Kingston is the junction for the *Ulster & Delaware R. R.*, one of the approaches to the Catskill Mts. (see R. 24c), and connects by steam-ferry with *Rhinecliff* (p. 167). — Rondout is the termination of the **Delaware and Hudson Canal**, which was constructed in 1825-28 to tap the Pennsylvania coal-fields and runs to (108 M.) *Honesdale* (p 251). About 2½ million tons of coal are annually brought over it.

FROM KINGSTON TO CAMPBELL HALL, 38 M., *Wallkill Valley R. R.* in 1½ 1¾ hr This line is of importance to the tourist mainly as giving access to *Lakes Mohonk* and *Minnewaska* (see below). The station for both of these is (15 M.) *New Paltz* (Locust Grove Ho., Tamney Ho., $ 2), which may also be reached from New York viâ the N.Y., Ontario, & Western R.R. and the Erie R. R. (through-fare to Lake Mohonk about $ 3½, to Minnewaska about $ 4½). Stages run in connection with the trains from New Paltz to (6 M.) *Lake Mohonk* (fare $ 1.25, when not included in the railway ticket, trunk 50 c.) and to (10 M.) *Minnewaska* (fare $ 1.50). — ***Lake Mohonk** (1200 ft.) is a charming little sheet of water, situated near the summit of *Sky Top* (1700 ft.), one of the *Shawangunk Mts.*, 6 M. to the W. of New Paltz. Fine views are enjoyed in all directions over a scene in which the wild and the gentle are mingled in picturesque variety. On the margin of the lake stands the ****Mohonk House***, a huge hotel with accommodation for 400 guests ($ 3-5 a day, $ 15-30 a week, acc. to season). The mountains are traversed by fine walks and drives, and fishing and bathing are also among the attractions. — About 6 M. to the S. of Lake Mohonk and 10 M. to the S.W. of New Paltz, at an elevation of 1800 ft., is ***Lake Minnewaska**, on the banks of which are two similar hotels, the *Wildmere* and the *Cliff* ($ 2-3 a day, $ 11-20 a week). All three hotels belong to the same owner and are managed on 'a strictly temperance plan'. Moreover 'visitors are not expected to arrive or depart on the Sabbath'. The life generally is much quieter than at most large American summer-hotels. The Mohonk House opens about June 1st and closes about Oct. 20th; the Minnewaska season begins in mid-June and closes about the end of September. — On the crest of the mountains above Lake Mohonk, overlooking the valleys of the *Rondout* and the Wallkill, is the *Mountain Rest*, a boarding-house for 50 guests ($ 2 a day, $ 9-15 a week). — The 'Mohonk Conferences', held every autumn, discuss the means of improving the condition of the American Indian.

The train now runs at some little distance from the river. 100 M. *Saugerties*, at the mouth of the *Esopus Creek* (rail. stat., 1 M. from the river), near the *Plattekill Clove* (p. 181).

111 M. *Catskill*, the junction of the *Catskill Mt. Railway* and another portal to the *Catskill Mts.*, see p. 177. 115½ M. *West Athens*; 121 M. *Coxsackie*. At (129 M.) *Ravena* the line for Buffalo and the West diverges to the left.

142 M. **Albany**, see R. 22.

## 22. Albany.

**Hotels.** *TEN EYCK (Pl. b; D, 4, 5), at the N.E corner of State and Chapel Sts., $ 4, R. from $ 2; *KENMORE (Pl. a; D, 4), N. Pearl St., $ 3; STANWIX HALL (Pl. c; D, 5), Broadway, near the railway-station, from $ 2½, R. from $ 1; GLOBE, State St., $ 2-2½; KEELER'S, Broadway, for men only, R from 75 c.; MANSION HO., 337 Broadway, $ 2. — *Railway Restaurant.*

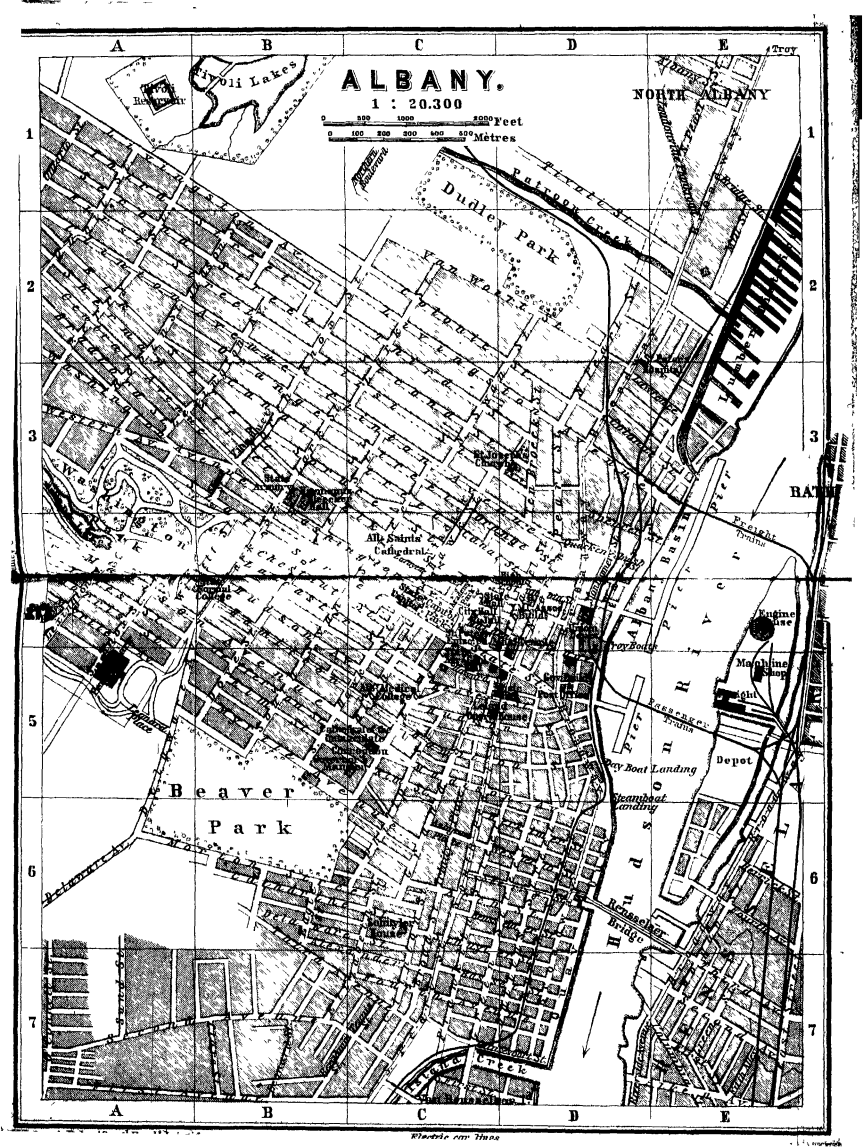
**Tramways** (chiefly electric; fare 5 c.) run through the main streets and to *Watervliet* (p. 174), *Cohoes* (p. 158), *Troy* (p. 160), *West Albany*, and *Rensselaer*.

**Steamers** ply to *New York* (see R. 21a), *Newburg* (p. 164), *New Baltimore*, and *Troy* (p. 160), and **Steam Ferry Boats** run to *Rensselaer* (p. 167) and *Bath*.

**Cabs.** For each pers., 1 M. 50 c., 2 M. 75 c., 3 M. $ 1.

**Theatres.** *Empire*, State St., above S. Pearl St.; *Leland Opera House*, S. Pearl St. (Pl. C, 5); *Harmanus Bleecker Hall*, see p. 174.

**Post Office** (Pl. D, 5), Broadway, corner of State St.




Electric ray Tinge

**Albany,** the capital of the State of New York, is a thriving commercial city with (1890) 94,923 inhab., finely situated on terraced hills rising from the W. bank of the *Hudson*, at its confluence with the Erie and Champlain Canals. It is well built on the whole, with many really handsome buildings, and retains much of the clean, comfortable, and easy-going character of its original Dutch foundation. Brewing and stove-making are its chief industries, and it has a large timber market. Albany is united with the E. bank of the Hudson by a road-bridge and two railway-bridges (comp. p. 165).

Albany was founded by the Dutch in 1609, and was thus, next to Jamestown in Virginia (p. 370), the oldest European settlement in the Thirteen Original States. A stockade was erected here in 1624 and named *Fort Orange*, but in 1664, when the place passed into the hands of the British, it was re-christened Albany in honour of the future James II. The small town long carried on a lucrative fur-trade with the Indians, but did not contain more than 5000 inhab. at the beginning of the present century. It received a city charter in 1686 and became the State capital in 1798.

In 1629 the 'Patroon' system of Holland was established on the Hudson. The first Patroon was *Kilian van Rensselaer*, of Amsterdam, a director of the Dutch West India Co., who, along with others, received from the States General a grant of land extending along the Hudson for 24 M. from the Mohawk River to Beeren Island, below Albany, and running inland for 24 M. from each bank. The Patroon was practically a feudal lord, with the absolute title to the soil, and his tenants were little more than serfs. The property was created a manor in 1685, and soon after the Van Rensselaer heir bought out the other co-proprietors. The manor was not entailed, but its descent was regulated by the law of primogeniture. The patroonship was inherited through five generations but became obsolete after the Declaration of Independence. The last patroon, *Gen. Stephen van Rensselaer*, died in 1839. After the Revolution the obligation of paying rent to the Patroon produced the so-called 'Anti-Rent War', which convulsed the State of New York and caused the troops to be called out several times. The rights of the Van Rensselaers were sustained by all the State Courts. *Col. Church* purchased the rights of the Van Rensselaers in 1853, and most of the tenants have acquired the fee-simple of their lands.

The **Erie Canal**, which connects Lake Erie at Buffalo with the Hudson at Albany, was constructed in 1817-25 at an original cost of $7,500,000 (1,500,000*l.*), since increased to $98,000,000 (19,600,000*l.*), including maintenance, enlargement, feeders, and connections (Champlain Canal, etc.). It is a monument of the foresight of *Gov. De Witt Clinton* (p. 61), who pushed on the work in spite of all opposition, and gave New York its start as the commercial metropolis of America. The canal is 360 M. long, 7 ft. deep, 56 ft. wide at the bottom, and 70 ft. wide at the surface. It descends 570 ft. by means of 72 locks. It is chiefly used for the conveyance of grain, salt, and timber; and the annual amount of goods carried over it is 3,000 000 tons, valued at $ 300,000,000 (60,000 000*l.*). The canal is now being reconstructed, at an immense cost.

Albany has long been an important political centre. In 1754 a provincial congress that met here formed a plan of union that made possible the concerted action of the Colonies a little later; and in more recent times the little knot of Albany politicians has practically determined the nomination and election of several Presidents of the United States. The 'Albany Regency' was the name given by Thurlow Weed to a powerful junta of Democratic politicians here in 1824-37, including Martin van Buren.

*Bret Harte* was born at Albany in 1839.

The large new *Union Railway Station* (Pl. D, 4) lies close to *Broadway*, the chief commercial thoroughfare, running nearly

parallel with the Hudson. A little to the S., at the corner of State St., stands the *Post Office* (Pl. D, 5).

*State Street, 150 ft. wide, ascends directly from the river to the (1/4 M.) Capitol (see below), crossing *Pearl St.* (N. and S.), which runs parallel with Broadway and contains the best shops. To the right, at the corner of James St., is the *Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank*, with an inscription stating that it occupies the site of the house of *Anneke Janse Bogardus* (1663), whose heirs made such valiant and long-continued efforts to recover from Trinity Church (p. 28) the old family property in New York. On the same side, just below N. Pearl St., is the *New York State National Bank*, bearing an inscription to the effect that it is the oldest bank-building continuously used as such in the United States (since 1803).

The chief buildings in *N. Pearl Street* (Pl. D, 4) are the *Albany Savings Bank*, the *Young Men's Christian Association*, and the *Kenmore Hotel* (W. side).

*S. Pearl St.* ends at (2 1/4 M.) *Norman's Kill.* — Schuyler St., 3/4 M. from State St., runs to the right from S. Pearl St. to the interesting old **Schuyler Mansion* (Pl C, 6), now a R. C. asylum, built for Gen Philip Schuyler in 1760-61. Alex. Hamilton was here married to Elizabeth Schuyler in 1780, and a dent in the old staircase is said to have been made by the tomahawk of one of a party of Indians who tried to carry off Gen. Schuyler in 1781. Gen. Burgoyne was entertained here with his staff after his capture at Saratoga. Washington, Franklin, Carroll of Carrollton, etc., were also guests of this house, and Pres. Millard Fillmore was married here.

A little farther up State St., to the right, is the large new *Ten Eyck Hotel* (p. 170); to the left is the *State Museum of Natural History* (Pl. C, 4; daily, 9-6), containing zoological, botanical, mineral, and agricultural collections, mainly illustrative of the State of New York. Opposite stands *St. Peter's Episcopal Church* (Pl. C, 4).

The ***Capitol** (Pl. C, 4), commandingly situated at the top of State St. hill, with a small park in front of it, is a huge structure in the French Renaissance style, built in the form of a quadrangle, 300 ft. wide and 400 ft. deep, with a central tower (to be 300 ft. high) and Louvres towers at the angles. The central court is 137 ft. long and 92 ft. wide; above the dormer windows are the arms of the Stuyvesant, Schuyler, Livingston, Jay, Clinton, and Tompkins families. The building is one of the largest in the United States and covers an area of three acres (comp. p. 232). It is built of a light-coloured granite, which contrasts pleasantly with the red-tiled roofs. It was begun in 1867, and was completed, with the exception of the tower, in 1898. Its total cost is estimated at $25,000,000. The original design was by *Thomas Fuller*, but this has been considerably modified in construction. 'If anyone had come up to me and told me in French, old or new, that the new Capitol was "le château de Monseigneur le duc d'Albanie", I could almost have believed him *(E. A. Freeman)*.

The *Eastern Approach* is the principal one. It extends out from the building for 166 ft., provides for an entrance to the groundfloor through an arcade and to the first floor through a broad portico

reached by 77 steps, and gives dignity to the chief façade of the building.

**Interior** (guidebooks and photographs for sale at stall inside N. entrance; guides obtainable on application at the Superintendent's Office).

The GROUND FLOOR, which is occupied by offices and committee-rooms, is connected with the upper floors by elevators and by three handsome staircases. The *Assembly Staircase*, in the N.E corner, built of freestone, is fine but ill-lighted and somewhat gloomy. The **Senate Staircase*, in the S.E. part of the building, is of warm red sandstone, with round and pointed arches and much fine tracery and decoration. The **Western Staircase*, in the centre of the W. side, is of light-red sandstone, with treads of reddish-brown freestone, and is considered one of the finest staircases in the world. It consists of a double stairway, ascending to the top of the dome (119 ft.), and is profusely adorned with carvings of historic scenes, foliage, and historic and symbolic heads, all shown off to great advantage by the colour and texture of the stone.

The FIRST FLOOR also is mainly occupied by offices. In the S.E. corner is the *Governor's Room* or *Executive Chamber* (60 ft. × 40 ft.), with mahogany wainscoting and ceiling and hangings of Spanish leather. The elaborate coloured marble decorations of the *S. Corridors* are very effective. Near the E. end of the N. side (below the Assembly Chamber) is the *Old Court of Appeals*, now used by the Agricultural Department. It has a fine carved oak ceiling.

SECOND FLOOR. The **Assembly Chamber** (in the centre of the N. side), 140 ft. long and 84 ft. wide (including the galleries), was originally covered by the largest groined arch in the world (56 ft. high), supported by four massive columns of marble. The N. and S. walls were decorated with two monumental frescoes by *Wm. M. Hunt*, but these are now concealed by a wooden ceiling, while the arched roof, having proved unstable, has been removed. Visitors admitted to the galleries when the house is in session. — The *Court of Appeals*, at the E. end of the S. side, is a fine room (53 ft. long and 35 ft. wide), adorned with red oak, marble, and Mexican onyx. Next to it is the ***Senate Chamber**, one of the most sumptuous legislative halls in the world, the elaborate design of which is due to *Mr. H. H. Richardson* (p. xci). It is 100 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high (including lobbies and galleries). Among the chief decorative features are the oaken ceiling, the panelling of Mexican onyx and Tennessee marble, the gilded frieze, the open fireplaces, the chandeliers, and the stained-glass windows The galleries are supported by arches of yellow Siena marble, borne by dark-red granite columns. 'When I say that the arches in the Senate Chamber seemed to me, as far as their general conception goes, worthy to stand at Ragusa, some will understand that I can say no more' (*Freeman*). — The *Lieut. Governor's Room* is entered from the W. lobby of the Senate Chamber. — The valuable **State Library* (167,000 vols.) occupies a magnificent room extending completely across the W. side of the building.

**Third or Gallery Floor** (reached by elevator or small staircase). On the N. side are Committee Rooms and entrances to the Galleries of the Assembly Room. On the S. side are Committee Rooms, the entrances to the Senate Galleries, and the *Bureau of Military Statistics* (W. end; open 9-5), with a collection of State flags used in the Civil War, photographs, memorials of Lincoln, and other relics.

To the N.E. of the Capitol Park, at the corner of Eagle St. and Maiden Lane, is the ***City Hall** (Pl. C, 4), a striking and beautiful building by *H. H. Richardson* (1881-83), in a free S. French Gothic style, with a fine tower. It is adjoined on the N. by the *State Hall*, containing part of the collections of the Natural History Museum (p. 172). Opposite are the *Academy Park* and the *Albany Academy* (for boys), where Joseph Henry first demonstrated the theory of

the magnetic telegraph by ringing a bell by electricity transmitted through a mile of wire strung round the room.

By following *Eagle Street* towards the S. we reach the *Albany Medical College* (good museum) and, at the corner of Madison Ave., the R. C. **Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception,** a large Gothic building, with spires 210 ft. high. The elaborate interior is lighted by numerous stained-glass windows. A little farther on, below Elm St., is the *Governor's Mansion.* — To the S. of this point lies **Beaver Park** (Pl A, B, 5, 6).

To the W. of the Capitol State St. is continued (street-cars) to (1/2 M.) ***Washington Park** (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), which, though not very large (100 acres), is beautifully laid out (views of Catskills and Helderbergs). It contains a small lake. In Willett St., on the E. side of the park, is the *State Normal College* (Pl. B, 4), an imposing building. — In Lake Avenue, to the E. of Washington Park, is the **Dudley Observatory** (beyond Pl. A, 4), a well-equipped and well-endowed institution, which has done good astronomical work (visitors admitted on previous written application to the Director).

In Washington Avenue (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), is the handsome *Harmanus Bleecker Hall,* transformed into a theatre in 1898. Adjoining, at the corner of Lark St., is the *State Armoury* (Pl. B, 3), with its great round arches.

In S. Swan St., a little to the N. of Washington Ave. and only a few minutes' walk from the Capitol, is the new Episcopal ***Cathedral of All Saints** (Pl. C, 4), the first regularly organised Protestant cathedral erected in the United States.

In its present condition the building dates from 1884-87; but the towers, the transepts, and the courses above the triforium (at present replaced by a temporary roof) have still to be added. With its noble proportions (length 270 ft.) and tasteful details, it promises to be one of the most beautiful churches in America. Its style is English Gothic. The architect is *Mr. R. W. Gibson.* The six nave windows commemorate six of the oldest Dutch families in Albany, and the rest of the church is largely made up of similar memorials in the shape of pillars, windows, etc.

We may go on from here by electric car (5 c.) to (20 min.) the *Rural Cemetery* and (1/2 hr.) *Watervliet* (p. 170). Visitors to the ***Rural Cemetery** have 1/2 M. to walk (to the left) after leaving the car, when they reach the tasteful lodge of the cemetery to the right and the gate of the *St. Agnes R. C. Cemetery* to the left. The chief lion of the Rural Cemetery is the figure of the **Angel at the Sepulchre*, by E. D. Palmer, to reach which we turn to the left at the lodge and follow, as nearly as possible, the railing of the St. Agnes Cemetery, until we reach the top of the *S. Ridge* (*Views). Close by is the tomb of *Gen. Schuyler* (p. 172) and a little to the N. is that of *President Arthur* (1830-86).

Among the other buildings of Albany may be mentioned *St. Joseph's Church* (R. C.), at the corner of Ten Broeck St. and Second St.; the *Child's Hospital;* the *Penitentiary* (Pl. A, 5); the *County Hospital;* and the *Alms Houses.*

The old *Vanderheyden Place* (1725), mentioned in 'Bracebridge Hall', stood near 'Elm Tree Corner' (cor. of State St. and Pearl St.), on a site now occupied by the Perry Building; and at the N.E corner af State and Pearl St. was the quaint *Lydius House.*

Among points of interest within easy reach of Albany, besides the Hudson River places of R. 21, are *Saratoga* (p. 197), the *Catskills* (p. 176), the *Adirondacks* (p. 183), *Howe's Cave* (p. 175), *Sharon Springs* (p. 175), *Cooperstown* (p. 175), and *Lake George* (p. 200). *Shakers,* 6 M. to the N.W., was the original Shaker settlement in America (1774) and is the burial-place of Mother Ann Lee (d. 1784).