

### Werk

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## **Contact**

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen Georg-August-Universität Göttingen Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1 37073 Göttingen Germany Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de in 1840 with two men, a boy, and a wheel-barrow, and now has 8000 men and 2000 waggons and carries parcels over 25,000 M. of railway.

91 M. (1.) Kingston and Rondout (see p. 169), at the mouth of the Delaware and Hudson Canal (p. 170). Opposite lies Rhinecliff Landing (p. 167; ferry 13 c.).

99 M. (r.) North Bay (above Cruger's Island), where Fulton built the 'Clermont' (p. 162), with the aid of Chancellor Livingston, a member of the influential New York family of that name.

100 M. (r.) Tivoli, whence a ferry runs to — 102 M. (l.) Saugerties (p. 170), with a lighthouse.

The Catskill Mts. (R. 24) now bound the view on the left. Overlook Mt. (3150 ft.), with its hotel, rises nearly opposite Tivoli, and next to it is Plattekill (3135 ft.), above Saugerties.

103 M. (r.) Clermont, the original seat of the Livingston family,

descended from the Earls of Linlithgow (comp. above). Nearly opposite is Malden, above which rises Kaaterskill Mt., with the Kaaterskill Hotel and the Catskill Mt. House (p. 178).

108 M. (r.) Germantown Station. Just beyond this point we have the best view. to the left, of the supine figure of the 'Man in the Mountain', whose knee, breast, and face (from S. to N.) are formed by different peaks of the Catskills. Round Top (3470 ft.), one of the highest of the Catskills, rises to the N. of the man's head.

115 M. (I.) Catskill (p. 177), at the mouth of the Kaaterskill Creek. This was the highest point reached by the 'Half-Moon' (p. 162), but Hudson sent small boats up as far as Waterford (p. 158), 4 M. above Troy. Numerous large Ice Houses to the left.

120 M. (r.) Hudson (p. 167). Steam-ferry to Athens (l.). The scenery is now less attractive. - 127 M. (1.) Coxsackic (ferry). -125 M. (r.) Stuyvesant. Numerous flat islands are passed. - 136 M. (r.) Schodack. - 1. Coeymans (pron. Queemans), behind which rise the Helderberg Mts. (p. 175). - 141 M. (r.) Castleton. Extensive dykes have been made from this point onwards to improve the channel.

148 M. (r.) Van Rensselaer Place or Fort Cralo (1642), the house in which a surgeon of the British army composed 'Yankee Doodle'

in 1757.

150 M. (i.) Albany (see p. 170), with the Capitol towering above the other buildings, is connected by three bridges with Rensselaer (pp. 167, 168). 156 M. (r.) Troy, see p. 160.

#### b. Via Railway on the East Bank.

143 M. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in 23/4-43/4 hrs. (fat \$3.10; parlor-car \$1). This line affords good views of the W. bank of the Hudson (sea to the left).

New York, see p. 6. The train leaves the Grand Central Depot, traverses the Park Avenue tunnel (comp. p. 40), passes 125th Street Station, and crosses the Harlem River by a huge four-track swing-

bridge of steel, completed in 1896. Among the buildings seen to the left are Grant's Tomb (p. 52), St. Luke's Hospital (p. 51), and Columbia University (p. 52). The line turns to the W. (left) beyond (5 M.) 138th Street, and skirts the Harlem to High Bridge (p. 54) and (11 M.) Spuyten Duyvil, on Spuyten Duyvil Creek (p. 22), so named, says the legend, from the Dutch trumpeter Anthony van Corlear, who 'swore most valorously that he would swim across it in spite of the Devil (en spuyt den duyvil)', but 'sank for ever to the bottom' (see W. Irving's 'Knickerbocker History of New York'). The creek formed the S. boundary of the 'Neutral Ground' in the Revolutionary War. - Spuyten Duyvil lies on the E. bank of the Hudson, which we now follow closely, obtaining good views of the Palisades (p. 162), on the opposite side. The line passes several of the riverine suburbs of New York, but runs at too low a level to afford views of them (comp., however, R. 21c). 14 M. Mount St. Vincent, with a large convent (p. 162). - 16 M. Yonkers (Getty Ho.; Wynnstay), a thriving town, with (1890) 33,033 inhab. and the residences of many New Yorkers. It occupies the land of the Phillipse estate (comp. p. 162), and the manor-house (1682), in front of which is a Soldiers' Monument, is now the city-hall. - 20 M. Hastings. - 21 M. Dobbs Ferry (Bellevue), a picturesque suburban village, affording fine views of the N. end of the Palisades. In the old Livingston Mansion here, in 1783, Washington, Carleton, and Clinton met for the final settlement of the terms on which England recognized American independence. - 23 M. Irvington, on the bank of the Tappan Zee, with 'Sunnyside', the home of Washington Irving, the E. end of which is covered with ivy, grown from a slip given to Irving at Abbotsford by Sir Walter Scott †. The house has lately been enlarged. The Paulding Manor (Lyndehurst; see p. 163) is a fine old building. Nevis is a stately mansion built in 1836 by a son of Alex. Hamilton and named in honour of his father's birthplace. - 26 M. Tarrytown (Franklin Ho., \$2-3; Mott Ho., \$21/2), on a hill rising from the river.

This was the scene of Major André's capture in 1780 (spot marked by a monument) and is the centre of a district rich in reminiscences of by a monument) and is the centre of a district rich in reminiscences-of-the Revolutionary War. It is, perhaps, still better known from its connection with Washington Irring (1723-1859), who was churchwarden of Christchurch here (restored in 1887) and is buried in the graveyard of the old Dutch Church, 3/4 M, to the N., built in 1699 with bricks brought from Holland. The latter church lies in '8kepy Hollow', which is traversed by the Pecantico or Mill Brook, with the bridge across which 'Ichabod Crane' rushed helter-skeller from the pursuit of the 'Headless Horseman'. The 'Castla', a huge stone building with four towers, is now a girls' school. Among the most beautiful estates near Tarrytown is Rockwood Hall, the seat of Mr. Wm. Rockefeller. Opposite Tarrytown lies Nyack (p. 183).

31 M. Sing Sing (American Hotel, Phoenix, \$21/2), a prettily situated town with (1890) 9352 inhab., is the seat of the State Prison, the large buildings of which are seen to the left. The Croton

<sup>†</sup> According to another version of the story, the ivy was brought from Melrose Abbey.

Aqueduct (p. 54) here crosses a ravine by a stone arch, 70 ft. high and 88 ft. in span. — The train then crosses the mouth of the Croton River (6 M. up which is the Croton Reservoir, p. 54) and intersects Croton Point. Across the Hudson, which is here at its widest (Haverstraw Bay, 4M.), is the village of Haverstraw (p. 163). Farther on the train is frequently carried across creeks and bays on low trestle-work. — 42 M. Peekskill (Eagle, \$2-3), a pretty little town with (1890) 9676 inhab., on Peek's Kill, opposite the Dunderberg (p. 163; ferry to Caldwell's Landing). The train penetrates Anthony's Nose (p. 163) by a tunnel 70 yds. long, passes (47 M.) Highlands Station (view of the hills across the Hudson), and reaches (50 M.) Garrison's (Highland Ho., loftly situated, \$21/2-3), opposite West Point (p. 168; ferry 15 c.). 53 M. Cold Spring (ferry to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, p. 169); 56 M. Storm King, opposite the hill of that name (p. 164); 58 M. Dutchess Junction.

59 M. Fishkill Landing, the W. terminus of the Highland Division of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. (p. 169), lies at the mouth of the Matteawan Creek, opposite Newburgh (p. 169; ferry 9 c.).

of the Matterwan Creek, opposite Newburgh (p. 109; ferry 9 c.).

The Newburgh, Dutchess, & Connectiout R. R. runs hence to (58 M.)

Millerton, passing (29 M.) Millbrook (900 ft.; Halcyon, from \$4; Millbrook

Inn, \$4), a favourite summer-resort.

74 M. Ponghkeepsie (200 ft. above the river; Nelson Ho., \$3-3l<sub>2</sub>; Morgan Ho., \$21/<sub>2</sub>-31; Rail. Restaurant), a city of (1890) 22,290 inhab., was settled by the Dutch in 1698 and contains some handsome buildings, including a large State Insane Asylum. The name (pron. Pokipsy) is a corruption of the Indian Apo-keep-sinck ('safe harbour'). The Eastman Park is pleasantly laid out.
About 1½ M. to the E. lies Vassar College (600 students), perhaps

About 1½ M. to the E. lies Vassar College (600 students), perhaps the most famous of the American colleges for women, founded and endowed by Matthew Vassar, an Englishman, at a cost of \$1,000,000 (200,0004.). Its main building, 500 ft. long, is modelled after the Tulieries. — The fine Cantilever Bridge (see p. 164) was built in 1836 89 to provide direct communication between New England and the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. — Poughkeepsie is the headquarters of ice-boat saling (comp. p. 162).

80 M. Hyde Park; 84 M. Staatsbury. The river-banks are now much less precipitous. — 89 M. Rhinectiff, terminus of the Philadelphia, Reading, & New England R.R.—About 2 M. to the E. lies Rhinebeck (Rhinecliff Hotel, \$ 2). A steam-ferry plies hence to Kingston (p. 169). The Beckman House, near Rhinecliff, is a good specimen of a Dutch house of the 17th century. — From (99 M.) Twoli a ferry plies to Saugerties (p. 170). The Catskills (p. 176) are now prominent on the other side of the Hudson. From (111 M.) Catskill Station a steam-ferry runs to the town of Catskill (p. 177), the chief avenue of approach to the Catskill Kis. (R. 24).

115 M. Hadson (Worth Ho., \$21/2; Waldron Ho., \$2), a small city with (1890) 9970 inhab., lies on the slope of Prospect Hill (200 R.), at the head of ship-navigation (steam-ferry to Athens, p. 170). The Kinderhook & Hudson Railway runs hence through a pleasant country to (18 M.) Niverwille (p. 148).—142 M. Rens-

168 Route 21.

selger (comp. p. 165). Our train here crosses the Hudson, while trains for Troy and other points to the N. (comp. R. 20c) continue on the E. bank of the river.

143 M. Albany (Rail, Restaurant), see p. 170.

#### c. Viå Railway on the West Bank.

142 M. West Shore Railroad in 41/2-51/2 hrs. (fare \$3.10; sleeper \$1.50, parlor-car \$ 1). This line affords better views than that on the E. bank, but starts from Weehauken (p. 55: ferry from Franklin St 1/2 hr., from 42nd St. 1/4 hr.).

The train starts at Weehawken (see p. 56: Rail, Restaurant) and passes through a long tunnel into the valley of the Hackensack, which runs through marshes to the left. As far as Nyack our line runs parallel with the Northern New Jersey Railroad (to the right). All view of the Hudson is at first cut off by the Palisades (p. 162).

11 M. West Englewood; 20 M. Tappan (p. 163); 25 M. West Nyack, 11/2 M, to the W. of Nyack (p. 163). At (27 M.) Valley Cottage the S. Hook Mt. (p. 163) rises to the right. 291/2 M. Conger's is the station for Rockland Lake (150 ft.), 1 M. to the S.E., an important source of New York's ice-supply. The train now threads a tunnel and emerges on Haverstraw Bay (p. 163; \*View of the Hudson). To the left is High Torn (p. 163). 33 M. Haverstraw, with extensive brick-fields. The line now hugs the river. 42 M. Iona Island (p. 163); 44 M. Fort Montgomery (p. 163). From (40 M.) Jones Point a spiral railway (views) is to ascend to the top of the Dunderberg (p. 163; pleasure grounds). 471/9 M. Cranston's, a large summer-hotel (\$ 4-5), 250 ft. above the river (\*View).

481/9 M. West Point (West Point Hotel, adjoining the Parade Ground, \$31/9-4), the seat of the well-known Military Academy for training officers for the U.S. army, is finely situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, overlooking the Highlands (p. 163). The railway station is on the level of the river, but the parade-ground and the principal buildings of the 'Post' occupy a plateau about 180 ft. above.

West Point was first fortified in 1778, and this 'Gibraltar of the Hudson' was an important point in the Revolutionary War, though no actual righting took place here. Arnold was commander of the post-at the time of his treason. Washington recommended the site for a military academy, but it was not till 1802 that it was established.

The "West Point Military Academy usually contains about 300 cadets, The "West Form mintary academy usually contains about not cause who are nominated, between the ages of 17 and 22, by Members of Congress and appointed by the President. The discipline is essentially military, and the course of instruction (4 years) is very thorough. The instructors are officers of the army. The cadets go into camp in July and Aug., but the most interesting drills are held in April, May, Sept., and Oct.; dress-parades are held all the year round, weather permitting.

Visitors will find an introduction convenient, but can see most of

the points of interest without one.

Ascending from the landing by a good road cut in the cliffs, we pass, on the right, the Riding School (visitors admitted to the galleries). The heremanship of the senior cades is wonderfully good, and no one should neglect an opportunity to see their exercises. On the higher ground immediately to the W. of the Riding School is the Headquarters Building. and farther on we reach in succession the Library (with a dome), the