 c.; four-wheeler, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., 1-2 pers. 40 c., 3-4 pers. 50 c., each addit. mile or fraction 20 c.; small omnibuses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., 1-4 pers. \$ 1, each addit. pers. 10 c., each addit. mile 25 c. Trunk 10 c., valise carried outside 5 c. — The *New York Central* has a similar service in connection with the Grand Central Station (fares a little higher).

Ferries (see Plan). To *Brooklyn*, from Catherine St., Fulton St., Wall St., and Whitehall St. (South Ferry). To *Williamsburgh* or *East Brooklyn*, from Grand St., Roosevelt St., E. Houston St., and E. 23rd St. To *Greenpoint*, from E. 10th St. and E. 23rd St. To *Hunter's Point, Long Island City*, from James Slip and E. 34th St. To *Astoria, Long Island City*, from E. 92nd St. To *Jersey City*: from Desbrosses St., from W. 23rd St., and from Cortlandt St. to Pennsylvania Railway Station; from Whitehall St. and Liberty St. to Central of New Jersey Railway Station (Communipaw); from Chambers St. and from W. 23rd St. to Pavonia Avenue and Erie Railroad. To *Hoboken*, from Barclay, Christopher, and W. 14th Sts. To *Weehawken*, from W. 42nd St. and Jay St. To *Fort Lee*, from W. 130th St. (10 c.). To *Staten Island*, from South Ferry (5 c.). To *Randall's*, to *Blackwell's*, to *Hart's*, and to *Ward's Island* from E. 26th St. (fares 20-40 c.). To *Bedloe's Island* and to *Governor's Island* from the Battery. The 'Brooklyn' or 'Pennsylvania Annex' is an important ferry connecting Brooklyn (Fulton St.), near the Suspension Bridge) with the Penn. R. R. terminus in New Jersey (fare 10 c.). The ferries ply at frequent intervals, the more important running every few minutes in the business-hours. Fares generally 1-3 c. The ferry-boats are comfortable and very unlike European steamers. One side is devoted to a ladies' cabin, but men may also use this when not smoking. These ferries carry about 200 million passengers yearly.

Post Office. The *General Post Office* (see p. 29), City Hall Park, is open day and night; closed on Sun., except 9-11 a.m. The *Money Order Office*, on the second floor, Rooms 40-42, is open daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9-5. The General Delivery windows (for 'Poste Restante' letters) are on the ground-floor, Park Row side. The Registered Letter Office is on the mezzanine floor. Besides the G.P.O. district, the city is divided into about thirty postal districts, each served by a branch post-office or *Station*, generally designated by letters of the alphabet (Station A, etc.; open 7-8, Sun. 9-11 a.m.), and there are also about 100 *Sub-Stations*, in druggists' shops, where all the ordinary postal services are rendered, including the issue of domestic or inland money orders. Letters within New York are delivered more expeditiously if the 'station letter' is affixed to the address. Letters are also expedited in delivery if posted on the same side of Fifth Ave. (E. or W.) as their destination. Stamps are also sold in many other shops (chiefly druggists') throughout the city; and letters may be posted in about 2000 *Letter Boxes*, affixed to lamp-posts, or in any hotel. From 4 to 28 collections, and from 3 to 9 deliveries are made daily according to the district. Letters are collected on Sun. (at less frequent intervals), but not delivered; mail matter may, however, be obtained on Sun., 9-11 a.m., in Park Row Lobby, G.P.O. The time of closing of foreign mails is advertised in the daily papers; the chief European mails are despatched on Wed., Thurs., and Saturday. — Comp. p. xxviii and the *New York Post Office Guide* (free, on application at G.P.O.).

Telegraph Offices (comp. p. xxviii). *Western Union Telegraph Co.* (p. 29), 195 Broadway; chief branch-offices, 599, 854, and 1227 Broadway, 16 Broad St., 821 Sixth Avenue, Fifth Ave. (cor. 23rd St.), and 153 E. 125th St. All these are open day and night. There are also about 115 other branch-offices

throughout the city, including all the principal hotels and the Grand Central Depot, and Atlantic Cable messages are received at about 40 of these. The rate for local messages in New York and Brooklyn is 21 c. per 10 words, and 1 c. for each additional word; for other parts of the United States it varies from 25 c. to \$1 per 10 words. No charge is made for address or signature. — *Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.*, 253 Broadway and many branch-offices. The rate per word for cable messages to Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany is 25 c.; Belgium and Switzerland 30 c.; Holland, Italy 32 c.; Denmark and Norway 35 c.; Austria-Hungary 34 c.; Sweden 39 c.; Russia 43 c.

Telephone Offices. The telephonic communication of New York is mainly in the hands of the *Metropolitan Co.*, 18 Cortlandt St., which has numerous branch-offices throughout the city, at any of which persons may be put in communication with members of the Telephone Exchange at the rate of 10 c. per 5 minutes. These offices are generally located in hotels, drug-stores, telegraph-stations, ferry-houses, and so on. The 'Long Distance Telephone', at all public ('pay') stations, communicates with Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, etc. (charges high).

Messenger Service. This is carried on by the *American District Telegraph Co.* (8 Dey St.) and the *Postal Telegraph Co.* (253 Broadway), which have numerous offices throughout New York, generally in the stations of the telegraph companies. Message boys can be summoned by the 'automatic calls' found in hotels, banks, offices, and many private houses. Fees by tariff (about 30 c. per hour).

Express Service. Broadway below Trinity Church is the headquarters of the numerous express companies of New York, by which baggage may be expressed to all parts of the world. Among the chief, all in Broadway, are: *Adams Express Co.*, No. 59; *American Express Co.*, No. 65; *United States Express Co.*, No. 49; *Wells, Fargo, & Co.*, No. 63. For expressing baggage within the United States, the traveller will, however, seldom need to leave his hotel. Among the chief 'Transfer Companies' for transferring luggage within New York and Brooklyn are *Westcott* (14 Park Place) and *Dodd's New York Transfer Co.* (1 Astor House and 1323 Broadway); 25-50 c. per trunk, according to distance.

Tourist Agents. *Raymond & Whitcomb*, 31 E. 14th St., Union Sq.; *Thos Cook & Son*, 261 and 1225 Broadway; *Henry Gaze & Sons*, 113 Broadway.

Theatres. Concerts. Sport. Clubs, etc.

Theatres. *Metropolitan Opera House*, 1419 Broadway; prices \$ 1-5. — *Academy of Music*, cor. of Irving Pl. and 14th St., now used for spectacular dramas, etc.; prices 25 c. to \$ 1. — *Daly's Theatre*, corner of Broadway and 30th St., Shakespearean and modern comedy (Miss Ada Rehan); orchestra stalls \$ 1½-2, balcony \$ 1-2, 2nd balcony 50-75 c. — *Wallack's Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 30th St., high-class comedy; \$ ½-1½. — *Broadway Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 41st St.; comedies, light operas, etc.; \$ ½-1½. — *Fifth Avenue Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 28th St.; a 'star theatre', with performances by good English and other visiting actors; \$ ½-2. — *Lyceum*, Fourth Avenue, between 23d and 24th Sts.; comedy; \$ ½-2. — *Star Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 13th St.; \$ ¼-1. — *Casino*, Broadway, cor. 39th St.; operettas; adm. \$ ½-2; in summer, concerts on the roof, see p. 16. — *Grand Opera House*, Eighth Ave., cor. 23rd St., a large house (2000 seats); popular and spectacular pieces; \$ ¼-1. — *Garden Theatre*, in Madison Square Garden (p. 41); comedy; \$ ½-1½. — *Manhattan Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 33rd St.; \$ ½-1½. — *Knickerbocker Theatre*, cor. of Broadway and 33th St.; \$ ½-2. — *Garrick Theatre*, W. 35th St., to the E. of Sixth Ave.; \$ ½-2. — *Bijou Theatre*, Broadway, between 30th and 31st Sts.; \$ ¼-1½. — *Fourteenth St. Theatre*, near Sixth Ave.; popular pieces; \$ ¼-1½. — *Irving Place Theatre* (*Amberg's*), cor. of Irving Place and E. 15th St.; performances in German; \$ ½-1½. — *Thalia*, 48 Bowery; formerly, as the 'Bowery Theatre', the leading theatre of New York, but now relinquished to 'down town' performances in German; \$ ¼-1. — *Third Avenue Theatre*, between 30th and

31st Sts.; melodrama and popular pieces; 15 75 c. — *American Theatre*, Eighth Ave., near 42nd St., with roof-garden; cheap but good opera; \$ 1/4-1. — *Empire Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 40th St.; \$ 1/2-2. — *Germania Theatre*, E. 8th St., near Broadway; performances in German; \$ 1/4-1. — *Herald Square Theatre*, Broadway, cor. 35th St.; \$ 1/2-1 1/2. — *Madison Square Theatre*, W. 24th St., near Broadway; \$ 3/4 1 1/2. — *Harlem Opera House*, 125th St., near Seventh Ave.; \$ 1/4-1 1/2. — *Columbus Theatre*, 125th St., near Fourth Ave.; \$ 1/4-1. — *Tony Pastor's*, in Tammany Hall Building (p. 34), a theatre of varieties; adm. \$ 1/4-1. — There are several other theatres in the Bowery, not always of the most reputable class. See advertisements in the daily papers. The performances at the New York theatres, unless otherwise stated in the advertisements, begin at 8 or 8 15 p.m.; 'matinee' performances at 2 p.m. on Saturday. Tickets may be bought in advance at 111 Broadway and the chief hotels (small premium charged), but this is not often necessary. Full dress is nowhere compulsory, but is customary at the Opera, Daly's, and the Lyceum. Ladies often retain their hats, even when accompanied by gentlemen in evening dress.

Music Halls and other Places of Amusement. *Madison Square Garden* (p. 41), a huge block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues and 26th and 27th Sts., containing an amphitheatre, accommodating 15,000 people and used for horse-shows, flower-shows, equestrian performances, and the like; a theatre (see p. 15); a large concert and ball-room (1500 people); a restaurant; and an open-air garden on the roof (4000 people). *View of New York, by day or night, from the Tower (300 ft. high; elevator; adm 25 c.; open till 10 p.m.). — *Eden Musée*, 23rd St., between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; a wax-work show, with good musical performances, winter-garden, smoking-room, etc., open 11-11, Sun. 1-11; adm. 50 c., on Sun. 25 c. — *Koster & Bial*, W. 34th St., near Broadway, with variety performances, a roof-garden, etc.; adm. \$ 1/2-2. — *Proctor's Pleasure Palace*, E. 58th St., near Third Ave., with continuous variety performances; \$ 1/4-1. — *Union Square Theatre*, S. side of Union Sq.; continuous variety performances; 25-75 c. — *Weber & Field's (Broadway Music Hall)*, Broadway, cor. 29th St.; \$ 1/2-1 1/2. — *Casino Garden*, on the top of the Casino Theatre (p. 15), a beer-garden, with musical performances (in summer); adm. free to visitors of the theatre. — The so-called '*Dime Museums*' can scarcely be recommended, and visitors should also steer clear of most of the '*Concert Saloons*'. — *St. Nicholas Ice Skating Rink*, W. 66th St., near Central Park.

Concerts. Whether owing to the large German element in its population or to other causes, it is undeniable that New York cultivates high class music with distinguished success and enjoys a series of concerts ranking with the best in Europe. The concerts of the *Philharmonic Society* (founded 1842) are given every 3 or 4 weeks during the season (Nov.-April) in the Carnegie Music Hall (p. 43; conductor, Emil Paur) on Saturdays at 8.15 p.m.; public rehearsals on the Fridays before the concert at 2 p.m., at reduced prices. Other fashionable subscription-concerts are given in the rooms of the *Waldorf Astoria Hotel* (p. 8). Excellent concerts are also given by the *Arion Society* (in the club-house in Park Avenue, p. 41), the *Liederkrantz* (58th St., between Park and Lexington Avenues), the *Beethoven Männerchor*, the *Sangerbund*, the *Mendelssohn Glee Club* (W. 40th St.), etc. The above concerts are mainly attended by members and subscribers, but a limited number of single tickets are obtainable in some cases. Good Sun. evening concerts are given at the *Carnegie Music Hall* and the *Metropolitan Opera House* (p. 15). In summer bands play at frequent intervals in *Central Park* (Sat. & Sun. afternoons), the *Battery*, *Tompkins Square*, and several other public gardens and parks. — For details, see the daily newspapers.

Exhibitions of Paintings. *Metropolitan Museum*, see p. 45; *Lenox Library*, see p. 38; *New York Historical Society*, see p. 42; *Annual Exhibition* at the National Academy of Design (p. 39) in spring and (less important) autumn; *Society of American Artists*, in the building of the Society of Fine Arts, W. 57th St., betw. Seventh Ave. and Broadway

(April); *Water Colour Society*, at the Academy of Design (Jan. or Feb.). Other exhibitions, at irregular intervals, are given by the *Art Students' League*, the *National Sculpture Society*, the *Society of Decorative Art*, the *Salmagundi Club*, the *Kil-Kat Club*, etc. Adm. to the above generally 25 c. There are usually fair collections of pictures for sale in the galleries of the Art Dealers. — Among the finest private collections are those of *Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt*, *Mr. H. G. Marquand*, *Mrs. Wm. Astor*, *Mr. Wm. Rockefeller*, *Mr. Ed. D. Adams*, *Mr. August Belmont*, *Mr. H. O. Havemeyer*, *Mr. Wm. T. Evans*, *Mr. Ben. Altman*, *Mr. R. H. Halsted*, *Mr. Albert Spencer*, *Mr. James A. Garland*, *Mr. Cyrus J. Lawrence*, *Mr. George Gould* (Rembrandt's 'Standard Bearer', etc.), *Mr. H. P. Whitney*, and *Mr. T. B. Clarke*. Visitors specially interested will generally be admitted to these on previous application by letter, enclosing card. Visitors are also received at the *Studios* of the leading artists, many of whom have their regular reception days.

Sport. The chief HORSE RACES near New York are those of the *New York Jockey Club* at Morris Park; the *Brooklyn Jockey Club* at Gravesend, between Brooklyn and Coney Island; and the *Coney Island Jockey Club* at Sheepshead Bay. Each holds two 15-day meetings between the middle of May and the end of September (see daily papers). Adm. to each race-track \$1; grand stand and paddock each 50c. extra. TROTTING RACES take place at Parkville, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn (p. 60). The famous *Stables of Mr. Robt. Bonner*, owner of Maud S. and Sunol, may be seen on application to Mr. Bonner at 8 W. 56th St. or at the New York Ledger Office, 182 William St. — FOX HUNTING (with a 'drag' or carted fox) is carried on in Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey. — The chief YACHT CLUBS are the *New York* (280 yachts), *Seawanhaka*, *American* (steam yachts), *Atlantic*, *Larchmont*, etc.; numerous regattas are held in the harbour and Long Island Sound, and an annual cruise, with racing, is made to Newport — ROWING is best on the Harlem River, where boats may be hired for about 50 c. an hour. There are many clubs here, and a few on the Hudson and on the Brooklyn and Staten Island shores of the harbour. — CANOEING is practised all round Manhattan Island. The *New York Canoe Club* has its headquarters at Tompkinsville, Staten Island (p. 56). — DRIVING. The fashionable drive is through Central Park, where many handsome equipages may be seen on fine afternoons. The chief resorts of the owners of 'fast trotters' are Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, to the N. of Central Park, and the new 'Speedway', skirting the Harlem River to the N. of 155th St., which is reserved exclusively for fast driving. All who are interested in horses should try to see the scene here. The *Coaching Club* and the *Tandem Club* parade on Saturdays in May in Central and Riverside Parks. Coaching parties and public coaches (seats usually \$5) leave the Waldorf-Astoria and the Holland House daily in April, May, and June for points reached via N. New York and Westchester County (comp. p. 57). — RIDING is best seen and enjoyed in Central and Riverside Parks. The New York Riding Club has a club house and ring in 58th St., between Fifth and Madison Aves. — FISHING, for striped bass, blue fish, weak fish, etc., is practised at various points near New York on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey. Steamers specially built for deep-sea fishing leave New York every morning in the season and lie out at sea all day (see daily papers). — BASEBALL is played from May to Nov. The chief professional contests take place in the grounds at Eighth Ave. and 157th St., at the end of the Sixth Ave. El. R. R. See daily papers. — CRICKET. The chief clubs are the *Staten Island*, at Livingston (p. 56); the *St. George*, at Hoboken; the *Manhattan*, at Prospect Park; and the *New Jersey*, at Bergen Point. — LAWN TENNIS. The chief clubs are the *New York* at Washington Heights and the *Staten Island* and *St. George* mentioned above. Tennis courts are attached to the various athletic clubs, and there are hundreds of courts in Central Park. From May to Oct. strangers may play in the *Tennis Building*, 41st St., near Seventh Ave. — RACQUET CLUB, 43rd St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves. — CYCLING. Among the best-known of the innumerable cycling clubs are the *New York Bicycle Club*, the

Citizens' Club, and the *Ixion*. Wheels may be hired of the dealers along the Boulevard and elsewhere. Races take place on Sat. in summer at Manhattan Beach and at the Berkeley Athletic Track, Morris Dock. — SKATING is practised on the lakes in Central Park, Van Cortlandt Park (p. 54), and Prospect Park, and at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 86th St., near Columbus Ave. (best). — ATHLETICS. *University Athletic Club*, 19 W. 34th St.; *New York Athletic Club*, at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 59th St., with grounds and country club-house on Travers Island, Long Island Sound; *Knickerbocker Athletic Club*, at the corner of Madison Ave. and 45th St.; *Central Turn-Verein* (German gymnastic society), with 2500 members, 65th St., near Third Ave.; *Staten Island Club*, see p. 17; *Columbia College*, with grounds at Williamsbridge; *Young Men's Christian Association*, with grounds at Mott Haven and five gymnasia (chief club-house at 23rd St., p. 40). The *Amateur Athletic Union* has its office at 241 Broadway. — FOOTBALL is played in autumn by the athletic clubs and colleges. Games between leading colleges are played at New York on the last Thurs. and Sat. of November. — Golf. The chief golf-clubs within easy reach of New York are the *St. Andrew's*, at Yonkers (p. 166); the *Ardsley*, at Ardsley (see p. 57); the *Morris County*, at Morristown, N. J.; the *Dyker Meadow*, near Fort Hamilton; the *Knollwood*, near Elmsford; the *Baltusrol*, near Short Hills, New Jersey; the *Seabright*, N. J.; the *Meadowbrook*, L. I. (p. 63); the *Shinnecock Hills* (p. 64); the *Tuxedo* (p. 217); the *Oakland*, Bayside, L. I.; the *Westchester*, on Long Island Sound; and the *Marine & Field*, Bath Beach. — SHOOTING. The famous rifle-ranges at Creedmoor, Long Island, 13½ M. from the City Hall, now belong to the New-York State militia. There are several gun clubs for 'trap' and pigeon-shooting in New Jersey. — POLO is played mainly at the country clubs (see below).

Clubs. The chief clubs, to which strangers can obtain access only when introduced by a member, are the following: *Manhattan Club*, Fifth Ave., cor. of 34th St., see p. 36; *Union League*, Fifth Ave., cor. 39th St., see p. 36 (1880 members); *Union*, Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St. (1500 members; social); *University*, Fifth Ave., cor. 54th St., for college graduates (2400 members); *Century* (p. 37), 7 W. 43rd St. (literary and artistic; celebrated meetings on the first Sat. of each month); *Metropolitan*, Fifth Ave., cor. 60th St. (the 'Millionaires' Club'); *Lotos*, 558 Fifth Ave.; *Knickerbocker*, Fifth Ave., cor. 32nd St. (450 members; sporting and fashionable); *Reform*, 233 Fifth Ave. (for those interested in political reforms; 2200 members); *New York* (p. 36), Fifth Ave., cor. 35th St.; *St. Nicholas Club*, 7 W. 44th St. (300 members; confined to descendants of old New York families); *Republican*, 450 Fifth Ave. (political); *Democratic*, 617 Fifth Ave. (political); *Authors' Club*, 883 Seventh Ave. (Carnegie Music Hall); *Press Club*, 34 W. 26th St.; *Players' Club*, 16 Gramercy Park, with interesting pictures and relics; *Bar Association*, 42 W. 44th St.; *Lawyers' Club*, 120 Broadway; *Grolier Club*, 29 E. 32nd St.; *Calumet Club*, Fifth Ave., cor. 29th St.; *German Club* (*Deutscher Verein*; p. 38), 59th St., facing Central Park; *Progress Club*, Fifth Ave., cor. 63rd St., Hebrew; *Harmonie*, 43 W. 42nd St., Hebrew; *Arion* (p. 41), Park Ave., cor. 59th St. (German and musical); *Freundschaft* (p. 41), Park Ave., cor. 72nd St. (German); *Cercle Français*, 24 W. 26th St.; *Aldine Association*, Fifth Ave., cor. 18th St. (Constable Building); *Downtown Association*, 60 Pine St. (these two lunching clubs); *Harvard*, 27 W. 44th St.; *Military*, 751 Fifth Ave.; *Catholic*, 120 Central Park South; *Colonial*, 127 W. 72nd St.; *United Service*, 16 W. 31st St.; *Barnard Club*, 883 Seventh Ave. (for men and women); *Sorosis*, a women's club, meeting monthly at Delmonico's; *Ladies' New York Club*, 28 E. 22nd St.; *Women's University Club*, Carnegie Hall (receptions on Sat.); *Women's Press Club*, Carnegie Hall. — Among the chief Country Clubs near New York are the *Meadowbrook*, Hempstead, L. I. (p. 63); *Rockaway*, Rockaway, L. I. (p. 63); *Westchester*, at Westchester; and *Richmond*, Staten Island (p. 56).

Shops. Libraries. Baths. Churches. Streets. Collections.

Shops ('Stores'). Many of the New York shops are very large and handsome, easily bearing comparison with those of Europe. The prices,

however, are, as a rule, considerably higher. The chief shopping resorts are Broadway, from 8th to 34th St.; Fifth Ave., from 14th to 42nd St.; Twenty-Third St., between Fifth and Sixth Ave.; Fourteenth St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.; and Sixth Avenue, from 12th to 23rd St. (the last two localities somewhat cheaper than the others). An evening visit to Grand St., E. of the Bowery (p. 31), will show the shopping of the tenement-districts in full swing. A characteristic feature is formed by the large 'Dry Goods' stores, huge establishments in the style of the Bon Marché in Paris, containing almost everything necessary for a complete outfit. Among these may be mentioned *Arnold, Constable, & Co.*, 881 Broadway, cor. 19th St.; *Lord & Taylor*, 901 Broadway; *Altman*, 295 Sixth Ave.; *John Wanamaker*, Broadway, cor. 10th St.; *Macy*, cor. of 14th St. and 6th Ave.; *Stern*, 32 W. 23rd St.; *McCreery*, 801 Broadway, cor. 11th St.; *Daniell*, 761 Broadway; *O'Neill*, 327 Sixth Ave.; *Ridley*, 309 Grand St.; *Siegel-Cooper Co.*, 296 Sixth Ave.

Booksellers. *Charles Scribner's Sons*, 155 Fifth Ave., one of the largest and handsomest book-shops in the world; *G. P. Putnam's Sons*, 27 W. 23rd St.; *Brentano*, 31 Union Sq., cor. 16th St.; *Dodd, Mead, & Co.*, 149 Fifth Ave.; *Lemcke & Buschner*, 812 Broadway (German books); *Dutton*, 31 W. 23rd St.; *Dyrsen & Pfeiffer* (late *Christern*), 429 Fifth Ave. (French and other foreign books); *Stechert*, 9 E. 16th St. (German); *Steiger*, 25 Park Place (German); *Methodist Book Concern*, 150 Fifth Ave. — SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLERS: *Leggat*, 81 Chambers St.; *Clark*, 174 Fulton St.; *Boulton*, 10 W. 28th St.; *E. W. Johnson*, 112 E. 42nd St.

Bankers. *Brown Brothers & Co.*, 59 Wall St.; *J. Kennedy Tod & Co.*, 45 Wall St.; *Drexel, Morgan, & Co.*, 23 Wall St.; *Lazard Frères*, 10 Wall St.; *J. & W. Seligman & Co.*, 21 Broad St.; *A. Belmont & Co.*, 23 Nassau St.; *Bank of Montreal*, 59 Wall St.; *Bank of British North America*, 52 Wall St.

Baths. Hot and cold baths may be obtained at all the hotels (25 c.-75 c.) and large barbers' shops (25 c.). Turkish and Russian baths (\$1½-1½) may be obtained at the following: *Hoffman House* (p. 34); *Windsor*, at Windsor Hotel (p. 37), 57 E. 46th St.; *Capes & Ryan*, 18 Lafayette Place; *Hoefler (Ariston)*, cor. Broadway and 55th St.; *Everard*, 30 W. 28th St.; *Produce Exchange*, 8 Broadway; *Haynes*, 41 W. 26th St.; *Easton*, 7 E. 46th St.; *Mayer*, 1944 Madison Ave.; *Riverside Baths*, 259 W. 69th St. — *Salt Water Swimming Baths*, at the Battery (25 c., warm 30 c.). There are also several *Free Public Baths*, both on the Hudson and the East River, visited annually by 5-6 million bathers (June-Sept.).

Libraries and Reading Rooms. *New York Public Library* (Astor, Lenox, & Tilden Foundations), see p. 36; *Astor Library*, see p. 33 (9 to 6); *Mercantile Library* (p. 32), on introduction by a member (8-9); *Lenox Library*, see p. 33 (9-6); *Cooper Institute Reading Room* (see p. 33), open free, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; *Apprentices' Library*, 18 E. 16th St. (8-9); *Y. M. C. A. Reading Rooms*, free, at 52 E. 23rd St., 361 Madison Ave., 5 W. 125th St., etc. (8.30-10); *Young Women's Christian Association*, 7 E. 15th St. (9-9); *New York Free Circulating Library*, 226 W. 42nd St. and 49 Bond St., with several branches (9-9; Sun. 4-9); *New York Society Library*, 109 University Place, founded in 1754 (100,000 vols.; 9-6, reading-room 9-9; for members only); *Historical Society* (p. 42), for strangers on the introduction of a member (9-6); *Harlem Library*, 32 W. 123rd St. (25,000 vols.; 9-9, free); *Aguilar Free Library*, 197 E. Broadway and various branches (9-9); *Mott Memorial Library* (medical), 64 Madison Ave. (11-9); *New York Hospital Library*, 6 W. 16th St. (medical; 10-5); *Law Institute Library*, Post Office, Rooms 116-122, 4th floor (legal; 35,000 vols.; 9-10); *American Institute Library*, 115 W. 38th St. (agricultural and industrial; 9-9); *Geographical Society*, 11 W. 29th St.; *College Settlement Association*, 95 Rivington St. (Wed., 3.30-5 and 7.30-9; Sat., 10-12). — There are also good libraries at *Columbia University* (p. 52), the *University of New York*, and some of the clubs. — Among the finest *Private Libraries* are those of *Robert Hoe*; *M. C. Leferts*; *G. B. De Forest*; *Augustin Daly* (dramatic); *F. R. Halsey*; *E. B. Holden*; *G. W. Vanderbilt*; and *C. C. Kalbfleisch*.

Newspapers. The periodical publications of New York embrace about

50 daily papers, 250 weekly papers and periodicals, and 350 monthly journals and magazines. Among the chief morning papers are the *Herald* (3c.; Independent), the *Times* (3c.; Independent), the *Tribune* (3c.; Republican), the *World* (1c.; Democratic), the *Sun* (2c.; Republican), the *Journal* (1c.; Democratic), the *Press* (1c.; Repub. and Protectionist), the German *Staatszeitung* (3c.; Dem.). The chief evening papers are the *Evening Post* (3c.; an excellent Independent and Free Trade organ), the *Mail and Express* (2c.; Repub.), the evening editions of the *Sun* and *World* (1c. each), the *Telegram* (the evening edition of the *Herald*; 1c.), and the *Commercial Advertiser* (Ind.). Most of the daily papers publish Sunday editions; price 5c. Among the weeklies are the *Nation*, a high-class political and literary journal; *Leslie's Weekly*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazar* (for ladies), the *Illustrated American*, and other illustrated papers; *Life*, *Puck*, *Judge*, and other comic journals; the *Criterion* (5c.); the *Outlook*; the *Scottish American Journal* (7c.); and numerous technical and professional journals. The leading monthly magazines include the *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, the *Forum*, the *North American Review*, the *Popular Science Monthly*, *McClure's*, *Munsey's*, *Outing*, *Review of Reviews*, *St. Nicholas* (for children), the *Critic*, the *Bookman*, and the *Cosmopolitan*.

Churches. There are in all about 550 churches in New York, of which one-sixth are Roman Catholic. The services in the Protestant churches usually begin at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The Sat. papers publish a list of the preachers for Sunday, and information is freely given at the hotels, at the City Mission, Fourth Ave., cor. 22nd St., or at the Y. M. C. A. The following list mentions a few of the chief congregations.

BAPTIST. *Calvary Church*, W. 57th St., between Sixth and Seventh Ave. (Rev. Dr. McArthur); *Fifth Avenue*, W. 46th St., near Fifth Ave. (Rev. W. Faunce); *Judson Memorial*, Washington Sq. (see p. 35).

CONGREGATIONAL. *Broadway Tabernacle*, Sixth Ave., cor. 34th St. (Rev. Dr. Jefferson); *Pilgrim*, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St. (Rev. Dr. Virgin).

DUTCH REFORMED. *Collegiate*, Fifth Ave., cor. 48th St. (Rev. Dr. Coe); *Madison Avenue*, Madison Ave., cor. 57th St. (Rev. Dr. Kittredge).

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS. *Meeting Houses*, E. 15th St., cor. Rutherford Place, and 144 E. 20th St. (Orthodox).

LUTHERAN. *Gustavus Adolphus Swedish Evangelical*, 150 E. 22nd St. (Rev. Mr. Stolpe); *St. James*, 870 Madison Ave. (Rev. Dr. Remensnyder); *St. Peter's German Evangelical*, Lexington Ave. (Rev. Dr. Moldehnke).

METHODIST EPISCOPAL. *Calvary*, Seventh Ave., cor. 129th St. (Rev. Dr. McChesney); *Cornell Memorial*, E. 76th St. (Rev. J. J. Foust); *Madison Avenue*, 659 Madison Ave. (Rev. A. Longacre); *St. Andrew*, W. 76th St. (Rev. J. O. Willson); *St. James*, Madison Ave. (Rev. E. S. Tipple).

PREBYTERIAN. *Brick Church*, 410 Fifth Ave. (Rev. Dr. Van Dyke); *Fifth Avenue*, cor. 55th St.; *First*, 54 Fifth Ave. (Rev. Dr. Duffield); *Fourth Avenue*, 286 Fourth Ave.; *Harlem*, 43 E. 125th St. (Rev. Dr. M. Alexander); *Madison Square*, 506 Madison Ave. (Rev. Dr. Parkhurst); *University Place*, cor. E. 10th St. (Rev. Dr. George Alexander).

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. *Cathedral*, see p. 51; *All Souls*, Madison Ave., cor. 65th St. (Rev. Dr. Heber Newton); *Calvary*, 278 Fourth Ave. (Rev. J. L. Parks); *Grace Church*, 800 Broadway (Rev. Dr. Huntington; see p. 33); *Heavenly Rest*, 551 Fifth Ave. (Rev. Dr. Morgan; see p. 37); *St. Bartholomew*, 348 Madison Ave. (Rev. Dr. Greer); *St. George*, 7 Rutherford Place (Rev. Dr. Rainsford; see p. 42); *St. Michael*, Amsterdam Ave. (Rev. Dr. Peters); *St. Thomas*, Fifth Ave., cor. W. 53rd St. (Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown); *Trinity*, Broadway, at the corner of Rector St. (Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; comp. p. 28).

ROMAN CATHOLIC. *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, Fifth Ave. (see p. 37); *All Saints*, Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.; *St. Francis Xavier*, 36 W. 16th St.; *St. Stephen*, 149 E. 28th St.; *St. Paul the Apostle*, Columbus (Ninth) Ave., cor. 59th St.; *St. Gabriel*, 312 E. 87th St.; *St. Agnes*, 143 E. 43rd St.; *Sacred Heart*, 447 W. 51st St.; *St. Joseph*, 59 Sixth Ave. There are several German, French, Italian, and Polish R. C. Churches. Numerous services.

SWEDENBORGIAN OR NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH at 114 E. 35th St.

SYNAGOGUES. *Beth-El*, Fifth Ave., cor. 76th St. (Rev. Dr. Kohler); *Shaarai Tephila*, W. 82nd St. (Rev. Dr. de Mendes); *Temple Emanu-El*,

Fifth Ave., cor. 43rd St. (Rev. Dr. Gottheil); *Rodaf Sholom*, Lexington Ave., cor. 63rd St. (Rev. R. Grossmann); *Shearith Israel*, Central Park West, cor. 70th St. (Rev. H. P. Mendes).

UNITARIAN. *All Souls*, Fourth Avenue, cor. 20th St. (Rev. T. R. Slicer); *Messiah*, 61 E. 34th St. (Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer and Rev. Minot J. Savage).

UNIVERSALIST. Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West, cor. 76th St. (Rev. Dr. Eaton).

Among the chief churches for *Coloured Persons* are *St. Benedict the Moor's* (R. C.), 210 Bleecker St., and the Methodist Episcopal Churches of *Zion* (351 Bleecker St.) and *Bethel* (239 W. 25th St.).

The headquarters of the *Salvation Army* are at 120 W. 14th St.

The **Greater New York Fire Department** has its headquarters at 157 E. 67th St. The force, which consists of upwards of 2000 men, with 150 steam fire engines, is under the supervision of a Fire Commissioner, with a Deputy Commissioner at Brooklyn (265 Jay St.). Its annual cost is about \$2,300,000 (460,000*l.*), and it has to deal yearly with 2500-3000 fires. The service and equipment are excellent, and a visit to an engine-house is interesting. The *Insurance Patrol*, maintained by the Board of Fire Underwriters, co-operates with the firemen in extinguishing fire, besides devoting itself to the special work of rescuing and guarding property.

Streets. Above 13th St. the streets of New York are laid out very regularly and cross each other at right angles, the chief exception being the old thoroughfare of Broadway, which crosses the island diagonally from S.S.E. to N.N.W. The streets in the lower part of the island are generally named after colonial worthies. Higher up those running across the island from E. to W. are numbered consecutively from 1 up to 225, while those running N. and S. are named Avenues and numbered from 1 to 12. In the widest part of the island, to the E. of First Avenue, are the additional short avenues A, B, C and D, while higher up, between Third and Fourth and between Fourth and Fifth Avenues respectively, are Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue. To the N. of 59th St. the continuations of 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Avenues are known respectively as Central Park West, Columbus Ave., Amsterdam Ave., and West End Ave. The numbers in the avenues begin at the S. and run towards the N. Twenty blocks average 1 M. Above 8th St. the cross-streets are known as E. and W. with reference to their position to Fifth Ave., and their numbers begin at this avenue and run E. and W. A new hundred is begun at each avenue. The avenues are usually 100 ft wide, and the cross streets 60-100 ft. The names of the streets are generally given on the corner lamp-posts. Those of foreign origin are usually anglicized in pronunciation (e.g. Desbrosses St., pron. Dess-bross-es St.). New Yorkers rarely add the word 'street' after the name of a street; thus one will give his address as 'corner of 5th Ave. and 57th'; while the conductor of the Elevated Railroad will announce a station as 'Grand' or '23rd.'

Police Stations. The *Central Police Station and Office of the Commissioners of Police* is at 300 Mulberry St., and the city of Greater New York is divided into 80 precincts, each with its police station. The police force consists of about 7600 patrolmen, 'roundsmen', and officers, of which about 5400 belong to Manhattan or New York proper. The 'Broadway Squad' consists of specially fine-looking men.

Books of Reference. Among recent guidebooks to New York are 'Manhattan: Historic and Artistic', by C. M. Westover-Alden (new edition, 1897; 30 c.) and 'Rand & McNally's Handy Guide to New York', by Ernest Ingersoll (25 c.). Appleton's 'Dictionary of New York' (30 c.) is in the style of Dickens' 'Dictionary of London'; *Theodore Roosevelt's* 'New York', in the Historic Town Series (Longmans, 1891; \$1.25), is an extremely interesting little volume. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanack* is packed with useful information about Greater New York. Addresses can be found in *Trow's Directory*, which may be consulted at any drug-store or hotel-office.

British Consulate, 24 State St.; Consul General, *Percy Sanderson, C. M. G.*

Collections. The following is a list of the principal Exhibitions, Collections, etc., with the hours at which they are open.

- Aquarium, Castle Garden* (p. 26), open free, daily, 10-4 (on Mon. & Tues. 10-3).
Assay Office, United States (p. 28), open daily, 10-2 (Sat. 10-12); free.
City Hall (p. 29), daily, 10-4; free.
Custom House, United States (p. 28), daily, 10-2; free.
Geological Museum at Columbia University (p. 52), daily, 10-4; free.
Grant's Tomb, General (p. 52), daily, till dusk; free.
Libraries. Astor (p. 33), daily, free; *Mercantile* (p. 32), daily, free; *Lenox* (p. 35), daily, free; *Columbia* (p. 52), daily, 8-10, free.
Madison Square Garden (pp. 16, 41). Visitors admitted to the tower (*View), daily, 10-10; 25c.
Metropolitan Museum of Art (p. 45), daily, 10 to dusk; on Mon. and Frid. 25c., at other times free; also on Tues. and Sat. 8-10 p.m., and on Sun. afternoon.
Natural History, Museum of (p. 44), daily, 9-5; Mon. & Tues. 25c., other days free.
New York Historical Society (p. 42); daily, on introduction by a member.
Picture Galleries. See *Metropolitan Museum, Lenox Library, and New York Historical Society.*
Produce Exchange (p. 26); daily; visitors admitted to the balcony; business-hours, 9-4; free.
St. Patrick's Cathedral (p. 37); all day; frequent services.
Stock Exchange (p. 28); business-hours, 10-3; visitors admitted to the gallery; free.
Sub-Treasury of the United States (p. 28); daily, 10-3; free (vaults shown to visitors introduced to the Assistant Treasurer).

**Trinity Church* (p. 28); open all day.

World Office (p. 30); visitors admitted to the Dome (*View), 9-1; free.
Zoological Garden (p. 44), daily; free.

Principal Attractions. **Metropolitan Art Museum* (p. 45); **Natural History Museum* (p. 44); **St. Patrick's Cathedral* (p. 31); *Lenox Library* (p. 38); *Walk or drive in *Broadway* (p. 27) and *Fifth Avenue* (p. 35); *View from the *World Office* (p. 30), *Produce Exchange* (p. 26), *Tract Society Building* (p. 30), *Statue of Liberty* (p. 3), or *Madison Square Garden* (p. 41); **Central Park* (p. 43); **Brooklyn Suspension Bridge* (p. 31); **Riverside Drive* (p. 52); *Grant's Tomb* (p. 52); **Columbia University* (p. 52); *High Bridge* (p. 54); *Washington Bridge* (p. 54); *Stock Exchange* (p. 28); **Trinity Church* (p. 28); *Tiffany and Vanderbilt Houses* (pp. 42, 37); *Grace Church* (p. 33); **Harbour* (p. 24); *Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad* at 110th St. (p. 11). — In summer the visitor should take a trip in one of the *Starns Excursion Steamers*, which start at the foot of Cortlandt St., almost hourly, and proceed round the Battery, up the E. River, and through Hell Gate and Long Island Sound to Glen Island (p. 75), affording a good idea of the configuration of Manhattan Island and of the traffic in the harbour and rivers (return-fare 40 c.).

Greater New York, constituted by charter in 1897, is the largest and wealthiest city of the New World, and inferior in population, as also in commercial and financial importance, to London alone among the cities of the globe. It is situated on New York Bay, in 40° 42' 43" N. lat. and 74° 0' 3" W. long. It consists of the boroughs of *Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond*, which have a joint area of 320 sq. M. and an aggregate population (1898) of about 3,500,000. Its extreme length (N. and S.) is 35 M., its extreme width 19 M. *Manhattan* or *New York* proper, with nearly 2,000,000 inhab., consists mainly of *Manhattan Island*, a long and narrow tongue of land bounded by the *Hudson* or *North River* on the W. and the *East River* (part of *Long Island Sound*) on the E., and separated from the mainland on the N. and N.E. by the narrow *Harlem River* and *Spuyten Duyvil Creek*; but also includes several

small islands in New York Bay and the E. River. Manhattan Island is 13 M. long, and varies in width from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. (at its extremities) to $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., the general width being about $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 M. It is very rocky, the chief formations being gneiss and limestone; and except in the S. portion, which is covered with deep alluvial deposits, a great amount of blasting was necessary to prepare sites for houses and streets. For about half of its length from the S. it slopes on each side from a central ridge, and at the upper end the ground rises precipitously from the Hudson to a height of 240 ft. (Washington Heights), descending rapidly on the E. side to the Harlem Flats. The *Borough of the Bronx* (140,000 inhab.) comprises a portion of the mainland beyond the Harlem River, extending on the N. to a point about 5 M. beyond the limits of the map at p. 55, and also several small islands in the East River and Long Island Sound. Manhattan and The Bronx together form what has hitherto been known, and is still known in ordinary parlance, as the City of New York. This, except when otherwise indicated, will be the meaning of 'New York' in the following pages. The *Borough of Brooklyn*, hitherto an independent city, is described in R. 3. The *Borough of Queens* comprises part of Queens County on Long Island, including *Flushing* (p. 64), part of *Hempstead*, *Jamaica*, *Long Island City* (p. 61), and *Newtown*. Its outer boundary is $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the map at p. 55. The *Borough of Richmond* is coterminous with *Staten Island* (p. 55).

The population of New York in 1890, according to the government census, amounted to 1,515,301; that of the various districts now constituting Greater New York was about 2,500,000. In 1699 New York contained only about 6000 inhab. and in 1776 about 22,000 (comp. p. 25); and at the first United States census (1790) it had 33,131. In 1800 the population was 60,515; in 1820, 123,706; in 1840, 312,710; in 1860, 813,669; and in 1880, 1,206,299. Jersey City (p. 56), Hoboken (p. 56), and other New Jersey suburbs, though in a different state, practically form part of the one huge city on New York Bay, and would add upwards of 400,000 to the population given above. The population is composed of very heterogeneous elements, including about 850,000 Irish, nearly 900,000 Germans, 200,000 English and Scottish, 100,000 Italians, 100,000 Russians, and 10,000 Chinese; and if we exclude the children of foreign parents born in New York, probably not more than one-fifth of the inhabitants can be described as native Americans. A large proportion are Roman Catholics. The death rate is about 20 per 1000.

Greater New York is governed by a Mayor and a Municipal Assembly consisting of two chambers. At the head of each of the separate boroughs is a President. The assessed valuation of taxable property in Greater New York is about \$ 2,500,000,000, or half that of London; its annual revenue is about \$ 65,000,000. Its debt (\$ 200,000,000) is about the same as that of London. The daily water supply amounts to 330,000,000 gallons (London 210,000,000). Other statistics show that Greater New York contains 167,000 buildings, 1200 M. of streets (1000 M. paved), 6800 acres of parks and open spaces, 1200 M. of sewers, 470 M. of tramways, and 65 M. of elevated railways.

The lower and older part of New York is irregularly laid out, and many of the streets are narrow and winding. The old buildings, however, have been almost entirely replaced by huge new piles of

offices, banks, and warehouses. This part of the city is entirely given up to business and is the chief seat of its vast commercial enterprise and wealth. Above 13th St. New York is laid out with great regularity (arrangement of the streets, see p. 21), but the precipitous banks of the Hudson at the N. end of the island (comp. p. 53) have necessitated some deviation from chessboard regularity in that district. Nearly the whole of Manhattan Island, as far as 155th St., is now covered with streets and buildings, but much of the narrow part of the island beyond that point and a still larger proportion of The Bronx (p. 54) have not yet been built over. The names of many of the villages absorbed by the growth of the city still cling to the districts here (Manhattanville, Harlem, Washington Heights, Morrisania, etc.). In proportion to its size New York is, perhaps, somewhat poorly furnished with open spaces, but Central Park (p. 43) is one of the finest parks in the world, and ample open spaces have been reserved beyond the Harlem River (comp. p. 54). The handsomest streets and residences are generally near the centre of the island, the most fashionable quarters being Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, and the portions of the cross-streets contiguous to these thoroughfares. The islands in the harbour belong to the U. S. Government, while those in the E. River are occupied by charitable and correctional institutions belonging to the city. New York is connected with Brooklyn by a fine suspension bridge (see p. 31), and a second is building; various schemes for bridging or tunnelling the Hudson also are now in progress or in contemplation. Several bridges cross the Harlem River.

***New York Harbour** (comp. p. 2) is one of the finest in the world, affording ample accommodation and depth of water for the largest vessels. The *Upper Bay* or *New York Harbour Proper*, 8 M. long and 4-5 M. wide, is completely landlocked and contains several islands. It communicates through the *Narrows* (p. 2) with *Lower New York Bay*, which is protected from the ocean by a bar running N. from Sandy Hook in New Jersey (18 M. from the Battery) towards Long Island. The bar is crossed by two channels, admitting vessels of 25-30 ft. draught. At the Battery the harbour divides into two branches: the *Hudson* or *North River* to the left and the *East River* to the right. The latter is really a tidal channel connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound. Manhattan Island, between the two rivers, has a water front of about 30 M., all of which is available for sea-going vessels except about 5 M. on the Harlem River (comp., however, p. 54; water front of Greater New York about 350 M.). On the other side of the North River, here about 1 M. wide, lies the *State of New Jersey*, with the cities of Jersey City, Hoboken, etc. (comp. p. 56; ferries, see p. 14). To the E. of East River is *Long Island*, with Brooklyn and Long Island City (comp. R. 3). The shipping is mainly confined to the North River below 23rd St., and to the East River

below Grand St. The former contains the docks of the Transatlantic lines, some of which are on the New Jersey side. A walk along South St. shows the shipping in the East River, representing a large proportion both of the foreign and domestic trade of New York. Both rivers are alive with ferry-boats. A pleasant feature of the water-front is formed by the *Pier Gardens* or *Recreation Piers*, intended as winter and summer resorts for the inhabitants of the poorer riverside districts. For the islands, Hell Gate, etc., see pp. 2, 56, 74.

History. Manhattan Island and the mouth of the Hudson are said to have been visited by the Florentine Verrazzani in 1524, but the authentic history of New York begins with the exploration of *Henry Hudson* in 1609 (see p. 162). The first permanent settlement on Manhattan Island was made by the Dutch West India Co. in 1624, and the first regular governor was *Peter Minuit*, a Westphalian, who bought the island from the Indians for 60 guilders (about \$ 25 or 5*l.*). The little town he founded was christened *New Amsterdam* and by 1650 had about 1000 inhabitants. The citizens established farms, traded for furs with the Indians, and entrenched themselves in fortifications, the N. limit of which coincided with the present line of Wall St. (p. 27). *Peter Stuyvesant*, the last of the four Dutch governors, arrived in 1647. In 1664 the town was seized, in time of peace, by the English under *Col. Nichols*, and though retaken by the Dutch in 1673, it passed permanently into English possession by treaty in the following year. The first English governor was *Sir Edmund Andros*. The name of the town was changed to *New York* in honour of the Duke of York, to whom his brother, Charles II., had granted the entire province. Among the chief incidents in the Anglo-Colonial period were the usurpation of *Leisler*, leader of the progressive party, in 1689-91, and the *Negro Insurrection* in 1741, the coloured slaves forming at this time not far short of half the population. In 1765 the delegates of nine of the thirteen colonies met in New York to protest against the Stamp Act and to assert the doctrine of no taxation without representation; and the first actual bloodshed of the Revolution took place here in 1770 (six weeks before the Boston Massacre, p. 83), in a scuffle with the soldiers who tried to remove the 'Liberty Pole' of the Sons of Liberty. At this time New York had about 20,000 inhab (less than either Boston or Philadelphia); and the Ratzel Map of 1767 shows that the town extended to the neighbourhood of the present City Hall Park (p. 29). The town was occupied by Washington in 1776, but after the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights (see p. 53) the Americans retired, and New York became the British headquarters for seven years. The British troops evacuated the city on Nov. 25th, 1783. From 1785 to 1790 New York was the seat of the Federal Government, and it was the State capital down to 1797. *Hamilton*, *Jay*, and *Burr* were among the prominent men of this period. At the beginning of the present century the city had 60,000 inhab., and since then its growth has been very rapid, the tide of immigration setting in powerfully after the war of 1812, in which New York suffered considerably from the blockade. In 1807 the first steamboat was put on the Hudson (see p. 162), and in 1825 a great impulse to the city's commerce was given by the opening of the Erie Canal (p. 171). The Harlem Railway dates from 1831; the Elevated Railroad from 1867; gas-lighting from 1825; the use of electricity for illumination from about 1884. In the Civil War New York sent 116,000 men to the Federal armies, but in 1863 it was the scene of a riot in opposition to the draft, which cost 1000 lives. For several years the city suffered under the machinations of the so-called '*Tweed Ring*', which had gained control of the municipal government; but in 1872 '*Boss*' Tweed and several of his fellow-conspirators were convicted of embezzlement of public funds and imprisoned. In March, 1888, New York was visited by a terrible 'blizzard', or storm of wind and snow, which cut off all communication with the outside world for several days

and caused many deaths and much suffering. In 1890 a Commission was appointed by the State Legislature to inquire into the expediency of the consolidation of New York with Brooklyn and other contiguous towns and cities. In 1896 the act to make this consolidation became law, and in 1897 the charter of Greater New York (p. 22) was finally passed. The first mayor of the new city is Robert A. Van Wyck, who came into office in 1898. — *Washington Irving* (1783-1839) was a native of New York.

Commerce and Industry. The importance of New York as a commercial centre is shown by the fact that fully 50 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of the United States is carried on through its port. In the year ending June 30th, 1897, the value of foreign imports and exports was \$ 1,036,241,470 (207,242,230 l.). In 1897 the harbour was entered by 4324 vessels, of 7,518,351 tons, and cleared by 4664, of 7,334,647 tons. The duties collected on imports amounted to \$ 119,648,652. About three-fourths of the immigrants into the United States land at New York, the number in the year ending June 30th, 1897, being 180,556. The manufactures of New York, though relatively less important than its commerce, are very varied and extensive, producing in 1890 goods to the value of \$ 788,941,028 (157,788,200 l.) and employing 365,000 hands.

The S. extremity of the island on which New York stands is occupied by the **BATTERY** (Pl. A, 3), a pleasant little park, 20 acres in extent, commanding a good view of the harbour but now somewhat marred by the intrusion of the elevated railroad. It takes its name from the old fort erected here by the early Dutch settlers and was long the fashionable quarter for residences. The park contains a statue of *John Ericsson* (1803-89), the inventor, by J. Scott Hartley, erected in 1893. The large circular erection on the W. side is *Castle Garden*, formerly the landing-place and temporary quarters of immigrants, which have now been transferred to Ellis Island (p. 3). It was at one time a concert-hall, where Jenny Lind made her first appearance in America (1850), and is now fitted up as the *New York Aquarium* (adm., see p. 22; 1,635,352 visitors in 1897). The *United States Barge Office*, a tasteful building with a tower 90 ft. high, a little to the E., is an appendage of the custom-house. The steamers for Bedloe's Island (see p. 3) and Staten Island (p. 55), and also several Brooklyn ferries, start from the Battery.

Looking to the N. from the Battery, we see in front of us two large red buildings: the *Washington Building* (p. 27) to the left and the **PRODUCE EXCHANGE** (Pl. A, 3) to the right. The latter, a huge brick and terracotta structure in the Italian Renaissance style, contains numerous offices and a large hall (1st floor), 220 ft. long, 144 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high (adm., see p. 22). The tower, 225 ft. high, commands a fine *View of the city and harbour (elevator).

Whitehall Street, containing the *U. S. Army Building*, leads hence to the S.E. to the South, Hamilton, and 39th St. ferries to Brooklyn (p. 14). A little to the E., at the S.E. corner of Broad St. and Pearl St., is what remains of the old *Fraunces Tavern*, where Washington took farewell of his officers in 1783. No. 73, Pearl St., was the first Dutch tavern, afterwards the *Stadhuis* or City Hall (tablet).

The small open space between the Produce Exchange and the Washington Building is the **BOWLING GREEN** (Pl. A, 3), the cradle of New York. In the centre is a statue of *Abraham de Peyster* (1657-1728), by G. E. Bissell, erected in 1895.

The buildings on the S. side, mainly steamboat-offices, occupy the site of FORT AMSTERDAM, from which the Battery took its name (see p. 26), and which included the governor's house and a chapel. The fort was built in 1626 and demolished in 1787. Its site is indicated by a tablet placed by the Holland Society on No. 4, Bowling Green. A statue of George III., which formerly stood here, was pulled down on the day of the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776) and melted into bullets. The Washington Building (see below) is on the site of the house erected in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, Collector of the Port of New York, and afterwards occupied by the British generals Cornwallis, Howe, and Clinton. It was here that Benedict Arnold, also occupying a house on the Green, carried on his negotiations with the last-named. The railing round the Bowling Green circle dates from before the Revolution.

At the Bowling Green begins ***Broadway**, the chief street in New York, extending hence all the way to Yonkers (p. 166), a distance of 19 M. Up to 33rd St. Broadway is the scene of a most busy and varied traffic, which reaches its culminating point in the lower part of the street during business-hours. This part of the street is almost entirely occupied by wholesale houses, insurance offices, banks, and the like; but farther up are numerous fine shops ('stores'). Broadway is no longer, as in the Dutch-colonial days of its christening, the broadest street in New York, but it is still the most important. The number of immensely tall office-buildings with which it is now lined give it a curiously cañon-like appearance as we look up it. No. 1 Broadway, to the left, is the above-mentioned *Washington Building*, a lofty pile of offices erected by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of ocean cable fame; the back and side windows afford splendid views of the harbour. It is adjoined by the still loftier *Bowling Green Building* (16 stories), designed by English architects and built with English capital. Other conspicuous business premises in the lower part of Broadway are the large *Welles and Standard Oil Co. Buildings* (to the right, Nos. 18, 26) and *Aldrich Court* (Nos. 43-45; left), on the site of the first habitation of white men on Manhattan Island (tablet of the Holland Society). Opposite the last is the *Tower Building* (No. 50), 185 ft. high and only 25 ft. wide. A little higher up, at the corner of Exchange Place, is the *Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange* (visitors admitted to the gallery). At Nos. 64-68 (right) is the tall light sandstone building of the *Manhattan Life Insurance Co.*, the tower of which is 350 ft. high (fine view of the city, harbour, etc.). To the right, at the corner of Exchange Place, is the *Exchange Court Building*, with large and excellent bronze statues of Stuyvesant, Clinton, Hudson, and Wolfe, by J. Massey Rhind. To the left, at the corner of Rector St., is the new and imposing *Empire Building* (20 stories). This brings us to *Trinity Church* (p. 28), opposite which is *Wall St.* (see below).

Wall Street (Pl. A, 3), diverging from Broadway to the right, is the Lombard Street of New York, 'the great nerve centre of all American business', and 'the financial barometer of the country', where 'finance and transportation, the two determining powers in business, have their headquarters'. The street, which follows the line of the walls of the Dutch city,

consists mainly of a series of substantial and handsome banks and insurance offices. To the left, one block from Broadway, at the corner of Nassau St., is the *Manhattan Trust Building*, 330 ft. high. At the opposite corner of the same street stands the *United States Sub-Treasury* (Pl. A, 3; adm., see p. 22), a marble structure with a Doric portico, approached by a flight of steps bearing a large bronze statue of *George Washington*, by J. Q. A. Ward, erected in 1833. The building occupies the site of the old *Federal Hall*, in which the first U.S. Congress was held and Washington inaugurated as President. Next to the Sub-Treasury is the *U.S. Assay Office* (adm., p. 22), where strangers may see the processes of assaying and refining the crude bullion. Opposite, at the corner of Broad St. (see below), is the *Drexel Building*, a white marble structure in the Renaissance style. Farther along Wall St., at the corner of William St., is the *U.S. Custom House* (Pl. A, 3), a massive pile of dark-coloured granite, with an Ionic colonnade (columns 33 ft. high). The interior (open 10-3) consists of a huge rotunda, covered by a dome supported by eight enormous columns of Italian marble, with elaborate Corinthian capitals. The Custom House is to be rebuilt. — Farther on, Wall St. crosses *Pearl Street* (with the *Cotton Exchange*), *Water St.*, and *Front St.*, and ends at *South St.* and the ferry to Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROAD ST., a busy street leaving Wall St. opposite the Sub-Treasury, contains the *Stock Exchange* (Pl. A, 3), a high marble building to the right, with other entrances in Wall St. and New St. Strangers, who are admitted to a gallery overlooking the hall (entr., 13 Wall St.), should not omit a visit to this strange scene of business, tumult, and excitement, a wilder scene probably than that presented in any European exchange (business-hours 10-3). The value of railway and other stocks dealt with here daily often amounts to \$30,000,000 (6,000,000*l.*), besides government bonds. As much as \$34,000 (6800*l.*) has been paid for a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and 4000*l.* is the present value. There are about 1200 members. — Opposite the Exchange, adjoining the Drexel Building (see above), is the *Mills Building*, an enormous pile in red brick. Broad St. ends at South St., a little to the N. of the Battery (p. 26).

NASSAU ST., running N. from Wall St., opposite Broad St., contains the office of the *Mutual Life Insurance Co.* (Pl. A, B, 3), one of the handsomest business structures in New York, but not seen to advantage in this narrow street. It harbours the *New York Chamber of Commerce*, the oldest commercial corporation in the United States (1770). A tablet commemorates the fact that this was the site of the Middle Dutch Church (1727). — In Cedar St., between Nassau St. and Broadway, is the handsome new building (1896) of the *New York Clearing House Association*, the business of which averages \$115,000,000 daily and amounts to \$35,000,000,000 (7,000,000,000*l.*) per year.

On the W. side of Broadway, opposite the beginning of Wall St., rises *Trinity Church* (Pl. A, 3; comp. p. xc), a handsome Gothic edifice of brown stone, by *R. M. Upjohn*, 192 ft. long, 80 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, with a spire 285 ft. high (view; permit from rector necessary). The present building dates from 1839-46, but occupies the site of a church of 1696. The church owns property to the value of at least 1,000,000*l.*, producing an income of 100,000*l.*, used in the support of several subsidiary churches and numerous charities (comp. p. 172).

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 22), dimly lighted by stained glass, affords a strange contrast to the bustling life of Broadway. The chancel is at the W. end. The altar and reredos, built as a memorial of William B. Astor, are handsomely adorned with marble and mosaics. The bronze doors are a memorial of John Jacob Astor. In the so-called 'Bishops' Room' is the cenotaph of *Bishop Onderdonk*; in the vestry is the white marble monument of *Bishop Hobart* (1775-1830). — In the N.E. corner of

the CHURCHYARD is a Gothic *Monument* in memory of American patriots who died in British prisons during the Revolution. Adjacent is a bronze statue of *Judge Watts*, Recorder of New York under the British, erected in 1892. By the S. railing of the churchyard is the grave of *Alexander Hamilton* (d. 1804; tomb with pyramidal top). *Robert Fulton* (d. 1815), the father of the steamboat, lies in the vault of the Livingston family, near the S. side of the chancel. Close to the S.E. corner of the church is the monument of *Capt. Lawrence*, slain in 1813 in his gallant defence of the 'Chesapeake' against the British frigate 'Shannon'. Among the other tombs are those of the ill-fated *Charlotte Temple* (?), *Albert Gallatin* (Secretary of the Treasury 1801-13), *Gen. Phil. Kearney* (d. 1862), and *Wm. Bradford* (d. 1752), printer of the first New York newspaper. The oldest stone is dated 1681.

Nearly opposite Trinity Church are the building of the **Union Trust Co.* (No. 80 Broadway), one of the most successful architectural efforts of its kind in the United States, and the 23-story building of the *American Surety Co.* (cor. Pine St.; 306 ft. high), the latter containing the *United States Weather Bureau*, popularly known as 'Old Probabilities'. On the same side, between Pine St. and Cedar St., is the office of the **Equitable Life Insurance Co.* (Pl. B, 3), with a well equipped interior (1500 tenants; view from roof). Several other huge buildings, among them that of the *Western Union Telegraph Co.* (No. 195), are passed on the left ere we reach Fulton St. (see below).

Fulton Street (Pl. B, 2-4), one of the busiest streets in New York, leads E. to *Fulton Market* (fish, oysters, etc.) and *Fulton Ferry* (for Brooklyn) and W. to *Washington Market*, which should be visited for the sake of its wonderful display of fruit, vegetables, and other provisions.

At the S.E. corner of Fulton St. is the red brick building of the *Evening Post* (long edited by Wm. C. Bryant), and at the S.W. corner rises the tall and narrow office of the *Mail & Express*. A little higher up, on the right side of Broadway, are the *Park Bank* and the enormous *St. Paul Building* (cor. of Ann St.), with its 26 stories (308 ft. high). Opposite is *St. Paul's Church* (Pl. B, 3), the oldest church-edifice in New York (1756).

The graveyard contains some interesting monuments (*Emmet*, the Irish patriot, monument to the S.E. of the church; *G. F. Cooke*, the actor), and in the portico at the E. end of the church (next Broadway) there is a memorial of *General Montgomery*, who fell at the storming of Quebec in 1755. The positions of the square pews in which George Washington and Governor Clinton used to sit, in the N. and S. aisles, are marked by tablets on the walls. Comp. p. xxx.

Broadway now reaches the S. end of the open space known as *City Hall Park* (Pl. B, 3), the site of the ancient 'Commons' or pasturage, in and around which stand several important buildings. In the apex between Broadway and *Park Row* (p. 30) is the **Post Office**, a large Renaissance building, with a mansard roof, completed in 1876. Its four façades are respectively 290, 340, 130, and 230 ft. long. On the fourth floor are the *United States Courts*. About 2500 men are employed here, and nearly 1,400,000,000 letters and other postal packets are annually dealt with (comp. p. 14). — Behind the Post Office, to the N., is the ***City Hall** (see p. 22), containing the headquarters of the Mayor of Greater New York and other municipal authorities. It is a well-proportioned building in

the Italian style, with a central portico, two projecting wings, and a cupola clock-tower. The architect was *John McComb*. The rear was built of free-stone, as it was supposed at its erection (1803-12) that no one of importance would ever live to the N. of the building.

The *Governor's Room* (open to visitors, 10-4), used for official receptions, contains the chairs used in the first U.S. Congress, the chair in which Washington was inaugurated as President, the desk on which he wrote his first message to Congress, Jefferson's desk, and other relics. Among the portraits are those of Hamilton, Lafayette, and several governors of New York. Jefferson is commemorated by a statue. The *Council Chamber* contains a large portrait of Washington by Trumbull.

To the N. of the City Hall is the **Court House** (Pl. B, 3; 1861-67), a large building of white marble, with its principal entrance, garnished with lofty Corinthian columns, facing Chambers St. The interior, which contains the State Courts and several municipal offices, is well fitted up. The building, owing to the scandalous 'Ring Frauds', cost 12 million dollars (2,400,000*l.*). Opposite the Court House, in Chambers St., are various *City Offices*. To the E. of the City Hall is the *Register's Office* or *Hall of Records*, for which a new building is to be erected to the N. of Chambers St. To the S.W. of the City Hall, facing Broadway, is a **Statue of Nathan Hale* (1755-76), a victim of the Revolution, by Macmonnies (1893).

Park Row (Pl. B, 3), bounding the S.E. side of the City Hall Park, contains the offices of many of the principal New York newspapers, which rank among the largest and most imposing buildings in the city. Perhaps the most solid and satisfactory is that of the **New York Times*, by Geo. B. Post, in light-coloured stone, with circular windows; the entrance, however, is disproportionately small. Next to it (to the N.) is the *Tribune Building*, of red brick with white facings and a clock-tower 285ft. high. The *Pulitzer Building*, with the *World Office*, of brown stone, with a dome, is the tallest and largest of all, and a splendid **View of New York* is obtained from the dome (310 ft.; elevator; height to apex of lantern 375½ ft.). The *Potter Building*, containing the office of the *New York Press*, forms one block with the *Times* building. The tall structure overtopping the latter is the building of the *American Tract Society*, situated at the corner of Nassau and Spruce Sts. (23 stories, 306 ft. high; restaurant on the top floor, see p. 10). To the right of the Potter Building, opposite the S. apex of the Post Office, is the *Ivins Syndicate Building* (29 stories; Pl. B, 3), finished in 1898, the towers of which are the loftiest structures in New York (382 ft.; **View*). Opposite the newspaper offices, in Printing House Square, is a bronze *Statue of Benjamin Franklin* (the tutelary deity of American journalism), by Plassman, and in front of the Tribune Building is a seated bronze figure, by J. Q. A. Ward, of its famous founder *Horace Greeley*, erected in 1872. The grey granite building of the *Staats-Zeitung* is at the corner of Tryon Place.

The part of Park Row beyond this point, and the adjacent *Barter St.* (the 'Bay'), are mainly occupied by Jewish dealers in old clothes

and other articles. Park Row ends at Chatham Square, whence the *Bowery (Pl. C, D, 4, 3), named from the Dutch 'Bauereis' or farms in this part of the town, runs N. to the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues (see p. 42). The Bowery is now full of drinking-saloons, dime museums, small theatres, and hucksters' stalls, and presents one of the most crowded and characteristic scenes in New York, though it is much less 'rowdy' than when Dickens described it in his 'American Notes'. Its residents are mainly Germans and Poles. — **Five Points** (Pl. B, C, 3), the district (roughly speaking) between Park Row (S.E.), Centre St. (W.), and Grand St. (N.), once bore, and to some extent still bears, the reputation of being the most evil district in New York, the home of rowdies, thieves, and drunkards. Like the Seven Dials in London, it has, however, of late been much improved by the construction of new streets, the removal of old rookeries, and the invasion of commerce. It took its name from the 'five points' formed by the intersection of Worth (then Anthony), Baxter, and Park Streets; and here now stand the *Five Points Mission* and the *Five Points House of Industry* (visitors courteously received). Perhaps the most interesting parts of the district now are the Italian quarter in *Mulberry St.*, with its once famous 'Bend' (now a small public park), and *Chinatown* in *Mott St.*, the squalor of which presents some elements of the picturesque. The swinging lanterns and banners of Chinatown give a curiously oriental air to this part of the city. Visits may be paid (in the company of a detective) to the *Joss House* at No. 16, and the *Chinese Restaurant* at No. 13 Mott St., to the *Theatre* at 18 Doyer St., and (if desired) to one of the *Opium Joints*. — In *New Chambers St.*, leading to the right from Park Row, is the *Newsboys Lodging House*, erected by the Children's Aid Society, which has given shelter in the last 45 years to about 300,000 boys, at a total expense of about \$ 500,000 (100,000*l.*). [The Children's Aid Society was founded by *C. Loring Brace* (d. 1890) in 1853, and is one of the most interesting and praiseworthy benevolent institutions in New York. Its offices are in the United Charities Building, 105 E. 22nd St. (p. 39).] — On the E. side of City Hall Park are the starting-point of the City Hall branch of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad (see p. 11) and the approaches to *Brooklyn Bridge* (see below).

The great ***East River Bridge** (Pl. B, 4; p. 12), generally known as *Brooklyn Bridge*, connecting New York with the city of Brooklyn (p. 57), is the largest suspension-bridge in the world and is equally interesting as a marvel of engineering skill and as a model of grace and beauty. Its New York terminus is in Park Row, facing the City Hall Park, where it has direct connection with the Elevated Railway (comp. p. 12), while the Brooklyn end is at Sands St. The bridge affords accommodation for two railway-tracks (comp. p. 12), two carriage-roadways (now traversed by electric tramways; p. 12), and a wide raised footway in the centre. It was begun in 1870 and opened for traffic in 1883, at a total expense of nearly \$ 15,000,000 (3,000,000*l.*). It was designed by *John A. Roebling*, who died in 1869 from an accident, and was completed by his son *Washington Roebling*. The bridge was taken over by the State in 1875. The toll for one-horse vehicles is 5 c.; pedestrians and bicycles pass free. The surface and elevated roads of Brooklyn cross the bridge to its New York terminus (fare to any part of Brooklyn 5 c.).

The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, is 5990 ft. (1 $\frac{1}{8}$ M.); and the distance between the piers is 1600 ft. (main spans of Forth Bridge 1700 ft.; Suspension Bridge over the Danube at Budapest 1250 ft.; Menai Suspension Bridge 580 ft.). The width is 85 ft., and the height above high-water 135 ft. The gigantic stone piers, rising 270 ft. above high-water, are built on caissons sunk upon the rocky bed of the

stream, which is 45 ft. below the surface on the Brooklyn side and 80 ft. on the New York side. The bridge itself, which is entirely of iron and steel, is suspended from the towers by four 16-inch steel-wire cables, which are anchored at each end by 35,000 cubic yards of solid masonry. The four cables contain 14,300 M. of wire, and their weight is about 3600 tons. The hanging cables attached to the large ones number 2172.

In 1897 the bridge-trains conveyed 45,542,627 passengers, and probably at least 5,000,000 more crossed by the roadways and footway. The largest number of passengers ever carried by the trains in one day was 225,645 (Feb. 11th, 1895). The 'View from the raised promenade in the middle of the bridge is one which no visitor to New York should miss. To the N. is the E. River, with its busy shipping; to the S. is the Harbour, with the Statue of Liberty (p. 3) in the distance; to the W. is New York; to the E., Brooklyn. The view by night is very striking.

The most prominent structures in the part of Broadway skirting City Hall Park are the *Postal Telegraph Building* and the *Home Life Insurance Co.* (No. 256), the latter a 16-story edifice of white marble, with a high-pitched, red-tiled roof. The section of Broadway above the City Hall Park contains numerous railway-offices and wholesale warehouses of 'dry goods' (i.e. haberdashery, drapery, etc.). At the corner of Chambers St., to the right, is a large marble building erected for the mammoth firm of drapers, *A. T. Stewart & Co.*, but now occupied by offices. To the left is the *Chemical National Bank* (No. 270), which, with a capital of but \$ 300,000 (60,000*l.*), holds \$ 30,000,000 (6,000,000*l.*) on deposit, and pays dividends at the rate of 150 per cent, while its stock is quoted at 4250. At No. 346 Broadway rises the *New York Life Insurance Office*.

Two blocks to the right (E.) of this point, between Elm St. and Centre St., is the building known as the Tombs (Pl. C, 3; shown by permit from the Commissioners of Public Charities, 66 Third Ave.), the city prison of New York. The original granite building, in a heavy but effective Egyptian style, has been taken down, and a new and more commodious structure has been erected in its place (1898-99). A flying bridge connects the prison with the *Criminal Courts*, a large building to the N. Adjoining the latter is a tasteful *Fire Station*.

Farther up Broadway the predominant warehouses are those of clothiers and furriers. The principal cross-streets are *Canal Street* (once the bed of a stream crossing the Island), *Grand Street* (see p. 19), and *Houston Street*.

On the S. side of *Bleecker Street*, which runs to the left (W.) from Broadway, just above *Houston St.*, is the *Mills House No. 1* (Pl. h; D, 3), a 'philanthropic' hotel (comp. p. 8; architect, E. Flagg), somewhat similar in plan to the structures erected by Lord Rowton in London. Visitors will find it interesting to inspect the large covered courts, wash-rooms, laundry, restaurant, etc. It contains 1500 bedrooms. A companion building (*Mills House No. 2*) has been erected at the corner of Rivington and Clinton Sts. (Pl. D, 4). Near the latter, at the corner of Rivington and Eldridge Sts., is the building of the *University Settlement Society*, with public halls, club-rooms, a circulating library, and a roof-garden.

To the right, opposite No. 745 Broadway, opens the wide *Astor Place* (Pl. D, 3), with the handsome building of the *Mercantile Library* (p. 19), completed in 1891. The library occupies the site of the old opera-house, in front of which, in 1849, took place the famous riot between the partizans of the actors Forest and Macready. It contains a large and handsome reading-room and possesses 260,000 volumes. In the triangular space to the E. of the *Mercantile Library* is a poor *Statue of Samuel Cox*, erected by the postmen of New York. — In *Lafayette Place*, which runs to the

S. from Astor Place, is the *Astor Library* (Pl. D, 3), a large red structure with wings, containing about 250,000 volumes. It was originally founded in 1848 by John Jacob Astor and has since been liberally endowed by his sons and grandsons, the united benefactions of the family amounting to about \$1,700,000 (340,000 l.). The library possesses the first, second, and fourth folio editions of Shakspeare (1623, 1632, 1635) and numerous valuable autographs, incunabula, and MSS. The collection of paintings bequeathed to the Astor Library by J. J. Astor includes two Meissonniers and other good French works. About 100,000 readers use the library annually. The Astor Library now forms part of the *N. Y. Public Library* (see p. 36). — Lafayette Place also contains the famous *De Vinne Press*, which produces some of the most artistic typography of America.

At the junction of Astor Place and Third Avenue stands the *Cooper Institute or Union* (Pl. D, 3), a large building of brown sandstone, founded and endowed in 1857 by Peter Cooper, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen, at a total cost of nearly \$1,000,000 (200,000 l.). It contains a fine free library and reading-room, free schools of science and art (attended by 3500 students), and a large lecture-hall. The average daily number of readers is about 2000. The Sunday-evening lectures are attended by huge crowds. In front of the Cooper Union is a *Statue of Peter Cooper* (1791-1883), by Aug. St. Gaudens, erected in 1897 (pedestal and canopy by Stanford White) — Opposite to the Cooper Union is the *Bible House*, the headquarters of the *American Bible Society*, which has published and distributed 65,000,000 copies of the Bible or parts of it, in upwards of 80 different languages and dialects. The society possesses an interesting collection of MSS. and early printed volumes, now kept at the Lenox Library (p. 38).

Beyond Astor Place Broadway passes (right) the large building occupied by *John Wanamaker* (p. 19), but originally erected for A. T. Stewart & Co. The street then inclines to the left. At the bend rises *Grace Church* (Pl. E, 3; Epis.), which, with the adjoining rectory, chantry, and church-house, forms, perhaps, the most attractive ecclesiastical group in New York. The present church, which is of white limestone and has a lofty marble spire, was erected in 1843-46 from the designs of *James Renwick, Jun.* The interior is well-proportioned (open daily, 9-5; good musical services), and all the windows contain stained glass. — At 14th St. Broadway reaches *Union Square* (Pl. E, 3), which is beautified with pleasure grounds, statues, and an ornamental fountain. On the W. side of the square, at the corner of 15th St., is *Tiffany's*, one of the finest goldsmith's and jeweller's shops in the world (visitors welcomed even when not purchasers). Near the S.E. corner is a good *Equestrian Statue of Washington*, by H. K. Browne; in the centre of the S. side is a bronze *Statue of Lafayette*, by Bartholdi; and in the S.W. corner is a *Statue of Abraham Lincoln* (1865), by H. K. Browne. The pavement on the S. side of Union Sq., between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, used to be known as the 'Rialto' or 'Slave Market', as the resort of actors in search of engagements, but the term is now applied to the part of Broadway to the N. of 23rd St.

FOURTEENTH STREET, which Broadway intersects at Union Sq., is one of the chief arteries of cross-town traffic (tramway), and the part to the W. of Broadway contains many of the busiest shops in the city and presents a scene of great animation and variety. Among the shops may be mentioned *Macy's*, at the corner of Sixth Avenue, a large establishment in the style of the *Bon Marché* in Paris or *Whiteley's* in London. To the E., between Union Sq. and Third Avenue, are *Steinway Hall* (no longer used

for concerts), the *Academy of Music* (Pl. E, 3; p. 15), and *Tammany Hall* (Pl. E, 3; 1867), all on the N. side of the street. Tammany Hall is the seat of the *Tammany Society*, which was established in 1789 for benevolent purposes, but soon developed into a strong political (Democratic) institution and is now the centre of the party of local politicians named after the building. The name is a corruption of that of Tamunund, a famous Indian seer (see 'The Last of the Mohicans', by *Fenimore Cooper*, chap. 28), and the officers of the society bear the Indian titles of sachems and the like.

Broadway between Union Sq. and Madison Sq. (see below) is one of the chief shopping-resorts of New York, containing many fine stores for the sale of furniture, dry goods, etc. At 23rd St. it intersects Fifth Avenue (p. 35) and skirts the W. side of ***Madison Square** (Pl. F, 3), a prettily laid out public garden, containing a bronze **Statue of Admiral Farragut* (1801-70), by St. Gaudens (N.W. corner), an obelisk to the memory of *General Worth* (1794-1849; W. side), a *Statue of Roscoe Conkling* (1829-88), by J. Q. A. Ward (S.E. corner), and a *Statue of William H. Seward* (1801-72), by Randolph Rogers (S.W. angle). The statue of Farragut is the finest in New York, and the imaginative treatment of the pedestal is very beautiful. On the W. side of the square are the *Fifth Avenue Hotel* and the *Hoffman House* (p. 8). On the E. side (cor. of 25th St.) is the new *Appellate Court House*, a tasteful building by J. B. Lord. It is to be adorned with twelve lifesize statues.

At the S.E. corner of the square are the *Madison Sq. Presbyterian Church* (Rev. Dr. Parkhurst) and the *Metropolitan Insurance Building* (with fine staircases), and at the N.E. corner is the huge *Madison Square Garden* (Pl. F, 3; see p. 41).

Like 14th St., **TWENTY-THIRD STREET**, to the W. of Broadway, is one of the chief shopping-resorts of New York, and its wide side-pavements are generally crowded with purchasers. Perhaps the most notable shop is the large and fashionable 'dry goods' store of *Stern Brothers* (No. 32). At the corner of Sixth Avenue (p. 42) is the imposing *Masonic Temple* (Pl. F, 2), surmounted by a dome 155 ft. high and containing a hall to seat 1200 persons. Between Seventh and Eighth Avenues is the lofty *Chelsea Apartment House*, and at the corner of the latter is the *Grand Opera House* (Pl. F, 2; pp. 15, 43). To the E. of Madison Sq. Twenty-Third St. passes between the *Academy of Design* and the *Y.M.C.A.* (see p. 40) and runs down to the E. river.

Between Madison Square and 42nd St. Broadway passes numerous theatres, which follow each other in rapid succession (see p. 15). In the same part of Broadway are numerous large and fine hotels. At 34th St. Broadway crosses Sixth Avenue, passing under the Elevated Railroad. The two small open spaces here, with statues of *Horace Greeley* (p. 30) and *Wm. E. Dodge* (1805-83), are known as **GREELBY** and **HERALD SQUARES**. On the N. is the two-storied concrete building of the *New York Herald* (Pl. G, 2), in the basement of which the powerful Hoe printing-presses are seen at work. To the right, at the corner of 34th St., is the *Broadway Congregational Tabernacle*. The **Metropolitan Opera House** (Pl. G, 2; p. 15), opened in 1883 and rebuilt ten years later, after a fire, stands between 39th St. and 40th St. Seventh Ave. is crossed at 43rd St. Beyond 42nd St. Broadway is uninteresting, but there are some lofty specimens of

apartment-houses or French flats near its head. At No. 1634 (r.) is the *American Horse Exchange*, the Tattersall's of New York. At 59th St. Broadway reaches the S. W. corner of Central Park (p. 43) and intersects Eighth Avenue. At the intersection stands the **Columbus Monument** (Pl. I, 2), by *Gaetano Russo*, erected in 1892 (the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America) and consisting of a tall shaft surmounted by a marble statue (in all, 77 ft. high). Beyond this point Broadway, now a wide street with rows of trees, runs towards the N. W. to Eleventh Ave., with which it coincides from 108th St. to 162nd. This part of it is usually known as the *Boulevard*. From 162nd St. Broadway (*Kingsbridge Road*) runs on to Yonkers (p. 166).

***Fifth Avenue**, the chief street in New York from the standpoint of wealth and fashion, begins at *Washington Square* (see below), to the N. of West 4th St. and a little to the W. of Broadway, and runs N. to the Harlem River (p. 53), a distance of 6 M. The lowest part of the avenue has now been largely invaded by shops, offices, and hotels, but above 47th St. it consists of handsome private residences, forming, perhaps, a more imposing show of affluence and comfort than any other street in the world. The avenue has been kept sacred from the marring touch of the tramway or the elevated railroad, but it is traversed by a line of 'stages' or omnibuses (p. 13). The avenue is wide and well-paved; most of the buildings are of brown sandstone, which gives it a somewhat monotonous air. On a fine afternoon Fifth Avenue is alive with carriages and horsemen on their way to and from Central Park (comp. p. 43), and it is, perhaps, seen at its best on a fine Sunday, when the churches are emptying.

WASHINGTON SQUARE (Pl. D, 3), pleasantly laid out on the site of an old burial-ground, contains a bronze *Statue of Garibaldi* (1807-82), by Turini. The tasteful Gothic building of *New York University*, erected on the E. side of this square in 1892-95, was demolished in 1894-95, and a large office building was erected on its site, of which the upper floors only are reserved for academic purposes. Here are located the Law School, the Graduate School, and the School of Pedagogy, the last interesting as the first school of pedagogy in any university to be organized on an equal footing with the other faculties. [The main buildings of the University are now at University Heights (p. 57); the medical department is in E. 26th St.] On the S. side of the square are the *Judson Memorial Buildings*, including a church. On the N. side is a row of substantial old-time residences, which still retain an air of undeniable respectability. The *Washington Centennial Memorial Arch*, by Stanford White, spans the S. entrance of Fifth Ave. — *University Place*, skirting Washington Sq. on the E., runs to Union Sq. (p. 33).

Following Fifth Avenue to the N. from Washington Sq., we pass several substantial old residences and the *Brevoort House* (p. 8; cor. of 8th St.). At the corner of 10th St. is the *Episcopal Church of the Ascension* (with good stained-glass windows and a fine altar-piece by *La Farge*), and at 12th St. is the *First Presbyterian Church*, both of brown stone, with square towers. In crossing the busy 14th St. (p. 33) we see Union Sq. (p. 33) to the right. At 16th St. is the tall *Judge Building*.

In 15th St., a little to the W. of Fifth Avenue, is the large building of the *New York Hospital* (Pl. E, 3); to the E. is the *Young Women's Christian Association*, in the rear of which (entr. in 16th St.) is the *Margaret Louisa Home* (p. 8). In 16th St., but extending back to 15th St., are the ornate *Church and College of St. Francis Xavier* (Pl. E, 2), the American headquarters of the Jesuits (600 pupils)

At the left corner of 18th St. is *Chickering Hall* (Pl. E, 3), a concert-hall in which Dr. Felix Adler lectures before the Society of Ethical Culture on Sun. morning, and opposite is the substantial *Constable Building*, with its marble-lined interior. At the S.W. corner of 20th St. (l.) is the *Methodist Book Concern*, one of the largest book-houses in the world; and at the N.W. corner is the so-called **Presbyterian Building*, a solid and dignified office structure by J. B. Baker. This section of Fifth Ave. is the district *par excellence* of the publishers and booksellers and contains several of the handsome mentioned at p. 19. At the N.W. corner of 21st St. is the *Union Club* (l.). At 23rd St. (p. 34) the Avenue intersects Broadway and skirts Madison Sq. (see p. 34). At the corner of 29th St. is the *Calumet Club* (No. 267), and in 29th St., a little to the E., is the odd-looking *Church of the Transfiguration* (Pl. F, 3), popularly known as the 'Little Church round the Corner' and containing a memorial window (by Lafarge) to Edwin Booth, the actor (1898). At the S.W. corner of 30th St. is the handsome *Holland House*. The *Knickerbocker Club* (p. 18) stands at the corner of 32nd St. (r.). The whole block between 33rd and 34th Sts., to the left, is occupied by the **Waldorf-Astoria Hotel* (p. 8), a huge double-building of red brick and sandstone in a German Renaissance style. The restaurants and other large halls in the interior are freely adorned with mural paintings by American artists, among the best of which is the ceiling (by *Blashfield*) of the somewhat over-decorated ball-room in the Astoria. — At the corner of 34th St. is the large white marble palace built by Mr. A. T. Stewart as his private residence, at a cost of \$3,000,000 (600,000*l.*), and now occupied by the *Manhattan Club* (p. 18), the chief Democratic club of New York (1400 members). The *New York Club* (p. 18) is at 35th St. (left). The *Union League Club*, the chief Republican club of New York, is a handsome and substantial building at the corner of 39th St., and the interior is very tastefully fitted up (1800 members). — Between 40th St. and 42nd St., to the left, is the disused *Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, and a little to the E., in 42nd St., is the *Grand Central Depot* (pp. 6, 40). At the S.E. corner of 42nd St. rises the tasteful *Columbia Bank*.

The Croton Reservoir (see above) is to be removed and its site used for the erection of a building for the *New York Public Library*, formed in 1895 by the consolidation of the Lenox and Astor Libraries (pp. 88, 33) and the *Tilden Trust Fund*. The last, bequeathed by Samuel J. Tilden in 1886, amounts to about \$2,500,000. The design of *Messrs. Carrère & Hastings* has been accepted for the new building, which will be one of the greatest architectural monuments of the city.

The *Temple Emanu-El* (Pl. G, 3), or chief synagogue of New

York, at the corner of 43rd St., is a fine specimen of Moorish architecture, with a richly decorated interior.

In *W. 43rd St.*, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, are three handsome buildings, completed in 1880-91. To the right (N.) is the new *Century Club* (p. 18), a Renaissance structure, with a loggia in the second story and ornamental iron-work over some of the windows. Adjoining the Century Club is the *New York Academy of Medicine* (Pl. G, 3), a substantial and handsome edifice, with a front of reddish brown stone, in a semi-Egyptian style. Beyond this are the extensive quarters of the *Racquet Club* (p. 17).

At the N.E. corner of 44th St. is *Delmonico's Restaurant* (p. 9), a substantial building with elaborate ornamentation; and at the S.W. corner is *Sherry's* (p. 9), a rival establishment, equally patronized by the fashionable world (fine ball-room). Between 45th St. and 46th St. (r.) is the elaborately decorated *Church of the Heavenly Rest* (Pl. G, 3). The *Windsor Hotel* (p. 9) occupies the block between 46th St. and 47th St. (r.). The *Dutch Reformed Church*, at the corner of 48th St., is one of the handsomest and most elaborately adorned ecclesiastical edifices in the city. It is in the 14th cent. or Decorated Gothic style and has a crocketed spire, 270 ft. high.

Between 50th and 51st Sts. (Pl. H, 3), to the right, stands **St. Patrick's Cathedral* (R.C.), an extensive building of white marble, in the Dec. style, and the most important ecclesiastical edifice in the United States. It is 400 ft. long, 125 ft. wide, and 112 ft. high; the transept is 180 ft. across, and the two beautiful spires are 332 ft. high. The building, which was designed by *James Renwick*, was erected in 1850-79, at a cost of \$3,500,000 (700,000*l.*).

The INTERIOR, which seems a little short in proportion to its height, is dignified and imposing, and the fact that all the windows are filled with good modern stained glass adds to the effect. The *Transepts* are shallow. The massive white marble columns supporting the roof are 35 ft. high. The altars and church-furniture are very elaborate. There are seats for 3000 persons, and standing-room for 5000 more. — Adjoining the cathedral are the two large *Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums*.

Between 51st and 52nd Sts. (Pl. H, 3), to the left, are the homes of *Mr. George W. Vanderbilt* and *Mr. W. B. Sloane* (son-in-law of the late Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt), two brownstone mansions, closely resembling each other and united by a connecting passage. They are adorned with exquisite bands and plaques of carving, which, however, are scarcely seen well enough to be properly appreciated. The railings which surround them are a fine specimen of metal work. The Indiana-stone house above these, at the corner of 52nd St., in a more varied and striking style, is the **Residence of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt*, by R. M. Hunt. It resembles a French chateau of the transitional period (15-16th cent.). The carving on the doorway and window above it almost challenge comparison with the finest work of the kind in European churches. At the N.W. corner of 57th St. is the house of *Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt*, by George B. Post, a red brick edifice with grey facings, in the French chateau style of the 16-17th cent., with a huge ball-room.

St. Thomas's Church (Epis.; Pl. H, 3), at 53rd St., contains

fine interior decorations by La Farge and an altar-piece by St. Gaudens (good choir). To the left, at the corner of 54th St., is the handsome new building of the *University Club* (adorned with carvings of the seals of eighteen American colleges), and nearly opposite is the tasteful residence of *ex-Governor Morton*, both by McKim, Mead, and White. The *Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church* (Pl. H, 3; cor. 55th St.) is probably the largest in the world of this denomination, and has one of the loftiest spires in the city.

Fifty-Seventh St., both to the E. and W. of Fifth Avenue, contains several very striking façades, which the student of modern domestic architecture should not fail to see. Other interesting windows, porches, and gables may be seen in 34th, 36th, 37th, and other streets near Fifth Avenue.

At 59th St. (Pl. I, 3), where Fifth Avenue reaches Central Park (p. 43), are three huge hotels: the *Plaza* (p. 9; l.), the *Savoy* (p. 9; r.), and the *Netherland* (p. 9; r.).

In *59th Street*, facing Central Park, are the *De la Salle Institute*, the *Deutscher Verein* (German Club), the *Catholic Club*, and the fine row of the *Navarro Apartment Houses*, named after the chief towns of Spain.

Between 59th and 110th Sts. Fifth Avenue skirts the E. side of Central Park, having buildings on one side only. Among these, many of which are very handsome, may be mentioned the white marble *Metropolitan Club* (Pl. I, 3), at the corner of 60th St.; the *Progress Club*, corner of 63rd St.; the *Astor House*, N.E. corner of 65th St.; the *Havemeyer House*, corner of 66th St.; the *Gould House*, corner of 67th St.; the **Synagogue Beth-El* (Pl. K, 3), corner of 76th St.; the **Brokaw House*, corner of 79th St.; and the new *Mt. Sinai Hospital* (Pl. M, 3), between 100th and 101st Sts.

Between 70th and 71st Sts. is the **Lenox Library* (Pl. I, K, 3), built and endowed by *Mr. James Lenox* (1800-1880), who also presented the ground on which it stands and most of its contents. Like the *Astor Library* (p. 33), this is now a part of the *New York Public Library* (p. 36). The building, erected in 1870-77, is of light-coloured limestone, with projecting wings. Adm., see p. 22. Guide to the Paintings and Sculptures 10 c.

The Library proper consists of about 110,000 volumes. It is rich in American history (including the library of George Bancroft, the historian), musical works (bequeathed by Mr. J. W. Drexel), and books relating to Shakespeare and the Bible. It is a free reference-library.

The *Vestibule* and *Central Hall* (ground-floor) contain a fine collection of *Rare Books* and *MSS.*, exhibited under glass. Among the chief treasures are the *Mazarin Bible* (Gutenberg & Fust, ca. 1455; prob. the first book printed with movable types); *Coverdale's Bible* (1535); *Tyndale's Pentateuch* (1530) and *New Testament* (1536); *Eliot's Indian Bible*; the first editions of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *The Complete Angler*, *Paradise Lost*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*; two copies of the *First Folio Shakespeare*, and also copies of the *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Folios*; the *Biblia Pauperum* (ca. 1430) and other block-books; the *Recuyell of the Histories of Troye* (Caxton, ca. 1475; the first book printed in English); the *Bay Psalm Book*, the first book printed in the United States (Cambridge, 1640); the *Doctrina Christiana*, printed in Mexico about 1544; a magnificent vellum MS. of the Gospels, with illuminations and miniatures by *Giulio Clovio*; the original MS. of *Washington's Farewell Address*; and various books, MSS., and maps relating to the discovery of America.

The Picture Gallery, on the first floor, comprises works by *A del Sarto*, *F. E. Church*, *A. Bierstadt*, *Sir David Wilkie*, *John Constable*, *Sir H. Raeburn*, *Munkacsy*, *Sir J. Reynolds*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Gilbert Stuart*, *Sir E. Landseer*, *Horace Vernet*, *Copley*, *Gainsborough*, *Turner*, *E. Zamacois*, etc.

The Sculptures include works by *Hiram Powers* (No. 3), *Gibson* (2), *Sir John Steel* (7, 10), and *Barrias* (19). In the vestibule are four ancient Roman busts.

The *Stuart Collections, bequeathed by *Mrs. Robert Stuart* (d. 1882), along with a sum of \$300,000, occupy a gallery over the N. wing. They include a library of 10,000 vols. and 240 modern paintings, comprising works by *Gérôme*, *Corot*, *Rosa Bonheur*, *Troyon*, *Meissonier*, *Detaille*, *Bouguereau*, *Vibert*, *Diaz*, *Munkacsy*, *Brozik*, *Clays*, *Koekkoek*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Knaus*, *Meyer von Bremen*, *Cropsey*, *Kensett*, *Church*, *Cole*, *Inness*, *J. A. Walker*, etc.

The *Emmett Collection of MSS. and Prints*, on the mezzanine floor, comprises about 10,000 MSS. relating to American history (1750-1800) and a large number of historical prints. In the same department are the *Bancroft MSS.*, the *Hardwicke MSS.*, and the Spanish-American MSS. from the *Ternaux* and *Kingsborough Collections*.

The *Bible Collection* (on the top floor), comprising about 10,000 vols., consists of the editions gathered by *Mr. Lenox* and the library of the American Bible Society (p. 33).

In Central Park, close to Fifth Avenue at 82nd St., is the *Metropolitan Museum of Art* (p. 45).

At 120th St. Fifth Avenue reaches MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE (Pl. O, 3), the mound in the centre of which commands good views. Beyond Mt. Morris Sq. the avenue is lined with handsome villas, surrounded by gardens. It ends, amid tenements and squalour, at the Harlem River (144th St.; Pl. P, 3).

Fourth Avenue diverges from Third Avenue at the N. end of the Bowery and at first runs N. towards Union Sq. (p. 33), passing the *Cooper Union* (p. 33) and the *Bible House* (p. 33). At Union Sq. it turns N.E. At the corner of 18th St. is the *Florence Apartment House*, at 19th St. is the *American Lithographic Co.*, at 20th St. (r.) is *All Souls Unitarian Church*, and at 21st St. is *Calvary Church*. The group of notable buildings at the intersection of 22nd St. (Pl. F, 3) include—the *Church Mission House* (S.E.), the *United Charities Building* (N.E.; by *Jas. B. Baker*), the tasteful *Bank for Savings* (S.W.), and the *Fourth Ave. Presbyterian Church* (N.W.). The United Charities Building was presented by *Mr. John S. Kennedy* to the Children's Aid Society (p. 31), the N.Y. City Mission & Tract Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society.

The ***National Academy of Design** (Pl. F, 3), at the N.W. corner of 23rd St., a tasteful building of grey and white marble faced with blue stone (entr. on 23rd St.; p. 16), is a partial reproduction of the Doge's Palace at Venice. [A new building is to be erected for the Academy of Design on the E. side of Amsterdam Ave., near Columbia University (p. 52), but until its completion the old quarters are retained on lease.]

The National Academy of Design is one of the chief art-institutions of the United States, corresponding to some extent with the 'Academy' in London, and like it consisting of Academicians (N.A.) and Associates (A.N.A.). Exhibitions of works of art are held in spring and autumn (adm. 25c.),

that in the former season being the more important and fashionable. The Schools of Art held here attract numerous pupils and do excellent service. — Other excellent art-schools are those of the *Art Students' League*, in the building of the American Fine Art Society (p. 16), attended by 1000 pupils.

Opposite, at the S.W. corner of 23rd St., is the substantial building of the **Young Men's Christian Association** (Pl. F, 3).

The Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, organized in 1852 and incorporated in 1866, aims at the spiritual, mental, social, and physical improvement of young men by the support and maintenance of lectures, libraries, reading-rooms, social and religious meetings, evening-classes, gymnasiums, and athletic grounds, and by providing attractive places of safe evening resort. In 1869 the large Twenty-third Street Association Building was completed at a cost of nearly \$ 500,000. Since then eight other buildings have been built or purchased by the Association at a cost of \$ 1,150,000, including the large West End Branch in W. 57th St. and the Association Library (40,000 vols.), but exclusive of the Railroad Men's Building, erected by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt at a cost of about \$ 250,000. The work is carried on at fifteen different points. The aggregate attendance at the rooms is about 2,000,000 a year, and strangers are always welcome as visitors. The average membership is over 7000; the annual expenses are about \$ 175,000, less than one-quarter of which is met by membership fees, the balance being provided by gifts from friends, rentals, and other sources. — The aggregate membership of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada is about 300,000.

At 27th St., to the left, extending back to Madison Avenue (p. 41), is *Madison Square Garden* (see p. 16). To the right, at 33rd St., is the huge *Armoury of the 71st Regiment*, National Guard of New York. At 34th St. Fourth Avenue assumes the name of ***Park Avenue**, and the portion of it between this point and 42nd St. forms one of the handsomest streets of the city. The Fourth Avenue tramway line is here relegated to a subway below the street, and the ventilating openings are surrounded with small gardens which give a cheerful and pleasant air to the thoroughfare, here 140 ft. wide. On the W. side of the avenue stands the Unitarian **Church of the Messiah* (34th St.). At 40th St. is the *Murray Hill Hotel* (p. 9).

This part of Park Avenue traverses the aristocratic quarter of *Murray Hill*, bounded by Third and Sixth Avenues, 32nd St., and 45th St. The Murray Mansion, which gave name to the district, has disappeared.

At 42nd St. Park Avenue is interrupted by the **Grand Central Depot** (Pl. G, 3; see p. 6), the main building of which, practically rebuilt in 1897-98, occupies the whole block between the lines of Park Avenue, Vanderbilt Avenue, 42nd St., and 45th St.

This enormous railway-station, constructed of steel, with grey stucco façades, is nearly 700 ft. long and 240 ft. wide, and is covered with an iron and glass roof, 110 ft high, with a span of 200 ft. The above dimensions are exclusive of an addition to the E. of the line of Park Avenue, used by incoming trains. About 250 trains (800 cars) arrive at and leave the station daily. It contains 19 tracks, 12 for outgoing and 7 for incoming trains. Comp. p. 6

For the next ten blocks or so Park Avenue, or what would otherwise be Park Avenue, is occupied by the various lines of railway issuing from the Grand Central Depot, but at 49th St., where the *Women's Hospital* rises to the right, the avenue begins to re-assert itself, and higher up the railway burrows underneath through a

series of tunnels. Above 67th St., where the street is very wide, Park Avenue may again claim to be one of the finest thoroughfares of New York, and here, as lower down, the openings of the tunnels are pleasantly hidden by small gardens. At the corner of 59th St., to the right, rises the large yellow building of the *Arion*, a German club. Among the numerous lofty piles of flats is the *Yosemite*, at the S. W. corner of 62nd St. Between 66th and 67th Sts., to the right, is the large **Armoury of the Seventh Regiment** (Pl. I, 3), the fashionable regiment of New York, but now somewhat under a cloud owing to its failure to volunteer for active duty against Spain in 1898. The armoury is very finely fitted up, the huge drill-hall is 300 ft. long and 200 ft. wide. At the adjacent corner is the *Hahnemann Hospital*. The **Normal College** (Pl. I, 3), between 68th and 69th Sts., is a spacious building in an ecclesiastical Gothic style, with a lofty square tower (1600 female pupils). To the left are the *Union Theological Seminary* and (70th St.) the *Presbyterian Hospital*, an effective building, extending back to Madison Ave. (see below). At the corner of 77th St. is the *German Hospital*. The **Freundschaft Club*, at the S. E. corner of 72nd St., has an interior fitted up in a style worthy of its fine exterior. Another great *Armoury* (8th Regiment) crowns the hill at 94th St. The avenue reaches the Harlem River at 136th St., near the bridge of the Hudson River Railway.

Lexington Avenue, beginning at Gramercy Park and running N. to Harlem Bridge (130th St.) between Third and Fourth Avenues, also contains a number of large and important buildings. Among these are the *College of the City of New York* (Pl. F, 3), at the corner of 23rd St. (900 students; library of 25,000 vols.); the *Hospital for Cripples* (Pl. G, 3), 42nd St.; the *Women's Hospital* (Pl. H, 3), 49th St. (extending to Park Ave., comp. p. 40); and the *Synagogues* at the corners of 55th, 63rd, and 72nd Sts.

Between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and parallel with them, runs ***Madison Avenue**, beginning at Madison Sq. (p. 34) and ending at 140th St. on the Harlem River. Hitherto uninvaded by shops, it forms one of the finest streets of private houses in New York, rivalling even Fifth Avenue in the splendour of its residences.

At the beginning of the avenue, at the N. E. corner of the square and occupying a whole block, is **Madison Square Garden** (Pl. F, 3), a huge erection 425 ft. long and 200 ft. wide (see p. 16). The building includes the *Garden Theatre* (p. 15). The tower is a copy of the Giralda at Seville (see *Baedeker's Spain*); at the top is a figure of Diana, by St. Gaudens. — **Madison Avenue** crosses 42nd St. just above the Grand Central Depot (p. 40) and beyond this point is traversed by tramway-cars. At the N. W. corner of 42nd St. towers the 16-story *Manhattan Hotel* (p. 8), which cost \$2,500,000; at 44th St. is the *Church of St. Bartholomew* (Pl. G, 3), in the Italian style; and at 45th St. are the *Knickerbocker Athletic*

Club (p. 18; with gymnasium, swimming baths, etc.) and the *Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A.* (p. 40). At 49th St. stand the old buildings of *Columbia University* (see p. 52). At the N.E. corner of 50th St., forming three sides of a hollow square, are the huge *Villard Mansions*, occupied by several families. Opposite, at the back of St. Patrick's Cathedral (p. 37), is the *House of the Archbishop of New York* (R. C.). At the next corners are the *Roman Catholic Orphanages* (see p. 37). At 70th St., behind the *Lenox Library* (p. 38), is the *Presbyterian Hospital* (p. 41). — At the N.W. corner of 72nd St. rises the ***Tiffany House** (Pl. K, 3), by *McKim, Mead, & White*, one of the most picturesque and striking residences in America.

The lowest story is of stone, the upper stories of light-coloured brick. The entrance, facing 72nd St., is under a large archway, guarded by a portcullis. Above this is a recessed balcony, and at the S.E. corner is a round turret, reaching to the eaves of the high-pitched roof. Towards Madison Avenue rises a large and lofty gable. The space under the roof forms a spacious studio, containing an interesting collection of objects of art, and is very tastefully fitted up (adm. only by private introduction). The adjoining low house is part of the original Tiffany mansion.

Beyond this point Madison Avenue consists of rows of handsome and substantial dwelling-houses and apartments.

The remaining avenues which traverse Manhattan Island from S to N. do not demand a detailed description. **First, Second, and Third Avenues** consist mainly of tenement houses and small retail-shops, while the amenity of the last two is not enhanced by the elevated railroads which follow their course. In **First Avenue**, between 27th and 28th Sts., is the *Medical School of Cornell University* (p. 208), established in 1893 through the munificence of Col. O. H. Payne. In its lower part **Second Avenue**, which is not joined by the railway till 23rd St. (see p. 11), is still a very respectable residential quarter, with the homes of several old New York families. At E. 15th St. it crosses **STUYVESANT SQUARE** (Pl. E, 4), with the large *Church of St. George* (polychrome interior). No. 32 E. 15th St. is the home of *Richard Henry Stoddard*, the poet, a contemporary of Longfellow and Bryant. It contains an interesting collection of literary relics, which may be visited on previous application by letter. — At the corner of 11th St. is the building of the **New York Historical Society** (Pl. E, 4), founded in 1804 (adm., see p. 22). In the basement is the *Lenox Collection of Assyrian Marbles*, from Nineveh. On the first floor are the *Hall, Committee Rooms*, etc. The second floor contains the *Library* of 75,000 vols., mainly relating to the history of America. On the third floor is the *Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities* (incl. three mummies of the Sacred Bull). The *Gallery of Art*, on the fourth floor, contains about 900 works, many of which are ascribed to masters of the first rank. On the staircase and in the vestibule are numerous *Portraits*.

[*St. Mark's Church*, in Stuyvesant Place, leading from E. 10th St. to Astor Place, stands near the site of the 'Bowerie' or farm-house of Governor Stuyvesant (comp. p. 31) and contains his tombstone (E. wall; from an older chapel) and other old monuments. *Governor Stuyvesant's Pear Tree*, which he planted in 1644 as a memorial 'by which his name might still be remembered', stood for 200 years at the N.E. corner of Third Ave. and 13th St. (memorial t. blet).]

At the foot of E. 28th St., a little to the E. of First Avenue, is the extensive **Bellevue Hospital** (Pl. F, 4); and in the same street, to the W. of Third Avenue, is *St. Stephen's* (R.C.), containing some good paintings and an elaborate altar-piece. The *Power House of the Cable Tramway*, at the corner of Third Ave. and 65th St., is interesting. — **Sixth Avenue**, the route of a W. side elevated railway, begins at Carmine St.,

to the S.W. of Washington Square, and ends at Central Park (59th St.). It is one of the chief seats of retail trade in New York, containing several of the largest 'dry goods' and other shops, among them the enormous premises of the *Siegel Cooper Co.* (Pl. E, 2; between 18th and 19th Sts.). Its prolongation beyond the park is known as *Lenox Avenue*. Among the chief buildings it passes are the **Jefferson Market Police Court*, at 10th St., the *Greenwich Savings Bank*, at 16th St., the *Masonic Temple*, cor. of 23rd St. (p. 34), and the *Manhattan Theatre* (p. 15). Statue of *Horace Greeley*, at the intersection of Broadway, see p. 34. At 41st St. the avenue skirts the pretty little *Bryant Park* (Pl. G, 3), with a statue of *Dr. J. Marion Sims* (1813-83) and a colossal bust of *Washington Irving* (p. 26). — **Seventh and Eighth Avenues** may almost be called W. side editions of Second and Third Avenues minus the elevated railroad. Among the few conspicuous buildings are the *State Arsenal*, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 35th St.; the **Carnegie Music Hall* (Pl. H, I, 2), at the corner of Seventh Ave. and 57th St.; and the *Grand Opera House* (Pl. F, 2; p. 15), in Eighth Avenue, at the corner of 23rd St. The part of Eighth Ave skirting the W. side of Central Park, and known as *Central Park West*, has many large apartment houses. At the corner of 72nd St. are the huge *Majestic Hotel* and the *Dakota Flats* (Pl. K, 2), conspicuous in many views of the city. Above Central Park Eighth Ave is traversed by the elevated railroad, which follows **Ninth Avenue** to 110th St. In Ninth Ave., near 20th St. (Chelsea Sq.), is the extensive building of the *Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary*; at 34th St. is the *New York Institution for the Blind*; and at 59th St. are the large *Roosevelt Hospital* (Pl. I, 2) and the *Medical School of Columbia University* (p. 52). Between 77th St. and 81st St. Ninth Avenue skirts *Manhattan Square*, a bay of Central Park, with the *Natural History Museum* (p. 44).

The great promenade and open-air resort of New York is ***Central Park** (Pl. I-N, 2, 3), occupying the centre of Manhattan Island, between 59th and 110th Sts., covering 840 acres of ground, and 2½ M. long by ½ M. wide. It was designed in 1858 by *Messrs. Vaux and Olmsted*, and cost about \$ 15,000,000 (3,000,000*l.*). The ground was originally a tract of swamp and rock, and its transformation into one of the most beautiful parks in the world is an important monument of American skill and perseverance.

Central Park differs from most English parks in substituting a multiplicity of small picturesque scenes for broad expanses of turf and simple groves of great trees. There are 400 acres of groves, shrubberies, and glades, and 43 acres of ponds. The park is practically divided into two distinct portions by the *Croton Reservoirs*, 143 acres in extent. There are about 10 M. of fine 'Telford' drives, 6 M. of bridle-paths, and 30 M. of footpaths. Four concealed transverse-roads (65th, 79th, 85th, and 97th Sts.), passing under or over the park drives and walks by arches of masonry, enable ordinary traffic to cross the park without annoyance to visitors. The park is enclosed by a low cut-stone wall and has 20 entrances. The fashionable time for driving and riding is in the afternoon from 4 to 7, and the 'Corso' here almost challenges comparison with that in Hyde Park. The S. side of the park may be reached by the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, by the Fifth Avenue omnibuses, and by several lines of tramway; and points higher up may be reached by the tramway-lines on Fourth and Eighth Avenues, while the elevated railroads on Third and Ninth Avenues pass within a block or two. Park Carriages stand at the 5th and 8th Ave. entrances to the park and take visitors to the N. end of the park and back for 25 c. each, with the privilege of alighting at any point and completing the round in another carriage. Other hackney-carriages charge 50c. each. Meals may be had at the *Casino* (near the Mall) and at *M. Gowan's Pass Tavern* (N. end), and light refreshments at the *Dairy*.

The chief promenade is the **Mall**, near the Fifth Avenue entrance, which is lined with fine elms and contains several statues and groups of sculpture, including *Shakespeare*, *Scott*, *Burns*, *Halleck*, *Columbus*, and the *Indian*

Hunter. Near its N. end is the music-stand, where a band plays on Sat. and Sun. afternoons. The *Terrace*, at the N. end of the Mall, is a fine pile of masonry, whence flights of steps descend to the *Bethesda Fountain* and to the *Lake*, used for boating in summer (boat 30 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., short row 10 c.) and skating in winter. The most extensive *View* in the Park is afforded by the *Belvedere*, which occupies the highest point of the *Ramble*, to the N. of the lake. The *N. Park*, beyond the Croton Reservoir, has fewer artificial features than the S. Park, but its natural beauties are greater and the *Harlem Meer* (12 acres) is very picturesque. Near the S.E. corner of the park (nearest entrance in 64th St.) are the *Old State Arsenal* and a small *Zoological Garden*, the collection in which is apt to be largest in winter, when various menageries temporarily deposit their animals here. On the W. side of the park, in Manhattan Sq. (see p. 43), is the *American Museum of Natural History* (see below), and on the E. side, opposite 82nd St., is the *Metropolitan Museum of Art* (see p. 45). To the W. of the latter museum rises *Cleopatra's Needle*, an Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria, presented by Khedive Ismail Pasha to the City of New York in 1877. Like the companion obelisk in London, this monolith was originally brought from Heliopolis (On), where it was erected and inscribed by Thothmes III. about 1600 B.C. One of the faces also bears inscriptions added by Ramses II. three centuries later (about the time of Moses). The obelisk is of red syenite, is 69 ft. high, and weighs 200 tons. The bronze crabs at the base are modern reproductions (comp. p. 46). Among the other monuments in the park are statues of Webster, Bolivar, Hamilton, Thorwaldsen, and Morse, allegorical figures of Commerce and the Pilgrim, and several busts and animal groups.

In Manhattan Sq. (see p. 43), on the W. side of Central Park, between 77th and 81st Sts., stands the *American Museum of Natural History* (Pl. K, 2), which was incorporated in 1869. Of the two adjoining blocks of which it at present consists that to the N., in red brick with granite trimmings, was erected from the designs of *Olmsted* and *Vaux* in 1874-77. The S. block, which possesses a very handsome and solid-looking Romanesque façade of red granite, was designed by *Cady, Berg, & See*, and will be finished in 1899. Large and imposing as these structures are, they form only about one-ninth of the complete scheme of the museum buildings, which are intended eventually to occupy the entire area (about 18 acres) between Central Park West, Columbus Ave., 77th St., and 81st St. The present entrance is on the S. side of the building, where visitors may either enter the main floor from the top of the arch or the groundfloor from the carriage-drive below and behind it (adm., see p. 22). The Museum received its charter from the State of New York, but the ground and building belong to the City of New York, while the current expenses are defrayed by the Trustees, the City, and private subscriptions. The growth of the Museum has been very rapid, and its collections are now valued at \$ 3,000,000 (600,000*l.*). It owes large benefactions to private individuals, particularly to past and present members of the Board of Trustees. The interior is admirably arranged and lighted.

GROUND FLOOR. The lowest floor of the S. building, which we enter first, contains the *Lecture Room*, conveniently fitted up and accommodating about 1000 persons. Free lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, are delivered here to the school teachers of New York State, the state giving a grant in aid of this laudable effort to bring the work of the museum into organic connection with the national system of schools.

Other free courses of lectures are given to the general public. The passages leading round the lecture-room to the groundfloor of the N. wing contain the *Jesup Collection of the Building Stones of America*. — The groundfloor of the N. wing contains the *Anthropological* and *Ethnographical Collections*, among which may be mentioned the Alaska and N.W. coast series, the Peruvian collections, and the large war-canoe from Queen Charlotte Island (suspended from the ceiling). — The groundfloor of the E. wing is occupied by the *Jesup Collection of North American Woods*, the finest collection of the kind in existence, including, besides the specimens of wood, photographs of the growing trees, maps of their habitats, and beautiful water-colour paintings of their leaves, flowers, and fruit.

MAIN FLOOR The main hall is devoted to *Mammalia*, the N. wing to *Birds* (12,000 mounted specimens), each collection being continued in the gallery above. Among the skeletons is one of 'Jumbo', a huge African elephant brought by Barnum from England to America in 1882 (12 ft. high). The stuffed groups of buffaloes and moose deserve attention, while the collections of *Monkeys* and *Insects* (gallery) are unusually complete. The floor is devoted to the *General Collection of Birds*, the gallery to the *Birds of North America*.

SECOND FLOOR. In the S. wing of this floor are the collections of *Shells*, *Gems* (Tiffany Collection, etc.), and *Minerals* (W wing). In the N. wing are the *Geological and Palaeontological Collections*. In the E. wing are the *Collections of Vertebrate Palaeontology*, including the finest extant display of the extinct mammals of N. America.

THIRD FLOOR. This floor is occupied by the *Library* (30,000 vols.) and by *Laboratories*.

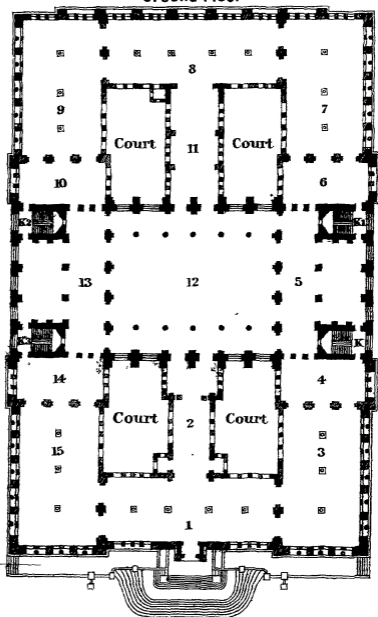
The ***Metropolitan Museum of Art** (Pl. K, L, 3), on the E. side of Central Park, opposite the 81st St. entrance, is a somewhat unpretending building of red brick with granite facings, measuring 345 ft. in length by 235 ft. in breadth, and erected in 1879, 1888, 1894, and 1898. Like the Natural History Museum (p. 44) this is only a fraction of the buildings destined eventually to occupy this site. The museum was incorporated in 1871 and has grown since then with marvellous rapidity. In 1879, when moved into the present building, the collections were valued at about \$400,000; their present value is upwards of \$9,000,000 (1,800,000*l.*). Among the chief features of the museum is the **Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities*, the largest and most valuable collection of Phœnician and archaic Greek art in the world, illustrating the manner in which the arts of Egypt and Assyria were transmitted by the Phœnicians and adopted by the Greeks. These objects, which were found by Gen. di Cesnola in 1865 et seq., while U.S. consul in the island of Cyprus, are now distributed throughout the various departments of the museum to which they individually belong. The historical collection of glass is unexcelled in its illustration of the art of glass-making from the earliest times to the present day, and that of Assyrian cylinders is second only to the series in the British Museum. Among the *Ancient Pictures* are good examples of Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, Velazquez, Rubens, Van der Meer, Jacob Ruysdael, and other masters. The *Modern Paintings* are extremely valuable, the French (Meissonier, Detaille, Rosa Bonheur, Corot, etc.), the German, the English, and the American schools being all represented by good examples. The *Musical In-*

struments are also interesting. — The main entrance of the Museum is in the S. façade (adm., see p. 22). Director, *General L. P. di Cesnola*. General guide 10 c.; catalogue of the paintings 20 c. Most of the objects are labelled.

The museum received its charter from the State of New York, but the building itself and the ground on which it stands are loaned by the City of New York (comp. p. 45). The gifts of private donors, in money and in kind, have been of the most generous nature, and from two-thirds to three-fourths of the costs of maintenance are borne by members of the corporation. In the basement are a restaurant (W. side; moderate prices), and lavatories for ladies (E. side) and gentlemen (W. side). Canes, umbrellas, and parcels are checked at the catalogue stand, to the right of the entrance (no charge). The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1897 was 555,769. — The nearest Elev. Ry. stations are at 76th and 84th Sts., Third Ave. The Fifth Ave. stages pass close by, and the Madison Ave. street-cars within one block.

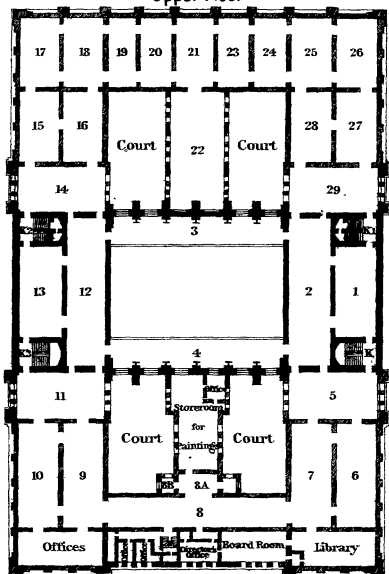
Ground Floor. On entering by the principal door (Pl. A), we find ourselves in the HALL OF MODERN STATUARY (Pl. 1), which includes examples of *Hiram Powers*, *Gibson*, *W. W. Story* (Salome), *Rinehart*, *Millet*, *Albano*, *Bartlett*, *Barnard* ('I feel two natures struggling within me'), *Schwanthaler*, *Fischer*, *Thorwaldsen*, *Canova* (Napoleon), and *Barye* (cast). — To the N. of this hall is the CORRIDOR OF WROUGHT IRON AND BRONZES (Pl. 2). On the pier at its N. end (opposite the doorway) is a relief of the Assumption, by *Luca della Robbia* (1400-1480), an original from the mortuary chapel of the Princes of Piombino. Adjacent is a bronze figure of a "Bacchante," by *Macmonnies*. — To the E. of Hall 1 (to the right on entering) is the HALL OF CYPRIOTE AND EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES (Pl. 3). The wall-cases to the W. contain statuettes, amulets, scarabæi, figurines, Græco-Egyptian tombstones, the sarcophagus of a child, and other Egyptian antiquities; in the floor-cases on the same side are mummies. In the centre are standards with swinging leaves, containing textile fabrics from the Fayûm (4th cent. B. C. to 11th cent. A. D.). Most of the other objects in this room belong to the *Cesnola Cypriote Collection*, including heads and other fragments of statues, statuettes (many with traces of colouring), alabaster vases (by the pier adjoining Hall 1), inscribed lamps (N.E. piers), etc. All forms of ancient art, from Assyrian to Græco-Roman, are represented in the sculptures. On the N.W. pier are Assyrian tablets. — To the N. of Hall 3 is the PAVILION OF GREEK AND CYPRIOTE TERRACOTTAS (Pl. 4), chiefly containing objects of the *Cesnola Collection*. In a case on the N. wall are some interesting representations of Venus, from the earliest rude approximations to the human form to works of the best Greek period. The floor-cases of Egyptian antiquities (see above) extend into this room. Four floor-cases contain Greek funereal urns from Alexandria. In the N.E. corner is a staircase (Pl. K) ascending to the upper floor (comp. p. 47). — The HALL OF SARCOPHAGI AND CYPRIOTE STATUARY (Pl. 5), to the N. of Hall 4, also owes most of its contents to Gen. di Cesnola's discoveries. These include statues, funereal sculptures, bronzes, and inscriptions. At the N. end of the hall is a fine *Sarcophagus*, partly in the Assyrian and partly in the Greek style, found at Amathus, a Phœnician city in Cyprus, and dating probably from the 6th cent. B. C. Adjacent, on the wall, are three slabs of Persian tiles. The sarcophagus from Golgoi (ca. B. C. 600) also illustrates the mingling of Assyrian and Greek art. In the N.E. corner, near the Staircase (Pl. K 1), are the original bronze *Crabs* placed under Cleopatra's Needle (see p. 44). At the S. end of the room is a fine marble *Sarcophagus* from Rome (prob. 2nd cent. A. D.). On the standards is the *Baker Collection* of textiles from the Fayûm. — The PAVILION OF EGYPTIAN SCULPTURAL CASTS (Pl. 6), to the N. of Hall 5, contains casts of ancient Egyptian objects. — The HALL OF ASSYRIAN AND ARCHAIC GREEK SCULPTURAL CASTS (Pl. 7), in the N.E. corner of the building, contains casts in relief and in the round. — In the HALL OF GREEK SCULPTURAL CASTS (Pl. 8), to the W. of the last, are casts of Greek sculptures of the best period. — The next room, at the N.W. angle of the building, is the HALL OF HELLENISTIC

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
Ground Floor



METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

Upper Floor



GREEK, ROMAN, AND RENAISSANCE SCULPTURAL CASTS (Pl. 9), to the S. of which is the PAVILION OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN RENAISSANCE SCULPTURAL CASTS (Pl. 10). — We now return through Rooms 9 and 8 to the CORRIDOR OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL BRONZE REPRODUCTIONS (Pl. 11), which opens to the S. of Hall 8 and chiefly contains reproductions of bronzes from Pompeii and Herculaneum. — This corridor leads, to the S., to the HALL OF ARCHITECTURAL CASTS (Pl. 12), which is lighted from the roof and in general appearance recalls the Architectural Court at South Kensington Museum. Among the chief objects reproduced here are the Pulpit of Santa Croce (Florence), by *Benedetto da Majano*; a window from the Certosa (Pavia); the Parthenon; the Pantheon; the Monument of Lyciscates; the Temple of Amen-Ra, at Karnak; the Portico of the Erechtheum; Notre Dame; a bay of the cloisters of St. John in Laterano (12th cent.); the Shrine of St. Sebaldus, Nuremberg, by *Peter Vischer* (1519); the façade of the Guild House of the Butchers, Hildesheim (1529). In the S.E. corner (above) is a quasi-reproduction of an angle of the Parthenon. On the E. wall is a large painting of Justinian and his Councillors, by *Benjamin-Constant*. At the other end hang Diana's Hunting Party, a huge picture by *Hans Makart*, and figures of Victory, by *G. Richter*, and Peace, by *L. Knaus*. On the N. gallery and part of the S. are casts of the frieze of the cella of the Parthenon. — The room to the W. of this central hall is also devoted to ARCHITECTURAL CASTS (Pl. 13), including the Pulpit of Siena Cathedral, by *Nic. Pisano* (1288). Here, too, is a *Memorial Monument to E. A. Poe* (1809-49), erected by the actors of the United States. — Beyond the staircase (K 3) we enter the PAVILION OF CARVED WOOD AND GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES (Pl. 14), containing numerous specimens of work in wood, carved and inlaid, Greek vases, and other antiquities. By the wall is a chair that belonged to *Rubens*, and among the other larger objects are a *Cabinet* made of American woods, a carved *Cock* (English, 1640), a lacquer shrine (modern Japanese), an ancient shrine of Buddha, two Norwegian sleighs, and two Sedan chairs. — We finish our tour of the ground-floor with the HALL OF ANCIENT GLASS AND POTTERY (Pl. 15), the contents of which are among the chief boasts of the Museum. By the E. Wall are cases containing *Egyptian, Phoenician, Greek, and Roman Glass* from the Cesnola Collection, dating from B.C. 800 downwards. It includes exquisite specimens of iridescent glass. The floor-cases on the same side of the room contain the Marquand (Charvet) and Jarves collections of *Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern Glass*. The floor-cases on the other side and the wall-cases to the W. and S. contain the Cesnola collection of *Phoenician, Greek, and Graeco-Roman Pottery*. Among the finest specimens is the 'Great Vase of Curium' in floor-case 7. Above the wall cases hang several interesting *Rhodian Amphorae*. The Cesnola collections in this room illustrate the history of the ceramic art from B.C. 1500 to the 4th or 5th cent. of our era. Idalium was probably destroyed in the 9th, and Curium in the 6th cent. B.C.

STAIRCASES ascend to the Upper Floor from both ends of Halls 5 and 13. On the walls of Stairway K (S.E.) are a fine painting-like mosaic of Pæstum by *Rinaldi*, a St. Christopher by *Pollajuolo* (fresco), the Seasons by *J. J. Horemans*, a Cherub by *Correggio*, an Apostle by *Dürer*, and other old paintings. Stairway K 1 (N.E.) has a hunting-scene by *Horemans* and other works. On Stairway K 2 (N.W.) are landscapes by *R. B. Browning, Kensett*, etc. Stairway K 3 (S.W.) is hung with the *Muses* by *Fagnani* (portraits of New York ladies), a good specimen of *Boucher*, a drawing by *Mutter* ('In Memoriam'), etc.

Upper Floor. We begin our tour of this floor with Room 1, reached by Staircase K (S.E.).

Room 1 (Gallery of Paintings by Old Masters). The numbering begins on the W. wall, to the right of the door leading to R. 2. No. *5. *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (1723-92), Hon. Henry Fane and his guardians Inigo Jones and Charles Blair (a large group recalling the so-called "Three Graces" in the London National Gallery); 13. *Caspar Netscher* (1639-84), Dutch lady; *21. *Rubens* (1577-1640), Return of the Holy Family from Egypt; *22. *Frons Hals* (1584-1666), Hille Bobbe of Haarlem, the Sailor's Venus; 37. *Quinten*

Ma'sys (1460-1530), Crown of Thorns; *38 *J. de Heem* (1603-50), Still-life; 39. *Cranach the Elder* (1472-1533), Elector Frederick of Saxony; 41. *Hobbema* (1637-1709), Dutch scene; *47. *Van Dyck* (1599-1641), St. Martha interceding for the cessation of the plague at Tarascon; 49. *Pannini* (1695-1768), Interior of St. Peter's; 50. *Jacob Jordaens* (1593-1678), The philosophers; 52. *Adriaen van Ostade* (1601-58), Fiddler; *55. *Jordaens*, Visit of the young St. John the Baptist to the Holy Child; 57. *Fyt* (1609-61), Game; 59. *Jan Wouwerman* (1629-66), The halt; 63. *A. van der Neer* (1619-83), Sunset; 68. *Teniers the Elder* (1582-1649), Dutch kitchen; 94. *Rachel Ruysch* (1664-1750), Flowers and fruit; 96. *Greuze* (1725-1805), Study of a head; 97. *Karel de Moor* (1656-1738), Burgomaster of Leyden and his wife; 102. *Teniers the Younger* (1610-90), Marriage festival; 101. *Jan and Andries Both* (1610-50), Italian scene; 103. *B. van der Helst* (1613-70), Dutch burgomaster; 104. *Jon Steen* (1626-79), Dutch Kermesse; 105. *A. de Vries* (17th cent.), Portrait; 106. *Aart de Gelder* (1645-1727), Dutch admiral; 113. *S. Ruysdael* (1606-70), Sea-piece; 114. *Lucas Cranach the Younger* (d. 1536), Portrait.

ROOM 2, to the W. of R. 1, contains the *Loan Collection of Paintings*, which changes from time to time. The numbering, which is consecutive with that of the last room, begins to the S. of the S.E. door. Among the permanent possessions of the Museum shown here are the following: 125. *Sir Peter Leiy* (1617-80), Portrait; 127. *Carlo Maratta* (1625-1713), Pope Clement IX.; 140. *P. L. Français* (1814-97), Gathering olives; 150. *F. D. Millet* (b. 1846), A cosy corner; 152. *G. J. V. Clairin* (b. 1843), Moorish sentinel; 160. *W. A. Coffin* (b. 1855), Rain; 161. *H. D. Martin* (1836-97), View on the Seine; 162. *Dauant*, Emigrants leaving Havre; 164. *L. Bisi* (1814-69), Milan Cathedral; 163. *Wm. Hart* (1823-94), Scottish scene; 176. *Joseph Jefferson* (the comedian; b. 1829), Ideal landscape; 179. *Robert Walker* (d. 1668), Gen. Ireton; 182. *Carl Marr*, The mystery of life; 193. *C. Y. Turner* (b. 1850), Bridal procession; 196. *Reynolds*, Portrait.

GALLERY 3, which we enter from the N.W. door in Room 2, contains *Chinese, Japanese, and other Oriental Porcelain* and a collection of *Japanese Swords*. This gallery overlooks the Architectural Court (p. 47). — The parallel GALLERY 4 (entered from the S.W. door of Room 2) contains the *Collection of Drawings by Old Masters, Etchings, and Photographs*. The drawings include specimens by *Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leon. da Vinci, Correggio, Veronese, Tintoretto, Andrea del Sarto, Domenichino, Carracci, Guido Reni, Murillo, Velazquez, Dürer, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Rubens, Teniers, Watteau, Greuze, and Claude Lorraine*. Among the etchings are works by *Seymour Haden, Turner, Whistler, etc.*

ROOM 5, reached direct from Staircase K or from the S. end of R. 2, contains *Modern Paintings*, mainly of the American School. The numbering begins to the E. of the middle door on the N. side: 219. *Dennis M. Bunker*, Portrait of the artist's wife; 221. *Gilbert Stuart* (1755-1828), Capt. Henry Rice; 222. *John Trumbull* (1756-1843), Alex. Hamilton; 224. *C. W. Peale* (1741-1827), George Washington; 232. *E. Leutze* (1816-68), Washington crossing the Delaware in 1776 (a huge work presented by Mr. John S. Kennedy); 235. *Thos. Hovenden* (1840-85), Last moments of John Brown; 237. *Henry Inman* (1801-46), Martin van Buren; *238. *G. Stuart*, George Washington; 244. *Benjamin West* (1738-1820), Triumph of Love; 245. *Matt. Pratt* (1734-1805), The American School, with portraits of West, Pratt himself, and other painters; 247. *Vaclav Brozik* (b. 1832), Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella (an enormous canvas, presented by Mr. M. K. Jesup); 265. *A. B. Durand* (1796-1836), In the woods. — The S.E. door leads into —

ROOM 6, containing a *Collection of Old Masters and Pictures of the English School*, presented to the Museum by Mr. Henry G. Marquand (valued at \$500,000). To the left: 265. *Hogarth* (1697-1764), Miss Rich; 269. *Moroni* (1510-78), Portrait; 270. *Holbein* (1496-1554), Alp. Cranmer; *271. *Van Dyck*, Lady with a ruff; *272. *Leon. da Vinci* (1453-1519), Girl with cherries; *273. *Rubens*, Susannah and the Elders (Susannah a portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment; painted after 1630); *274. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Portrait, of his latest period (1665); 275. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (1625-81), Landscape; *Rembrandt*, 276. The Mills, *277. Man in broad-brim hat and wide collar (ca. 1640), *278. Adoration of the Shepherds; 279. *Netscher*, Card-party;

281. *Gainsborough* (1727-88), Girl with a cat; 282. *Turner* (1775-1851), *Sal-tash*; 283. *Reynolds*, Portrait; *Rubens*, 284. Portrait, 285. *Pyramus and Thisbe*; 286. *Lucas van Leyden* (1494-1533), *Christ before Pilate* (distemper); 287. *Old Crome* (1769-1821), *Landscape*; *289. *Van Dyck*, *Duke of Richmond* and *Lennox*; *290. *Constable* (1776-1837), *Valley Farm*; 291. *Velazquez* (1599-1660), *Mariana*, second wife of Philip IV.; 292. *Masaccio* (1402-29), *Man and woman*; *294. *J. van der Meer* (1632-96), *Young woman at a casement*; 295. *Teniers the Younger*, *Landscape*; *296. *Albert Cuyp* (1605-91), *Landscape with cattle*; 298. *Jan van Eyck* (? 1390-1440), *Virgin and Child*; *301. *Frans Hals*, Portrait; 303. *Jurriaan Owens* (1620-78), Portrait (dated 1650); *305. *Hals*, *The artist's wife*; *Velazquez*, *304. Portrait of himself, 306. *Olivarez*, 307. *Don Carlos*, eldest son of Philip IV.; 308. Ascribed to *Frans Hals*, *Two gentlemen*; 309. *Metsu* (1630-87), *Music-lesson*; *311. *Frans Hals*, *The smoker*; 312. *J. van Eyck*, *Deposition from the Cross*; 315. *Gainsborough*, *Landscape*. — We now pass into —

Room 7, containing *Pictures from the Collection of Mr. G. A. Hearn*, chiefly by British and American masters. The numbering begins to the E. of the N. door: 317. *George Inness* (1825-94), *Peace and plenty*; 318. *Gainsborough*, Portrait; 319. *R. P. Bonington* (1801-28), *Scene in Normandy*; 321. *Richard Wilson* (1713-82), *Storm*; 326. *Sir Henry Raeburn* (1756-1823), Portrait; 327. *Sir Godfrey Kneller* (1646-1723), Portrait; 328. *Lely*, Portrait; 329. *Constable*, *Bridge on the Stour*; 332. *Reynolds*, *Duke of Cumberland*; 333. *George Morland* (1763-1804), *Midday meal*; 337. *I. van Ostade* (1621-49), *Winter scene*; 338. *P. de Hooghe* (ca. 1632-81), *Dutch interior*; 343. *Cuyp*, *Landscape with cattle*; 349. *Patrick Nasmyth* (1787-1831), *Landscape*; 351. *Wilson*, *Italian scene*; 355. *Gainsborough*, *Landscape*; 358. *Reynolds*, 359. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 360. *Claude Lorrain* (1600-1682), *Seaport*; 365. *Martin*, *Sand-dunes*.

Room 8 (*Coles Gallery*) contains tapestry, sculptures, candelabra, malachite and enamel vases, and Capo di Monte ware, bequeathed by Mrs. E. V. Coles. The alcove on the N. side (Pl. 8a) contains a few modern pictures and sculptures. To the left (W.) is a case of volumes containing photographs, with an ingenious arrangement for turning the leaves without exposing them to soiling.

Room 9 (*Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Collection*). The collection of modern paintings bequeathed to the Museum by *Miss C. L. Wolfe* (1823-87), along with an endowment of \$200,000, contains several fine French and German paintings and also some English and American works. To the left. 337. *Falero* (b. 1851), *Twin stars*; 391. *Bida* (1813-95), *Massacre of the Mamelukes in 1811*; 392. *Rousseau* (1812-67), *Edge of the woods*; 393. *Lord Frederick Leighton* (1830-96), *Lachrymæ*; 396. *J. M. W. Turner* (1775-1851), *Whale-ship*; 397. *M. Leloir* (b. 1853), *Opportunity makes the thief*; 402. *Doré* (1833-83), *Retreat from Moscow*; *Meissonier* (1815-91), 403. *Sign-painter*, 406. *Adriaen and Willem Van de Velde*; 408. *Gérôme* (b. 1824), *Arab boy*; 407. *F. A. von Kaulbach* (b. 1850), *Girl's head*; 411. *Jules Breton* (b. 1827), *Peasant girl knitting*; *412. *Couture* (1815-79), *Idle student*; 413. *A. Achenbach* (b. 1815), *Sunset*; *417. *Jules Breton*, *Religious procession in Brittany*; 418. *Marchal* (1825-77), *Evening in Alsace*; 419. *Defregger* (b. 1835), *German peasant girl*; 422. *Bouguereau* (b. 1825), *Brother and sister*; 426. *Louis Haghe* (1806-85), *A toast in the guard room*; 427. *Meissonier*, *General and adjutant*; 428. *Narcisse Diaz* (1808-76), *Holy Family*; 436. *Detaille* (b. 1848), *Skirmish between Cossacks and the Old Guard*; 437. *Horace Vernet* (1789-1863), *Study for a picture of the Corso*; 443. *Fibert* (b. 1840), *The startled confessor*; 444. *Henner* (b. 1829), *Bather*; *443. *Gabriel Max* (b. 1840), *The last token*; 449. *Isabey* (1801-86), *Banquet-hall*; 451. *Schenck* (b. 1828), *Lost (a scene in Auvergne)*; 453. *Cabanel* (1823-89), *The Shulamite Woman (Song of Solomon, 8)*; *457. *Ludwig Knaus* (b. 1829), *Holy Family*; 458. *Roybet* (b. 1840), *Game of cards*.

Room 10 (*Wolfe Collection* continued). To the left (of S. door): 466. *Fortuny* (1833-74), *Camels at Tangiers*; 467. *Rosa Bonheur* (b. 1822), *Hound*; 468. *Daniel Huntington* (b. 1816), *John David Wolfe, father of Miss C. L. Wolfe*; 471. *Boldini*, *Gossip*; 472. *Cabanel*, *Portrait of Miss Wolfe*; 474. *Boughton* (b. 1831), *Puritan girl*; 479. *Detaille*, *Cuirassier*; 481. *Dupré* (1812-89), *Hay-wagon*; 483. *Decamps* (1803-60), *Night patrol at Smyrna*; 484. *Knaus*, *Old*

woman and cats; *485. *Van Marcke* (1827-91), Cattle; 487. *Bonnat* (b. 1833), Fellah woman and child; 490. *Munkacsy* (b. 1846), Pawnbroker's shop; 491. *Vibert*, A reprimand; 492. *Bargue* (d. 1883), Bashi Bazouk; 493. *Berne-Bellecour* (b. 1838), The Intended; *494. *Troyon* (1810-65), Dutch cattle; 497. *Merle*, Falling leaves; 499. *Rosa Bonheur*, Weaning the calves; 500 *W. von Kaubach* (1805-74), Crusaders before Jerusalem (a large allegorical work); 501. *Le Fèvre* (b. 1834), Girl of Capri; *506 *Troyon*, White cow; 508. *Piloty* (1826-86), The Wise and Foolish Virgins; 509. *Lambert* (b. 1825), Cat and kittens; 510. *Desgoffe* (b. 1830), Still-life (original objects in the Louvre and selected by Miss Wolfe for the artist); 518 *Schreyer* (b. 1828), Arabs on the march; 519. *Le Roux* (b. 1829), Roman ladies at the tomb of their ancestors; *521 *Gérôme*, Prayer in a Cairene mosque; 524. *Hans Makart* (1840-84), Dream after the ball; 527 *Wappers* (1803-74), Confidences; *525. *Cot* (1831-83), The storm; 528. *Bonnat*, Roman girl; 529. *Passinat*, Entrance to a mosque; 533. *Rousseau*, River-scene; *532. *Corot* (1796-1875), *Ville d'Avray*.

Room 11 contains *Memorials of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Lafayette*, including portraits (among others two by Chinese artists and the earliest known portrait of Washington, a miniature), busts, medallions, etc

We now pass, by the N.E. door of R. 11, into Room 12, which, with Room 13, contains *Modern Paintings*, including some French masterpieces, several German, English and Dutch paintings, and many American works.

Room 12. The numbering begins to the N. of the S.W. door: 536. *Carl Marr*, Gossip; 537. *Julius Schrader* (b. 1815), Alex. von Humboldt, with Chimborazo in the background. — *541. *Meissonier*, Friedland, 1807 (one of the few large canvases of this painter, intended, in the master's own words, to represent 'Napoleon at the zenith of his glory, and the love and adoration of the soldiers for the great Captain for whom they were ready to die'). It was bought by Mr. Henry Hilton for \$ 66,000 (13,200 l) and presented by him to the Museum. — 539. *C. H. Davis* (b. 1856), Evening; 542. *Jozef Israëls* (b. 1824), Bashful suitor; 548 *Maignan*, 'L'attentat d'Anagni', an incident in the life of Pope Boniface VIII.; 549. *Picknell* (1852-97), Bleak December; 550. *J. Aiden Weir* (b. 1852), Idle hours; 552. *Dastien-Lepage* (d. 1835), Joan of Arc; *Mauve* (1838-88), 553, Spring, 555, Autumn; *563. *François Auguste Bonheur* (brother of Rosa; 1824-54), Woodland and cattle, with fine sunlight effect; 564. *Fortuny*, Spanish lady; 567 *George Inness*, Evening; *566. *E. Detaille*, Defence of Champigny, a masterpiece, presented by Mr. Hilton; 568. *Manet* (1833-83), Boy with a sword; 570. *Lhermitte* (b. 1844), Vintage; 571. *Koller*, Hugo van der Goes painting the portrait of Mary of Burgundy; 573. *Baixeras* (b. 1862), Barcelona boatmen; 577. *C. F. Ulrich* (b. 1858), Glass-blowers of Murano; 579. *Meyer von Bremen* (1813-86), Evening-prayer (a small water-colour); 582. *Dupré*, Balloon; 583. *Elihu Vedder* (b. 1836), Sentinel; 586. *Inness*, Autumn oaks; 588. *Kensett*, Long Island Sound; 592. *Robert Wylie* (1839-77), Death of a Vendeau chief; 597. *Bargue*, Footman asleep.

Room 13. To the left (of S.E. door): 600. *H. Bolton Jones* (b. 1848), Spring; 601. *George Fuller* (1822-84), Nydia ('Last Days of Pompeii'); 602. *Glisenti*, The hunter's story; 603. *C. Piloty*, Thusnelda at the triumphal entry of Germanicus into Rome, a huge canvas (replica of the picture at Munich); 607. *J. W. Alexander* (b. 1856), Walt Whitman; 631. *Hübner* (1814-79), Poacher's death; 635. *Bonnat*, John T. Johnston, first President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; 636. *J. F. Cropsey* (b. 1823), Landscape; 637. *Lerolle*, Organ rehearsal; 638. *J. S. Sargent* (b. 1856), Henry G. Marquand (p. 48), President of the Museum; 643. *Jozef Israëls*, Expectation. — 641. *Kensett*, Landscape; 642. *C. G. Helquist* (1861-90), The 'Opprobrious Entry' into Stockholm of Bishops Peder Sonnavater and Master Knut, who had unsuccessfully rebelled against Charles I.; 645. *Pecht* (b. 1814), Richard Wagner; 657. *Hoffer*, Copy of Couture's 'Decadence of Rome'; 660. *Clays* (b. 1819), Celebration of the freedom of the port of Antwerp (1863). — *654. *Rosa Bonheur*, Horse Fair, the artist's masterpiece, familiar from Thomas Landseer's engraving. A quarter-size replica is in the London National Gallery, and there are other still smaller reproductions. This,

the original picture, was purchased by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, on the dispersal of the Stewart collection, for \$58,000 (11,600*l.*), and given by him to the Museum. — 655. *T. W. Wood*, War episodes; 659. *Walter Gay* (b. 1856), 'Les Fileuses'; 661. *Dannat* (b. 1853), Quartette; (62, 663. *Kensett*, Landscapes.

Room 14, or *Gallery of Metallic Reproductions*, contains reproductions of ancient, mediæval, and modern plate, chiefly in Russian and English collections — The N.W. door leads to —

Room 15, with the **Moore Collection*, presented to the Museum in 1891 and including Chinese porcelain, Japanese textiles, bronze-work, and basket-work, European, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman glass, Oriental ornaments, and Arabic metal-work. — Room 16, to the E., is reserved for *Temporary Exhibits*. — Room 17, entered from R 15, is devoted to *Chinese Porcelain*. — Room 18 contains *Japanese Arms and Armour*. — In Room 19 are *Collections of Old Lace*, presented by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Smillie, Mrs. Stuart, and others. — Room 20 *Japanese Bronzes, Lacquers, and Pottery*. — Room 21. *Japanese Porcelain*.

Room 22, to the S. of R. 21 is the *Gallery of Gems, Coins, Gold and Silver Ornaments, and Miniatures*. The lower wall-cases to the E. contain the **Cænola Collection of Cypriote Ornaments* (mainly from Curium), containing beautiful specimens of gold jewellery, fibulæ, rings, votive ornaments, etc. Some are of gold plated with silver. The sard with Boreas and Orithyia is a very fine example of Greek art emerging from the archaic stage, and the chalcedony with the Rape of Proserpine 'may safely be placed at the head of all that is known in the archaic style'. — In the lower S. cases is the *Johnston-King Collection of Engraved Gems*. In the lower W. cases are the *Baxter, Drexel, and Phoenix Collections of Objects in Gold and Silver and Gems*. In the upper row of cases to the E. are the *Cyrus W. Field Medals commemorating the Atlantic Cable*, the *Moses Lazarus Collection of Miniatures and Snuff Boxes*, and the *Avery Collection of Spoons*. At the S. end of the room is the *Bryant Vase*, by Tiffany, presented to the poet on his 80th birthday. In the upper W. cases are *Icelandic Ornaments, War Medals*, etc. In the N.W. corner are *Old Silver Plate and Battersea Enamels*. The cases in the middle of the room contain the *Farman Collection of Greek, Roman, & Egyptian Coins* (on loan).

Room 23 is devoted to *Fans and Textile Fabrics*. — Room 24. *European Porcelain*, presented by Mr. Henry G. Marquand. — Room 25. *Small Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities* (bronzes, vases, etc.). — Room 26. *Miscellaneous Objects*. — Room 27, 28. *Drexel and Crosby-Brown Collections of Musical Instruments*. — Room 29 (to the S.). *American Antiquities*, including ancient and modern idols and fetishes of New Mexico, pottery, etc.

Near the N.W. corner of Central Park, beginning at 110th St. and extending thence to 123rd St., is the long and narrow *Morningside Park* (Pl. N, O, 2), with its long flights of steps and massive retaining walls. It affords good views of Central Park, Washington Heights, the Harlem River, and the high part of the Sixth Ave. El. Ry. (comp. p. 11). — On the W. this park is bounded by *Morningside Avenue* and *Morningside Heights*, the site of several important new buildings. At the corner of Morningside Ave. and 112th St. is the new *Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine* (Pl. N, 2), designed by Heins and Lafarge, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1892, but the building of which has not progressed very far. To the N. of this, in the block bounded by Morningside Ave., 10th Ave., 113th St., and 114th St., is the large and handsome new building of *St. Luke's Hospital* (Pl. N, 2), constructed of white marble and white pressed brick, with a tower and clock over the main entrance. — To the N.W. of this point, on a magnificent site, 110-150 ft. above the Hudson River, are the new buildings of

***Columbia University** (Pl. N, O, 1, 2), the oldest, largest, and most important educational institution in New York. It has about 300 professors and instructors and over 2000 students, and ranks with the foremost universities of America. Among its alumni are Gouverneur Morris, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and De Witt Clinton. The buildings are open on week-days from 9 to 6 (reading-room till 10 p.m.). The grounds contain about 20 acres.

Columbia was founded by royal charter in 1754 under the name of King's College, and the first college-building was erected near the lower end of the island. In 1776 the college was suspended owing to its 'Tory' proclivities, but in 1784 it was re-incorporated as *Columbia College*. In 1787 it was transferred to an independent board of trustees. In 1857 the college was removed to the corner of 49th St. and Madison Ave. (see p. 42), where it remained until its transference to the present site in 1897. In 1890 the institution was reorganized on a broad university basis, and it now consists of Columbia College proper, affording an undergraduate course in classics and science, and of the six university faculties of Law, Medicine, Applied Science, Political Science, Philosophy, and Pure Science.

The finest of the new buildings is the **Library**, designed by *Chas. F. McKim* and erected at the cost of Mr. Seth Low, President of the University. It is a Greek structure surmounted by a flat dome, and stands upon a lofty terrace approached by several broad flights of steps. The interior, which is admirably equipped, contains about 250,000 volumes; the 'artificial moon' for lighting the large circular reading-room is interesting. To the N. of the library is the *University Hall*, of which the lower part only, containing a gymnasium and swimming tank (lighted through the water), has been erected. The other buildings already finished are *Schermerhorn Hall* (natural sciences), *Havemeyer Hall* (chemistry and architecture), *Payerweather Hall* (physics and astronomy), and the *Engineering Building*. All these are equipped with every modern improvement. The finished plans contemplate the erection of other similar buildings (one for the College), a Chapel, and a Students' Club House, completing a great quadrangle with the Library in the middle. On the Engineering Building is a tablet commemorating the battle of Harlem Heights (p. 53). — The medical school of Columbia is the **College of Physicians and Surgeons** in 59th St., between 9th and 10th Avenues, which is handsomely endowed (by the Vanderbilt family) and thoroughly equipped. The total endowment of the University is \$12,000,000, and the value of its buildings and collections is \$7,000,000.

Affiliated with the University and forming part of its educational system are *Barnard College for Women* (Pl. N, O, 1; 250 students) and *Teachers College* (Pl. O, 1; 400 students), which occupy adjacent buildings.

The stately ***Riverside Drive or Park** (Pl. K-O, 1), skirting the hills fronting on the Hudson from 72nd St. to 127th St. (ca. 3 M.), is one of the most striking roads that any city can boast of and affords beautiful views of the river. Handsome houses are springing up along it, and it bids fair to become the most attractive residential quarter of New York. At 88th St. is a copy of *Houdon's Statue of Washington* (p. 367). Near the N. end of the drive, on Claremont Heights (W. 122nd St.), is the **Tomb of General Ulysses S. Grant** (Pl. O, 1; 1822-85), a huge and solid mausoleum of white granite, erected in 1891-97 at a cost of \$600,000 (120,000*l.*), from a design by J. H. Duncan. The monument, which is somewhat disappointing in its general proportions and effect, consists of a lower story in the Doric style, 90 ft. square, surmounted by a cupola borne by Ionic columns. The total height is 150 ft.

The arrangement of the interior is analogous to that of Napoleon's tomb at the *Hôtel des Invalides*, and the general effect is much more impressive than the exterior. The red porphyry sarcophagus containing the body of Gen. Grant is placed in an open crypt below the centre of the dome; by its side is a similar sarcophagus destined for his wife. The pendentives of the dome are adorned with alto-reliefs emblematic of the life of Gen. Grant, by *J. Massey Rhind*.

Near Grant's tomb is a *Ginkgo Tree*, planted in his memory by Yang-Yu representing Li-Hung Chang (tablets in English and Chinese).

Park Carriages ply along Riverside Drive from W. 72nd St. to the Grant Monument and back for a fare of 25 c. (stop-over tickets, available for any later carriage, issued without extra charge). — The S. end of the Drive may be reached by the Columbus Ave. cable-cars (p. 12) or by the Sixth Ave. 'El' to 72nd St. (1/2 M.). Visitors in Central Park may use the omnibuses running from the cor. of Fifth Ave. and 72nd St. to the S. end of Riverside Drive. The N. end of the Drive may be reached by the cable-cars on 125th St. (p. 13).

Visitors to Grant's Tomb may obtain luncheon at the *Claremont Hotel* (Pl. , 1), at the extreme end of Riverside Drive.

To the N. of Riverside Park lies the district of *Manhattanville*, containing many old residences and the *Convent of the Sacred Heart* (Pl. P, 2), with its fine grounds. A fine viaduct crossing the Manhattanville valley is designed for a N. prolongation of the Riverside Drive. The *Sheltering Arms*, at the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St., is a refuge for destitute children. In 143rd St., between Amsterdam Ave. and West End Ave., is the *Coloured Orphan Asylum*. Between 153rd and 155th Sts., adjoining the river, is *Trinity Church Cemetery* (Pl. Q, 1, 2), in two sections united by a bridge over the Boulevard. This was the scene of the hardest fighting in the battle of Harlem Heights (Sept. 16th, 1776).

The picturesque district of ***Washington Heights**, extending from about this point to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and from the Hudson to the Harlem, repays a visit and affords fine views of the Hudson and the Palisades (p. 162).

This district, which is now a favourite residence quarter, was the ground of desperate conflicts during the Revolutionary period. A few remains still exist, between 182nd and 186th Sts., of *Fort Washington* (on the highest point of the island, 260 ft. above the river), which was heroically but unsuccessfully defended against the British in Nov., 1776, after the battle of Harlem Heights. Before and during the latter battle Washington had his headquarters at old *Jumel House* (161st St., overlooking the Harlem), then the home of Col. Roger Morris and his wife (Washington's old love, Mary Phillipse). The house was afterwards bought by Mme. Jumel, with whom Aaron Burr lived here 'during the days of his octogenarian love', and is now preserved as a museum by the 'Daughters of the American Revolution'. The *Grange*, the home of *Alex. Hamilton*, lies at the corner of Tenth Ave. and 141st St. Near the house are 13 trees planted by Hamilton to symbolise the 13 Original States. The house originally occupied by *Audubon*, the naturalist, is on the river, at the foot of 155th St.

At the corner of Eleventh Ave. and 162nd St. is the *Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, at 176th St. is the *Juvenile Asylum*, and at Amsterdam (Tenth) Ave. and 191st St. is the *Isabella Home*, a handsome Renaissance building for the aged. The rocky bluff on which the latter stands is known as *Fort George*, from a redoubt built here during the Revolution. Extensive improvements are taking place here in all directions, and a fine new drive (the *Speedway*) has been formed along the river (comp. p. 17).

Of the bridges crossing the Harlem River two only call for special

remark: High Bridge and Washington Bridge. ***High Bridge**, at 175th St., constructed to carry the Croton Aqueduct (see below) across the Harlem, is 1460 feet long and consists of 13 arches, the highest of which is 116 ft. The water is carried across in iron pipes protected by brick-work, and above is the bridge-way, for walkers only (*View). There are restaurants at both ends of the bridge (Park Hotel, at the W. end). A good view is also obtained from the embankment of the Reservoir, at the end of the bridge, or the adjoining Water Tower. A little farther up, at 181st St., is the ***Washington Bridge**, constructed in 1886-90 at a cost of nearly \$2,700,000 (540,000*l.*). It is of steel, except the stone abutments and small parts of iron, and has a total length of 2400 ft., with two central arches, each of 510 ft. span. The roadway, which is asphalted, is 150 ft., the lower centre of the arches 135 ft. above the river.

A convenient way to visit these two bridges is to take the Sixth Ave. El. Ry. to 155th St. and go thence by the Putnam Division of the N. Y. C. & H. E. Railroad (without descending to the street; fare 5c.) to the foot of High Bridge. We then cross the bridge and walk along the W. bank of the Harlem to Washington Bridge, whence we return by street-car to 125th St. (El. Ry. on Eighth Ave.). A hard climb is avoided by reversing this route.

The *Central* or *McComb's Dam Bridge* (Pl. 9, 3) and the *Viaduct* connecting it with the top of Washington Heights (155th St.) are other important engineering works of recent date.

The **Water Supply** of New York is obtained from the watershed of the *Croton*, a stream in Westchester Co., about 40 M. from New York. The *Old Croton Aqueduct*, which crosses the High Bridge (see above), was constructed in 1842 and has a capacity of about 100 million gallons a day. The **New Croton Aqueduct*, a wonderful piece of engineering, constructed in 1883-90, at a cost of about \$25,000,000 (5,000,000*l.*), is in the form of a tunnel, 14 ft. high, at an average depth of 150 ft. below the surface. It is carried under the Harlem River at a depth of 300 ft. below the river-bed, and has an estimated daily capacity of about 300 million gallons. Both aqueducts discharge their waters at Central Park, where the large reservoir (see p. 43) has a capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons. The iron mains distributing the water through the city have an aggregate length of 730 M. The dam of the Croton Water Works at *Quaker Bridge* is 1350 ft. long, 277 ft. high, and 216 ft. wide at the base.

An act was passed in 1876 for the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River (which is simply a tidal channel) by the construction of a *Ship Canal*. This was completed in 1895, at a cost of \$2,700,000, and affords a channel from Long Island Sound to the Hudson River for vessels drawing not more than 10 ft.

The **Borough of the Bronx**, or that part of New York to the N. and E. of the Harlem, is at present of comparatively little importance to the visiting stranger, though daily increasing in interest and amenity. It takes its name from the small river *Bronx*, and includes *Morrisania* (perpetuating the name of Gouverneur Morris), *West Farms*, *Fordham*, *Mott Haven*, *Williamsbridge* (a favourite Sun. resort of French residents), and several other villages now incorporated with the city. — Large new park-spaces have been reserved here, but are not yet fully laid out. Among these are *Van Cortlandt Park* (1070 acres), *Bronx Park* (655 acres), *Crotona Park* (135 acres), and *Pelham Bay Park* (1740 acres), adjoining Long Island Sound,

4 M. to the E. of Bronx Park and 15 M. from the City Hall. All these either are, or are to be, connected by boulevards. In Van Cortlandt Park is the *Van Cortlandt Mansion*, built in 1748 and now fitted up as a Museum of Colonial Relics (open, 12-5.30; Sat., 10-5.30; Sun., 2-5.30). The S. part of Bronx Park is occupied by the grounds of the **New York Zoological Society* (open free), with an area of 260 acres (London Zoological Garden, 36 acres).

The primary object of this society is to secure *herds* of large N. American quadrupeds and to place them as far as possible in surroundings identical with or closely resembling their natural habitats. Thus the bison have a range of 15 acres, the wapiti 15 acres, the moose 8 acres, and so on. Among other novel features is the effort to make the animals accessible to artists and students, and several studios have been provided in the larger buildings. — The park is open free five days a week, including Sun. and holidays; on the remaining two days, adm. 25 c. It is at present most easily reached by the Third Ave. El. R. R. to Tremont Ave. (5 c.) and electric car thence to West Farms (5 c.).

The *Botanical Gardens*, at the N. end of Bronx Park, promise to be of equal importance. They contain a large museum.

Jerome Avenue, beginning at McComb's Dam Bridge, and *Westchester Avenue* (Pl. Q, 5) are favourite drives (comp. p. 17). The Bronx is traversed by several lines of tramways, by the Suburban Elevated Railway (to 177th St.; p. 11), and by the Harlem, New York Central, and New Haven and Hartford railways (p. 6).

The *Islands* in the East River contain various charitable and correctional institutions belonging to the city or the state, permission to visit which may be obtained from the Commissioners of Public Charities, 66 Third Ave. (ferry from E. 26th St.). *Blackwell's Island* (Pl. H-K, 5), 120 acres in extent, is a long narrow island, extending from about 50th St. to 86th St., and containing the Penitentiary, Female Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Alms Houses, and Charity Hospital. To be 'sent to the Island' is the New York euphemism for committal to the Penitentiary. *Ward's Island* (Pl. M, N, 5; 200 acres), opposite 110th St., has the Manhattan State Lunatic Asylum and State Emigrant Hospital. *Ward's Island* is separated from Astoria and Blackwell's Island by *Hell Gate* (Pl. M, 5), a sharp bend in the river, through which the water rushes at a great rate. The sunken reefs which formerly made it highly dangerous to navigation were removed by nitro-glycerine explosions in 1876 and 1885. On *Randall's Island* (Pl. N, O, 5), to the N. of Ward's and opposite the Harlem River, are the Idiot Asylum, the House of Refuge, and the Nursery, Children's, and Infants' Hospitals. — The *Islands in the Harbour* have been described at p. 2.

Environs of New York.

(1). *STATEN ISLAND* (ferry from Whitehall St. to St. George in 1/2 hr.; fare to St. George 5c., thence to any other station between Erastina and South Beach 5c.). — *Staten Island*, on the S. side of New York Harbour, separated from New Jersey by the *Staten Island Sound* and the *Kill van Kull* and from Long Island by the *Narrows* (p. 2), has an area of about 60 sq. M. and (1890) 51,693 inhabitants (in 1898 estimated pop. 65,000). It is contiguous with the *Borough of Richmond* (p. 23). The surface of the island is diversified and hilly (highest point, 415 ft.), and it is dotted with small villages and the villas of New Yorkers. The hills afford good views of New York Harbour and the ocean. Among the best of its fine drives is the *Richmond Terrace*, skirting the N. shore. From *St. George* (St. George Hotel) railways (Staten Island Rapid Transit) run to the W. along the N. shore, to the S.E. to *Fort Wadsworth* and *South Beach*, and to the S. to *Tottenville*, diverging from the South Beach line at Clifton. The first-men-

tioned line passes (1 M.) *New Brighton* (Castleton, from \$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Pavilion, from \$ 3, etc.), the largest village in the island, with numerous villas and hotels; $\frac{13}{4}$ M. *Sailors' Snug Harbour*, with a large Seamen's Asylum (income \$ 100,000), on the lawn of which is a fine statue of its founder R. E. Randall, by St Gaudens; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Livingston*, with the Staten Island Cricket Club, the Staten Island Athletic Club, etc.; 4 M. *Port Richmond*, with the house (now St. James Hotel), in which Aaron Burr died in 1836; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Erastina* (Bay-side), with the pleasure-resort called the Erastina Grove. Beyond Erastina the railway crosses the Sound to New Jersey. — At (1 M.) *Tompkinsville* (Nautilus), on the South Beach line, are the headquarters of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club (p. 17) and the New York Canoe Club (p. 17); $\frac{13}{4}$ M. *Stapleton*, the birthplace of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877), who took the first step towards amassing his huge fortune by starting a ferry to New York; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Clifton*, with a house once occupied by Garibaldi; $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fort Wadsworth* (p. 2); $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arrochar* (Arrochar Park Hotel); $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *South or Richmond Beach*, a popular day-resort for New Yorkers (boating, bathing, etc.). — The longest line is that running S. to Tottenville. Beyond Clifton (see above) it passes (6 M.) *Grant City* (Atlantic Inn), with the mausolea of the Vanderbilt family; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Giffords*, a fishing-resort; 11 M. *Woods of Arden*, with picnic grounds; 13 M. *Princess Bay*, another fishing-place; 16 M. *Tottenville* (Excelsior Hotel), with the old Billop House (ca. 1670), where Gen Howe met Franklin and John Adams after the battle of Long Island (p. 58). Tottenville is connected by ferry with *Perth Amboy* (p. 244). — Electric Tramways, mostly starting at St. George, also traverse the island in various directions (to *Prohibition Park*, *Midland Beach*, etc.). — Many points in the interior of the island are still very quiet and primitive, and the pedestrian will find numerous pleasant walks. For farther details, see *Kobbe's 'Staten Island'*.

(2). **NEW JERSEY SHORE.** The cities on the right bank of the Hudson or N. River, immediately opposite New York, though practically forming part of that city, are in a different state (New Jersey) and under independent government. They offer little of special interest for the tourist. Ferries, see p. 14. — *Jersey City* (*Taylor's Hotel*, E.P.), the southernmost and largest, with a population of (1896) 182,713, contains many glass-works, sugar-refineries, machine-shops, foundries, and other industrial establishments, the stations of about half the railways centring at New York (comp. p. 6), and the docks of a few of the Transatlantic steamship companies. With the exception of a few churches and a new city-hall, it has almost no handsome buildings. — To the N. of Jersey City lies *Hoboken* (*Meyer's Hotel*, S $2\frac{1}{2}$ -S. R. from \$ 1; *Nagel's Hotel*, \$ $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Busch*), with large silk-factories and (1896) 54,083 inhab., a large proportion of whom are Germans. It also contains the wharves of some European steamships. *Stevens Park*, on the river, contains the *Stevens Institute*, a polytechnic school of good reputation. *Castle Stevens*, the house of its founder, the late Commodore Stevens, is on the hill above. Farther to the N. are the *Elysian Fields*, an open common, affording good views of the river, but now much neglected. — Beyond the Elysian Fields lies *Weehawken*, with about 2000 inhabitants. It was the scene of the duel between Alex. Hamilton and Aaron Burr. An electric tramway runs hence along the Palisades (fine views) to *Hudson Heights* (5 c.), *Edgewater* (10 c.), *Fort Lee* (see below), and *Linwood* or *Coyterville* (20 c.). — *Guttenberg* (3626 inhab.), on the hill behind Weehawken, has a large brewery, with a beer-garden on the roof. — Behind Hoboken lies *Hudson City*, with the Schützen Park, a favourite resort of the Germans of New York. — *Fort Lee*, on the site of the revolutionary fort of that name, at the point where the higher part of the *Palisades* (p. 162) begins, nearly opposite 170th St., is now the property of an Association, which has built a hotel and pavilion and laid out the small Palisades Park. Boating and bathing are among the attractions. It is reached by ferry from Canal St. (15 c.) or by ferry from 129th St. to *Undercliff* and thence ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by electric car or stage. The 'View from the Palisades farther up is very fine.

(3) *Brooklyn, Coney Island*, and other resorts on *Long Island*, see R. 3.

Among other points to which excursions are easily made from New York are *Long Branch* and the other seaside resorts of the New Jersey coast (see R. 33); *Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown*, and other points on the Hudson (see R. 21); *Glen Island* (p. 75), *New Rochelle*, and other places on Long Island Sound (R. 4); and *Greenwood Lake* (p. 217).

FROM NEW YORK TO PUTNAM JUNCTION (BREWSTER), 54 M., railway (*Putnam Division of N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*) in 2-2¼ hrs. This line, passing the suburban resorts of *Westchester County*, begins at the 155th St. station of the Sixth Ave. Elevated Railroad (comp. p. 54). — 1 M. *High Bridge* (p. 54); 2 M. *Morris Heights*. — 3 M. *Fordham* or *University Heights*, with the handsome new buildings of *New York University* (comp. p. 35). These buildings, splendidly situated on a high bluff commanding a fine view of the Harlem, the Hudson, the Palisades, and Long Island Sound, include a beautiful Library, designed by Stanford White (40,000 vols.; especially rich in Oriental and Germanic literature), a Hall of Languages, a Chemical Laboratory, a gymnasium, etc. The university, which was founded in 1831 as an uudenominal corporation on a liberal basis, is now attended by 1300 students, taught by 150 instructors. — 5 M. *Van Cortlandt*, the station for Van Cortlandt Park (p. 54), is the junction of a branch-line to (3 M.) *Yonkers* (p. 166). — At (8 M.) *Dunwoodie*, with a large Roman Catholic college, we pass over the Croton Aqueduct (p. 54). — 10½ M. *Nepperhan*. — 13 M. *Mt. Hope* and (15 M.) *Ardsey* are the seats of two of the leading golf-clubs of the United States. — 18 M. *Elmsford*; 21½ M. *Tarrytown* (p. 166). At (33½ M.) *Croton Lake* we cross the lake by a lofty bridge. 42 M. *Baldurn*, the junction for (2 M.) *Mahopac Falls*; 45 M. *Lake Mahopac*, a summer resort; 49½ M. *Carmel*, on *Lake Gleneida*. At (54 M.) *Putnam Junction (Brewster)* we join the line described below.

FROM NEW YORK TO CHATHAM, 127 M., railway (*Harlem Division of N. Y. C. & H. R. R.*) in 3½-4½ hrs. This line is much used by residents of the suburban districts to the N. of Manhattan Island. — From New York to (12 M.) *Woodlawn*, see p. 64. Our line crosses the boundary of Greater New York (p. 22) and follows the course of the *Bronx River* (to the left). 22½ M. *White Plains*; 25 M. *Kensico*, near *Lake Kensico*; 37 M. *Mt. Kisco*; 44 M. *Golden's Bridge*, the junction of a line to (7 M.) *Lake Mahopac* (see above); 52 M. *Brewster* (p. 68), junction of the N. E. R. to Hartford (see p. 65); 64 M. *Pauling* (700 ft.); 76 M. *Dover Plains*; 92½ M. *Millerton*; 104½ M. *Copake Iron Works*, 5 M. from Mt Washington (p. 144). At (127 M.) *Chatham* we reach the Boston and Albany R. R. (see p. 148).

3. Brooklyn and Long Island.

Coney Island. Rockaway Beach.

Brooklyn. — Hotels. MARGARET, 97 Columbia Heights, from \$ 2½; ST. GEORGE, Clark St., \$ 2½-5, E. from \$ 1; PIERREPONT HOUSE, Montague St., cor. Hicks St., from \$ 2½, E. from \$ 1; MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights, opposite Wall St., \$ 3-5, all near Brooklyn Bridge; CLARENDON, Washington St., E. from \$ 1; BRANDON, 292 Washington St., E. P.

Railway Stations. *Flatbush Avenue Station*, Flatbush Ave., cor. 4th Ave. and *Bushwick Station*, for the trains of the Long Island Railroad (for all points on Long Island); *Union Depot*, Fifth Ave., cor. 36th St., for Coney Island, Unionville, West Brighton, etc.; *Brooklyn & Brighton Beach Station*, cor. Atlantic and Franklin Avenues, for Brighton Beach.

Elevated Railroads. Six lines of Elevated Railway, similar to those in New York (p. 10), traverse Brooklyn in various directions (fare 5c.). Four of these begin at the New York end of Brooklyn Bridge (with branches to Fulton Ferry), and one starts at the foot of Broadway (opp. Grand St., New York).

Tramways, propelled by electricity ('trolley lines'), traverse Brooklyn