















CIVIC FAME.

Surmounting the Municipal Building.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE—MANHATTAN TOWER.

Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.



# NEW YORK

THE METROPOLIS OF THE  
WESTERN WORLD



**With Illustrations from Photographs**

NEW YORK:

THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO.  
220 West 42d Street.

Copyright, 1917, by The Foster & Reynolds Co.



NEW YORK CONNECTING RAILROAD BRIDGE SPANNING THE EAST RIVER AT HELL GATE.

Longest arch in the world; span of 1,016 feet 10 inches between towers. Upper chord at center, 300 feet above high water. Heaviest bridge in the world. Four railway tracks. Cost \$25,000,000.

Hell Gate Bridge, N.Y. City, N.Y. Photo by G. S. ...

*Gift to Mary Costa*

5  
Copy

OCT - 6 1968



From the Tower of Brooklyn Bridge.

F128  
5  
N564  
1917

# Contents.

See full index in back

NEW YORK SKYSCRAPERS .....	9
BATTERY PARK .....	23
THE STATUE OF LIBERTY .....	28
CUSTOM HOUSE .....	30
BOWLING GREEN .....	32
THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE .....	33
TRINITY CHURCH .....	34
WALL STREET .....	40
ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL .....	47
CITY HALL PARK .....	50
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGES .....	57
GRACE CHURCH .....	61
UNION SQUARE .....	63
MADISON SQUARE .....	64
THE APPELLATE COURT HOUSE .....	71
THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN .....	72
FIFTH AVENUE .....	73
CENTRAL PARK .....	84
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .....	91
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL .....	98
HERALD AND TIMES SQUARES .....	101
RIVERSIDE DRIVE .....	102
GRANT'S TOMB .....	104
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS .....	107
BRONX PARK .....	115
VAN CORTLANDT PARK .....	116
THE SUBWAY .....	117
TUNNELS .....	119
HERE AND THERE IN NEW YORK .....	121
READY REFERENCE GUIDE.....	126
STREET DIRECTORY .....	134



**WARD'S WASHINGTON.**  
**Sub-Treasury, Wall Street.**



DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN FROM THE EAST RIVER.

## New York the Metropolis.

THE City of New York is the most marvelous exemplification of those traits of the American people which have made the United States of to-day. Interest in New York does not lie in the mere magnitude of the city, but is found rather in the boundless enterprise, the bold conception and the amazing achievement, which have reared the mighty fabric of the Metropolis. The theme is one which might well challenge the pen of him who would celebrate the America of the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

In describing New York, none other than the superlatives will suffice. It is in area the largest city in the world, and in population is exceeded only by one. The boroughs are linked together with the greatest of suspension bridges, and pierced throughout their length and breadth by the most extensive of subway systems. Broadway extending from the Battery north to Yonkers is the longest street in the world. The system of parks is the largest and costliest—in extent and in the sums de-

voted to maintain them unapproached in America or Europe. The gigantic office buildings of the business districts are among the modern wonders of the world; there are none to compare with them; their foundations are sunk deeper toward the center of the earth, their summits are uplifted higher toward the heavens. The largest steamships afloat make New York their port, and from the deck of the incoming ship the world-traveler beholds the towering bulk of Manhattan with amazement. The superb mansions of upper Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive are among the most luxurious of the dwellings of man, as these streets are the grandest of residential avenues. The city's hotels and apartment houses are peerless in size and appointment; and each year witness their development, story added to story, luxury to luxury, magnificence to magnificence. The building operations characteristic of the day are audacious in their magnitude and in the engineering problem they involve. Municipal enterprises are unrivalled in scope and cost—the Catskill Mountain water system under construction at a cost of \$176,000,000 and the new subway railroad system involving an expenditure of \$300,000,000 are likely to hold the world's records for generations to come, and then to be exceeded only by some new and more daring project conceived here on Manhattan Island.

The statistics which express the activities of the Metropolis are in figures which are incomprehensible. The Post Office handles an average of 10,000,000 pieces of mail matter every twenty-four hours, and the city contributes \$12,000,000 annually to the postal revenues. The surface cars carry 452,000,000 passengers in a year. On the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, more than 3,000,000 shares of stock have changed hands in a single day. The banks of New York lead the world in volume of clearings. New York is the financial center of the world.

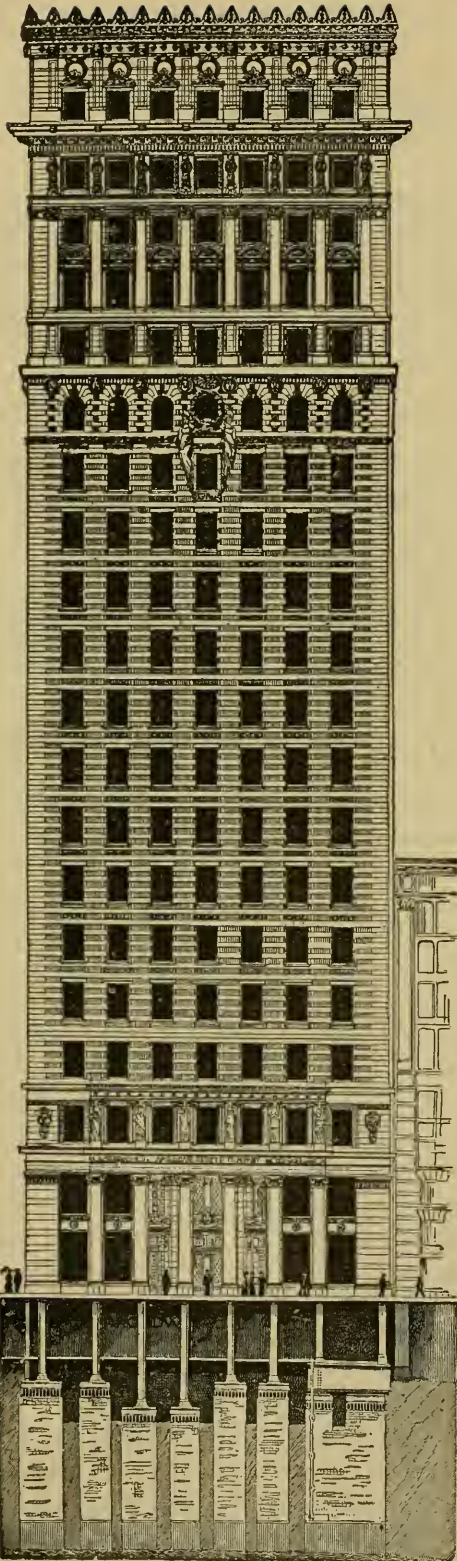
Great and surpassing as the city is, each year adds to its material greatness and commanding influence. In the following pages are described some of the more conspicuous features of the growing and expanding New York of the present, the Metropolis of America, from which is emerging that city of the future which shall be the Metropolis of the World.

# New York Skyscrapers.

WHEN we approach New York by river or bay, we see in the view of the high buildings of Manhattan Island a picture which has no parallel in the cities of the world. Our first impression of the height and magnitude of these architectural marvels is strengthened as we wander through the downtown streets, and passing from one shadowy cañon into another make our way between the tremendous cliffs. The skyscrapers of New York constitute one of the most impressive and interesting features of the city.

The high building is distinctly a modern and wholly American creation. It has grown out of the concentration of business and the ever-insistent demand for business office room in the closely congested business centers. The skyscraper provides business opportunity for a thousand, two thousand, ten thousand, where without it there would be room only for as many hundreds. Two factors have made it possible—the passenger elevator, which gives immediate access to the upper stories, and the steel cage system of construction, which enables the architect to design his building to any desired height. The steel cage is a framework of steel beams, bolted together with hot rivets. In effect it is a bridge set on end. The walls are simply weather shields, fastened to it. Under the old system the walls supported the floors; in the new buildings, the walls serve merely as curtains to shut out the weather, and are themselves supported by girders which project at the levels of the floors. The steel frame goes up first, and the walls are put on afterward; sometimes the upper stories are walled in before the lower ones. Under the old system of supporting walls, buildings were limited to eight or ten stories; the steel cage goes up twenty and fifty stories, and the architects tell us that there are no mechanical obstacles to buildings of 100 stories. With steel beams and steel ceiling arches, concrete floors and stone and metal stairways, the structures are considered to be fireproof.

Wonderful as the high buildings appear to us as we see them towering in the air, some of the greatest engineering achievements in their construction are below the ground, in the foundations contrived to sustain the prodigious superstructures. The foundations go down to bedrock, in some instances more than 100 feet below the surface. As the architect went to the bridge engineer to build his steel cage, so he has adopted the bridge engineer's pneumatic caisson system of pier sinking. The caisson for high building foundation work was first adopted in the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, on Broadway, near Exchange Place, in 1894. The weight of the structure was calculated at 21,600 tons; the pressure exerted upon the foundation by the force of the wind acting upon the sides of the building and tending to overturn it



SKYSCRAPER FOUNDATIONS.

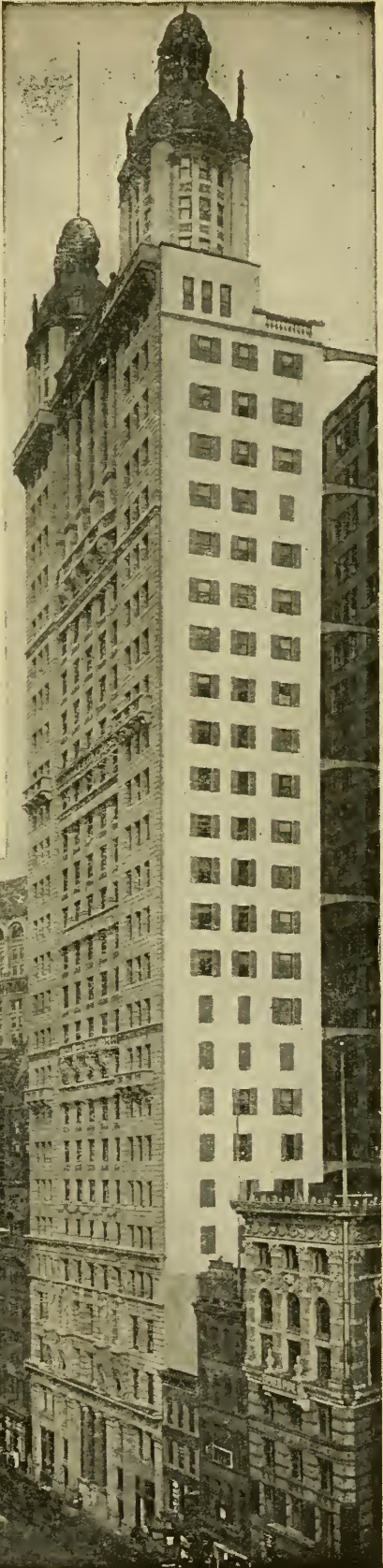
was calculated at 2,400 tons; and the weight of the furniture and the human beings who would occupy it was reckoned at 7,000 tons more—making a total weight of 31,000 tons, or 62,000,000 pounds to be carried by the foundations. To provide a foundation that would sustain this immense weight, the architects sunk their caissons down to bedrock, 55 feet below the surface. As each caisson descended, a brick pier was built up on it. When bedrock was reached, the rock was leveled inside the caisson, and the chamber was filled with concrete, so that caisson and masonry formed one solid pier resting on bedrock and rising to the surface of the ground. There were fifteen of these great piers, and their cost was nearly \$150,000. The Manhattan Life Building has eighteen stories, and is 350 feet in height from the sidewalk. The plot, fronting 67 feet on Broadway, cost \$1,500,000, and the building itself \$1,500,000.

The foundation of the AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING, at Broadway and Pine street, were sunk in the same way to bedrock 79 feet down. Our illustration, from the *Scientific American*, shows the caissons resting on the bedrock, the piers on the caissons, and the columns on the piers. Here, too, is an ingenious cantilever device, which may be seen in the right-hand pier, for distributing toward the center a portion of the weight of the outer walls. The plot of land, 85 feet square, cost \$1,350,000; a portion of it, that on the corner, cost \$267.67 a square foot (or at the rate of over eleven and one-half million dollars an acre). This was the record price for Broadway real estate until the plot on



the south corner of Broadway and Wall street was sold in 1906 at the price of \$576 a square foot. The American Surety has twenty-one stories, with a height of 308 feet. The statues on the front are by J. Massey Rhind. There is, by the way, a curious circumstance in relation to the cornice, which at the height of 308 feet projects beyond the building line and trespasses upon the air space which belongs to the Schermerhorn Building next door. When the trespass was discovered, the Astors, who own the Schermerhorn, threatened to put up a skyscraper, which would of course cut off the south light and air of the American Surety Building; the matter was adjusted by the American Surety Company taking a ninety-nine years' lease of the Schermerhorn Building at \$75,000 a year.

An office building is a city in itself, with its railway in the elevators, its water system, fire extinguishing apparatus on every floor, light, heat and power plants, postoffice and telegraph office, uniformed police force, restaurant, shops and a population running into the thousands. The tenant may supply his manifold wants without going from under the roof. He has at command telegraph, telephone and messenger service, and mails his letters in the mail chute, which extends through all the floors, carrying the letters to the mail box at the bottom, where the mail is collected by the postmen. He may lunch in the restaurant on one floor, take out a life insurance policy on another, cash his checks at his bank on a third and put his valuables in safe-



THE PARK ROW BUILDING.

deposit in the basement. He may consult his physician, his broker or his lawyer; visit his tailor, shoeblick, barber and manicurist; and buy his cigars, papers, theater tickets, and flowers and a box of candy for his best girl. In some buildings each individual office has a fireproof safe; in the Vincent lawyer tenants have access to a law library maintained by the building. Many of the buildings are open day and night every day in the year. The cost of maintenance of the largest buildings approximates \$100,000 a year. The single item of water supply amounts to \$5,000. The Manhattan Life has an artesian well, and the Metropolitan Life draws water from a stream which was once an open brook from Madison Square to the East River, and, being covered up, still flows.

Some of the halls are arcades, with telegraph and messenger offices, news stands, flower stands, and confectionery counters about which the typewriters flock at noon time like so many butterflies. The hall of the Empire Building constitutes the approach from Broadway to the Rector street station of the elevated railroad, and hundreds of thousands of people pass through it every day; it is lined with shops and is a veritable city street.

The elevators in the high buildings are divided into local, which stop at every floor, and express, which stop only above certain stories. A fine illustration of the spirit of hurry which possesses the average downtown New Yorker is the impatience with which he resents a delay of a five-second elevator stop before he gets to his own floor. In some buildings, as the American Tract Society, there are two sets of elevators, one above the other, so that one must change cars to go to the top. There are automatic brakes to stop the descent of the car in case of accident, and air wells at the bottom of the shaft to serve as cushions if the car should fall. The high-speed elevators have a possible speed of 500 to 700 feet per minute, and in practice are run at 500 to 600 feet. The elevator has been likened to a vertical railroad; and when we come to think of it, it is quite as much an achievement of mechanical skill to take us straight up smoothly and safely forty stories in forty seconds as it is to carry us over the rails at express train speed. The highest development of the elevator is the electric, which is worked by electric motive power and is controlled from the car entirely by electricity.

In the cellars and subcellars are the electric light, water and steam-heating plants and the machinery which runs the elevators—an astonishing and bewildering maze of furnaces, boilers, steam engines, dynamos, pumps, pipes and tanks. Under direction of the superintendent of the building is a host of employes—uniformed police, elevator conductors, engineers, sweepers, scrub women and window cleaners. The men who clean windows hundreds of feet in the air wear belts with straps which are fastened to hooks on the outside of the window, so that if one should lose his footing on the window sill he could not fall. An interesting illustration of the specialization of industries in a great city is offered by the towel supply concerns, which make a business of supplying offices with clean towels, soap and other accessories.



Equitable Bldg. 800 Broadway  
Copyright 1915 by Irving Mendelsohn N.Y.C.

#### THE SURROUNDINGS OF TRINITY CHURCH.

The buildings are, left to right: Trinity, Equitable, American Surety, Bankers' Trust, No. 1 Wall Street.

The STANDARD OIL BUILDING, No. 26 Broadway, is remarkable for an engineering expedient for the support of the upper stories. The old building had nine stories, and when the addition of six new floors was contemplated it was found that the walls would not sustain the increased weight. Accordingly the lot adjoining on the north was acquired, and on this was erected a steel cage building with a cantilever projecting out over the old building, and of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the new floors. The six upper stories, then, which appear to be a

part of the old building and to rest upon its walls, are really, so far as support is concerned, quite independent of it. The steel cage construction has been likened to a bridge; here we have a Broadway office building which is in effect a cantilever bridge.

The construction of the \$2,500,000 annex of the **MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING** at Liberty, Nassau and Cedar streets involved among other engineering feats the underpinning of an 18-story building adjoining, in which were a safety deposit company's safes and vaults, the working of the locks of which would have been stopped by a settlement of the sixteenth of an inch. The caissons of the annex rest on bedrock 100 feet below the surface. The cellar floor is 55 feet below the sidewalk, and 35 feet below the line of standing water.

Famous among New York skyscrapers is the **SINGER BUILDING**, at Broadway and Liberty street. It is forty-seven stories above the sidewalk, with pinnacle 612 feet in air. The tower shows on each side an immense bay window, extending from the fourteenth to the thirty-fourth story, each capped with an arch supporting a semi-circular balcony. The roof of the tower, of curved mansard type, includes three stories, the whole surmounted by a huge copper lantern. From the roof of the main building searchlights of the United States naval standard are directed against the façades of the tower, making it visible at night in bold relief for over twenty miles. The lantern crowning the tower contains a powerful searchlight, the rays of which may be seen from a distance of sixty to seventy-five miles. Further exterior illumination of the tower is accomplished by means of concealed incandescent lights.

The Singer Building is a house founded on a rock. The weight of the vast structure, which is 90,000 tons, is supported upon caissons of solid concrete, resting on the bedrock 92 feet below the curb. A novel feature of the construction is the provision of a system of "wind anchors," to withstand the tremendous wind pressure to which the building is subjected during a gale. Assuming a wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot, distributed uniformly over the face of the building, the engineers calculated the total overturning moment of the wind to be 128,000 foot-tons, a force which would give the building a tendency to lift on the windward side. To provide against this lift, a set of big steel rods was devised, running down fifty feet into the concrete piers on which the building rests, and thus securely anchoring it to the foundation.

Some details of the building are: Height from sidewalk to top of lantern, 612 feet; basement floor to top of flagstaff, 724 feet. Forty-nine stories;  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres of floor space; 15 miles of steam and water piping; 15,000 incandescent lamps. Not a cubic inch of wood is used in the construction or finish. The elevators rise 41 stories in one minute; express elevators 30 stories in 30 seconds.

Adjoining the Singer Building is the **CITY INVESTING BUILDING**; thirty stories in height, with roof 418 feet above the curb, and caisson foundations 80 feet below the surface. The amount invested in land and build-



BROADWAY AND WALL STREET.

ing exceeds \$10,000,000. It is interesting to note that long before the foundation caissons were sunk, two entire floors of the building had been leased to a corporation for a term of ten years at an aggregate value of \$1,000,000.

The TRINITY BUILDING (310 feet in height), overlooking Trinity Churchyard, has the advantage of a position which gives the vast Gothic façade peculiar impressiveness. Adjoining is the UNITED STATES REALTY BUILDING (300 feet), a twin structure. Each building is of twenty-one stories,



Municipal. Woolworth. Am. Tract Soc. Western Union. City Investing. Columbia.  
Tribune. Park Row. Hudson Terminal. Singer.

THE SKYLINE OF  
Photo © 1916, Irvi

and the combined floor space is 552,873 square feet, an area which if one floor would cover seven blocks the size of the Madison Square Garden. The foundation caissons rest on bedrock 80 feet below the sidewalk. The two buildings with the land cost \$15,000,000.

No. 1 WALL STREET, the eighteen-story office building, on the southeast corner of Wall street and Broadway, stands on a plot 30 x 30 feet, which was bought in 1906 for \$654,456, or \$576 per square foot, or \$4 per square inch. The first floor and basement, 28 x 28 feet, rent for \$40,000 a year.

The EXCHANGE BUILDING, 36 to 42 Broadway, one of the largest in the city, is of twenty stories, fronts 116 feet on Broadway and 115 on New street, and has 350,000 square feet of rental space. The cost, including site, was \$5,000,000. Another building of immense proportions is the twenty-two-story \$3,500,000 home of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, at Exchange Place and William street. Adjoining it is the eighteen-story building of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The HANOVER BANK BUILDING, at Nassau and Pine streets, of twenty-three stories, 380 feet, is architecturally one of the most pretentious of the office buildings. The upper part is decorated with a series of Greek columns surrounded with an elaborate cornice, and the rounded edges give it the effect of acampanile. The intersection of Nassau and Pine streets is a banking and insurance center and the land is extremely



Manhattan Life. West St. Equitable. Bankers' Trust. Bowling Green.  
 Am. Surety. Adams Exp. Standard Oil. Whitehall.  
 U. S. Exp.

MANHATTAN ISLAND.  
 Underhill, New York.

valuable; the Hanover Bank site cost \$223.39 a square foot, and the northwest corner opposite was bought by the Equitable in 1896 for \$250 a square foot.

The BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING, at Broad street and Exchange Place, fronting 236 feet on Exchange Place and 106 feet on Broad street, with a wing of 100 feet to Beaver street, has an area of 27,000 square feet to each of the twenty stories. There are forty offices on a floor, reached by eighteen elevators. The cost of building and site was \$7,500,000.

The twin domes of the twenty-one-story COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING on Broad street rise 317 feet above the curb, and the foundations go down 106 feet below the surface. The floor of the engineer's room is 40 feet below the sidewalk. The letter carriers deliver mail to 3,300 people in the building, and the elevators carry 25,000 passengers a day.

The PARK ROW BUILDING, on Park Row, facing the Post-Office, has thirty-one stories, with a height from sidewalk to cornice of 336 feet; to top of towers 300 feet; to top of flagstaff 447 feet; depth of foundation below street line, 75 feet; total height from foundation to flagstaff truck 552 feet. The weight of 20,000 tons or 40,000,000 pounds is carried on 4,000 piles driven into the sand 40 feet down to bedrock. The cost of building and land was \$4,000,000. There are 950 offices. 2,080 windows, 1,770 doors. 7,500 electric lights and 3,500 tenants. As shown by a count for a week (six days of ten hours each), the ten elevator cars



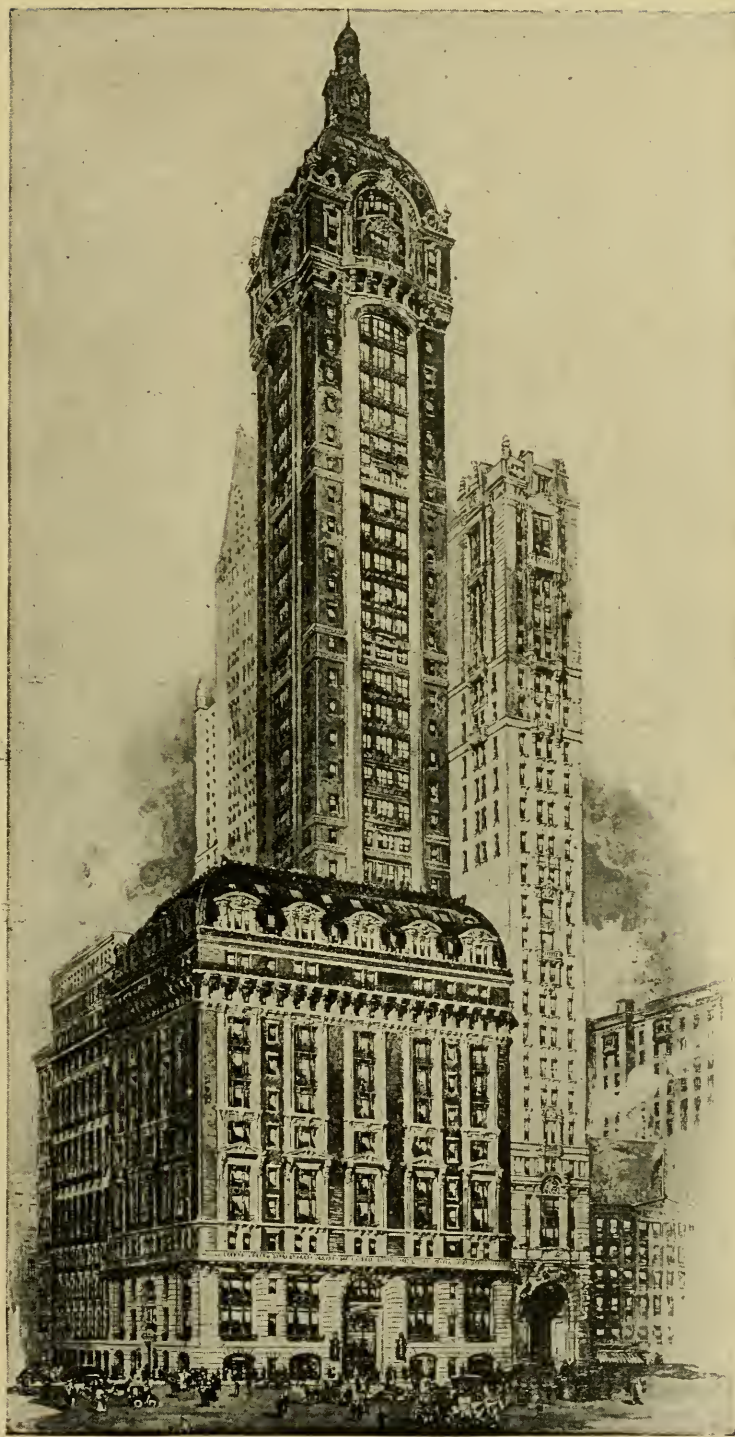
**BANKERS' TRUST AND EQUITABLE BUILDINGS.**

Photo © 1916, Brown Bros., N. Y.

travel 16.38 miles an hour, and carry up an average of 814 persons an hour, or 8,140 a day, or 48,860 a week.

The Park Row owners tell us that the building stands so firm that in the highest gales a plumb line test fails to show the slightest tremor of the structure. All the skyscrapers are braced to withstand wind pressures; in some of them vibration is perceptible in a storm, but as with





SINGER BUILDING.

Forty-seven stories. Height, 612 feet.

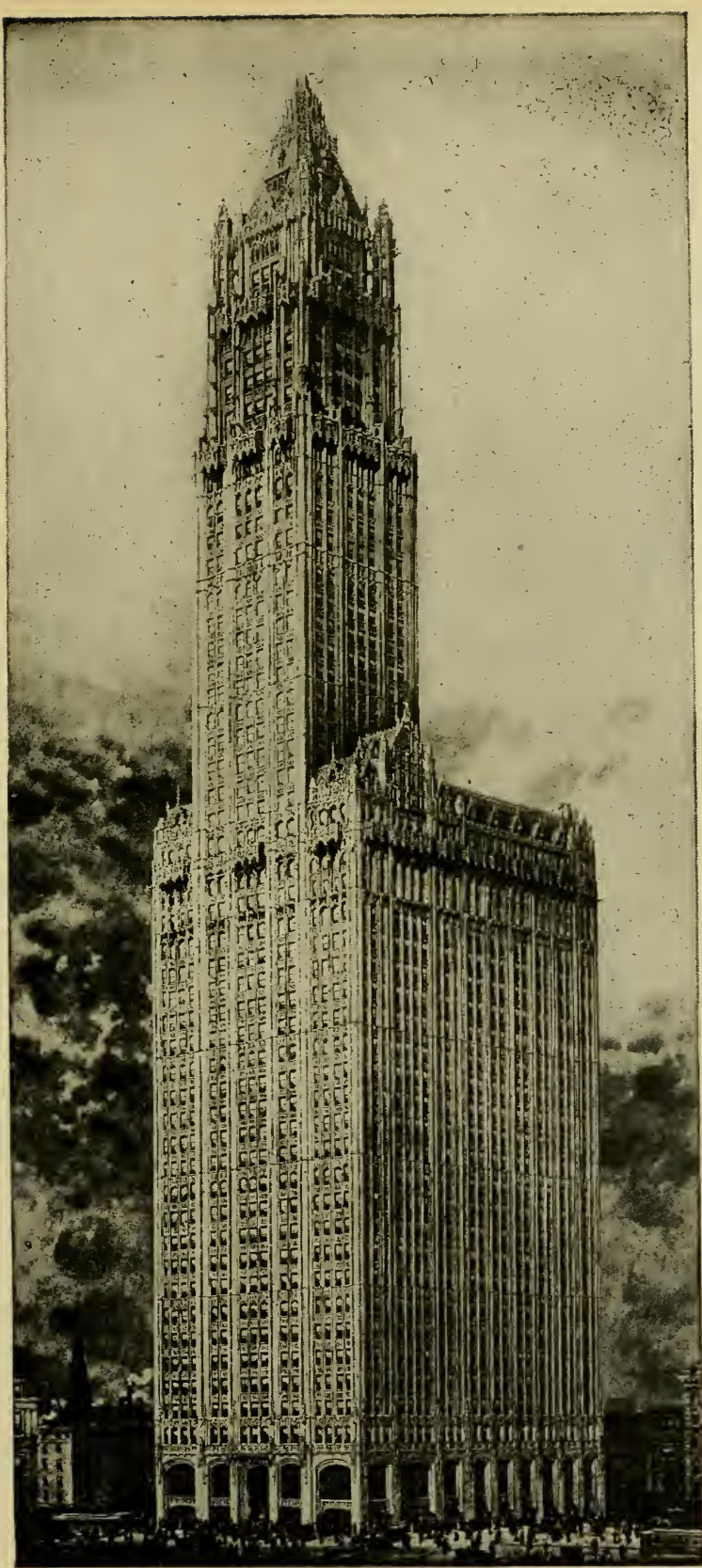
bridges, this is not regarded as an indication of weakness. A pendulum clock on the top floor of the American Surety has been stopped by the vibration of the building in a storm; and the vibration of the top floors in a twenty-story building has been sufficient to move the water in a bowl.

The HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING, on Church street, between Fulton and Cortland, is the terminal of the Hudson River tunnels to Jersey City, and the nucleus of all the underground railway systems that converge under lower Manhattan. The twenty-two stories have 4,000 offices, with an estimated population of 10,000. The building occupies 70,000 square feet of ground. The cubic areas are 14,500,000 cubic feet above ground, 3,650,000 cubic feet below ground, or a total of 18,150,000 cubic feet. Here are some of the official figures that give an idea of the amount of material necessary in the construction. To build the walls above the curb 16,300,000 bricks were necessary; there are 1,300,000 square feet of tile partitions, 5,200 doors, 5,000 windows, and a total glass area of 120,000 square feet; 500,000 square yards of plastering, 16 miles of plumbing pipe, 29 miles of steam pipe, 56 miles of woodbase, 65 miles of picture moulding, 95 miles of conduits, 113 miles of electric wiring, and 30,000 electric lights. Special features of the building are perhaps the largest electric storage battery in the world, and an arcade which is a great glass-inclosed passageway, lined with shops and booths. It is larger than any of the famous European arcades.

The highest achievement in New York skyscrapers is the Woolworth Building, which occupies the entire block front on Broadway from Park Place to Barclay street. It has fifty-five stories and rises to a height of 793½ feet above the Barclay street entrance. It is the highest inhabited building in the world.

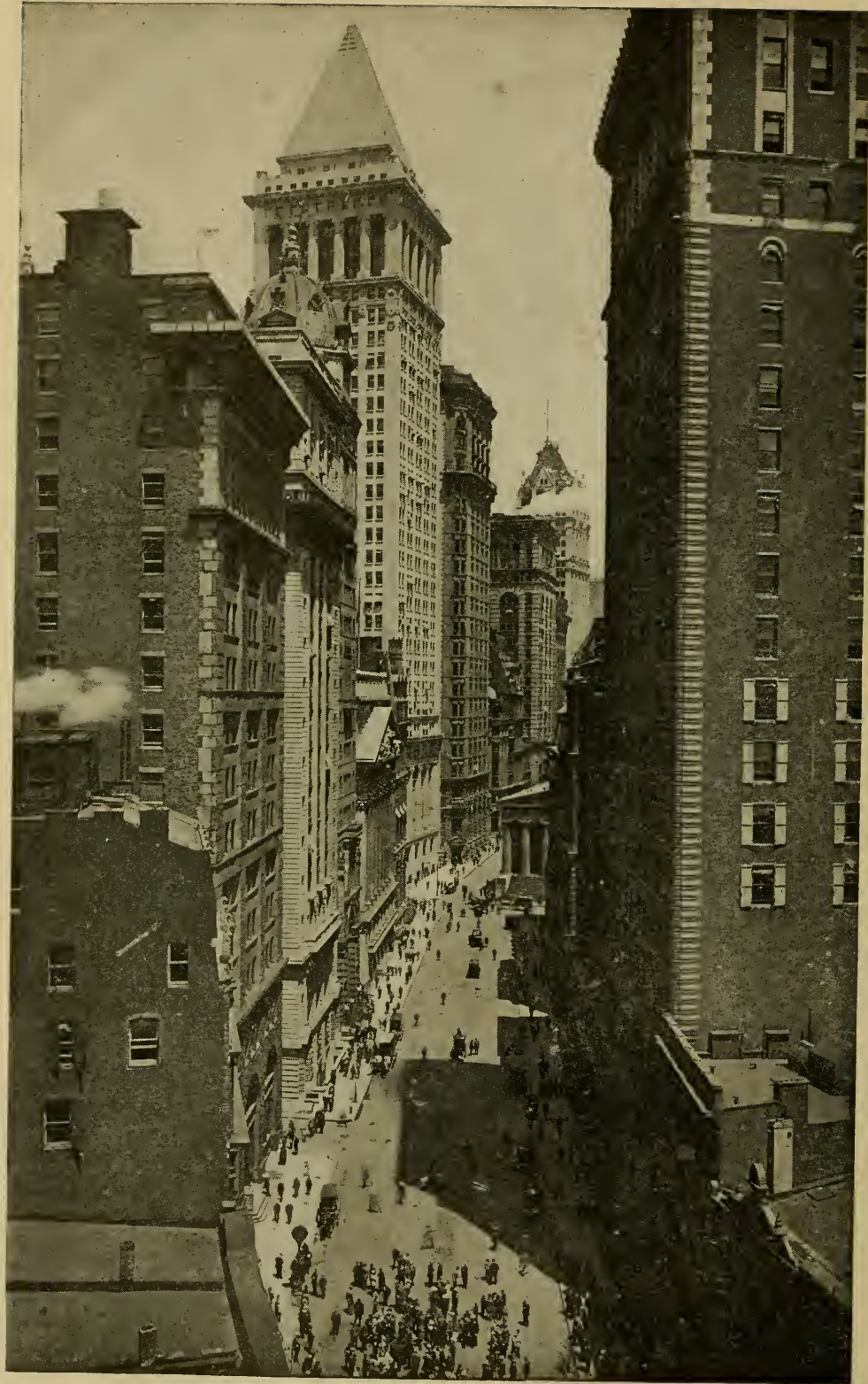
THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Cedar, Nassau and Pine streets, is the largest office building in the world. It is 545 feet in height above grade, has forty stories above ground and three below, with a renting area of 1,200,000 square feet. There are 59 elevators, 2,300 offices, and room for 15,000 people.

A curious effect of the skyscrapers is the influence the mass of steel in their frames has on the compasses of the shipping in the harbor. Commanders of steamers at Hoboken say their compasses show a difference of as much as seven degrees in leaving their docks, which lessens as they get down the bay, but some pilots assert that the variation is notable as far out as the turn in the Gedney Channel.



WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

Fifty-five stories. Height, 793½ feet. Photo ©.



**BROAD STREET.**  
Showing Curb Market in foreground.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

# Battery Park.

BATTERY PARK forms the southern termination of Manhattan Island. It is reached by all the elevated roads and by the Broadway, Sixth avenue, Eighth avenue and Belt lines, and by the Subway.

The distinguishing feature of the Battery is the sea wall along the water front, which affords an admirable view of New York Harbor. Here the North (or Hudson) and East rivers join their currents, and the outlook is south over the Upper Bay. On the right across the North River is Jersey City, with the New Jersey shore stretching away to where the Standard Oil refineries send up their perpetual columns of smoke. In the middle distance, five miles away, rise the wooded slopes of Staten Island. Near at hand, on the left, is Governor's Island, and on the extreme left, across the East River, is Brooklyn with its warehouses and church steeples. The Narrows, seven miles distant, are in line with Governor's Island, which shuts off the view of them.

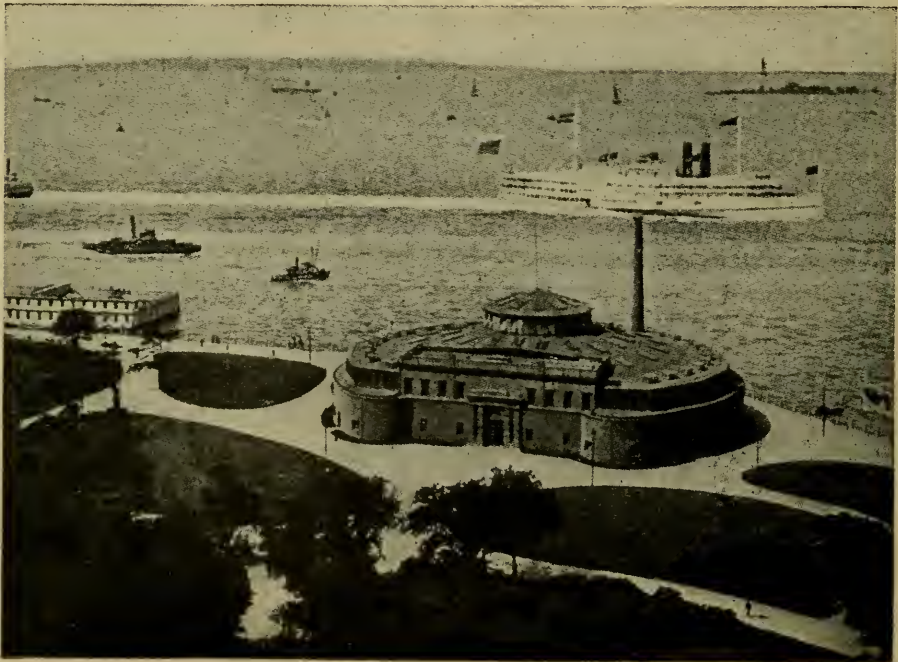
The Statue of Liberty, on Liberty Island, is a conspicuous object. To the right of it on Ellis Island are the large buildings of the Immigration Depot. The fort on the point of Governor's Island is Castle Williams. If our visit is so timed, we may see the flash of its sunset gun, followed by the kindling of Liberty's torch and the blink of the revolving light on Robbins Reef, off Staten Island. But at whatever hour we stand here, the scene is one of interest. Nowhere else in New York may we have such a diversified and animated marine picture. There are gigantic European steamships moving majestically to their piers, coastwise steamers and Sound boats, excursion boats—if it be summer—with picnic barges and floating hospitals; ferryboats, lighters, freight car floats, long tows of canal boats bound up the Hudson, grotesque floating derricks and grain elevators, noisy tugs with tows and noisier ones without, revenue cutters, smart steam yachts and perhaps a war vessel, with sailing craft and naphtha launches—all these coming and going and forming a marine medley, with kaleidoscopic effects, ever full of motion, forever changing, and a scene to stir the imagination. Here we are looking upon one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, whose sunsets challenge the artist's brush, and whose activities are significant of New York's commercial supremacy of the Western Hemisphere.

Telling the same story, beyond the Park rise the tower of the Produce Exchange and the lofty office buildings, which are the beginning of that succession of skyscrapers for which New York is famous. Near by on State street are seen the Chesebrough and Battery Park buildings; where Broadway begins is the Washington, with the Bowling Green overtopping it, and beyond is the Empire; on the right is the Standard Oil.

THE AQUARIUM, near the sea wall in the southwest of the Park, is open daily from 9 to 5, admission free. It contains large collections of fishes and marine life. The large floor tanks are devoted to seals, sea lions, sturgeon and other large species; and the 100 wall tanks contain fresh and salt water fishes. The most striking exhibits are of Bermuda angelfish, parrotfish, moonfish and other brilliantly colored species. The balanced aquaria tanks on the second floor should not be overlooked.

There are shown in all some 3,000 living specimens. The daily supply of 300,000 gallons of salt water is furnished from a tidal well beneath the building, and there are heating and refrigerating plants to control the temperature of fresh and salt water. The Aquarium is maintained by the city. It has an average of over 5,000 visitors daily and 10,000 on Sundays. On August 20, 1898, the day of the reception of Admiral Sampson's fleet, the Aquarium visitors numbered 47,360.

**CASTLE GARDEN.**—The circular building of the Aquarium was originally a fort, Castle Clinton, built for the defense of the city against the British in the War of 1812; and the spot where it stands was then an island 200 feet from the shore. When, in 1822, Congress ceded the property to the city, it was converted into a place of amusement, and was named Castle Garden. It became the home of opera, and was a place for great public gatherings. Here on Lafayette's return to America in 1824, six thousand persons assembled to greet him; and among the others who from time to time were given public receptions here were Louis Kossuth, Presidents Jackson and Tyler and Van Buren, and the Prince of Wales. Here in 1835 S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, publicly demonstrated by means of a wire coiled about the interior of the Garden, the practicability of controlling the electric current. Here in 1850 Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer, made her American *début*, under the management of P. T. Barnum; her half of the profits of the first concert being \$12,500, which sum she donated to the charities of New York. From 1855 to 1890 Castle Garden was an immigrant bureau, through whose portals millions of immigrants entered America. The building was opened as an aquarium in 1896.

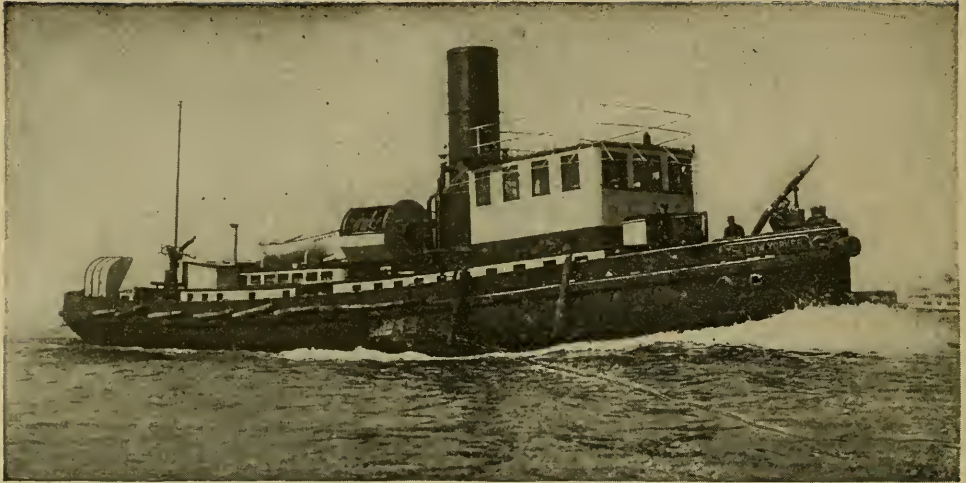


BATTERY, AQUARIUM AND UPPER BAY.

Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.



BATTERY PARK, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND AND UPPER BAY.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.



THE FIRE BOAT "NEW YORKER."

Near the Aquarium is the station of the fireboat "New Yorker," which may be seen at her dock. The city has ten of these boats. They are equipped with powerful machinery and are of tremendous hose capacity. Their mission is to quell fires in the shipping and on the water front. Steam is always up and everything is in readiness for instant response to the alarm which comes over the wire or is given by rapid, short blasts of a steamer's whistle. When the "New Yorker's" siren answers the call and the boat starts away, it is something to stir the blood even of one to whom a fire engine dashing through city streets is an old story. Just beyond the Battery, Pier A, North River, is the headquarters of the Harbor Police, with their fast steamers and patrol launches.

Near the east end of the sea wall is the landing of the Liberty Statue ferry and of various summer excursion steamboats, and others. The little boat basin, to which steps lead down, is for the use of the Whitehall and Battery boatmen who furnish communication with the shipping in the harbor. The city provided this basin for the boatmen in recognition of their heroic conduct at the time (July 30, 1871) when the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield blew up as she lay in her slip. Some of these Battery boatmen hold records as life savers, having rescued numerous persons from drowning off the sea wall.

The Battery affords an appropriate site for the statue of the famous marine engineer, John Ericsson, which stands here. It is of bronze, life size, by Hartley, and was erected by the city, as the legend tells us, "to the memory of a citizen whose genius has contributed to the greatness of the Republic and to the progress of the world." John Ericsson (born in Sweden, 1803, died in New York, 1889) invented the screw or propeller as applied to steam navigation in 1836-41. In 1863 he designed the turreted ironclad "Monitor," which met the Confederate ram "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1863, and by its successful performance revolutionized naval warfare. The "Monitor" is represented in one of the panels of the pedestal.

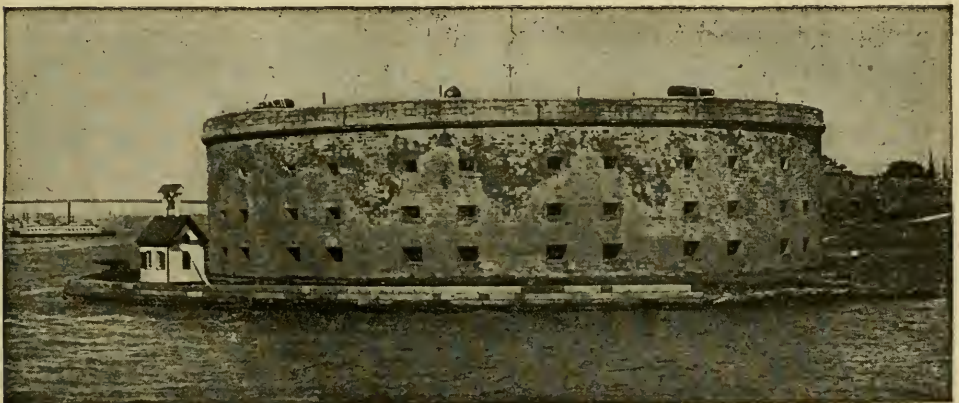


Near the high flagstaff in the Park a tablet marks the spot where stood the famous Revolutionary liberty pole. When the British evacuated the city in 1783, they left their flag flying from this pole, which they had greased to prevent climbing it. But an American soldier, David Van Arsdale, achieved the feat, climbed the pole, tore down the British banner and raised the American flag in its place. From that time to this, annually at dawn of Evacuation Day, November 25, some descendant of Van Arsdale has hoisted the colors here on the Battery staff.

The Battery took its name from a battery which was erected here in 1693 in anticipation of the coming of a French fleet, Great Britain and France being then at war. The Park was a favorite promenade in Colonial days. At that period and long afterward the vicinity was the center of the wealth and fashion of New York; and stately homes fronted the Park on the north. One of these old houses yet remains, No. 7 State street, now the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for immigrant girls.

Just north of the Battery, at the beginning of Broadway, is Bowling Green. East of the Battery, at the terminus of the elevated roads, is the South Ferry, whence boats ply to Brooklyn and Staten Island. It was between the Battery and Staten Island that young Cornelius Vanderbilt (afterward the Commodore) sailed and rowed his ferryboat "Dread." West of the Battery at Pier 1, North River, are the Coney Island boats.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, which lies a thousand yards off the Battery, is Government property, and is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic. Its trees and lawn add to the attractiveness of the harbor. The sunset gun is fired from Castle Williams. Other fortifications are the antiquated Fort Columbus in the center of the island, and the South Battery. There are officers' quarters, occupied by the Commanding General and his staff, parade grounds, prison for military prisoners, ordnance stores and other usual features of a military establishment. Plans are under way to make Governor's Island the chief military post of the country.



CASTLE WILLIAMS.

# The Statue of Liberty.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD is on Bedloe's Island, in the Upper Bay,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Battery. It is reached by steamboat, which leaves the Battery hourly, on the hour, and returns on the half-hour, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. One may obtain a satisfactory view of the exterior and return on the same boat, time from Battery and return three-quarters of an hour; if the ascent of the Statue is to be made, allow an hour and three-quarters.

The statue is the work of the eminent French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, who in 1865 conceived the idea of a fitting memorial to be given by the French people to the United States in commemoration of the long-established good will between the two nations. Coming to America upon this mission, Bartholdi was impressed by the eagerness with which the emigrants crowded to the rail to gaze upon the shores as the ship came up the bay, and his artist's eye recognized in Bedloe's Island the ideal site for the projected statue. Here, at the threshold of America, Liberty should meet the expectant gaze of the newcomers, and uplift her lighted torch before them as an emblem of freedom and opportunity in the new world. The situation was well chosen. The colossal figure is an imposing object as seen not only from steamships coming up the harbor, but from ferryboat and bridge and rivers, and the encircling cities and hills and plains of New York and New Jersey.

The statue is justly admired for its majestic proportions and the benevolent calm of the countenance. It is said that Bartholdi modeled the figure from his mother. The tablet bears the date, "July 4, 1776." The statue consists of a shell of repoussé copper (sheets of copper hammered into shape), riveted together and supported by an interior skeleton of iron, which was designed by the French engineer, Eiffel, who built the Eiffel Tower. Provision is made for the expansion and contraction caused by variations of heat and cold; and an asbestos packing is employed to insulate the copper from the iron and prevent the corrosion which would otherwise be caused by the action of electricity induced by the salt air. Holding her flaming torch 305 feet in air, Liberty is the greatest colossus in the world, and the pedestal rests securely upon a foundation which is a monolith of concrete reputed to be the largest artificial single stone in existence. The dimensions are:

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch.....	151	1	Right arm, greatest thickness...	12	0
Foundation of pedestal to torch..	305	6	Thickness of waist .....	35	0
Heel to top of head.....	111	6	Width of mouth .....	3	0
Length of hand .....	16	5	Tablet, length .....	23	7
Index finger .....	8	0	Tablet, thickness .....	2	0
Circumference at second joint....	7	6	Height of pedestal.....	89	0
Size of finger nail.....	13 x 10 in.		Square sides at base, each.....	62	0
Head from chin to cranium.....	17	3	Square sides at top, each.....	40	0
Head thickness from ear to ear..	10	0	Grecian columns, above base....	72	8
Distance across the eye.....	2	6	Height of foundation .....	65	0
Length of nose .....	4	6	Square sides at bottom.....	91	0
Right arm, length .....	42	0	Square sides at top.....	66	7



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.  
Photo © Irving Underhill.

# The Custom House.

IN the new Custom House, fronting on Bowling Green, New York possesses the largest and most beautiful custom house in the world. The building was designed by Cass Gilbert; it is of Maine granite, seven stories in height, and cost \$4,500,000. It is embellished with a wealth of exterior decoration, the motives of which are found in the world-wide commerce of the United States, of which seventy-five per cent. enters through the port of New York. Dolphin masks, rudders, tridents, the caduceus of Mercury, the winged wheel, the conventionalized wave and other suggestions are of the sea and ships and transportation. A series of forty-four Corinthian columns surrounding the building are crowned with capitals from which look out the head of Mercury, ancient god of commerce; and in the keystones of the window arches are carved heads typical of the eight types of mankind—the Caucasian, with accessory of oak branches; Hindu, lotus leaves; Latin and Celt, grapes; Mongol, poppy; Eskimo, fur hood; coureur de bois, pine cones; African.

Extending across the sixth floor of the Bowling Green façade is a series of twelve statues carved from Tennessee marble. The figures are of heroic size and represent twelve sea-faring powers, ancient and modern, which have had part in the commerce of the globe. The subjects from left to right are:

GREECE (by F. E. Elwell) is typified by Pallas-Athene, with cuirass and shield.

ROME (by F. E. Elwell) is a soldier of the Empire, bearing the mace, and crushing to his knees a barbarian captive.

PHENECIA (by F. M. Ruckstuhl) with ancient oared galley.

GENOA (by Augustus Lukeman) is represented by Columbus; the Great Discoverer is clad in armor, with two-handed sword, and at his feet crouches an open-jawed dragon, typifying the triumph of Columbus over ignorance, superstition and bigotry.

VENICE (by F. M. L. Tonetti) is represented by the Doge Mariano Falieri, in magnificently embroidered robe, and holding the prow of a gondola.

SPAIN (by F. M. L. Tonetti) is represented by Isabella the Catholic, wearing the regal crown and royal robe, on which are embroidered the castles and lions of Castile and Arragon, and the Collar of the Golden Fleece. Her right hand rests on a globe, the left on sculptured arms, with the little Santa Maria of Columbus's fleet.

HOLLAND (by Louis St. Gaudens) is represented by Admiral van Tromp, with characteristic broad-brimmed and plumed hat, heavy boots and long sword.

PORTUGAL (by Louis St. Gaudens) is represented by Prince Henry the Navigator, clad in medieval armor.

DENMARK (by Johannes Gelert) is a woman Viking carrying a boarding pike. Other suggestions are rope and tackle.

BELGIUM wears a trench helmet; on her cuirass is the Belgian lion, and the shield bears the name Belgium.

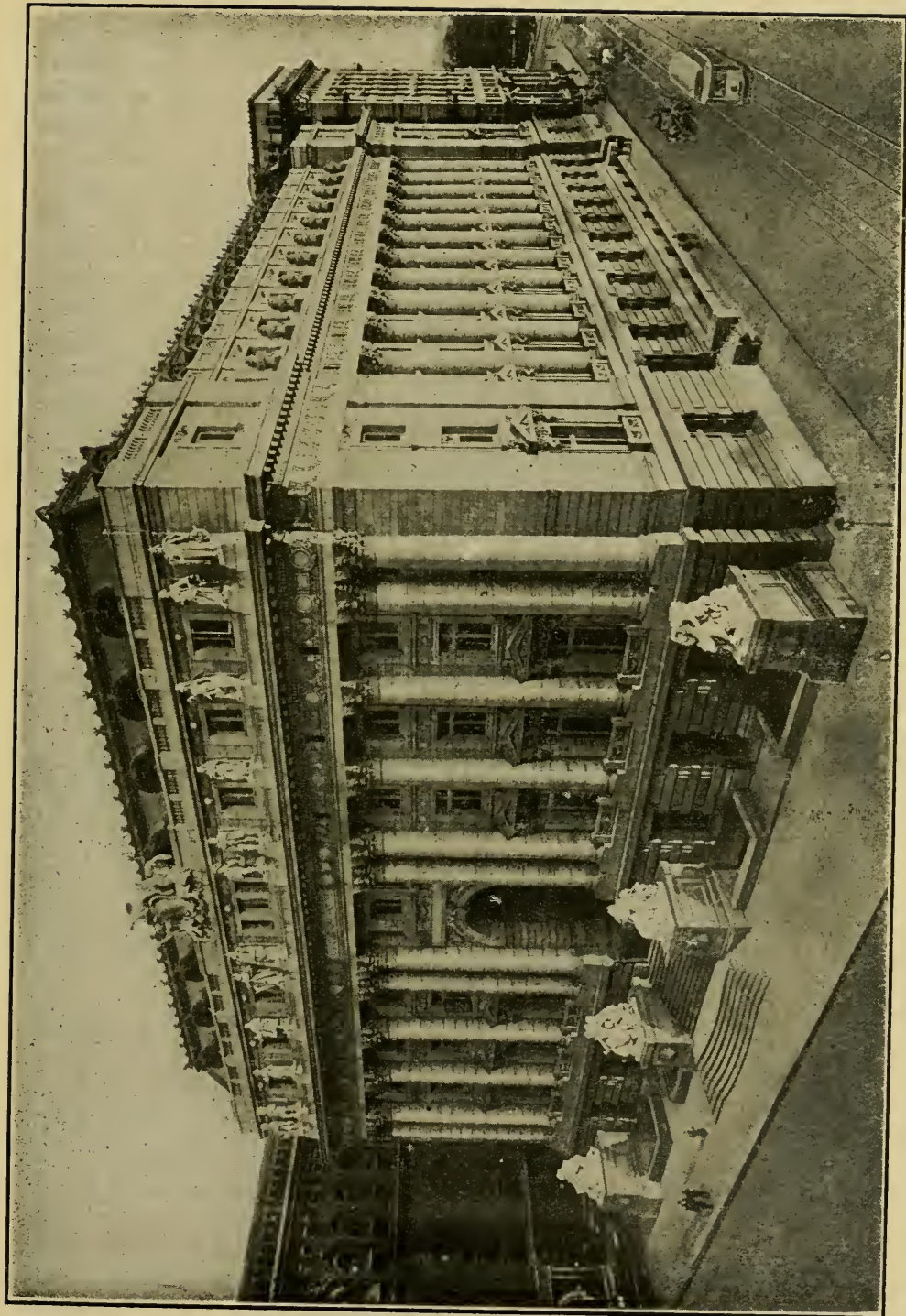
FRANCE (by Charles Graby), wearing the liberty cap, holds a statue to indicate pre-eminence in the fine arts, and a crowing cock proclaims the Frenchman's challenge to the world.

ENGLAND (by Charles Graby) is personified as Britannia with hand on steering wheel, and bearing a shield embossed with the image of St. George.

On pedestals advanced from the building, to the right and left of the main entrance, are sculptured marble groups by Daniel Chester French, representing the four continents. Each is personified as a woman, and the allegory is an epitome of the development of the racial type.

ASIA holds the lotus flower, and in her lap is a figure of the Buddha. Beneath her feet are the skulls of the victims of oppression. Her eyes are closed; with

100  
101  
102  
103  
104



THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

passive countenance she is heedless of the prayers of the kneeling Hindu, the Chinese coolie, whose arms are bound, and the suppliant women bound by the injustice of the ages. A tiger glares into her face. Behind her shines the illuminating cross of the Christian religion.

AFRICA, reclining against an Egyptian pillar, is seated between sphinx. Her attitude is of drowsiness and hopelessness.

EUROPE is seated on a throne carved with the emblems of achievement. Her book is of the mighty past, the globe is the sphere of empire, the ships are for daring exploration.

AMERICA, seated on a stone covered with barbaric inscriptions, holds in one hand the lighted torch of progress; the other is extended protectingly above a figure symbolizing labor. An Indian peers over her shoulder, the eagle is by her side, and her knees rest sheaves of grain. The attitude is alert, energetic, expectant.

In the center of the attic of the Bowling Green front is a cartouch, by Karl Bitter, displaying the shield of the United States, supported by two female figures and surmounted by an American eagle with outstretched wings. The sheathed sword typifies power and the security of peace; the bound bundle of reeds is a symbol of the strength of the States united. A female head is carved above the arch by Alfano, and under the arch are the Arms of the City by the same sculptor.

The Custom House occupies an historic site. In the reception room of the Collector's office a memorial inscription reads: "On this site Fort Amsterdam was erected in 1626. Government House was built in 1790, for President Washington. Here George Clinton and John Jay lived. Used as Custom House from 1733 to 1875."

## Bowling Green.

THE diminutive oval of Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, is the city's oldest park. Its story goes back to the beginning. When the Dutch came to Manhattan Island in 1626, they built Fort Amsterdam, which stood where the new U. S. Custom House now stands, and the Green was the Plaine reserved as a drill ground in front of the fort. A hundred years later in 1732—this was in British times—the plot was by resolution of the Corporation leased "to some of the inhabitants of the said Broadway, in order to be inclosed to make a Bowling Green thereof, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the recreation and delight of the inhabitants of the city." Thus the park got its name. But it has been the scene of more exciting events than the most warmly contested game of bowls. In 1765, on the evening of the day when the Stamp Act went into effect, the indignant citizens gathered here, and using the wooden fence of the Green for fuel, burned the Lieutenant-Governor in effigy. When the act was repealed in 1766, the people showed their rejoicing by bonfires here, and afterward ordered from England an equestrian statue of King George III., which was set up in the center of the Bowling Green; and the park was inclosed with an iron fence, which had been imported from England at a cost of £800. July 9, 1776, after listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the people came down to the Green, threw the statue from its pedestal and dragged it through the streets. Then, since it was leaden and represented much useful ammunition, it was shipped to Litchfield, Connecticut, where it was melted down and run into

bullet. 40,000 of them, for Patriot use; and it is recorded that in subsequent engagements 400 British soldiers were killed with these bullets. The posts of the iron railings of the Green were ornamented with crowns, which were broken off that July night; and thus mutilated, the railing is here to-day. The statue which now adorns the park is of Abraham de Peyster, an ancient worthy of Manhattan, of whom most of us would never have heard if he had not had a descendent, John Watts de Peyster, of the seventh generation in direct descent, to erect this monument in his memory.

At Bowling Green we are in the midst of one of the most important business centers of the city. To the south, occupying an entire square, is the new U. S. Custom House. The Produce Exchange is just across the street, and on either side of Broadway tower the immense office buildings. Those on the right are the Welles and the Standard Oil; on the left the Washintgon, Bowling Green, Columbia, Aldrich Court and Empire. The Standard is the home of the Standard Oil Company. The Washington was built by Cyrus W. Field, founder of the Atlantic Cable Company. The Bowling Green, of Byzantine architecture, should be visited for the magnificent marbles of its entrance hall; at the further end of the hall a screen of stained glass quaintly pictures the old-time bowling on the green.

## The Produce Exchange.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, on Whitehall street (near the lower end of Broadway), occupies a building which is one of the notable architectural features of New York. The exterior is of brick and terra-cotta, of rich red tones; the decorations are the Arms of the States, the prows of ships and the heads of domestic cattle. The structure is of immense size, 300 x 150 feet, and 116 feet in height, with a square tower rising 225 feet from the pavement. The foundation rests upon 15,037 New England spruce and pine piles driven down to bedrock and cut off below the level of tide water. The Exchange Room is an apartment 220 x 144 feet, and 60 feet in height to the peak of the skylight. The floor space is, next to that of the Madison Square Garden, the largest in the city.

The business done here is wholesale buying and selling of produce. Grain, flour, lard, provisions, petroleum, oil, naval stores, seeds, butter, cheese, hops, hay and straw are the principal articles dealt in. The volume of business exceeds a billion dollars a year. The long tables are for the display of samples, upon which many of the transactions are based; and in the corner is the oval "Wheat Pit," where wheat is bought and sold. Bulletins announce the prices current in other trade centers and give other information. "While on the floor a buyer may receive from Europe a cable order for a cargo of grain, flour or provisions, may purchase what is ordered, charter a vessel for shipment, engage an elevator to load the grain, or a lighter to move provisions or flour, effect insurance, sell exchange, cable back the fact of his purchases, and write and mail his letters." The membership is limited to 3,000, and is full.

# Trinity Church.

ONE of the architectural adornments of lower New York is the noble Gothic pile of Trinity Church, set in its churchyard on Broadway at the head of Wall street. Its proportions have been dwarfed by the surrounding office buildings, which tower above the spire, but the dignity and beauty of Trinity have in no wise been diminished; the contrast between its restful repose and the turmoil of Broadway is as grateful to-day as ever; and the open gate still as persuasively invites us to turn aside for a moment within the twilight of its aisles, or to stroll amid the headstones where so many thousands are sleeping the long sleep.

The church is the third of those which have stood here since 1697. The first one was burned in the great fire of 1776, which destroyed 500 buildings, and the second one, having become unsafe, was pulled down to make way for the present edifice, which was completed in 1846. It is of brown sandstone, and is regarded as a fine specimen of the Gothic style. Thousands of visitors to New York have in years past climbed Trinity's steeple for the view, but the skyscrapers have changed that. The finial cross is 284 feet above the pavement, while the American Surety Building across Broadway is 306 feet, the Manhattan Life Building 348 feet, and the Empire Building 300 feet. In the belfry is the famous chime of bells. On New Year's Eve thousands of people come down to Trinity to hear the chimes ring out the old year and welcome the new.

The BRONZE DOORS which adorn the entrances were given by William Waldorf Astor as a memorial of his father, John Jacob Astor. Their cost was \$40,000. The Central Door is by Carl Bitter. The subjects of the panels are drawn from the Bible:

Genesis III.: 23-24—The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden.

Genesis XXVIII.: 10-13—Jacob's Dream of the Ladder ascending to Heaven.

St. Luke I.: 28-38—The Annunciation.

St. Matthew XXVIII.: 1-8—The Resurrection. (The two Marys at the tomb.)

Revelation IV.: 6, 10, 11—The Vision of the Throne.

Revelations VI.: 15, 16, 18—The Opening of the Sixth Seal.

In the borders and tympanum are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles.

**The North Door is by J. Massey Rhind. The subjects are:**

Exodus XII.: 23—The Passover in Egypt. (A Hebrew is anointing the lintel and door post with blood that his first born may be spared.)

Deuteronomy XIX.: 1-6—The City of Refuge (to the gate of which a fugitive from vengeance has just come).

Acts III.: 1, 2—The miraculous cure by St. Peter and St. John of the man lame from his birth.

Acts XVI.: 25-28—Paul and Silas leaving the prison after the earthquake.

*Domine quo vadis*—The legend, as told in a sermon attributed to St. Ambrose, is that as St. Peter was fleeing from Rome to escape persecution, he met his Master going into the city; and to the Apostle's *Domine quo vadis*—"Lord, whither goest Thou?" the answer was given, "I go to Rome to be crucified again."

Revelation XXII.: 14—The blessed "enter in through the gate into the city."



The South Door is by Charles H. Niehaus. The subjects are historical:

- Hendrik Hudson off Manhattan Island, Sept. 11, 1609.
- Hudson off Manhattan Island, Sept. 11, 1609.
- Dr. Barclay Preaching to Indians, 1738. Barclay was one of the early missionaries supported by Trinity.
- Washington at St. Paul's Chapel after his Inauguration, April 30, 1789.
- Consecration of Four Bishops in St. Paul's Chapel, Oct. 31, 1832.
- Consecration of Trinity Church, May 21, 1846.
- Dedication of the Astor Reredos, June 29, 1877.

The statues of the Evangelists, above the doors on the north and south, were presented by William Fitzhugh Whitehouse.

The interior is of impressive size. Rows of sculptured stone columns support the groined roof; the light comes in subdued and warmed by the stained glass windows, and the chancel is magnificent with the superb altar and reredos which were given by John Jacob Astor and William Astor in memory of their father, William B. Astor. The altar is of pure white marble; its face is divided by shafts of red stone into three panels; in the center panel is a Maltese cross in mosaic set with cameos, with a Christ head, and the symbols of the Evangelists. The reredos is of Caen stone and alabaster. The three panels on each side and the large one in the center contain sculptures of scenes in the life of Christ; and above are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles. The reredos is 20 feet high, and fills almost the entire width of the chancel. Its cost was \$100,000.

TRINITY CHURCHYARD.—There was a graveyard here (the site was then beyond the city limits) before the first church was built in 1697. The oldest grave that can be identified is in the northern section on the left of the first path; it is that of a little child, Richard Churcher, "who died . the 5 of . April 1681 . of . age . 5 years and . 5 . months"; and whose name, engraved on the sandstone slab, has endured through the centuries with an immortality singularly in contrast with the brief span of his child life.

Near the porch on the north side of the church is the grave of William Bradford, Printer, who printed the first newspaper in New York—the *New York Gazette* in 1725. He died in 1752, aged ninety-two years. The stone bears the injunction:

Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this Stage;  
You'll find but few attain to such an Age.  
Life's full of Pain. Lo! Here's a place of Rest,  
Prepare to meet your GOD, then you are blest.

Following the path to the right, we come to a slab, lying flat in the turf, inscribed with the name of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE. But Charlotte Temple was a creation of fiction, the heroine of Mrs. Rowson's "Charlotte Temple: A Tale of Truth," written in 1790. The story was of an English school girl, who eloped with her lover, a British officer; came to New York; was betrayed and deserted, and died of a broken heart. The pathetic tale took strong hold upon the tender sympathies of the maids and matrons of that day, and has had vogue among readers of "Tales of Truth" ever since. By many Mrs. Rawson's heroine has been accepted as a real person. It was no wonder, then, that when, in the

'40s, one of the stonecutters employed in the erection of the church carved on this slab the name of Charlotte Temple, the imitation tombstone laid here above the imaginary grave of a fictitious character in due time became a shrine of sentimental pilgrimage. Countless flowers have been laid upon "the grave of Charlotte Temple;" we may find such tributes here to-day.

The Richard Churcher headstone is directly across the path from here; on the back of the stone is carved the emblem of a winged hour-glass with skull and cross-bones. A few steps beyond, on the left, is the curious tombstone of Sidney Breese, merchant and officer in the British army, who died in 1767. The epitaph runs:

Sidney Breese June 9 1767  
 Made by himself  
 Ha Sidney Sidney  
 Liest thou here  
 I here Lye  
 Till time is flown  
 To its Eternity

In the northern part of the ground near Broadway stands the handsome Gothic memorial commonly called the **MARTYRS' MONUMENT**:

Sacred to the Memory of these brave and good Men, who died whilst imprisoned in this City, for their devotion to the cause of America's Independence."

During the Revolution, the regular jails of the city not sufficing to contain the American prisoners, churches and sugar houses were converted into prisons. Crowded into these, the patriot prisoners were subjected by their British jailers to such cruelties and privations that thousands died of disease and starvation; and day by day the dead were carried out and thrown into trenches. Tradition has it that many were so buried here; and the monument was erected at a time when the city proposed to cut a street through the churchyard at this point.

On the left, as we enter at the lower Broadway gate, is the monument, "In memory of Captain James Lawrence, of the United States Navy. who fell on the 1st day of June, 1813, in the 32d year of his age, in the action between the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon." The tribute on the pedestal reads:

The heroick commander of the frigate Chesapeake, whose remains are here deposited, expressed with his expiring breath his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

The wife of Captain Lawrence, who survived her husband for more than fifty years, lies beside him. Just beyond is the bronze statue of Judge John Watts, who was Recorder of the City in Colonial days.

Alexander Hamilton's tomb is marked by the conspicuous white marble monument in the south grounds near the Rector street railing. On the pedestal is inscribed:



THE TRINITY BUILDING.  
Photo © Irving Underhill

To the memory of Alexander Hamilton the Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this monument in testimony of their respect for the Patriot of Incorruptible Integrity, the Soldier of Approved Valour, the Statesman of Consummate Wisdom, whose talents and virtues will be admired by grateful posterity long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust. He died July 12, 1804, aged 47.

Here, too, is the grave of his wife, who died in 1854, after a widowhood of fifty years.

But we cannot begin to catalogue the names of the distinguished dead who repose here—Livingston and Lewis, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Albert Gallatin, who succeeded Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury; Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat.

If we were to tell them all, whose monuments and headstones are legible to-day, there would yet remain the host whose names have been eaten from the stones by the tooth of time, and the yet greater host whose resting places are unmarked and whose names are unknown. Trinity's dead number many tens of thousands.

From various points in the churchyard we get glimpses through the trees of the great office buildings on Broadway, chief among them the American Surety Building, with its gilded cornice shining against the blue of the sky. On the south the stupendous façade of the Empire Building extends from Broadway to Church street; on the west is the United States Express Company's Building, and on the other side of Broadway are the Manhattan Life and the Union Trust. On the north rises the twenty-one-story Trinity Building, its façade stretching from Broadway to Church street and rising 280 feet in the air.

Trinity Church, established in 1697, is the richest church society in America. From its income of \$775,000 a year it supports the parent church and eight chapels (St. Paul's among them), contributes regularly to twenty-four congregations, and maintains schools, a dispensary, a hospital and a long list of charitable enterprises. The two plots of real estate occupied by Trinity and St. Paul's would bring a fabulous price.



WALL STREET.

Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

# Wall Street.

WALL STREET took its name from the wall which once defended New Amsterdam at this point.\* The wall outlived its usefulness and disappeared 200 years ago, but the name it gave to the street which ran beside it has become the most famous street name in the world.

Wall street, the place, is the financial center of the country. Wall street, the name, is synonymous with securities, stocks, bonds and shares, trust certificates, gold, money, investment, speculation, fortune, ruin. We shall find here a succession of imposing bank and office buildings whose architectural effect is of solidity, strength and durability—qualities which have their ultimate expression in the massive constructions of the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House. Facing the street and filling the vista on Broadway, stands Trinity Church, its melodious belfry chiming the hours of the Wall street day. The sidewalks and the street itself are crowded with alert, intent, hurrying, jostling throngs of bankers, brokers, lawyers, clerks, expressmen, messenger boys, ubiquitous here as everywhere throughout the city; and now and then, if we recognize him, a detective.

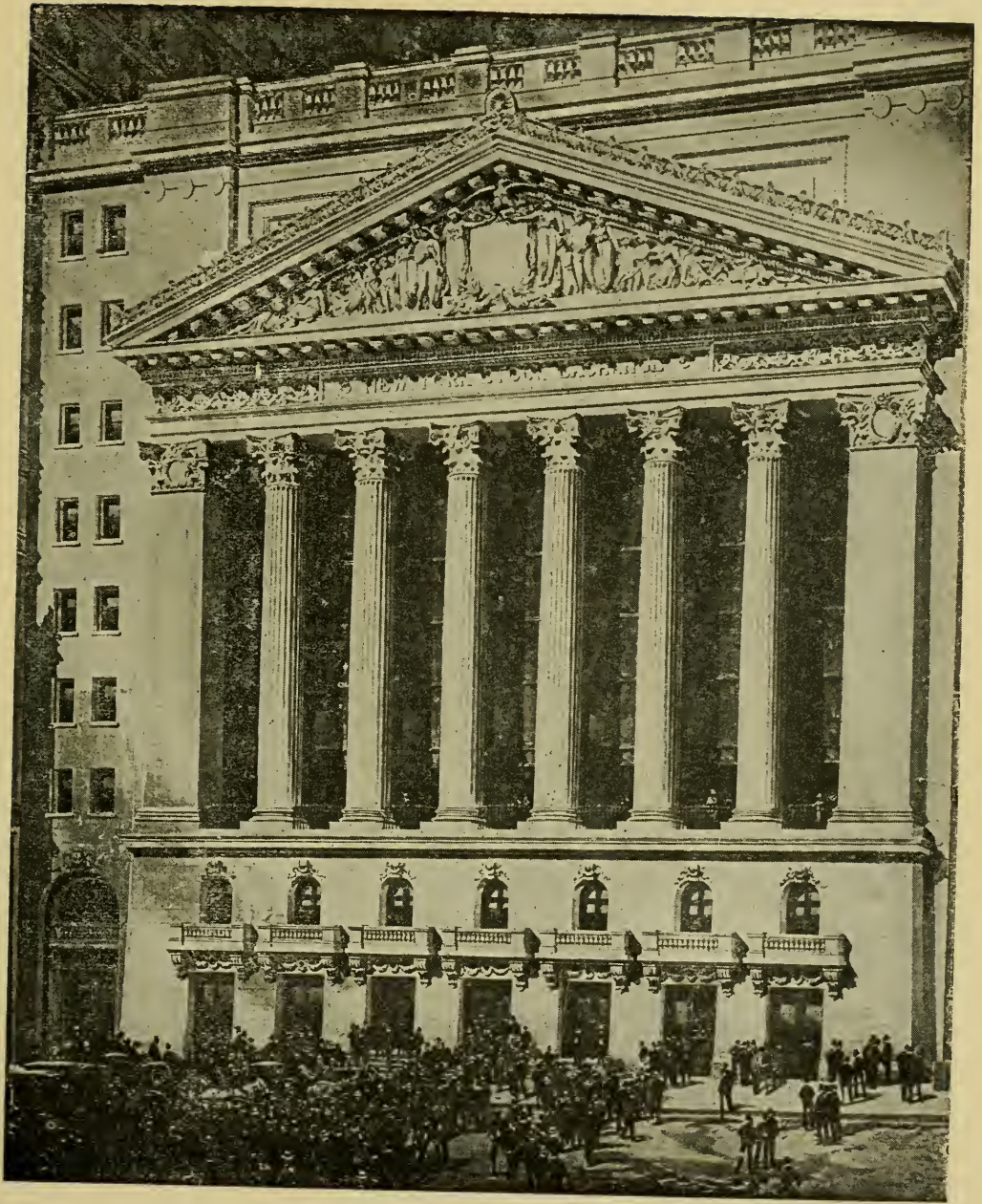
A few steps from Broadway, New street opens to the south in a veritable Rocky Mountain cañon between towering cliffs. A few doors below is the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, the greatest market of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the world. The exchange has 1,100 members; seats have sold as high as \$95,000. Admission to the visitors' gallery is by card from a member. The chief external feature of the million-dollar building is the Broad street façade.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE occupies a monumental building at the corner of Broad and Beaver streets. THE CURB MARKET of the "curbstone brokers" is in Broad street in front of the Mills Building. It is a meeting place for trading in stocks, Standard Oil among them, which are not dealt in on the regular exchanges.

On the northwest corner of Wall and Nassau towers the magnificent BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY BUILDING. This is distinguished by massiveness of construction and the elegance of the interior; and is further notable as an example of that astonishing system of tearing down and building up, which is characteristic of the development of the city. The Bankers' Trust building here occupies the site of the Gillender Building, a twenty-story structure which was in its day one of the architectural marvels of the town, and which was in 1911 demolished to make way for the present building. Opposite is the

\*The wall was built by command of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in 1653. The palisades, or stockade, extended along the East River, from near the present head of Coenties Slip, on the north line of Pearl Street, crossing the fields to the North River, on the present north side of Wall Street (whence its name), and then along the North River to the fort, just east of Greenwich Street, which was then under water. In digging the foundation of the new Bowling Green offices, 5-11 Broadway, a large number of these old posts were found many feet under the surface. Although nearly 250 years old, the portions found were in a wonderful state of preservation. Canes and other mementoes have been made from these.—*Spencer Trask in Historic New York.*



**THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—THE BROAD STREET FAÇADE.**

Of the statuary on the pediment, the central figure, of a woman in flowing robes, represents "Integrity, the Bulwark of Sound Finance." The two groups to the right represent "Primitive Agriculture and the Products of the Soil," and "Mining." The two groups to the left represent "Motive Power, Scientific and Mechanical Appliances," and "The Designer and the Mechanic."

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, a branch of the Treasury at Washington, and second in importance only to the parent institution. Two-thirds of the direct money dealings of the Treasury are transacted through the New York branch. The vaults contain immense deposits of coin; the sum stored here has reached \$225,000,000 at one time. Not open to



R. W. Gibson, Architect.     **THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.**

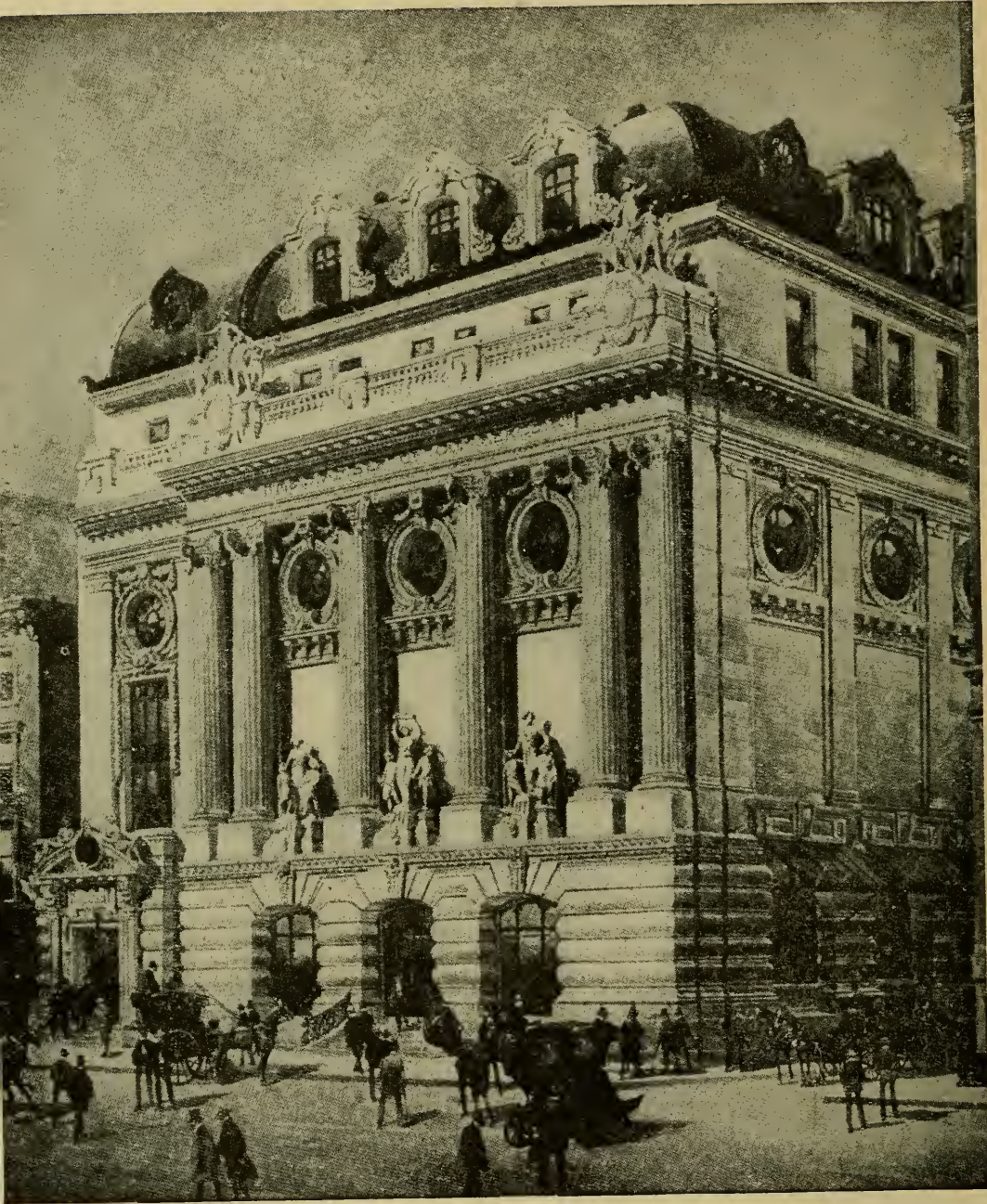
inspection.) The building occupies the site where stood in Colonial times the City Hall and the Capitol of the Province, which afterward became Federal Hall, in which assembled the first Congress. The furniture used then is preserved in the City Hall. In front of the Wall street portico stands Ward's statue of Washington, erected under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and unveiled Nov. 26, 1883, the centennial anniversary of Evacuation Day. The bronze Washington stands where stood the living Washington when he took the oath. Just inside the Treasury door is preserved under glass a brown-stone slab inscribed: "Standing on this stone, in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30th, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States of America."





THE SUB-TREASURY.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

The work of constructing the massive building "extended over a period of about ten years. Solidity and impenetrability seem to have been the basic principles upon which it was built. From foundation to roof it is an ingeniously welded mass of stone and iron. Its essential parts do not include a stick of timber. The building stands on solid rock, and its roof is of stone. Its walls are from three to five feet thick, with windows iron-barred and protected by steel shutters. Beneath the main floor, which is of solid masonry, there are a basement twelve feet high and a sub-basement about six feet in height. This sub-basement is a perfect catacomb of heavy brick arches resting on solid rock. For all purposes of defense the Sub-Treasury is a fortress. Housed within its almost impregnable walls 100 men could resist the assaults of armed thousands as long as the provisions held out. In the upper part of the building there is an arsenal which contains an adequate equipment for at least 100 men. There are three Gatling guns, stacks of rifles, cabinets of huge navy revolvers and, moreover, a magazine full of deadly hand-



**THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—LIBERTY STREET.**  
 From photo copyright, 1901, by James B. Baker, Architect.

grenades. For the effective use of these weapons provision has also been made. Each one of the steel shutters at the doors and windows contains loopholes through which shots may be fired, and on the roof are three bullet-proof turrets, ten feet high, from which riflemen could in safety shower cold lead down upon a mob. As an additional safeguard, the ceilings of the stone porches at the two ends of the building

are perforated, and from these points of vantage, inaccessible from the streets, the defenders of the building would be able to drop explosives upon the heads of any foolhardy assailants who might try to batter down the doors."—*New York Times*.

Adjoining the Sub-Treasury is the UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, a branch of the Mint. The squat and dingy building which stood here so long has been supplanted by a modern structure. Here are great refining furnaces, where \$50,000,000 worth of the precious metals are melted in a year; hydraulic press, with a pressure of 200 tons to the square foot, which compresses the refined gold into \$20,000 cheeses; delicate scales, which register weights ranging from a thousand pounds to a single hair from one's head, and piles of gold bricks.

Further down the street, on the opposite side, is seen the National City Bank Building, with its double tier of immense granite columns. This is the old Custom House, which was built at a cost of \$1,800,000. No longer serving for the growing volume of the customs business, it was sold by the Government for \$3,500,000.

The streets which are near Wall street and open out from it—Cedar, Pine, Broad, Nassau, William, Exchange Place and lower Broadway—are in all essentials a part of it. The term "Wall Street" as meaning a financial center includes them all. Though we enter the Stock Exchange from Wall street, the Exchange fronts on Broad street. Opposite the Sub-Treasury at the corner of Broad and Wall is the white marble Drexel Building, with the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Next to it on Broad street is the Mills Building. South rises the twenty-story Broad Exchange, which cost \$7,500,000, and in floor space is one of the largest office buildings in the world. Notable structures on the west of the street are the twenty-one-story Commercial Cable with its twin domes, the fifteen-story Johnston and the Edison, deserving of attention for the richness and dignity of its façade. Turn which way we may from Wall street, we shall find ourselves in a maze of deep and narrow cañons, for here we are in the heart of New York's high buildings.

The Clearing House Association comprises 41 banks and 15 building which is one of the handsomest in New York. In design and adornment, the white marble structure is in fit keeping with the dignity and importance of an institution whose daily transactions are regarded as a barometer of the financial condition of the country. The cost was \$1,100,000. Visitors are not admitted.

The Clearing House Association comprises forty-eight banks and fifteen trust companies (these representing also numerous others), which meet here to settle their accounts with one another. In the course of its business, each one of the banks receives checks and drafts drawn against some or all of the others. Instead of each one sending to collect these checks from the others, all the banks come together in the Clearing House and turn in the checks drawn on each. After a system of exchange, a balance is struck and the sum is ascertained which each bank must pay in or which must be paid to it to clear its account. By this

system of paying differences it is practicable to settle enormous accounts in a way extremely simple and expeditious and involving the actual payment of amounts which are comparatively small. Thus for the year 1918 the average daily clearing (i. e., the sum of the checks presented by all the banks) were \$575,987,390, while the average daily balance paid in cash, were \$56,947,402, or 9.88 per cent.

The clerks representing the banks meet in the Clearing House at ten o'clock, and the balances are ascertained by 12:30. A bank which is a debtor to the Clearing House must pay its balance by 1:30 of the same day, either in cash or Clearing House certificates. Banks which are creditors receive checks for the balance due them the same day.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is a massive pile of white marble, in the Renaissance style, with decorations in bronze. Between the columns are statues of Alexander Hamilton by Martini, De Witt Clinton by French, and John Jay by Bitter, and above the entrance are groups symbolical of Commerce. The vestibule admits to a monumental hall and broad stairway of Caen stone. Admission is by card of a member. The Chamber is a magnificent apartment ninety feet long, sixty feet in width and thirty feet high. It is lighted through an enormous skylight in the ceiling; and the walls, unbroken to a height of twenty feet, are hung with the Chamber's large collection of portraits of New York merchants. The Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1768, is an association of merchants which concerns itself with questions affecting domestic and foreign commerce, the welfare of the city and national interests. It has had large influence in the development of the port of New York and the city's growth and commercial expansion. The annual dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce is an occasion of discussion of public questions.

# St. Paul's Chapel.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL is on Broadway between Vesey and Fulton streets, just below the City Hall Park and the Post Office. Curiously enough, the Broadway end of the building is the rear, for the church was built fronting on the river; and in the old days a pleasant lawn sloped down to the water's edge, which was then on the line of Greenwich street. One effect of St. Paul's thus looking away from Broadway is to give us at the portal an increased sense of remoteness from the great thoroughfare, and of isolation from its strenuous life, so that all the more readily we yield to the pervading spell of the churchyard's peaceful calm.

St. Paul's is a cherished relic of Colonial days. Built in 1766 as a chapel of Trinity Parish, it is the only church edifice which has been preserved from the pre-Revolutionary period. After the burning of Trinity in 1776, St. Paul's became the parish church; here worshipped Lord Howe and Major André and the English midshipman who was afterward King George IV. After his inauguration at Federal Hall in Wall street, President Washington and both houses of Congress came in solemn procession to St. Paul's, where service was conducted by Bishop Provoost, Chaplain of the Senate, and a *Te Deum* was sung. Thereafter, so long as New York remained the Capital, the President was a regular attendant here; his diary for Sunday after Sunday contains the entry: "Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon." WASHINGTON'S PEW remains to-day as it was then; it is midway of the church on the left aisle, and is marked by the Arms of the United States on the wall. Across the church is the pew which was reserved for the Governor of the State, and was occupied by Governor Clinton; above it are the State Arms. The pulpit canopy is ornamented with the gilded crest of the Prince of Wales, a crown surmounted by three ostrich feathers. It is the only emblem of royalty that escaped destruction at the hands of the Patriots when they came into possession of the city in 1783.

In the wall of the Broadway portico, where it is seen from the street and is observed by innumerable eyes daily, is the MONTGOMERY MONUMENT, in memory of Major-General Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. It consists of a mural tablet bearing an urn upon a pedestal supported by military accoutrements. General Montgomery commanded the expedition against Canada in 1775, and on Dec. 31 of that year, in company with Colonel Benedict Arnold, led the assault upon Quebec. Just after the exclamation, "Men of New York, you will follow where your General leads!" he fell, mortally wounded. Aaron Burr bore his body from the field, and the Englishmen gave it soldier's burial in the city. Forty-three years later, in 1818, Canada surrendered the remains to the United States.

The monument had been ordered by Congress as early as 1776. It was bought by Benjamin Franklin in Paris, and was shipped to America on a privateer. A British gunboat captured the privateer, and in turn was

taken by an American vessel, and so at last the monument reached its destination. The inscription read:

This Monument is erected by order of CONGRESS, 25th Janry, 1776, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotic conduct, enterprise and perseverance of MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY, who after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on QUEBEC 31st Decbr, 1775. Aged 37 years.

The State of New York caused the remains of Majr. Genl. Richard Montgomery to be conveyed from Quebec and deposited beneath this monument the 8th day of July, 1818.

At that time Mrs. Montgomery, in the forty-third year of her widowhood, was living near Tarrytown on the Hudson. Governor Clinton had told her of the day when the steamboat Richmond, bearing her husband's remains, would pass down the river; and sitting alone on the piazza of her home, she watched for its coming. With what emotions she saw the pageant is told in a letter written to her niece:

"At length they came by with all that remained of a beloved husband, who left me in the bloom of manhood, a perfect being. Alas! how did he return? However gratifying to my heart, yet to my feelings every pang I felt was renewed. The pomp with which it was conducted added to my woe; when the steamboat passed with slow and solemn movement, stopping before my house, the troops under arms, the Dead March from the muffled drums, the mournful music, the splendid coffin canopied with crêpe and crowned with plumes, you may conceive my anguish. I cannot describe it."

The most conspicuous monuments in the churchyard near Broadway are those of Thomas Addis Emmett and Dr. William J. MacNevin, both of whom participated in the Irish rebellion of 1798, came to New York and achieved distinction, Emmett at the bar and MacNevin in medicine. The inscriptions are in English, Celtic and Latin. West of the church is the urn with flames issuing from it, which marks the resting place of George Frederick Cooke, the distinguished tragedian; born in England 1756; died in New York 1812. The monument was erected in 1821 by the great English actor, Edmund Kean, and has been the subject of pious care by Charles Kean, who restored it in 1846, Edward A. Sothorn in 1874 and Edwin Booth in 1890. The epitaph is by Fitz-Greene Halleck:

Three Kingdoms claim his birth,  
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

In the high building which looks down upon St. Paul's Churchyard from the south is the home of the *Evening Mail*; and across the churchyard on Vesey street is the *Evening Post*. The twenty-five-story St. Paul Building occupies the site of the old Herald Building, and before that of Barnum's Museum. The Park Bank, adjoining, is one of the largest banks in the city.



ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

# City Hall Park.

THERE are some of us to whom this little park is very dear; it is our bit of nature—not the real country, but a symbol of it, which, as we see it from day to day, tells us in miniature of the pageant of the seasons. We watch the tender green of its grass in the spring, and note the swelling buds and the unfolding leaves, and when the robin and the oriole stop here on their northward migration, we know that the birds are nesting in the orchards and the village elms. When the crumpled leaves strew the lawns, we see in fancy the painted panorama of the autumn hills; and in winter the diminutive expanses of snow are magnified into illimitable fields shrouded in white and still in the moonlight. This is the City Hall Park of suggestion.

The actual City Hall Park is the center and head of the official life of New York. Here are the municipal and county buildings; the City Hall, with the offices of Mayor, Marshal and Sheriff, the halls of the Council and Assembly; and here are the courts with judges, jurors, lawyers and litigants. Here congregate the politicians, sleek, rotund, silk-hatted. Here to the Mayor's office come the Italians to be married, hundreds of couples every year. The park is the stamping ground—theirs from time immemorial—of the newsboy and the bootblack, and here, too, we shall meet the gentleman who requests us to lend him two cents to get a night's lodging.

On the west Broadway rolls its ceaseless course; on the east is Park Row; on the north runs Chambers street, and on the south the Post Office occupies a site which was taken for it from the original park area. Looming up above the Post Office rises the Park Row Building. Fronting the park on the east is the Potter Building; adjoining is No. 39 Park Row; above and beyond it the American Tract Society Building; to the north is the home of the *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley; Ward's bronze statue of Greeley stands in front of the publication office. Adjoining the *Tribune* the *Sun* "shines for all" from the building which was, in 1811, the first Tammany Hall. High above its contemporaries the *World* occupies offices in the dome of the Pulitzer Building. The Brooklyn Bridge here interrupts the succession of Newspaper Row, but we may see beyond it the *German Herold*, with the herald sounding his trumpet on the roof.

The open space upon which the *Tribune* fronts is PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE. Over it presides Benjamin Franklin, the patron saint of Printedom. The bronze statue is by Plassman.

The scene in Printing House Square is characteristic of a newspaper center. Crowds gather about the bulletin boards; great rolls of paper are unloading for the cylinder presses; yellow delivery wagons are scurrying away with yellower extras, and newsboys and newswomen obstruct the sidewalk and assail us with their shrill but not unmusical cries. If we cross over to Frankfort street, between the *Sun* and *World*





CITY HALL PARK.

In the late afternoon, we shall see, in the clamorous swarms of newsboys awaiting their papers, one of the sights of New York—one wonders where they all come from and where they all go to after they have passed beyond the newsboy stage. But the great spectacle of Printing House Square comes only once in four years. It is the scene of election night, when Square and Park are one surging mass of humanity gathered to read the returns displayed on newspaper office transparencies; to shout and hurrah with delight or groan and hoot in disgust as another county is heard from; to be entertained meanwhile by the newspaper brass bands and to entertain themselves with a thousand hideous, braying horns. It is a typical New York crowd, which means a good-natured crowd, an orderly crowd and a crowd of which it is good to be a part.

Southwest of the Park, on Broadway, opposite the Post Office, is the Woolworth Building, its tower rising to a height of 750 feet above the sidewalk—the highest inhabited building in the world. West is the Postal Telegraph Building, and next is the Home Life, whose white



HALL OF RECORDS—CHAMBERS STREET.

marble front is one of the most beautiful in town. On the corner of Chambers street rise the square towers of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Beside it is the new Chemical Bank, with its deposits of over \$25,000,000, and its shares of capital stock, which, with a par value of \$100, sell for more than \$4,000. On the upper side of Chambers street is the 17-story Broadway-Chambers. The dingy marble office building opposite was formerly the wholesale store of A. T. Stewart, built on the site of an old negro graveyard. Rising above it is the handsome Dun Building; east of this is the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and still further east is the tremendous bulk of the new MUNICIPAL BUILDING. Here are some statistics of the structure, but they are unimpressive in comparison with the effect produced by the actual sight of the building itself. There are thirty-four stories, of which eight are in the tower. Height from sidewalk to top of the 24-foot figure surmounting the tower, 539 feet. Height of tower, from twenty-sixth story, 210 feet. Height from Subway station arcade, 559 feet. Office space, 651,000 square feet. The foundation contract was the largest ever given in the country; cost of foundation \$1,500,000. Depth of foundation 130 feet, of which 90 feet is below water level. Area of basement, over two acres. Area of first floor, 43,000 square feet. Frontage on Center street, 448 feet; Park



MUNICIPAL BUILDING.  
City Hall in Foreground.

Row, 361 feet; Duane street, 339 feet; Tryon Row, 71 feet. Cost, estimated, \$7,000,000; probably \$10,000,000 when completed.

In contrast to the bigness of the Municipal Building is the City Hall, an architectural feature of the Park in which New Yorkers take just pride, and one which is much admired by architects for the well-balanced and symmetrical design and the purity of its classic details. It was completed in 1812. The Goddess of Justice, holding her even scales on the cupola, is not so ancient as that; the statue is the successor of the original figure, which was burned when the Hall caught fire from the fireworks during the great celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable in August, 1858. The Hall is built of white marble, but the rear wall is of freestone, for the builders of 1812 surmised that the city would never go beyond this. To-day the city limits are sixteen miles north. The Mayor's room is on the first floor. Under one of its windows on the outside is a tablet recording: "Near this spot, in the presence of General George Washington, the Declaration of Independence was read and published to the American Army, July 9th, 1776."

The halls of the Council and Assembly are on the second floor, and may be visited. The GOVERNOR'S ROOM, originally intended for the use of the Governor of the State, is on the second floor. Across the hall is a statue of Thomas Jefferson, by David d'Angers, a replica of the one in the Capitol at Washington. The Governor's Room, which is open to the public from 10 to 4 daily (Saturday to noon), contains Trumbull's full-length equestrian portrait of General Washington, and a series of portraits of New York's Governors and other worthies. That of Governor Dix, by Anna M. Lea, represents him as author of the historic dispatch sent by him as Secretary of the Treasury to Wm. Hemphill Jones in New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1861: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." An easel bears a Washington portrait woven in silk in Lyons, France, at a cost of \$10,000. Here, too, are preserved the desk and table used by President Washington during his first term. The table is inscribed in letters of gold: "Washington's writing table, 1789." The fine old mahogany furniture is that which was used by the first Congress of the United States in Federal Hall, in Wall street.

The City Hall has been the scene of many festal celebrations and of solemnities as well. Here in April of 1865 the martyred Lincoln lay in state to receive a tribute of affection and sorrow from a half-million people; and here in 1885, for a day and a night, the unbroken lines passed reverently by the bier of Grant. Here in 1881 rested the body of the explorer, De Long, rescued from the desolation of the Arctic wastes; and hither, in 1882, from the ship which had brought him from the alien soil of Tunis, they bore the remains of John Howard Payne, to the measured strains of his own "Home, Sweet Home."

Back of the City Hall is the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, which was built during the Tweed régime, and cost \$12,000,000. The bill for the plastering was \$3,000,000, and for the furniture \$1,000,000. It is a very rich and beautiful specimen of Corinthian architecture, particularly the hand-



**NATHAN HALL.**

some portico on Chambers street, but it would be built for much less money now. The walk between the City Hall and the Court House is called "Hand-Shaking Alley," so many politicians meet and greet one another here. The building east of the Court House was formerly the Criminal Court, where tens of thousands have awaited the verdict that was to set them free or send them to prison.

Across Chambers street is the \$6,000,000 HALL OF RECORDS, in which provision is made for the safe-keeping of the deeds of all the real estate of Manhattan Island. The exterior sculptures of the Hall by Bush-

Brown and Macmonnies, include figures of Commerce, Industry, Navigation, History, Poetry, Inscription, Preservation, Law, Maternity and Heritage; groups of the races—Indian, Dutch, English and Huguenot—which had part in the city's past; and statues of twenty-four men prominent in its development.

In front of the City Hall stands the Macmonnies bronze statue erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in memory of NATHAN HALE, a Captain of the Regular Army of the United States of America, who gave his life for his country in the City of New York, Sept. 22, 1776.

In 1776, when the American troops had evacuated New York and were encamped on Harlem Heights, Captain Hale volunteered to enter the British lines on Long Island and secure for General Washington information as to the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces. He was arrested, without trial sentenced to death as a spy, denied the presence of a clergyman or the use of a Bible in his last hours, and the letter he had written to his mother and sisters was destroyed before his face by his executioner. In all the annals of American history it would be difficult to find a more exalted sentiment of patriotism than his dying words, set here in letters of enduring bronze for the passing throngs to read:

**"I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."**

The Park has always been a common. A bronze tablet in the corridor of the Post Office, erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, records that "On the common of the City of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a liberty pole erected to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770."

There are two Subway stations in the Park, the City Hall Station and the Brooklyn Bridge Station, which is the largest on the line. A tablet in the pavement in front of the City Hall commemorates the breaking of ground for the tunnel construction by the Mayor on March 24, 1900

# New York and Brooklyn Bridges.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, which spans the East River, connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, has its Manhattan terminal at the City Hall Park. The promenade is free; fare by trolley, 5 cents; by bridge cars, 3 cents one way, round trip 5 cents. To see the bridge, we should view it from the water, or walk across it, or at least go out on the New York side as far as the tower. Only by actually going out upon the bridge may one gain any conception of its tremendous construction. We shall find, too, a memorable prospect of river and harbor and city, east over Brooklyn, west and north over New York to the Palisades. Here we begin to realize the magnitude of the city, as we contemplate its vast expanse in the north and the mountain of masonry in the south. The ridge of high buildings on the lower end of Manhattan, as seen from the bridge in the afternoon, has much of the character of a mountain; its heights cast in shadow the district east of it just as a mountain shadows the slopes and valleys behind it long before the sun sets. If we go out to the middle of the river span, we shall have the novel experience of looking directly down upon the water craft 135 feet below. As seen from here, even the largest steamboat takes on an appearance curiously suggestive of a toy boat.

The bridge was begun in 1870 and opened to traffic in 1883, having consumed thirteen years in building, and cost \$15,000,000. Subsequent alterations have increased the cost to \$21,000,000. The third largest suspension bridge in existence, in the field of bridge engineering it is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century, and is one of the wonders of the world.

The bridge was designed by John A. Roebling, the builder of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and others. While engaged in the preliminary work he met his death. He was succeeded by his son, William A. Roebling, who in turn was injured by a fire in one of the caissons and became a permanent invalid. He was removed to a residence on the heights of Brooklyn, where, with indomitable resolution, he watched the details of construction from his window by the aid of a telescope, and, assisted by his wife, directed the progress of the work to its successful completion.

The bridge consists of a central river span from tower to tower, two land spans from towers to anchorages, and the land approach on either side. The channel span from tower to tower is 1,505 feet 6 inches—the third single span in the world. Each land span is 930 feet. The Manhattan approach is 1,562 feet 6 inches; the Brooklyn approach 971 feet. The total length of the bridge is 5,989 feet, and with the extensions, 6,537 feet. (A mile is 5,280 feet.) The towers are 278 feet high above high water, from water to roadway 119 feet, from roadway to roof coping 159 feet. The floor at the tower is 119 feet; the clear height at



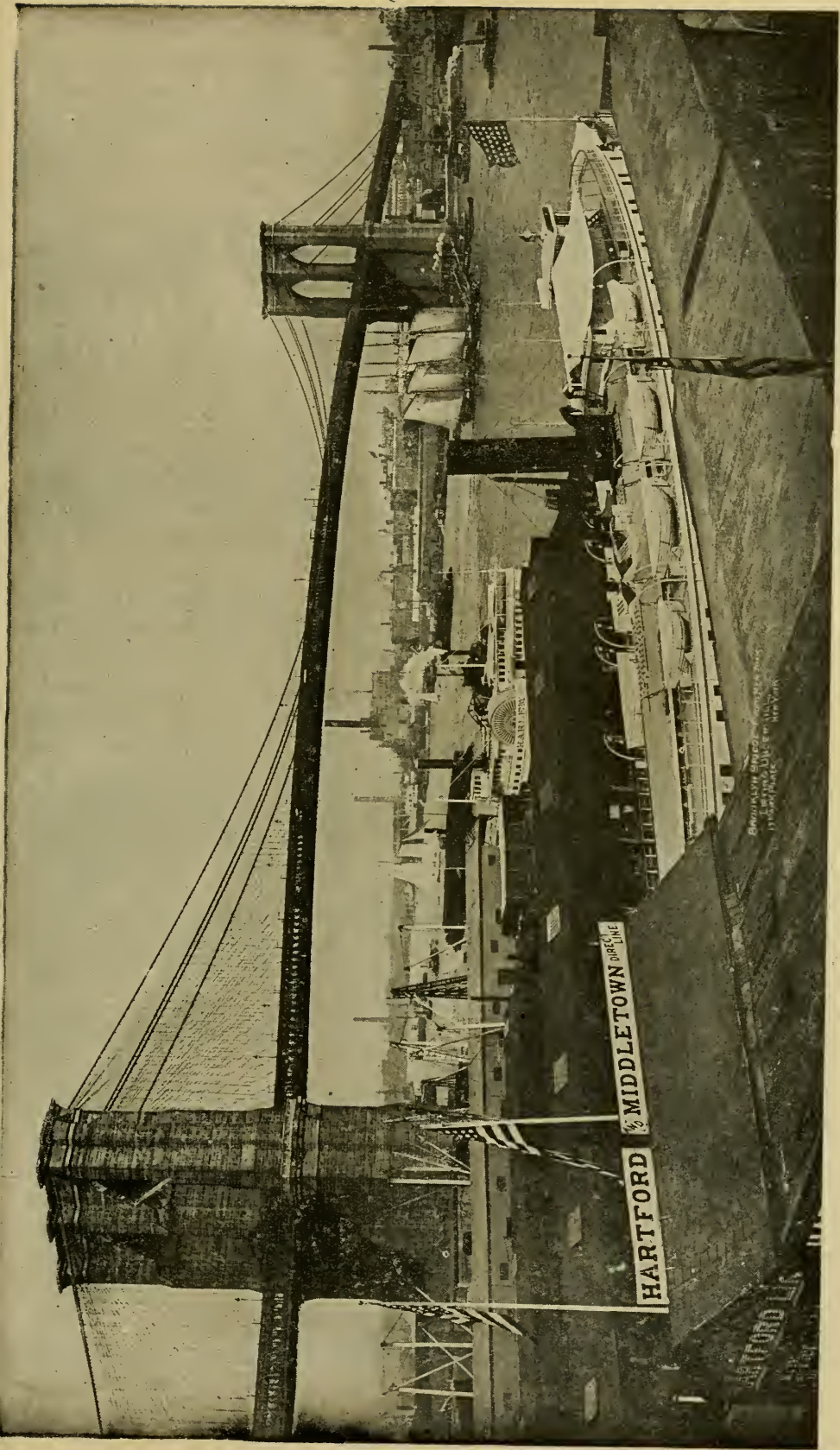
THE MANHATTAN TOWER OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

center of span 135 feet above the water. The width is 85 feet. The cables are  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and 3,578 feet 6 inches in length.

The towers rest upon caisson foundations. The Manhattan caisson rests on bedrock 78 feet below high water mark, the Brooklyn one on a clay bottom 45 feet down. The caissons are of a size which was before unknown; the Manhattan 171 x 102 feet, the Brooklyn 168 x 102 feet. Each weighs 7,000 tons, and is filled with 8,000 tons of concrete. The towers are not solid masonry, but consist of three buttressed shafts





THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.  
Photo by Irving Underhill.

joined by connecting walls up to the roadway and arched above. At high water line the towers are 140 x 159 feet, at the roof course 136 x 153 feet. The New York ends of the four cables are imbedded in an anchorage 930 feet back of the tower; the other ends are fastened in the corresponding anchorage on the Brooklyn side.

The MANHATTAN BRIDGE spans the East River north of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Manhattan terminal is at the Bowery and Grand street; the Brooklyn end opens on Nassau near Bridge street. The river span is 1,470 feet, each land span is 725 feet, the Manhattan approach 2,067 feet, Brooklyn approach 1,868 feet—total length of roadway 6,855 feet. The towers are 322 feet above mean high water mark. The cost was \$24,000,000.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, from Williamsburg, Brooklyn, to Grand street, Manhattan, is the greatest suspension bridge in the world, with a channel span of 1,600 feet, a length of 7,200 feet between terminals, a height of 135 feet at the center, and towers 335 feet. The bridge is 118 feet wide and carries four trolley and two cable tracks, two roadways and two foot walks. The cost was \$12,000,000.

THE QUEENSBORO BRIDGE extends across the East River from East Fifty-ninth street, in the Borough of Manhattan, to Ravenswood, in the Borough of Queens, and is supported by two piers rising from Blackwell's Island. In weight and carrying capacity it is the greatest cantilever bridge in the world. The length of the bridge proper is 3,724 feet 6 inches; the entire length, including the approaches, is 8,231 feet. The Manhattan approach, built chiefly of masonry, 1,051 feet in length, extends to a pier on the river edge. Here the truss construction begins with the shore arm, 470 feet in length, of the westerly cantilever. The river span west of the island consists of two cantilever arms, each 591 feet in length, making a total westerly river span of 1,182 feet, dimensions exceeded only by the other New York structures, the Brooklyn Bridge with a span of 1,595 feet, the Williamsburg Bridge, 1,600 feet, and Scotland's great bridge across the Frith of Forth, 1,710 feet. The span between the two piers on Blackwell's Island is 630 feet; the river span east of the island is 984 feet; the shore arm of the easterly cantilever is 459 feet; the Long Island approach is 3,455 feet. The superstructure is carried on masonry towers which are 185 feet in height above the bottom chord. The clear height of the bridge above mean high water is 135 feet. The carrying capacity is enormous. There are two floors, the lower one 86 feet wide between railings, the upper one 67 feet. The lower floor carries a roadway 56 feet wide for street and vehicular traffic, and having two trolley tracks; and two other trolley tracks are carried on extensions of the floor beams. On the upper floor is provision for four elevated tracks and two 13-foot sidewalks. The sustaining strength of the bridge has been calculated for the upbearing of 250 rapid transit cars carrying 30,000 passengers, 300 trolley cars with 30,000 passengers, a congested traffic on the promenades of 55,000 persons, and on the roadway of 100,000—a total of 215,000. The bridge was designed by Gustav Lindenthal. Its cost was \$20,000,000.

## Grace Church.

GRACE CHURCH, set in the bend at Tenth street and closing the vista from the south, is one of the most familiar and most highly cherished of the landmarks of Broadway. It is a beautiful structure of white limestone, with marble spire, in the Decorated Gothic, and was designed by James Renwick, the architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Clustered about the church is a group of buildings, which are harmonious with it in design; even the high wall of the business building adjoining has been made to comport with the rest, and all these, with the rectory yard with its lawn and shrubbery, make a picture very grateful to thousands of eyes every day. The church door is always open, and to turn from the bustle of Broadway into the hush of the aisles is like finding the shelter of a great rock where the uproar of the wind is stilled. The interior is rich in sculptured decoration, and the memorial windows are exquisite examples of stained glass. The great chancel window has for its subject the *Te Deum*; in the transepts are the Saints, and the Patriarchs and Prophets. The altar and reredos were given by Miss Catherine L. Wolfe. The porch is a memorial, and so is each one of the ten bells of the



THE RECTORY OF GRACE CHURCH.

chimes in the tower; the great bell bears the name of Rev. Thomas House Taylor, for thirty-three years the rector. The rectory is connected with the church by Grace House, in which are the vestry and clergy rooms and a library and reading room; on the south is the Chantry, where a week-day afternoon service is held. Grace House and the Chantry were given by Miss Wolfe. In the rear is the Grace Memorial House, given by Hon. Levi P. Morton, in memory of his wife; a day nursery for small children is maintained here. In the rectory yard the great terra cotta vase was brought from Rome, where it was discovered 40 feet below the surface in excavations for St. Paul's Church. The sun dial has a pedestal fashioned from two of the pinnacles of Grace Church as first built at Broadway and Rector street in 1809. The present edifice was completed in 1846. A tablet in the right entrance records that the church stands on ground which was owned by Henry Brevoort (died 1841), who had derived it in unbroken descent from the earliest colonists of the New Netherlands. It was this Henry Brevoort who in 1836 prevented the cutting through of Eleventh street from Broadway to Fourth avenue; his house stood in the line of the proposed street, and he successfully resisted the projected opening. The bend in Broadway at this point was caused by a deflection of the street to meet the old-time junction of the Bowery and the Bloomingdale road at a point now at Broadway and Seventeenth street.

On the south of the building is Grace Church Open Air Pulpit, overlooking the Huntington Close, a bit of greensward and garden, dedicated to the memory of Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, who was for many years rector. Services are held here every Wednesday at 12:30 P. M., to which the public is invited.



THE WASHINGTON ARCH.  
Washington Square and Fifth Avenue.

## Union Square.

FOR the pauper and the stranger dead there must be potter's fields. To the successive reservation of such burial places on Manhattan Island we owe Washington, Union and Madison squares and Bryant Park. Each of them lay originally beyond the city limits, was overtaken by the growth of the town, and its use was abandoned; then each in time became a public park with trees and lawns and winding walks and fountains and flowers and statues and nursemaids and children.

Union Square lies between Broadway and Fourth avenue, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. Broadway makes a bend here, and the cars go around a sharp curve, to which the disasters of the early days of the cable system gave the significant name of "Deadman's Curve." Here southeast of the park stands H. K. Browne's bronze statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The curb bears the words of the Second Inaugural: "With malice towards none, with charity for all." Across the Square, the equestrian bronze statue of WASHINGTON (by the same sculptor) stands close by the spot where General Washington was received by the citizens when he entered the city on its evacuation by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. Facing south on Broadway is the statue of LAFAYETTE, which was erected by French residents in 1876, with the dedication: "To the City of New York, France, in remembrance of sympathy in time of trial, 1870-71." The reference is to the period of the Franco-Prussian War. Lafayette is represented as offering his sword to America, 1776; and his words are engraved on the pedestal: "As soon as I heard of American Independence, my heart was enlisted." The bronze statue is by Bartholdi, of Statue of Liberty fame. In the west of the Square is the JAMES FOUNTAIN, designed by Dunndorf and given to the city by D. Willis James. It is a much admired bronze group of a mother and her two children. The fountain in the center of the Square flowed for the first time Oct. 14, 1842, on the occasion of the Croton Water Celebration, when a procession seven miles long filed past it in review by Governor Seward. In season there is in the basin a fine display of water lilies. Fourteenth street leads west to Fifth avenue and Sixth avenue, and east to the Academy of Music and Tammany Hall. TAMMANY HALL is owned by the Tammany Society, a benevolent organization founded in 1789. It took the name from Tammany, a friendly and popular chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians; and it was this chief, who gave to one of the tribes for a totem the tiger, which was afterward adopted by the Tammany Society. The Tammany Hall General Committee is a political organization which occupies Tammany Hall as headquarters; it is distinct from the Tammany Society.

# Madison Square.

BEAUTIFUL as a park, with its trees and lawns and fountain and statues, the Square is set amid distinguished surroundings. On the west is the Fifth Avenue Building, on the historic Fifth Avenue Hotel site. In the northeast the Madison Square Garden lifts its graceful tower with the gilded Diana poised on the pinnacle. On the east is the Appellate Court House, described on a following page.

The edifice of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (the pulpit of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst) with its massive columned portico, tiled dome and gold lantern is in design and liberal use of color a noteworthy departure from the Gothic style of the old church, with spire dwarfed by the surrounding skyscrapers. The Metropolitan Life's stately home is one of the largest office buildings in existence; one should not fail to see the white marble court at the Madison Square entrance and the great central hall. The Square is dominated by the Metropolitan Tower, one of the architectural wonders of the world, and by the Fuller Building, which stands at the 23d street intersection of Broadway and Fifth avenue, two of the most famous streets in the world. The building is popularly called the FLATIRON, because the plot on which it stands is of flatiron shape, with the rounded point toward Madison Square. "The Ship" would be a sobriquet quite as fitting, for from Madison Square the structure has the semblance of an immense ship, bow on, about to plow its way through the Square. From viewpoints far up on Fifth avenue the Flatiron towers up impressively. The land cost \$800,721, and the building, including site, \$4,000,000. It is 300 feet high, with twenty stories, and 456 offices above the fourth floor.

On the south side of the square, east a few doors from Broadway, are the American Art Galleries. On Twenty-sixth street, at Madison Manhattan Club, a leading Democratic organization. The large office and loft buildings surrounding the square are significant of the steady and resistless northward march of business on Manhattan Island.

In the northeast corner of the Square is Bissel's bronze statue of CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, Twenty-first President of the United States of America. Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the Presidency after the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. In the southwest, near Twenty-third street, is the statue of ROSCOE CONKLING, Senator from New York, 1867-81. The figure is of bronze, by Ward, and represents the orator in the attitude so familiar to his audiences; we may hear him as when in a political convention he stilled the opposition uproar with the words, "The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb." The memorial was erected by friends on the spot where bewildered and overcome in the terrible blizzard of March 12, 1888, he fell exhausted, and suffered exposure which resulted in his death. Conklin and Arthur were



MADISON SQUARE.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.



FARRAGUT.

Photo © Geo. P. Hall &amp; Son.

closely associated in public life and were warm friends; it is a suggestive fact that the chance circumstance of a winter's storm should have caused their memorials to be given place here so near together.

The drinking fountain at the southeast corner, designed by Miss Emma Stebbins, was given by Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, whose benefactions to New York's religious, educational, art and charitable objects aggregated \$2,000,000.

The memorial of WILLIAM H. SEWARD occupies a conspicuous position in the southwest facing Broadway. It is of bronze, by Randolph Rogers, and represents the statesman seated in a Senatorial chair, with pen in hand. Those who knew the living Seward aver that the legs were not the prominent features here presented; on the contrary, he is spoken of as a man who was "all head and no legs." Seward was Governor





Broadway.

Fifth Avenue.

THE FLATIRON.

Photo © Irving Underhill.

of New York, United States Senator, and Secretary of State of the United States under Lincoln.

The most notable adornment of the Square, and the one which ranks as one of the best examples of contemporary sculpture possessed by the city, is the memorial of Admiral DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT, by Augustus St. Gaudens. It stands in the northwest corner of the Square, facing Fifth avenue. The Admiral is represented as standing upon the deck of his ship, with field-glass in hand, and coat-skirt flying in the wind. The sturdy pose and erect, rugged figure give fine expression to the character of the man who took the fleet past the forts in Mobile Bay, and "whose name will ever stir like a trumpet the hearts of his grateful countrymen." The pedestal, designed by Stanford White, is in the form of a bench with high curving back; in the center is an admiral's sword; waving lines suggest the sea, and on either side are graceful female figures in low relief personifying Courage and Patriotism. The memorial inscription reads:

That the memory of a daring and sagacious commander and gentle great-souled man, whose life from childhood was given to his country, but who served her supremely in the war for the Union, 1861-1865, may be preserved and honored; and that they who come after him and who will love him so much may see him as he was seen by friend and foe, his countrymen have set up this monument A. D. MDCCCLXXXI.

The chief events of Farragut's life are outlined in the biographical inscription, which reads:

Born near Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801. Midshipman, 1810. Battle of Essex and Phoebe, March 28, 1814. Lieutenant, 1825. Commander, 1851. Captain, 1855. Battle of New Orleans, April 23, 1862. Rear-Admiral, 1862. Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. Vice-Admiral, December 23, 1864. First Admiral of the United States of America, July 26, 1866. Died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

The statue was presented by the Farragut Memorial Association. An interesting circumstance of the dedication in 1881 was the presence of three of the sailors of the Hartford. At the moment of presentation John H. Knowles, the sailor who lashed Farragut to the mast in the battle of Mobile Bay, assisted by J. B. Millner, who was also on the flagship Hartford, drew aside the drapings from the statue; and B. S. Osborne, the sailor who hoisted the colors of the flagship as she entered the engagement, displayed an admiral's flag as a signal for an admiral's salute of seventeen guns.

Opposite the Farragut statue, in the triangular plot at the parting of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, is the WORTH MONUMENT, erected by the city in 1857 over the tomb of Major-General William Jenkins Worth, a hero of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. General Worth was the first to plant the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande, and the first to enter the city of Mexico. He died in Texas in 1849; in 1857 his remains were interred here. The granite monument bears a bronze portrait, the legends *Ducit amor patria* ("Love of country guides") and "Honor the Brave," and the names of the battles in which General Worth had part.

Fifth avenue is the route of the great civic and military parades, and the reviewing stand is usually placed opposite the Worth Monument.

**METROPOLITAN TOWER.**—On the east of the Square rises the tower of the Metropolitan Insurance Company's home. From the booklet given to visitors we quote: "The dimensions of the Tower are 75 feet on Madison avenue and 85 feet on Twenty-fourth street; the total height is 700 feet. In general design and outline it is modeled after the famous Campanile of St. Mark at Venice, which was taken as a prototype, but with such deviations as were necessary to have the Tower in architectural harmony with the main building.

"The highest lookout is reached at the balcony of the fiftieth story, 660 feet above the sidewalk level, from which vantage point a most comprehensive and unique panoramic view may be obtained. Within range are visible the homes of over one-sixteenth of the entire population of the United States."

**TOWER CLOCK.**—One of the interesting and unique features of the building is the mammoth clock, the largest four-dial tower clock in the world, located 346 feet above the sidewalk, and visible far and wide over the city.

The dials are built up of reinforced concrete faced with vitreous blue and white mosaic tile. Each dial is 26 feet 6 inches in diameter. The figures on the dial are 4 feet high, and the minute marks 10½ inches in diameter.

The minute-hand measures 17 feet from end to end, 12 feet center to point, and weighs 1,000 pounds; the hour-hand measures



THE METROPOLITAN TOWER.  
Photo © 1913, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

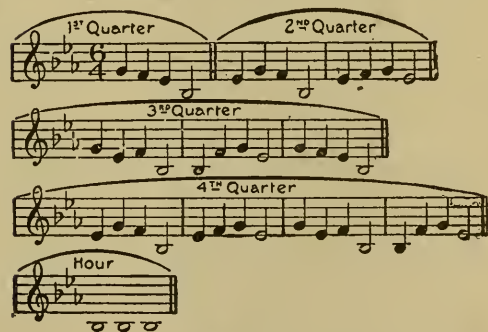
13 feet 4 inches from end to end, 8 feet 4 inches from center to point, and weighs 700 pounds. The hands are built on iron frames, sheathed with copper, and revolve on roller bearings.

The driving-power of this huge mechanism is electricity, none of the many devices connected therewith requiring any manual operation, the entire installation being automatic.

The master clock, located in the Directors' Room on the second floor not only controls the entire tower clock outfit, but about 100 other clocks throughout the building, as well as several program instruments for sounding various schedules of bells in the different departments.

Through the medium of a special transmitter, minute impulses are sent to the tower clock mechanism on the twenty-sixth floor, keeping them in exact synchronism with the master clock; and at each quarter-hour electrical impulses are transmitted to the electric hammers on the forty-sixth story, and simultaneously are heard the notes of the old historic Cambridge chimes, composed by Handel. Following the fourth or last quarter, the hours are sounded on the 7,000-pound bell, with an impact of about 200 pounds. This blow, struck on such a large bell, may be heard many miles away.

The chime comprises four bells, the largest weighing 7,000 pounds (key of B flat); the second, 3,000 pounds (E flat); the third, 2,000 pounds (F natural), and the smallest, 1,500 pounds (key of G). They are mounted on pedestals between the marble columns outside the forty-sixth story, and are said to be twice as high above the sidewalk as any other large bells in the world.



THE METROPOLITAN TOWER CHIMES.

As the evening darkness draws near, at any predetermined hour for which the mechanism may be adjusted, hundreds of electric lights appear back of the dial numerals, the minute-marks and the entire length of the hands,

all of which are brilliantly illuminated with splendid effect—a feature never produced by any other clock in the world.

Simultaneously with the illumination of the hands and dials, an automatically actuated switch lights up a great electric octagonal lantern, eight feet in diameter, located at the top of the Tower, from which powerful electric flashlights, marking the hours in the evening, may be seen for a great distance, far beyond any possible transmission of sound, the time being signalled therefrom as follows:

Each of the quarter-hours is flashed in red and the hours in white light. One red flash for the quarter, two red flashes for the half, three red flashes for three-quarters, and four red flashes for the even hour—these latter flashes followed by a number of white flashes marking the hour.

# The Appellate Court House.

THE COURT HOUSE of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the City of New York is on the east of Madison Square at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street. It was completed in 1900 at a cost, including the furnishing, of \$750,000. The exterior is decorated with sculptures, and the interior is rich in marbles and mural paintings.

The caryatides, by T. S. Clarke, which support the cornice of the Madison avenue front, represent the Four Seasons. The group above (by Karl Bitter) represents Peace. The statues on the pedestals of the balustrade are of the Great Law Givers: Alfred, Confucius, Justinian, Lycurgus, Mahomet, Manu Vaivasvata, Moses, St. Louis, Solon, Zoroaster.

Flanking the entrance on Twenty-fifth street are two large seated statues of Wisdom and Force, by F. W. Ruckstuhl. The pedestals bear the inscriptions: "Every law not based on wisdom is a menace to the State." "We must not use force till just laws are defied."

The bas-relief of the pediment (by C. H. Niehaus) represents the Triumph of Law over Anarchy; and above is a group (by D. C. French) symbolizing Justice. Reclining on the window pediments are figures of Morning, Noon, Evening, Night, by M. M. Schwartzott.

The entrance hall has a wainscoting of Sienna marble and pilasters of the same material, with bronze gold capitals. The frieze spaces are filled with paintings, and the ceiling is modeled in two shades of gold. The Court Room is treated in the same manner. The bench, screen and dais are of dark oak, very richly carved. The stained glass dome and windows are inscribed with the names of these eminent jurists: Butler, Choate, Clinton, Fish, Hamilton, Jay, Kent, Legare, Livingston, Marcy, Marshall, O'Connor, Ogden, Pinckney, Shaw, Spencer, Story, Taney, Van Buren, Webster. The mural paintings of the two apartments are symbolical and allegorical. The following description of the series is adapted from one published by the architect of the building:

In the ENTRANCE HALL the frieze on the north wall, facing the entrance (by H. S. Mowbray), represents the Transmission of the Law. The subject is illustrated by eight groups in the following order: Mosaic, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Norman, Common Law and Modern Law, representing distinct periods that have had their influence on our own. The groups are united in each case by an allegorical winged figure to represent their transmission from one age to another.

The frieze on the right-hand side, on the easterly wall of the entrance hall (by Robert Reid), represents Justice, supported by the Guardians of the Law with sword and fasces. She gives Peace and Prosperity to the Arts and Sciences. She holds the symbols of the Law, sword, book and scales. Peace is followed by Education teaching the youth, the book being lighted by a lamp held by Religion. Prosperity is followed by Drama (Tragedy holding the mask of Comedy), and Music with harp. The panel on the south wall is the same subject continued. From the left, in order, are Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Fame.

The frieze to the left, on the westerly wall (by W. L. Metcalf), represents Justice. The two lunettes between the entrance doors on the southerly wall (by C. Y. Young) represent Law and Equity.

In the COURT ROOM the central panel (by H. O. Walker) represents Wisdom, attended by Learning, Experience, Humility and Love; and by Faith, Patience, Doubt and Inspiration. The figure of Wisdom is intended to personify Biblical or Spiritual wisdom. The figure of Love is meant to carry out the sentiment of the figure of Wisdom. The panel to the right (by E. H. Blashfield) represents The Powers of the Law. The panel to the left (by Edward Simmons) represents Justice of the Law. The two frieze panels to the right and left (by George W. Maynard) represent the seals of the City and State. The long frieze on the west wall, behind the dais of the Justices (by Kenyon Cox) represents generally the Reign of Law. The small frieze panels between the pilasters and the windows (by Joseph Lauber) represent Moderation, Veneration, Perspicuity, Eloquence, Reticence, Research, Unity, Fortitude, Justice, Truth, Philosophy, Courage, Patriotism, Logic, Knowledge and Prudence. The four end panels represent the four Cardinal virtues.

The MADISON SQUARE GARDEN occupies the block bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Its dimensions are 465 x 200 feet, and it is the largest amusement building in America. The tower springs from the Twenty-sixth street front, rising 249 feet with unbroken lines, and then by a succession of belfry stages of diminishing size tapering to the pinnacle upon which rests the shining figure of Diana with flying draperies and crescent bow, 356 feet above the sidewalk.

## Fifth Avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE is New York's fashionable thoroughfare, famed for its costly residences and the people who live in them, its hotels, clubs, churches and libraries, and the brilliant social display which gives to the street its dominant air. Beginning at Washington Square on the south, it extends north six miles, past the Central Park to the Harlem River.

WASHINGTON SQUARE has a statue of the Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi, presented by Italian residents of the United States. A bronze bust erected by engineers of America and Europe commemorates Alexander L. Holley as "foremost among those whose genius and energy established in America and improved throughout the world the manufacture of Bessemer steel." The large building east of the Square belongs to the New York University, which has here certain of its schools.

The WASHINGTON ARCH, spanning the drive at the beginning of Fifth avenue, is a perpetuation of the one designed by Stanford White for the celebration in 1889 of the centennial of Washington's Inauguration as



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

first President. It is of white marble, 77 feet in height, and has a span of 30 feet. Its cost of \$128,000 was defrayed by popular subscription. The words from Washington's Inaugural Address are engraved upon it: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The aristocratic mansions on the north occupy part of the Randall farm, which in 1801 Capt. Robert Richard Randall bequeathed for a Snug Harbor for superannuated sailors. The Harbor is situated on Staten Island, and is still supported by the old farm, which, extending north and east, yields a rental income of \$500,000 a year. These North Washington square houses have about them a fine flavor of yesterday, and preserve an old-fashioned air which accentuates their dignity as conservers of the old-time gentility. This small section at the beginning of the avenue has maintained a residential character and exclusiveness, of which the avenue to the north has been robbed by the inexorable encroachment of business. From 10th street to 23d, loft buildings and other commercial structures have supplanted the old-time brownstone fronts; and from here to 42d street and gradually extending north the avenue is lined with shops which make it the richest shopping district in the world.

At 23d Street the avenue crosses Broadway and borders Madison square (see page 67). On the right at 23d street is the huge Flatiron Building. On the left is the Fifth Avenue Building, and the vista of Broadway stretches away to the north. MURRAY HILL begins at 34th street. The district so designated, including the avenue and the side streets, was long the most fashionable residence section of New York.

The name was derived from the farm of Robert Murray, a Pennsylvania Quaker, who came here before the Revolution, and whose house, "Inclenberg," was on the

Boston High Road, at the present intersection of Thirty-sixth street and Madison avenue, one block east from Fifth avenue. The Murrays are remembered also for a signal service to the American troops in 1776. On Sept. 15, 1776, Washington's forces being in retreat from the lower part of the city, and the British seeking to intercept them, General Howe and his staff halted at "Inclenberg" to inquire how long since the Americans had passed. As a matter of fact, it was only ten minutes, but the good old Quaker lady assured the British officers that so much time had elapsed that pursuit was hopeless; and the day being insufferably hot, she invited them to alight and refresh themselves. Then with cake and wine and woman's wit she entertained them and detained them two hours, during which time the Americans made good their retreat to Harlem Heights. A son of these Murrays of Murray Hill was Lindley Murray, who published a famous "Grammar of the English Language" in 1795, and with reference to whom it is often said colloquially that some lapse of speech "would make Lindley Murray turn in his grave."

At 39th street is the UNION LEAGUE CLUB, organized by Republicans in 1863 to assist the Union cause. It is perhaps the New York club which has the widest national reputation. It is one of the largest in the city, with a membership of 1,800. The Queen Anne Club House cost \$400,000.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY occupies the site of the old Croton distributing reservoir, extending from 40th to 42d street. The building contains the general administration offices, the central reference collection of over a million volumes, and a circulation collection of 30,000 volumes. It was built by the city at a cost of about \$9,000,000. Carrère and Hastings were the architects. The cornerstone was laid on Nov. 10, 1902; the building was opened to the public on May 23, 1911.

The Library is in form of a rectangle, 390 feet long and 270 feet deep, built around two inner courts, each about eighty feet square. The area covered is about 115,000 square feet. The material is largely Vermont marble. There are seats for 768 readers in the main reading room, and seats in other public rooms bring the total capacity up to 1,760. In the main stack room are 334,530 feet (63.3 miles) of shelving, with capacity for 2,500,000 volumes. Book stacks in the special reading rooms amount to about 70,000 feet, with capacity for 500,000 volumes. The main reading room, on the third (top) floor of the building, is reached by elevator. Subject to a few simple regulations, any person may have brought to him, for consultation within this room, practically any book in the building. For detailed investigation special reading rooms are provided in various parts of the building, where a reader may have direct access to the books there shelved. A visitor who wishes a definition, direction or similar brief summary will probably find it most convenient to use the few reference books in the circulation room (80) opposite the 42d street entrance. If these fail, he will have to go to the main reading room. A visitor who wishes to spend an hour in casual or aimless browsing may do so in the circulation room (80), or among the books on open shelves in the main reading room, or among the current periodicals in the room at the southeast corner of the first floor (III).

42d street leads east to the Grand Central Terminal. The TEMPLE EMANU-EL at 43d street is one of the largest Jewish synagogues in the city, and is regarded as a fine example of Saracenic architecture.





FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Photo © Brown Bros.

West of the avenue in this vicinity are many clubs, the Century and Columbia University in 43d street; the St. Nicholas, Harvard, Cornell, D. K. E., the Bar Association and others in 44th street, and Yale in East 44th street. On the northeast corner of 44th street is Delmonico's, in an earlier day the most famous restaurant in America, and one of the best-known in the world.

"Delmonico and Brothers," records Mr. Chas. H. Haswell, "opened a coffee, cake and confectionery shop in the year 1828 at No. 23 William street, in a single room, in which they and the female members of their family dispensed bon-bons, coffee, liquor pâtés and confections." In 1842 John Delmonico, then the head of the house, died of apoplexy, caused by his excitement at firing at a deer; and the

"bereft" but thrifty family caused to be printed this notice: "**A CARD:** The widow, brother and nephew Lorenzo of the late much respected John Delmonico tender their heartfelt thanks to the friends, benevolent societies and Northern Liberty Fire Engine Company, who accompanied his remains to his last home. The establishment will be re-opened to-day under the same firm of Delmonico Brothers, and no pains of the bereft family will be spared to give general satisfaction. Restaurant, bar-room and private dinners, No. 2 South William Street; furnished rooms No. 76 Broad Street, as usual."

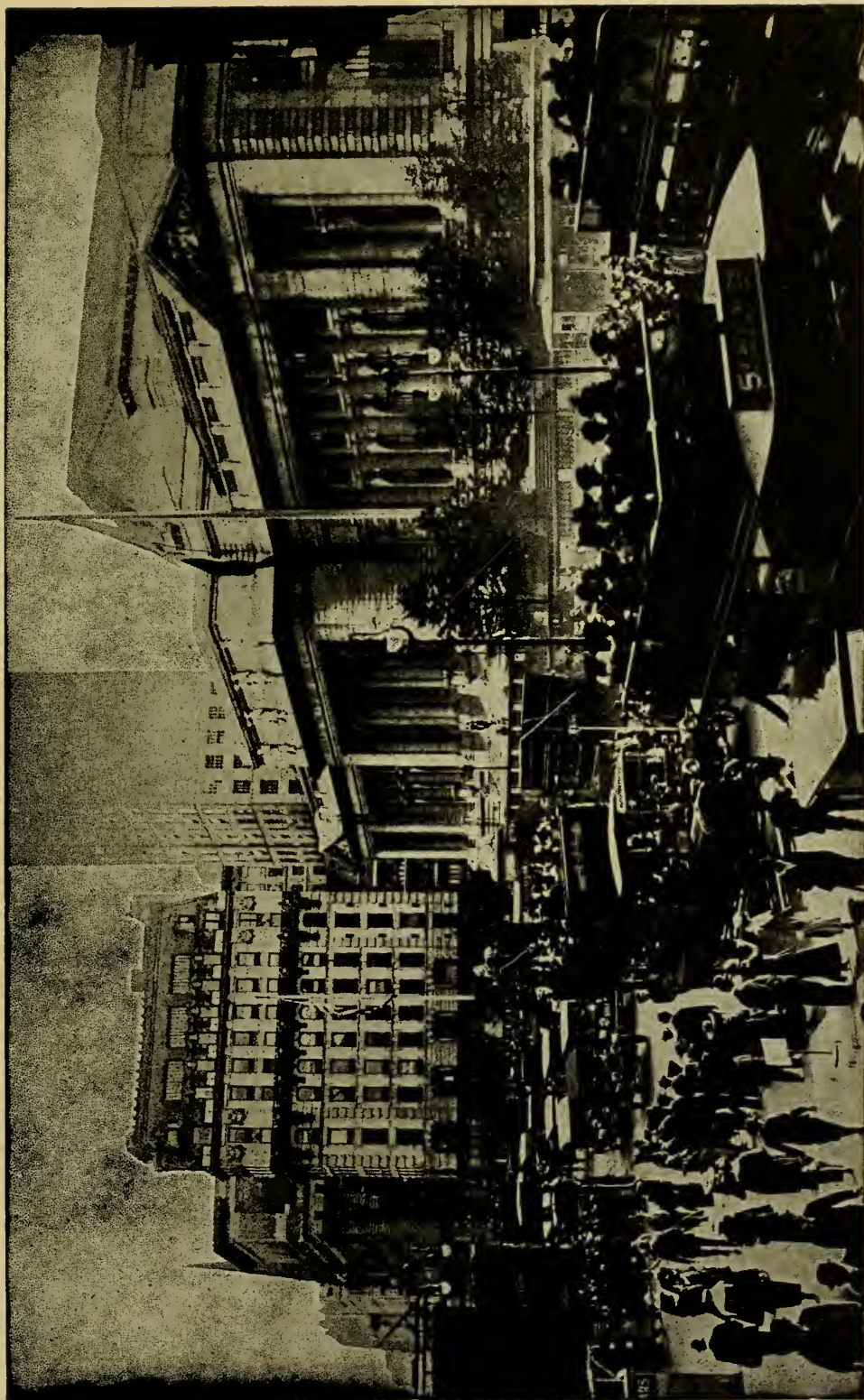
In 44th Street west of the avenue are the Harvard, Yale, St. Nicholas, Twelfth Night, and New York Yacht Clubs, and Bar Association.

The Windsor Arcade site between 46th and 47th was occupied by the ill-fated Windsor Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1899 with a terrible loss of life. The house on the northeast corner of 47th street, No. 579, is the home of Miss Helen Gould. At No. 617 is the Democratic Club, the social headquarters of the leaders of Tammany Hall. At 50th street is the Buckingham Hotel. **ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL** occupies the block from 50th to 51st street; in the rear of the Cathedral is the Archiepiscopal Residence, the home of the Archbishop. The Union Club has a sumptuous home on the corner, fronting on 51st street.

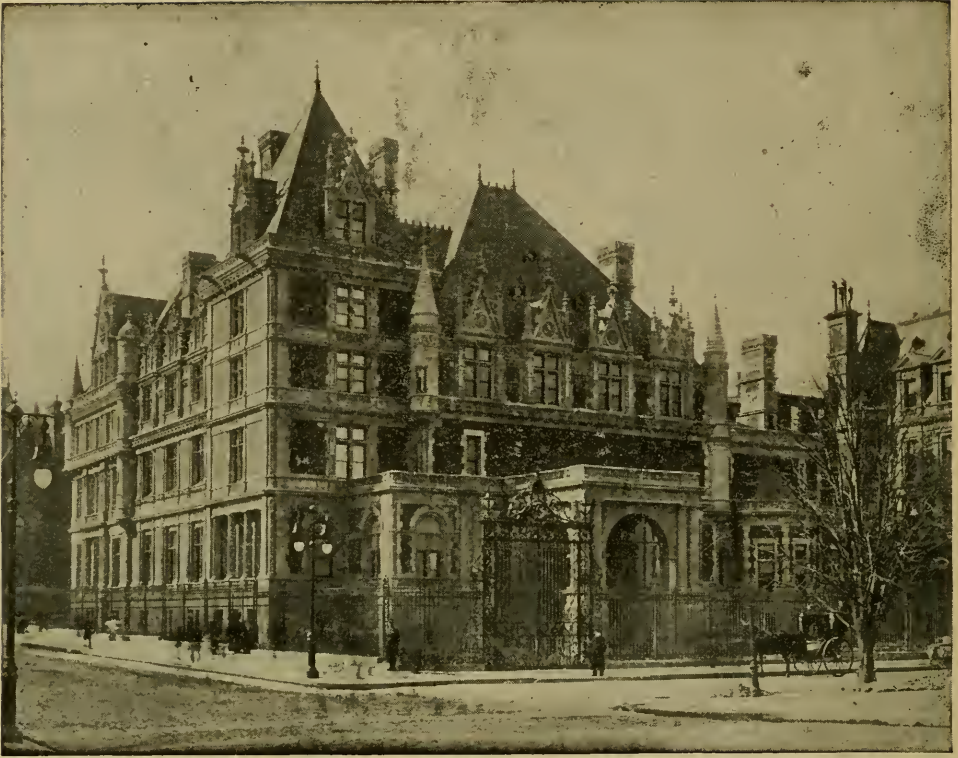
**ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL** is the largest and most beautiful church edifice in America, and holds high rank as an example of decorated and geometric style of Gothic architecture to which belong the cathedrals of Rheims, Amiens and Cologne, on the Continent; and the naves of York, Westminster and Exeter in England. The architect was James Renwick, who designed the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The corner-stone was laid August 15, 1858, and the edifice was dedicated May 25, 1879. The material above the granite base course is white marble. The cost of the land was over \$60,000, and of the building \$2,000,000. The seating capacity of the pews is 2,500. The exterior length is 332 feet, breadth 174 feet, height of spires 330 feet. Of the seventy windows, thirty-seven are figured, their subjects drawn from Scripture and the lives of the saints; and twenty more are filled with cathedral stained glass. The principal one of the figured series is the six-bayed window of St. Patrick. The **HIGH ALTAR** at the east end of the central aisle, has a reredos 33 feet in width and 59 feet in height, of carved Poitiers stone; in the center tower of the reredos is a statue of Christ, and in the flanking towers are statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The altar is of purest Italian marble inlaid with alabaster and precious marbles. The front is divided into panels representing in bas-reliefs the Last Supper, the Carrying of the Cross, the Agony in the Garden; and niches contain statues of the Four Evangelists. The altar tabernacle is of marble richly decorated, and has a door of gilt bronze set with emeralds and garnets. The high altar was a gift from Cardinal McCloskey, who, dying in 1885, was entombed beneath it; and here also lies Archbishop Hughes. Under the floor of the sanctuary near the high altar is a crypt for the entombing of the Archbishops of New York. The Cathedral is open during the day.

On the upper side of 52d street is the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt. At 53d street is the ultra-fashionable **ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH**, Protestant Episcopal. On the lower side of 54th street are the two houses (Nos. 680 and 684) built for daughters of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

On the upper side of 54th street is the **UNIVERSITY CLUB**. The membership is composed of graduates of universities and colleges. The sculptured seals of 18 colleges are employed for exterior decorations.



FIFTH AVENUE AND THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.



THE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOUSE.

At 57th Street are the homes of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt (north-west), Herman Oelrichs (northeast), Mrs. C. P. Huntington (south-east).

The CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOUSE is for size and grandeur one of the most notable on the Avenue. It extends from 57th to 58th streets, and has a frontage on the side streets of 125 feet. The style is that of the Château de Boise in France; and the exterior effect is much enhanced by the garden which borders the Avenue side and by the porte-cochère on the 58th street end. The main entrance is on 58th street, and a feature of the interior is the great hall, finished in highly carved Caen stone, 42 feet broad, 50 feet long, and extending to the top of the house, with a winding staircase, also of Caen stone. The rooms on the first floor include the large salon decorated in the style of Louis XV., a smaller salon in the style of Louis XVI., the library finished in mahogany, the grand ball room, which occupies a space of 64 by 50 feet and is 40 feet high, and dining, breakfast and smoking rooms. The house has been described as "a veritable palace, being built on the plan of those in Europe, and its grand magnificence becomes apparent only on fête occasions. The main floor, adapted especially for entertainment, with its grand stone hall, its great ball room, which is said to outshine in elegance and grandeur the state apartments of royalty, and its series of large connecting rooms, disclose an arrangement architecturally perfect and harmonious. The elaborate carvings, decorations and furnishings have been made and selected by experts in the various branches of architecture and decoration, with a view to artistic effect and elegance, and the result is a vast floor of magnificent stateliness." Cornelius Vanderbilt died in 1899.

At 58th and 59th streets is the PLAZA, an open square, which is remarkable for its architectural and social surroundings. On the east



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

are the hotels Savoy and Netherland; on the south the Cornelius Vanderbilt house; on the west the Plaza Hotel, and on the north Central Park. The principal entrance to the Park is here; this is the town's fashionable drive, and in the afternoon we shall find a constant stream of equipages coming and going, and crowds of pedestrians and promenaders on the avenue and in the park.



ST. GAUDENS' STATUE OF SHERMAN.

The METROPOLITAN CLUB'S HOUSE at 60th street occupies a site which was once owned by the Duches of Marlborough. The building, of white marble, with Numidian marble halls, cost with the ground \$1,500,000, and is one of the finest club houses in the world. On account of the enormous fortunes possessed by the members, the club is known as the "Millionaires' Club."

Next to the Metropolitan Club is the residence of Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Gerry's is the first of the long succession of palatial residences fronting the Park above 60th street, which constitute what is popularly called "MILLIONAIRES' ROW." They are houses remarkable for size, diversified style, and the architectural effect of the exteriors; and yet more for the costliness, lavish luxury and magnificence of the interiors. Among the many notable residences we have space to mention but a few.

At 65th street the double house was\* the home of Mrs. William Astor

\*The revision of the STANDARD GUIDE from year to year involves the frequent changing of "is the home" to "was the home," with respect to these Fifth Avenue mansions, and the repeated employment of the adjective "late" as a characterization of their whilom owners.



THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

and Col. John Jacob Astor, lost with the Titanic; the house belongs to Vincent Astor. At 66th street is the house which was built for the late H. O. Havemeyer. Colonel Oliver H. Payne lives in No. 852. No. 855 is Perry Belmont's, and No. 856 H. O. Armour's. The house on the north corner of 67th street is George Gould's. No. 858, the double house long occupied by the late Isaac Stern, is noted for the rich interior effects, which are secured with choice marbles, rare woods and tapestries and hangings from the most famous looms. No. 864, which was owned by the late C. T. Yerkes, cost \$3,000,000, and its \$2,000,000 collection of paintings and art treasures constituted the largest private art gallery in America.

On the north side of 68th street, No. 871, was the home of William C. Whitney, who, after paying \$650,000 for the house, remodeled and rebuilt the interior, and made it one which for beauty and costliness of decoration is believed to be without a rival in this country.

It is furnished throughout in the Italian Renaissance style, the aim being to reproduce as nearly as possible a Venetian or Florentine palace of the days of Leonardi da Vinci and Michel Angelo. There is scarcely a modern piece of work to be seen, except the floors; the decorations are all original antiques collected abroad, and each the most perfect specimen that skill could select and money buy. The chimney-pieces are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces; the hangings are from similar sources; the ceilings of several rooms have been taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are of a like character. In the principal hall a portrait of Charles I., by Van Dyk,



THE ANDREW CARNEGIE HOUSE.

hangs at one side of a short flight of steps, and a religious piece of Lorenzo Costa on the other. Between them is a splendid silver hanging lamp, a masterpiece of old Italian craftsmanship. The dining room walls are covered with sixteenth century Italian wall paintings. The chimney-piece is a magnificent specimen of its kind, while the great bronze firedogs are said to be the finest in America. In the library the bookcases and paneling are of old oak, carved with an elaborateness of detail found in none except the work of Renaissance workmen. The ball room is reached by a corridor which is paneled with inlaid woods in quaint design and of very old workmanship. The ball room is pure Louis XIV. The walls are entirely covered with paneling in high relief, which was once in the chateau of Phoebus d'Albert, near Bordeaux. In the time of Louis Philippe these panelings were taken to a house in Paris, and from there they were brought to this country. Every scrap of furniture in the room is also of the Louis XIV. period, the ceiling and floor being the only modern portions of the apartment.—*New York Times*.

At 70th street, recessed in the wall of Central Park, is the HUNT MEMORIAL. It consists of a bronze bust of the architect, by D. C. French, with a curved stone bench. The dedication is: "To Richard Morris Hunt, Oct. 31, 1828—July 31, 1895, in recognition of his services in the cause of art in America, this memorial was erected by the Art Societies of America."

On the south corner of 74th street is the immense brown stone house known as the Pickhardt House.

A curious history attaches to the house. It was built, unbuilt and rebuilt by William Pickhardt, an eccentric millionaire dealer in chemicals, who became possessed by an ambition to outdo the Stewart palace at 34th street. Architects of England, Germany and America were invited to compete, and the plans of an American were adopted. The stone for the walls was imported from quarries near Mr. Pickhardt's birthplace in Germany. Work was begun in 1875. After the foundations



had been finished at a cost of \$100,000, Mr. Pickhardt changed his plans, and the work was interrupted for a year. When the walls of the first story had been completed, there was another change of plan, followed by another prolonged interruption. The work then progressed until three stories had been built, when another change was decided on, and the weary architect threw up his job. A contractor was employed to tear down two stories, and a new architect and new builder were put in charge. The builder was a German, and went to Germany on a vacation and died there. Another builder was found, and at last, in 1889, after fourteen years of building, tearing down and rebuilding, and expenditure of over \$1,000,000, the house was roofed. Then Mr. Pickhardt concluded that it was not what he wanted, and declared that he would never live in it. It stood vacant six years, and was then put up at auction and sold for \$472,500. A few months later Mr. Pickhardt died. The new owner made some more alterations, and eventually the house was occupied.



RESIDENCE OF SENATOR W. A. CLARK.

The gilt-ribbed dome of the Hebrew Temple Beth-El at 76th street is one of the most effective architectural features of the neighborhood, and has a conspicuous place in the vistas and views from the walks and drives of Central Park. The interior is rich with columns and arches of onyx. The land and the edifice cost \$750,000.

At 77th street is Senator W. A. Clark's mansion, one of the most conspicuous examples of architectural riot in the city.

At 82d street is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At 90th street is the million-dollar residence which was the home of Andrew Carnegie. It has the unusual feature of a spacious garden surrounding it.

CENTRAL PARK GATES on Fifth avenue are at these streets: 59th, 64th (Menagerie), 67th, 72d, 79th, 82d (Museum of Art), 85th, 90th, 96th, 102d, 106th and 110th.

# Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK extends from 59th street north to 110th street, and from Fifth avenue west to Eighth avenue. It is two and one-half miles long and one-half mile wide. The area comprises 879 acres of diversified woodland, meadow, lawn, lakes and ponds; and the Park ranks as one of the most beautiful pleasure grounds in the world. There are  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of carriage roads,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of bridle paths and  $28\frac{1}{4}$  miles of walks. The Park is reached by the Fifth avenue stages, Madison, Sixth and Eighth avenue and Broadway cars, the Sixth avenue elevated and the Subway to Columbus Circle. The principal entrance is the Scholar's Gate at Fifth avenue and 59th street. This is the beginning of the main drive through the Park. The several entrances are:

*Fifth Avenue*—59th, 64th, 67th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 90th, 96th, 102d and 110th streets. *Sixth Avenue*—59th and 110th streets. *Seventh Avenue*—59th and 110th streets. *Eighth Avenue* (Central Park West)—59th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 96th, 100th, 105th and 110th streets.

For a carriage tour of the Park one may enter by the Scholar's Gate and follow the main East Drive to the Marble Archway at the Mall, then the West Drive, with the Baseball Ground on the left and the Mall on the right, to the Terrace; thence past the Webster Statue on the West Drive to 79th street. Thence past the upper Croton Reservoir and the lawn tennis field to McGowan's Pass\* and Mt. St. Vincent, and then turning south follow the East Drive to the Obelisk and Museum of Art; thence to the Fifth avenue gate at 79th street, and along the East Drive, having Fifth avenue on the left, and giving glimpses of the Conservatory Water, where the boys sail miniature yachts, and of Ward's fine statue of "The Pilgrim," a gift from the New England Society to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. This brings one back to the Terrace Bridge, and from here the route is to the Scholar's Gate.

A plan which will give a comprehensive seeing of the Park is to go over the carriage course as above to the Museum of Art, and then to complete the trip on foot, from the Museum visiting the upper Reservoir near by, then the Obelisk, Belvedere, Ramble, Lake, Terrace and Mall.

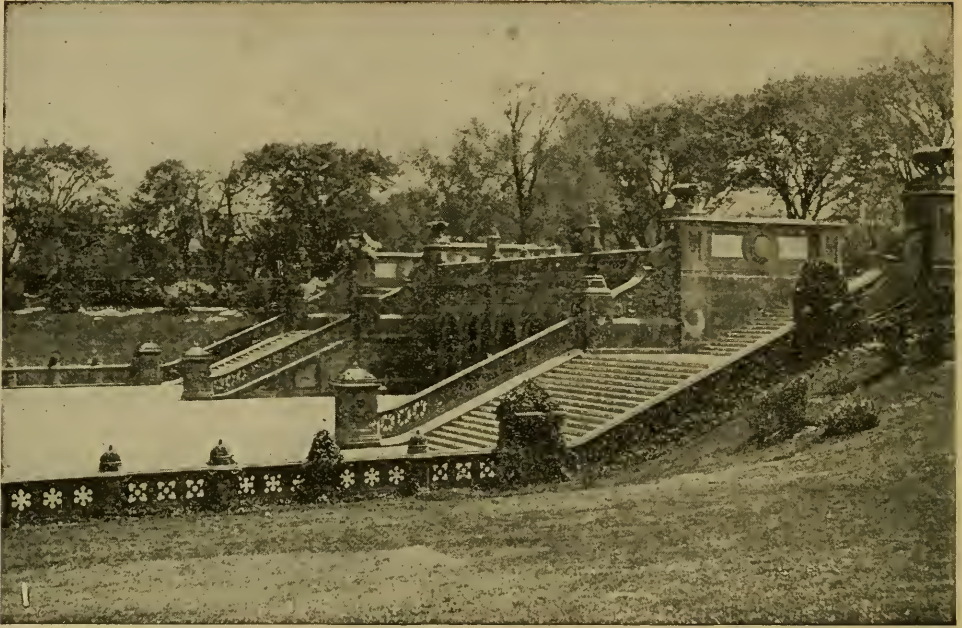
ENTERING BY THE 59TH STREET GATE at Fifth, Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenues, and following the main walk toward the center of the Park, we come shortly to the MALL, which is the central place of concourse in the Park, a broad promenade flanked by green lawns and arched by double

\*The rocky defile of McGowan's Pass, named after a farmer who lived nearby, is associated with an incident of the Revolution. On Sept. 15, 1776, stragglers of the American troops passed through the Pass in their retreat to Harlem. The British in pursuit here met a patriot lad, Andrew McGowan, and pressed him into service to show the way the Americans had gone. He led the troopers a devious course over a wrong road, and thus by his ready wit gave the Americans time to escape. Mount St. Vincent was so called because St. Vincent's Convent stood here before the property was acquired for park purposes.



THE BETHESDA FOUNTAIN.

rows of majestic elms. These elms, with their vast cathedral aisles, constitute the most imposing feature of the Park, and they are by far the finest thing New York has to show for trees. The Mall statues near the lower end are: replica of Sunol's Columbus, which stands on the Prado in Madrid; Shakespeare, by J. Q. A. Ward; Burns and Scott, by Steele, presented by resident Scotchmen; Fitz-Greene Halleck, by Wilson MacDonald. On the lawns west of the Mall are Ward's "Indian Hunter" and Fratin's "Eagles and Goat." A colossal bust of Beethoven faces the music stand near the north end of the Mall, where concerts are given on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer. The Mall terminates at the Terrace, which overlooks the Lake, and with its stairways, elaborately carved with fruits and flowers and birds, is the chief architectural adornment of the Park. Broad flights of steps lead down to an esplanade, in the center of which is the BETHESDA FOUNTAIN, designed by Emma Stebbins; the central figure represents the angel of the Pool of Bethesda; the smaller figures typify Health, Peace, Temperance and Purity. The pleasure boats may be taken here or at the boat house near by for a trip around the Lake. From the Fountain, taking the walk to the left, following the Lake shore and crossing the Bow Bridge, we come to the Ramble, whose winding paths lead to the lower Croton Reservoir. At the southwest corner of the Reservoir, on the highest point of land in the Park, stands the Belvedere, whose tower gives a wide outlook over the Park and its surroundings. The prospect takes in the two reservoirs, St. Luke's Hospital in the north, the Palisades of the Hudson in the west and the hills of Long Island in the east. Skirting the Reservoir,



THE TERRACE STAIRWAYS.

we come to the Obelisk, which stands on a knoll by the East Drive, near the Museum of Art.

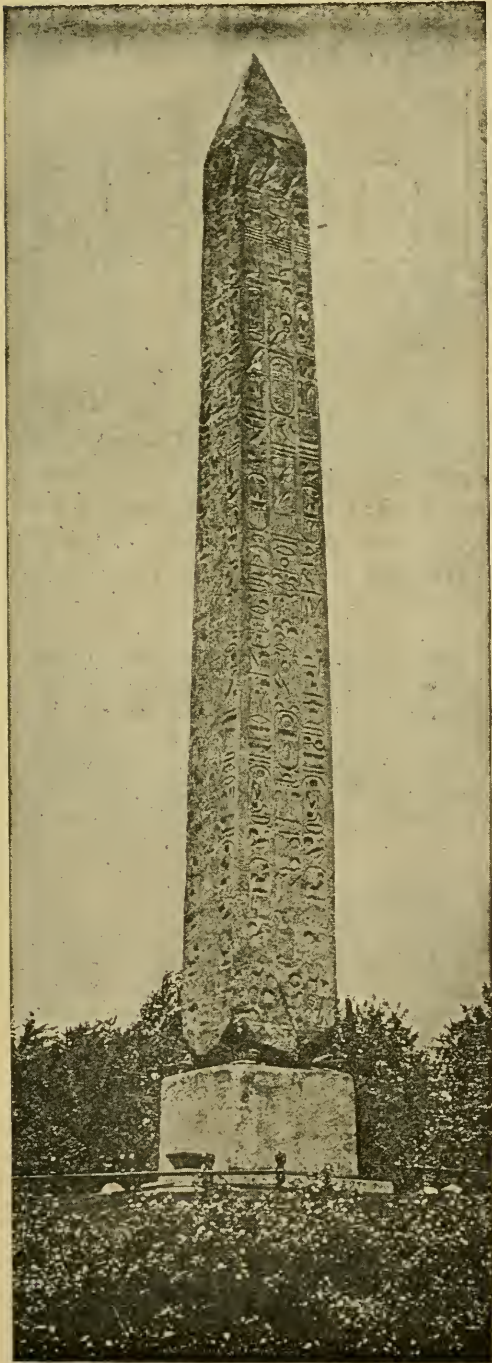
THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK is the object in the Park which many of us will esteem the one thing best worth seeing. Here we are face to face with antiquity. The monument was old when Moses read its inscriptions in honor of the Egyptian sun-god; and to-day it has behind it thirty-five centuries, during which, standing as an imperishable memorial of the Pharaohs, it has seen kings and empires rise and flourish and pass into oblivion. The Obelisk stood before the Temple of the Sun in Heliopolis (the City of the Sun), near Cairo, in Egypt, where it was erected in the sixteenth century, B. C., by Thothmes III., who reigned 1591 to 1565. Two hundred years later Rameses II. (1383 to 1322), the Pharaoh of the Bible, added to it inscriptions setting forth his own majesty; and four centuries after another Pharaoh, Osarkon I., who lived about one thousand years B. C., recorded his own name along with those of Thothmes and Rameses. Our Obelisk and a companion shaft remained standing in Heliopolis until 12 B. C., when, Rome being mistress of the world, Augustus Cæsar caused these monuments of the Pharaohs to be removed to Alexandria and there erected before the Temple of the Cæsars. In the year 1877 the companion obelisk was removed to London and placed on the Thames Embankment. In the same year our Obelisk—known to the ancients first as Pharaoh's Needle and afterward as Cleopatra's Needle—was presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the United States. It was brought to America by Lieut.-Com. Henry H. Gorringer, U. S. N., and was erected on the present site in

1881. The cost of the removal was \$102,576, which sum was contributed by William H. Vanderbilt.

The Obelisk is a monolith, or single stone, of syenite, from the granite quarries of Syene, in Egypt, and it is so hard that modern stone-cutting instruments make no impression upon it. The shaft is 69½ feet high, 7 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 8¼ inches at the base, and weighs 448,000 pounds. How the Egyptians quarried it, transported it a thousand miles from Syene to Heliopolis, and erected it there is one of the unsolved mysteries of antiquity.

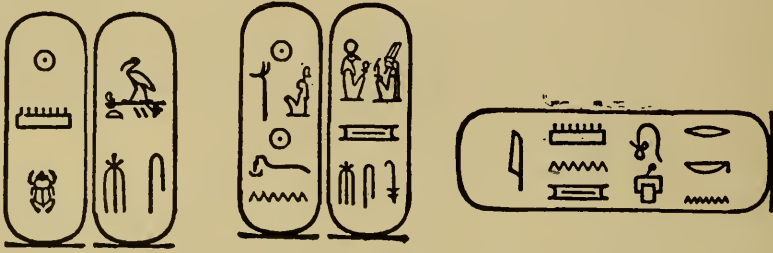
The bronze crabs date from the time of Cæsar. When the Obelisk was removed to Alexandria, the base was injured; to repair the damage melted lead was poured into the crevices, and four crabs were placed at the corners. Only two of the crabs have come down to us; they are preserved in the Museum of Art. The crabs now under the shaft were cast from these originals at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The inscriptions on the claws in Greek and Latin were made by the Romans, to commemorate the removal to Alexandria. They read: "Barbarus, Governor of Egypt, erected [this monument] in the eighteenth year of the reign of Cæsar. Pontius was the architect." The several inscriptions on the other claws summarize the history of the Obelisk. The base and pedestal were brought from Alexandria. The gilded zinc cap was put on the apex in 1893. The entire stone has been coated with paraffine to protect it against the weather, for the American climate has proved to be injurious.

The hieroglyphics of the north, south and east faces may for the most part still be read; those on the west face have been eaten



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK.

away during the centuries by the blowing sands of the Libyan desert. On each face the central vertical column is the original inscription of Thothmes III.; the two side inscriptions are those of Rameses II.; and that of Osarkon I. is on the side near the lower edge. The Egyptians worshiped the Sun as a god, and regarded the king as the Sun's offspring, and thus a divinity on earth. The Pharaohs erected the obelisks in honor of the sun-god and of themselves. The



THE CARTOUCHES OR NAMES OF THE PHARAOHS.

sun-god Horus was symbolized by the sparrow hawk; and this is the figure which appears at the top of each column. The name of the king consists of a group of signs inclosed in an oval, called a cartouche; the names of kings, which appear on the Obelisk, may be identified as here shown. The inscriptions on the several faces are very much alike; those of the east face still stand for all. The central column, beginning at the top, reads:

The heavenly Horus, the powerful and glorious bull in Thebes, the lord of the Vulture and Uraeus diadems, whose kingdom is established as the sun in the heavens. He whom Tum, the lord of Heliopolis, has begotten; the son of his loins whom Thoth has brought forth; who was created by them in the great temple in the beauty of their limbs, who knew what he would do to establish an eternal kingdom. Thothmes III., the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, beloved of the great god Tum and his circle of gods, who gives all life, stability and strength now and forever.

Thus Thothmes. Then in his turn Rameses:

The heavenly Horus, the powerful bull beloved of Ra. The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Rameses II., the Sun, the child of the gods. Master of two countries, the Sun's offspring, Rameses II., a youth glorious, beloved like Aten when he shines in the horizon. The lord of the two countries, Rameses II., the Sun's offspring, Rameses II., the glorious image of Ra, who gives life.

Across the base, repeated four times, is the inscription:

Long life to the gracious god—Rameses II.

And then five hundred years after Thothmes and three hundred after Rameses, Osarkon added his name:

The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Osarkon I., the Sun's offspring, Osarkon I.

Knowledge of the hieroglyphic writing was lost in the early centuries of the Christian era, and for more than a thousand years the world could not read the Obelisk inscriptions. In 1779 there was discovered



WARD'S PILGRIM.

at Rosetta, in Egypt, a slab of basalt which bore an inscription written in hieroglyphics, and also in demotic and Greek, so that it was possible to interpret the hieroglyphics by the corresponding Greek, and this afforded the first clue to a reading of the Egyptian characters. Further research gradually recovered the entire language, and thus the Pharaonic inscriptions of the Obelisk have been made intelligible to the modern world. The famous Rosetta Stone is in the British Museum; a cast of it may be seen in the Museum of Art (No. 59, Hall 6), where we shall find a large collection of Egyptian antiquities.

The walk going northwest from the Museum and crossing the Drive leads to the upper Croton Reservoir, which is the retaining reservoir, the lower being the receiving reservoir. The two cover an area of 143 acres, and have a capacity of 1,180,000,000

gallons. The water is brought from the High Bridge aqueduct over the Harlem River, coming from the Croton watershed, forty miles north of the city in Westchester county. The wall around the upper Reservoir is a favorite promenade, giving many fine water views with the Park surroundings and the near and distant towers and spires of the city. The upper Reservoir is the body of water in the Park best worth seeing. The lakes and ponds in the Park comprise: The Lake, already referred to; pleasure boats ply on it, fare 10 cents, children 5 cents. The Pond, near the south end, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Conservatory Water, near the East 72d street gate; an oval Pond on which incipient America's Cup defenders sail their boats; this is one of the most charming bits of the Park. Near by is the Lily Pond, in which are grown many varieties of water lilies. In the northern part are the Harlem Mere, the Pool and the diminutive Loch. In the west, near the 79th street gate, is a small pond, which is the home of numerous interesting water fowl. The swans on the Lake are an ever-attractive feature.

THE MENAGERIE, at Fifth avenue and 64th street, has collections of birds, animals and reptiles, in buildings and cages surrounding the old Arsenal. There are elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hippopotami, tapir, deer, elk, monkeys, eagles, ostriches and other birds, alligators and various other specimens, the collection being usually augmented in winter by circus animals loaned to the city. The gray squirrels, found everywhere in the Park, sometimes become so numerous as to be a pest requiring abatement.



AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in Manhattan Square, at Seventy-seventh street, may be visited as a part of the Park tour. The Museum is open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days, and from 1 to 5 P. M. on Sunday. Admission is free on every day in the year.

The present buildings form part of a group which will cover the entire square. The departments of the Museum embrace Geology, Minerals, Mammals and Birds, Vertebrate Palæontology, Anthropology, Entomology and Invertebrate Zoölogy. The collections in the several halls are extensive and complete; from the stuffed effigy of the elephant Jumbo to microscopic specimens of beetles, the world of nature is here presented, classified and labeled for study. Among the most striking exhibits are cases of taxidermy groups, exquisite representations of birds and mammals amid their life surroundings; the forty-eight groups of birds and twenty-two of mammals were produced at a cost of \$45,000. Of bird specimens for study, the Museum possesses 60,000, and of mammals 20,000. In Entomology there are the Jesup collection of economic entomology, Elliot of 6,600 butterflies and moths, Angus of 13,000 butterflies, Edwards of 250,000 butterflies, Schaus of 5,000 moths, Hoffman of 5,000 butterflies, a collection of 10,000 beetles and a series illustrating insect architecture. North American forestry is shown in the Jesup collection of wood, embracing more than 500 specimens; and of North American building stones there are 1,500. Gems and pearls are shown in the famous Tiffany collection, presented by J. P. Morgan. There are more than 10,000 shells; and marine life is illustrated by extensive series. In archæology and ethnology there are collections from all parts of the world; the Christian Missions collections number thousands of objects illustrating the customs and domestic life of different races.



# Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART occupies a site in Central Park, the imposing East Wing fronting on Fifth avenue, opposite Eighty-second street. It is open every week day from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 5 in winter; Saturday, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sunday, 1 to 5. Admission Monday and Friday (except when a holiday) 25 cents. Free at other times.

The Museum is a private corporation, founded in 1870 by a number of public-spirited citizens, and managed by a board of trustees. The Museum building was provided by the city. The Metropolitan is the largest and richest art museum in America; it is a vast storehouse of treasures in the several departments of the fine arts; all times and all peoples have contributed to it, and we shall find material for endless study. The most advantageous way to see the Museum is to make a series of visits, devoting each one to a particular collection or group. The province of the STANDARD GUIDE is to indicate only in the most general way the scope of the collection. Visitors should use the catalogues which are sold in the hall near the entrance; that of the paintings costs 20 cents; the others 10 cents each.

The central Grand Hall contains the WILLARD COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL CASTS, reproducing details of the notable architecture of many periods. Conspicuous are the models, on a scale of one-twentieth of the original, of the Parthenon, the Pantheon, Notre Dame, and the Hypostyle Hall of Karnac.

SCULPTURAL PLASTER CASTS.—Halls 6 to 11 contain reproductions of sculpture. There are over 800 examples, beginning at a time 3,700 years B. C., and illustrating the development through the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman and Mediæval periods, and the Italian Renaissance. Here are the crude beginnings of antiquity and the noble works of the masters. Pheidias is represented by the sculptures of the Parthenon (Hall 8) and Praxiteles by his world-renowned Aphrodite (No. 34 in Hall 11). The Venus of Melos is in Hall 11. In Hall 8 the Galatian Warrior, the Herakles ("Torso of the Belvedere"), and the Laokoön group. The portrait grave-monuments in Hall 8 have touching interest. "Archestrate greatly longed-for by her Husband" one is inscribed. In Hall 7 the Spinario, or Boy extracting a Thorn from his Foot always attracts attention.

The Italian Renaissance subjects are in Hall 9, among them, Ghiberti's Door of the Baptistery at Florence. Donatello's David "Gattamelata,"

and Judith and Holofernes. Luca della Robbia's Dancing and Playing Children; and Assumption of the Virgin, in Hall 2. Michel-Angelo's David (No. 118), Moses (No. 131), Captive, wearied or musing (No. 132); Captive struggling to burst his bond (No. 133), and the monumental figure of the Tombs of the Medici in Florence—"Night" and "Day," "Evening" and "Dawn," and the portrait statues of Giuliano and Lorenzo, the last known as "Il Pensiero" from the attitude of profound thought.

In Halls 2 and 3 are wrought-iron work, bronzes and reproductions of bronzes. Macmonnies' Bacchante, which was intended for the Boston Public Library in the HALL OF SCULPTURE, where is shown the Museum's extensive collection of modern works. Among notable works are Ruckstuhl's Evening, Story's Medea, Cleopatra, and Semiramis; Bartlett's Bohemian Bear Tamer; the Two Natures of Man; Harriet Hosmer's Zenobia; Roger's Ruth and Nydia; Millet's Ariadne; Prosper d'Epina's Sappho, and many others.

In the halls devoted to EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES are sarcophagi and mummy-cases; mummies of human beings, crocodiles, cats and the ibis; sculptures, scarabs, amulets, textile fabrics, and objects illustrating the domestic life and mortuary customs of the Egyptians, extending to a period nearly 4,000 B. C. The CESNOLA COLLECTION OF CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES consists of thousands of objects exhumed on the island of Cyprus, comprising stone sculptures, pottery and glass. There is also, in the entrance hall, the MARQUARD COLLECTION OF GLASS—Phœnician, Greek, Roman, Venetian and Florentine—which, with other glass, makes the Museum's collection unique and unrivalled. In other halls on the first floor are shown ancient armor, reproductions of bronze, and wood carvings.

GALLERIES ON THE SECOND FLOOR contain the following collections:

- Balcony 3. The Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains.
- Balcony 4. Drawings and etchings by old masters. Tapestries.
- Gallery 8. Coles Gallery of Tapestries, Capo di Monte Ware, Vases.
- 14-15. Reproductions in metal of objects in European museums. Oriental pottery. Glass. Tanagra figurines, Japanese ivories, sword guards, basket work.
- 16. Greek, Roman, Etruscan antiquities. Goddess Cybele in chariot drawn by lions. Statue of Emperor Publius Septimus. Bronze Mirrors.
- 17. Chinese Porcelain.
- 18. Ellis collection of arms and armor. Suits of mail, swords, cross-bows, guns, pistols.
- 19. Old laces. Presented by Mrs. John Jacob Astor and others.
- 20-21. Japanese porcelains and pottery. Note Dancing Demons.
- 22. Gold and Silver Room. Engraved gems. Ornaments. Military medals and decorations. Babylonian seal cylinders
- 23. Fans and textile fabrics. Lazarus Collection of Fans.
- 24. European porcelains. Louis XVI vases, Portland Vase.



THE NATIONAL MAINE MEMORIAL.  
Central Park and Seventh Avenue.



EVE WITH THE BODY OF ABEL.

25, 26, 27, 28. Crosby-Brown Collection of the Musical Instruments of All Nations. More than 2,500 instruments.

29. Miscellaneous—Potteries. Ivories, bronzes, carvings. American antiquities. Buddhist sacred book. Hindu God Krishna. Chinese idols. Capo di Monte ware. Enamels. Medals, Siamese and Burmese coins.

The Museum also possesses an extensive collection of portraits, medals, and various historic relics of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette.

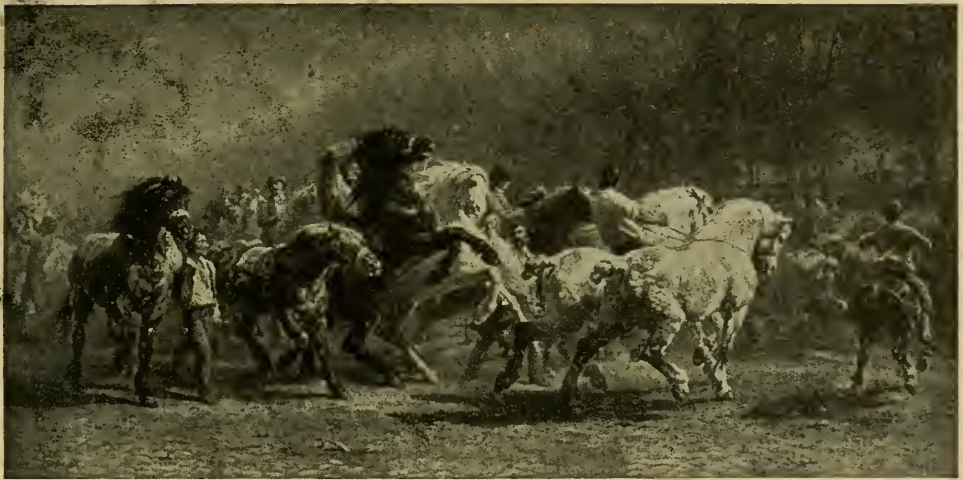
The PAINTINGS, which fill eleven galleries on the second floor, number over 700, and comprise "examples of nearly all the important

schools of painting from Jan Van Eyck and Hubert Van Eyck (1390-1440) to the latest and most interesting of the modern painters."

Of the 700 pictures it would be impossible to designate even in limited number those which for one quality or another deserve special attention. For our purpose it will be of practical aid to one whose time is limited to name some of the paintings which are most popular. The explanatory notes marked "C." are from the catalogue.

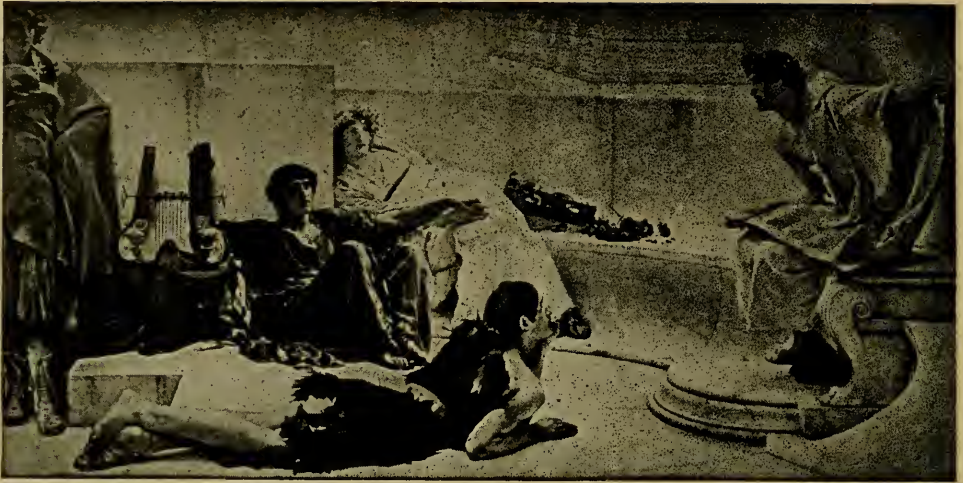
### Twenty-five popular pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

181. **THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.** Carl Marr. An old man tired of life, having courted death in every form without avail, discovers the lifeless form of a beautiful young girl on the shore, and cries in the agony and pity of his heart to his Maker to know why one so young and beautiful should be lost, and he, worn, weary and sad, allowed to live.—C.
232. **WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.** Emanuel Leutze. On Dec. 25, 1776, Washington determined to surprise the British at Trenton. Christmas night was selected for the enterprise. "The river was so full of floating ice that at first it was doubtful whether a crossing could be effected at all. A storm of sleet and snow had just commenced, and the night became excessively dark and dreary. The perilous voyage began early in the eve-



THE HORSE FAIR.

- ning in boats and bateaux, but it was nearly four in the morning before the little army was mustered on the Jersey shore."—C.
235. LAST MOMENTS OF JOHN BROWN. Thomas Hovenden. John Brown, the Abolitionist, having invaded Virginia with a band of followers for the purpose of liberating the slaves by inciting an insurrection, was condemned to death and hanged at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. "He met his death with serene composure."
247. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AT THE COURT OF FERDINAND THE CATHOLIC AND ISABELLA OF CASTILE. Vacslav von Brozik. (1852-1901).
317. PEACE AND PLENTY. George Inness.
417. RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN BRITTANY. Jules Breton (1827—). In Brittany almost every saint has his special patronage and on his fête day a pilgrimage or *pardon* is celebrated, when indulgence for past sins is obtained. These *pardons* take place at fixed periods around about certain churches, but often in uncultivated fields, where tents are erected, and where the fête continues for several days, and is attended by thousands of the peasantry.—C.
448. THE LAST TOKEN—A CHRISTIAN MARTYR. Gabriel Max (1840—).
451. "LOST." A. F. A. Schenck.
499. WEANING THE CALVES. Rosa Bonheur.
525. THE STORM. ("Paul and Virginia.") Pierre Auguste Cot.
593. "FRIEDLAND, 1807." Meissonier. To A. T. Stewart, who purchased the picture, the artist wrote: "I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted to paint the love, the adoration, of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith, and for whom they were ready to die." "Friedland" was purchased at the Stewart sale for \$66,000 by Judge Henry Hilton, and by him presented to the Museum.
600. L'ATTENTAT D'ANAGNI. Albert Maignan. Boniface VIII., a native of Anagni, was elected Pope in 1294. Philip the Fair of France,



ALMA TADEMA'S "A READING FROM HOMER."

resisted his authority in spiritual matters, and compelled him to take refuge in his native town. Hither he was pursued. The picture represents the moment when Boniface says to his assailants, "Here is my neck; here is my head; strike! but I will die Pope." Boniface was thrown into prison, and though liberated by the people of Anagni, died within a month.—C.

615. **WOODLAND AND CATTLE.** F. A. Bonheur. (A brother of Rosa Bonheur.)
618. **THE DEFENSE OF CHAMPIGNY.** Edouard Detaille. An episode of the Franco-Prussian War.
622. **THE VINTAGE.** Léon Augustin L'hermitte.
634. **THE BALLOON.** Julien Dupré.
644. **THE DEATH OF A VENDEAN CHIEF.** Robert Wylie. The picture depicts an incident in the romantic insurrection of the inhabitants of La Vendée, France, March, 1793, to March, 1796, against the over-harsh interference of the revolutionists with the rights of their simple community.—C.
654. **THE HUNTER'S STORY.** A. Glisenti. The picture represents one of the peculiar customs of a certain part of Italy—the collection of a dounty of eggs from neighbors keeping hens, by one who has killed a fox.—C.
686. **THE POACHER'S DEATH.** Karl Wilhelm Hubner.
694. **PETER SONNAVATER AND MASTER KNUT'S OPPROBRIOUS ENTRY INTO STOCKHOLM, IN 1526.** C. G. Hellquist. The two Swedish Bishops, after their unsuccessful rebellion against Gustavus I., sought refuge with the Archbishop Olaf, but he treacherously betrayed them to the King's servants, who, dressing them in rags, and putting a crown of straw on Sonnävater's head, and a mitre of birch-bark on Knut's, mounted them on starving horses and brought them through Upsala to Stockholm in a Shrove-tide procession, amidst jeers and insults. They were led to the



## JEANNE D'ARC

By Bastien Lepage

market-place, and, after drinking to the executioner's health, were broken on the wheel.—C.

706. THE HORSE FAIR. Rosa Bonheur. This is the original picture, which is so well known from numerous reproductions. It was purchased at the Stewart sale in 1887 for \$55,500 by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and by him presented to the Museum.
713. A QUARTETTE. Wm. T. Dannat.
716. BOATMEN AT BARCELONA. V. D. Baixeras.
721. DIANA'S HUNTING PARTY. Hans Makart.
723. JUSTINIAN IN COUNCIL. Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant. On canvas 21 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 2 inches. Justinian I, surnamed the Great, was a Byzantine Emperor of the sixth century. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of Roman law known generally as the *Justinian Code*.

# Grand Central Terminal.

THE new Grand Central Terminal of the New York Central Lines, at Forty-second street and Park avenue, takes its place with the great buildings of the world. In the construction of this monumental gateway, whose portals open upon the broad highways of travel that radiate throughout three-fourths of the American continent, the dominant idea has been to combine beauty and magnitude with convenience and serviceability, so that the thousands of travelers from all parts of the country who each day enter the city, and those from abroad, strangers in a strange land, may go about the terminal with as little confusion as in passing from one room to another in their own homes.

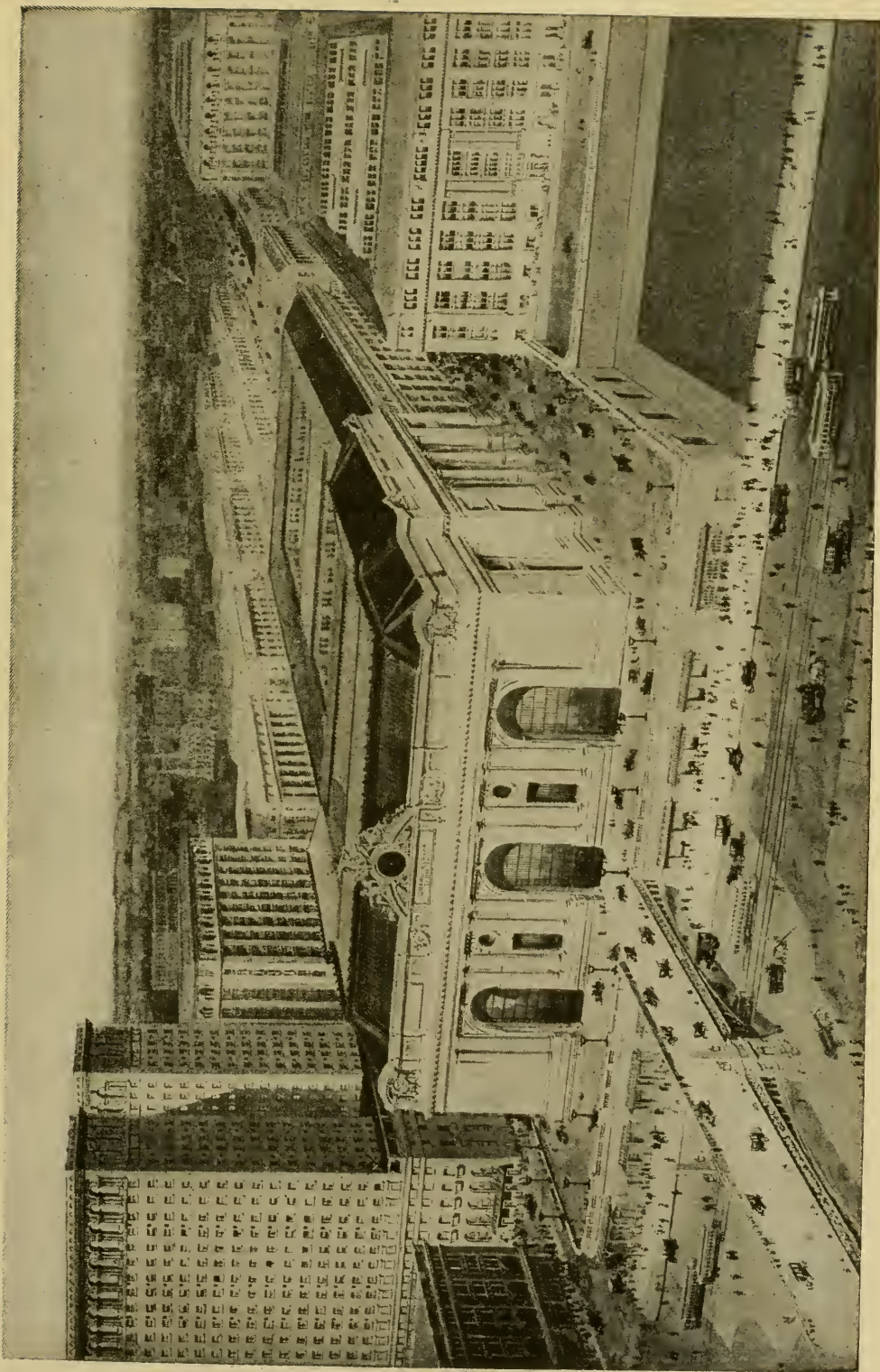
In the history of railroad building there is nothing to compare with the work at Grand Central Terminal. It is a comparatively easy matter to dig a hole, lay tracks and put up a building, but to rebuild a station under traffic, change the entire plant so that not a vestige of the old remained, keep 800 trains running, and handle from 75,000 to 125,000 passengers a day was a proposition alive with engineering and operating problems. To do this, large purchases of land were made, increasing the area from 23 acres in the old terminal to 79 acres in the new, including both levels of tracks. As each new track, or group of tracks, was finished, a corresponding number of old ones was abandoned and traffic went on without interruption.

The bird's-eye view conveys an idea of what the rebuilding of Grand Central Terminal will give to the city of New York in the way of a beautiful civic center. This is the most original and in many respects the most distinctive phase of the development, and was made possible by the use of electric instead of steam motive power. The tracks were depressed below the street level, Park avenue and the cross streets from Forty-fifth street to Fifty-sixth street built in, thus reclaiming about twenty city blocks and throwing the entire area open for building purposes. It is probably the largest, and promises to be the most successful, combination of the esthetic and practical in city building yet planned in America. Where other idealistic group plans have failed or remained incomplete because dependent upon appropriations by the city, this one will succeed because of its earning power. The property over the railroad yards, when leased, will turn in a revenue that will help to make good for, and pay interest on, the large amount of capital involved in the terminal and correlated improvements.

Dominating the group is the main terminal building. In designing this the architects had in mind an expression of the old terminal idea, which is a gateway to a city; hence the central part of the façade is in the form of a triumphal arch of monumental proportions surmounted by a statuary group representing Progress, Mental and Physical Force.

Inside the main building are the waiting rooms, concourse, baggage rooms, retiring rooms, information bureaus and all the other features





THE NEW GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL.

of a railroad station. Some idea of the size may be had when it is understood that the total area of the rooms for the public is six acres, or about the size of Madison Square, and that 30,000 people can be accommodated therein at one time without crowding. The outbound concourse is the principal feature. It is a magnificent room. Only when standing under its vaulted ceiling, spangled with constellations, can its impressive proportions be appreciated. It is lighted by six enormous dome-shaped windows, three at the east and the same number at the west end.

The waiting rooms are unique in station construction in that they are designed to serve as rooms where travelers may wait in comfort and quiet for the departure of trains or arrival of friends. These rooms are so located that it is unnecessary to pass through them in going from or to trains, and they are thus free from the hurrying crowds. A notable feature is the elimination of stairways, accomplished by the use of ramps or inclined ways, thus providing for the movement of vast crowds from point to point without confusion. This is an arrangement infinitely better than stairways, which are not only a nuisance, but dangerous when traversed by large crowds. There are forty-two tracks on the upper or express level and twenty-five tracks on the lower or local level, making in all thirty-three and one-half miles of tracks. The station at the street level is 672 feet long, 310 feet wide and 150 feet high; below the street level, 745 feet long and 455 feet wide and 45 feet deep. The terminal has a capacity of 1,053 cars.

# Herald and Times Squares.

**HERALD SQUARE**, at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, takes its name from the Herald Building, which is its most beautiful architectural adornment. It was formerly called Greeley Square, after Horace Greeley, whose statue is here; there is also a statue of William E. Dodge, a New York merchant. The terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad occupies four blocks between Seventh and Ninth avenues, one block west from Herald Square. The small plot of ground on the corner of Thirty-fourth street, making a jog in the Macy building, has an interesting history. The plot contains only 1,154 square feet. The Macys wanted it, to complete their site, but refused to pay the price demanded. It was bought for \$375,000, or at the rate of \$324.95 per square foot, by Henry Siegel, who has rented it with a \$40,000 four-story building on it, for twenty years at an annual rent of \$40,000, or 5% on \$800,000.

The **HERALD BUILDING**.—In Herald Square at West Thirty-fifth street and the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, the *New York Herald* occupies a building which is one of the architectural adornments of the city. The style is of the early Italian Renaissance, the exterior is profusely covered with decoration most delicate in design, and among the conspicuous features are the unbroken roof and the colonnades of the first story. The purpose of the colonnades is to give public view of the *Herald* printing, and we shall find here one of the interesting sights of New York. On the Sixth avenue side may be seen the process of preparing the plates for the press. In brief, it is this: When the flat form of type making a page is received from the composing room upstairs, a papier-mâché mold is made of it. The paper mold, bent to the shape of a half-cylinder, forms a matrix, in which is cast the printing plate of type-metal, curved to the proper shape to fit the cylinders of the press. From the Broadway colonnade we may see the printing plates fastened on to the press cylinders, and the presses in operation. The paper is fed from rolls into one end of the press, and comes out at the other end printed, pasted, cut, folded and counted. The largest press has a capacity of 5,000 four-page papers per minute, 300,000 per hour; or 2,500 eight-page papers per minute or 150,000 per hour. When we have watched the *Herald* presses we have seen one of the mechanical marvels of the age.

**TIMES SQUARE**, at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh avenue, from Forty-second street to Forty-seventh street, takes its name from the twenty-five-story building of the *New York Times*, which dominates the district and is one of the most conspicuous architectural monuments of the town. The Square is a center of great hotels and amusement places. On the corner of Forty-second street is the fourteen-story Hotel Knickerbocker, built by Colonel John Jacob Astor at a cost of \$4,500,000; and two blocks above on the west side is the Hotel Astor, owned by William Waldorf Astor, and costing, together with the site, \$5,000,000. West on Forty-second street is the monumental Candler Building.

## Riverside Drive.

A DISTRICT of much interest is the plateau north of 110th street, on the West Side, between the Hudson River and Morningside Park. It contains Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, and Columbia University and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights.

RIVERSIDE PARK, which begins at 72d street, extends along the slopes and bluffs of the Hudson for three miles to 130th street, forming what Sir Henry Irving has pronounced the most magnificent residential avenue in the world. It was a park in nature; and for the most part the natural contours have been preserved, with many of the trees of the original forest. Along the bluff, which in places attains an elevation of 130 feet, runs Riverside Drive, one of the grandest and most beautiful urban drives in the world. It gives a succession of picturesque views of the Hudson and the Palisades, and is lined on the east with fine houses. The Riverside section is one of the high-class residential districts. The New York Orphan Asylum plot fronting the Drive, from 73d to 74th streets, was acquired in 1901 by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who paid for it \$860,000, and here Mr. Schwab has built at a reported cost of \$2,000,000 one of the most magnificent residences in America.



HOME OF CHARLES M. SCHWAB— RIVERSIDE DRIVE



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE DRIVE.  
Photo © Geo. P. Hall & Son.

At 89th street is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, to commemorate the citizens of New York who had part in the Civil War; modeled after the choragic monuments of ancient Athens, it is a circular building of pure white marble, with a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high. It was provided by the city at a cost of \$250,000, and was dedicated in 1902.

A copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, a gift from the school children of the city, stands at 89th street.

The boat house of Columbia is on the river bank at 115th street. Across the open fields at 116th street are seen the buildings of Columbia University and Barnard College, and shortly beyond we come to the ascent upon which rises the Tomb of General Grant. The spot is one of natural grandeur and beauty of surroundings. The bluff rises 130 feet above the river, and is clothed with great forest trees, good to look upon, and through the openings giving many lovely vistas. Below is the broad expanse of the Hudson, animated here and there with sail and steam; opposite are the green slopes of New Jersey, with the Palisades stretching away to the north until they soften in the distance and merge in the purple haze. The view looking up the Hudson from Claremont is justly famous. It would have been difficult to find a grander site than this on Riverside Drive for the monumental pile which New York has erected to the memory of the great General.

This point of the Drive has retained the name of Claremont, from an old family mansion, which stands north of the Tomb, and is now the Claremont Inn restaurant. Beyond the Claremont slopes the east drive, circles and returns on the west side of the Tomb. A steel viaduct one-third of a mile in length spanning Manhattan Valley provides for the northern extension of the Drive to a connection with the Harlem Speedway, which gives a continuous elevated boulevard for a distance of ten miles along the Hudson and the Harlem.

## Grant's Tomb.

GRANT'S TOMB, on Riverside Drive at 123d street, occupies a commanding site overlooking the Hudson, and is itself a conspicuous object in the river views. It was designed by John H. Duncan, and is constructed of white granite from Maine, with white marble interior. The proportions are imposing. The square structure is 90 feet on the side and 72 feet in height; the circular cupola with Ionic columns is 70 feet in diameter, and the dome rises 150 feet from the ground. The apex of the monument is 280 feet above the river. From the plaza on the south side steps 70 feet wide ascend to the portico, which has double lines of Doric columns before the entrance, with its massive bronze doors. Above the portico two sculptured figures by J. Massey Rhind, emblematic of Peace and War, flank a panel, on which are inscribed the words: LET US HAVE PEACE.\* The decorative scheme provides for bronze statues and groups on the portico, parapet and dome.

The interior plan is cruciform, 76 feet between the walls. The four great piers of the rotunda carry arches whose crowns are 50 feet from the floor; the circular gallery, supported by the arches, is 40 feet in diameter; the dome rises 105 feet above the floor. In the pendentives sculptured reliefs by Rhind symbolize Youth, Military Life, Civil Life and Death. In small rooms surrounding the rotunda stands of battle flags lend a touch of color. The hush of the vast chamber, the mellowed light and the simplicity and dignity of all combine to give solemnity to the place.

Through a circular opening in the floor the sarcophagus is seen in the crypt directly beneath the center of the dome. It is of polished red porphyry from Wisconsin, and is supported upon a pedestal of granite from Massachusetts. Upon the lid is the name *Ulysses S. Grant*. The

---

\*This was the concluding sentence of General Grant's letter of May 29, 1868, accepting the nomination for the Presidency. It was the expression of his earnest desire for reconciliation between the North and the South. The historic phrase was well chosen for perpetuation here. The Civil War was a conflict between brothers; its termination meant the restoration of their union. It is fitting, then, that this monument to the General, who commanded the victorious Union armies, should have inscribed upon it not a record of his triumphs over the enemy, but the sentiment which he himself uttered, significant of the end for which the battle had been fought—the "peace" of reconciled and reunited brothers—a peace the realization of which has made Grant's achievements and fame the heritage of a common country.

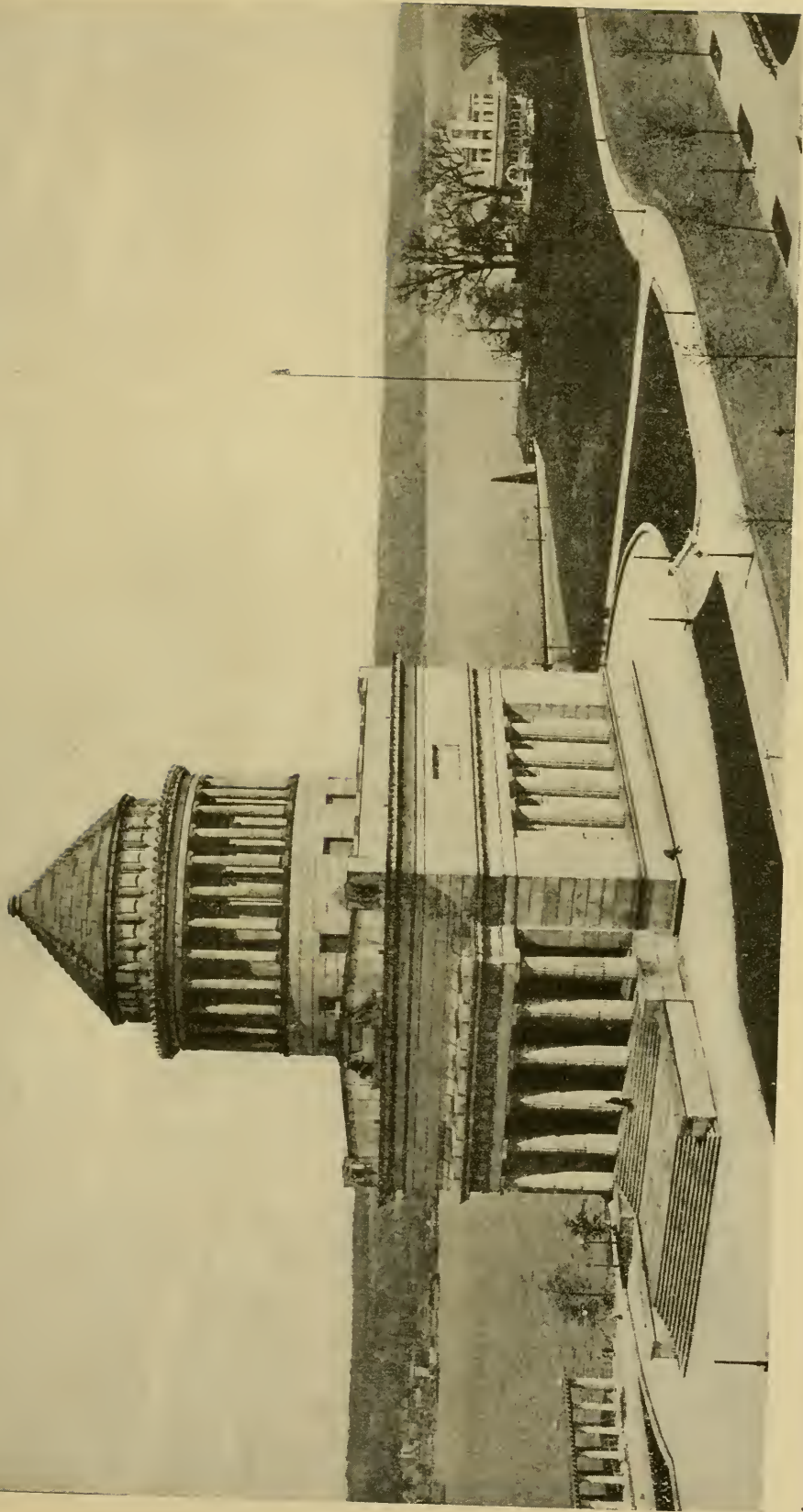


Photo © Geo. F. Hall & Son.

GRANT'S TOMB—OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES.

companion sarcophagus, a counterpart in material and design, is here in compliance with an expressed wish of General Grant that Mrs. Grant should lie by his side.

General Grant died at Mount McGregor, July 23, 1885. The remains lay in state in the New York City Hall, and were viewed by 300,000 people before being conveyed to the temporary tomb at Riverside. The funeral was the grandest pageant New York has seen. The procession was eight miles in length, and it was estimated that an assemblage of a million people lined the route.

The Tomb was built with a fund raised by the Grand Monument Association. There were 90,000 contributors, and the fund with accrued interest aggregated \$600,000. The cornerstone was laid by President Harrison, April 27, 1892. Sealed in it were copies of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States and Articles of Confederation; a Bible, the "Memoirs of General Grant," an American flag, badges of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and eleven medals struck in United States mints in commemoration of events in Grant's life. On April 27, 1897, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth, the monument was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, a military, naval and civic parade in which 50,000 men were in line, an address by President McKinley, and an oration by Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Grant Monument Association.

Among the earliest contributors to the monument fund had been the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, between whom and Grant a friendship had existed since their meeting in China during the General's trip around the world. Each year after Grant's death Li Hung Chang had sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington a wreath to be placed at the temporary tomb. When Li was in the United States in 1896 he visited the tomb and laid upon the sarcophagus a wreath of smilax, laurel and orchids. The following year he sent a gingko tree, to be planted here; it is on the north side of the Tomb, and the bronze tablet records in Chinese and English texts:\*

This tree is planted at the side of the tomb of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, for the purpose of commemorating his greatness, by Li Hung Chang, Guardian of the Prince, Grand Secretary of State, Earl of the First Order Yang Hu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China, Vice-President of the Board of Censors. Kwang Hsu, 23rd year, 4th moon, May, 1897.

Near Grant's Tomb, on the edge of the bluff, is a little monument marking the grave of "an amiable child." The inscriptions have been blurred by the passing of a hundred years, but we may read them still:

Erected to the memory of an amiable child, St. Claire Pollock, died 15 July, 1797, in the 5 year of his age.

Man that is born of a woman is of few years and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not.

At the time referred to this was called Strawberry Hill, and here was the country home of George Pollock, a New York merchant. Shortly

\*With the gingko or maiden hair (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) was planted as a companion tree a Chinese cork tree (*Phellodendron amurense*).



thereafter Mr. Pollock failed in business, was forced to sell his Strawberry Hill property, and went to England. In a letter which he wrote thence to Mrs. Gulian C. Verplanck, under date of Jan. 18, 1800, we have this record of the child's grave:

There is a small enclosure near your boundary fence within which lie the remains of a favorite child, covered by a marble monument. . . The surrounding ground will fall into the hands of I know not whom, whose prejudice or better taste may remove the monument and lay the enclosure open. You will confer a peculiar and interesting favor upon me by allowing me to convey the enclosure to you, so that you will consider it a part of your own estate, keeping it, however, always enclosed and sacred. There is a white marble funeral urn prepared to place on the monument which will not lessen its beauty. I have long considered those grounds as of my own creation, having selected them when wild, and brought the place to its present form. Having so long and so delightfully resided there, I feel an interest in it that I cannot get rid of but with time.

It is an extremely curious and interesting circumstance that the little grave, which thus, in 1800 was the subject of a father's solicitude, should have endured through the vicissitudes of a hundred years, and been preserved amid the changes which have converted the remote country seat of Strawberry Hill into the Riverside Park of to-day—the spot of isolated seclusion into a place of thronging thousands. More suggestive still is that chance of time which has brought into juxtaposition here on Riverside Drive the magnificent Tomb of the great General—a nation's shrine. and the humble grave of "an amiable child," who died more than a century ago "in the 5 year of his age."

## Morningside Heights.

PRESIDENT SETH Low, of Columbia University, called the Morningside Heights the "Acropolis of the New World"; and to make good the name has crowned the plateau with the Low Memorial Library, pure Greek in design and with Pallas Athene at the threshold. The Library was given by President Low as a memorial of his father, Abiel Abbott Low, a citizen of Brooklyn and merchant of New York. The Library fronts on 116th street and is approached by the South Court, which is the principal entrance to the University ground. The court is 350 by 130 feet, and consists of a paved esplanade, with granite wall and balustrade on three sides, and great Italian stone vases, fountains, flowers and shrubs, and broad steps leading up to the Library grade, 10 feet above the street. It is in the Italian style, and is an architectural feature unique in America. The two Irish yews, one on each side of the sairway, were brought to America more than a century ago, and were transplanted here from the old college site in 49th street. The flag standard was presented by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R. The Library building, of Indiana limestone on a granite base, cost \$1,500,000, and is considered one of the purest examples of classical Greek architecture in America. The plan is that of a Maltese cross, the central feature being the rotunda, vaulted

by the immense dome. A panel above the portico contains the record of Columbia's past:

**King's College, founded in the Province of New York by royal charter in the reign of George II. Perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York when they became free and independent; maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God.**

In the Library is treasured the old iron crown that once formed the finial of King's College. With its 285,000 volumes the Library ranks fourth in value of book collections in this country. The reading room is open to the public daily and at night.

The University grounds of eighteen acres cost \$2,000,000. The Campus, at the north end of the grounds, with its groves of oaks and chestnuts, is surrounded with a massive iron fence; this has on the Broadway side a bronze gate, which is a memorial of Herbert Mapes ('90 Arts and '92 Mines), who shortly after graduation sacrificed his life in an endeavor to rescue two girls from death by drowning.

Columbia occupies historic ground. Embedded in the masonry of the Engineering Building on the Broadway side is a bronze tablet erected by the Sons of the Revolution—

To commemorate the Battle of Harlem Heights, won by Washington's troops on this site, September 16, 1776.

The relief pictures the charge of the Rangers and riflemen under Major Andrew Leitch, of Virginia, and Colonel Thomas Knowlton, of Connecticut. Leitch is represented as fallen, and Knowlton with waving sword encouraging his men. Both were mortally wounded in the charge, Knowlton bequeathing to us his dying declaration, "I do not value my life if we but get the day." In the main battle which followed, on the plateau which lies to the west, the Americans did "get the day" in the face of superior numbers, and won a victory which inspired lasting courage and confidence in the Patriot army.

Across Broadway from Columbia is Barnard College, for women, the three halls—Fisk, Milbank and Brinkerhoff—forming an attractive quadrangle on 119th street. The College, which took its name from Dr. Charles Barnard, a former President of Columbia, is a department of the University. Hamilton Court, a dormitory for Columbia students, with rooms for 1,000, is on Amsterdam avenue northeast of the University grounds. The Columbia Boat House on the Hudson at the foot of 115th street was given by Edwin Gould, a graduate of 1888. The athletic field is at Williamsbridge. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, a department of Columbia, is on West 59th street.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, opposite Columbia, at 120th street, is for the training of teachers. It was founded in 1886 by Miss Grace Dodge, and is now a part of Columbia University. The Horace Mann School is a large private school conducted in connection with the College. Visitors are welcome from Monday to Friday inclusive, in the College.

Overlooking Morningside Park at 116th street and Morningside avenue is the monument by Karl Bitter in memory of Carl Schurz, defender of Liberty and Friend of Human Right.



THE LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY.  
Photo © Irving Underhill.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopal) is building on Cathedral Heights, a name which has been given to the southern end of Morningside Heights, between Morningside Park and Amsterdam avenue. The site, which embraces three city blocks, from 110th to 113th streets, cost \$850,000. The cornerstone was laid in 1892; the whole structure will be built in from forty to fifty years, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000.

The exterior length is 520 feet, width of front 172 feet, across the transepts 290 feet. Of the seven towers, the four on the sides are 158 feet, the two in front 284 feet, and the central tower will rise 445 feet from floor to top of cross. The nave is 180 feet long, the chancel vault 115 feet high. Thus it is seen that the Cathedral surpasses any other ecclesiastical edifice in America, and in its dignity of design, grandeur of proportions and superb situation, takes rank with the great cathedrals of the Old World.

A feature of the Choir is the eight pillars surrounding the three sides of the altar; these are mammoth monoliths of polished Maine granite, each one 54 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet in diameter, and weighing 120 tons. These are building stones surpassed only by the 60-foot columns in the Cathedral of St. Isaac in St. Petersburg.

Surrounding the Choir are the seven Chapels of Tongues, representing seven different rites. All are memorials.

Opposite the Cathedral grounds on 113th street is **ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL**, Protestant Episcopal, one of the noble institutions of the city.

The **Viaduct** at 155th street, four-fifths mile long, which connects Washington Heights, by way of the Central Bridge, with Jerome avenue, was built at a cost of \$2,000,000, and ranks as one of the greatest of the engineering works of its class.

**Hispanic Society of America.**—The library and museum of the Hispanic Society of America is in Audubon Park, 156th street, near Broadway. The library, art collection and historical objects were gathered by Archer M. Huntington, who endowed the Hispanic Society and gave the land upon which the museum stands. The society's purpose is to make the library and museum useful to students and literary men. The society was founded by Mr. Huntington for the purpose of bringing the people of the United States who are interested in Spanish history, art and literature into closer relations with the Spanish and Portuguese people and those of the same blood in South America. Mr. Huntington spent more than eighteen years making the collections, and they are the largest of their kind in this country and among the most important in the world. The institution is open to the public. Among the objects in the museum interesting to students of Hispanic subjects is a pair of bronze Arabic doors, which flank the main entrance. These doors, which came from a Cairo mosque, were built by a Mameluke general in 1381. The museum contains examples of pottery dating from the fifth century before Christ to the present time, and also includes silver, medals, coins and textiles, beside some sixteenth century carvings in wood, marble and ironwork. Spanish-America is also historically and artistically represented. There are more than fifty thousand volumes in the library, on ancient and modern Spanish and Portuguese subjects. The Hispanic Society of America is an endowed society, its members paying no dues. Its members are scattered all over the world, where they are constantly on the lookout for some available addition to the library or museum.

The **Jumel Mansion**, a fine example of Colonial architecture, at 160th street, near Amsterdam avenue, is the most famous historic house on Manhattan Island. It was built in 1763 by Roger Morris, the husband of that Mary Philipse, for whose hand the young Virginia Colonel, George Washington, is said to have been an unsuccessful suitor. When the Revolutionary War began, Roger Morris, who had resigned a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the British Army, and who was then a member of the King's Council for the Colonies, fled the country, taking ship for England in May, 1775. Mrs. Morris remained in possession of the Mansion and of her town house at the corner of Stone street and White Hall. General Washington took the Mansion for his headquarters on his retreat from New York and occupied it for thirty-six days. The great salon in the extension was his Council Chamber, and the rear room above was his bedroom. The house fell into the hands of the



THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

Photo © Brown Bros.

British with the capture of Fort Washington, and was the headquarters of General Sir Henry Clinton in the summer of 1777, and of Lieutenant-General Baron von Knyphausen in 1778. After the war it was a tavern on the Albany stage road, the first stopping place out of New York, where the first change of horses was made. The house was then known as Calumet Hall. It was a farm house in 1790, when General Washington gave a dinner in the old house to his Cabinet officers and their ladies. Among his guests were Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton,

John Adams and Abigail Adams, his wife, General and Mrs. Knox, Thomas Jefferson and Mrs. Tobias Leer. The estate, comprising the Mansion and thirty-six acres of land, were bought in 1810 by Stephen Jumel, a rich French merchant, from Leonard Parkinson, for a little less than \$10,000. M. Jumel was an ardent admirer of Washington, and he devoted his money and his energy to restoring the house to what it had been in Washington's time. He had the old green Colonial paper reproduced in France and restored to the walls of the Council Chamber, where it hung altogether for 120 years. In 1815 he went to France in his own ship, the "Eliza," named after his wife, who accompanied him, with the purpose of bringing back Napoleon to the house that had sheltered Washington. The Emperor was unable to accept the hospitality of M. Jumel, but he gave to the Jumels his traveling carriage and his campaigning trunk. The Egyptian Cyprus trees, now standing at the corner of St. Nicholas avenue and 159th street, which had just been given to Napoleon by the Khedive of Egypt, were sent to America by M. Jumel in 1815. After the death of her husband, Madame Jumel married Aaron Burr, but soon divorced him. She was a famous historical character, who used to drive in a coach and four with postillions. She entertained such famous guests as Lafayette, Louis Napoleon, Joseph Bonaparte and Jerome Bonaparte. She died in 1865. The house is owned by the city, and with the grounds is included in the park system. It is in the care of the Washington Headquarters' Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution and contains a museum of Revolutionary relics. It is open to visitors on every day in the year from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. The nearest station on the Subway is at 157th street and Broadway, and by the Elevated at 155th street.

The **Harlem River**, seven miles long, separates Manhattan Island from the mainland. It connects the Hudson with the East River and Long Island Sound, and Congress has made it a ship canal for approach to the Sound without going through Hell Gate. For much of its course it flows through a picturesque valley, and the natural attractions, together with the great bridges which span the river, make it a popular resort. All the points here named are on the west side of the city.

**High Bridge**, at West 175th street, carries across the Harlem the original Croton aqueduct, which brings the city water from Croton River and Lake in Westchester county. The bridge is 1,460 feet in length; the crown of the highest of the fourteen arches is 116 feet above the river. The bridge footway affords fine views, and from below the arches gives many pleasing vistas. The grounds adjacent constitute the **High Bridge Park**.



THE JUMEL MANSION.

The **Washington Bridge**, just north of High Bridge, at West 181st street, is an imposing structure of steel, iron and granite, in size and grandeur of proportions second only to the Brooklyn Bridge. It is 2,384 feet in length, and 80 feet wide; the two central arches have a span of 510 feet each, and their crowns are 135 feet above the river. The cost was nearly \$2,700,000. Bordering the east approach are the grounds of the Ogden estate. The river slope has been made a public park. On the east bank of the river are the tracks of the New York Central, and New York & Putnam roads; on the west side is the Speedway. The view to the north is toward Kingsbridge. On the left are Washington Heights and Fort George, named from a Revolutionary redoubt. The Isabella Heimath, on the crest of the hill near Fort George, is a home for old men and women; it was given in memory of Anna Ottendorfer by her husband, Oswald Ottendorfer, founder of the *Staats-Zeitung*. On the east side of the river are Morris Heights and University Heights, where may be seen the dome of the University Library. Beyond is the tower of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, founded at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the New York Shipbuilder, William H. Webb.

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is at University Heights, and is reached by a short walk from the N. Y. University station of the East Trunk Line Subway. The Hall, which is one of the buildings of the New York University, is a granite colonnade 500 feet in length, built about the Library. It contains 150 panels, in which will be set bronze tablets for the names of 150 great Americans. The selection of the subjects to be honored is entrusted to a committee of 100 members, made up of college presidents, educators, professors of history,



WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

scientists, publicists, editors, authors and chief justices, the selection finally to be approved by the New York University Senate. Only persons born in the United States and deceased at least ten years are eligible. Elections, which began in 1900, will be held every fifth year until the roll of 150 is complete. With each individual's name is inscribed a quotation from his speeches or writings; and in the Museum of the Hall of Fame, portraits and other memorials will be preserved. A Hall of Fame for women was added in 1905. The names which have been selected are:

**AUTHORS**—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Russell Lowell, John Greenleaf Whittier, George Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Lothrop Motley, Edgar Allan Poe, Francis Parkman.

**EDUCATORS**—Horace Mann, Mark Hopkins.

**PREACHERS AND THEOLOGIANS**—Jonathan Edwards, Henry Ward Beecher, William Ellery Channing, Phillips Brooks.

**PHILANTHROPISTS, REFORMERS**—Peter Cooper, George Peabody.

**SCIENTISTS**—John James Audubon, Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, Joseph Henry.

**INVENTORS**—Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, Eli Whitney, Elias Howe.

**PIONEER**—Daniel Boone.

**SOLDIERS, SAILORS**—David Griscoe Farragut, Ulysses Simpson Grant, Robert E. Lee, William Tecumseh Sherman.

**LAWYERS, JUDGES**—James Kent, John Marshall, Joseph Story, Rufus Choate.

**RULERS AND STATESMEN**—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Benjamin Franklin, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, James Madison, George Washington, Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton.

**PAINTER**—Gilbert Charles Stuart.

**FAMOUS AMERICAN WOMEN**—Author: Harriet Beecher Stowe. Educators: Mary Lyon, Emma Willard. Social Worker: Frances E. Willard. Artist: Charlotte Cushman. Scientist: Maria Mitchell.



## Bronx Park.

BRONX PARK lies on both sides of the Bronx River, between Williamsbridge and West Farms. The river, which took its name from Jonas Broncks, one of the early Dutch proprietors, rises near the Connecticut line, and flows into Long Island Sound. It is a river in name only, and one only needs to look upon the narrow and shallow stream to appreciate the humor of the command sent by the British authorities to Lord Admiral Howe, to "send a couple of frigates up the Bronx River to protect our forces and fire into the enemy whenever seen."

The river as we see it in the Park is a picturesque stream flowing between rocky dells and through peaceful reaches, and presenting many charming bits of scenery. It was resorted to by artists and pictured on many a canvas long before the conversion of the territory into a park revealed its loveliness to the public eye. As with other recently acquired parks which have absorbed private estates, Bronx Park retains relics of a former occupancy. On the river slope in one of the most charming glens is the Lorillard mansion, which was built about 1855 by Pierre Lorillard, and is now used for park and police purposes. On the opposite side of the stream below the bridge is the site of the old Lorillard snuff mill, whose wheels turned by the Bronx waterpower ground out in snuff the Lorillard fortune. Appropriately enough, the Botanical Garden gardens now grow near the old mill specimens of the several varieties of tobacco. An interesting natural feature of the Park is the Rocking Stone. This is a granite boulder deposited in the glacial epoch, and poised so perfectly upon a granite pedestal that the human arm may cause it to rock in an arc of about 2 inches. The stone is 7 feet high, 10 feet broad and 8 feet through, having an estimated weight of 30 tons. It is in the Zoological Park. Of the 662 acres comprised in the Park area, 250 have been given to a botanical garden, and 261 to a zoological park. Both institutions are corporations, managed by trustees and occupying their sites by an arrangement with the city.

The NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, in Bronx Park, near the Bedford Park Station of the Harlem Railroad, is open daily, Sunday included, from 9 to 5; the Museum from 9:30 to 5. Admission is free. The Museum contains collections of Economic Botany, showing vegetable products, processes of manufacture and uses to which put, as various fibers, wood made into paper, sugar cane into refined sugar, chocolate, cork, cottonseed wines, cereals, turpentine, etc. The collections of Scientific Botany include the famous Torrey Herbarium deposited by Columbia University and valued at \$175,000. The conservatories contain tens of thousands of growing plants, shrubs and trees, gathered from all quarters of the globe, many rare and costly, such as the palms given by Miss Helen Gould and the wonderfully great anthurium given by Mrs. F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass. The outdoor beds and plantations show many family groups of plants, flowers, shrubs and trees; and

there are miles of walks with flower borders. In value and completeness the Garden will rival the Kew Gardens of London and the Jardin des Plantes of Paris.

The NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK has an ideal site in Bronx Park, and is in plan and extent unequalled by any institution of its class in the world. The houses and outdoor ranges for mammals, the reptile house and the vast flying cage for birds have been prepared with a view to approximating as closely as possible the natural conditions of life of the occupants, and the very successful way in which this has been accomplished enables us to see the animals as they are in nature. The Society's Official Guide may be procured at the entrance.

## Van Cortlandt Park.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK, at the extreme north end of the city, comprises in its diversified area a high ridge which carries the Croton aqueduct, a wide level plain which is a parade ground of the National Guard, and a lake resorted to in winter by skaters and players of the Scotch game of curling; then there are golf links, ball grounds, and, as the chief thing of interest, the Van Cortlandt Mansion. The house is an interesting example of Dutch architecture. It was built by Frederick Van Cortlandt in 1748; and the thick rubble stone walls are as solid to-day as a century and a half ago. A row of horse chestnuts is reputed to be 175 years old. In 1896 the house was given by the Park Commission into the custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, by whom it is maintained as a public museum. It is open daily, 10 to 6 in summer, 10 to 5 in winter; 2 to 6 on Sunday. Admission 25 cents on Thursdays; on other days free. The interior has an old-fashioned air, but it tells all through the story of substantial means and generous living. There are huge fireplaces faced with scriptural tiles, deep window seats, a generous wine closet in the wall, a big Dutch oven in the kitchen, and a cellar with massive hand-hewn beams of cedar and cypress, and 3-foot walls loop-holed for muskets. Washington made his headquarters here on his way to the entry of New York in 1783, and the Washington Room is now the museum, containing many Colonial and Revolutionary mementoes, among them the four-post bedstead on which Washington slept. Altogether, the Van Cortlandt House is the best relic New York has of the old régime, and it is a charming place to visit.

## The Subway.

MANHATTAN ISLAND is long and narrow, with the business district in the lower parts of the city and the homes in the upper part. This presents a most difficult transportation problem. Morning and evening the human flood sets south and north, and the surface and elevated lines are congested. The solution of the problem has been found in the provision of underground rapid transit systems. Plans for the first underground road were adopted in 1899, and the contract for building was awarded to John B. McDonald, on his bid of \$35,000,000, reputed to be the largest individual contract ever let. The city paid this sum for the construction, and leased the road to the contractor for fifty years, under an arrangement by which at the expiration of that term the city will have received back the money paid for the road, and may then take over the equipment at a price fixed by arbitration. The work of construction was begun in 1900, and the road was in operation in 1904.

The Rapid Transit Railroad extends from the Battery north to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the west, and Bronx Park on the east; and by connection with the Manhattan-Brooklyn Tunnel from Brooklyn to the Bronx. Beginning at the Battery the road follows Broadway to Park Row, thence up Park Row, with a loop in City Hall Park; Lafayette street, Fourth avenue, Park avenue, Forty-second street, Broadway to



THE FOUR-TRACK SYSTEM AT SPRING STREET.

Photo by P. P. Pullis.

169th street, West End avenue to Sherman's Creek, Ellwood avenue to Inwood street, Broadway to 230th street, Kingsbridge, and thence to Van Cortlandt Park, at 242d street and Broadway. At 104th street the East Side Line diverges to Lenox avenue at 110th street, then runs up Lenox avenue, under the Harlem River, and through 149th street, Westchester avenue, Southern boulevard and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

The Subway is rectangular, being 25 feet wide for the two-track sections, 50 feet wide for the four-track sections, and 13 feet high throughout. It has a concrete bed and a steel frame construction. Throughout most of the length the road was excavated from the surface. A trench was dug, the bottom was lined with a concrete flooring; then a rectangular framework of steel beams was erected, with concrete walls and roof; and on the outside were spread layers of asphalt and roofing felt. The Subway is thus for the most part a covered trench with the roof near the surface, and the stairs leading to the station platforms do not have longer flights than those of the elevated roads. On Broadway, from Sixtieth to 104th streets, the Subway is lighted by skylights in the center of the street. The tunneling is principally in the section under Central Park (at Columbus avenue and 104th street, 80 feet below the surface), and in the Fort Washington section, where the rock tunnel through the hill of gneiss along Broadway and Eleventh avenue, from 158th street to a point near Fort George, is two miles long, being next to the Hoosac Tunnel, the longest one in the United States. At 125th street the West Side Line emerges and crosses Manhattan Valley on a viaduct to 135th street, where it enters a tunnel, and at 190th street is more than 100 feet below the surface. At 169th and 181st streets the stations are hollowed out of the solid rock 110 feet underground, and are reached by elevators. The tracks are carried under the Harlem River on two steel cylinder tubes encased in concrete.

The motive power is electricity (third-rail system). The running time from City Hall Park to Ninety-sixth street is 13 minutes for express trains, and 21 minutes for local trains.

With a total length of 21 miles, New York's \$35,000,000 tunnel is the longest railroad tunnel in the world. Its construction was one of the great engineering enterprises of the twentieth century. The figures of the excavation and the construction are prodigious. There were 3,212,000 cubic yards of material to be taken out—1,900,000 of earth and 1,312,000 of rock. The construction called for 65,000 tons of steel, 8,000 tons of cast iron, 551,000 cubic yards of concrete, 910,000 square yards of waterproofing for making the Subway absolutely dry.

The largest stations are those at Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth street, and 102d street. The stations are lined with tile, and a system of distinctive architecture and color schemes has been employed, so that a station may be known by its own particular wall colors.

At Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue is one of the most remarkable street intersection corners in the world. On the surface run the Thirty-fourth street cars. One flight down are the Madison avenue cars; two flights down the Rapid Transit Subway; and three flights down the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel.

## Tunnels.

1. The Manhattan-Brooklyn Tunnel is an extension of the Rapid Transit Railroad subway system under the East River to the foot of Joralemon street; thence to Fulton street and Flatbush avenue and to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, where is the station of the Long Island Railroad. Under the river the construction consists of two cast-iron tubes, inside diameter 15 feet 6 inches, length 6,790 feet. Trains pass to Brooklyn through the south tube and return through the north tube. The grade is 3.1 per 100 feet, the descent and ascent of the train being scarcely perceptible. The tunnel is everywhere below water level, until it rises at a point 700 feet before reaching the Borough Hall station. It passes through rock (two stretches of 2,700 feet and 400 feet) and sand, clay and gravel formations. The lowest point reached by the tunnel is 94 feet below mean high water. Certain portions which pass through sand are given added strength by concrete piles sunk to bedrock, at depths varying from 5 to 75 feet. The motive power is electricity, by the third-rail system. The actual cost exceeded \$10,000,000. The tunnel will be operated by the constructing company for a term of thirty-five years, when it is to revert to the city, under conditions similar to those which control in the Rapid Transit Railroad contract.

2. The McAdoo Tunnels under the North River. There are two pairs of these connected by the Jersey City subway, the Morton street tubes to Jersey City, and the Cortlandt street tubes to Montgomery, Jersey City. The Morton street line extends under Greenwich and Christopher streets to Sixth avenue, and under the avenue to the terminal at Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue; thence it will be extended to Forty-second street.

There are stations at Christopher and Greenwich streets, where connection is made with the Ninth Avenue Elevated; Christopher street and Sixth avenue, with connection with the Sixth Avenue Elevated; and at Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third streets.

The Cortlandt street tubes have their outlet in the vast Terminal Buildings on Church street, extending from Cortlandt to Fulton.

In Jersey City the center of the system is the terminal station, hewn out of the solid rock, 85 feet below the Pennsylvania Railroad train shed, and reached from the Pennsylvania terminal by elevators. Two branches extend west, rising to the surface, for electric cars from Manhattan to Newark and other New Jersey points; and two other lines run north to the Lackawanna station; and connection is afforded also with the Erie Railroad.

The tunnels are tubes constructed of steel rings overlaid with concrete. In each tunnel there is a separate tube for each track; ventilation is secured by the action of the train, which forces the air ahead of it. The tubes are 15 feet in interior diameter. They lie about 30 feet apart and are from 60 to 90 feet below the surface of the Hudson,

the depth of earth between the tunnel and the water ranging from 15 to 40 feet. The deepest part is on the New York side.

3. The **Belmont Tunnels** from the foot of East Forty-second street to Long Island City, the two tubes there looping and connecting with surface lines in Queens County.

The **Pennsylvania Railroad** enters New York through a series of tunnels from New Jersey, passing beneath the Hudson River, Manhattan Island and the East River to Long Island, connecting with the Long Island Railroad. The bed of the Hudson consists of soft mud and clay, of an oozy consistency to a great depth, and unsuited to tunnel work. An entirely new principle, therefore, was adopted. Stone piers were built resting upon the solid rock beneath the river bed. The piers support a bridge inclosed in an 18-foot water-tight steel tube; and carry the railroad track within the tube. The bed of the tracks in mid-stream is 100 feet below the river bed. There are six of the tubes; they enter Manhattan in pairs, at Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, and the tunnel extensions to the East River cross the city under the lines of these streets. Electric locomotives are used.

The terminal station is gigantic in dimensions. It occupies a plot 1,500 feet in length by 520 in width; covering the four blocks bounded by Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, and Seventh and Ninth avenues—a site acquired for the purpose at a cost of \$8,000,000. There are twenty-five tracks and more than two miles of platforms. A bridge extends over the tracks from Thirty-first to Thirty-third streets, with stairways leading down to the tracks. The work of construction took three years; the cost, including terminals, approximating \$50,000,000.

---

**Staten Island**, lying south of New York Bay, five miles distant from Manhattan Island, constitutes the Borough of Richmond in Greater New York. The island has an area of sixty square miles. Its green slopes and wooded hills form a pleasing feature in the harbor views; and the fortified height of Fort Wadsworth, commanding the Narrows, is the first land closely approached by incoming vessels from sea. An excursion to Staten Island by ferryboat from the Battery gives a good opportunity of seeing New York Bay. A conspicuous landmark on the island is the dome of the church of Sailors' Snug Harbor. The Harbor was founded in 1801 as a home for unfortunate and disabled seamen by Robert Richard Randall, who bequeathed for the purpose his farm in New York. Among the buildings of the Harbor, the church is specially worthy of inspection for the fine marbles of the interior. There is in the grounds a statue of Randall, by St. Gaudens.

The tall chimney seen to the northwest of Staten Island is in Bayonne, N. J., and carries off the fumes of the great copper smelting works there. It is 365 feet high, and is reputed to be the tallest chimney in the world

## Here and There in New York.

**Greater New York** comprises the five Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Borough of Manhattan includes Manhattan Island and Governor's, Ellis, Bedloe's, Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Riker islands. The Borough of the Bronx comprises all that portion between the Harlem and Long Island Sound. The Borough of Brooklyn includes all of Kings county. The Borough of Queens includes all the annexed district lying in Queens county. The Borough of Richmond includes all of Staten Island.

The Bowery extends from Chatham Square north to Cooper Union, where Third and Fourth avenues diverge. In the old Dutch days it was the Bouwerie Lane between the bouweries or farms; and later it became the Boston Post Road; a mile-stone at Rivington street still marks one mile from the old City Hall in Wall street. Almost as remote as the Dutch farmers who gave it its name are the Bowery Boys, who fifty years ago made the street famous. The peculiar features of the old Bowery live only in tradition; but it still has characteristics all its own. There is presented here an extraordinary collection of beer saloons, concert gardens, tramp lodging houses, shooting galleries, low whiskey "dives," dime museums, penny amusement arcades, tattooing establishments, theatres and more beer saloons; while sandwiched in between the saloons and the lodging houses are numerous shops, whose proprietors are hopefully striving to live down the refrain of the popular song—

The Bow'ry! the Bow'ry!  
 They say such things, and they do strange things.  
 On the Bow'ry, the Bow'ry!  
 I'll never go there any more.

But this is only on aspect of the street. There are multitudes with whom the Bowery means thrift, for in the Bowery Savings Bank, with its more than 144,000 depositors and over \$101,000,000 of deposits, we have one of the largest savings bank in the world.

The Bible House, Fourth avenue and Eighth street, opposite Cooper Union, is the home of the American Bible Society, organized in 1816 to circulate the Holy Scriptures. In the office of the General Agent (No. 6 Bible House) they will give you a circular containing a specimen text in each of the 242 different languages and dialects, in which 66,000,000 copies of the Bible circulated by the Society have been printed.

Cooper Union, for the Advancement of Science and Art, was founded by Peter Cooper in 1859. He gave for the building and its endowment nearly a million dollars. The purpose is to provide instruction at night for young people who work by day; and in doing this the Union has been one of the most beneficent philanthropies of the city.

The night schools in science and art—mathematics, engineering, electricity, chemistry, etc.—have been attended by nearly 100,000 different persons. Recent gifts by Andrew Carnegie, Edward Cooper and A. S. Hewitt have now made provision for day instruction also. There are a Women's Art School, for instruction in drawing, painting and photography, and schools in telegraphy, stenography and typewriting for women. The free library and reading room (with hundreds of newspapers and periodicals) is visited by more than 2,000 readers a day; it is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and Sundays, October to May, 12 to 9. The Museum for the Decorative Arts is open 9 to 5 daily except Sunday and Monday. Free lectures in the Hall, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in winter, are attended by 10,000 persons a week. The Hall of Cooper Union is used for political and other meetings, and has been the scene of many memorable gatherings. Abraham Lincoln delivered his Cooper Institute speech here Feb. 27, 1860, and from that day to this most of the great orators of America have been heard here; and speeches have been made which have affected city, state and nation. In Cooper Union Park, south of the building, is a statue of Peter Cooper, by Augustus St. Gaudens, who was a pupil in Cooper Union:

Erected by the citizens of New York in grateful remembrance of Peter Cooper, founder of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Anno Domini MDCCCXCVII.

**St. Mark's Church**, at Tenth street and Second avenue, has in teresting historical associations, for it occupies the oldest church site on Manhattan Island. It replaced in 1799 the Bouwerie Church, built by Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors, on his Great Bouwerie, or farm, which extended from the line of Fourth avenue to the East River. A bit of the old farm now bears the name of Stuyvesant Square. Stuyvesant was buried in the churchyard in 1672, in the vault which is still marked by the memorial stone with its inscription:

In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Amsterdam in New Netherland, now called New York, and the Dutch West India Islands, died in A. D. 167½, aged 80 years.

"The Little Church Around the Corner" is a familiar name for the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. The story goes that when in 1871 Joseph Jefferson endeavored to arrange for the funeral of George Holland, a brother actor, at a church on Madison avenue, the pastor said that he could not hold burial services over the body of an actor. "But," he added, "there is a little church around the corner you can go to." "Then all honor to the little church around the corner," replied Jefferson. "We will go there." From that time the church and its rector, Rev. George H. Houghton (who died in 1897) were held in affectionate regard by the theatrical profession. Many actors have been buried from the church, among them Lester Wallack, Dion Boucicault and Edwin Booth. There is a memorial window given by The Players (the actors' club), in loving memory of Booth. The beautiful churchyard is entered through a lich-gate. This



is a roofed gate, unique in this country, but of a type formerly common in Europe, when the custom was to rest the bier in the lich-gate during the reading of the introductory part of the burial service.

**John Street Methodist Church.**—The John Street M. E. Church, at 44 John street, called the "Cradle of American Methodism," is the oldest Methodist church in America. It was founded by Philip Embury in 1766; the first edifice was erected in 1768, a second one on the same site in 1817, and the present structure in 1841. There are treasured here Philip Embury's Bible, Bishop Asbury's chair and the clock which John Wesley sent over from England, and which still ticks off the time.

**Fraunces' Tavern,** on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl sts., contains on the second floor the famous "long room," in which General Washington took affecting leave of his officers and aides Dec. 4, 1783, before proceeding to Congress to surrender his commission. The Tavern was built in 1700. It was opened as a tavern by Samuel Fraunces in 1762. The building has been restored by the Sons of the Revolution. The first floor is still a tavern; the second floor contains a display of historical relics, opened Dec. 4, 1907.

**The Titanic Memorial Lighthouse,** surmounting the twelve-story building of the Seamen's Institute, South street and Coenties Slip, is a memorial to those who perished in the Titanic tragedy of April 15, 1912. At the dedication, addresses declared the Lighthouse Tower to be "given in memory of the engineers who sent their stokers up on deck while they went to certain death; of the members of the heroic band of musicians who played even while the water crept up to their instruments; of the postal clerks who bravely put duty ahead of personal safety; of the Marconi operator; of the officers and crew who staid by their ship. It is given in memory of those in the steerage who perished without ever realizing their hopes of the new land, the America of endless possibilities. It is given in memory of all the heroic deds by first and second cabin passengers. In short, it is a monument to every person without regard to rank, race, creed or color, whose life went down when the giant vessel slipped beneath the waves.

"This Tower is identical with the accepted form of lighthouse with stairs in the rear, a lantern gallery and a fixed, green light which shines out over New York Harbor and is visible to all the lower anchorage down through the Narrows to Sandy Hook. Surmounting the Tower is a Time Ball. Just at five minutes before twelve each noon the gleaming ball is hoisted to the top of the steel rod. And promptly at noon when the time is flashed over the wire from Washington, the ball drops. By it are set the chronometers of the schooners creeping along the coast; of the great four-masted ships loaded with oil for the far East; of the tramp steamer setting out for South Africa; and of the passenger and cargo boats sailing for the West Indies and South America. Situated just where the island of Manhattan turns, on the corner of South street and Coenties Slip, the new building of the Seamen's Institute commands the attention of every vessel entering the great harbor of New York, whether by way of Sandy Hook or through Hell Gate."

## Brooklyn.

**Greenwood Cemetery** is reached by the Fifth avenue elevated or surface line from the Bridge. The cemetery, one of the most beautiful in the world, has an area of 474 acres, stretching along a slope whose summit it has crowned with monuments. From the Pilots' Monument to Thomas Freeborn, a New York pilot who lost his life piloting a ship on the New Jersey coast, we may look far out to sea; and the shaft is visible from ships entering the harbor. From the Soldiers' Monument, in memory of the 148,000 soldiers of New York State, who died in the Civil War, another far-reaching prospect may be had. One may wander for hours through the streets of this vast city of the dead (there are fifteen miles of walks), and at every turn find something to challenge attention. The most famous memorial is the exquisitely carved monument of Charlotte Canda, a New York girl who, on her eighteenth birthday, as she was returning from a party given in her honor, was thrown from her carriage and killed. This monument that marks her grave she herself had designed for an aunt. The most costly piece of work is the \$225,000 monument of Marcus Daly. Among hundreds of others may be noted the tomb of James Gordon Bennett, remarkable for the silken sheen of the sculptured drapery; the portrait bust of Horace Greeley, cast from type metal given by the printers of America; the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton; the stone from the Brooklyn Bridge marking the grave of Wm. C. Kingsley, a former president of the Board of Trustees; the medallion angel face carved by Hiram Powers, the Griffith "Farewell" memorial, the figure of "Grief" of the John Matthews tomb, the Channey monument cut by prisoners in Sing Sing. We shall find here many familiar names—Morse of the telegraph, Howe of the sewing machine, Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry George, Alice and Phoebe Cary. Those who sleep in Greenwood number more than 300,000, and the solemn bell in the tower of the Gothic gate tolls through the hours of the day at the entering in of others to join the silent hosts.

**Prospect Park.**—From the Brooklyn Bridge the Flatbush avenue cars take one directly to the Plaza, which is the principal gate. Here is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, to commemorate those who died in the Civil War; the bronze groups by Macmonnies symbolize the Army, the Navy, and the chariot of Victory led by heralds of peace. South of the Plaza is the statue of General Warren. From the top of the Brooklyn water reservoir a view may be had extending from the Long Island coast in the east beyond Manhattan to the New Jersey hills in the west; the tower is a noted landmark. In natural grandeur Prospect rivals Central Park; it is well named, for its hills command

many a lovely prospect; particularly famous are those from Lookout Hill. The Park has extensive groves of forest trees, a lake of sixty-one acres, with winding arms, arched bridges and charming shores, and there are flower gardens and conservatories. A monument on the slope of Prospect Hill marks Battle Pass, where fell 450 Maryland soldiers, defending the American retreat after the battle of Long Island. The Park has memorials of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home"; Irving, Lincoln, Moore, Mozart and James S. T. Stranahan, an honored citizen to whom, more than to any other person, Brooklyn owes its beautiful pleasure ground.

From the southeast corner of Prospect Park the OCEAN PARKWAY, a magnificent boulevard, with driveway, speedway and shaded cycle paths and bridle paths, extends five and one-half miles to Coney Island. A short distance northeast from the Plaza entrance is the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, in which are collections illustrating natural history and ethnology. An admission of 25 cents is charged Monday and Tuesday; other days, free.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard is visited by pass, which is given on application at the entrance. The Navy Yard is reached by Flushing avenue car from the Bridge. The shipbuilding shops, dry docks, warships, guns, naval trophies, curiosities in the Lyceum, and the varied activities of the chief naval station of the United States, furnish abundant interest. The Navy Yard is on Wallabout Bay, where thousands of Americans perished in the British prison-ships of the Revolution. In Fort Greene Park, nearby, the tomb of a number of the prison-ship martyrs is marked with a sculptured memorial by Macmonnies, a marble censer, emblematic of a perpetual incense offering.

The Pratt Institute, the school of science and industrial art, founded by Charles Pratt (who gave for it nearly \$4,000,000), is in Ryerson street, near De Kalb avenue. Visiting days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Partridge's equestrian statue of GRANT stands in front of the Union League Club, Bedford avenue and Bergen street. It represents the General as he appeared at the Battle of the Wilderness. Ward's statue of HENRY WARD BEECHER stands in the plaza facing the City Hall on Fulton street. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, which was Beecher's pulpit from 1847 to 1887, is on Orange street, between Hicks and Henry, within short walking distance from the Bridge.

Coney Island is reached by trolley or elevated railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan side. Also in summer by Iron Steamboat Co. from the Battery and other points; see announcements in daily papers

# Ready Reference Guide.

## SUBWAY STATIONS

\*Express stations.

### EAST TRUNK LINE.

<b>First Subway and Lexington Ave. Line.</b>	161st St.
*South Ferry.	167th St.
*Bowling Green.	170th St.
*Wall St. and Broadway.	Belmont St.
*Fulton St. and Broadway.	176th St.
City Hall (Loop), B'way & Murray St.	*New York University.
*Brooklyn Bridge. Park Row & Centre.	183d St.
Worth and Lafayette Sts.	Fordham Road.
Canal and Lafayette Sts.	Kingsbridge Road.
Spring and Lafayette Sts.	Bedford Park Boulevard
Bleecker and Lafayette Sts.	Mosholu Parkway.
Astor Place (8th St.) and Fourth Ave.	*Woodlawn.
*14th St. and Fourth Ave.	
18th St. and Fourth Ave.	
23d St. and Fourth Ave	
28th St. and Fourth Ave.	
33d St. and Fourth Ave.	
*Grand Central Sta —42d St. (See Note A.)	
51st St. and Lexington Ave.	
59th St. and Lexington Ave.	
68th St. and Lexington Ave.	
77th St. and Lexington Ave.	
*86th St. and Lexington Ave.	
96th St. and Lexington Ave.	
103d St. and Lexington Ave.	
110th St. and Lexington Ave.	
116th St. and Lexington Ave.	
*125th St. and Lexington Ave.	
	<b>Pelham Bay Park Branch.</b>
	*Third Avenue.
	Brook Ave.
	Cypress Ave
	143d St.
	149th St.
	Longwood Ave.
	*Hunt's Point Ave.
	Whitlock Ave.
	Elder Ave.
	Classon's Point Road
	St. Lawrence Ave.
	*177th St.
	Castle Hill Ave.
	Zerega Ave.
	Westchester Square.
	Middletown Road.
	Buhre Ave
	*Pelham Bay Park.
<b>River and Jerome Ave. Branch.</b>	
Mott Haven.	
*149th St.	

### SUBWAYS FROM MANHATTAN TO BROOKLYN.

**East Trunk Line** diverges at Bowling Green to Borough Hall, Hoyt St., Nevins St and Atlantic Ave. (Long Island R. R.).

**West Trunk Line** by William street branch (Note B) runs (April, 1919) to Clark street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

**Broadway—Fifty-ninth Street** Subway express trains diverge at Canal street to connect with Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway.

**The Queensboro Subway**, connecting at Grand Central with the Manhattan lines runs to Corona and Astoria.

**Fourth Avenue (Brooklyn) Subway** starts at Chambers street (Municipal Building). Manhattan, and runs to Bay Ridge and Coney Island. Connects with **Broadway—Fifty-ninth Street** Subway at Canal street.

**NOTE A.**—The East Trunk Line and the West Trunk Line are connected by shuttle trains running between Grand Central Station and Times Square.

**NOTE B.**—The express trains on the Seventh Avenue Line diverge at Chambers street to Park Row (at Broadway), Fulton street (at William street), and Wall street (at William). Thence by tunnel to Clark street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

**SUBWAY STATIONS.**

\*Express stations.

**WEST TRUNK LINE.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Seventh Avenue Line and First Subway.</b> | 207th St. and Amsterdam Ave.             |
| South Ferry.                                 | 215th St. and Broadway.                  |
| Rector St.                                   | 225th St., Kingsbridge.                  |
| Cortlandt St.                                | 231st St. (Bailey Ave.) and Broadway.    |
| *Chambers St. (See Note B.)                  | 238th St. and Broadway.                  |
| Franklin St.                                 | 242d St. (Van Cortlandt Park).           |
| Canal St.                                    |  |
| Houston St.                                  | <b>Lenox Ave. and West Farms Branch.</b> |
| Christopher St.                              | 96th St. and Broadway.                   |
| Sheridan Square.                             | 110th St. and Lenox Ave.                 |
| *14th St. and 7th Ave.                       | 116th St. and Lenox Ave.                 |
| 18th St. and 7th Ave.                        | 125th St. and Lenox Ave.                 |
| 23d St. and 7th Ave.                         | 135th St. and Lenox Ave.                 |
| 28th St. and 7th Ave.                        | 145th St. and Lenox Ave.                 |
| *Pennsylvania Station.                       | Mott Ave. and 149th St.                  |
| *Times Sq.—42d St. & B'way. (See Note A)     | Third Ave. and 149th St.                 |
| 50th St. and Broadway.                       | Jackson Ave. and Westchester Ave.        |
| Columbus Circle—59th St. and Broadway.       | Prospect Ave. and Westchester Ave.       |
| 66th St. and Broadway.                       | Intervale Ave. and Westchester Ave.      |
| *72d St. and Broadway.                       | Simpson St. and Westchester Ave.         |
| 79th St. and Broadway.                       | Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.      |
| 86th St. and Broadway.                       | 174th St. and Boston Road.               |
| 91st St. and Broadway.                       | 177th St. and Boston Road.               |
| *96th St. and Broadway.                      | Bronx Park.                              |

**Broadway Branch.**

- 96th St. and Broadway.
- 103d St. and Broadway.
- 110th St. and Columbia University.
- 116th St. and Broadway.
- Manhattan St.—128th St.
- 137th St. and Broadway.
- 145th St. and Broadway.
- 157th St. and Broadway.
- 168th St. and Broadway.
- 181st St. and 11th Ave.
- 191st St.
- Dyckman St. and Naegle Ave.

- White Plains Road Extension (Elevated).**
- 180th St.
- \*Morris Park.
- Bronx Park East.
- Pelham Parkway.
- Allerton Ave.
- Burke Ave.
- \*Gun Hill Road.
- 219th St.
- 225th St.
- 233d St.
- Nereid Avenue.
- \*241st St.

The West Farms express trains of the Subway run through to Brooklyn; the fare between any point in New York and any station in Brooklyn is 5 cents.

**BROADWAY—FIFTY-NINTH STREET SUBWAY.**

- |                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Whitehall St.      | 23d Street.                      |
| Rector St.         | 28th Street.                     |
| Cortlandt St.      | *34th Street.                    |
| (Hudson Terminal). | *Times Square.                   |
| *City Hall.        | 49th Street.                     |
| Canal Street.      | *57th Street.                    |
| Prince Street.     | Fifth Ave., 59th & 60th Sts.     |
| Eighth Street.     | Lexington Ave., 59th & 60th Sts. |
| *Union Square.     |                                  |

Express trains diverge at Canal street and connect with Brooklyn Fourth Avenue Subway.

Connects (Nov. 1, 1919) at Lexington Ave., 59th and 60th Sts., with Queens Lines.

## ELEVATED RAILROADS.

The four lines start at the Battery and run to the Harlem River. The stations are shown on the folding map, and are as follows:

**Ninth Avenue Line**—South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector, Cortlandt, Barclay, Warren, Franklin, Desbrosses, Houston, Christopher, West 14th, 23d, 30th, 34th, 42d, 50th, 59th, 66th, 72d, 81st, 86th, 93d, 99th, 104th, 110th, 116th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 151st, 155th. Thence subway and elevated railroad to Sedgwick Ave., Anderson and Jerome Aves., and connection with the Jerome Avenue (elevated) Branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway.

**Sixth Avenue Line**—South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector, Cortlandt, Park Place, Chambers, Franklin, Grand, Bleecker, 8th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 28th, 33d, 38th, 42d, 50th (branch to 58th St. and 6th Ave.), 53d St. and 8th Ave., 59th St. and Columbus Ave., 66th, 72d, 81st, 86th, 93d, 99th, 104th, 110th, 116th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 151st, 155th. Thence to Jerome Avenue Branch, same as Ninth Avenue Line.

**Third Avenue Line**—South Ferry, Hanover Square, Fulton, Franklin Square, Chatham Square (whence branch to City Hall), Canal, Grand, Houston, East 9th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 28th, 34th, 42d (branch to Grand Central Station), 47th, 53d, 59th, 67th, 76th, 84th, 89th, 99th, 106th, 116th, 125th, 129th, thence to 133d, 138th, 143d, 149th, 156th, 161st, 166th, 169th, Claremont Parkway (172d), 174th, 177th (Tremont Ave.), 180th, 183d, Pelham Ave. (Fordham), Bronx Park, 200th, 204th, Williamsbridge (210th), White Plains Road.

At 34th street, shuttle service to 34th St. Ferry.

At 129th St., shuttle service to Willis Ave. Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

**Second Avenue Line**—South Ferry, Hanover Square, Fulton St., Franklin Square, Chatham Square (branch to City Hall), Canal, Grand, Rivington, 1st, 8th, 14th, 19th, 23d, 34th, 42d, 50th, 57th, 65th, 72d, 80th, 86th, 92d, 99th, 111th, 117th, 121st, 125th, 129th, thence via Third Avenue Line to Pelham Avenue.

At 34th street, shuttle service to 34th St. Ferry.

All lines run all night (except the Second Avenue—from 12:43 A. M. to 5 A. M.). Fare 5 cents; children under 5 years free. Free transfers between 6th and 9th Ave. are given at Rector St. and 59th St.; between 6th and 9th and 3d and 2d Aves. at the Battery; between 3d and 2d at Chatham Square, and between City Hall trains and South Ferry trains of the Third Avenue Line at Chatham Square. Transfers are given to certain surface lines for an extra fare of 3 cents, paid when buying the elevated ticket.

## BLACKWELL'S, ELLIS, HART'S AND OTHER ISLANDS.

**Blackwell's Island**—Ferry from East 26th, East 53d, or East 70th St. For required pass apply Department of Charities, foot of East 26th St.

**Ellis Island**—Ferry foot of Whitehall St., Battery. No pass is required.

**Farm Colony**—Staten Island Ferry from East 26th St., or from North 2d St., Brooklyn. Pass from Department of Charities, foot East 26th St.

**Hart's Island**—Ferry from East 26th St., or foot Fordham Ave., City Island. Pass from Department of Correction, 148 East 20th St.

**North Brother Island**—Ferry foot of East 132d St.

**Randall's Island**—Ferry foot East 26th, East 120th, or East 125th St. Pass from Department of Charities, foot East 26th St.

**Riker's Island**—Ferry foot East 26th St. Pass from Department of Correction, 148 East 20th St.

**Ward's Island**—Ferry from East 116th St. Pass from Manhattan State Hospital, foot East 26th St.

**Governor's Island**—Ferry from foot of Whitehall St., Battery. Pass required; obtained at the ferry.

**Liberty Island**—From the Battery.

**Staten Island**—From Whitehall St.

## RAILROAD STATIONS.

Grand Central Terminal is on 42d St., at Madison, Fourth and Lexington Aves.

Pennsylvania Terminal is on 7th Ave., West 33d and 34th Sts.

Hudson Terminal—Fulton, Dey and Cortlandt Sts., one block west of Broadway.

Baltimore & Ohio—Pennsylvania Terminal. Hudson Terminal.

Central of New Jersey—For Pennsylvania R. R. and B & O., Pennsylvania Terminal. Hudson Terminal.

For Central R. R. of New Jersey, and Philadelphia & Reading, foot Liberty and foot West 23d St. Also in summer, Sandy Hook boats from Cedar St. and West 42d St.

Erie—Chambers. West 23d. Also Hudson Tubes.

Harlem—Grand Central Station.

Lackawanna—Barclay. Christopher. West 23d. Also Hudson Tubes.

Lehigh Valley—Pennsylvania Terminal. Hudson Terminal.

Long Branch—(Central of New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.)

Long Island—Pennsylvania Terminal.

New England—Grand Central.

New Haven—Grand Central.

New Haven (Harlem River Branch)—Willis Ave. and 130th St.

N. Y. & Putnam—155th St. terminus of Sixth Ave. Elevated.

N. Y. Central—Grand Central Station.

N. Y., Susquehanna & Western—Same as Erie

Northern of New Jersey—Chambers. West 23d. Also Hudson Tubes.

Ontario & Western—Cortlandt St. West 42d St.

Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania Terminal, 7th Ave., West 33d and 34th Sts.

Philadelphia & Reading—Liberty. West 23d St.

Staten Island—Municipal Ferry, foot of Whitehall St.

West Shore—Cortlandt. West 42d St.

## STEAMSHIPS.

American Line—Pier 62, North River, foot of West 22d St.

Anchor Line—Pier 64, North River, foot of West 24th St.

Atlantic Transport—Pier 58, North River, foot of West 16th St.

Clyde Line—Pier 36, North River, foot of Spring St.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique—Pier 57, N. R., foot of 15th St.

Compania Transatlantica—Pier 8, East River.

Cunard Line—Piers 54, 55 and 56, North River, foot of West 14th St.

Fabre Line—Foot of 31st St., Brooklyn.

French Line—Piers 57 and 58, North River.

Holland-American Line—Pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

Lampert and Holt Line—Pier 8, Brooklyn.

Lloyd Brasileiro—Foot of 43d St., Bush Docks, South Brooklyn.

Mallory Line—Piers 36, 38, North River.

Munson Line—Pier 9, East River, Old Slip.

New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co. (Ward Line)—Piers 13 and 14, East River

New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.—Pier 35, Atlantic Dock.

Ocean Steamship Co.—Pier 35, North River, foot of Spring St.

Old Dominion Line—Pier 25, North River.

Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd.—Pier 47, North River, foot of 10th St.

Red Cross Line—Pier B, foot of Richard St., Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

Red "D" Line—Pier 11, foot of Montague St., Brooklyn.

Red Star Line—Pier 61, North River, foot of 21st St.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.—Pier 42, North River, foot of Morton St.

Southern Pacific Co.—Pier 48, North River, foot of West 11th St. To New Orleans

United Fruit Co.'s Steamship Lines—Pier 9, North River.

White Star Line—Piers 60 and 61, North River, foot of 20th and 21st Sts.

Wilson Line—Foot of 7th St., Hoboken.

## HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOAT LINES.

Central Hudson Line—Franklin St.  
 Hudson River Day Line—Desbrosses, West 42d and West 129th Sts.  
 Hudson River Night Line (People's)—Canal St., Pier 32.  
 Ramsdell Line—Franklin St.  
 Troy (Citizens') Line—West 10th St.

## SOUND BOATS.

Fall River Line—Fulton St., North River.  
 Hartford—Peck Slip, East River.  
 New Haven Line—Catherine St., East River.  
 New London—Clarkson St., North River.  
 Providence Line—Murray St.; Pier 18, North River.

## ATLANTIC HIGHLAND BOATS.

Atlantic Highlands (Sandy Hook Route)—Cedar St. and West 42d St. Connects with Central R. R. of New Jersey.

## NORTH RIVER PIERS.

A & 1—Battery Place.	32 & 33—Watts & Canal.	61—W. 21st.
2 & 3—Battery Pl. & Morris	34—Canal.	62—W. 22d.
4—Morris.	35—Spring.	63—W. 23d.
5 & 6—Morris & Rector	36—Spring and Charlton.	64—W. 24th.
7—Rector.	37—Charlton.	65—W. 25th.
8—Rector & Carlisle.	38—King.	66—W. 26th.
9—Carlisle.	39—W. Houston.	67—W. 27th.
10—Albany.	40—Clarkson.	68—W. 28th.
11—Cedar.	41—Leroy.	69—W. 29th.
13—Cortlandt & Dey.	42—Morton.	70—W. 30th.
14—Fulton.	43—Barrow.	71—W. 31st.
15—Vesey.	44—Christopher.	72—W. 32d.
16—Barclay.	45—W. 10th.	73—W. 33d.
17—Park Place.	46—Charles.	74—W. 34th.
18—Murray.	47—Perry.	75—W. 35th.
19—Warren.	48—W. 11th.	76—W. 36th.
20—Chambers.	49—Bank St.	77—W. 37th.
21—Duane.	50—Bethune & W. 12th.	78—W. 38th.
22—Jay.	51—Jane.	79—W. 39th.
23—Harrison.	52—Gansevoort.	80—W. 40th.
24—Franklin.	53—Bloomfield.	81—W. 41st.
25—North Moore.	54—W. 13th.	83—W. 43d.
26—Beach.	56—W. 14th.	84—W. 44th.
27—Hubert.	57—W. 15th.	85—W. 45th.
28—Laight.	58—W. 16th.	86—W. 46th.
29—Vestry.	59—W. 18th.	87—W. 47th.
30—Desbrosses.	60—W. 19th.	88—W. 48th.
31—Watts.		

## EAST RIVER PIERS.

4—Broad.	14—Maiden Lane.	19 & 20—Peck Slip.
5-8—Coenties Slip.	15 & 16—Burling Slip.	21—Dover.
8-10—Coenties & Old Slip.	17—Fulton.	22—James Slip.
12—Wall.	18—Beekman.	25—Oliver.
13—Wall and Pine.		

## HUDSON TUBE STATIONS.

To Jersey City and Railroad Connections.

Downtown—Terminal Building, Fulton, Dey and Cortlandt streets.  
 Uptown—Christopher St., Sixth Avenue stations at 9th, 14th, 19th, 23d, 28th, 33d Sts



HOTELS.

Those marked with an \* are American and European. All others European.

- Albemarle—203 W. 54th St.  
 Albert—University Place.  
 Algonquin—59 W. 44th St.  
 America—102 E. 15th St.  
 Ansonia—Broadway and 73d St.  
 Arlington\*—18 W. 25th St.  
 Astor—Broadway and 44th St.  
 Athens—30 E. 42d St.  
 Belleclaire—Broadway and 77th St.  
 Belmont—Park Ave. and 42d St.  
 Biltmore—43d St. and Madison Ave.  
 Breslin—Broadway and 29th St.  
 Bretton Hall—Broadway and 86th St.  
 Brevoort—5th Ave. and 8th St.  
 Bristol\*—122 W. 49th St.  
 Broadway Central\*—Broadway & 3d St.  
 Broztell—5th Ave. and 27th St.  
 Buckingham—5th Ave. and 59th St.  
 Cadillac—Broadway and 43d St.  
 Calumet—340 W. 57th St.  
 Chelsea—222 W. 23d St.  
 Claridge—Broadway and 44th St.  
 Clendening\*—202 W. 103d St.  
 Collingwood—45 W. 35th St.  
 Commodore—E. 42d St. & Lexington Ave.  
 Cumberland—Broadway and 54th St.  
 Devon—70 W. 55th St.  
 Earle\*—103 Waverly Place.  
 Empire—Broadway and 63d St.  
 Endicott—Columbus Av. & 81st St.  
 Felix-Portland—132 W. 47th St.  
 Flanders—135 W. 47th St.  
 Fourteen East 60th St.—14 E. 60th St.  
 Gerard—123 W. 44th St.  
 Gotham—5th Ave. and 55th St.  
 Grand—Broadway and 31st St.  
 Great Northern—118 W. 57th St.  
 Gregorian—42 W. 35th St.  
 Hargrave—112 W. 72d St.  
 Herald Square—34th St. and Broadway.  
 Hermitage—7th Ave. and 42d St.  
 Holland House—5th Ave. and 30th St.  
 Holley\*—Washington Square West.  
 Imperial—Broadway and 32d St.  
 Iroquois\*—49 W. 44th St.  
 Judson\*—53 Washington Square.  
 Knickerbocker—Broadway and 42d St.  
 Langdon—Fifth Ave. and 56th St  
 Latham—4 East 28th St.  
 Le Marquis—12 E. 31st St.  
 Leonori\*—Madison Ave. and 63d St.  
 Longacre—47th St. and Broadway.  
 Lorraine—Fifth Ave. and 45th St.  
 Lucerne—Amsterdam Ave. & 79th St.  
 McAlpin—Broadway and 34th St.  
 Madison Square—37 Madison Ave.  
 Majestic—72d St. & Central Park West.  
 Manhattan—Madison Ave. & 42d St.  
 Marie Antoinette—Broadway and 76th St.  
 Marlborough—Broadway and 36th St.  
 Martha Washington—29 E. 29th St.  
 Martinique—Broadway & 33d St.  
 Mills, New—7th Ave. and 36th St.  
 Murray Hill—Park Ave. and 41st St.  
 Navarre—7th Ave. and 38th St.  
 Netherland—5th Ave. and 59th St.  
 Park Avenue—Park Ave. and 33d St.  
 Pennsylvania—7th Ave., 32d-33d Sts.  
 Plaza—5th Ave. and 59th St.  
 Prince George—14 E. 28th St.  
 Raymond\*—42 East 28th St.  
 Remington—129 W. 46th St.  
 Richmond—70 W. 46th St.  
 Ritz-Carlton—Madison Ave. & 46th St.  
 Robert Fulton—228 W. 71st St.  
 Roland—56 E. 59th St.  
 Royalton—44 W. 44th St.  
 St. Andrew—Broadway and 72d St.  
 St. Denis—Broadway and 11th St.  
 St. Hubert—120 W. 57th St.  
 St. James—109 West 45th St.  
 St. Paul—Columbus Ave. and 60th St.  
 St. Regis—5th Ave. and 55th St.  
 San Remo\*—Central Park W. & 74th St.  
 Savoy—5th Ave. and 59th St.  
 Seville—Madison Ave. & 29th St.  
 Seymour—44 W. 45th St.  
 Sherman Square—Broadway & 71st St.  
 Somerset—150 W. 47th St.  
 Southern—54th St., near Broadway.  
 Stratford House\*—11 E. 32d St.  
 Times Square—206 W. 43d St.  
 Union Square—15th St. & Union Sq.  
 Vanderbilt—Madison Ave. & 34th St.  
 Van Rensselaer—17 E. 11th St.  
 Waldorf-Astoria—5th Av., 33d & 34th Sts.  
 Wallick—Broadway and 43d St.  
 Walton—Columbus Ave. & 70th St.  
 Weston—Madison Ave. and 49th St.  
 Willard—252 W. 76th St.  
 Wolcott—5th Ave. and 31st St.  
 Woodstock—127 W. 43d St.  
 Woodward—Broadway and 55th St.  
 Yates—149 W. 43d St.  
 York—7th Ave. and 36th St.

## THEATERS AND AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Academy of Music—E. 14th St.	Hippodrome—Sixth Ave. and 43d St.
Æolian Hall—W. 42d St., bet. 5th & 6th.	Hudson—W. 44th St.
Alhambra—7th Ave., 126th St.	Irving Place—Irving Place.
American—Eighth Ave., 42d St.	Knickerbocker—Broadway, at 38th St.
Astor—Broadway and 45th St.	Lexington Opera House—Lex. Av., 58th St.
Bandbox—57th St. and 3d Ave.	Lexington Theater—Lex. Av. & 51st St.
Belmont—48th St., east of Broadway.	Liberty—234 West 42d St.
Belasco—44th St., near Broadway.	Lincoln Square—1947 Broadway.
Bijou—45th St., west of Broadway.	Little—44th St., west of Broadway.
Booth—45th, West of Broadway.	Longacre—48th St., west of Broadway.
Broadhurst—44th St., west of Broadway.	Lyceum—45th St., near Broadway.
Broadway—Broadway, 41st St.	Lyric—42d St., near 7th Ave.
Candler—226 W. 42d St.	Madison Sq. Garden—Madison Av., 26th St.
Carnegie Lyceum—57th St. & 7th Ave.	Manhattan Opera House—315 W. 34th St.
Carnegie Music Hall—57th St.	Maxine Elliott's—39th St., near B'way.
Casino—Broadway, 39th St.	Metropolitan Opera House—B'way, 40th St.
Central—47th St. and Broadway.	Morosco—217 West 45th St.
Century—Eighth Ave. and 63d St.	New Amsterdam—W. 42d St., W. of 7th Av.
Circle—Broadway and 60th St.	New York—Broadway, 45th St.
Cohan's—Broadway, 43d St.	Nora Bayes—44th St., west of B'way.
Cohan & Harris—42d St. and 7th Ave.	Palace—Broadway, 47th St.
Columbia—7th Ave., 47th St.	Park—59th St. and Broadway.
Comedy—41st St. and 6th Ave.	Playhouse—48th St., east of Broadway
Collier's—41st St., east of Broadway.	Plymouth—236 West 45th St.
Colonial—Broadway and 62d St.	Princess—39th St. and Broadway.
Cort—48th St., east of Broadway.	Proctor's—(1) 23d St. (2) 58th St.
Criterion—Broadway, 44th St.	(3) B'way and 28th St. (4) E. 125th St.
Eltinge—West 42d St.	Punch and Judy—49th St., east of B'way.
Empire—Broadway, near 40th St.	Republic—209 West 42d St.
Fifth Avenue—Broadway, near 28th St.	Rialto—7th Ave. and 42d St.
Forty-eighth St.—48th St., east of B'way.	Rivoli—Broadway and 49th St.
Forty-fourth St.—44th St., near B'way.	Selwyn—W. 42d St., west of 7th Ave.
French Theater—65 West 35th St.	Shubert—44th St., W. of Broadway.
Fulton—W. 46th St., near Broadway.	Shubert-Riviera—Broadway & 97th St
Gaiety—46th St. and Broadway.	Strand—Broadway and 47th St.
Garrick—35th St., near 6th Ave.	Stuyvesant—115 West 44th St.
Globe—Broadway, 46th St.	Thirty-ninth Street—39th, near B'way.
Grand Central Palace—Lex. Av., 46th St.	Vanderbilt—48th St., east of Broadway
Grand Opera House—23d St., 8th Ave.	Weber's—Broadway, 29th St.
Greenwich Village—4th St. & 7th Ave.	West End—125th St., 8th Ave.
Henry Miller's—124 W. 43d St.	Winter Garden—50th St. and Broadway

## HACK FARES.

Code of Ordinances, City of New York, Chap. 14, Art. 8.

Sec. 102.—Rates of Fare.—The maximum rates of fare for public hacks shall be as follows:

1. Motor Vehicles, except "Sight-seeing" Cars.—For not more than 2 passengers: For the first half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For 3 or more passengers: For the first half mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

2. Sight-seeing Cars.—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedules, shall be deemed a violation of this article.

3. **Horse-drawn Vehicles.**—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents.

4. **Hourly Rates** (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling; not including park or road driving, nor driving more than 5 miles from starting point).—For the first hour, or any part thereof, \$1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents.

5. **Miles, in Manhattan.**—In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets, or numbered and lettered avenues, in the Borough of Manhattan, 20 blocks north and south, and 7 blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues, constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance; this provision shall be set forth on the rate card hereinafter required.

6. **Applying Generally.**—(a) For waiting time at the rate of \$1.50 per hour. (b) For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand-bags and suit-cases. (c) Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

Sec. 103. **Prepayment of Fare.**—Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack, without the consent of said passenger.

Sec. 104. **Disputed Fares.**—All disputes as to fares shall be determined by the officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where the dispute is had.

## CHURCHES.

There are more than a thousand churches in Greater New York. A list of convenient churches will be found in most hotels. The Saturday papers contain church announcements. Some churches of the several denominations are:

### Baptist:

Calvary—West 57th St.  
Madison Avenue—At 31st St.

### Christian Scientist:

First Church—Central Park W., 96th St.

### Congregational:

Broadway Tabernacle—B'way, 56th St.  
Plymouth—Brooklyn, Orange St.

### Friends:

East 15th St., Rutherford Place

### Jewish:

Temple Beth-El—Fifth Ave., 76th St.  
Temple Emanu-El—Fifth Ave., 43d St.

### Lutheran:

St. James—Madison Ave., E. 73d St.

### Methodist Episcopal:

John Street—44 John St.  
Madison Avenue—Madison Av., 60th St.

### Presbyterian:

Brick—Fifth Ave. and 37th St.  
First—Fifth Ave. and 11th St.

### Protestant Episcopal:

Trinity—Broadway and Rector.  
St. Paul's—Broadway and Vesey.  
Grace—Broadway and 10th St.  
St. Thomas's—Fifth Ave. and 53d St.

### Reformed:

Marble Church—5th Ave. and 39th St.  
St. Nicholas—Fifth Ave. and 48th.

### Roman Catholic:

St. Francis Xavier—West 16th St.  
St. Ignatius Loyola—Park Ave. & 84th  
St. Leo's—No. 11 E. 28th St.  
St. Patrick's Cathedral—5th Av., 50th St.

### Unitarian:

Messiah—Park Ave. and E. 34th St.

### Universalist:

Divine Paternity—Central Pk. W., 76th.  
Salvation Army—No. 122 West 14th St.  
Volunteers of America—No. 397 Bowery.

Y. M. C. A.—No. 215 West 23d St.

Y. W. C. A.—No. 7 East 15th St.

# STREET DIRECTORY.

All numbered East Side streets from E. 8th to E. 142d begin at 5th Av. and run to East River. Beginning with E. 11th St., one hundred numbers are used on each block between the avenues (Madison and Lexington avenues not considered). The location of any given number is thus definitely indicated.

All numbered West Side streets from W. 10th to W. 144th begin at 5th av. (except those from 59th to 109th, which begin at Central Park W.) and run to North or Hudson River, the same principle of numbering being used.

All *odd* numbers are on the north side of the street, the *even* numbers on the south side.

Cross street numbers begin at 5th av. and progress, 100 to the block, as here:

← WEST.						EAST. →					
10th av.	9th av.	8th av.	7th av.	6th av.	5th av.	4th av.	3d av.	2d av.	1st av.	Ave. A.	Ave. B.
500 to 599	400 to 499	300 to 399	200 to 299	100 to 199	1 to 99	1 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 599
<p>Abingdon sq. Bleecker f'm Bank to 8th av., f'm 2 to 20 8th av., f'm 585 to 609 Hud- son Academy, f'm Harlem R., N. of Dyckman, W. to Seaman av. Albany, f'm 122 Green- wich, W. to N. R. Alexander Hamilton Pk., bet. 9th &amp; 10th avs. &amp; W. 27th &amp; 28th Allen, f'm 104 Divi- sion, N. to E. Hous- ton 12 Canal 38 Hester 66 Grand 86 Broome 114 Delancey 140 Rivington 170 Stanton Amsterdam av., con- tinuation of 10th av. f'm W. 59th to 218th 115 W. 65th 219 W. 70th — Broadway 317 W. 75th 435 W. 81st 535 W. 86th 675 W. 93d 897 W. 104th 995 W. 109th 1315 W. 125th 1417 W. 130th 1521 W. 135th 1715 W. 145th 1917 W. 155th 2117 W. 165th Ann, f'm 222 Broad- way, E. to Gold Astor Ct., f'm 21 W. 33d, N. to W. 34th Astor Pl., from 744 B'way, E. to 3d av. Audubon av., f'm W. 158th, bet. Amster- dam av. &amp; B'way, N. to Ft. George av. Audubon Pk., bet. W. 155th and 158th and B'way and 12th av. Av. A, from 230 E. Houston, N. to E. 93d 112 7th</p>	<p>224 E. 14th 372 E. 23d 1012 E. 55th 1112 E. 60th 1308 E. 70th 1512 E. 80th 1752 E. 92d Av. B, from 294 E. Houston, N. to E. 79th 109 7th 231 E. 14th — E. 20th Av. C, from 358 E. Houston, N. to E.R. 104 7th 212 E. 13th — E. 18th Av. D, from 423 E. Houston, N. to E.R. 90 7th 158 E. 11th Bank, f'm 85 Green- wich av, W. to N. R. 51 W. 4th 81 Bleecker — Hudson — Greenwich 131 Washington 169 West Barclay, from 227 B'way, W. to N. R. 23 Church 53 W. Broadway 73 Greenwich 87 Washington 109 West Barrow, f'm 134 Wash- ington pl., to N. R. Batavia, fm 78 Roose- velt, E. to James Battery Pk., foot of Broadway. Battery Pl., from 1 Broadway, W. to N. R. Baxter, f'm 166 Park Row, N. to Grand 27 Park 23 Worth — Leonard — Franklin 71 Bayard — White — Walker 99 Canal 129 Hester</p>	<p>Bayard, f'm 70 Divi- sion, W. to Baxter Beach, from 250 W. B'way, W. to N. R. Beaver, from 8 Broad- way, E. to Pearl. — New 30 Broad 54 William 74 Hanover Bedford, from 180 W. Houston to Chris- topher Beekman, f'm 34 Park Row, E. to E. R. 9 Nassau 37 William 61 Gold 89 Cliff 103 Pearl 119 Water 145 Front — South Beekman Pl., f'm 429 E. 49th, N. to 51st Belvedere Pl., W. 30th, bet. 9th and 10th avs. Bethune, from 591 Hudson, W. to N.R. Birmingham, from 84 Henry, S. to Madi- son Bleecker, from 318 Bowery to 8th av. — Elizabeth — Mott — Mulberry 51 Elm — Crosby 73 Broadway 89 Mercer 105 Greene 121 Wooster 139 W. Broadway 153 Thompson 169 Sullivan 187 Macdougall 231 Carmine 295 Barrow 315 Grove 327 Christopher 347 W. 10th 365 Charles 383 Perry 401 W. 11th 417 Bank</p>	<p>Bond, f'm 658 Broad- way, E. to Bowery Boulevard Lafayette, f'm B'way, near W. 156th, N. and W. to Dyckman Boulevard Pl., W. 130th, bet. 5th and Lenox av. Bowery, from 13 Chatham sq., N. to 4th av. 29 Bayard 61 Canal 93 Hester 127 Grand 151 Broome 181 Delancey — Spring 213 Rivington — Prince 245 Stanton 279 E. Houston 303 1st — Bleecker 323 2d — Bond 345 3d — Great Jones 361 E. 4th 379 5th 395 6th — 4th ave. Bowling Green, from Whitehall, W. to State. Bowling Green Pk., foot of Broadway Bradhurst av., from Edgecomb av. and W. 142d, N. to W. 155th Bridge, from 15 State, E. to Broad Broad, f'm 21 Wall, S to East River 28 Exchange Pl. 68 Beaver 72 Marketfield — S. William 88 Stone 98 Bridge 100 Pearl 108 Water 122 Front 144 South</p>								

READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

Broadway.

Broadway, from 1 Battery Pl., N. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek	461	458 Grand	1805	1810 W. 59th
— 8 Beaver	487	486 Broome	—	— 8th av.
27 — Morris	527	526 Spring	1829	1820 W. 60th
55 — Exchange alley	567	566 Prince	—	1936 W. 65th
— 56 Exchange Pl.	609	608 W. & E. Houston	—	— Columbus av.
73 — Rector	641	640 Bleecker	1959	— W. 66th
— 86 Wall	—	658 Bond	—	— W. 71st
— 106 Pine	681	— W. 3d	—	— Amsterdam av
111 — Thames	—	682 Great Jones	2079	— W. 72d
119 124 Cedar	697	694 W. and E. 4th	2157	2158 W. 76th
145 144 Liberty	713	— Washington Pl.	2255	— W. 81st
171 — Cortland	727	— Waverley Pl.	2395	2398 W. 88th
— 172 Maiden Lane	—	744 Astor Pl.	2495	— W. 93d
— 184 John	755	754 E. 8th	—	2574 W. 97th
191 — Dey	785	784 E. 10th	2717	— W. 104th
207 210 Fulton	819	824 E. 12th	2837	2834 W. 110th
— 222 Ann	853	858 E. 14th	2915	2914 W. 114th
— Vesey	—	Union Sq. E. 15th West	3137	3134 W. 125th
227 — Barclay	857	860 E. 17th	—	3188 Manhattan
237 City Hall Park Pl.	871	872 E. 18th	3329	— W. 135th
— Mail	901	900 E. 20th	—	— 3478 W. 142d
247 — Murray	957	958 E. 23d	—	— 3674 W. 152d
259 — Warren	—	— 5th av.	—	— W. 153d
271 274 Chambers	1099	— W. 24th	Trinity Cemetery	3741 3740 W. 155th
287 288 Reade	1119	— W. 25th	—	— 3936 W. 165th
303 302 Duane	1139	1134 W. 26th	—	— 4054 W. 171st
317 — Thomas	1183	1172 W. 28th	—	— 4234 W. 180th
— 318 Pearl	1227	1216 W. 30th	4341	— W. 185th
333 334 Worth	1291	1280 W. 33d	—	— Ft. Washingt'n av
— 344 Catharine Lane	—	— 6th av	—	— 4634 Sherman av.
347 348 Leonard	1311	1300 W. 34th	—	— Dyckman
363 362 Franklin	1391	1390 W. 38th	—	— Isham
379 378 White	1467	1470 W. 42d	—	— Harlem River
399 398 Walker	1625	1530 W. 45th	—	— W. 211th
413 — Lispenard	—	— 7th av.	—	— 5160 W. 219th
417 416 Canal	1549	1550 W. 46th	5147	— Isham
429 432 Howard	1629	1630 W. 50th	5189	— Terrace View av.
	1729	1728 W. 55th		

Broome, f'm 15 East St., W. to Hudson	429 Varick	Central Park, bet. 5th & 8th avs. and 59th & 110th Sts.	Chatham Sq., from 1 Mott to Oliver
50 Lewis	— Vestry		Chelsea Sq., bet. 9th & 10th avs., 20th & 21st
82 Columbia	485 Hudson	Central Park S., 59th from 5th to 8th avs.	Cherry, f'm 340 Pearl E. to East River
178 Clinton	487 Watts	Central Park, W., 8th av., f'm W. 59th to 110th	Chestnut, f'm 8 Oak, N. to Madison
242 Ludlow	503 Renwick	20 W. 62d	Christopher, from 3 Greenwich av. to North River
274 Allen	521 Greenwich	99 W. 70th	31 Waverley Pl.
336 Bowery	541 Washington Pk. West	150 W. 75th	63 W. 4th
388 Mulberry	Canal St. Pk., Canal, cor. West	228 W. 83d	129 Bleecker
414 Elm	Cannon, fm 538 Grand N. to E. Houston	278 W. 88th	187 West
442 Broadway	Carlisle, fm 112 Greenwich, W. to N. R.	330 W. 93d	Chrystie, f'm 44 Division to E. Houston
452 Mercer	Carmine, from 1 6th av. to Varick	379 W. 98th	Church, f'm 99 Liberty, N. to Canal
466 Greene	15 Bleecker	439 W. 104th	17 Cortlandt
482 Wooster	49 Bedford	477 W. 108th	107 Park Pl.
500 W. Broadway	81 Varick	Centre, f'm City Hall Pk., N. to Broome	189 Duane
562 Varick	Caroline, from 211 Duane, N. to Jay	12 Chambers	261 Franklin
590 Hudson	Catharine, f'm 1 Division, S. to Cherry	68 Worth	333 Canal
Bryant Pk., bet. 5th & 6th avs., W. 40th & 42d	Catharine Mkt., foot Catherine	158 Canal	City Hall Pl., from 15 Chambers to Pearl
Burling Sl., from 234 Pearl to East River	Catharine Slip, from 115 Cherry, S. to E. R.	224 Grand	City Hall Sq., bet. Tryon Row and Spruce St.
Canal, from 182 East B'way, W. to N. R.	Cathedral Parkway, W. 110th, from 5th av. to Riverside av.	Centre Market, Grand cor. Centre	Claremont av., from W. 116th, between B'way & Riverside av., N. to W. 127th
23 Division	Cedar, f'm 181 Pearl, W. to North River.	Chambers, f'm 96 Park Row, W. to N. R.	Claremont Pl., from Claremont av., N. of W. 122, W. to Riverside av.
71 Allen	39 William	21 Centre	
105 Forsyth	— Nassau	69 Broadway	
145 Bowery	89 Broadway	99 Church	
201 Mulberry	127 Greenwich	131 W. Broadway	
249 Elm	143 Washington	139 Hudson	
283 Broadway	159 West	171 Greenwich	
311 Mercer		183 Washington	
331 Greene		205 West	
— Church		Charles, f'm 37 Greenwich av. W. to N. R.	
355 Wooster		Charlton, f'm 29 Macdougall, W. to N. R	
375 W. Broadway			
395 Thompson			
— Laight			
415 Sullivan			

## READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

- Clarke, from 538  
 Broome, N. to  
 Spring  
 Clarkson, from 225  
 Varick, W. to N. R.  
 Cliff, from 101 John,  
 N.E. to Hague  
   34 Fulton  
   54 Beekman  
   72 Ferry  
   102 Frankfort  
 Clinton, from 293 E.  
 Houston, S. to E. R.  
   71 Rivington  
   163 Grand  
   197 E. Broadway  
   233 Monroe  
   255 Water  
 Coenties Sl., from 66  
 Pearl, S. to E. R.  
 Collister, from 51  
 Beach, N. to Laight  
 Columbia, from 520  
 Grand, N. to E.  
 Houston  
 Columbia Pl., 386 E.  
 8th  
 Columbus st., south  
 junction of 9th av.,  
 from W. 59th, N. to  
 W. 127th  
   — W. 64th  
   97 Broadway  
   139 W. 66th  
   257 W. 72d  
   315 W. 75th  
   — W. 81st  
   515 W. 85th  
   617 W. 90th  
   677 W. 93d  
   775 W. 98th  
   893 W. 104th  
   995 W. 109th  
   1293 W. 124th  
 Commerce, from 286  
 Bleeker to Barrow  
 Congress, f'm 177 W.  
 Houston, S. to King  
 Convent av., from  
 Columbus av. and  
 W. 127th, N. to W.  
 152d  
   — W. 127th  
   — W. 135th  
   — W. 140th  
   91 W. 145th  
   189 W. 150th  
 Convent Hill, W.  
 130th, bet. St.  
 Nicholas and Con-  
 vent av.  
 Cooper, from Acad-  
 emy, bet. B'way &  
 Seaman av. to Isham  
 Cooper Pk., junction  
 of 3d and 4th av.  
 Corlears, from 587  
 Grand, S. to E. R.  
 Cornelia, f'm 158 W.  
 4th, W. to Bleeker  
 Cortlandt, from 171  
 B'way, W. to N. R.  
   26 Church  
   50 Greenwich  
   76 Washington  
   92 West  
 Cottage Pl. Hancock  
 st.,
- Crosby, f'm 28 How-  
 ard, N. to Bleeker  
   23 Grand  
   39 Broome  
   71 Spring  
   105 Prince  
   143 E. Houston  
 Delancey, from 181  
 Bowery, E. to E. R.  
 Depau Pl., 185 & 187  
 Thompson  
 Depew Pl., f'm E. 42d  
 bet. Vanderbilt &  
 Lexington av., to  
 E. 45th  
 Depeyster, from 139  
 Water, S. to E. R.  
 Desbrosses, from 195  
 Hudson, W. to N. R.  
 De Witt Clinton Pk.,  
 bet. 11th av. and  
 Hudson River, and  
 52d and 54th sts.  
 Dey, f'm 191 B'way,  
 W. to North River  
   24 Church  
   58 Greenwich  
   72 Washington  
   88 West  
 Division, f'm 1 Bow-  
 ery, E. to Grand  
   — Chrystie  
   — Forsyth  
   — Bayard  
   61 Market  
   — Eldridge  
   — Allen  
   107 Pike  
   — Orchard  
   143 Canal  
   — Ludlow  
   — Essex  
 Wm. H. Seward Pk.  
   — Norfolk  
   179 Jefferson  
   — Suffolk  
   — Hester  
   207 Clinton  
   — Attorney  
   247 Montgomery  
   — Ridge  
   — Pitt  
   275 Gouverneur  
 Dominick, from 13  
 Clarke, W. to Hud-  
 son  
 Dover, f'm 340 Pearl,  
 S. to East River  
 Downing, from 216  
 Bleeker, W. to  
 Varick  
 Doyers, f'm 13 Chat-  
 ham Sq., to Pell  
 Dry Dock, f'm 423 E.  
 10th, N. to E. 12th  
 Duane, from 40 Rose,  
 W. to North River  
   21 Park Row  
   89 Broadway  
   149 W. Broadway  
   185 Greenwich  
   217 West  
 Duncomb Pl., E.  
 128th, bet. 2d and  
 3d av.  
 Dunham Pl., 142 W.  
 33d  
 Dunscomb Pl., E.  
 50th, bet. 1st av. &  
 Beekman Place.
- Dutch, from 49 John  
 to Fulton  
 Dyckman, from Har-  
 lem River, S. of  
 Academy, to N. R.  
 East, from 750 Wa-  
 ter, N. to Rivingt'n  
 E. Broadway, f'm 19  
 Chatham Square to  
 Grand  
   15 Catharine  
   73 Market  
   117 Pike  
   163 Rutgers  
   — Canal  
   189 Jefferson  
   219 Clinton  
   259 Montgomery  
   287 Gouverneur  
   299 Scammel  
 East End av., Av. B,  
 f'm E. 79th to 89th  
   1 E. 79th  
   95 E. 84th  
   East River Pk.  
   — E. 89th  
 E. Houston, f'm 608  
 B'way, E. to E. R.  
   87 Bowery  
   — 2d av.  
   — 1st av.  
   — Av. A  
   — Av. B  
   357 Pitt  
   Hamilton Fish Pk.  
   — Av. C  
   463 Lewis  
   509 Mangin  
 E. River Pk., bet. E.  
 End av. & E. R.,  
 & E. 84th & E. 89th  
 E. 4th, f'm 694 Broad-  
 way, E. to E. R.  
   20 Lafayette Pl.  
   44 Bowery  
   82 2d av.  
   130 1st av.  
   180 Av. A  
   242 Av. B  
   300 Av. C  
   360 Av. D  
   392 Lewis  
 E. 8th, f'm 7 5th av.,  
 E. to East River  
   42 University Pl.  
   44 Greene  
   60 Mercer  
   130 Broadway  
   142 Lafayette Pl.  
   — 4th av.  
   St. Mark's Pl.  
   Tompkins Sq.  
   300 Av. B  
   342 Av. C  
   Columbia Pl.  
   408 Av. D  
   426 Lewis  
 E. 9th, from 21 5th  
 av., E. to E. R.  
   20 University Pl.  
   68 Broadway  
   92 4th av.  
   — 3d av.  
   — Stuyvesant  
   238 2d av.  
   348 1st av.  
   442 Av. A  
   Tompkins Sq.  
   650 Av. C  
   752 Av. D
- E. 10th, f'm 33 5th av.  
 E. to East River  
   26 University Pl.  
   56 Broadway  
   — 4th av.  
   98 3d av.  
   128 Stuyvesant  
   242 1st av.  
   288 Av. A.  
   Tompkins Sq.  
   Sq. Av. B  
   394 Av. C  
   448 Av. D  
 E. 11th, from 41 5th  
 av., E. to E. R.  
   34 University Pl.  
   82 Broadway  
   100 4th av.  
   200 3d av.  
   300 2d av.  
   400 1st av.  
   500 Av. A  
   600 Av. B  
   700 Av. C  
   724 Dry Dock  
   — Av. D  
 E. 12th, f'm 51 5th  
 av., E. to E. R.  
   28 University Pl.  
   58 Broadway  
   100 4th av.  
   200 3d av.  
   300 2d av.  
   400 1st av.  
   500 Av. A  
   600 Av. B  
   700 Av. C  
   728 Dry Dock  
   800 Av. D  
 E. 13th, f'm 61 5th av.,  
 E. to East River,  
 numbered like E.  
 12th  
 E. 14th, f'm 67 5th av.,  
 E. to East River  
   — Union Sq., W.  
   36 University Pl.  
   50 Broadway  
   100 4th av.  
   — Irving Pl.  
   201 3d av.  
   300 2d av.  
   400 1st av.  
   500 Av. A  
   600 Av. B  
   — Av. C  
 E. 15th, f'm 71 5th av.,  
 E. to East River  
   22 Union Sq., W.  
   114 Irving Pl.  
   200 3d av.  
   — Rutherford Pl.  
   300 2d av.  
   — Livingston Pl.  
   400 1st av.  
   500 Av. A  
   600 Av. B  
   700 Av. C  
 E. 16th, f'm 81 5th av.,  
 E. to East River,  
 numbered like E. 15th  
 E. 17th, f'm 93 5th av.,  
 E. to East River,  
 numbered like E. 15th  
 E. 18th, from 107 5th  
 av., E. to E. R.  
   28 Broadway  
   100 4th av.  
   118 Irving Pl.  
   200 3d av.

READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

300 2d av.	Edgecomb av., from	Emerson, from Am-	First av., f'm 166 E
400 1st av.	junc. St. Nicholas	sterdam av., opp.	Houston to Harlem
500 Av. A	and W. 136th to	W. 207th, to Pres-	River
600 Av. B	155th	cott av.	10 1st
700 Av. C	46 W. 137th	Essex, from 160 Divi-	116 7th
E. 19th, from 117 5th	116 W. 140th	sion, N. to E. Hous-	232 E. 14th
av., E. to E. R.,	230 W. 145th	ton	304 E. 18th
numbered like E. 18th	— W. 155th	Essex Mkt. Pl., f'm	392 E. 23d
E. 20th, from 133 5th	Edgecomb Rd., from	68 Ludlow, to Essex	— E. 28th
av., E. to East River	W. 155th and St	Exchange Al., f'm 55	— E. 34th
8 Broadway	Nicholas av., to	B'way, to Trinity	738 E. 42d
100 4th av.	Amsterdam av..	Place.	— E. 50th
— Gramercy Pk.	Eighth av., from 598	Exchange Ct., 74 Ex-	1000 E. 55th
124 Irving Pl.	Hudson, N. to Har-	change Place	1100 E. 60th
200 3d av.	lem River.	Exchange Pl., f'm 6	1200 E. 65th
300 2d av.	2 Abingdon Sq.	Hanover to B'way	1300 E. 70th
400 1st av.	20 W. 12th	Extra Pl., rear of 10	1442 E. 75th
500 Av. A	— W. 4th	1st St.	1528 E. 80th
E. 21st, from 147 5th	60 Horatio	Farmer's Mkt., Wash-	1634 E. 85th
av., E. to E. R.,	Jackson Sq.	ington, cor. Ganse-	1734 E. 90th
numbered like E. 20th	— W. 13th	voort	— E. 95th
E. 22d, from 165 5th	— Greenwich av.	Ferry, from 88 Gold	1934 E. 100th
av., E. to East River	78 W. 14th	to Pearl	2034 E. 105th
— Broadway	160 W. 18th	Fifth, f'm 379 Bowery,	— E. 110th
100 4th av.	254 W. 23d	E. to East River	Thos. Jefferson Pk.
128 Lexington av.	356 W. 28th	200 Bowery	2236 E. 115th
200 3d av.	474 W. 34th	246 2d av.	2336 E. 120th
300 2d av.	568 W. 38th	— Av. A.	2434 E. 125th
400 1st av.	678 W. 42d	752 Av. D.	Fletcher, from 208
500 Av. A	718 W. 45th	Fifth Avenue	Pearl, S. to E. R.
E. 23d, from 185 5th	828 W. 50th	Fifth av., from 12	Forsyth, f'm 68 Divi-
av., E. to East River	888 W. 53d	Washington Sq. to	sion to E. Houston
2 Broadway	988 W. 58th	Harlem River	90 Grand
— Madison av.	Central Park West	— E. 8th	188 Stanton
100 4th av.	2050 W. 11th	21 E. 9th	Ft. George av., from
200 3d av.	2144 W. 116th	33 E. 10th	Amsterdam av. and
300 2d av.	2224 W. 120th	67 E. 14th	W. 190th, W. to
400 1st av.	2236 St. Nicholas av.	107 E. 18th	11th av.
500 Av. A	2330 W. 125th	133 E. 20th	Ft. Washington av.,
E. 24th, from 11	2428 W. 130th	185 E. 23d	f'm B'way and W.
Madison av., E. to	2534 W. 135th	— Broadway	159th, N. to B'way.
East River	— W. 140th	249 E. 28th	Fourth av., continu-
100 4th av.	— W. 145th	281 E. 30th	ation of Bowery to
134 Lexington av.	— W. 150th	315 E. 32d	E. 34th
200 3d av.	2910 W. 153d	353 E. 34th	39 Astor Pl.
300 2d av.	Eldridge, f'm 86 Divi-	387 E. 36th	59 E. 9th
400 1st av.	sion, to E. Houston	421 E. 38th	157 E. 14th
500 Av. A	Eleventh av., f'm W.	457 E. 40th	Union Square
E. 25th, from 21 Mad-	14th, N. to Naegle av.	499 E. 42d	247 E. 20th
ison av., E. to E. R.	80 W. 18th	545 E. 45th	289 E. 23d
38 Madison av.	180 W. 23d	623 E. 50th	401 E. 28th
100 4th av.	280 W. 28th	703 E. 55th	477 E. 32d
132 Lexington av.	394 W. 34th	751 E. 58th	Frankfort, from 170
200 3d av.	552 W. 42d	775 E. 59th	Nassau, E. to Pearl
300 2d av.	700 W. 50th	787 E. 60th	17 William
400 1st av.	794 W. 55th	837 E. 65th	43 Gold
E. 26th, f'm 215 5th	852 W. 59th	884 E. 70th	75 Cliff
av., E. to East River	West End av.	939 E. 75th	Franklin f'm 64 Bax-
— 5th av.	— W. 173d	989 E. 80th	ter, W. to N. R.
Madison Sq. N.	— W. 180th	1038 E. 85th	38 Elm
Sq. Madison av.	— W. 190th	1089 E. 90th	64 Broadway
100 4th av.	— Audubon av.	1139 E. 95th	94 Church
128 Lexington av.	— E. George av.	1189 E. 100th	124 W. Broadway.
200 3d av.	— Naegle av.	1239 E. 105th	166 Hudson
300 2d av.	Elizabeth, from 52	1289 E. 110th	194 Greenwich
400 1st av.	Bayard, N. to	1335 E. 112th	198 Washington
500 Av. A	Bleecker	1415 E. 116th	218 West
All numbered East	30 Canal	1475 E. 119th	Franklin Pl., from 68
Side streets f'm 26th	100 Grand	— E. 120th	Franklin to White
to Harlem River	216 Prince	Mt. Morris Park.	Franklin Sq., from 10
commence at 5th av.	270 E. Houston	2001 E. 124th	Cherry to Pearl
and run E. to E. R.,	Elm, f'm 14 Reade,	2021 E. 125th	Front, f'm 49 White-
and are numbered	N. to	2119 E. 130th	hall to Roosevelt,
similar to 26th st.,	15 Duane	2217 E. 135th	and from South cor.
a hundred numbers	31 Pearl	2321 E. 140th	Montgomery to East
being on each block	Elwood, f'm Hillside	— E. 142d	River
between the num-	av., bet. B'way &	— Harlem River	5 Moore
bered avenues.	11th av., to Sher-	First, f'm 303 Bowery,	21 Broad
Edgar, f'm 59 Green-	man av.	E. to Av. A	113 Wall
wich, to Trinity Pl.		27 2d av.	151 Maiden Lane
		73 st av.	199 Fulton

## READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

- 291 Roosevelt  
 301 Montgomery  
 317 Gouverneur sl.  
 371 Jackson  
 Fulton, f'm 93 South,  
 W. to North River  
 Market Front  
 25 Water  
 37 Pearl  
 53 Cliff  
 79 Gold  
 99 William  
 — Dutch  
 123 Nassau  
 165 Broadway  
 187 Church  
 225 Greenwich  
 239 Washington  
 West  
 Gansevoort, from 356  
 W. 4th, N. to N. R.  
 Gay, f'm 141 Waver-  
 ley Pl. to Christo-  
 pher  
 Goerck, f'm 574 Grand  
 N. to 3d  
 Gold, from 87 Maiden  
 Lane to Frankfort  
 12 Platt  
 24 John  
 50 Fulton  
 — Ann  
 64 Beekman  
 — Spruce  
 Gouverneur, from 275  
 Division, S. to Wa-  
 ter  
 Gouverneur Sl., from  
 371 South, N. to  
 Water  
 Gramercy Pk., f'm E.  
 20th to E. 21st, bet.  
 3d and 4th avs.  
 Grand, f'm 78 Varick,  
 E. to East River  
 17 Sullivan  
 33 Thompson  
 49 W. Broadway  
 71 Wooster  
 87 Greene  
 105 Mercer  
 119 Broadway  
 131 Crosby  
 151 Elm  
 163 Centre  
 Centre Market  
 171 Baxter  
 189 Mulberry  
 203 Mott  
 219 Elizabeth  
 235 Bowery  
 253 Chrystie  
 269 Forsyth  
 289 Eldridge  
 307 Allen  
 321 Orchard  
 339 Ludlow  
 355 Essex  
 373 Norfolk  
 389 Suffolk  
 407 Clinton  
 423 Attorney  
 441 Ridge  
 459 Pitt  
 471 Division  
 473 E. Broadway  
 — Willett  
 — Sheriff  
 — Columbia  
 527 Henry  
 — Cannon
- 641 Jackson  
 — Lewis  
 567 Madison  
 — Goerck  
 589 Corlears  
 — Mangin  
 599 Monroe  
 — Tompkins  
 625 East  
 Grand Circle, 8th av.,  
 bet. W. 53th & W.  
 60th  
 Great Jones, f'm 682  
 B'way, to Bowery  
 Greeley Sq., between  
 Broadway and 6th  
 av., 32d and 34th  
 Greene, from 331  
 Canal, N. to E. 8th  
 36 Grand  
 54 Broome  
 84 Spring  
 120 Prince  
 146 W. Houston  
 182 Bleecker  
 214 W. 3d  
 224 W. 4th  
 246 Washington Pl.  
 260 E. 8th  
 Greenwich, from 4  
 Battery Pl., to  
 Gansevoort  
 89 Rector  
 139 Cedar  
 149 Liberty  
 169 Cortlandt  
 185 Dey  
 197 Fulton  
 213 Vesey  
 229 Barclay  
 249 Park Pl.  
 267 Murray  
 283 Warren  
 301 Chambers  
 369 Franklin  
 477 Canal  
 583 W. Houston  
 677 Christopher  
 695 W. 10th  
 795 W. 12th  
 819 Horatio  
 Greenwich av., from  
 105 6th av. to 8th  
 av.  
 — Christopher  
 Jefferson Market  
 16 W. 10th  
 — Charles  
 — Perry  
 72 W. 11th  
 74 7th av.  
 — Bank  
 88 W. 12th  
 — Jane  
 118 W. 13th  
 — Horatio  
 Grove, from 438 Hud-  
 son to Waverley pl.  
 18 Bedford  
 48 Bleecker  
 76 W. 4th  
 Hague, f'm 367 Pearl  
 W. to Cliff  
 Hamilton, from 73  
 Catharine, E. to  
 Market  
 Hamilton Fish Pk.,  
 bet. Stanton, E.  
 Houston, Pitt and  
 Sheriff
- Hamilton Pl., from  
 Broadway c. 137th  
 to Amsterdam and  
 144th  
 Hamilton Ter., from  
 W. 141st, n. Con-  
 vent av., N. to W.  
 144th  
 Hancock, f'm 176 W.  
 Houston, North to  
 Bleecker  
 Hancock Pl., Manhat-  
 tan, from St. Nich-  
 olas av. to Colum-  
 bus av.  
 Hancock Sq., bet. St.  
 Nicholas and Man-  
 hattan avs. and W.  
 123d  
 Hanover, f'm 57 Wall  
 S. to Pearl  
 Hanover Sq., from 105  
 Pearl to Stone  
 Hanson Pl., 2d av.,  
 bet. E. 124th and  
 125th  
 Harlem River Drive-  
 way, f'm W. 155th  
 and Edgecomb Rd.,  
 N. to Dyckman  
 Harrison, f'm 81 Hud-  
 son, W. to N. R.  
 Harry Howard Sq.,  
 bet. Canal, Walker,  
 Baxter & Mulberry  
 Henry, f'm 14 Oliver,  
 E. to Grand  
 Herald Sq., between  
 B'way, 6th av., W.  
 34th and 36th  
 Hester, from 216 Divi-  
 sion, W. to Centre  
 Hillside av., from  
 Broadway and Nagle  
 av to 11th av.  
 Horatio, f'm 129 Green-  
 wich, W. to N. R.  
 Howard, f'm 201 Centre,  
 W. to Mercer  
 10 Elm  
 28 Crosby  
 42 Broadway  
 Hubert, f'm 149 Hud-  
 son, W. to N. R.  
 Hudson, from 139  
 Chambers, N. to  
 9th av.  
 16 Reade  
 28 Duane  
 100 Franklin  
 206 Canal  
 384 W. Houston  
 402 Clarkson  
 500 Christopher  
 598 8th av.  
 Abingdon Sq.  
 684 W. 14th  
 Irving Pl., f'm 117 E.  
 14th, N. to E. 20th  
 14 E. 15th  
 30 E. 16th  
 50 E. 17th  
 64 E. 18th  
 78 E. 19th
- James, from 215 Park  
 Row, S. to James Sl.  
 James' Slip, from 77  
 Cherry, S. to E. R.  
 Jane, from 113 Green-  
 wich av. to N. R.  
 Jay, from 61 Hudson,  
 W. to North River  
 Jeannette Pk., Coen-  
 ties Sl., bet. Front  
 and South  
 Jefferson, from 179  
 Division, S. to E. R.  
 Jefferson Market, 6th  
 av., cor Greenwich  
 av.  
 Jersey, f'm 127 Crosby  
 E. to Mulberry  
 John, f'm 184 B'way,  
 E. to Pearl  
 30 Nassau  
 — Dutch  
 68 William  
 88 Gold  
 — Cliff  
 120 Pearl  
 Jones, f'm 174 W. 4th,  
 W. to Bleecker  
 King, from 41 Mac-  
 dougal, W. to N. R.  
 Kingsbridge av., f'm  
 Terrace View av. to  
 Spuyten Duyvil Ck.  
 Kingsbridge Rd., f'm  
 Amsterdam av. &  
 W. 162d, N. to W.  
 170th  
 Lafayette St. from  
 Worth N. to 8th St  
 Laight, from 398 Ca-  
 nal, W. to N. R.  
 Lenox av., f'm 110th  
 N. to Harlem River  
 16 W. 111th  
 120 W. 116th  
 128 W. 120th  
 298 W. 125th  
 398 W. 130th  
 494 W. 135th  
 598 W. 140th  
 698 W. 145th  
 778 W. 149th  
 Leonard, f'm 92 Hud-  
 son, E. to Baxter  
 36 W. Broadway  
 64 Church  
 98 Broadway  
 118 Elm  
 140 Centre  
 Leroy, f'm 248 Bleeck-  
 er, W. to N. R.  
 Lewis, f'm 556 Grand,  
 N. to E. 8th  
 Lexington av., from  
 121 E. 21st, N. to  
 Harlem River  
 17 E. 23d  
 115 E. 28th  
 237 E. 34th  
 389 E. 42d  
 449 E. 45th  
 555 E. 50th  
 655 E. 55th  
 763 E. 60th  
 863 E. 65th  
 961 E. 70th  
 1055 E. 75th  
 1159 E. 80th  
 1259 E. 85th  
 1359 E. 90th
- Jackson, from 338  
 Henry, S. to E. R.  
 Jackson Sq., 8th av.,  
 bet. Horatio and  
 Greenwich av.  
 Jacob, from 19 Ferry  
 to Frankfort



READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

- 1469 E. 90th  
 1565 E. 100th  
 1673 E. 105th  
 1773 E. 110th  
 1857 E. 115th  
 — E. 120th  
 2063 E. 125th  
 — E. 130th
- Liberty f'm 76 Maiden Lane, W. to N. R.  
 13 William  
 51 Nassau  
 57 Liberty Pl.  
 75 Broadway  
 97 Church  
 123 Greenwich  
 137 Washington  
 147 West
- Liberty Pl., from 57 Liberty to Maiden Lane
- Lispensard, f'm 151 W. B'way to B'way
- Little W. 12th, from Gansevoort to N.R.
- Livingston Pl., from 325 E. 15th to E. 17th
- London Ter., W. 23d, bet. 9th & 10th avs.
- Long Acre Sq., bet. B'way, 7th av. & W. 43d
- Ludlow, f'm 144 Division, N. to E. Houston
- Macdougall, from 219 Spring, N. to W. 8th.  
 70 W. Houston.  
 98 Bleecker  
 154 W. 4th  
 Washington Sq.  
 — W. 8th
- Macdougall Alley, f'm Macdougall, n 8th, E.
- Madison, from 426 Pearl, E. to Grand  
 72 Catharine  
 224 Jefferson  
 384 Jackson
- Madison av., from 29 E. 23d, N. to Harlem River  
 61 E. 27th  
 117 E. 30th  
 183 E. 34th  
 245 E. 38th  
 315 E. 42d  
 351 E. 45th  
 439 E. 50th  
 549 E. 55th  
 651 E. 60th  
 751 E. 65th  
 841 E. 70th  
 953 E. 75th  
 1047 E. 80th  
 1141 E. 85th  
 1245 E. 90th  
 1351 E. 95th  
 1449 E. 100th  
 1553 E. 105th  
 1647 E. 110th  
 1747 E. 115th  
 1847 E. 120th
- Mt. Morris Park  
 1943 E. 125th  
 2049 E. 130th  
 2149 E. 135th
- Madison Sq., bet. 5th and Madison avs., E. 23d and E. 26th
- Madison Sq. N., E. 26th, bet. 5th and Madison avs.
- Maiden Lane, from 172 B'way to E. R.  
 26 Nassau  
 62 William  
 76 Liberty  
 106 Pearl  
 134 Water  
 144 Front  
 168 South
- Mail, from Broadway, opp. Park Pl., E. to Park Row
- Mangin, from 590 Grand, N. to E. Houston
- Manhattan, from 444 E. Houston, N. to 3d.
- Manhattan av., from W. 100th, bet. Central Park, N. and Columbus av., N. to St. Nicholas av.
- Marion, from 404 Broome, N.
- Market, f'm 61 Division, S. to E. R.
- Marketfield, from 72 Broad, W.
- Mercer, f'm 311 Canal, N. to E. 8th  
 14 Howard  
 34 Grand  
 64 Broome  
 100 Spring  
 138 Prince  
 170 W. Houston  
 210 Bleecker  
 246 W. 3d  
 260 W. 4th  
 274 Washington Pl.
- Milligan Pl., 139 6th av
- Minetta, from 209 Bleecker to Minetta Lane
- Minetta La., from 113 Macdougall to 6th av.
- Mission Pl., from 58 Park, N. to Worth
- Mitchell Pl., E. 49th, 1st av. to Beekman Place.
- Monroe, f'm 59 Catharine, E. to Grand
- Montgomery, f'm 247 Division, S. to E.R.
- Moore, f'm 30 Pearl, S. to East River
- Morningside av., E., from W. 110th, opp. Manhattan av., N. to W. 123d  
 — W. 110th  
 — W. 112th  
 10 W. 115th  
 17 W. 116th  
 29 W. 117th  
 39 W. 118th  
 60 W. 120th  
 78 W. 122d
- Morningside av. W., from W. 110th, W. of Columbus av. to 122d
- Morningside Pk., bet. Morningside av., E. & W. and W. 110th and W. 123d
- Morris, f'm 27 B'way W. to North River
- Morton, from 270 Bleecker, W. to N. R.
- Mott, from 200 Park Row, N. to Bleecker  
 82 Canal  
 144 Grand  
 206 Spring  
 292 E. Houston
- Mt. Morris Pk. W., from W. 130th, bet. 5th and Lenox avs., to W. 124th  
 1 W. 120th  
 10 W. 121st  
 18 W. 122d  
 30 W. 123d  
 38 W. 124th
- Mulberry from 186 Park R'w to Bleecker  
 8 Worth  
 88 Canal  
 150 Grand  
 254 Prince  
 292 E. Houston
- Murray, from 247 B'way, W. to N. R.  
 29 Church  
 61 W. Broadway  
 87 Greenwich  
 95 Washington  
 111 West
- Nassau, f'm 20 Wall, N. to Park Row  
 — Pine  
 26 Cedar  
 38 Liberty  
 54 Maiden Lane  
 70 John  
 90 Fulton  
 102 Ann  
 136 Beekman  
 152 Spruce  
 170 Frankfort
- New, from 7 Wall, S. to Beaver
- New Bowery, f'm 396 Pearl, N. to Park Row
- New Chambers, from 107 Park Row, E. to Cherry  
 12 William  
 — Pearl  
 36 Rose  
 52 New Bowery  
 — Roosevelt  
 92 Cherry
- Ninth av., f'm Gansevoort, N. to W. 59th  
 — W. 14th  
 122 W. 18th  
 206 W. 23d  
 350 W. 30th  
 — W. 34th  
 580 W. 42d  
 740 W. 50th  
 840 W. 55th  
 924 W. 59th
- Norfolk, f'm 180 Division, North to E. Houston
- North Moore, f'm 234 W. Broadway, W. to North River
- North William, from 16 Frankfort to Park Row
- Oak, f'm 392 Pearl, E. to Catharine.  
 Old Sl., f'm 106 Pearl, S. to East River
- Oliver, f'm 63 New Bowery, S. to E. R.
- Orchard, f'm 124 Division, N. to E. Houston
- Park, from 36 Centre, E. to Mott
- Park av., continuation of 4th av. from E. 34th, N. to H. R.  
 65 E. 38th  
 135 E. 42d  
 375 E. 53d  
 497 E. 59th  
 607 E. 65th  
 717 E. 70th  
 819 E. 75th  
 911 E. 80th  
 1015 E. 85th  
 1115 E. 90th  
 1217 E. 95th  
 — E. 100th  
 1407 E. 105th  
 1507 E. 110th  
 1635 E. 116th  
 1711 E. 120th  
 1817 E. 125th  
 1915 E. 130th  
 — E. 133d
- Park Pl., from 237 Broadway, W. to North River  
 27 Church  
 57 W. Broadway  
 71 Greenwich  
 91 Washington  
 107 West
- Park Row, f'm 1 Ann, E. to Chatham Sq.  
 34 Beekman  
 41 Spruce  
 — Mail  
 53 Frankfort  
 89 N. William  
 — Chambers
- 107 New Chambers  
 109 Duane  
 163 Pearl  
 — Baxter  
 187 Roosevelt  
 — Mulberry  
 215 James  
 — Worth  
 — Mott  
 231 New Bowery
- Pearl, f'm 14 State, E. and N. to B'way  
 24 Whitehall  
 52 Broad  
 — William  
 152 Wall  
 194 Maiden Lane  
 266 Fulton  
 286 Beekman  
 348 Franklin Sq.  
 396 New Bowery  
 — Vandewater  
 — William  
 464 Park Row  
 512 Centre  
 536 Elm  
 554 Broadway
- Peck Slip, from 312 Pearl, E. to South
- Pelham, f'm 96 Monroe, S. to Cherry

READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

- Pell, f'm 18 Bowery, W. to Mott  
 Perry, from 55 Greenwich av., W. to N. R.  
 Pike, from 107 Division, S. to E. R.  
 Pine, f'm 106 B'way, E. to East River  
 13 Nassau  
 45 William  
 79 Pearl  
 85 Water  
 91 Front  
 99 South  
 Pitt, f'm 276 Division N. to E. Houston  
 Platt, f'm 221 Pearl, W. to William  
 Pleasant av., f'm E. 100th, E. of 1st av., N. to Harlem River  
 182 E. 110th  
 298 E. 116th  
 376 E. 120th  
 — E. 124th  
 Prince, f'm 230 Bowery, W. to Macdougall  
 15 Elizabeth  
 59 Elm  
 79 Broadway  
 145 W. Broadway.  
 180 Sullivan  
 Reade, f'm 22 Duane, W. to North River  
 14 Elm  
 42 Broadway  
 112 W. Broadway  
 194 West  
 Rector, f'm 73 Broadway, W. to N. R.  
 Renwick, from 803 Canal, N. to Spring Ridge, from 254 Division, N. to E. Houston  
 Riverside, from W. 72d, to West End av. and 12th av., N. to Manhattan.  
 26 W. 75th  
 39 W. 76th  
 49 W. 77th  
 74 W. 79th  
 78 W. 80th  
 86 W. 81st  
 95 W. 82d  
 109 W. 83d  
 129 W. 85th  
 147 W. 87th  
 162 W. 88th  
 185 W. 91st  
 280 W. 100th  
 318 W. 104th  
 354 W. 108th  
 — W. 110th  
 — W. 116th  
 — W. 122d  
 — W. 129th  
 Riverside Pk., bet. Riverside av., Hudson River, W. 72d and 129th  
 Rivington, from 213 Bowery, E. to E. R.  
 67 Allen  
 161 Clinton  
 267 Columbia  
 321 Goerck  
 371 East  
 Roosevelt, from 187 Park Row, S. to East River  
 59 New Chambers  
 117 Water  
 137 South  
 Rose, from 34 Frankfort, E. to Pearl  
 Rutgers, f'm 26 Canal, S. to East River  
 Rutherford Pl., from 224 E. 17th, S. to 15th  
 St. Clement's Pl., Macdougall, from W. Houston to Bleeker, and Waverley Pl. to 8th  
 St. Mark's Pl., E. 8th, from 3d av. to Av. A  
 St. Nicholas av., f'm Lenox av. and W. 110th to Amsterdam av. and W. 161st  
 20 Lenox  
 54 W. 113th  
 110 W. 116th  
 218 W. 121st  
 222 8th av.  
 258 W. 123d  
 276 W. 124th  
 336 W. 127th  
 400 W. 130th  
 490 W. 135th  
 694 W. 145th  
 796 W. 150th  
 900 W. 155th  
 970 W. 159th  
 St. Nicholas Pl., f'm St. Nicholas av. & W. 149th, N. to W. 155th  
 St. Nicholas Ter., f'm W. 127th and St. Nicholas av., to 140th  
 Scammell, f'm 299 E. B'way, S. to Water  
 Second, f'm 323 Bowery, E. to Av. D  
 35 2d av.  
 145 Av. A  
 257 Av. C  
 Second av., f'm 118 E. Houston, N. to Harlem River  
 116 7th  
 228 E. 14th  
 398 E. 23d  
 498 E. 28th  
 620 E. 34th  
 782 E. 42d  
 934 E. 50th  
 1138 E. 60th  
 1326 E. 70th  
 1536 E. 80th  
 1730 E. 90th  
 — E. 100th  
 2136 E. 110th  
 2238 E. 115th  
 2338 E. 120th  
 2438 E. 125th  
 2498 E. 128th  
 Seventh, from opp. 20 4th av., E. to E. R.  
 36 2d av.  
 130 Av. A  
 228 Av. C  
 300 Lewis  
 Seventh av., from 74 Greenwich av., N. to Central Park, & from W. 110th, N. to Harlem River  
 53 W. 14th  
 133 W. 18th  
 219 W. 23d  
 315 W. 28th  
 439 W. 34th  
 599 W. 42d  
 759 W. 50th  
 861 W. 55th  
 941 Central Pk. S.  
 Central Park  
 1801 W. 110th  
 1893 W. 115th  
 — St. Nicholas av.  
 1921 W. 116th  
 1999 W. 120th  
 2039 W. 122d  
 2089 W. 125th  
 2161 W. 128th  
 2197 W. 130th  
 2299 W. 135th  
 2339 W. 137th  
 2413 W. 141st  
 — W. 144th  
 — W. 149th  
 — W. 155th  
 Harlem River  
 Sheriff, from 502 Grand, N. to 2d  
 Sherman av., from B'way and Elwood, N. to Amsterdam av., and W. 211th  
 Sherman Sq., bet. B'way, Amsterdam av. and W. 73d  
 Sixth, f'm 395 Bowery E. to East River  
 Sixth av., from Carmine, N. to Central Park  
 36 W. 4th  
 — Greenwich av.  
 130 W. 10th  
 208 W. 14th  
 228 W. 15th  
 248 W. 16th  
 266 W. 17th  
 286 W. 18th  
 298 W. 19th  
 — W. 20th  
 338 W. 21st  
 356 W. 22d  
 374 W. 23d  
 412 W. 25th  
 462 W. 28th  
 536 W. 32d  
 Broadway  
 612 W. 36th  
 Sq. W. 42d  
 792 W. 45th  
 886 W. 50th  
 976 W. 55th  
 1052 Central Pk. S.  
 South, f'm 66 Whitehall, E. to E. R.  
 14 Broad  
 58 Wall  
 75 Maiden Lane  
 93 Fulton  
 — Beekman  
 175 Roosevelt  
 187 James Slip  
 221 Market  
 286 Clinton  
 386 Jackson  
 Corlears Hook Pk. East River  
 South William, from 7 William to Broad  
 Speedway (see Harlem River Drive way).  
 Spring, f'm 188 Bowery, W. to N. R.  
 11 Elizabeth  
 45 Mulberry  
 — Elm  
 89 Broadway  
 121 Greene  
 157 W. Broadway  
 197 Sullivan  
 259 Varick  
 291 Hudson  
 317 Greenwich  
 353 West  
 Spruce, from 41 Park Row, E. to Gold  
 Stanton, f'm 245 Bowery, E. to E. R.  
 73 Allen  
 133 Norfolk  
 221 Pitt  
 Hamilton Fish Pk.  
 271 Columbia  
 351 Tompkins  
 State, from 48 Whitehall to Broadway  
 1 Whitehall  
 18 Pearl  
 23 Bridge  
 30 Bowling Green  
 Stone, f'm 13 Whitehall to William  
 Stuyvesant, f'm 29 3c av., E. to 2d av.  
 14 E. 9th  
 46 E. 10th  
 Stuyvesant Sq., bet. Rutherford Pl. and Livingston Pl., E. 15th and E. 17th  
 Suffolk, f'm 202 Division to E. Houston  
 Sullivan, from 415 Canal, N. to W. 3d  
 21 Grand  
 55 Broome  
 165 W. Houston  
 205 Bleecker  
 Temple, from 88 Liberty, S. to Thames  
 Tenth av., from 542 West, N. to W. 59th  
 56 W. 14th  
 220 W. 23d  
 312 W. 28th  
 574 W. 42d  
 634 W. 45th  
 828 W. 55th  
 888 W. 58th  
 Thames, from 111 B'way to Greenwich  
 Third, f'm 345 Bowery, E. to E. R.  
 38 2d av.  
 142 Av. A  
 326 Av. D  
 394 Goerck  
 Third av., continuation of Bowery, N. to Harlem River  
 45 E. 10th  
 123 E. 14th  
 203 E. 18th  
 299 E. 23d

READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

- 391 E. 28th  
 429 E. 30th  
 505 E. 34th  
 657 E. 42d  
 773 E. 48th  
 875 E. 53d  
 989 E. 59th  
 1047 E. 62d  
 — E. 67th  
 1201 E. 70th  
 1309 E. 75th  
 1409 E. 80th  
 1505 E. 85th  
 1599 E. 90th  
 1693 E. 95th  
 1799 E. 100th  
 1923 E. 106th  
 2001 E. 110th  
 2133 E. 116th  
 2199 E. 120th  
 2297 E. 125th  
 — E. 130th  
 — Harlem River
- Thirteenth av., from  
 143 Gansevoort, N.  
 to W. 30th
- Thomas, from 317  
 B'way, W. to Hud-  
 son  
 † 41 Church  
 † 73 W. Broadway.
- Thompson, from 395  
 Canal, N. to W. 4th  
 20 Grand  
 82 Spring  
 160 W. Houston  
 204 Bleecker
- Tompkins, from 606  
 Grand, N. to E. R.
- Tompkins Sq., bet  
 Avs. A and B, E.  
 7th and E. 10th
- Trinity Pl., from 6  
 Morris, N. to Lib-  
 erty
- Tryon Row, from 1  
 Centre, E. to Park  
 Row
- Twelfth av., from foot  
 W. 30th, N. to W.  
 151st  
 Union Square, ? bet.  
 B'way, 4th av., E.  
 14th and E. 17th
- Union Square E., 4th  
 av. from E. 14th to  
 E. 17th
- Union Square W.,  
 B'way, from E. 14th  
 to E. 17th
- University Pl., from  
 29 Waverley Pl. to  
 E. 14th
- Vandam, f'm 13 Mac-  
 dougal to Green-  
 wich
- Vanderbilt av., from  
 27 E. 42d to E. 45th
- Vandewater, from 54  
 Frankfort, E. to  
 Pearl
- Varick, f'm 130 Frank-  
 lin, N. to Carmine  
 70 Canal  
 108 Broome  
 204 W. Houston  
 230 Carmine
- Vesey, from B'way,  
 opp. 222, W. to N.R.  
 30 Church  
 66 W. Broadway  
 70 Greenwich  
 86 Washington  
 110 West
- Vestry, f'm 428 Canal,  
 W. to North River  
 26 Hudson  
 56 Washington
- Walker, from 135 W.  
 B'way, E. to Canal  
 29 Church  
 69 Broadway  
 93 Elm  
 109 Centre
- Wall, from 86 B'way,  
 E. to East River  
 7 New  
 — Nassau  
 21 Broad  
 51 William  
 57 Hanover Sq.  
 75 Pearl  
 89 Water  
 103 Front  
 119 South
- Warren, from 259  
 B'way, W. to N. R.  
 32 Church  
 62 W. Broadway  
 96 Greenwich  
 106 Washington
- Washington, from 6  
 Battery Pl. to W  
 14th  
 97 Rector  
 145 Cedar  
 153 Liberty
- 169 Cortlandt  
 179 Dey  
 191 Fulton  
 205 Vesey  
 221 Barclay  
 239 Park Pl.  
 255 Murray  
 271 Warren  
 285 Chambers  
 347 Franklin  
 475 Canal  
 565 W. Houston  
 647 Christopher  
 655 W. 10th  
 765 W. 12th  
 815 Gansevoort
- Washington Pl., from  
 713 Broadway, W.  
 to Grove  
 21 Greene  
 35 Wash'ton Sq., E.  
 61 Macdougal  
 89 6th av.  
 — Barrow
- Washington Sq., bet.  
 Wooster, Macdou-  
 gal, W. 4th and  
 Waverley Pl.
- Washington Sq. E.,  
 from 43 W. 4th to  
 Waverley Pl.
- Washington Sq. N.,  
 f'm 29 to 89 Wav-  
 erley Pl.
- Washington Sq. S.,  
 from 54 to 126 W.  
 4th
- Washington Sq. W.,  
 f'm 143 to 165 Mac-  
 dougal
- Water, f'm 41 White-  
 hall, E. to E. R.  
 21 Broad  
 113 Wall  
 199 Fulton  
 321 Roosevelt  
 389 Catharine Sl.  
 469 Pike  
 565 Clinton  
 685 Jackson  
 — East
- Watts, f'm 44 Sulli-  
 van, W. to N. R.
- Waverley Pl., from  
 727 B'way, to Bank  
 23 Greene  
 — Wash'ton Sq. E.  
 57 5th av.  
 123 6th av.  
 183 W. 10th  
 231 W. 11th
- West, f'm 12 Battery  
 Pl., N. to 10th av.  
 56 Rector  
 102 Liberty  
 130 Fulton  
 Mkt. Vesey  
 147 Barclay  
 185 Chambers  
 215 Franklin  
 271 Desbrosses  
 293 Canal  
 Mkt. Spring  
 321 Charlton  
 342 W. Houston  
 387 Christopher  
 425 W. 11th  
 485 W. 12th  
 533 Gansevoort  
 542 10th av.
- West Broadway, from  
 66 Vesey, N. to W.  
 4th  
 35 Park Pl.  
 75 Warren  
 93 Chambers  
 163 Worth  
 205 Franklin  
 297 Canal  
 331 Grand  
 363 Broome  
 396 Spring  
 439 Prince  
 519 Bleecker  
 563 W. 3d
- West End Av., 11th  
 av. from W. 59th  
 to W. 107th  
 54 W. 62d  
 154 W. 67th  
 256 W. 72d  
 318 W. 75th  
 378 W. 78th  
 436 W. 81st  
 516 W. 85th  
 598 W. 89th  
 678 W. 93d  
 758 W. 97th  
 822 W. 100th  
 898 W. 104th  
 — W. 106th  
 — Broadway  
 — W. 107th
- W. Houston, from 609  
 B'way to N. R.  
 18 Mercer  
 38 Greene  
 60 Wooster  
 82 W. Broadway  
 148 Macdougal
- 236 Varick  
 276 Hudson  
 310 Greenwich  
 328 Washington  
 348 West
- West 3d, from 68  
 B'way, W. to 6th av  
 9 Mercer  
 29 Greene  
 — Wooster  
 57 W. Broadway  
 77 Thompson  
 — Sullivan  
 111 Macdougal  
 W. 4th, f'm 697 B'way  
 W. to W. 13th  
 11 Mercer  
 31 Greene  
 43 Wash. Sq. E.  
 — Wooster  
 — W. Broadway  
 — Thompson  
 — Sullivan  
 — Macdougal  
 151 6th av.  
 193 Barrow  
 231 W. 10th  
 281 W. 11th  
 319 W. 12th  
 333 8th av.  
 — Gansevoort  
 W. 8th, f'm 8 5th av.,  
 W. to 6th av.  
 W. 9th, f'm 22 5th av.,  
 W. to 6th av.  
 W. 10th, f'm 32 5th  
 av., W. to N. R.  
 71 6th av.  
 127 Greenwich av  
 153 Waverley Pl.  
 181 W. 4th  
 209 Bleecker  
 245 Hudson  
 265 Greenwich  
 279 Washington  
 — Weehawken  
 307 West
- W. 11th, from 46 5th  
 av., W. to N. R.  
 77 6th av.  
 167 7th av.  
 — Greenwich av.  
 213 Waverley Pl.  
 253 W. 4th  
 285 Bleecker  
 297 Hudson  
 309 Greenwich  
 345 Washington  
 375 West
- W. 12th, from 58 5th  
 av., W. to N. R.  
 83 6th av.  
 175 7th av.  
 229 Greenwich av  
 281 W. 4th  
 293 8th av.  
 329 Greenwich  
 371 Washington  
 401 West
- W. 13th, from 70 5th  
 av., W. to N. R.  
 69 6th av.  
 161 7th av.  
 253 Greenwich av.  
 — W. 4th  
 337 Hudson  
 455 10th av.
- W. 14th, from 82 5th  
 av., W. to N. R.  
 101 6th av.

READY REFERENCE GUIDE.

201 7th av.  
 301 8th av.  
 401 9th av.  
 501 10th av.  
 601 11th av.  
 — 13th av.  
 North River  
 All streets on the West side from 14th to 58th, inclusive, begin at Fifth av., run to the Hudson River and are numbered similar to W. 14th, a hundred numbers being used on each block.  
 W. 59th, from Grand Circle, W. to N. R.  
 359 Columbus av.  
 — 9th av.  
 — 10th av.  
 — West End av.  
 — 11th av.  
 W. 60th, from 1855 B'way, W. to N. R.  
 101 Columbus av.  
 201 Amsterdam av.  
 301 West End av.  
 W. 61st, f'm Central Park West to N. R.  
 1 Central Pk. W.  
 — Broadway  
 101 Columbus av.  
 201 Amsterdam av.  
 301 West End av.  
 All streets on the West side from W. 61st to W. 109th street, inclusive, begin at Central Park West, and are numbered similar to W. 61st, a hundred numbers being used on each block.  
 W. 110th (Cathedral Parkway), f'm 5th av. W. to Riverside av.  
 — St. Nicholas av.  
 — Lenox av.  
 — 7th av.  
 — 8th av.  
 — Manhattan av.  
 — Columbus av.  
 — M'gside av. E.  
 Morningside Pk  
 — M'gside av. W.  
 — Amsterdam av.  
 547 Broadway  
 W. 111th, f'm 5th av., W. to Riverside av.  
 W. 112th, f'm 5th av., W. to Riverside av.  
 101 Lenox av.  
 105 St. Nicholas av  
 201 7th av.  
 301 8th av.  
 329 Manhattan av.  
 — M'gside av. E.  
 Morningside Park.  
 401 M'gside av. W.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 601 Broadway

All streets from W. 112th to W. 120th, inclusive, begin at 5th av., run W. to Riverside av., and are numbered similar to W. 112th  
 W. 121st, from Mt. Morris Pk., W. to Riverside av.  
 101 Lenox av.  
 201 7th av.  
 273 St. Nicholas av.  
 301 8th av.  
 317 Manhattan av.  
 364 M'gside av. E.  
 401 M'gside av. W.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 601 Broadway  
 W. 122d, from Mount Morris Pk. to Riverside av.  
 W. 123d, from Mount Morris Pk., to Riverside av.  
 W. 124th, f'm 2002 5th av., W. to B'way  
 W. 125th, f'm 2020 5th av., W. to Claremont av.  
 101 Lenox  
 201 7th av.  
 301 8th av.  
 335 St. Nicholas av.  
 401 Columbus av.  
 413 Manhattan av.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 601 Broadway  
 All streets from W. 125th to W. 143d begin at 5th av., run W. to North River and are numbered similar to W. 125th  
 W. 144th, f'm Harlem River, W. to N. R.  
 101 Lenox av.  
 201 7th av.  
 301 8th av.  
 315 Bradhurst av.  
 411 Hamilton Ter.  
 451 Convent av.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 — Hamilton Pl.  
 601 Broadway  
 W. 145th, f'm Harlem River, W. to N. R.  
 101 Lenox av.  
 201 7th av.  
 301 8th av.  
 317 Bradhurst av.  
 345 Edgecomb av.  
 401 St. Nicholas av.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 601 Broadway  
 — 12th av.  
 All streets from W. 145th to W. 154th, begin at Harlem River and run W. to North River, and are numbered similar to W. 145th

W. 155th, f'm 7th av., W. to North River  
 201 7th av.  
 — Macomb's La.  
 301 8th av.  
 — Bradhurst av.  
 Harlem R. Driveway  
 401 St. Nicholas Pl  
 — Edgecomb av.  
 — St. Nicholas av.  
 501 Amsterdam av.  
 601 Broadway  
 W. 156th, from 921 St. Nicholas av., W. to Broadway  
 423 St. Nicholas av.  
 W. 157th, f'm Edgecomb Rd., W. to B'way  
 W. 158th, f'm 957 St. Nicholas av., W. to North River  
 525 Audubon av.  
 601 Broadway  
 W. 159th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Broadway  
 W. 160th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to 485 W. 129th Broadway  
 W. 161st, from 2036 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway  
 W. 162d from Edgecomb Road, W. to Amsterdam av.  
 W. 163d, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Amsterdam av.  
 W. 164th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Kingsbridge Road  
 W. 165th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to North River.  
 W. 166th, from 2138 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway  
 W. 167th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Kingsbridge Road  
 W. 168th, from 2178 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway  
 W. 169th, from Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway  
 W. 170th, from Edgecomb Road W. to Ft. Washington av.  
 W. 171st, from Amsterdam av., W. to B'way  
 All streets from W. 171st to W. 190th begin at Amsterdam av. and run West to Broadway  
 W. 201st, f'm Harlem River, W. to Amsterdam av.  
 All streets from W. 201st to W. 210th be-

gin at Harlem River and run W. to Amsterdam av  
 W. 211th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 212th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 213th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 214th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 215th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 216th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way  
 W. 218th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Isham  
 W. 219th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Isham  
 W. 220th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Seaman av.  
 White, from 117 W. Broadway, E. to Baxter  
 White's Pl., r. 214 W. 18th.  
 Whitehall, from 2 Broadway, S. to East River  
 Willet, f'm 482 Grand, N. to E. Houston  
 William, from 107 Pearl, N.E. to 447 Pearl  
 6 Beaver  
 44 Wall  
 54 Pine  
 64 Cedar  
 78 Liberty  
 82 Maiden Lane  
 106 John  
 140 Fulton  
 168 Beekman  
 180 Spruce  
 206 Frankfort  
 — N. William  
 240 Duane  
 244 New Chambers  
 Winthrop Pl., Greene bet. Waverley Pl and E. 8th  
 Wooster, from 355 Canal, N. to W. 4th  
 30 Grand  
 54 Broome  
 92 Spring  
 128 Prince  
 166 W. Houston  
 194 Bleecker  
 234 W. 3d  
 Worth, f'm 72 Hudson, E. to Pk Rv  
 26 W. Broadway  
 62 Church  
 — Broadway  
 116 Elm  
 134 Centre  
 York, f'm 9 St. John's Lane, E. to West Broadway

# Index.

- Academy of Music 63  
American Surety 10  
Appellate Court 71  
Aquarium 23  
Arthur 64  
Assay Office 42  
Astor House 48  
Bankers' Trust 40  
Barnard College 108  
Battery 23  
Beth-El 83  
Bethesda Fountain 85  
Bible House 121  
Boroughs 121  
Botanical Garden 115  
Bowery 121  
Bowling Green 32  
Bradford 36  
Breese 36  
Brevoort 62  
Bridges 57  
Broad Exchange 17  
Broadway Bend 62  
Bronx Park 115  
Bronx River 115  
Brooklyn 124  
Brooklyn Institute 125  
Carnegie 82  
Cars 129  
Castle Garden 24  
Castle Williams 100  
Cathedral St. John 109  
Cathedral St. Patrick 76  
Central Park 84  
    Gates 84  
    Fountain 85  
    Mall 84  
    Statues 85  
    Obelisk 86  
    Reservoir 89  
    Lakes 89  
    Menagerie 89  
Chamber of Commerce 46  
Churches 132  
City Hall 53  
City Hall Park 50  
Claremont 104  
Clark House 83  
Clearing House 45  
Columbia University 107  
Coney Island 125  
Conklin 64  
Consolidated Ex. 40  
Cooke 48  
Cooper Union 121  
Court House 54-56  
Criminal Court 54  
Croton Aqueduct 112  
Curb Market 40  
Custom House 30  
Delmonico's 75  
De Peyster 33  
Diana 72  
Dix Portrait 54  
Elevated Railways 129  
Elevators 12  
Ellis Island 23  
Emanu-El 74  
Emmett 48  
Ericsson 26  
Farragut 68  
Federal Hall 42  
Ferries 129  
Fifth Avenue 73  
Fifth Avenue Bus 132  
Fireboat 26  
Flagstaff in Battery 27  
Flatiron Building 66  
Fraunces' Tavern 123  
Fulton 38  
Garibaldi 73  
Gould, Helen 76  
Governor's Island 27  
Grace Church 61  
G'd Central Terminal 98  
Grant's Tomb 104  
Greeley 101  
Greenwood 124  
Hack Fares 133  
Hale 55  
Hall of Fame 114  
Hall of Records 53  
Hamilton 36  
Harlem River 112  
Herald Square 101  
High Bridge 112  
Hispanic Society 110  
Holley 73  
Hotels 135  
Hudson Terminal 20  
Hunt Memorial 82  
James Fountain 63  
Jefferson Statue 54  
John St. Church 123  
Jumel Mansion 111  
Kean 48  
Knowlton 108  
Lafayette 63  
Lawrence 36  
Leitch 108  
Liberty Statue 28  
Library 74  
Li Hung Chang 100  
Lincoln 54  
Lind 24  
Little Church 122  
Livingston 38  
Low 107  
McGowan's Pass 84  
Mac Nevin 48  
Madison Square 64  
Madison Sq. Garden 72  
Manhattan Life Bldg. 9  
Mapes Memorial 108  
Martyrs' Monument 125  
Matthews 124  
Mayor's Room 54  
Metropolitan Club 80  
Metropolitan Tower 69

## INDEX.

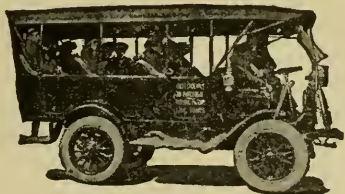
- |                        |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Metropolitan Museum 91 | Produce Exchange 33    | Titanic Memorial 123   |
| Millionaires' Club 80  | Prospect Park 124      | Tract Society Bldg. 50 |
| Millionaires' Row 80   | Railroads 126          | Trinity Bldg. 15       |
| Montgomery 47          | Randall 73             | Trinity Church 34      |
| Morningside 107        | Riverside Drive 102    | Trinity Churchyard 36  |
| Morse 24               | Sailors' Harbor 73     | Tunnels 119            |
| Municipal Bldg. 53     | St. Mark's 122         | Union Club 76          |
| Murray Hill 73         | St. Paul's 47          | Union League 74        |
| Navy Yard 125          | St. Thomas's 76        | Union Square 63        |
| Nat. Hist. Museum 90   | Schurz Monument 108    | Union Club 78          |
| Newspaper Row 5c       | Sherman Statue 6       | Union Heights 114      |
| New York City 121      | Singer Bldg. 14        | Van Arsdale 27         |
| Obelisk 86             | Skyscrapers 9          | Van Cortlandt Park 116 |
| Ocean Parkway 125      | Soldiers & Sailors 103 | Vanderbilt Houses 78   |
| Palisades 109          | Speedway 112           | Wall Street 40         |
| Parkhurst 64           | Standard Oil 13        | Washington 73          |
| Park Row 50            | Staten Island 120      | Washington Arch 73     |
| Park Row Bldg. 17      | Steamboats 127, 128    | Washington Bridge 112  |
| Pennsylvania R. R. 120 | Steamships 127         | Washington Square 73   |
| Pickhardt House 82     | Stock Exchange 40      | Washington Statues 42  |
| Piers 128              | Street Directory 134   | Watts 36               |
| Plaza 78               | Strawberry Hill 106    | Webb Academy 113       |
| Plymouth Church        | Stuyvesant 122         | Whitehall Boatmen 26   |
| Pollock 106            | Sub-Treasury 41        | Whitney House 81       |
| Population 121         | Subways 117            | Windsor Arcade 70      |
| Postoffice 50          | Subway Stations 130    | Wolfe, Miss C. L., 66  |
| Potter's Field 63      | Tammany Hall 63        | Woolworth Building 21  |
| Pratt Institute 125    | Teachers' College 108  | Worth Monument 65      |
| Prince of Wales 47     | Theatres 134           | Zoological Park 116    |
| Printing House Sq. 50  | Times Bldg. 101        |                        |

### ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

- American Art Galleries—4 East 23d St.
- American Museum of Natural History—See index.
- American Water Color Society—For time and place of exhibitions, see daily papers.
- Brooklyn Institute—See index.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art—See index.
- New York Public Library—Paintings, books, prints, etc.
- National Academy of Design—For time and place of exhibition, see daily papers.
- Van Cortlandt Mansion—See index.

For current art exhibitions, and collections on view in galleries of dealers, consult the New York Evening Post, which publishes a daily calendar of such events.

# Best Way to See New York



*DEPENDABLE*

*DISTINCTIVE*

*SIGHT SEEING*

## Royal Blue Line Motor Tours

SEEING NEW YORK—Up-Town, Down-Town  
and over the great bridges to Brooklyn.

SEEING NEW YORK—After Dark, Oriental  
Chinatown and Bohemian Greenwich Village.

All day tours to the Home of Roosevelt and the Sleepy Hollow country.

*Daily and Sunday Service Throughout the Year.  
Glass Top, Heated Cars in Winter.*

The largest and most reliable Sight Seeing Company.  
Luxurious cars. De Luxe Service. Expert, courteous guide-  
drivers and lecturers.

*We publish a Map and Guide to New York. Free at all hotels. Ask for copy.*

---

OFFICE AND STARTING POINT

**ROYAL BLUE LINE CO. OF NEW YORK**

PHONE, PENNSYLVANIA 169

**Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street, New York**

---

*Royal Blue Line Tours Every Day in the Year*

BOSTON, MASS.—Hotel Brunswick

WASHINGTON—Raleigh Hotel

*Winter Service, December to April*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

HAVANA, CUBA

*Maps and Guides to above cities mailed free to any address*

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts


# MAJESTIC HOTEL

Broad Street at Girard Ave.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The House Luxurious. A \$3,000,000 property with a combination of Hotel and Home attractions found in few hotels of this country. Five hundred and forty-two rooms, single and en suite.

**CHARLES DUFFY, Jr., General Manager**




PHILA & READING R.R.

THE IDEAL LOCATION  
IN THE HEART OF PHILADELPHIA

## THE NEW HOTEL HANOVER

ARCH AND TWELFTH STREETS



PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

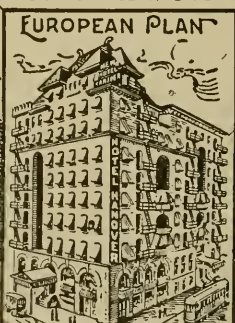
**TWO MINUTES  
TO  
READING TERMINAL**

**THREE MINUTES  
TO  
BROAD ST. STATION**

**ROOMS  
WITHOUT BATH  
\$2.00  
AND UP**

**ROOMS  
WITH BATH  
\$2.50  
AND UP**

**EUROPEAN PLAN**



**ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF**

**SUBWAY AND ELEVATED  
12 1/2 AND MARKET  
ONE BLOCK**



**FIVE MINUTES TO LEADING  
THEATRES AND  
DEPT. STORES**

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE CAFE IN THE CITY

**TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 75¢**  
FROM 12 TO 2 P.M.

**SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE \$1.25**  
FROM 12 TO 6 P.M.

EXCELLENT FAULTLESS  
CUISINE SERVICE  
**CLAUDE M. MOHR**  
MANAGER

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th St.



# The Madison Square Hotel

Facing Madison Square Park

37 MADISON AVENUE,

NEW YORK

"THE HOME ON THE SQUARE"

Every Room with Private Bath.

Entirely screened throughout.

## RATES

### EUROPEAN PLAN

(without meals)

\$2.50 per day up (1)

3.00 per day up (2)

### AMERICAN PLAN

(with meals)

\$6.00 per day up (1)

8.00 per day up (2)

Single and Double Rooms or en Suite

Its easy access to everything combined with a quiet homelike atmosphere appeals particularly to families with children and ladies traveling alone. Our representative will meet parties at any station or pier and conduct them to Hotel (without charge).

Guide Map of New York on Request

# The Langwell Hotel

Just off Broadway at Times Square

123-129 West 44th STREET,

NEW YORK

Located in the heart of the metropolis. Convenient to all R. R. Stations, S. S. Piers, Theaters, Shops and Business Centers. Completely Renovated and Refurnished Throughout—

**Modern — Fireproof — Comfortable Rooms — Reasonable Rates**

Single Room, Running Water	. . . . .	\$2.00 per day
Double	. . . . .	3.00
Single " Private Bath	. . . . .	4.00 "
Double	. . . . .	5.00 "

Apartments of two to eight rooms at proportionate rates.

Special discount by week, month or year

Guide Map of New York mailed on request

# The Westminster Hotel

"A Home for the Discriminating"

420 WEST 116th STREET,

NEW YORK

In the educational section of New York,  
Overlooking Columbia University.

A modern fireproof apartment hotel located in the finest residential section of New York. Convenient to all lines of transportation and caters only to people of refinement desiring a quiet, homelike atmosphere.

Accommodations range from one room and bath to twelve rooms and six baths. All rooms are outside and receive an abundance of light, sunshine and air.

RATES:—American Plan (including meals)

Single Room, Private Bath, one person	. . . . .	\$5.00 per day up
Double two	. . . . .	8.00 "
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, one person	. . . . .	7.00 "
two	. . . . .	10.00 "

Special discount for two weeks or over

Elevation insures cool comfortable rooms in summer.

An ideal Home for the "Kiddies".

L. MARSHALL THOMPSON,

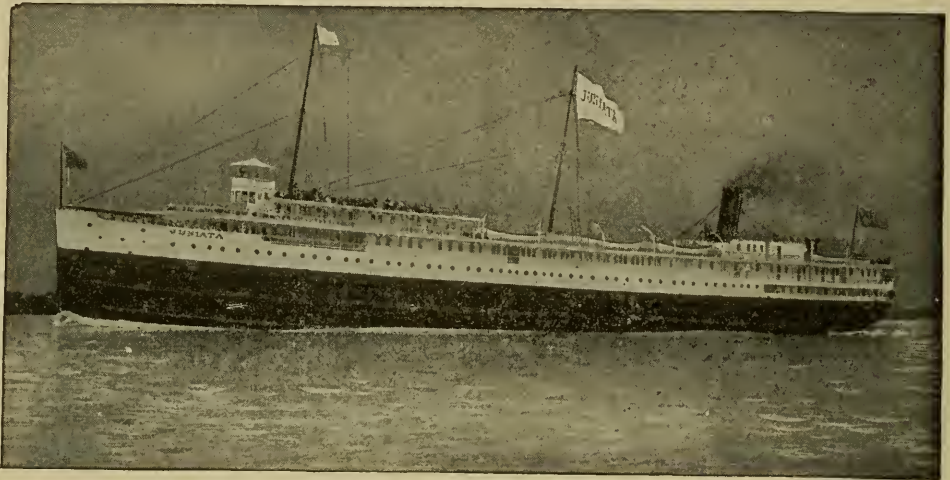
President and General Manager

# GREAT LAKES CRUISE

Via Great Lakes Transit Corporation's Steel Steamers  
**JUNIATA      OCTORARA      TIONESTA**

"Finest in the World"

"Ask Anyone Who Has Made the Trip"



The **ONLY THROUGH** Steamers Buffalo to Duluth stopping en route at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton and Duluth.

**Orchestra**

**Dancing**

Meals and berth included in fares. For complete folder and information address "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Information Office, or

**J. F. CONDON, Gen. Pass. Agent**

**Marine Bank Building**

**BUFFALO,      -      -      -      NEW YORK**



**W**EST INDIES, Central and South America—the wonder country of the Western Hemisphere reached by the Caribbean Sea Tours of the Great White Fleet.

No other section of the World holds so much to interest and attract Americans.

Cruises 15 to 23 days. Full information on request.

**UNITED~FRUIT~COMPANY**  
STEAMSHIP~SERVICE

General Offices: 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Passenger Traffic Department:  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK



# Canada's Greatest Vacation Regions

*Are all Reached by the Grand Trunk System—  
The Route of Famous Trains. Unexcelled Service.*

## THE HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO

Easily accessible from all points in the Eastern Section of the Continent, this magnificent district includes the Algonquin Provincial Park, the Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Timagami, and the 30,000 Islands of the Georgian Bay. Splendid fishing, lovely scenery, immunity from hay fever.

## THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Are seen at their best from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's Route. Mount Robson, Canada's highest peak, Jasper National Park and the wonderful Skeena River. Trains connect with Grand Trunk Pacific Coast Steamships sailing through the "Norway of America."

## HOTELS OF THE CENTURY

There is no finer hotel service than that afforded by these hotels, owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System:

### **The Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario**

Rates, \$3.00 upward per day. European plan.

### **The Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

### **The Macdonald, Edmonton, Alberta**

Rates, \$3.00 upward per day. European Plan.

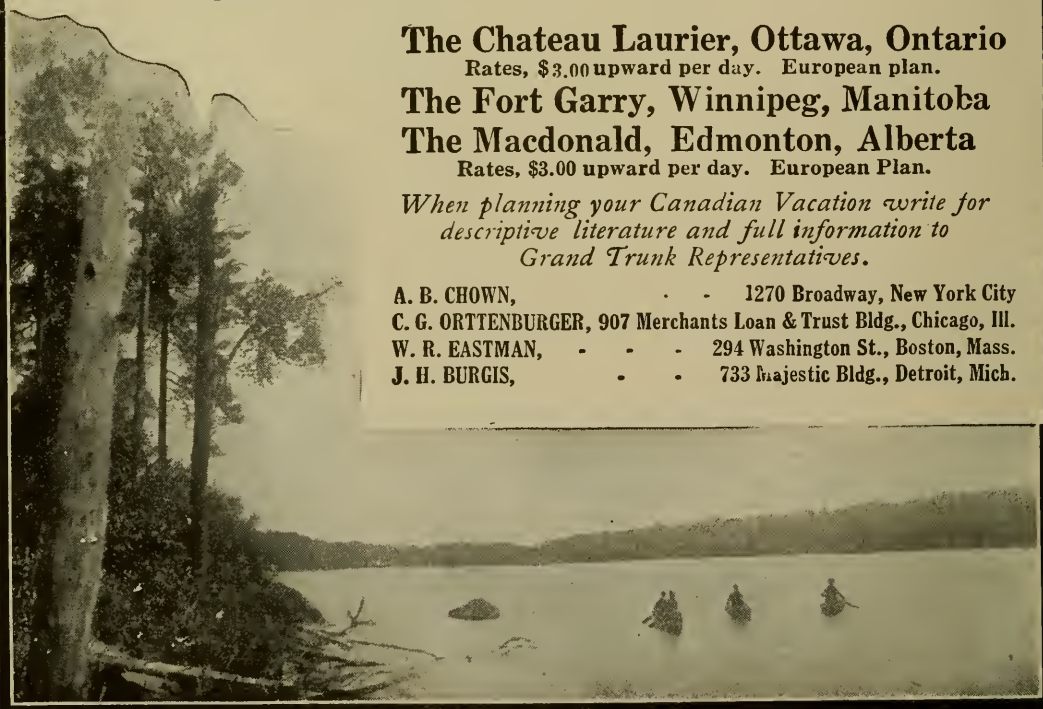
*When planning your Canadian Vacation write for  
descriptive literature and full information to  
Grand Trunk Representatives.*

A. B. CHOWN, . . . 1270 Broadway, New York City

C. G. ORTTENBURGER, 907 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. R. EASTMAN, . . . 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

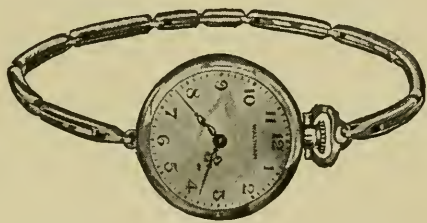
J. H. BURGIS, . . . 733 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



# Watches for Travelers

**W**ALTHAM Convertible Bracelet Watch, with 15 or 17 jewel movement, cased in solid gold.

A most convenient and adaptable watch, which may be worn with a bracelet, on a chain, fob or chatelaine.



*Pendant  
and Bow  
Patented*



The Waltham master craftsmen have achieved grace of line and exceeding thinness without sacrificing the accuracy which has made Waltham Watches world famous. The Colonial A will satisfy the demands of

the most exacting.

**Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.**

Canada: 189 St. James St., Montreal

# WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

# Don't Tempt Fate Any Longer!

One man in Seven is killed or injured each year by accident.

Your chances are no better than your neighbor's.

The fact that you feel safe and take every possible precaution does not relieve you of danger.

The man who can't be injured or disabled by accident is a more absurd myth than the unsinkable ship or the nation that never goes to war.

For your own sake—for your wife's sake, for your children's sake—now while you can



## AETNA-IZE



Protect your wife, and protect yourself now, while you can. Remember that Fate does not wait till you are ready. Remember, it is the little accidents that cause most of the trouble.

If you have an Aetna Accumulative Accident Policy, you can go freely about your business, knowing that there will be no money worry for your wife or yourself if you are killed or disabled by accident.

All it costs is \$25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation.

For that you get \$50 a week as long as you live if you're disabled by a railway, steamship, or burning building accident; \$25 a week for any other accident.

In addition, \$5,000 to \$10,000 for accidental death or loss of two limbs, two eyes, or one limb and one eye. Add \$500 to \$1,000 to this for every year you renew the insurance up to five years. Half the above for loss of one limb or one eye.

When the accident comes it will be too late.

**AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**

### See an Aetna Agent Today

**METROPOLITAN AGENCIES:**

**New York Branch Office—Clarence Giffin, Supt., 100 William St., 10th Floor**  
**Fifth Av. Branch Office—Eugene F. Smith, Jr., Mgr., Fifth Av. Building,**  
**Madison Square**

**Frank F. Eagles, 277 Broadway**

**George G. Ball, 1170 Broadway**

**Brooklyn Branch Office—174 Montague Street, Brooklyn**

# THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL

(Incorporated)

FOR GIRLS

BIRMINGHAM, PA.



"The Mountain School."

Founded in 1853, this school believes in and exemplifies the motto, "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body." It is beautifully situated in a high, healthful mountain region—a location famous for the tonic quality of the mountain air. A Home School. The school buildings are six in number and are located in the midst of 100 acres of park land. No day school. Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Vocal and Instrumental Music. Art.

Domestic Science. New gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field, with competent Physical Director. Open air sleeping porch. Rooms with private baths.

*A catalogue will be sent free to any address upon request.*

**ALVIN R. GRIER, President, - - - Box K**

## For Sixty Years the Leading American Business College—

*Eastman*

Will qualify any ambitious, intelligent young man or woman for a paying position in a single year (or less). If you want to get a start and can afford the preparation which assures promotion,

Eastman can help you. Finishing vocational courses in Accounting, Banking, Civil Service, Penmanship, Stenography, Typewriting, Business English, Advertising, Salesmanship, etc., taught by experienced, efficient, and faithful teachers. Exceptional opportunities for self-help and advancement to capable

young people of high character. Individual training for persons who need to be interested, encouraged, taught how to study, and made self-reliant. Special rates to good musicians. Moderate expenses. New students enroll and begin work any week day. No vacations. Summer

term begins July 7. Write for prospectus. Address

**CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., LL.D. - - - - - Box 965, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## WE POINT WITH PRIDE.

The publishers of the Standard Guide take pride in the quality of advertising in these pages. It is of high class throughout. The line is strictly drawn to the rigid exclusion not only of the objectionable but of the questionable. The advertisers are responsible. The things advertised make for the amenities of life.

# NIAGARA FALLS

THE GREATEST WATER  
SHOW ON EARTH

## "IN THE MIST" The Only Daily Travel Paper in the World

Welcomes the coming and speeds the parting Visitors to the Grand Cataract.

### America's Journal of Personalities

Reaches over 200,000 high class travelers each season. Every foreigner of note seeks Niagara Falls the moment his foot touches American soil. All touring motor car parties stop at the Falls. This resort is the

### Gateway for Summer Travel

to the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, Northern Canada resorts, Eastern Seashore and the Mountains.

### INTERNATIONAL TOURIST BUREAUS

Travelers toured and information regarding Routes, Rates, Hotels, furnished gratis. Booklets and folders of railroads, steamboat lines and motor roads through Canada and United States on tables for circulation and consultation.

**DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM**—Advertisers in the Travel Paper, "IN THE MIST," can have advertising literature distributed in leading hotels and transportation offices on Canadian and American sides of river. "IN THE MIST" is distributed daily to the guests at these hotels: American side—Cataract, Kaltenbach, Prospect, Imperial, Temperance, Oak, Clifton, Edwards, Niagara Inn, Empire, Tower, The Allen, The Watson, Niagara Club, University Club, Country Club and 100 representative families; Canadian side—The Clifton, Hospice The Restaurant, and 60 representative families—a high class clientele.

*All information regarding hotels at Niagara Falls, side trips and what to see. Address*

**W. E. TUTTLE, Publisher "IN THE MIST," 2-4 Cataract House Block, Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

(Inclose postage for reply.)

# WHEN IN ATLANTIC CITY

## Ask for

# A MUSEMENTS

WHERE TO GO

AND

WHAT TO SEE

CHARLES SCHEUER, *Editor*

The handy little book which is a guide to all Amusements and every other essential information required by visitors.

**FREE**—At all hotels, public places and trolley cars.—*Ask for it.*



# Sargent's Handbooks

---

## AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

### *A Guidebook for Parents*

A critical and discriminating account of Private Schools as they are, their merits and demerits. Separate chapters on schools of various types, Boys', Girls', Military, Coeducational, Music, Art, etc., and Summer Camps.

**Comparative Tables** aid in making a comparison of relative cost, size, special features, etc.

**Introductory Chapters**, telling of interesting developments in the school world, will prove of interest to all thoughtful parents as well as teachers.

**A Standard Annual of Reference** of utmost importance to all interested in Secondary Education. It has received the highest encomiums from College Presidents, School Men and Educators generally.

**Our Educational Information Bureau** supplementing the Handbook furnishes unprejudiced, reliable Advice to Parents. Write us. No Fee.

*Fourth edition, 1918, revised and enlarged. 700 pages, crimson silk cloth, round corners, gold stamped, \$2.50.*

---

## HANDBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND

A Humanized Baedeker, descriptive of Town and Country along the Routes of Automobile Travel. The only book that presents New England as a whole.

*896 pages, maps and illustrations. Round corners, gold stamped, crimson leather, \$3.00.*

Ask Mr. Foster. He will show or sell. Circulars on request.

**PORTER E. SARGENT**

**50 Congress Street**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

The Bible itself proves how universally honey has been recognized as a real food from time immemorial, by such quotations as this—

Is. 7:15—Butter and honey shall he eat, that he may know how to refuse the evil and choose the good.

Take this hint from the greatest history in the world.

## The Sweets-and-the-Child Problem

Children must have sweets—their sweet tooth is not mere habit or a weakness, but a Nature-call. While sugar and ordinary syrups do answer the call for sweets they also demand a price in the tax they lay on stomach and kidneys. Honey confers the benefit without demanding payment—it is a food as well as a delicious sweet—it is wholesome—it aids digestion—it lays no tax on stomach, kidneys or teeth.

**Airline**  
ABSOLUTELY **HONEY** PURE

Just as much better than ordinary, "pick-up," unbranded honey as is any other branded well advertised article better than the old "bulk-goods" it has displaced in your pantry. Experience has made you demand brands for their assurance of uniformity and superiority of quality and for packing which preserves goodness, protects from contamination and prevents substitution. For the same reasons put AIRLINE Honey on your list of brands demanded.

You can buy AIRLINE Comb Honey in airtight packages or AIRLINE Extracted Honey in glass jars (several sizes) with patent easily removable tops, at good grocers. Served in individual packages on most all railroad dining cars, at leading hotels and restaurants. This in itself is a striking endorsement of AIRLINE quality—these people seek only the best and purest.

## The A. I. Root Company MEDINA, OHIO

For nearly half a century a house devoted to fostering the culture of bees, the production of honey throughout the world and the advancement of the interests of beekeepers. Biggest producers of and dealers in beekeepers' supplies in America. Publishers of "Gleanings in Bee Culture."

**"Home of the Honey Bees"**

# *Ask* Mr. Foster

In the Lord & Taylor Store

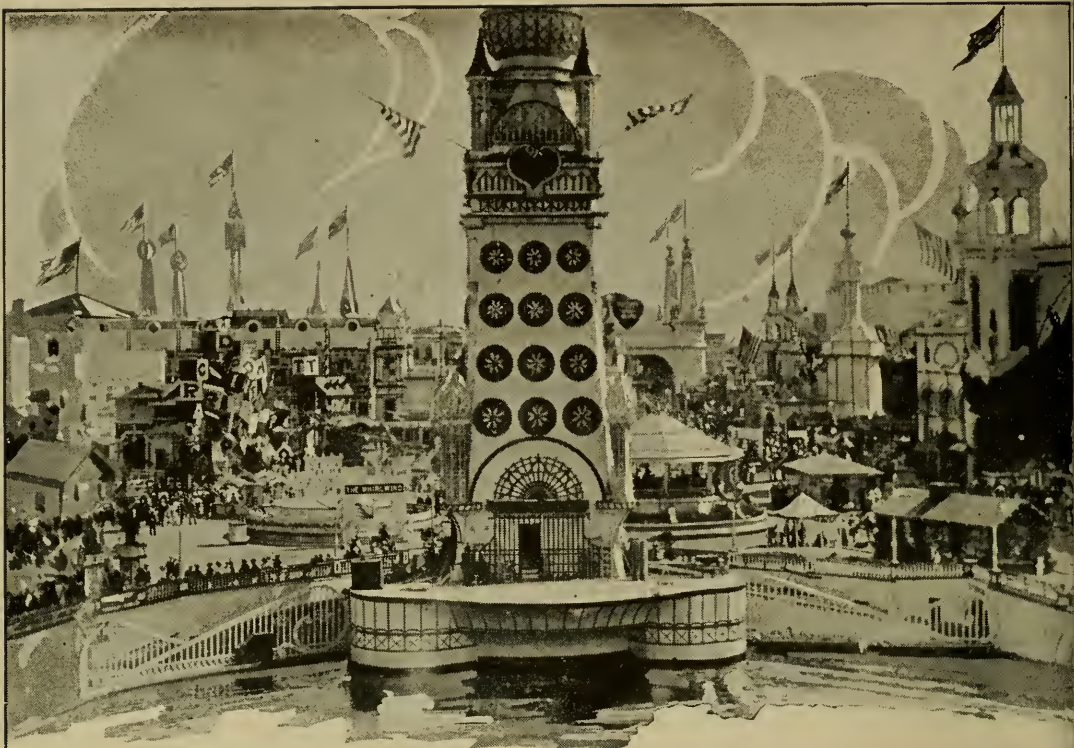
5th Avenue, 38th & 39th Streets

New York

---

---

**V**ISITORS to New York are invited to come directly to Mr. Foster's Information Office, for information about hotels, shopping, amusements, and other things in New York. Also about travel everywhere, railroads, steamships, hotels, and summer and winter resorts. All information is given without charge. No fees are ever asked or accepted.



## The Most Famous Amusement Park In The World

**H**UNDREDS of thousands of people from all over the world visit Luna every year. Here in this \$2,000,000 wonderland the most magnificent spectacles, the most daring feats of skill, the most novel and unique rides are gathered together at a lavish expense, from every quarter of the globe.

No one who is within striking distance of New York City ever fails to see this most stupendous attraction of the largest city in the world. There are laughs, thrills and amazement at every turn. You are sure to enjoy yourself. It is in the heart of Coney Island and easily reached from the city by boat, trolley, subway, or elevated.

# LUNA

CONEY ISLAND  
New York

# The Artrio Angelus

THE INCOMPARABLE REPRODUCING PIANO

THE Artrio Angelus is the latest development of the world famous Angelus, introduced in 1895, first of all piano playing devices. It is the crowning achievement of over a quarter of a century's success in the player field.

The Artrio Angelus reproduces with absolute fidelity and completeness the most difficult and intricate compositions as played by the foremost pianists of the day. Among those who have recorded for the Artrio, some exclusively for this instrument, are Leopold Godowsky, Yolanda Mero, Harold Bauer, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Tina Lerner, Herma Menth, Doris Madden, Beryl Rubinstein and Richard Epstein, together with many other artists of the highest rank.

To-day is offered the perfected Artrio Angelus, the instrument that will play in your own home the interpretations of the world's greatest pianists, as they themselves would play for you if they were actually seated at your piano.

THE ANGELUS PLAYER PIANO  
THE ARTRIO ANGELUS REPRODUCING PIANO  
THE ANGELUS ACTION

---

THE WILCOX & WHITE COMPANY  
MERIDEN - - - - - CONNECTICUT

*Business Established 1877*

# Mr. Foster's Travel Magazine

IS published in connection with the Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Service. It is a natural outgrowth of that system and is designed to be a new agency for serving the traveling public.

¶ Its field is a most attractive one. It has to do with the pleasant places of the earth, those which by charm of scenery, benignancy of climate, or novelty of life and customs, invite the tourist.

¶ Its purpose is to make better known the characteristics of health and pleasure resorts, and to encourage a larger participation in their benefits and enjoyments.

¶ Subscriptions are received at the Ask Mr. Foster offices, or by the publishers,

## THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY

220 West 42d Street - - - - - New York City

*Your Subscription is invited*

## Books That Have Helped Thousands

### THE STANDARD GUIDES

published by the Foster & Reynolds Co., hold an unique place among travel handbooks. Intelligently written and profusely illustrated, they have been of practical assistance to thousands, and are indispensable to one who would see with appreciation the places they describe. A Standard Guide is the best traveling companion.

The series comprises New York, Washington, Florida, Cuba, Havana, Chicago.

**Price, 50 cents each**

Sold everywhere.

Mailed on receipt of price by the

## FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY

CANDLER BUILDING

220 West 42d Street

New York City

# Don't Tempt Fate Any Longer!

One man in Seven is killed or injured each year by accident.

Your chances are no better than your neighbor's.

The fact that you feel safe and take every possible precaution does not relieve you of danger.

The man who can't be injured or disabled by accident is a more absurd myth than the unsinkable ship or the nation that never goes to war.

For your own sake—for your wife's sake, for your children's sake—now while you can



## AETNA-IZE



Protect your wife, and protect yourself now, while you can. Remember that Fate does not wait till you are ready. Remember, it is the little accidents that cause most of the trouble.

If you have an Aetna Accumulative Accident Policy, you can go freely about your business, knowing that there will be no money worry for your wife or yourself if you are killed or disabled by accident.

All it costs is \$25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation.

For that you get \$50 a week as long as you live if you're disabled by a railway, steamship, or burning building accident; \$25 a week for any other accident.

In addition, \$5,000 to \$10,000 for accidental death or loss of two limbs, two eyes, or one limb and one eye. Add \$500 to \$1,000 to this for every year you renew the insurance up to five years. Half the above for loss of one limb or one eye.

When the accident comes it will be too late.

**AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**See an Aetna Agent Today**

METROPOLITAN AGENCIES :

New York Branch Office—Clarence Giffin, Supt., 100 William St., 10th Floor  
Fifth Av. Branch Office—Eugene F. Smith, Jr., Mgr., Fifth Av. Building,  
Madison Square

Frank F. Eagles, 277 Broadway

George G. Ball, 1170 Broadway

Brooklyn Branch Office—174 Montague Street, Brooklyn

# GREAT LAKES CRUISE

Via Great Lakes Transit Corporation's Steel Steamers  
**JUNIATA      OCTORARA      TIONESTA**

"Finest in the World"

"Ask Anyone Who Has Made the Trip"



The **ONLY THROUGH** Steamers Buffalo to Duluth stopping en route at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton and Duluth.

**Orchestra**

**Dancing**

Meals and berth included in fares. For complete folder and information address "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Information Office, or

**J. F. CONDON, Gen. Pass. Agent**

**Marine Bank Building**

**BUFFALO,      -      -      -      NEW YORK**



# Hudson River

## *by Daylight*

The Most Charming Inland Water Trip on the American Continent. The Attractive Route for Summer Pleasure Travel to and from the Catskill Mountains, Saratoga and the North, Niagara Falls and the West.

### PALATIAL STEEL STEAMERS

*"Washington Irving"*  
*"Hendrick Hudson"*  
*"Albany"*  
*"Robert Fulton"*  
*"De Witt Clinton"*

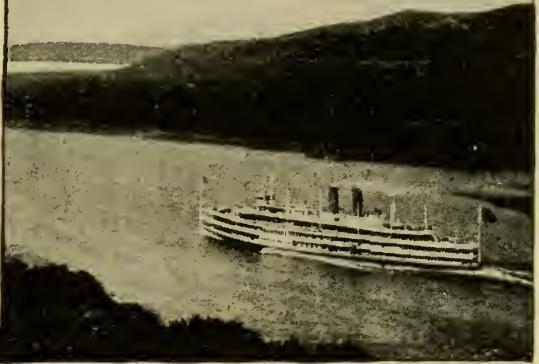
Season, May 14 to Oct. 23

*For detail of services and one-day out-ings, see published time-tables*

Tickets via "Day Line" on sale at all offices. Through tickets reading via the New York Central or West Shore R.R. between Albany and New York in either direction, are also available by this line, thus affording tourists a convenient opportunity of viewing the magnificent scenery of the Hudson by daylight.

### HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier, New York  
A. V. S. OLCOTT, General Manager

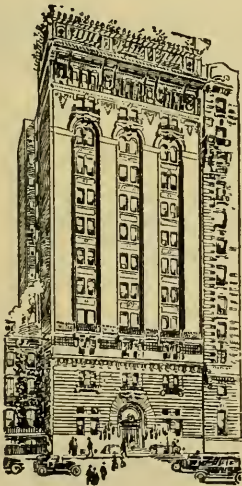


# HOTEL WEBSTER

40 West Forty-fifth Street

(Near Fifth Avenue)

NEW YORK CITY



AN ideal location for the traveler, on a quiet street, within five minutes' walk of forty theatres and all best stores; also convenient to all transportation lines.

A modern, fire-proof hotel, having comfortable light rooms, with and without bath, single and double or en suite, at reasonable rates of \$3.00 per day and up.

*Booklet gladly sent on request*

Telephone, Vanderbilt 1300

JOHN P. TOLSON, Proprietor

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# THE GREEN WITCH

Restaurant Francais - Table d'Hote

49 EAST 10th STREET <sup>Near</sup> Wanamaker's NEW YORK  
Phone Stuyvesant 5048

LUNCHEON 50c. CHICKEN DINNER 85c.  
Home Made Desserts Our Specialty

CLOSED SUNDAYS - During July and August No Service on Saturday and Sunday

## GRACE'S GARRET

A COFFEE HOUSE located in Greenwich Village and known as "The meeting place of interesting and interested people."

### PERSONAL SERVICE BUREAU

This embraces Hotel, Theatre and Transportation Reservations, Collections, Purchases, Shipping, Personal and Business Investigations, Confidential Information, etc. All commissions, small or large, receive the same careful attention throughout America and all Northern European countries. Reasonable fees depending on service performed.

Wire, write or call for details—

W. H. SPERRY

GRACE C. GODWIN

58 Washington Square, New York City



*When in New York*

VISIT

## THE RUSSIAN INN

57 West 37th Street

The only real Russian eating place in New York

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

*Open until 1 A. M.*

Closed Sundays

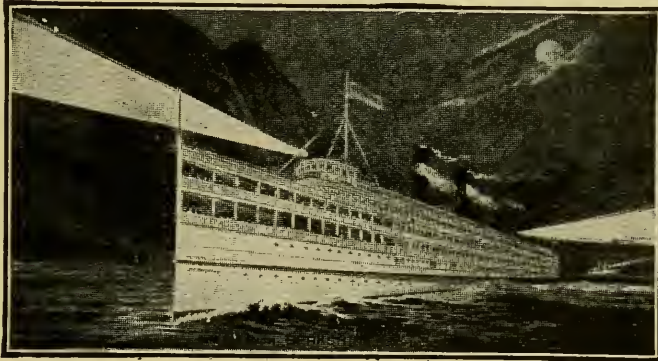
**THE STANDARD GUIDES** published by The Foster & Reynolds Co., hold an unique place among travel handbooks. Intelligently written and profusely illustrated, they have been of practical assistance to thousands, and are indispensable to one who would see with appreciation the places they describe.

A STANDARD GUIDE IS THE BEST TRAVELING COMPANION.

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

## NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY



The New and Beautiful "Berkshire"

World's largest river steamers. Music, dancing, restaurant. Steamers leave New York at 6 p. m., Albany 9 p. m. Due Albany or New York 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections to all points North and South.

G. B. AIKMAN, Traffic Manager

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO., Pier 32 N. R., New York  
 "THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE"

# AAA AUTO SERVICE, INC.

(ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES)

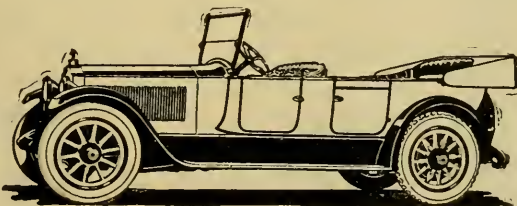
127-129 West 53d Street, - - New York City  
 GARAGE SUPPLIES

*Packard*

TWIN-SIX CARS

# FOR HIRE

With thoroughly experienced, careful drivers, familiar with New York and all sections of the surrounding country.



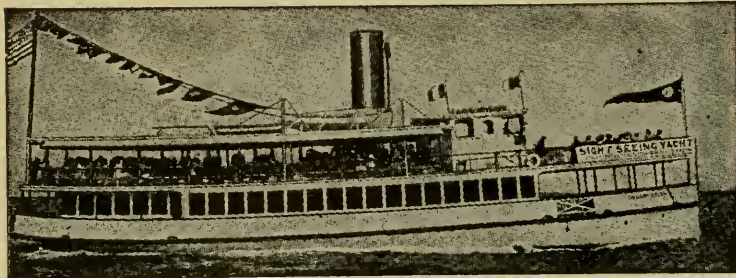
TOURING CARS,  
 LIMOUSINES,  
 LANDAULETS,

By Hour, Day,  
 Week or Month

*Day and Night Service*

TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 6280

# Trip De Luxe — New York Sight-Seeing Yachts “TOURIST” and “CASWELL”



One of the Sight-Seeing Yachts. Carries 300 passengers with safety and comfort. The new and commodious Yacht Tourist carries 500 passengers; one of the most attractive and safest steamers in New York Harbor. Refreshments served. Lady attendant.

Hudson, past Palisades, Grant's Tomb, Sky Scrapers of New York, Ocean Steamers, Warships, Emigrant Station, Statue of Liberty, Castle William, and all other points of interest to starting point. Send for Map A.

**CAPT. BUDD GOODWIN, Manager**

**Battery Park Pier, New York City**

**Telephone, Broad 3373**

## Statue of Liberty Boats

Steamers leave Battery Park Landing. Summer Schedule—  
Every half-hour, from 9 A. M.  
to 5 P. M.

*Fare, 35 cents round trip*

**MILLS BROS.**

**Telephone: Bowling Green 7783**



**Excursion Steamers for Charter**

## The *Ask* Mr. Foster Service

The Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Service is maintained for the purpose of supplying accurate and definite information concerning all details of travel anywhere.

You will always find it to your advantage and a matter of economy, both of time and money, to Ask Mr. Foster.

Strangers in any city are invited to come directly to the Ask Mr. Foster Office for local information, what to see and how to see it to the best advantage.

And there will be no charge of any sort.

**No fees are asked or ever accepted.**

**ASK MR. FOSTER** at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# Hotels Statler

**BUFFALO**

450 Rooms

450 Baths

**CLEVELAND**

1000 Rooms

1000 Baths

**DETROIT**

1000 Rooms

1000 Baths

**ST. LOUIS**

650 Rooms

650 Baths

Every room has private bath, circulating icewater and many other unusual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to every guest-room. Club breakfasts.

IN NEW YORK

## Hotel Pennsylvania

Statler-operated

The Largest Hotel in the World

2200 Rooms

2200 Baths

Seventh Ave., 32nd to 33rd Sts.,  
opp. Pennsylvania Ter.



ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

ORGANIZED 1853

MAIN OFFICE:

William and Beaver Streets, - New York City

Capital and Surplus, - - \$15,000,000

## BRANCHES

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ASTOR PLACE BRANCH<br>Astor Place and Eighth Street           | LEXINGTON BRANCH<br>Lexington Avenue and 60th Street  |
| ASTORIA BRANCH<br>75 Fulton Ave., Astoria, Boro. of Queens    | MOUNT MORRIS BRANCH<br>125th Street and Park Avenue   |
| AUDUBON BRANCH<br>Broadway and 166th Street                   | MYRTLE AVENUE BRANCH<br>Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn  |
| BROADWAY BRANCH<br>Broadway and Spring Street                 | ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST<br>STREET BRANCH<br>St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street               |
| BRONX BRANCH<br>375 East 149th Street                         | PARK AVENUE BRANCH<br>Northwest corner Park Avenue and 52d<br>Street, Racquet and Tennis Club Bldg. |
| BROOKLYN BRANCH<br>Court and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn      | PENNSYLVANIA STATION BRANCH<br>Seventh Avenue and 33d Street  |
| CHATHAM SQUARE BRANCH<br>Park Row and Worth Street            | PLAZA BRANCH<br>Bridge Plaza and Academy Street,<br>Borough of Queens                               |
| DYCKMAN BRANCH<br>207th Street and Post Avenue                | QUEENS COUNTY BRANCH<br>Jackson Avenue and Fourth Street,<br>Borough of Queens                      |
| EAST SIDE BRANCH<br>Norfolk and Grand Streets                 | SEVENTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH<br>72d Street and Lexington Avenue                                     |
| EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET BRANCH<br>126 East 86th Street            | SHERIDAN SQUARE BRANCH<br>Grove and West Fourth Streets   |
| ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH<br>Avenue D and 10th Street              | SOUTH BROOKLYN BRANCH<br>Hamilton Ave. and Summit St., Bklyn.                                       |
| FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH<br>Fifth Avenue and 20th Street           | STATEN ISLAND BRANCH<br>New Brighton, Staten Island   |
| FIFTY-FIFTH STREET BRANCH<br>55th Street and Broadway         | STEINWAY AVENUE BRANCH<br>252 Steinway Avenue, Astoria, Borough<br>of Queens                        |
| FLATBUSH AVENUE BRANCH<br>19 and 21 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn | TERMINAL BRANCH<br>Dey and Church Streets   |
| FLUSHING BRANCH<br>116 Main St., Flushing, Boro. of Queens    | TREMONT BRANCH<br>Tremont and Arthur Avenues  |
| FORDHAM BRANCH<br>Fordham Road and Decatur Avenue             | TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET BRANCH<br>12 West 28th Street  |
| FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH<br>303 West 42d Street             | UNION SQUARE BRANCH<br>34 Union Square, East  |
| FOURTH AVENUE BRANCH<br>Fourth Avenue and 29th Street         | UNIVERSITY BRANCH<br>Broadway and 113th Street  |
| FULTON BRANCH<br>Northeast corner Fulton and Pearl Sts.       | WASHINGTON BRANCH<br>Broadway and Murray Street   |
| GRAND CENTRAL BRANCH<br>7 East 42d Street                     | WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BRANCH<br>Amsterdam Avenue and 143d Street                                       |
| GREENPOINT BRANCH<br>Greenpoint and Manhattan Aves., Bklyn.   |   |
| HARLEM BRANCH<br>125th Street and Lenox Avenue                |   |
| HUDSON RIVER BRANCH<br>Columbus Avenue and 72d Street         |   |

# MR. BUSINESS MAN

It Pays To Advertise In The

## PHILLIPS BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEW YORK

### Ten Facts to Prove This:

1. Advertising Standardizes Merchandise.
2. It increases Production and pays for itself out of reduced operating expenses.
3. It guarantees a certain take-up for output.
4. The cost of Publicity is less than the leakages in any business.
5. Publicity Promotes Progress when used in reputable channels.
6. A book for business reference is read annually by at least 5,000,000 seekers for information.
7. Phillips Business Directory of N. Y. is now starting in its 49th year of publication.
8. By subscribing to and advertising in it you are increasing your business opportunities.
9. When you read other people's advertisements the other man is reading yours.
10. Publicity, Reciprocity and Co-operation will help both you and us.

**JOHN F. WHITE, Publisher**

**Temple Court Building,**

- - -

**New York City**

Telephone, Cortlandt 4067

## SEEN EVERYWHERE—

*All Over the Country*

The Famous Hotels of America Are Identified by their Pictured Advertisements

in the

# HOTEL RED BOOK

Copies of the latest Edition are found on all cars of the Pullman Service; also in the Parlor and Sleeping Cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, The Great Northern, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Railway Systems, and on Ocean and Coastwise Steamships.

**Most Hotel Men Keep It on File. Ask for It  
More than 500 Hotels Advertise in It Annually**

*Published Annually in July*

**Price, \$4.00**

*Express Paid*

**103 PARK AVENUE (Pershing Square) NEW YORK CITY**

No European Trip is Complete  
without a Visit to

# SWITZERLAND

THE land of enchantment and contrasts, where all tastes and fancies can be satisfied and where there is perfect enjoyment in store for the rest-seeking, the tourist, the sportsman, the scholar or lover of mediæval art.

Full and up-to-date information relative to hotel rates (which since 1914 only show an average increase of 60%) will be gladly furnished by our Information Bureau, as well as any suggestions or data you may desire relative to tours, sport, residence and education in any part of Switzerland.

We do not sell tours or tickets, our sole purpose being to answer questions. You are therefore cordially invited to take full advantage of our free service, which also includes useful Swiss travel literature handed free of charge on personal application, or sent by mail upon receipt of 10c. to cover postage. Ask for the "Special Collection."

## Official Agency of the Swiss Federal Railroads

241 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

LONDON  
11b Regent St., Waterloo Pl., S.W.

PARIS  
20 Rue Lafayette





*This Year CANADA Calls You!*

## Vacation Land of Ideal Summer Climate

Hay fever is unknown in this clear, pine-and-balsam scented air. Unlimited territory to choose from—cloud-tipped mountains and rugged foothills inviting exploration; wide valleys of woods and streams and wild flowers; turquoise lakes with sandy beaches; the restful relaxation of camp life or the luxury of the finest hotels.

In *Canada*, your Ideal Vacation is realized; Algonquin Park—Muskoka Lakes—Great Lakes Cruise—Georgian Bay—Lake of Bays—Kawarthia Lakes—Timagami—Nipigon—Quetico—Minaki—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf. A summer playground in the great out-of-doors.

Jasper Park, Alberta, and Mount Robson Park, British Columbia, embrace the scenic mountain wonders of the Dominion.

*For full information write*

### Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railways

*at any of the following addresses:*

*Ask for Booklet G.*

**BOSTON**—294 Washington St.

**BUFFALO**—1019 Chamber of  
Commerce Building.

**CHICAGO**—64 West Adams St.

**CINCINNATI**—Traction Building.

**DETROIT**—527 Majestic Building.

**KANSAS CITY**—710 Railway  
Exchange Building.

**MINNEAPOLIS**—518 Second Avenue  
South.

**NEW YORK**—1270 Broadway.

**PITTSBURGH**—505 Park Building.

**ST. LOUIS**—305 Merchants Laclede  
Building.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—689 Market St.

**SEATTLE**—902 Second Ave.

### Fishing, Hunting and Camping

Real fishing and hunting in virgin streams and unspoiled big game country in NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA. For full information write G. T. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, Canada, or H. H. Melanson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, Canada.

# Above All Things *Flavor*

TODAY, when you hear the word "Beech-Nut," your mental vision is not of a beech-tree or of gathered beech-nuts. It is a dream of things that are *good to eat*.

You seem to *taste* such delicious flavors as Beech-Nut Bacon—or Beech-Nut Peanut Butter—Beech-Nut Tomato Catsup or Chili Sauce. Or perhaps Beech-Nut Jams, Jellies, or Marmalades, or Beech-Nut Chewing Gum, Mints, or Ginger Ale.

For, today, the word Beech-Nut means to most people—*Flavor*.

And this is because every process in the making of every Beech-Nut product has but one aim—*flavor*.

In this list of **Beech-Nut Foods of Finest Flavor**, there may be one that you have not yet tasted. Read the list, and make up your mind to order some from your grocer, to try.

## Beech-Nut

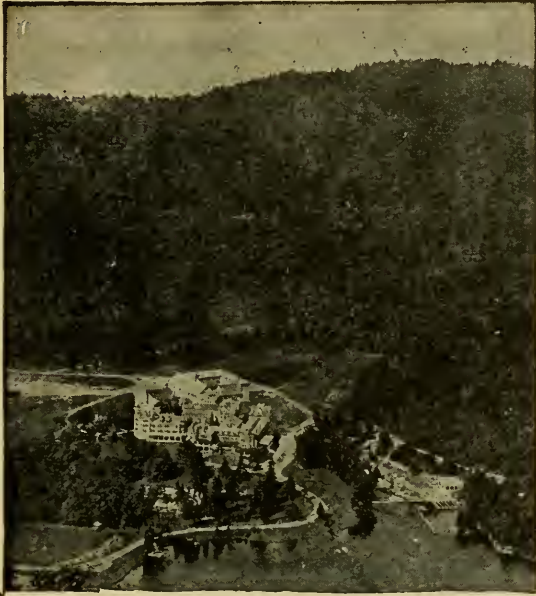
### *Foods of Finest Flavor*

BEECH-NUT BACON  
BEECH-NUT SLICED BEEF  
BEECH-NUT PEANUT BUTTER  
BEECH-NUT PORK AND BEANS  
BEECH-NUT TOMATO CATSUP  
BEECH-NUT CHILI SAUCE  
BEECH-NUT OSCAR'S SAUCE  
BEECH-NUT CIDER VINEGAR  
BEECH-NUT PREPARED MUSTARD  
BEECH-NUT MACARONI  
BEECH-NUT SPAGHETTI  
BEECH-NUT MACARONI ELBOWS  
BEECH-NUT JAMS  
Strawberry, Red Raspberry, Blackberry,  
Peach, Damson Plum

BEECH-NUT JELLIES  
Grape, Red Currant, Crab-Apple, Quince,  
Spitzenberg Apple, Black Currant  
BEECH-NUT JELLIED FRUITS  
BEECH-NUT MARMALADES  
Orange and Grapefruit  
BEECH-NUT PRESERVES  
Cherry and Pineapple  
BEECH-NUT GINGER ALE  
BEECH-NUT CHEWING GUM  
BEECH-NUT MINTS  
Mint, Wintergreen, Clove, Licorice, Cinnamon  
BEECH-NUT CANDIES  
Lime Drops, Lemon Drops, Caramels,  
Peanut Bars  
BEECH-NUT JAFFEE  
The Rational Mealtime Drink

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

# DIXVILLE NOTCH, N.H.



## THE BALSAMS

*Open June to October*

**F**ARTHEST North and distinctive among White Mountain Hotels. New fire-proof unit of one hundred rooms, all with bath. Best of auto boulevards. Fireproof garage. Superior golf course and club house. Fishing and unusual outdoor attractions. Elevation 2000 feet.

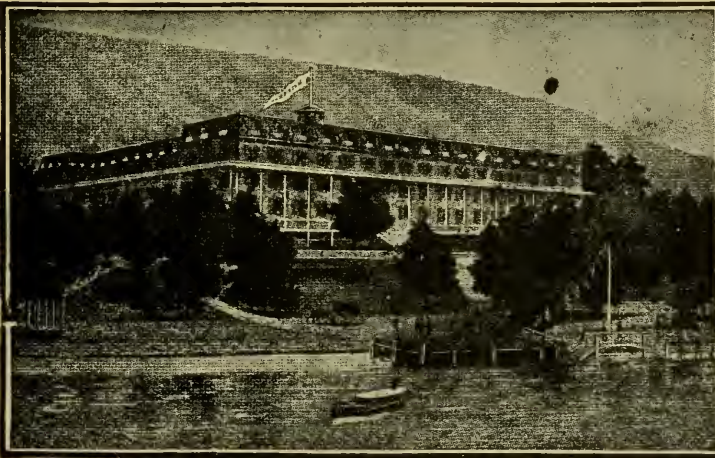
Descriptive Literature  
on Request

**LUKE GLENNON, Manager**

Winter Address—  
Partridge Inn, Augusta, Ga.

# Hotel Marion, Lake George, N.Y.

*The Most Beautiful of the Lake Resorts*

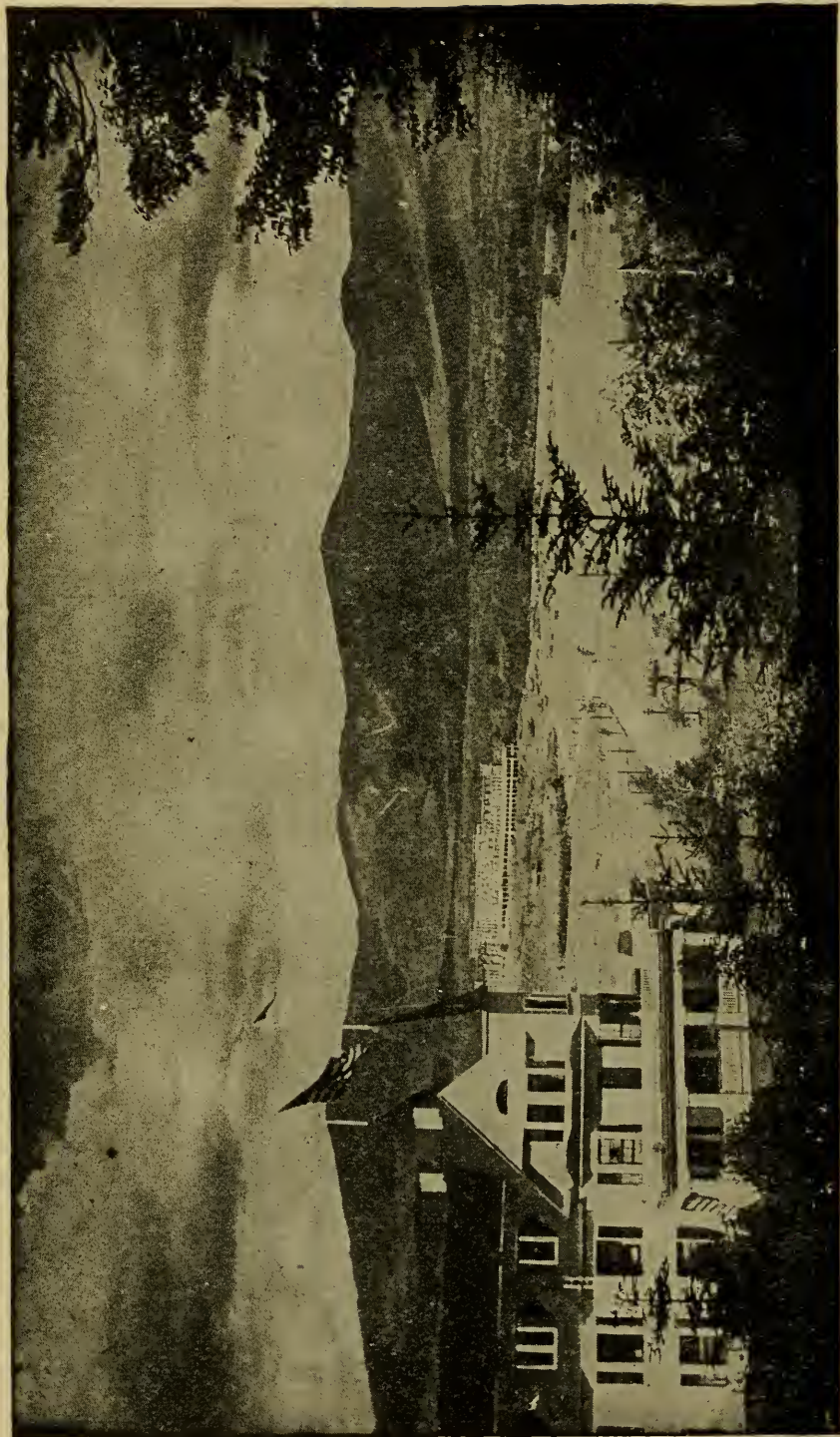


Modern and Liberally  
Managed.  
Rooms Single and En Suite  
with Private Bath.  
Elevator, Electric Bells,  
Electric and Gas Lighting.  
8 Stops by the Lake Steamers  
Daily Directly in Front  
of Hotel.  
New Garage and Good  
Livery Connected with  
Hotel.  
A Delightful Place to  
Spend a Vacation.  
Pure Mountain Air.  
Full View of Lake.  
Fishing and Boating.

Milk and Vegetables Produced upon nearby Farms. -:- Pure Natural Spring Water.  
The New Lake George Country Club, Golf, Tennis and Regattas in full view of Hotel.

Descriptive Booklets mailed on application to **JOSEPH H. MARVEL**

The Tourist Terminus of the N. Y., N. H. & H. and B. & M. R. R. Systems in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Ask Mr. Foster



The Big Hotels of Bretton Woods, the broad green Golf Grounds and the rugged peaks of the Presidential Range in the Heart of The White Mountains of New Hampshire at the apex of The Ideal Tour. The **Mount Washington** and the **Mount Pleasant** Hotels. Season June to middle of October. The Bretton Woods Co., Bretton Woods, N. H. New York booking office, 243 Fifth Avenue.

# CHALFONTE Atlantic City, N. J.



ALWAYS OPEN THE LEEDS COMPANY ON THE BEACH

## Books That Have Helped Thousands

### THE STANDARD GUIDES

published by the Foster & Reynolds Co., hold an unique place among travel handbooks. Intelligently written and profusely illustrated, they have been of practical assistance to thousands, and are indispensable to one who would see with appreciation the places they describe. A Standard Guide is the best traveling companion.

The series comprises New York, Washington, Florida, Cuba, Chicago.

**Price, 50 cents each**

Sold everywhere.

Mailed on receipt of price by the

**FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY**

BUSH BUILDING

130 West 42d Street

New York City



# Galen Hall

Atlantic City  
New Jersey

Hotel and Sanatorium

**Y**EARs of experience have shown us our comforts are appreciated; also our exceptional table and service. We have been compelled to add many private baths (having fresh and salt water) and running water is now in most of our other rooms.

A Graduate Dietitian has charge of all special diets.

Our Department of Tonic and Curative Baths (in which can be had baths for pleasure too) has been enlarged and improved.

Only trained operators, both for ladies and gentlemen, employed.

**ALWAYS OPEN**

## *Wildwood by-the-Sea*



**T**HE finest bathing beach in America. Its natural gentle slope makes it perfectly safe and wonderfully enjoyable. Splendid deep sea and still water fishing. Fine boating and motoring. Always cool. Five mile Boardwalk lined with refined amusements and excellent shops. Homelike hotels. Cosy cottages and apartments, fully furnished, for rent by the season. For beautifully illustrated folder and detailed information write today to

**W. COURTRIGHT SMITH, - Secretary Board of Trade  
Wildwood, N. J.**

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts.

# THE JEFFERSON RICHMOND VIRGINIA

Ideally situated in the most desirable section of Richmond and within five minutes' walk of the business center and shopping district. Every comfort for the Tourist. Every convenience for the Traveling Man. Rooms single and en suite. Turkish and Roman baths. Spacious Sample Rooms.



The historic points of interest in and around Richmond make the city a desirable stop-over place for tourists.

*European Plan*

**GOLF PRIVILEGES**  
Splendid Course

O. F. WEISIGER, Manager

## THE MONTICELLO NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

*Tidewater Virginia's Famous and Norfolk's Finest Hotel*



THE MONTICELLO, one of America's leading Hotels, contains everything modern and necessary to the comfort of the traveler, whether on business or pleasure bent.

**RESTAURANTS OF EXCELLENCE**

**FINEST BALLROOM, COMMITTEE AND CONFERENCE ROOMS  
IN THE SOUTH**

Handsome Tourist Apartments and Suites de Luxe

CHARLES H. CONSOLVO, President

WM. J. QUINN, Jr., Manager

# The St. James Hotel

Cor. Penn. Ave. and 6th St.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



It is admirably situated in the center of the Capital City and is most convenient to the public buildings, business houses and places of amusement. Electric Light—Steam Heat—Local and Long Distance Telephone From Union Station all Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th Street cars pass the hotel.

#### RATES

Single room back, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
Single room, fronting the park, west on Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Ave., \$3.00 and \$4.50.  
Single room, with private bath, \$4.00 and \$5.00.  
Suites, with private bath, fronting Pennsylvania Avenue, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00.  
Each additional person in same room, \$1.00 extra.

#### A SPECIAL FEATURE

Club Breakfast served 6 to 11 A. M.  
Noonday Luncheon 12 to 2.30 P. M.  
Cafeteria.



## THE HAMILTON

14th and K Streets, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A select Family and Transient Hotel where you can feel at home. Choice location, opposite Franklin Park. Convenient to all public buildings and points of interest. Thoroughly comfortable. Good table. American plan. Rates, \$4.00 per day and up. For further particulars, booklet, etc., address **IRVING O. BALL, Prop.**

### WE POINT WITH PRIDE.

The publishers of the Standard Guide take pride in the quality of advertising in these pages. It is of high class throughout. The line is strictly drawn to the rigid exclusion not only of the objectionable but of the questionable. The advertisers are responsible. The things advertised make for the amenities of life.



# WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets

## HOTEL POWHATAN

Two blocks west of White House. One block from State, War and Navy Buildings, and U. S. Commerce Building.

*New*

*Fireproof*

*European*



### *A HOTEL OF REFINEMENT*

---

---

#### RATES

---

---

Bedroom, detached bath, \$2.50. Bedroom, private bath, \$3.50 and up.

Suites: parlor and one or more bedrooms with bath.

Special weekly and monthly rates.

Restaurant a la carte. Beautiful Roof Garden where meals are served in summer. Music and Dancing.

Write for booklet and general information to

# HOTEL POWHATAN

E. C. OWEN, Manager

# HOTEL SEMINOLE

*Jacksonville's Only Steel Fireproof Hotel*

Cor. Hogan and Forsyth Streets

Opposite U. S. Post Office

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

**Absolutely Fireproof**

**European Plan**

Fine Restaurants, Elaborate a la Carte Service, also Table d' Hote Meals.  
Club breakfasts from 50c. up; noonday lunch 75c., evening dinner \$1.50

For the tourist who stops over at Jacksonville, the location of the Seminole is ideal

250 Rooms



175 Baths



Three Cafes



Fine Music



**RATES :**

Without Bath  
\$3.00 and up  
per day

With Bath  
\$4.00 and up  
per day

**UCITA INVESTMENT CO., Owners and Proprietors**

J. B. POUND, President

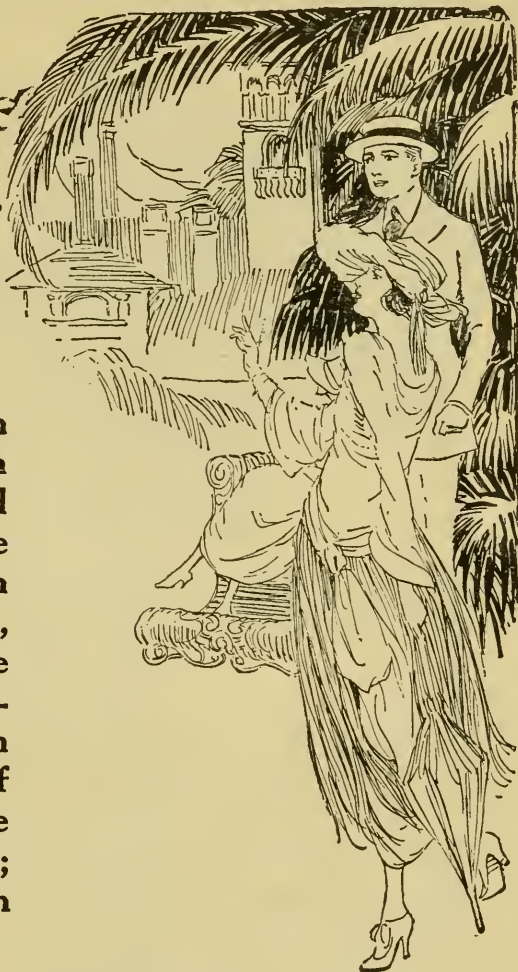
CHAS. G. DAY, Manager

HOTEL PATTEN, Chattanooga; HOTEL SAVANNAH, Savannah; HOTEL HENRY WATTERSON, Louisville, under same management and ownership.

# Florida

## East Coast-Hotels

*of the Flagler System*



The North's first thought when Winter comes, is that stretch of blossoming palm-fringed shore—500 miles along the East Coast of Florida—with its sunny skies, blue seas, balmy, perfumed air, and the smartest social life of the continent. All outdoor sports in perfection. Golf, tennis, surf bathing, yachting, idling in the sun, flirting under the palms; and the best resort hotels in the world.

ST. AUGUSTINE	PONCE DE LEON,	Robert Murray, Mgr.
	ALCAZAR,	- Wm. McAuliffe, Mgr.
ORMOND On-the-Halifax	THE ORMOND,	
		L. R. Johnston, Mgr.
PALM BEACH	ROYAL POINCIANA,	- H. E. Bemis, Mgr.
	BREAKERS,	- - - Leland Sterry, Mgr.
MIAMI	ROYAL PALM	- - - - Jos. P. Greaves, Mgr.
LONG KEY	LONG KEY FISHING CAMP,	L. P. Schutt, Mgr.
KEY WEST	CASA MARINA (European Plan)	
		L. P. Schutt, Mgr.
NASSAU, Bahamas	THE COLONIAL,	J. W. Greene, Mgr.
	ROYAL VICTORIA,	J. W. Greene, Mgr.

## FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTEL CO.

243 Fifth Avenue, New York



## *Finest BIG GAME Fishing in the World*

Come down to Tarpon Inn off the Florida West Coast. Here in the very midst of the world-famous Tarpon Waters you can hook a Tarpon anywhere from fifty to two hundred pounds and land him, too, if you're man enough.

Golf, too, when you like, on the "sportiest nine-hole course in Florida." And the Inn—it's the cosiest in the South; run by Sportsmen for Sportsmen, more like a club than a hotel. Make your reservations now—these next few months are the best for Tarpon.

BOOKLET ON REQUEST

# TARPON INN

USEPPA ISLAND LEE COUNTY FLORIDA

THE  
**GRUNEWALD**

NEW ORLEANS



EUROPEAN PLAN

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR  
1200 GUESTS

BEST HOTEL SOUTH  
OPERATING THREE RESTAURANTS

“THE CAVE”  
NEW ORLEANS’ MOST UNIQUE ATTRACTION

# Hand-Woven Homespun Suitings

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

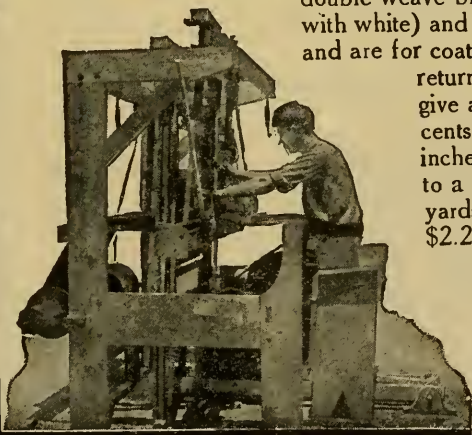
Biltmore Homespuns are the best suitings on the market today and are the refinement of hand-weaving. We have always clung to the name Biltmore Homespun, because no other name represents the honest, old-fashioned method of hand-weaving which is one of the foundations of quality in our fabric. They are closely woven, and in single, double and overcoat weaves as well as Summer Crashes. There are over 150 patterns. All are hand-dyed with vegetable and alizarine dyes—no aniline being used—and are strictly hand-woven. We buy our wool here in the mountains just as it is sheared from healthy, full-grown sheep. We use no lamb's wool, because cloth made from lamb's wool shrinks indefinitely. We use absolutely nothing but new sheep's wool in making Biltmore Homespuns.

The wool is thoroughly washed in boiling Ivory Soap suds, and dyed by hand in the raw state, with the very finest guaranteed alizarine and vegetable dyes. It is then carded, spun and hand-woven on looms of our own make. We then scour and "full" it for two hours in the old-fashioned way in hot Ivory Soap suds, rinse and dry it on tenter hooks in the sun. Thus, in addition to all the shrinking and cleansing, we produce a cloth almost as well sterilized as a surgical dressing. There is no method known to science whereby a more substantial, more beautiful or more fadeless cloth can be made.

Biltmore Homespuns are not experiments; they have been on the market for years. Were originated by Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt on the famous Biltmore Estate, where they were manufactured until 1917. The Biltmore Industries were purchased entire by Grove Park Inn, Inc., in that year and are operated by the same workers, and every piece of homespun is absolutely guaranteed. It is guaranteed to keep its shape equal to any woolen cloth made. Some of our most successful weaves are the blues and the browns. We have made the French Army Sky Blue for a number of years, and it is perfect in color. Some of the wealthiest and most discriminating ladies in the United States have suits of this Sky Blue (No. 49). Our Brilliant Blue (lighter than navy), flecked with little fibres of white, is not equaled outside of Biltmore Homespun.

The browns are all that could be desired for softness of tone, yet full of strength of character. Number 116 is a most wonderful dark brown, finely carded, but showing the little fibres of color in a way that cannot be produced by machine methods.

"Autumn" Mixtures no doubt are the most beautiful of all. These are made by mixing as many as eight or nine colors of wool, blending as nearly as possible the shades of the leaves of trees in Autumn. Number 5, for instance, one of our oldest weaves, having been on the market nearly fifteen years, is a mixture of Brilliant Fast Forest Green, Madder Red, Walnut Root Brown, Golden Yellow, Hickory Bark Yellow, Pale Alizarine Blue, White, and a small trace of Sky Purple. The finished cloth is as nearly the color of our mountains in October as could be imagined. Jet Black is made from Extract of Logwood and comes in the regular weight. We make beautiful weaves of black and white in "Pepper and Salt" double weave white warp, double weave black warp, and so on. Oxford Grey (almost black flecked with white) and Steel Grey with black knots are made especially heavy and are for coats. We are glad to send samples, but request that they be returned when not needed, as we send them large enough to give an idea of the cloth, and to do so they cost us about ten cents each. The price of single weaves, single width (28 inches), is \$3.50 per yard, and it takes about seven yards to a lady's suit. Coat weights, heavy, \$4.50 per yard. Six yards for a coat of average length. Summer crashes, all colors, \$2.25 per yard.



## Biltmore Industries

GROVE PARK INN, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

Established 1901

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

A QUALITY GIFT

*Quinby's*

# CHOCOLATES

*Appropriate*

*Acceptable*

Packed in genuine Redwood and shipped direct from the factory to dealers, these quality confections are sought by those who demand the best.

*Quinby's*

217 WEST SIXTH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

# STEINWAY

*The Instrument of the Immortals*

LISZT, greatest of all pianists, preferred the Steinway. Wagner, Berlioz, Rubinstein and a host of master-musicians esteemed it more highly than any other instrument. It is these traditions that have inspired Steinway achievement and raised this piano to its artistic pre-eminence which is today recognized throughout the world.

*Catalogue and Prices on application*

**STEINWAY @ SONS**

STEINWAY HALL

107-109 East 14th Street - - - New York City

*Subway Express Stations at the Door*

*Represented by the Foremost Dealers Everywhere*

## *Whitman's* CHOCOLATES



The  
Sampler Messenger Boy  
is a True Globe Trotter.

*You can buy Whitman's  
everywhere, including—*

*Ask Mr. Foster*





*For  
Business  
Trip  
or  
Vacation*

# CORONA

## The Personal Writing Machine

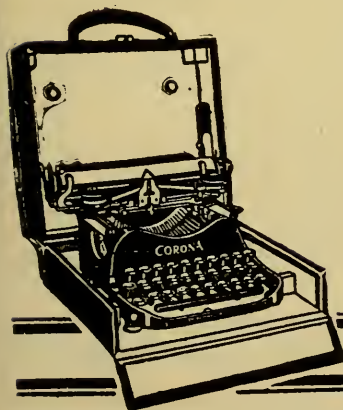
SIX pound Corona is a handy, helpful companion. Takes care of your correspondence, cleans up odds and ends that must be done and makes you free from desk and office worries. Corona is never in the way when not busy, but is instantly ready at need. Use it on the train or boat, or in your hotel or boarding place.

*Branches and Agencies all over the World*

Built by

CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY  
GROTON, N. Y.

*Price \$50 with  
carrying case*



***Fold it up—Take it with you—Typewrite anywhere***

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# Ever Trainsick?

If you are troubled with nausea or headache while traveling on Train, Trolley, Automobile, Boat, Flying Machine or other conveyance, use



## Mothersill's Seasick Remedy

The only dependable  
preventive of Nausea

A preventive and corrective endorsed by highest authorities and used by travelers the world over.

Mothersill's contains no habit-forming drugs.

*Sold by leading druggists everywhere*

**MOTHERSILL REMEDY CO., Ltd., Detroit, Mich.**

LONDON, NEW YORK, MILAN, AMSTERDAM, BOMBAY, ALEXANDRIA,  
MONTREAL, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, WELLINGTON, N. Z.

# Mr. Foster's Travel Magazine

**I**S published in connection with the Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Service. It is a natural outgrowth of that system and is designed to be a new agency for serving the traveling public.

¶ Its field is a most attractive one. It has to do with the pleasant places of the earth, those which by charm of scenery, benignancy of climate, or novelty of life and customs, invite the tourist.

¶ Its purpose is to make better known the characteristics of health and pleasure resorts, and to encourage a larger participation in their benefits and enjoyments.

¶ Subscriptions are received at the Ask Mr. Foster offices, or by the publishers,

**THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY**

130 West 42d Street - - - - - New York City

*Your Subscription is invited*



THE NEW  
RAND McNALLY  
MAPS

1921

**FOR SALE EVERYWHERE**  
*Convenient Pocket Editions for Tourists*

### **Indexed Pocket Maps of Every State**

The maps are large scale, showing clearly all cities, towns, villages, railroads, counties, mountains, national parks, lakes, creeks, islands, etc. Each map is folded to convenient pocket size and attached to booklet containing complete alphabetical index to all places on the map, giving location, new census population and information regarding railroad, express, mail and telegraph facilities of each. Main highways shown clearly. The most accurate and dependable maps for the tourist and traveler.

**Price 35c. each**

### **Official Auto Trails Maps**

**America's Most Popular Road Guides**

Featuring **marked** automobile routes with explanations of markers.

Published in twenty-one convenient touring districts.

Each district map is inserted in a pocket-sized booklet containing reliable information concerning the better hotels, garages and service stations, as well as city maps showing the best routes through the larger towns. The map shows the key—Simply follow the painted poles. **Price 35c. each.**

### **Black and White Mileage Maps**

**With Hotel Directories**

of all States. Showing all important places, with railroad lines and railroad mileage between cities, towns and junctions. Folded to pocket size with indexes giving location and new census population of cities and towns, their principal industries and products, express, telegraph and mail service. **Also hotels and rates.** Indispensable to the traveler. **Price 35c. each.**

### **Foreign Country Maps**

A comprehensive series of maps of all countries showing subdivisions, cities, towns, railroads, waterways, mountains, etc. Indexes giving location and population. **Price 35c. each.**

**RAND McNALLY & COMPANY**  
*Map Headquarters*

536 S. CLARK ST., CHICAGO

42 E. 22ND ST., NEW YORK



# Take the Blue Book for your Motoring Guide

Wherever your car can take you, the Blue Book route is shortest, quickest and happiest.

—Happiest, because there is no guess work. You know *exactly* which are the good roads, hotels, garages and service stations. To know these important facts is to travel worry-free over the comfort route.

## The Blue Book Tells You How

You may plan a month's trip into the remotest corner of America. Or you may suddenly decide on Sunday afternoon to take the family for dinner at some road-house famous for its chicken and waffles. Wherever you want to go, the information is plainly indicated.

## The Blue Book Points the Way

Lakes and streams whose finny folk are plentiful and game; farming country where the summer's heat is swept away by mountain breezes; beaches famous for briny delicacies and health-building bathing; golf and tennis resorts; mountain timberland, where the khaki shirt of the morning is the dinner shirt at night—all these are revealed in a hundred variations of combinations.

## The Blue Book Shows It All

Consult it for vacation plans. Eliminate the dusty heat and perspiration of a summer railroad trip and time-tables and standing in the hot, smelly hall of the dining car for your turn to eat. Travel the Blue Book route of pure cool air, and sleep where it pleases you best.

## Choose Your Blue Book Now!

Pick out the volume covering the section in which you want to travel. Make sure it is the 1921 revised edition. For sale at all *Ask*

**Mr. Foster** Information Offices and the leading dealers in books, stationery, automobile accessories; also by department stores, garages and the principal news stands in every city.

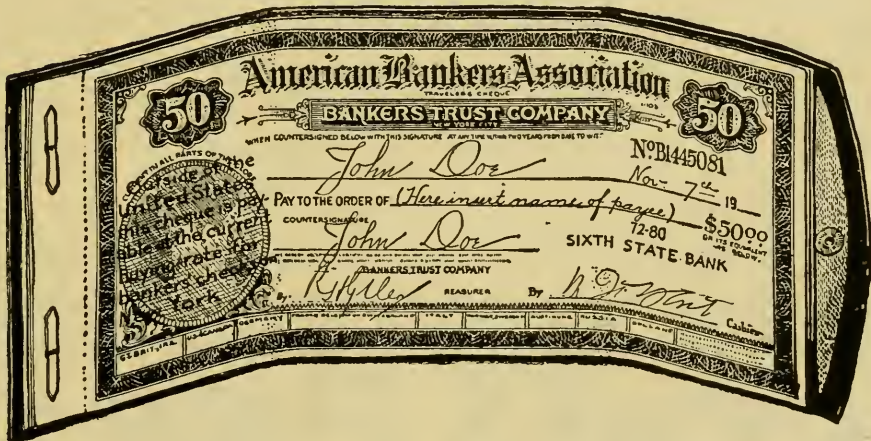
*Price everywhere, \$4 per volume*

## The Automobile Blue Book Publishing Company

243 West 39th Street, - - - New York  
910 South Michigan Avenue, - - Chicago

# THE PLEASURE OF TRAVELING

**N**O one thing has contributed more to the pleasure of traveling—in the United States, in Europe, in the Orient or in South America—than the Travelers' Cheques of the American Bankers Association, popularly known as "A. B. A." Cheques.



**B**ANKS don't want their customers to be placed in embarrassing positions while traveling, so they arrange to help them to have as pleasant a trip as money can provide by selling to them

**"A·B·A"** American Bankers Association **Cheques**  
the **BEST** funds for travelers

*They are safe, convenient and comfort-promoting*

Write for full information to the  
**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**  
New York City



Send for our Book

## POHLSON GIFT NEWS

and learn why our Gifts are *Different*.

Sent direct or for sale by the leading Department  
Stores and Gift Shops.

*Look for the Seal of Distinction*

POHLSON GALLERIES

Pawtucket - - - - Rhode Island

# CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

The  
Heel  
With  
Nine  
Lives



TREAD SOFTLY  
STEP SAFELY

THAT PLUG  
PREVENTS  
SLIPPING



ORDER BY NAME

**FOSTER RUBBER CO.,**  
BOSTON, MASS.

ANY SHOE DEALER

# The ELY SCHOOL for GIRLS

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

**I**N all departments the school offers students a superior grade of teaching in small classes, so that each student has opportunity for daily recitation and personal attention from teachers who are college women, or highly trained specialists. College preparation. General courses.

**T**HE attention of parents is called to the school's unequalled record of health. Situated twenty-eight miles from New York City, two hundred feet above Long Island Sound, having its private artesian wells, sewage disposal, bath-room adjoining every bedroom, a herd of Jersey cows, complete sanitation is secured.

# THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL

(Incorporated)

FOR GIRLS

BIRMINGHAM, PA.



"The Mountain School"

Founded in 1853, this school believes in and exemplifies the motto, "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body." It is beautifully situated in a high, healthful mountain region—a location famous for the tonic quality of the mountain air. A Home School. The school buildings are six in number and are located in the midst of 100 acres of park land. No day school. Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Vocal and Instrumental Music. Art.

Domestic Science. New gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field, with competent Physical Director. Open air sleeping porch. Rooms with private baths. Every room with running hot and cold water.

*A catalogue will be sent free to any address upon request*

**ALVIN R. GRIER, President,** - - - - **Box K**

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts

# “CHAUTAUQUA”

Means These Three Things:    Which Interests You?

## A System of Home Reading

Definite results from the use of spare minutes. Modern European year now in progress. Write for C. L. S. C. Quarterly.

## A Vacation School

Competent instruction. Fourteen Departments. Over 4000 enrollments in 1920. The best environment for study. Notable lectures. Expense moderate. July and August. Write for Summer Schools Catalog.

## A Summer Town Among the Trees

All conveniences of living, the pure charm of nature, and advantages for culture that are famed throughout the world. Organized sports, both aquatic and on the land. Professional men's clubs. Women's conferences. Great lectures and recitals. July and August. Write for Assembly Program.

**CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION, Chautauqua, N. Y.**

---

---

*The*

---

---

# ATLANTIC CITY MIRROR

is an interesting little magazine complete with information about shore events, and in addition all the notes of Smart Society, what is going on at the hotels, the theaters, Fashions, special articles, and one short story. It is published every week, and may be purchased at any local news-stand for 10c. a copy, and at stands of the Union News Company in principal eastern cities.

**AMUSEMENT PUBLISHING COMPANY**

**178-180 South Virginia Avenue,                      Atlantic City, N. J.**



# THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL

(Incorporated)

FOR GIRLS

BIRMINGHAM, PA.



"The Mountain School."

Founded in 1853, this school believes in and exemplifies the motto, "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body." It is beautifully situated in a high, healthful mountain region—a location famous for the tonic quality of the mountain air. A Home School. The school buildings are six in number and are located in the midst of 100 acres of park land. No day school. Academic and College Preparatory Courses. Vocal and Instrumental Music. Art.

Domestic Science. New gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field, with competent Physical Director. Open air sleeping porch. Rooms with private baths.

*A catalogue will be sent free to any address upon request.*

**ALVIN R. GRIER, President, - - Box K**

## For Sixty Years the Leading American Business College—

Will qualify any ambitious, intelligent young man or woman for a paying position in a single year (or less). If you want to get a start and can afford the preparation which assures promotion, Eastman can help you. Finishing vocational courses in Accounting, Banking, Civil Service, Penmanship, Stenography, Typewriting, Business English, Advertising, Salesmanship, etc., taught by experienced, efficient, and faithful teachers. Exceptional opportunities for self-help and advancement to capable

young people of high character. Individual training for persons who need to be interested, encouraged, taught how to study, and made self-reliant. Special rates to good musicians. Moderate expenses. New students enroll and begin work any week day. No vacations. Summer

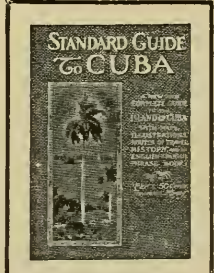
term begins July 7. Write for prospectus. Address

**CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., LL.D. - - - - Box 965, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

## The Necessary Book

WHEN YOU VISIT HAVANA IS THE  
HAVANA STANDARD GUIDE

With it you will see the city intelligently, appreciatively and enjoyably. If you go beyond Havana, you will find the CUBA STANDARD GUIDE the necessary book to give you the most return for your trip. Hundreds of thousands of tourists in Florida, Cuba, Washington and New York have found the Standard Guides necessary to their convenience, comfort and pleasure. :: :: *Let it serve you, too.*



Sold Everywhere, or Sent Postpaid by THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY



SAILING FROM

New York and New Orleans to  
Cuba—Jamaica—Panama—Costa  
Rica — Colombia — Guatemala —  
Central and South America.

**UNITED~FRUIT~COMPANY**  
STEAMSHIP~SERVICE

Passenger Traffic Department  
17 Battery Place                      New York

*Distinctive, Dependable Sight-Seeing*



# Royal Blue Line Motor Tours

**SEEING NEW YORK—Up-Town, Down Town and over the Great Bridges to Brooklyn**

**SEEING NEW YORK AFTER DARK—Chinatown and Gay White Way**

**All-Day Tour to West Point on the Hudson**

Office and Starting Point—Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 33d Street, New York. Phone, Pennsylvania 0169

Luxurious Cars. Expert Guide Drivers. Intelligent, Gentlemanly Lecturers. Enclosed Heated Cars used in Winter Service

**SEEING ANCIENT AND MODERN BOSTON**

**SEEING PICTURESQUE BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE**

**SEEING LEXINGTON AND CONCORD**

**SEEING SALEM AND MARBLEHEAD**

**ALL-DAY TOUR TO HISTORIC PLYMOUTH**

**ALL-DAY TOUR TO QUAIN T GLOUCESTER**

Office and Starting Point—Hotel Brunswick, Clarendon and Boylston Sts., Boston. Phone Back Bay 114 or 115.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours from Hotel Raleigh Every Day in the Year

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours from 1208 Chestnut St. Every Day in the Year

**HAVANA, CUBA**

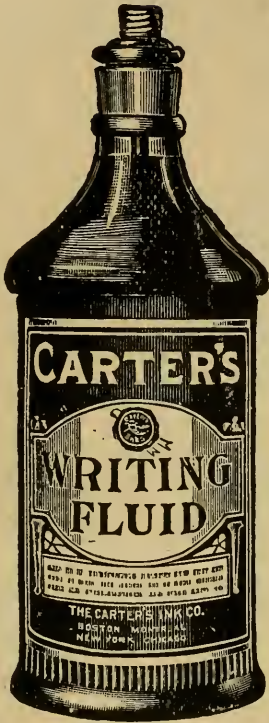
Royal Blue Line Motor Tours from Hotel Plaza November to April

We publish a large illustrated map and guide to all the cities.

Mailed free or ask at all leading Hotels for copy.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE COMPANY**

**Principal Offices, Hotel Brunswick, - - Boston, Mass.**



**A** STRONG, rich blue, that is instantly readable, characterizes Carter's Writing Fluid. It flows smoothly and easily, and dries without a sediment. Your signature represents you—do it in Carter's.

**THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY**

*Manufacturing Chemists*

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO MONTREAL

## NIAGARA FALLS

**THE GREATEST WATER  
SHOW ON EARTH**

**"IN THE MIST"** The Only Daily Travel  
Paper in the World

Welcomes the coming and speeds the parting Visitors to the Grand Cataract.

**America's Journal of Personalities**

Reaches over 200,000 high class travelers each season. Every foreigner of note seeks Niagara Falls the moment his foot touches American soil. All touring motor car parties stop at the Falls. This resort is the

**Gateway for Summer Travel**

to the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, Northern Canada resorts, Eastern Seashore and the Mountains.

**INTERNATIONAL TOURIST BUREAUS**

Travelers toured and information regarding Routes. Rates, Hotels, furnished gratis. Booklets and folders of railroads, steamboat lines and motor roads through Canada and United States on tables for circulation and consultation.

**DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM**—Advertisers in the Travel Paper, "IN THE MIST," can have advertising literature distributed in leading hotels and transportation offices on Canadian and American sides of river. "IN THE MIST" is distributed daily to the guests at these hotels: American side—Cataract, Kaltenbach, Prospect, Imperial, Temperance, Oak, Clifton, Edwards, Niagara Inn, Empire, Tower, The Allen, The Watson, Niagara Club, University Club, Country Club and 100 representative families; Canadian side—The Clifton, Hospice, The Restaurant, and 60 representative families—a high class clientele.

*All information regarding hotels at Niagara Falls, side trips and what to see. Address*

**W. E. TUTTLE, Publisher "IN THE MIST," 2-4 Cataract House Block, Niagara Falls, N.Y.**

(Inclose postage for reply.)

ESTABLISHED 1818

# Brooks Brothers, CLOTHING, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

MADISON AVENUE COR. FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
NEW YORK

Telephone Murray Hill 3800

Visitors passing through New York  
may obtain from us  
Clothing Ready Made or to Measure  
for Dress, Travel or Sport  
Hats, Shoes and Furnishings  
Trunks, Bags and Travelling Kits  
Liveries for Menservants  
Send for "The Packing of Your Luggage"

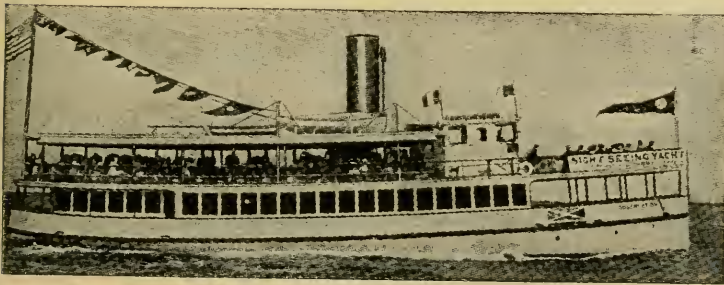
**BOSTON**  
TREMONT COR. BOYLSTON

**NEWPORT**  
220 BELLEVUE AVENUE



BROOKS BROTHERS'  
New Building, convenient  
to Grand Central, Sub-  
way, and to many of the  
leading Hotels and Clubs

## Trip De Luxe—New York Sight-Seeing Yachts "TOURIST" and "CASWELL"



One of the Sight-Seeing Yachts. Carries 500 passengers with safety and comfort. The new and commodious Yacht Tourist carries 500 passengers; one of the most attractive and safest steamers in New York Harbor. Refreshments served. Lady attendant.

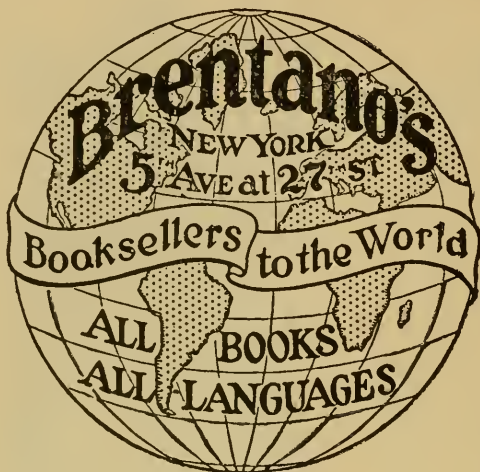
Scrapers of New York, Ocean Steamers, Warships, Emigrant Station, Statue of Liberty, Castle William, and all other points of interest to starting point. Send for Map A.

**CAPT. BUDD GOODWIN, Manager**

**Battery Park Pier, New York City**

**Telephone, Broad 3373**

ASK MR. FOSTER at the Ask Mr. Foster Information Office, Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av., 38th-39th Sts



Any Book in the World, in any language procurable, delivered to any available point on the Globe.

## For 66 Years BRENTANO'S

has been the Resort of Booklovers of two Continents, this due to its Service, which insures immediate and intelligent attention to all Orders —whether placed through the Mail, Cable, Telegraph, Telephone or Messenger.

Paris,  
France,  
37, Avenue de l'Opera

## BRENTANO'S

Washington,  
D. C.,  
F. and 12th Streets

New York City - - Fifth Avenue and 27th Street

## The English Plum Pudding Shop, Inc.

LUNCHEON and DINNER  
A LA CARTE and TABLE D'HOTE

Nos. 4 & 6 East Forty-first Street, New York

TEA ROOM  
DE LUXE

DANCING  
7<sup>00</sup> - 1<sup>00</sup>

DINNER EXTRAORDINARY

### The BLUE HORSE

# 6 CHRISTOPHER ST.

WORLD  
FAMOUS

DANCING  
7<sup>00</sup> - 1<sup>00</sup>

ye - BEEFSTEAK DINNER -

### PIRATES' DEN

# 8 CHRISTOPHER ST.

DON DICKMAN

# The Madison Square Hotel

Facing Madison Square Park  
**37 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK**

**"THE HOME ON THE SQUARE"**

Every Room with Private Bath. Entirely screened throughout.

## RATES

<b>EUROPEAN PLAN</b> (without meals)	<b>AMERICAN PLAN</b> (with meals)
\$2.50 per day up (1)	\$6.00 per day up (1)
3.00 per day up (2)	8.00 per day up (2)

Single and Double Rooms or en Suite

Its easy access to everything combined with a quiet homelike atmosphere appeals particularly to families with children and ladies traveling alone. Our representative will meet parties at any station or pier and conduct them to Hotel (without charge).

*Guide Map of New York on Request*

# The Langwell Hotel

Just off Broadway at Times Square  
**123-129 West 44th STREET, NEW YORK**

Located in the heart of the metropolis. Convenient to all R. R. Stations, S. S. Piers, Theaters, Shops and Business Centers. Completely Renovated and Refurnished Throughout—

**Modern — Fireproof — Comfortable Rooms — Reasonable Rates**

Single Room, Running Water	. . . . .	\$2.00 per day
Double	. . . . .	3.00
Single " Private Bath	. . . . .	4.00
Double	. . . . .	5.00

Apartments of two to eight rooms at proportionate rates.

**Special discount by week, month or year**

*Guide Map of New York mailed on request*

# The Westminster Hotel

**"A Home for the Discriminating"**  
**420 WEST 116th STREET, NEW YORK**

In the educational section of New York,  
 Overlooking Columbia University.

A modern fireproof apartment hotel located in the finest residential section of New York. Convenient to all lines of transportation and caters only to people of refinement desiring a quiet, homelike atmosphere.

Accommodations range from one room and bath to twelve rooms and six baths. All rooms are outside and receive an abundance of light, sunshine and air.

**RATES:—American Plan (including meals)**

Single Room, Private Bath, one person	. . . . .	\$5.00 per day up
Double " two	. . . . .	8.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, one person	. . . . .	7.00
" two	. . . . .	10.00

**Special discount for two weeks or over**

Elevation insures cool comfortable rooms in summer.

An ideal Home for the "Kiddies".

**L. MARSHALL THOMPSON, - - - President and General Manager**

# MAJESTIC HOTEL

Broad Street at Girard Ave.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The House Luxurious. A \$3,000,000 property with a combination of Hotel and Home attractions found in few hotels of this country. Five hundred and forty-two rooms, single and en suite.

**CHARLES DUFFY, Jr., General Manager**

## For Sixty Years the Leading American Business College—

*Eastman*

Will qualify any ambitious, intelligent young man or woman for a paying position in a single year (or less). If you want to get a start and can afford the preparation which assures promotion,

Eastman can help you. Finishing vocational courses in Accounting, Banking, Civil Service, Penmanship, Stenography, Typewriting, Business English, Advertising, Salesmanship, etc., taught by experienced, efficient, and faithful teachers. Exceptional opportunities for self-help and advancement to capable

young people of high character. Individual training for persons who need to be interested, encouraged, taught how to study, and made self-reliant. Special rates to good musicians. Moderate expenses. New students enroll and begin work any week day. No vacations. Summer Write for prospectus. Address

term begins July

CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., LL.D.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## WE POINT WITH PRIDE.

The publishers of the Standard Guide take pride in the quality of advertising in these pages. It is of high class throughout. The line is strictly drawn to the rigid exclusion not only of the objectionable but of the questionable. The advertisers are responsible. The things advertised make for the amenities of life.





**W**EST INDIES, Central and South America—the wonder country of the Western Hemisphere reached by the Caribbean Sea Tours of the Great White Fleet.

No other section of the World holds so much to interest and attract Americans.

Cruises 15 to 23 days. Full information on request.

**UNITED~FRUIT~COMPANY**  
STEAMSHIP~SERVICE

General Offices: 131 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Passenger Traffic Department :  
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

# Wherever You Travel You will find Airline Honey—Your Choice of

Comb Honey, Extracted Honey, Cream of Honey

## On Steamship, Dining Car or in your Hotel

Order Airline Individual Service Comb Honey or  
Airline Individual Service Extracted Honey

## When you reach home, Nationally distributed Airline

Can be had at your grocers

## Wherever You Travel and Recreate

Watch for busy bees in Root Quality Hives  
In Apiaries equipped with Root Quality Supplies

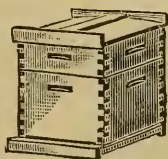
## Wherever You Live

You can keep bees for pleasure and profit or for profit alone.  
Root bee supplies will supply every need for every climate.  
Branch companies and dealers thruout the country supply  
real service.

Send for booklets on Honey or Bees or both.

## THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY

Medina, - - - - - Ohio



### BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK    PHILADELPHIA    CHICAGO  
INDIANAPOLIS    ST. PAUL    NORFOLK  
NEW ORLEANS

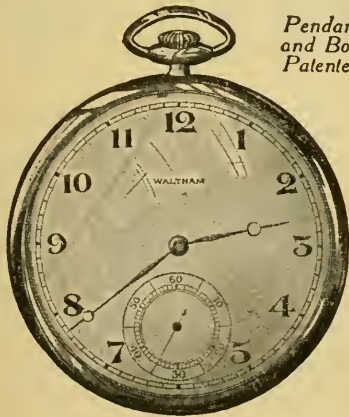
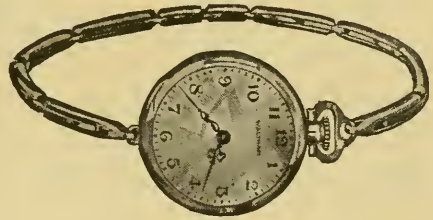


THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF IOWA, Council Bluffs, Iowa  
THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF TEXAS, San Antonio, Texas  
THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles and San Francisco  
THE A. I. ROOT COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd., Ingersoll, Ontario

# Watches for Travelers

**W**ALTHAM Convertible Bracelet Watch, with 15 or 17 jewel movement, cased in solid gold.

A most convenient and adaptable watch, which may be worn with a bracelet, on a chain, fob or chatelaine.



*Pendant  
and Bow  
Patented*



The Waltham master craftsmen have achieved grace of line and exceeding thinness without sacrificing the accuracy which has made Waltham Watches world famous. The Colonial A will satisfy the demands of

the most exacting.

**Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.**

Canada: 189 St. James St., Montreal

# WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

# Don't Tempt Fate Any Longer!

One man in Seven is killed or injured each year by accident.

Your chances are no better than your neighbor's.

The fact that you feel safe and take every possible precaution does not relieve you of danger.

The man who can't be injured or disabled by accident is a more absurd myth than the unsinkable ship or the nation that never goes to war.

For your own sake—for your wife's sake, for your children's sake—now while you can



## AETNA-IZE



Protect your wife, and protect yourself now, while you can. Remember that Fate does not wait till you are ready. Remember, it is the little accidents that cause most of the trouble.

If you have an Aetna Accumulative Accident Policy, you can go freely about your business, knowing that there will be no money worry for your wife or yourself if you are killed or disabled by accident.

All it costs is \$25 a year if you are in a "Preferred" occupation.

For that you get \$50 a week as long as you live if you're disabled by a railway, steamship, or burning building accident; \$25 a week for any other accident.

In addition, \$5,000 to \$10,000 for accidental death or loss of two limbs, two eyes, or one limb and one eye. Add \$500 to \$1,000 to this for every year you renew the insurance up to five years. Half the above for loss of one limb or one eye.

When the accident comes it will be too late.

**AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

**See an Aetna Agent Today**

**METROPOLITAN AGENCIES :**

**New York Branch Office—Clarence Giffin, Supt., 100 William St., 10th Floor  
Fifth Av. Branch Office—Eugene F. Smith, Jr., Mgr., Fifth Av. Building,  
Madison Square**

**Frank F. Eagles, 277 Broadway**

**George G. Ball, 1170 Broadway**

**Brooklyn Branch Office—174 Montague Street, Brooklyn**

# Sargent's Handbooks

---

## AMERICAN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

### *A Guidebook for Parents*

A critical and discriminating account of Private Schools as they are, their merits and demerits. Separate chapters on schools of various types, Boys', Girls', Military, Coeducational, Music, Art, etc., and Summer Camps.

**Comparative Tables** aid in making a comparison of relative cost, size, special features, etc.

**Introductory Chapters**, telling of interesting developments in the school world, will prove of interest to all thoughtful parents as well as teachers.

**A Standard Annual of Reference** of utmost importance to all interested in Secondary Education. It has received the highest encomiums from College Presidents, School Men and Educators generally.

**Our Educational Information Bureau** supplementing the Handbook furnishes unprejudiced, reliable Advice to Parents. Write us. No Fee.

*Fourth edition, 1918, revised and enlarged. 700 pages, crimson silk cloth, round corners, gold stamped, \$2.50.*

---

## HANDBOOK OF NEW ENGLAND

A Humanized Baedeker, descriptive of Town and Country along the Routes of Automobile Travel. The only book that presents New England as a whole.

*896 pages, maps and illustrations. Round corners, gold stamped, crimson leather, \$3.00.*

Ask Mr. Foster. He will show or sell. Circulars on request.

**PORTER E. SARGENT**

**50 Congress Street**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

# GALEN HALL IN THE MOUNTAINS

## Wernersville, Pa.

A high class hotel, situated on the southeast slope of South Mountain at an altitude of 1,000 feet. Beautiful scenery, fine motor roads, new garage. Good music. Golf. Tennis. Long distance telephones in rooms. A very fine therapeutic bath and massage department in connection. One and one-half hours from Philadelphia, Reading Railroad; four hours from New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey. Through Pullmans.

**New York Office, - - 243 Fifth Avenue**

**HOWARD M. WING, Manager**

## Books That Have Helped Thousands

### THE STANDARD GUIDES

published by the Foster & Reynolds Co., hold an unique place among travel handbooks. Intelligently written and profusely illustrated, they have been of practical assistance to thousands, and are indispensable to one who would see with appreciation the places they describe. A Standard Guide is the best traveling companion.

The series comprises New York, Washington, Florida, Cuba, Chicago.

**Price, 50 cents each**

Sold everywhere.

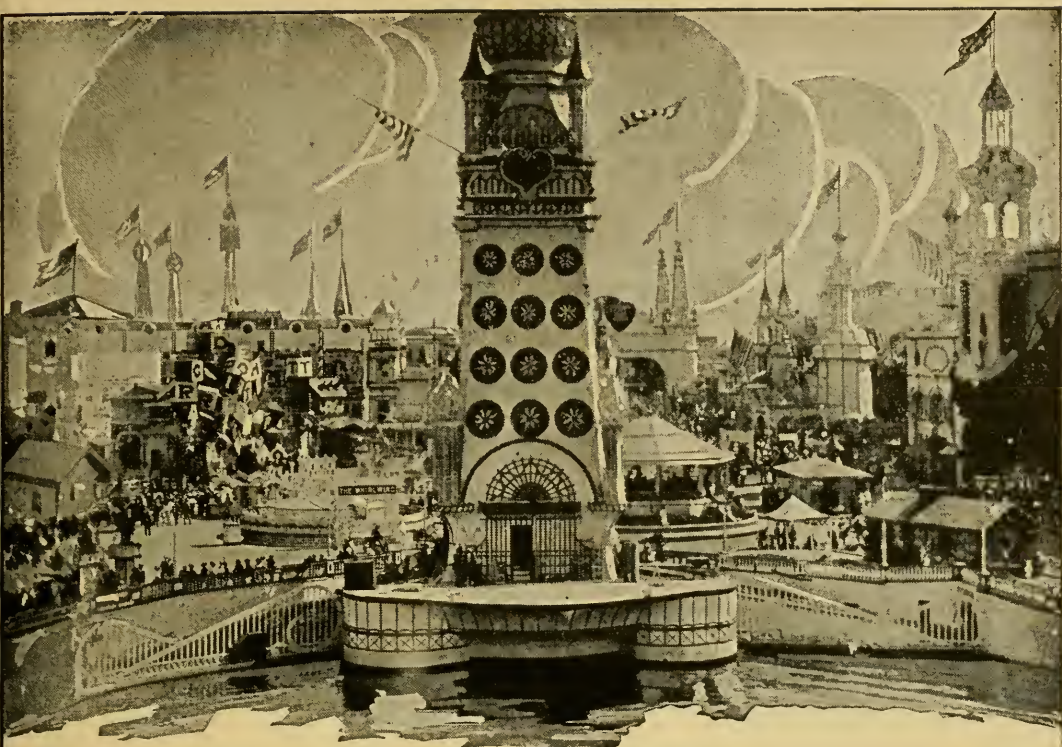
Mailed on receipt of price by the

**FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY**

**BUSH BUILDING**

**130 West 42d Street**

**New York City**



## The Most Famous Amusement Park In The World

**H**UNDREDS of thousands of people from all over the world visit Luna every year. Here in this \$2,000,000 wonderland the most magnificent spectacles, the most daring feats of skill, the most novel and unique rides are gathered together at a lavish expense, from every quarter of the globe.

No one who is within striking distance of New York City ever fails to see this most stupendous attraction of the largest city in the world. There are laughs, thrills and amazement at every turn. You are sure to enjoy yourself. It is in the heart of Coney Island and easily reached from the city by boat, trolley, subway, or elevated.

# LUNA

CONEY ISLAND  
New York

# THE ARTISTIC ANGELUS REPRODUCING PIANO

THE ARTRIO ANGELUS is the latest development of the world-famous ANGELUS, FIRST of all piano playing devices. It is the crowning achievement of over seventy years spent in the perfecting and manufacture of musical instruments.

The ARTRIO ANGELUS reproduces *with absolute fidelity* and *completeness* the most difficult and intricate compositions as played by foremost pianists. To-day is offered the perfected ARTRIO ANGELUS, the instrument that will reproduce in your own home the interpretations of the world's greatest pianists, as they themselves would play for you if they were actually seated at your piano.

The ARTRIO ANGELUS is installed in certain makes of well-known pianos of high merit and reputation. Furnished in both grand and upright models.

---

THE WILCOX & WHITE COMPANY  
MERIDEN : : : : : CONNECTICUT



# Books That Have Helped Thousands

## THE STANDARD GUIDES

published by the Foster & Reynolds Co., hold an unique place among travel handbooks. Intelligently written and profusely illustrated, they have been of practical assistance to thousands, and are indispensable to one who would see with appreciation the places they describe. A Standard Guide is the best traveling companion.

The series comprises New York, Washington, Florida, Cuba, Chicago.

**Price, 50 cents each**

Sold everywhere.

Mailed on receipt of price by the

**FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY**

130 West 42d Street

New York City

## *Mr. Foster's Travel Magazine*

**I**S published in connection with the Ask Mr. Foster Travel Information Service. It is a natural outgrowth of that system and is designed to be a new agency for serving the traveling public.

¶ Its field is a most attractive one. It has to do with the pleasant places of the earth, those which by charm of scenery, benignancy of climate, or novelty of life and customs, invite the tourist.

¶ Its purpose is to make better known the characteristics of health and pleasure resorts, and to encourage a larger participation in their benefits and enjoyments.

¶ Subscriptions are received at the Ask Mr. Foster offices, or by the publishers,

**THE FOSTER & REYNOLDS COMPANY**

130 West 42d Street - - - - - New York City

---

*Your Subscription is invited*

# *Ask* Mr. Foster

In the Lord & Taylor Store

5th Avenue, 38th & 39th Streets

New York

---

---

VISITORS to New York are invited to come directly to Mr. Foster's Information Office, for information about hotels, shopping, amusements, and other things in New York. Also about travel everywhere, railroads, steamships, hotels, and summer and winter resorts. All information is given without charge. No fees are ever asked or accepted.









DOBBS BROS  
LIBRARY BINDING

ST. AUGUSTINE  
FL







**FOSTER & REYNOLDS**  
THE CITY OF  
**NEW YORK**  
SOUTHERN PART OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN**

Blue Line Electric Railway  
Red Line Subway  
Surface Streets (Urban Cars)  
Highways  
Railroad Tracks  
Public Air-Ship Pier



FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO.  
THE CITY OF  
**NEW YORK**  
NORTH PART OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN**  
AND PART OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF THE BRONX**

Scale of Feet  
1" = 1000'

Printed and Published by  
FOSTER & REYNOLDS CO.  
110 NASSAU ST. N. Y.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 221 734 A

