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5. Boston.

Railway Stations. 1. *Southern Union Station* (Pl. D, 3, 4; restaurant), bounded by Atlantic Ave., Summer St., Beach St., and the harbour, the largest railway-station in the world (810 ft. long and 700 ft. wide; area $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres; greatest single span of roof 228 ft.), completed in 1898 at a cost of \$14,000,000. It contains 28 tracks on the main floor (used by the New York, New Haven, & Hartford, and the Boston & Albany railways) and a four-track loop for suburban service on the lower floor. — 2. *Northern Union Station* (Pl. B, 2), Causeway St., another huge building with a frontage of 370 ft., used by the Boston & Maine and Fitchburg railways. — 3. *Providence or Park Square Station* (Pl. C, 4, 5; restaurant), at the head of Columbus Ave., for the Providence Division of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. — 4. *Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn* (Pl. D, 3), Atlantic Ave.

Hotels. **TOURAINÉ* (Pl. t; C, 4), at the cor. of Tremont and Boylston Sts., a large and sumptuously equipped house, with internal decorations in the style of the Château of Blois, a handsome library with 4000 well chosen volumes, a view over the Common, and a telephone in every room; R. from \$2 (without bath) or \$3 (with bath), meals à la carte. — **VEN-DOME* (Pl. a; B, 5), cor. of Commonwealth Ave. and Dartmouth St., from \$5; **BRUNSWICK* (Pl. b; B, 5), cor. of Boylston and Clarendon Sts., from \$5, R. from \$2; **VICTORIA* (Pl. c; B, 5), at the cor. of Dartmouth and Newbury Sts., R. from \$2, these three in the pleasantest part of the city. **PARKER HOUSE* (Pl. d; C, 3), School St., R. from \$1; **YOUNG'S* (Pl. e; C, 3), Court St., near the head of State St., R. from \$1; **ADAMS HOUSE* (Pl. f; C, 4), 553 Washington St., R. from \$1; **UNITED STATES* (Pl. h; D, 4), near the Southern Union Station, from \$2½, R. from \$1; **THORNDIKE* (Pl. i; C, 4), Boylston St., opposite the Public Garden, R. from \$1½; **COPELEY SQUARE HOTEL* (Pl. k; B, 5), \$3½-7, R. from \$1½; **REVERE HOUSE* (Pl. l; C, 3), Bowdoin Sq., R. from \$1; **BELLEVUE* (Pl. m; C, 3), Beacon St., a good family hotel, R. from \$1; **AMERICAN HOUSE* (Pl. n; C, 3), Hanover Sq., R. from \$1; **QUINCY HOUSE* (Pl. o; C, 3), Brattle Sq., \$3-5, R. from \$1; **LANGHAM* (Pl. p; C, 7), 1679 Washington St., at the S. End, \$2½, R. from \$1; **REYNOLDS* (Pl. s; C, 4), 623 Washington St.; **BOSTON TAVERN* (Pl. r; C, 3); **SAVOY*, 593 Washington St.; **CLARK'S*, 577 Washington St.; **CRAWFORD HOUSE*, Scollay Sq., these five commercial houses, R. from \$1; **MAVERICK*, 23 Maverick Sq., E. Boston, E.P. — *Boarding Houses* are numerous and comfortable, especially on Beacon Hill (Pinckney St., Mt. Vernon St., etc.) and in Columbus Ave. and other streets at the S. End; rates from \$7 a week. *Furnished Apartments* are also easily obtained, from \$4 a week. Ladies may hear of good boarding and lodging houses at the *Women's Educational & Industrial Union*, 264 Boylston St.

Restaurants. At the **Touraine* (orchestra from 6 to 8 and 10 to 12 p.m.), **Parker House*, **Young's*, the **Adams House*, the *Thorndike*, the *Victoria*, the *United States* (meals 75 c.), the *Bellevue*, the *Reynolds*, and most of the other hotels mentioned above; **Winter Place Hotel*, Winter Place, off Winter St., good cuisine; **Dooling*, 157 Tremont St.; **Mieusset*, 836 Washington St., D. 75 c.; **Mariavie*, 11 Bosworth St., D. with wine 75 c.; **Damiano*, 11 Avery St., D. 50 c.; **Vercelli*, 10 Hayward Place, these two Italian; **The Moulton*, 24 Summer St.; **McDonald*, 132 Tremont St. (frequented by ladies); **Boston Tavern* (see above), for men; **German Café*, in the basement of the Hôtel Touraine, much frequented after the theatre; **Old Elm*, Tremont St., a characteristic German resort, with good beer; **Marston's*, 23 Brattle St.; restaurants at the **Providence* (upstairs room) and other railway-stations; **Thompson's Spa* (luncheon counter), 219 Washington St.; **Luncheon Room* at the *Women's Educational Union*, 264 Boylston St.; **Afternoon Tea Room*, 360 Boylston St. — **Huyler's*, 146 Tremont St., for ices, etc.

Steamers ply from Boston to *Liverpool* (Cunard and Leyland lines from E. Boston, Pl. E, 1; Warren or Dominion line from Charlestown, Pl. B, 1), *London*, *Glasgow*, *Hull*, *Hamburg*, *Jamaica*, *New York*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, *Savannah*, *Portland*, *Halifax*, *Yarmouth*, *St. John*, *Augusta*, *Bangor*

Mt. Desert, Provincetown, Plymouth, Isles of Shoals, Nahant (from Battery Wharf), *Revere Beach, Gloucester*, etc. (wharves on the W. side of the harbour). Steamers also run from Rowe's Wharf (Pl. D, 2) to *Nantasket Beach, Hull, Hingham*, and other points in Boston Harbour. — Ferries ply to *Chelsea* (3 c.) and *East Boston* (1 c.; see Map).

Tramways (nearly all electric) traverse the principal streets and run to the various suburbs (fare 5 c., transfers 8 c.). The system is an excellent one as far as outlying points are concerned, and the construction of the Subway (see p. 85) has done much to relieve the congestion of cars in the main business-streets of Boston. The electric cars stop only at points indicated by a white band on the posts. — **Carriages.** Per drive within the city proper, each pers., *Hacks* 50 c., *Herdies* and other *Cabs* 25 c.; from points S. of Dover St. or W. of Berkeley St. to points N. of State, Court, and Cambridge Sts., 1 pers. \$1, each pers. addit. 50 c. (herdies 50 c., 25 c.); longer distances in proportion. Double fares from midnight till 6 a.m. Ordinary luggage free. Fare per hour \$1-1½, with two horses \$1½-2½.

Places of Amusement. *Tremont Theatre* (Pl. C, 4); *Boston Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), the largest in New England; *Boston Museum* (Pl. C, 3), the oldest theatre in the city; *Hollis Street Theatre* (Pl. C, 4); *Columbia Theatre* (Pl. 7; D, 5); *Park Theatre* (Pl. C, 4); *Castle Square Theatre* (Pl. C, 5), with good performances of plays and English opera at a uniform price of 25 c. or 50 c.; *Grand Opera House* (Pl. 11; D, 5), Washington St.; *Bowdoin Square Theatre* (Pl. 3; C, 3); *Keith's Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), with a continuous variety performance (prices 25 c. to \$1½); *Bijou* (Pl. C, 4); *Dudley Street Opera House*, 113 Dudley St.; *Howard Athenaeum* (Pl. C, 3), *Palace Theatre* (Pl. 16; C, 3), *Lyceum*, variety performances at low prices; *Turnhalle* (Pl. C, 5), 29 Middlesex St. (occasional performances in German); *Italian Theatre*, North St. — The celebrated **Boston Symphony Concerts* are held in the *Music Hall* (Pl. C, 3; Frid. afternoon and Sat. ev'g. in winter). Other good concerts are given in the same hall and in *Steinway Hall, Chickering Hall, the Tremont Theatre, Tremont Temple*, and the *Mechanics' Hall* (Pl. B, 6; for large gatherings). Good *Smoking Concerts* (the so-called "Pops") are given at the Music Hall in summer. The *Händel & Haydn, Harvard Musical, Cecilia, Apollo*, and *Orpheus* are among the best of the musical societies. — The free lectures of the *Lowell Institute* (tickets on previous application) are delivered in winter at the *Institute of Technology* (p. 85). — *Art Exhibitions* are held regularly in the rooms of the *Boston Art Club* (Pl. B, 5), Dartmouth St. — Good *Flower Shows* are held in *Horticultural Hall* (Pl. C, 3). — The *Baseball Grounds* are in Walpole St., at the S. End. — A *Lawn Tennis Tournament* is held annually at the grounds of the *Longwood Club*. — *Public Golf Links* at Franklin Park (p. 92). — *Charles River Park*, near the Cambridge end of Harvard Bridge (Pl. A, 6), with bicycle track, etc. — *The Chutes*, Huntington Ave., beyond Massachusetts Ave. — *Horse Races* at the *Country Club* (see below) and *Mystic Park*.

Clubs. *Somerset* (Pl. B, 4), 42 Beacon St.; *Algonquim* (Pl. A, B, 5), 217 Commonwealth Ave.; *St. Botolph* (Pl. B, 5), 2 Newbury St., with Sat. evening reunions in the style of the Century Club at New York (p. 18) and frequent art-exhibitions; *Union* (Pl. C, 3), 8 Park St.; *Temple* (Pl. C, 4), 35 West St.; *Puritan* (Pl. 18; B, 4), cor. of Beacon and Spruce Sts.; *University* (Pl. 21; A, 5), 270 Beacon St.; *Century*, 146 Boylston St.; *Elysium*, 218 Huntington Ave. (Hebrew); *Suffolk*, 4½ Beacon St.; *Paint & Clay Club*, 419 Washington St.; *Tavern Club* (Pl. 20; C, 4), 4 Boylston Place; *Boston Art Club*, cor. of Dartmouth and Newbury Sts.; *20th Century Club*, 14 Ashburton Place, with weekly lectures on questions of social interest; *Turnverein*, 29 Middlesex St., German; *Boston Athletic Association* (Pl. B, 5), Exeter St.; *New England Women's Club*, 5 Park St.; *Press Club*, 14 Bosworth St.; *Women's Press Club*; *Appalachian Mt. Club*, Tremont Building; *Camera Club*, 50 Bromfield St.; *New Riding Club*, Parker St., near Back Bay Park; *Country Club*, Clyde Park, Brookline; *Union Boat Club*, foot of Chestnut St. — Among the numerous *Dining Clubs*, which are a characteristic Boston institution, are the *Saturday Club* and the *Papyrus*, besides several of a political, commercial, or professional complexion; while other good clubs, meeting periodically at

the members' houses, are the *Wednesday Evening Club* (founded 1777), the *Thursday Evening Club*, and the *Round Table* (sociological).

Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Devonshire St., open from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., Sun. 9-10 a.m. (see p. 88). **Branch Offices** at Copley Sq. (p. 89), at Washington St., cor. of Brookline St. (Pl. C, 6), etc.

Acting British Consul, Mr. W. H. Stuart, 13 Exchange Place (Pl. C, 3).

Bibliography. For details, see *Edwin M. Bacon's* 'Boston Illustrated' (25 c.), 'Dictionary of Boston' (75 c., in cloth \$ 1), and 'Walks and Rides about Boston' (\$ 1.25); also *Henry Cabot Lodge's* 'Boston' ('Historic Towns Series') and *S. A. Drake's* 'Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston'.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, the chief town of New England, and one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the United States, lies at the head of *Massachusetts Bay*, about 200 M. to the N.E. of New York. Boston proper occupies a peninsula between the Charles River and the arm of the bay known as *Boston Harbour* and was originally founded on three hills, *Beacon*, *Copp's*, and *Fort*, which, however, have been materially cut down. The city limits also include *East Boston*, on *Noddle's* or *Maverick Island*, on the other side of the harbour; *South Boston*, separated from the old city by an arm of the harbour; *Charlestown*, on the other side of the river; and the suburban districts of *Brighton* (W.), *Roxbury* (or *Boston Highlands*), *West Roxbury* (including *Jamaica Plain*), and *Dorchester* (S.). Boston is connected with the city of Cambridge (p. 93) by several bridges across the Charles. The old town is cramped and irregular, and its streets are narrow and crooked; but the new parts, especially the district known as the *Back Bay* (p. 92), formed by filling in the tide-water flats on the Charles, are laid out on a very handsome and spacious scale. The chief retail business-streets are *Washington Street* and *Tremont Street*, both of which, and especially the former, rank among the most crowded thoroughfares in Christendom. Among the finest residence streets are *Commonwealth Avenue* (p. 92), *Beacon Street* (p. 92), *Marlborough Street*, *Newbury Street*, and *Mt. Vernon Street*. A characteristic feature of the residence quarters is seen in the luxuriant vines of 'Boston ivy' (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*), which cover many of the buildings (especially beautiful in autumn). The population of Boston in 1895 was 496,920, including a large proportion of Irish Roman Catholics.

History. The Indian name of the peninsula on which Boston lies was *Shawmut* ('Sweet Waters'), and the early colonists called it *Trimountaine* or *Tremont*. The first English settler was a recluse Anglican clergyman, the *Rev. William Blaxton* or *Blackstone* (ca. 1623), but soon after the arrival of the Salem Colonists, who migrated to this peninsula in 1630 (see p. 102), he transferred his rights to them (1634) for 30*l.* and moved into the wilderness (comp. p. 73). The new settlers named the place *Boston* in honour of the native city of some of their leaders, and Gov. Winthrop made it the capital of the colony. The little town increased with some rapidity and soon carried on a considerable sea-going trade (first wharf built in 1673). In the middle of the 18th cent. Boston was probably the largest and most important town in America, containing about 25,000 inhab., and outstripping New York and Philadelphia. The first American newspaper ('Boston News Letter') was published here in 1704. Boston's share in the Revolution is well known. The 'Boston Massacre' (see p. 87) occurred on Mar. 5th, 1770, and the 'Boston Tea Party' on Dec.

16th, 1773. During the war Boston was occupied by British troops, but on Mar 4th, 1776, Washington crossed from Cambridge, took possession of *Dorchester Heights* (now a part of South Boston, p. 83), and compelled the evacuation of the city (Mar. 17th). Since the Revolution Boston's upward course has continued steadily, with a few interruptions, of which the embargo of 1807-15 was perhaps the most important. It received its city charter in 1822, having then a population of about 50,000. In 1840 this number had risen to 93,383, in 1860 to 177,840, in 1880 to 362,839, and in 1890 to 448,477. In 1872 the chief business portion of the city was devastated by a fire, which destroyed property to the value of \$70,000,000 (14,000,000l.). From 1830 to 1860 Boston was the headquarters of the Abolition Party, led by *William Lloyd Garrison* and *Wendell Phillips*.

It is of great interest to study a plan of Boston, showing the original area of the peninsula and the extent to which it has been increased by filling in the tidal flats all round it (see, e. g., *H. C. Lodge's* 'History of Boston'). This process has more than doubled the area of the peninsula (780 acres; now about 1900 acres), while the total area now comprised within the municipal limits is over 27,000 acres (43 sq. M.). The hills have been partly levelled, and indeed the whole face of the ancient city has been entirely altered, with the exception of three old burial-grounds and a few buildings. The original peninsula was connected with the mainland on the S. by a narrow 'Neck', little wider than the present Washington St., which runs along it. Boston has often been described as the most English of American cities, and in many respects this is true, though it must not be understood to indicate a conscious or voluntary imitation of English standards. Mere wealth probably counts for less in Boston than in any other large American city. As a literary centre Boston was long supreme in the United States and still disputes the palm with New York. A list of its distinguished literary men would include *Hawthorne*, *Emerson*, *Longfellow*, *Holmes*, *Lowell*, *Everett*, *Agassiz*, *Whittier*, *Motley*, *Bancroft*, *Prescott*, *Parkman*, *Ticknor*, *Channing*, *Theodore Parker*, *Henry James*, *T. B. Aldrich*, and *Howells* among the names more or less closely associated with Boston. Among the most eminent of its sons in other spheres are *Benjamin Franklin* (born at No. 17 Milk St., the site of which is now covered by an office-building, with a bust of Franklin), *Daniel Webster* (138 Summer St.; inscription), and *Charles Sumner* (20 Hancock St.). *Paul Revere* lived at No. 19 North Sq. (Pl. C, 2). *Prescott* wrote his 'Conquest of Peru' and 'Philip II.' at No. 55 Beacon St., where he spent the last 14 years of his life; and *George Ticknor* occupied part of the house at the corner of Park St. and Beacon St. where *Lafayette* lodged in 1824. The *Atlantic Monthly* is published at Boston (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 4 Park St.)

Commerce and Industry. Boston is, perhaps, the wealthiest city in America in proportion to population. Its total valuation in 1897 was \$1,012,557,256 (202,511,450l.). Boston capital has been very largely instrumental in the development of the West. Its foreign commerce is very extensive; the total value of its exports in 1897 was \$104,191,690, of its imports \$85,688,149. Among the chief articles are grain, live-stock, fish, wool, sugar, hides, chemicals, and coals. In the same year its harbour was entered and cleared by 4003 vessels (exclusive of coasters), of 3,637,500 tons burden. Its manufactures are very varied, employing (1899) 95,000 hands and producing goods to the value of \$215,850,000. Among the staples are leather, boots and shoes, hardware, machinery, and cotton. Boston is the second wool market of the world (coming after London only), its sales in 1897 amounting to 389,635,000 lbs.

***Boston Common** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), a park of 48 acres in the heart of the city, shaded by fine elms and other trees and crossed by many pleasant walks, has been reserved for public use since 1634 and is carefully guarded for this purpose in the charter of 1822. Perhaps no other city-park in the world is more closely entwined with the historic interests and warm affections of the surrounding population.

The *Soldiers' Monument*, on a hill near the centre of the Common, was designed by Martin Milmore and erected in 1871-77. It stands near the site of the *Old Elm*, which was older than the city and was blown down in 1876. The adjoining sheet of water is known as the *Frog Pond*. On the Mall abutting on Tremont St. is a monument in memory of *Crispus Attucks* and others killed in the *Boston Massacre*. The 'Long Path' (see 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table') extends from Joy St. (Pl. C, 3) to Boylston St. (Pl. C, 4). Near Park St. (N. end of the Common) is the tasteful *Brewer Fountain*. — Open-air concerts are given on the Common on Sun. afternoons in summer.

On the S. side of the Common is the *Central Burying Ground* (Pl. C, 4), laid out in 1756 and containing the graves of Gilbert Stuart (1754-1828), the portrait-painter, and Julien (d. 1805), the restaurateur (after whom the well-known soup is named). — To the N. of the Common, adjoining Tremont St., is the *Old Granary Burial Ground* (Pl. C, 3), which contains the graves of several early governors of Massachusetts, the parents of Benj. Franklin, the victims of the Boston Massacre, *Samuel Adams* (1722-1808), *John Hancock* (1737-93), *Paul Revere* (1735-1818), *James Otis* (1725-83), and numerous other Boston worthies (permit at the City Hall)

On the S.W. side the Common is bounded by Charles St., on the other side of which is the *Public Garden* (Pl. B, C, 4), 24 acres in extent, the site of which half-a-century ago was a tidal flat. The show of flowers here in spring and summer is very fine. Among the monuments in the Public Garden are an equestrian *Statue of Washington*, by Ball, statues of *Edward Everett* (1794-1865; by Story), and *Sumner* (1811-74; by Ball), and a group commemorating the *Discovery of Ether*, by J. Q. A. Ward. [Few either of these or of the other statues in Boston do credit to its taste for art.] Pleasure-boats ply on the artificial sheet of water in the centre. — At the S.W. corner of the Public Garden stands the *Arlington Street Church*, built in 1859, by the congregation of which *Dr. W. E. Channing* (p. 77) was pastor from 1803 to 1842.

That part of the Common adjoining Tremont St. and known as the *Tremont St. Mall* is now occupied by eight small buildings covering the staircase entrances to the stations of the **Subway*, a wonderful piece of engineering designed to relieve the traffic of the congested districts by affording an underground passage for the electric cars. The subway was begun in 1895, was partly opened for traffic in 1897, and was completed in 1898 at a total cost of about \$4,500,000. No visitor to Boston should fail to see this commodious, airy, and well-lighted tunnel.

The main subway extends from the junction of Tremont St. and Shawmut Ave. (Pl. C, 5) to (1 1/2 M) the N. Union Station (Pl. B, 2), passing below Tremont St., Scollay Sq. (Pl. C, 3), and Haymarket Sq. (Pl. C, 2). A branch-subway, beginning in the Public Garden, opposite Church St. (Pl. C, 4), runs under Boylston St. to the corner of Tremont St. (Pl. C, 4). Some sections are constructed of steel, embedded in cement, with arches of brick or concrete; other sections are of masonry. The interior at the stations is lined with glazed white brick. At places there are 'sub-subways', one track passing below another, and at other points there are four tracks.

Near the N.W. angle of the Common, on *Beacon Hill*, stands the **State House* (Pl. C, 3), an imposing building surmounted by a huge gilded dome and preceded by a Corinthian portico and a flight of steps. The architect of the original building facing Beacon St., of which the general appearance has been preserved, was *Charles Bulfinch* (1795). It was, however, enlarged in 1853-56; and another huge extension, much larger than the original erection, was accom-

plished in 1889-98. The new part consists mainly of yellow brick with trimmings of white marble and numerous columns and pilasters. The whole building is now 401 ft. long, 212 ft. wide, and 110 ft. high (to top of lantern on dome, 150 ft.). On the terrace in front are statues of *Daniel Webster* (1782-1852) and *Horace Mann* (1796-1859). The dome is illuminated at night.

Interior. We first enter the *Doric Hall*, containing statues of Gov. Andrew (by Ball) and George Washington (by Chan'rey). This opens on the handsome new *Memorial Hall* (to be finished in 1900), above Mt. Vernon St., which will contain a collection of flags carried by Massachusetts regiments in the Civil War and other historical relics — The *Senate Chamber* occupies the former House of Representatives, on the first floor of the old building. It is adorned with busts of Washington, Lincoln, Sumner, Franklin, Lafayette, and other eminent men. — The *House of Representatives*, a handsome elliptical chamber on the third floor of the extension (W. side), is finished in white mahogany. Over the clock hangs a codfish, an emblem of one of the former chief sources of the State's prosperity. — At the N. end of the building is the fine *State Library* (100 000 vols.), the chief treasure of which (exhibited under glass) is the 'History of the Plymouth Plantation', generally known as the 'Log of the Mayflower', written with his own hand by William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony (1589-1657). This MS, discovered in London in 1846, was presented to Massachusetts in 1898. — Among the other fine apartments shown to visitors are the *Governor's Room* and the *Reading Rooms* of the Senate and the House of Representatives. — In Room 437 is an interesting *Educational Museum*.

On the E. side of the new part of the State House a small park has been laid out. Here, as nearly as possible on the original site, has been erected (1898) a reproduction of the *Beacon Monument*, raised in 1790 to commemorate the success of the Revolution and removed in 1812. The bronze tablets belonged to the first monument.

In Beacon St., opposite the State House, is the beautiful **Shaw Monument*, by *St. Gaudens*, erected in 1897 in honour of Col. Shaw and his regiment (the first coloured regiment raised in the Civil War). This is probably the first instance of a relief placed as a monument by itself instead of against a building.

In Beacon St., just below the State House, stood the old *Hancock Mansion* (site indicated by a tablet on the balustrade).

We now follow Beacon Street towards the N., passing (left), at the corner of Bowdoin St., the *Unitarian Building* (Pl. C, 3), the headquarters of the American Unitarian Association, opposite which is the new *Congregational Building* (1898). Adjoining the latter is the **Boston Athenaeum* (Pl. 2; C, 3), an institution founded in 1807 and now containing a library of 220,000 vols. (open to members only). On the groundfloor are the rooms of the *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. — In Somerset St., which diverges to the left, are the general building of *Boston University* (Pl. C, 3), the various departments of which are attended by 1300 students, and the *New England Historic-Genealogical Society*, with valuable collections of books and MSS. (9-5). Here, too, is the back of the *New County Court House* (Pl. C, 3), a massive granite building in the German

Renaissance style, the front of which faces Pemberton Square. The building is 450 ft. long. The imposing central hall is adorned with emblematic figures by *D. Mora*, a statue of Rufus Choate (1799-1859), by *Dan. French*, etc. We, however, proceed to the right, through *School Street*, in which, to the left, at the corner of Tremont St., stands *King's Chapel* (Pl. C, 3), built in 1754 on the site of the first Episcopalian church of Boston. The adjoining burial-ground, the oldest in Boston, contains the graves of *Gov. Winthrop* (1588-1649) and other worthies. In School St., to the left, is the **City Hall** (Pl. C, 3), behind which is the *Old Court House* (Pl. C, 3). In front of the City Hall are statues of *Franklin* (1706-90), by *Greenough*, and *Josiah Quincy* (1772-1864; mayor for six years in succession), by *Ball*.

School St. ends at **WASHINGTON STREET** (Pl. C, D, 2-7), the most crowded thoroughfare in Boston, with many of the best retail-shops. To the left is the *Old Corner Book Store*, a favourite haunt of literary men, past and present. Following Washington St. ('Newspaper Row') to the left, we soon reach, at the corner of State St., the ***Old State House** (Pl. C, 3), an unpretending edifice, dating from 1748 and restored as far as possible to its original appearance, even to the figures of the British lion and unicorn on the roof.

The 'Boston Massacre' (p. 83) was the result of an encounter between a British sentry here and the crowd. The rooms, including the old *Council Chamber* and *Hall of Representatives* on the upper floor, contain a collection of historical relics and paintings (9.30-5; free). On the top-floor is the Curtis Collection of Photographs of Ancient Boston Buildings. The main facts of the building's history are given in appropriate inscriptions.

Opposite are the tall *Sears and Ames Buildings* (good view from roof).

STATE STREET (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), the headquarters of financial life, leads hence to the N.E. to the **Custom House** (Pl. D, 2), a massive granite building in the shape of a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome. State St. ends at *Atlantic Ave.* and *Long Wharf* (Pl. D, 2).

Change Alley, diverging to the left from State St., leads to ***Faneuil Hall** (Pl. C, 2, 3; open 9-5), the 'cradle of American liberty', originally built and presented to the city in 1742, by Peter Faneuil, a Huguenot merchant, but rebuilt after a fire in 1761.

The Hall proper, on the upper floor, is 76 ft. square and has no seats. It is used for public meetings and was the scene of numerous important gatherings in Revolutionary, Abolition, and later times. The British officers used it as a theatre in 1775-76. It contains a large picture by Healy (Webster addressing the Senate) and portraits of eminent Americans (copies). — The floor above the hall is occupied by the *Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co.*, the oldest military organisation in the country (1638; comp. *Baedeker's London*).

Adjacent is *Quincy Market* (Pl. C, 2). — The *Chamber of Commerce* (Pl. 5; D, 3) stands at the corner of Atlantic Ave. and India Wharf. — At T Wharf, Atlantic Ave., is a *Fisheries Exhibition* (open free; Frid. all day, Sat. till 2 p.m.).

Devonshire Street leads to the right (S.) from State St. to the **Government Building** (Pl. C, 3), a huge edifice by *Mullet*, in his

usual Mansard-roof style, occupying the entire block between Milk St., Devonshire St., Water St., and Post Office Sq. The *Post Office* occupies the groundfloor, the basement, and part of the first floor, while the rest of the building is devoted to the *U. S. Sub-Treasury* (10-2) and the *U. S. Courts* (2nd floor). The allegorical groups above the main entrance are by *D. C. French*.

The *Post Office*, though it itself escaped, adjoins the district destroyed by the fire of 1872 (p. 84) and now covered with substantial business blocks. The financial quarter is crowded into the small territory bounded by *State, Washington, Milk, and Broad Sts.* (Pl. C, D, 3); the wool trade is centred in *Federal and High Sts.* (Pl. D, 3); the leather and boot and shoe trade spreads over *Summer, Bedford, Lincoln, and South Sts.* (Pl. C, D, 4), and also part of *Pearl St.* (Pl. D, 3) and *Atlantic Ave.* (Pl. D, 2, 3); while the wholesale dry-goods business affects *Winthrop Sq.* and *Franklin, Chauncy, Kingston, and Bedford Sts.* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4). The large retail dry-goods stores of Boston rank with those of New York (p. 19). Among the most noted are *Jordan, Marsh, & Co., R. H. White, and Shuman* (Washington St.), *Hollander* (Boylston St.), *Houghton & Dutton* (Tremont St.), and *Hovey* (Summer St.).

We now follow *Milk Street* (Pl. C, 3), to the E., back to Washington St. At the corner of Devonshire St., opposite the *Post Office*, is the *Equitable Building*, the roof of which affords an excellent view. At the corner of Washington St. stands, perhaps, the most sacred shrine in Boston, the ***Old South Meeting House** (Pl. 15; C, 3), built in 1729 on the site of an earlier church of wood, which lay near Gov. Winthrop's house.

Benjamin Franklin was baptised in the original church in 1706, and here Judge Sewall made his confession of repentance for his share in the witchcraft delusion of 1692. Some of the most stirring meetings of the Revolutionary times were held here, and from its doors the disguised Bostonians who threw the tea into the harbour in 1773 (pp. 83, 84) started for their enterprise. The British turned it into a riding-school in 1775, but it was afterwards restored to its sacred uses. The annual Election Sermon was delivered here, with few interruptions, from 1712 to 1872. It barely escaped the fire of 1872 and was afterwards used as a post-office. It now belongs to a patriotic society and contains an interesting collection of historical relics (9-6; adm. 25c.). Lectures on local history are delivered in the Old South in winter.

BOYLSTON STREET (Pl. A-C, 4-7), diverging from Washington St. to the right (W.), skirts the Common and Public Garden and leads to the *Back Bay* (p. 92). To the left, at the end of Columbus Ave., a short distance from Boylston St., we see the tower of the handsome ***Providence Station** (Pl. C, 4, 5). In front of this station is the *Emancipation Group*, by Ball; the negro is a portrait of Archer Alexander, the last slave captured under the 'Fugitive Slave Law' in Missouri. — At the corner of Berkeley St. (right) stands the **Museum of Natural History** (Pl. B, 5; 9-5, 25 c.; free on Wed. & Sat.), with a library of 20,000 vols. and good zoological, ornithological, entomological, and mineralogical collections. Opposite is the *Young Men's Christian Association*. Adjacent is the ***Massachusetts Institute of Technology** (Pl. B, 5), the leading institution of the kind on the W. side of the Atlantic (1200 students; fine apparatus and collections). — Opposite is the large *Brunswick Hotel* (p. 81).

Boylston St. now reaches ***COPLEY SQUARE** (Pl. B, 5), which offers perhaps the finest architectural group in Boston, including Trinity Church, the Museum of Fine Arts, the new Public Library, the Second Church (Unitarian), and the New Old South Church.

***Trinity Church** (Pl. B, 5), on the N. side of the square, the masterpiece of *H. H. Richardson* and a typical example of 'Richardsonian' architecture, is deservedly regarded as one of the finest buildings in America. It was practically completed in 1877 at a cost of \$800,000 (160,000*l.*); the two W. towers and the admirable carving of the porch (by *Cairns* and *Mora*) date from 1896-98. Its style may be described as a free treatment of the Romanesque of Central France (Auvergne).

The building is in the form of a Latin cross, surmounted by a massive central ***Tower**, 210 ft. high, suggested by the lantern of the Old Cathedral of Salamanca (see *Baedeker's Spain*). The interior is very elaborately decorated by La Farge. The ***Stained-glass Windows** include fine specimens of La Farge, Burne Jones and William Morris, Henry Holiday, and Clayton & Bell. It is interesting to compare the painted English windows with La Farge's work, in which only the faces and hands are painted, the rest being in coloured glass. Adjoining the chancel is a bust of *Dean Stanley* (1815-81). The adjacent *Chapel* is connected with the church by very effective open cloisters, in which is preserved the tracery from a window of the ancient church of St. Botolph, Boston, England — The *Rev. Phillips Brooks* (d. 1893), late Bishop of Massachusetts, was rector of Trinity Church for 22 years.

The ***Public Library** (Pl. B, 5), on the S. side of the square, designed by McKim, Mead, & White and erected in 1888-95, is a dignified and imposing, simple and scholarly edifice, which forms a worthy mate to its vis-à-vis, Trinity Church. Its style is that of the Roman Renaissance. It is 228 ft. long, 225 ft. wide, and 68 ft. high (to the cornice), and encloses an open court, 140 ft. long and 100 ft. wide. The total cost, exclusive of the site, was \$2,368,000. The library is open to the public, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in winter (summer till 9 p.m.; Sun. 2 to 9 or 10). It is the largest free library in the world (ca. 700,000 vols.), circulating 1,199,668 vols. for home use in 1897.

EXTERIOR. Among the chief features of the exterior are the reliefs over the main entrance (arms of the Library, City, and State; by *Augustus St. Gaudens*), the medallions below the cornice representing the book-marks of famous printers, and the inscribed names of eminent men. The platform in front of the entrance is to be embellished with two groups of statues by *A. St. Gaudens*.

The ***INTERIOR** is excellently arranged and equipped and affords accommodation for 1½ million volumes. The *Vestibule*, of Knoxville marble, contains a statue of Sir Harry Vane (1612-82), by *Macmonnies*. — The *Entrance Hall* has a floor of white marble, inlaid with brass. Overhead are commemorated several eminent Bostonians. — The corridor to the right leads to the *Periodical Reading Room*, where about 1300 periodicals are displayed. — The left corridor leads to the *Catalogue Room*. — From the Entrance Hall a superb marble ***Staircase**, 20 ft. wide, embellished with figures of lions, in Siena marble, by *Louis St. Gaudens*, ascends to the first floor. Its windows overlook the ***Central Court**, with its turf, fountain, arcade, and open-air walk, to which readers may resort in hot weather. The panels of the staircase-hall contain ***Frescoes** by *Puisis de Charannes*, representing the Muses greeting the Genius of Enlightenment and figures of Philosophy,

Physics, History, Epic Poetry, etc. It is instructive to compare the effectiveness of these works from the hand of an expert with the comparative failure of the wall-paintings upstairs, executed by artists whose well-deserved fame is not based on *decorative* painting. — On the first floor is *Bates Hall* (so called in honour of an early benefactor of the library, a member of the firm of Baring Bros.), the great general reading-room, which is 217½ ft. long, 42½ ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. — To the right is the *Delivery Room*, adorned by not very perspicuous scenes illustrating the Quest of the Holy Grail, by *Edwin A. Abbey*. The books, which are kept in huge stacks, are expeditiously transferred to this room by ingenious mechanical appliances. — To the left are the *Children's Reading Room*, the *Patent Library*, and the *Newspaper Reading Room* (300 papers, in all languages). — We now ascend to the second floor, passing a small balcony overlooking Bates Halls. *Sargent Hall* is adorned with somewhat complicated frescoes by *John S. Sargent*, the meaning of which may be deciphered with the aid of keys provided for the purpose. The valuable special collections of the library housed on this floor include the Ticknor Collection of Spanish and Portuguese Books, the Barton Library (with one of the finest existing collections of Shakspeariana, including both the early folios and the early quartos), the Bowditch Mathematical Library, the Prince Library (MSS. and early New England books, including two copies of the Bay Psalm Book (see p. 38), and two copies of Eliot's Indian Bible, 1663-85), the Barlow Library (Americana; including a Latin copy of the letter of Columbus to the King and Queen of Spain in 1493), the John Adams Library (2800 vols.), the Franklin Collection, the collection of works on early American history, the John A. Lewis Library (including many early books printed in Boston), and the Tosti Collection of Engravings. The *Brown Musical Library* (8000 vols.) occupies a separate room. Another is devoted to *Art*.

The *Second Church* (Pl. B, 5), rebuilt on its present site on the N. side of Copley Sq. in 1873-74, was the church of the three Mathers (p. 93) and of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1829-32).

The **Museum of Fine Arts* (Pl. B, 5), on the E. side of Copley Sq., a somewhat restless piece of architecture, of red brick, with terracotta details, contains some valuable collections (open daily 9-5, Mon. 12-5, Sun. 1-5; adm. 25 c., free on Sat. & Sun.; catalogue of sculptures 50 c., of paintings, etc., 25 c.). In 1897 the total number of visitors was 228,458.

The *Ground Floor* is mainly devoted to a large and excellent collection of *Casts*, chronologically arranged and surpassed in importance by those of Berlin and Strassburg only. — The two rooms to the right of the main staircase contain a *Collection of Egyptian Antiquities* (including many fine specimens from the Egypt Exploration Fund). — The room immediately to the left of the staircase contains *Greek and Graeco-Roman Vases and Glass, Terracottas, Small Objects from the Temple of Assos, Etruscan Sarcophagi, Cypriote Antiquities*, etc. In the extension towards the E. (right), in a case by itself, is a fine Athenian **Cratera* (ca. 470 B. C.), with scenes from the Trojan War. In another case are 28 small figures of Eros. Other cases contain iridescent glass and Tanagra figurines. — The next room to the S. contains a small but valuable collection of *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, mainly acquired with the bequest of Mrs. Perkins. In the middle: Young Apollo, marble statue, with arms wanting, feet restored (probably a Roman copy of a Greek original); Statuette of Aphrodite, after Praxiteles; Attic Grave Monument (ca. 400 B.C.), in the form of a vase. By the walls: **Torso* of a goddess, an original Greek work; marble head of Hercules, probably a copy of a type by Lysippus; head of a Greek poet (Menander?); Roman portrait-head of Corbulo; archaic lion in red sandstone; bronze statuette of Hercules; ideal Greek **Head* (ca. 3:0 B.C.); **Head of Alexander the Great*; **Hermes* (torso and head)

Bronze Bust of Arsinoe (?); painted Greek gravestone (under glass; ca. 40) B.C.). A small case contains archaic figurines from Tanagra. The case below the window holds coins and gold ornaments.

First Floor. The N. side contains the *Collection of Paintings*, many of which are on loan and frequently changed. — On the wall of the staircase is the *Mosque of the Great Moguls at Delhi*, by *Verestchagin*. — Turning to the right at the head of the main staircase, we enter the **FIRST PICTURE GALLERY**, which contains works of the Italian, French, and Spanish Schools, including specimens of *Botticelli*, *Morelli*, *Palma Vecchio*, *Garofalo*, *Antonello da Messina*, *Pinturicchio*, *Guercino*, *Tintoretto*, *Watteau*, *Greuze*, *Boucher*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Reynolds*, *Gainsborough*, *Constable*, *Hogarth*, etc. The door to the right leads to the Print Rooms (see below); that in front to the —

ALLSTON ROOM (American School), which contains works by *Washington Allston*, *Gilbert Stuart*, *Copley*, *Trumbull*, *Benjamin West*, etc. No. 120 (unfinished) is one of the three portraits of Washington painted by Stuart from life. No. 121 (Martha Washington) and No. 122 (Washington at Dorchester Heights) are also by *Stuart*. There are many other interesting portraits.

DUTCH ROOM. Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools, including works by *Teniers*, *Maas*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Matsys*, *Rembrandt* (two good portraits), *Roger van der Weyden*, *Metsu*, *Netscher*, *Ruysdael*, *Cuyp*, etc. — This room also contains a *Collection of Miniatures*.

The **FOURTH and FIFTH PICTURE GALLERIES** contain Modern Works, including specimens of *Corot*, *W. M. Hunt*, *Regnault*, *George Fuller*, *Elihu Vedder*, *Brush*, *Thayer*, *Whistler*, *Rousseau*, *Troyon*, *Meissonier*, *Millet*, *Dela-croix*, *L'Hermitte*, *Gérôme*, etc. We now reach the —

SOUTHERN CORRIDOR, which contains a few *Paintings*, *Illuminated MSS*, *Japanese Armour*, the *Collection of Japanese Paintings*, and the highly valuable *Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery*. [By far the larger part of the Japanese paintings, prints, and designs are stored away downstairs, where they are accessible to students.] — From the other end of the corridor we enter the —

JAPANESE ROOM, containing one of the finest collections in the world of *Japanese Bronzes*, *Enamels*, *Lacquer Work*, *Weapons*, *Ivory and Wood Carvings*, *Gold and Silver Ornaments*, etc. — The right door leads to the —

COIN ROOM, which contains collections of *Coins*, *Electrotype Reproductions of Coins*, *Gold and Silver Ware*, *Watches*, *Rings*, *Fans*, etc. — The —

METAL ROOM contains *Italian Bronzes* (Renaissance), *Oriental Metal Work*, *Electrotype Reproductions*, etc. — The —

POTTERY and PORCELAIN ROOM contains extensive collections of *Majolica*, *Faience*, *Sèvres and English China*, *Indian and Mexican Pottery*, *German and Venetian Glass*, *Chinese and Japanese Porcelain*, *Enamels*, etc. — The first door to the right leads to the —

LAWRENCE ROOM, fitted up with carved oak of the 16th cent. and containing some old cabinets. It is adjoined by the **ROOM OF WOOD CARVING, ARMS, and ARMOUR**, from which we enter the —

TEXTILE GALLERY, containing Gobelins, Beauvais, and other tapestry, Italian embroideries, laces, etc. — We have now made the circuit of the building and regained the hall at the head of the staircase.

The three **PRINT ROOMS** (see above) contain varying selections of *Prints and Engravings*, a visitors' guide to which is hung on the walls. The **Museum** now possesses about 40,000 prints. The **Third Print Room** is adjoined by the —

ROOM OF WATER-COLOURS and DRAWINGS, communicating with the Fifth Picture Gallery (see above), among the contents of which are 21 drawings and water-colours by *J. F. Millet* and 27 water-colours by *Wm. Blake*.

In the **Attic and Basement** are rooms occupied by the *School of Drawing and Painting*. The basement also contains the *fine Art Library* and many thousand specimens of textiles of various times and nationalities, arranged for the use of students and designers.

The ***New Old South Church** (Pl. B, 5), so called as the successor of the **Old South Church** (p. 88), is a fine building in an Italian

Gothic style, with a tower 248 ft. in height. It was built in 1874-75. The marbles and ornamental stone-work are fine.

Among other noteworthy buildings in this part of the city are the *Boston Art Club* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of Newbury and Dartmouth Sts. (exhibitions, see p. 82); the *Hotel Vendome* (Pl. A, B 5; p. 81), at the corner of Dartmouth St. and Commonwealth Ave.; the *Boston Athletic Association* (Pl. B, 5; p. 82), Exeter St.; the *University Club* (Pl. 21; A, 5), Beacon St.; the *Harvard Medical School* (Pl. B, 5; p. 94), at the corner of Exeter and Boylston Sts.; the *First Baptist Church* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of Clarendon St. and Commonwealth Ave., generally known as the *Brattle Square Church*, a fine building by *H. H. Richardson*, with a Florentine tower embellished with bas-reliefs and figures of angels; the *Central Congregational Church* (Pl. B 5), Berkeley St., a beautiful building, with fine stained-glass windows; the *First Church (Unitarian; Pl. 9, B 5)*, Berkeley St., cor. of Marlborough St.; *Emmanuel Church* (Pl. B, 5), Newbury St.; the *Normal Art School* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of Newbury and Exeter Sts.; the *Horace Mann School for the Deaf*, Newbury St.; the *Spiritual Temple* (Pl. B, 5), at the corner of Newbury and Exeter Sts.; and the *Mt. Vernon Church* (Pl. 14; A, 6), with a good memorial window by *L. Farge*, at the corner of Beacon St. and Massachusetts Ave.

***Commonwealth Avenue** (Pl. A, B, 4-6), which runs parallel with Boylston St., is one of the finest residence-streets in America, with its double row of trees and handsome houses. It is 240 ft. wide and is adorned with statues of *Alex. Hamilton* (Pl. B, 4; 1757-1804; by Rimmer), *John Glover* (Pl. B, 5; 1732-97; by Milmore), *William Lloyd Garrison* (Pl. B, 5; 1805-79; by Warner), and *Leif Ericson*, the leader of the Norsemen who are supposed to have landed at Point Allerton (p. 96) in the 11th cent. (Pl. A, 6; by Miss Whitney).

***Beacon Street** (Pl. A-C, 3-6), beginning on Beacon Hill, skirting the W. side of the Common, and then running parallel with Commonwealth Ave., is the aristocratic street of Boston *par excellence*. Its back-windows command a fine view of the Charles River. No. 296 was the home of *Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes*.

The **Back Bay** (Pl. A, B, 4-6), the fashionable W. end district traversed by the above-named streets, was at the beginning of the present century occupied by dreary mud-flats, salt-marshes, and water, and its reclamation was a work of immense toil and expense (comp. p. 84). The ***Back Bay Fens** (Pl. A, 7) have been skilfully laid out by Mr. F. L. Olmsted on the site of the unsightly swamps which formerly lay here and form the first link in the splendid chain of parks and boulevards, of which Franklin Park is the chief ornament. At the end of Boylston St. is a memorial of *John Boyd O'Reilly* (1844-90), by D. C. French. — ***Franklin Park** is 520 acres in extent and lies in W. Roxbury (reached by electric car). Its natural beauties have been skilfully taken advantage of by Mr. F. L. Olmsted, and many of its drives and walks are very beautiful (park-carriages 25 c. each). The park includes a public golf-course, tennis grounds, etc. Extensive view from the Overlook.

The **North End** (Pl. B, C, 1-2) of Boston, embracing the site of *Copp's Hill* (p. 83), now one of the poorer districts and occupied mainly by foreigners, contains some points of considerable his-

torical interest. The **Copp's Hill Burial Ground** (Pl. C, 2; key kept by sexton; see notice on gate), dating from 1660, contains the graves of Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather (1639-1723, 1663-1728, 1706-85). Adjacent, in Salem St., is **Christ Church** (Pl. 6; C, 2), the oldest church now standing in the city (1723), on the steeple of which the signal-lanterns of Paul Revere were displayed on April 18th, 1775, to warn the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord (p. 124). Between Copp's Hill Burial Ground and the river is the small *North End Park* (Pl. C, 1), laid out in 1895-96.

Boston has long been famous for its **Charitable Institutions**.—The *Perkins Institute for the Blind*, in South Boston (p. 83), indissolubly associated with the names of Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller, is one of the best known of these and has a large library of raised-letter books (visitors admitted on Thurs. at 11 a.m.; 15 c.). Others are the *Massachusetts General Hospital* (Pl. B, 3); the *New England Women's Hospital* in Roxbury, entirely managed by women; the *Eye & Ear Infirmary* (Pl. B, 3); the *Old Ladies' Home* (Pl. B, 4); the *City Hospital* (Pl. D, 7); the *Children's Hospital*; the *Carney Hospital*, in South Boston; and the *Homeopathic Hospital* (Pl. 12; D, 7). The *Criminal and Reformatory Institutions* are mainly on the harbour islands (p. 96) or in S. Boston.

Among other points of interest in Boston proper are the **Cathedral of the Holy Cross** (R. C.; Pl. D, 6), a large edifice in Washington St. (365 ft. long), in front of which is a *Statue of Columbus*, erected in 1892; the *Church of the Immaculate Conception* (Pl. 13; D, 7), Harrison Ave. (good music); the *Church of the Advent* (Pl. 1; B, 4), Brimmer St. (high-church epis.; good music); the *New England Conservatory of Music* (Pl. 8; C, 6), Franklin Sq. (1800 pupils); the *Boys' English High & Latin School* (Pl. 4; C, 6), between Montgomery St. and Warren Ave. (the oldest school in America, dating from 1635, and the largest building for public school purposes in the country); the *Girls' High & Latin School* (Pl. 10; C, 6), W. Newton St.; the *Armoury of the First Corps of Cadets* (Pl. C 5); the new building of the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, in Boylston St., beyond Massachusetts Ave., with many interesting relics; the *Tremont Building*, at the corner of Beacon and Tremont Sts. (view from upper stories); the *Youth's Companion Building* (Pl. 22; C, 5), at the corner of Columbus Ave. and Berkeley St.; the *Pope Cycling Co.'s Building* (Pl. 17; C, 5), adjoining the last; the new *Masonic Temple* (1898), at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Sts. (Pl. C, 4); the *Tremont Temple* (Pl. C 3), with its curious façade and a large hall used as a free Baptist church and for other purposes; the *Charlesbank* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3), a small park, with open-air gymnasia and playgrounds; and the *Marine Park* at South Boston (band on Sun. evening in summer), with a statue of Adm. Farragut (by H. H. Kittson), public bath-houses, and two large piers, one of which leads to *Castle Island* (p. 96). *Liverpool Wharf* (Pl. D, 3), formerly Griffin's Wharf, was the scene of the Boston tea-party (p. 88). The statues not yet mentioned include those of *Samuel Adams* (p. 85), by Miss Whitney, in Adams Sq. (Pl. C, 3); *Gov. Winthrop* (p. 83), Scollay Sq. (Pl. C, 3), by Greenough; and small figures of *Columbus* and *Aristides* in Louisburg Sq. (Pl. B, 4).

The **Warren Museum of Natural History**, 92 Chestnut St. (Pl. B, 4), is of special interest to anatomists (adm. on application to Dr. Warren, 58 Beacon St., or Dr. Dwight, 235 Beacon St.). It contains the only perfect skeleton of the mastodon.

Cambridge (no good hotels), an academic city with (1895) 81,643 inhab., lies on the N. bank of the *Charles River*, opposite Boston, with which it is connected by several bridges traversed by electric tramways. It was founded as the fortified 'Newe Towne' in 1630-31, and received its present name in 1638. The road connecting

Watertown and Charlestown is older than the town and was probably laid out over an Indian trail. The interest of Cambridge centres in the fact that it is the seat of ***Harvard University**, the oldest, richest, and most famous of American seats of learning.

Harvard College was founded by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1636, and received in 1838 a legacy of about 800l. from the *Rev. John Harvard*, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Its growth through public fostering and private endowment has been continuous; and it is now attended by about 4000 students, taught by 400 professors and instructors. The faculty of Arts and Sciences includes Harvard College proper, or the academic department (1900 students), the Lawrence Scientific School (science, mining, engineering), and the Graduate School. The Professional Schools embrace divinity, law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and agriculture. The list of distinguished alumni includes the names of John Adams (class of 1755), John Quincy Adams (1787), W. E. Channing (1798), Edward Everett (1811), W. H. Prescott (1814), George Bancroft (1817), R. W. Emerson (1821), O. W. Holmes (a native of Cambridge; 1829), Sumner (1830), Motley (1831), Lowell (a native of Cambridge; 1838), E. E. Hale (1838), and Thoreau (1837). Among its presidents and professors have been Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Joseph Story, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, Benj. Peirce, Agassiz, Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell.

The main buildings of the University are grouped near the centre of old Cambridge, about 3½ M. from Boston, and enclose two spacious quadrangles, shaded by fine elms. The so-called 'Yard' has two main entrances, with gates erected in 1880 (W. end) and 1891. Among the buildings are *University Hall* (1815), with the college-offices; *Massachusetts Hall* (1720), the oldest college building now standing; *Harvard Hall* (1766); *Gore Hall* (1841), with the *University Library* (600,000 vols.); numerous interesting relics and autographs; the *Boyleston Chemical Laboratory*; **Serer Hall* (1880), a good example of H. H. Richardson; *Appleton Chapel*; the tiny and outgrown *Holden Chapel* (1744); the *Phillips Brooks Memorial House* (1898); and several dormitory buildings (*Holts*, *Sloughton*, *Hokeorthy*, *Matthews*, etc.). — On the N. side of Appleton Chapel, facing Cambridge St., is the *Fogg Art Museum* (1885), with collections of casts, photographs, and engravings (open daily, incl. Sun., 1-5, Sat. 9-5). — On the other side of Cambridge St. is *Memorial Hall*, by Ware and Van Brunt, erected in memory of the members of the University who fell in the Civil War. It includes a *Vestibule*, with tablets of marble bearing the names of the fallen; the *Sanders Theatre*, in which the graduation ceremonies are held, with a statue of *President Josiah Quincy* (1772-1863), by W. W. Story; and a large *Hall*, containing numerous interesting portraits and stained-glass windows, and used daily as a dining-hall by 1000 students. To the W. of the building is a modern ideal *Statue of John Harvard* (1607-38), by D. C. French. — We now follow Kirkland Ave. (on the N. side of Memorial Hall) to the right and then Divinity Ave. to the left. In the latter, to the left, are the **University Museums* (9-5), containing valuable collections of natural history (*Agassiz Museum*) and archæology (*Peabody Museum*, *Semitic Museum*). The **Glass Flowers* in the former (W. wing, 2nd floor), made by the Blaschkas of Hosterwitz (near Dresden), are of unique interest; they are so perfect as to stand the test of a microscope. Opposite the Museums are the *Divinity Hall* and the *Divinity Library*. The *Lawrence Scientific School*, the **Hemenway Gymnasium*, the *Jefferson Physical Laboratory*, *Hastings Hall* (the most elegant of the College dormitories), and the **Low School* (*Austin Hall*; by H. H. Richardson) all lie to the W. of Memorial Hall. The *Botanic Garden* and the admirable *Observatory* are ¼ M. to the N.W. *Perkins Hall* and *Conant Hall*, two new dormitories, stand to the N. of the Museums. The buildings of the *Medical*, *Dental*, and *Veterinary Schools* are in Boston (comp. p. 92), and the *Bussey Institution* (Arboretum) is at Jamaica Plain (p. 96). — The chief *Athletic Ground* of Harvard is the *Soldiers' Field* (20 acres), on the S. bank of the Charles, with the fine *Curry Athletic Building*. The *Boat Houses* lie on the N. bank of the Charles.

The **Common**, to the W. of the University buildings, contains a *Soldiers' Monument* and a *Statue of John Bridge* (1578-1665). Near its N.W. angle is the venerable *Washington Elm*, under which Washington assumed command of the American army on July 3rd, 1775. To the S. of the Elm is *Radcliffe College*, for women, named in honour of the Englishwoman Anne Radcliffe (Lady Moulson), the first woman to give a scholarship to Harvard (1640). Here about 350-400 young women receive instruction from Harvard professors and are granted the degrees of A. B. and A. M., countersigned by the President of Harvard University. Adjacent is the *Shepard Memorial Church*. To the W. of this is the *Episcopal Theological School*, with *St. John's Memorial Chapel*. — Opposite the S. end of the Common stand the *First Parish Church*, with a Gothic steeple, and *Christ Church*, built of materials brought from England and containing a fine set of chimes. Between them is the burying-ground of the old town.

'Like Sentinel and Nun, they keep

'Their vigil on the green;

'One seems to guard, and one to weep

'The dead that lie between'. (*O. W. Holmes.*)

A little farther on, in Brattle St., facing towards the Charles River, is ***Craigie House**, built in 1759 by Col. Vassall and occupied by Washington in 1775-76, but winning its chief interest from the fact that it was the home of *Henry W. Longfellow* from 1837 till his death in 1882. It contains many interesting relics of the poet. In Elmwood Ave., which leads to the left from Brattle St. farther on, is *Elmwood*, the home of *James Russell Lowell* (1819-91), which, with its grounds, is to be preserved as a public park.

Following Brattle St. or Mt. Auburn St. for about 1 M. (electric car on the latter), we reach the entrance to ***Mt. Auburn Cemetery**, which is very beautifully laid out and contains the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Sumner, Everett, Josiah Quincy, Rufus Choate, Channing, Motley, Agassiz, Prescott, Phillips Brooks, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many other distinguished men. Fine view from the tower on the highest point. The *Chapel* contains some interesting statues.

Among the other important buildings of Cambridge are the ***City Hall**, Main St., designed by A. W. Longfellow; the *Public Library*, at the corner of Broadway and Irving St.; and the *Manual Training School*, opposite the last — all three presented to the city by *Mr. F. H. Rindge*, a native of Cambridge. The *Epworth Methodist Church*, near Austin Hall, may also be noted. The *Riverside Press* and the *University Press* are also interesting. At *Cambridgeport* are the famous telescope-makers, *Alvan Clark & Co.* The total value of the industrial products of Cambridge in 1890 was \$36,000,000.

Charlestown (Pl. A, B, 1), on the right bank of the Charles River, settled in 1829 and containing 40,000 inhab., is now incorporated with Boston, with which it is connected by railway and other bridges. The most prominent feature of Charlestown is the **Bunker Hill Monument** (Pl. A, 1), a granite obelisk 221 ft. high, erected in 1825-42

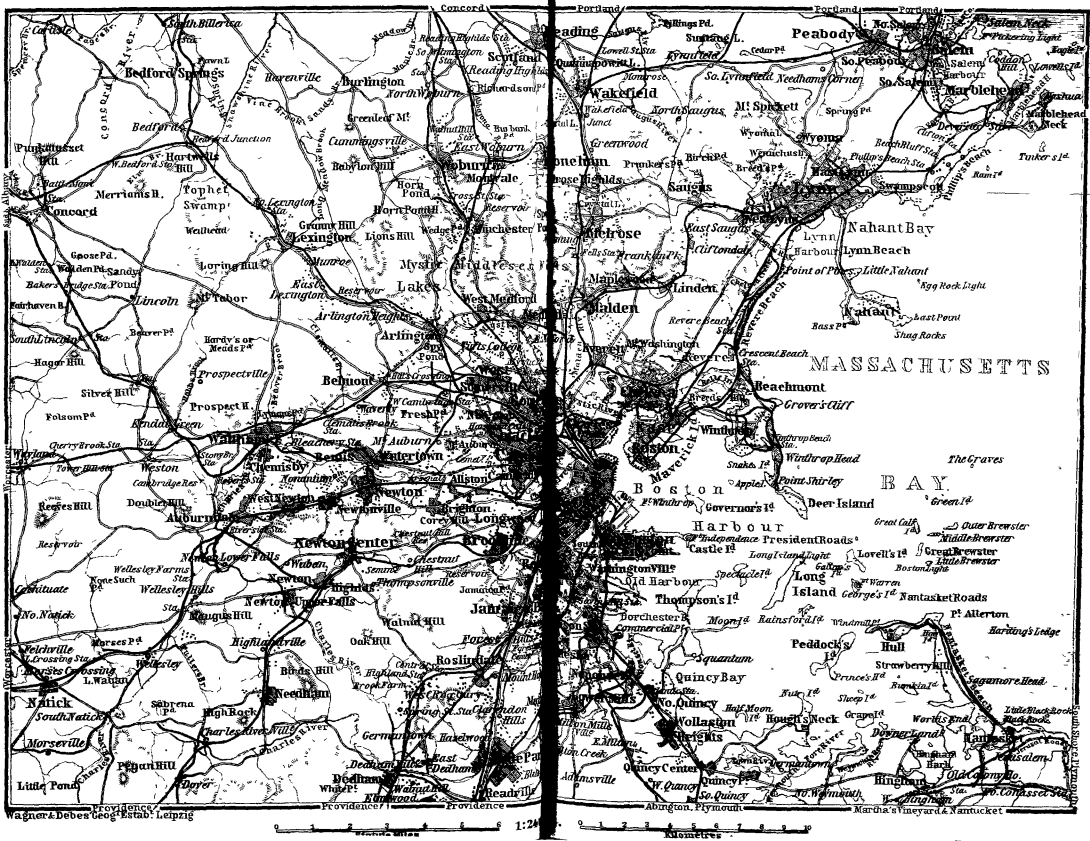
to commemorate the battle of *Bunker* or (more properly) *Breed's Hill* (June 17th, 1775). The *View from the top (adm. 20 c.) includes Boston, Boston Harbour, the Charles and Mystic Rivers, Cambridge, the Blue Hills, etc. Adjacent is a bronze statue of *Col. Prescott*, by Story, and in the building at the base of the monument is one of *Gen. Warren* (killed in the battle). Charlestown also contains a *Navy Yard* (Pl. B, 1; 87 acres; open 9-4), a *Soldiers' Monument*, and a *Monument to John Harvard* (p. 94; in the old burial-ground).

The *Environs* of Boston are very attractive and afford opportunity for many pleasant excursions (numerous historical points now marked by tablets). First in point of interest is the beautiful *Harbour, dotted with numerous islands. It is about 20 M. long from N. to S. and 8 M. wide from E. to W. and has a minimum depth of 23 ft. at low water. The Main Ship Channel, or entrance to the harbour, is between *Point Allerton* on the S. and the *Brewsters*, with *Boston Light*, on the N. Steamers ply regularly from *Rowe's*, *Forster's*, and *India Wharves* to the favourite resorts. Among these are *Hull* (*The Pemberton*, \$4; *Oregon Ho.*, \$3), with the headquarters of the *Hull Yacht Club*; *Hingham* (see p. 97); and **Nantasket Beach* (*Rockland Ho.*, \$4; *Atlantic House*, \$3-4½; *Nantasket Hotel*, from \$2, frequented by day-trippers), a fine strip of beach, 5 M. in length, which offers a scene of great animation on Sundays and holidays. A narrow-gauge railway (electric motors) runs from *Hull* along *Nantasket Beach* to *Old Colony House* (see p. 97). Among the chief islands in the harbour are *Castle Island* (p. 93), with the old *Fort Independence*; *Governor's Island*, with *Fort Winthrop*; *Deer Island*, with the *House of Industry*; *Long Island*, with the *City Poorhouses*; and *George's Island*, with the strong *Fort Warren*. The lights and beacons include *Deer Island Light*, *Long Island Light*, *Nix's Mate*, *Bug Light*, and *Boston Light*, at the entrance to the Harbour.

Steamers also ply regularly in summer to *Nahant* (p. 101; 25 c.), while excursion-trips are made to the *North Shore* (p. 103), *Provincetown* (p. 100), *Plymouth* (p. 97), and other points in *Massachusetts Bay*.

The most beautiful of the suburban neighbours of Boston is **Brookline*, which lies to the S. W. of the city and contains many very handsome residences embowered in trees. It is connected with Boston by railway and electric tramway. One of the most charming of the many charming places here is *Holm Lea*, the home of Prof. C. S. Sargent, the well-known arboriculturist. Among the buildings of the village proper may be mentioned the *Unitarian Church* and the new *Public Baths*. Near Brookline is the large *Chestnut Hill Reservoir*, the drive round which is a favourite one from Boston. To the S. of Brookline lies *Jamaica Plain*, with *Jamaica Park*, *Jamaica Pond* (on the W. bank, the home of the late Francis Parkman, the historian), and the *Arnold Arboretum*, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world (fine hemlock wood at its S. end; view from the central hill). A little farther to the S. is the pretty **Forest Hills Cemetery*, with a fine monument to the sculptor *Martin Milmore*, by D. C. French (relief of Death staying the sculptor's hand). The cemetery abuts on **Franklin Park* (see p. 92). All these places may be easily combined in one afternoon's drive and are accessible by electric car. The *Martin Luther Orphan Home*, in the district of *West Roxbury*, occupies the *Brook Farm*, where a small group of cultivated people, led by George Ripley, made their famous attempt to found a socialistic community (1841-47). Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, and Channing were among those connected with this experiment. — *Chelsea* (*Broadway*, \$2; *Carlton*, \$1½-2½), to the N. of E. Boston, on the *Mystic River*, contains a *Soldiers' Monument*, a *Soldiers' Home*, a *Marine Hospital*, a *Naval Hospital*, and well-known *Art-Tile Works*. — Those who are fond of rowing and canoeing should go by the *Boston & Albany R. R.* or by electric car to (11 M.) *Riverside* (boat-houses, etc.), situated on a lovely reach of the *Charles River*. On the





Wagner & Deben Geog. Inst. Leipzig

Providence

Providence

Providence

1:24

Abington, Plymouth

Maria & Vineyard & Nantucket

MASSACHUSETTS

BAY

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edge of the river is *Norumbega Park*, a pleasure-resort with a restaurant, a rustic theatre, concerts, electrical fountain, boat-house, and other attractions (adm. 10 c.; return-ticket by Commonwealth Ave. Street Railway, incl. adm., 25 c.). On the river-bank, about 1 M. below, is a tower erected by Prof. Horsford on what he believed to be the site of the ancient *Norumbega*.

Other favourite resorts within easy reach of Boston are *Newton* (see p. 70); the *Blue* or *Milton Hills* (views), 8 M. to the S. (comp. p. 74); *Revere Beach* (p. 101); *Arlington Heights* (view), reached by train from Boston or by electric car viâ Cambridge; and the *Middlesex Fells* (p. 128). Longer excursions may be made to *Concord* (p. 124) and *Lexington* (p. 125), *Providence* (p. 72), *Newport* (p. 76), etc.

From Boston to *New York*, see R. 4; to *Portland*, see R. 9; to the *White Mts.*, see p. 134; to *Nantucket* and *Martha's Vineyard*, see p. 98; to *Plymouth*, see R. 6; to *Cape Cod*, see R. 8; to *Campobello* and *Grand Manan*, see R. 13; to *Albany*, see R. 17; to *Canada*, see R. 15.

6. From Boston to Plymouth.

a. Viâ Whitman.

37 M. OLD COLONY SYSTEM OF N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. (*Southern Union Station*) in 1¼-1½ hr. (fare 90 c.).

From Boston to (11 M.) *South Braintree*, see p. 80. 15 M. *South Weymouth*; 19 M. *Abington*. From (21 M.) *Whitman* a branch-line runs to (7 M.) *Bridgewater* (p. 100). 30 M. *Plympton*, at the S. end of *Silver Lake*; 33 M. *Kingston*. The monument at *Duxbury* (see below) is now seen to the left, as the train skirts *Plymouth Bay*.

37 M. *Plymouth*, see below.

b. Viâ South Shore.

46 M. OLD COLONY SYSTEM OF N. Y., N. H., and H. R. R. (*Southern Union Station*) in 1¾-2 hrs. (fare 90 c.).

From Boston to (10 M.) *Braintree*, see p. 80. Our train turns to the left (E.). 12 M. *Weymouth*. — 17 M. *Hingham* (Lincoln Ho., \$ 3; Cushing Ho., \$ 2), a quaint village on Boston Harbour, settled in 1635, with the oldest occupied church in New England (1681). In the graveyard (*View) is the grave of *J. A. Andrew* (d. 1867), the famous 'War Governor' of Massachusetts, marked by a statue. — 18 M. *Old Colony House* is the junction of a branch-line to *Nantasket Beach* and *Hull* (see p. 96). — 2 M. *Cohasset* (Black Rock Ho., \$ 2-3), a delightful shore-resort, with numerous fine villas lining the beautiful **Jerusalem Road*. — 27 M. *Scituate*, an old fishing village, frequented for sea-bathing, was the birthplace of Samuel Woodworth (1785-1842), author of 'The Old Oaken Bucket'. About 4 M. offshore is the *Minot's Ledge Lighthouse*. — 34 M. *Marshfield* was the home of *Daniel Webster*, where he died in 1852. — 38 M. *Duxbury* (Brunswick Ho., \$ 2½) was the home of *John Alden* and *Miles Standish*, and a monument 110 ft. high, surmounted by a statue, has been erected near the site of the latter's house. — 42 M. *Kingston*, and thence to (46 M.) *Plymouth*, see above.

Plymouth (*Samoset Ho.*, \$ 2½-3; *The Elms*, new; *Plymouth*