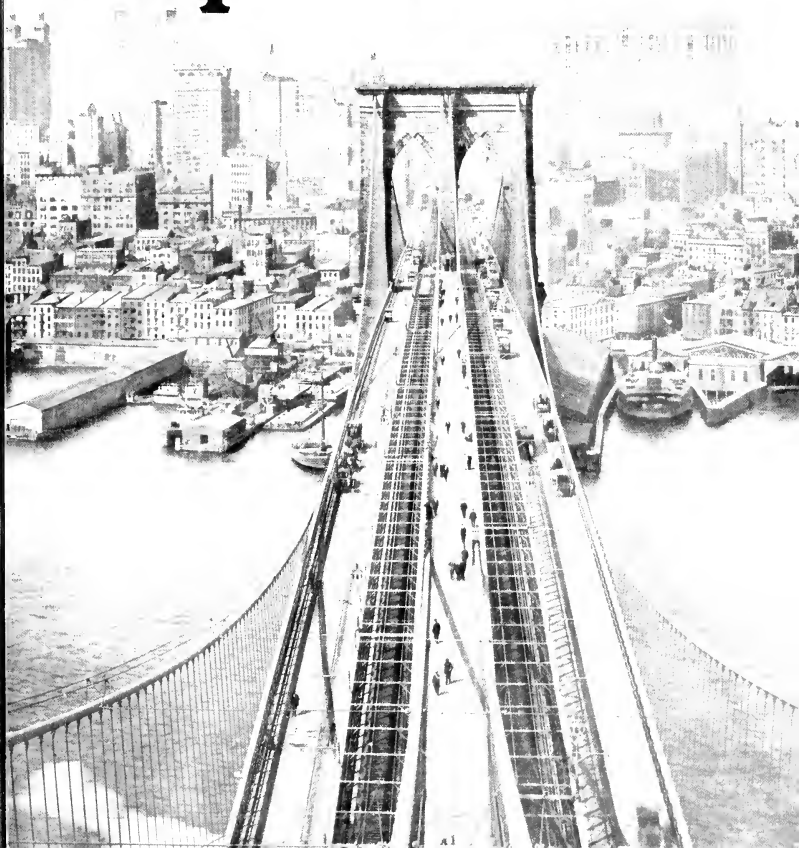


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NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED



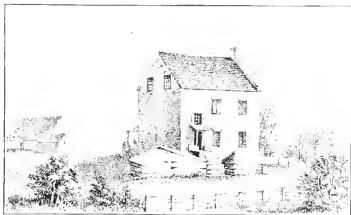
"Old New York"

New York has not always been the city of Skyscrapers, of wonderful Bridges, Subways and Tunnels. It has considerably developed in the last 100 years, ranking now second to London only in population, while the foreign commerce exceeds by \$50,000,000 that of Hamburg, its nearest rival.

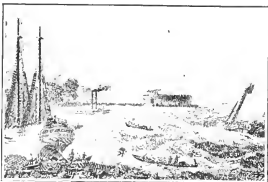
We are giving here a few illustrations of the great city at different epochs to show that New York is the fastest growing city in the world.



Bowling Green, showing No. 1 Broadway, which now it will be called "No. 1 America." This picture shows the present site from which the Liberty Bell came in 1776. This spot has been the scene of many historical events in history, the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 9th, 1776, after which the people stormed the Statue of King George III.



This old wooden house stood no longer than 1849 at a spot on 8th Ave. or near 8th Avenue. It has now been in the most fashionable section of the city, famous for its costly residences and the millionaires that occupy them.



Battery and Castle Garden in 1824 just after it was used for the first time. The garden was at that time the home of the Opera and Jones' Fair, and it had there in 1876. Later in 1875 it became the landing place of immigrants in 1855, when it was found to be a good place for that purpose it was opened as a great Aquarium.



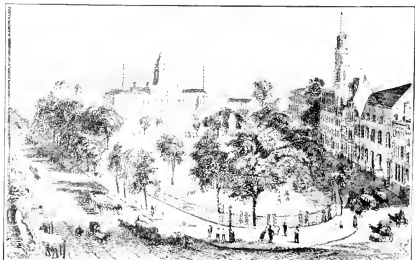
New Amsterdam was discovered by Hendrick Hudson in 1609 and eleven years later the first claims landed from the Mayflower. In 1664 the English conquered it from the Dutch and changed its name to New York.

The above, a view of Lower Manhattan in 1671, shows the city at the early stage of its development. A fort occupied the site where now stands the New Custom House.



St. Paul's Chapel was built in 1756 and the Broadway end of the building is in then intended to be the rear. The front yard extended to the river front.

The **ASTOR HOUSE**, recently torn down, was built in 1836 in place of the dwellings and shops at the right of this picture. The stages have since been replaced by numerous trolley lines and subways.



The **City Hall** was built in 1812 at the spot which was then the City Limit. No one then ever thought the city would extend 15 miles north of that point. Skyscrapers have since taken the place of 2 and 3 story structures, while the United States Post Office has occupied the lower portion of the park. But arrangements have been made to soon tear this building down and to restore to the park its original purpose and beauty.

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED

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New York's First Inhabitant Gazing at the Wonders of the Present City

Designed by Otis Litho. Co., N. Y.

Courtesy of New York Hippodrome.

Published by
SUCCESS POSTAL CARD CO.
New York



The Statue of Liberty stands upon Liberty Island, 1 1/4 miles southwest from the Battery. It was designed by August Bartholdi and presented by the French in 1884. It is 151 feet high, standing upon a pedestal 155 feet, and symbolizes Liberty Enlightening the World. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs., or 225 tons. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold 12 people.



Ellis Island. Immigration depot since 1892, where all immigrants are landed and examined before being admitted to this country. More than 75 per cent. of the immigrants that come to the U. S. pass through Ellis Island. All criminals, paupers, diseased persons, contract laborers and other undesirable are deported at the expense of the Steamship Companies that bring them.



Battery Park and Governor's Island. Park, 21.2 acres, facing the harbor, where the Hudson and East Rivers meet. Governor's Island 1,000 yards away. Headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic; originally 65 acres. Castle William, built in 1812, is now a military prison.



View of the East Riverfront. Showing the lower end of Manhattan as seen from the busy East River and its multitude of piers. Here is handled most of the Coastwise Long Lines Service and South American Commerce.

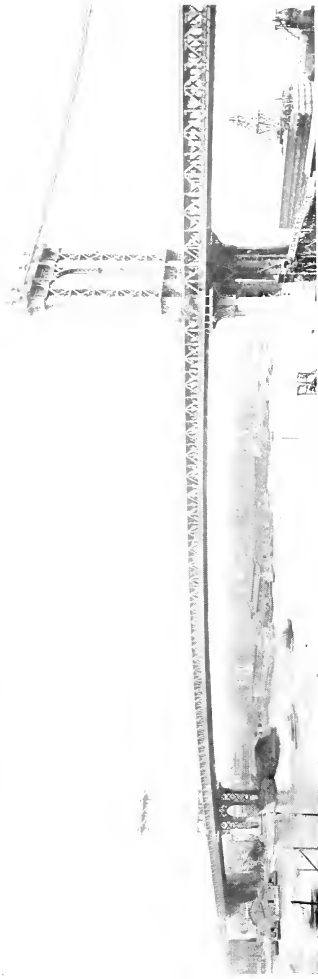
Copyright, Brown Bros., N. Y.



View of New York's Skyline, as seen from Jersey City. A most impressive view of the high buildings of Manhattan Island, which has no parallel in any of the cities of the world. The total cost of these skyscrapers is estimated at over 2,500 million dollars, and they have a day population of over 2,000,000 people. This is the most important business center in the world, with headquarters for business investments approximating \$250,000,000,000.



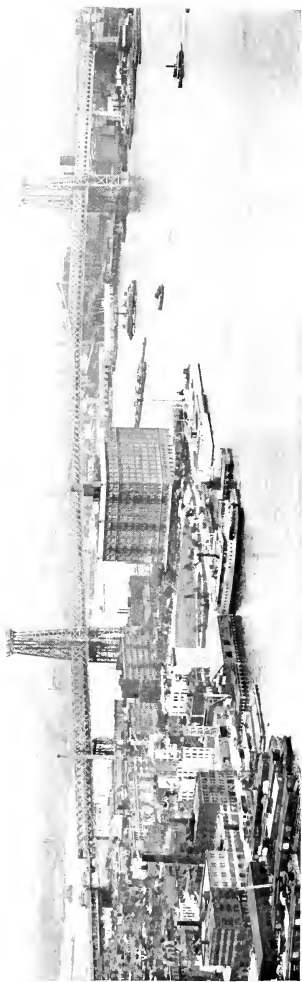
Brooklyn Bridge. Running over the East River from Park Row, in Manhattan, to South Street, Brooklyn. Construction was begun in 1876, and the bridge was opened to traffic in 1883, having cost \$24,000,000. The total length of the bridge is 6,337 feet, and the width 85 feet. The towers are 228 feet high above water level, while the clear height at center of span is 135 feet above the water. Copyright, 1908, G. P. Hill & Son, N. Y.



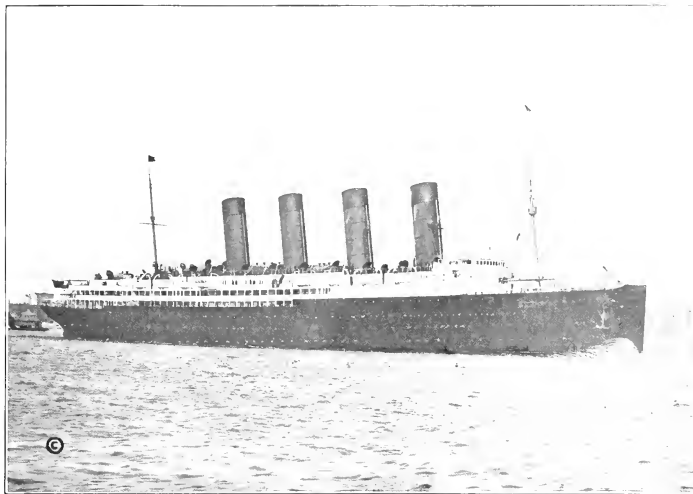
Manhattan Bridge. A double-deck suspension bridge, constructed from 1899, from the Bowery at Canal Street, in Littlewick Avenue, Brooklyn. Steel trusses, 100 feet high, resting on masonry pedestals, which are 52 feet below water line. The four cables weigh 4,000 tons. Length of bridge, 8,055 feet. Total cost, \$10,000,000. Copyright, 1908, G. P. Hill & Son, N. Y.



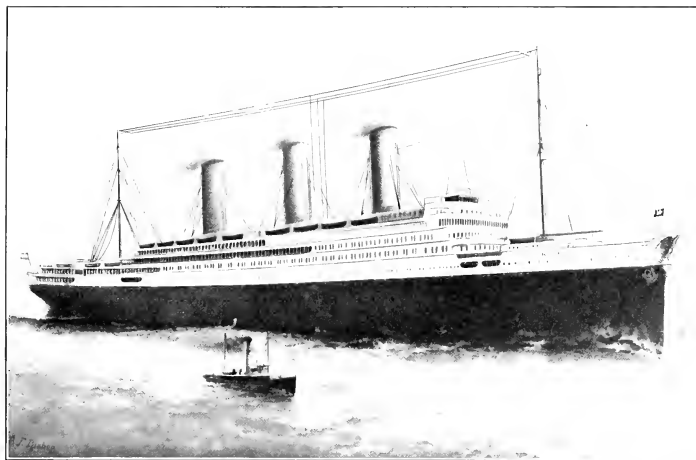
Queensboro Bridge, across the East River from East 59th Street in Manhattan to Long Island City. Supported by two piers rising from Blackwell's Island. It is a great cantilever structure, 7,636 feet long. Began in 1903, and opened to traffic March 30, 1909. Total cost, \$39,000,000.



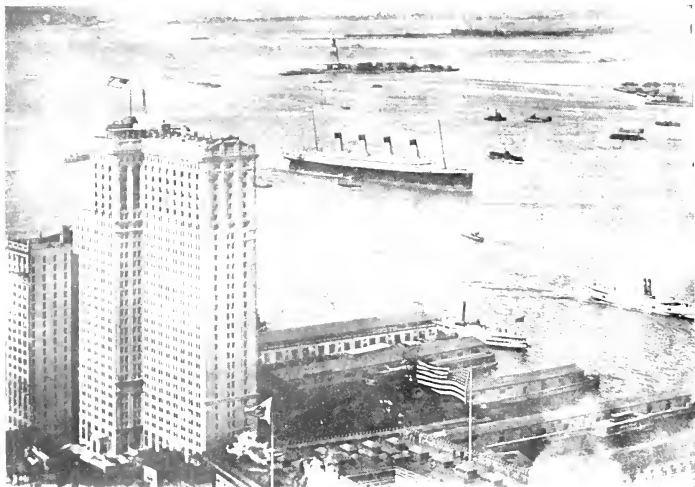
Williamsburg Bridge, from Broadway, Brooklyn, to Delancey Street, New York, over the East River. Length, 7,200 feet between terminals; width, 118 feet. Height of towers, 335 feet. It is 135 feet above the water at the centre. Total cost, including land, \$23,000,000. Two elevated and four trolley tracks, two roadways and two footwalks.



S. S. Lusitania and Mauretania, owned by the Cunard Line. Swiftest steamers in the world. Lusitania's record, 4 days 11 hours 41 minutes; Mauretania's, 4 days 11 hours 42 minutes; between New York and Liverpool. Both 790 feet long and driven by four screws, rotated by turbine engines of 68,000 horse power. Copyright by Geo. P. Hall & Son, New York.



S. S. Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line; largest vessel afloat. Length, 920 feet; 57,000 tons displacement; speed, 22½ knots an hour; 15 decks; gymnasiums, swimming pools, winter garden, grill room, restaurant, etc. Maiden trip June 11, 1913, from Hamburg. Capacity, 4,200 passengers, 1,180 crew.



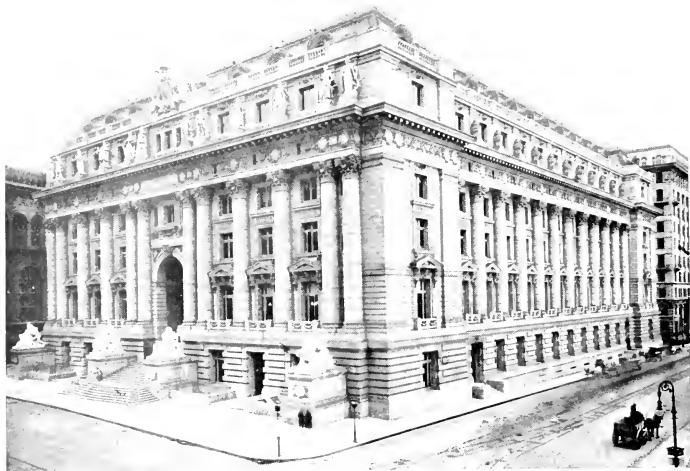
Incoming Steamship, Lower Bay. The port of New York is the busiest in the world, 114 steamship lines focus here, and it is estimated that the world's traffic exceeds 1,000,000 tons. The Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island is there to meet the great port of the world's harbors. The tower is lighted all night.



Aquarium and Battery Sea Wall, and in the town the Ridge Office. This was a small island which was joined to the mainland in 1811. The park affords an unobstructed view of the harbor, where the Hudson and East Rivers meet. The Naval Landing, the Statue of Liberty and Governor's Island piers are in this park.



Whitehall Buildings, on Rattay Place, between West and Wellington Streets, the largest single office building in the world. The original building, 20 stories, 234 feet high, was finished in 1903 at a cost of \$1,000,000; the new addition of 32 stories, 416 feet high, was finished in 1911, and cost \$4,000,000. The building covers 21 city blocks. Home of the Weather Bureau and of the Millionaires' Club.



U. S. Custom House. Occupying a square block at the foot of Broadway, facing Bowling Green. It is a magnificent Maine granite structure, seven stories high, and cost \$4,500,000. It occupies the site on which in 1626 Fort Amsterdam was erected.



Post Office and Federal Building. Broadway at Park Row, opened July 15, 1901, cost \$20,000,000.



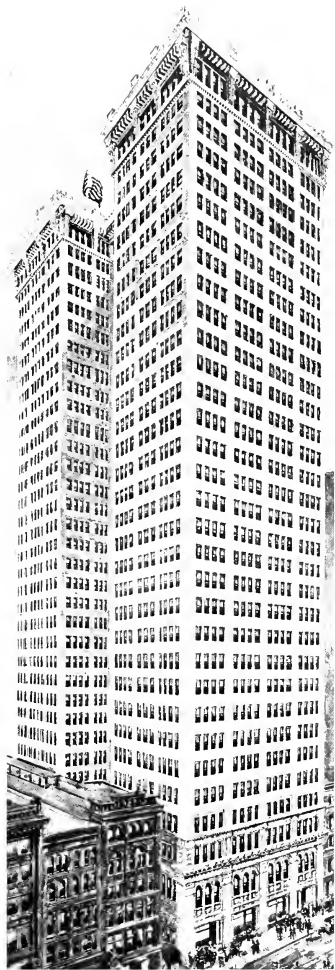
Standard Oil Building, a 12-story building at 26 Broadway. Home of the great corporation whose name it bears.



Equitable Building. built on the site of the old Equitable Building, which was destroyed by fire on January 9, 1912. It is a 38-story office building, 537.6 feet above the street level, covering an entire square block, with a floor area of nearly 45 acres. It will be a city of 15,000 workers. The building and land cost \$29,000,000. Copyright, 1913, by the Equitable Building Corporation, N. Y.



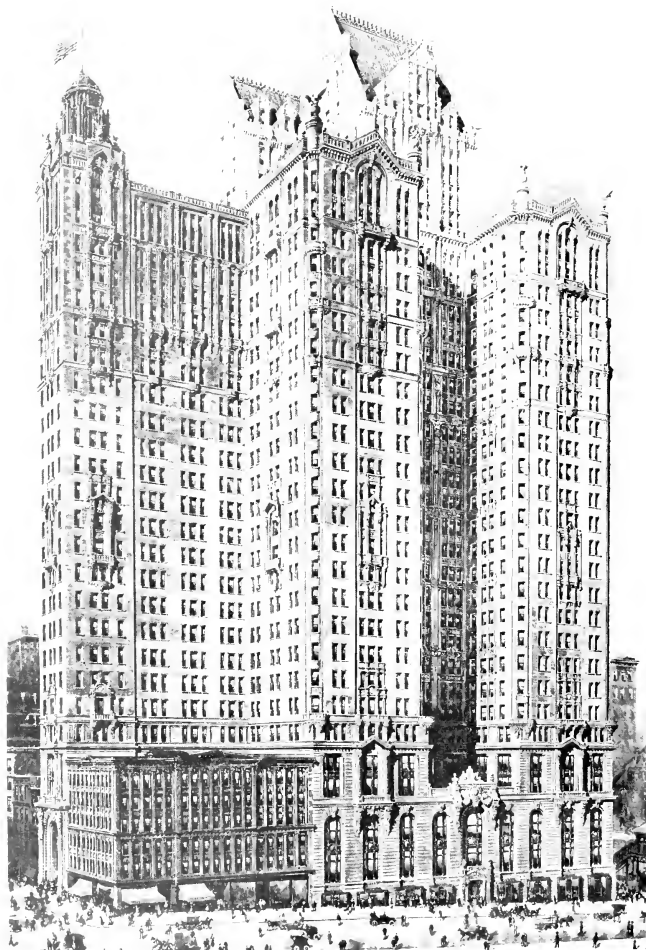
Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, overlooking Trinity Church and abutting the U. S. Realty Building, with which it is connected. Each building is 4 stories, 330 feet high, and the value of the combined buildings is \$15,000,000. The foundation consists of 70 pneumatic caissons, each one sink 80 feet below the sidewalk. Copyright, 1908, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



Adams' Building, at 61 Broadway, a 32-story office building, the latest addition to New York's fast-changing skyline. The executive offices of the Adams Express Company will occupy the main floor.



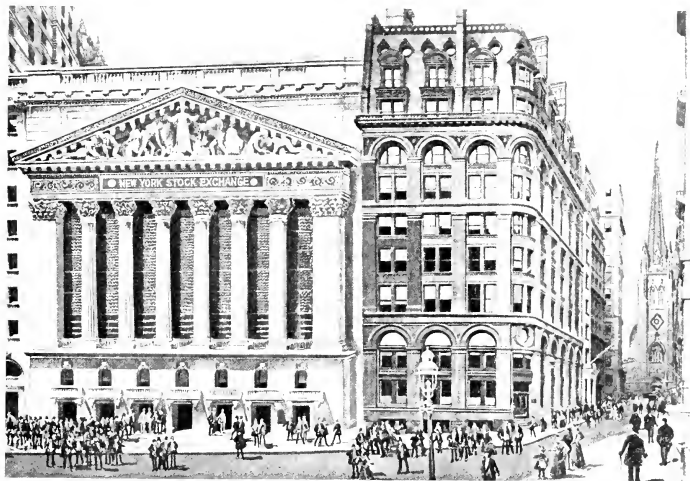
Singer Building at Broadway and Liberty Street, 29 stories, 612 feet high above the sidewalk, 724 feet from basement floor to top of flagstaff. 9½ acres floor space, total weight, over 18,000 tons. Supported upon an edifice of solid concrete, sunk 92 feet below the curb.



City Investing Building. Running from Broadway to Church Street. A 34-story office building, covering a plot 27,000 square feet, 486 feet high. Cost of building and land exceeds \$10,000,000. Can accommodate 6,000 tenants.



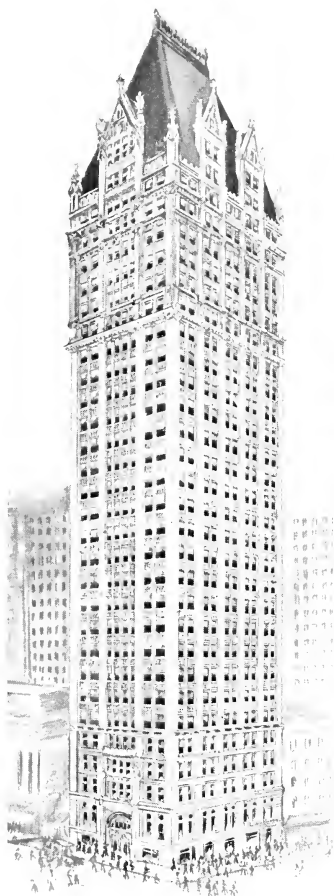
Wall Street derived its name from the wall built by Peter Stuyvesant in 1653 to defend New Amsterdam at this point. The wall outlived its usefulness and disappeared 200 years ago. Wall Street is now the foremost financial center of the world, and the most powerful banks and bankers have their offices there.



New York Stock Exchange, the greatest market for stocks, bonds and other securities in the world, located on Broad near Wall Street. It is 10 stories high, built entirely of white carved marble, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The Exchange consists of a body of 1,100 non-incorporated members. Seats have sold recently as high as \$95,000.



Bankers' Trust Co. Building. corner Wall and Nassau Streets built in 1910 on the site of the old Gallinger Building, 29 stories, 307 feet high. In the background, in front of the Stock Exchange, can be seen the Curly Brokers who sell all stocks that are not listed on the Exchange.



Liberty Tower. At the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. A 31-story building, on plot 57.9 by 82.1 feet. Largest office area compared to the small plot it occupies.



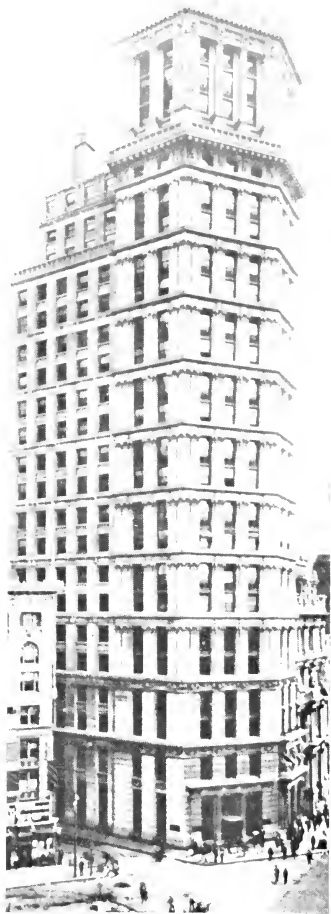
Broad Street, showing Cash Brokers who deal in the open air on all stocks and bonds which are not listed on the Exchange.



Broadway, Downtown. Broadway runs northward from the Battery to 142nd Street, the city limits. In fact, it is part of the 11th Avenue Post Office, which is 17 blocks long. The section shown here is the financial district, where every skyscraper has its own office and bank. Prominent here are the Home Life, Evening Mail, City Investing and Singer Buildings (top right), the St. Paul and First Bank Buildings, as well as the General Post Office at the left.



Park Row Building, at No. 13-21 Park Row, overlooking the Post Office. 31 stories, 390 feet high to top of towers. Foundation is sunk 75 feet below the street level. Total cost of building and land, \$4,000,000.



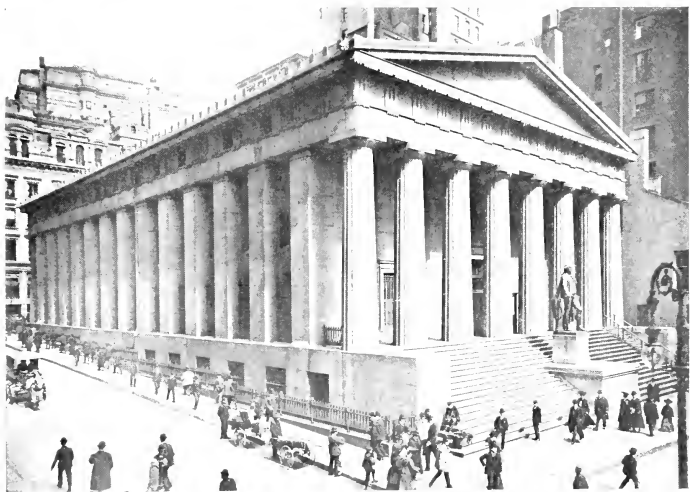
St. Paul's Building at the corner of Broadway and Ann St. One of the early skyscrapers, a 26-story office building, 317 feet high, constructed 1896-98.



The Hudson Terminal Buildings, on Church Street, between Cortlandt and Fulton Streets, are two structures, and together form the largest office building in the world. The weight is estimated at 200,000 tons, resting on a cofferdam 400 feet wide, 16 to 20 feet deep, 100 feet long, 47 1/2 feet high, and office room for 50,000 people.



City Hall and Newspaper Row. Showing from right to left the old Times, Tribune, Sun, and World Buildings. Then comes the New York Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, facing the Municipal Building. The City Hall, in the foreground, is a white marble structure erected in 1803 at a cost of \$500,000. The park area is 1.5 acres. This is the greatest center of activity in the city.



U. S. Sub-Treasury. Corner Wall and Broad Streets. Branch of the U. S. Treasury at Washington, D. C. (the U. S. of the business transferred by that office). The vaults here contained at times \$225,000,000. In 1793 the Wall Street entrance stands Washington's Statue of Washington, which was unveiled Nov. 20, 1883. It occupies the spot where Washington took his oath in 1789 as first President of the United States.

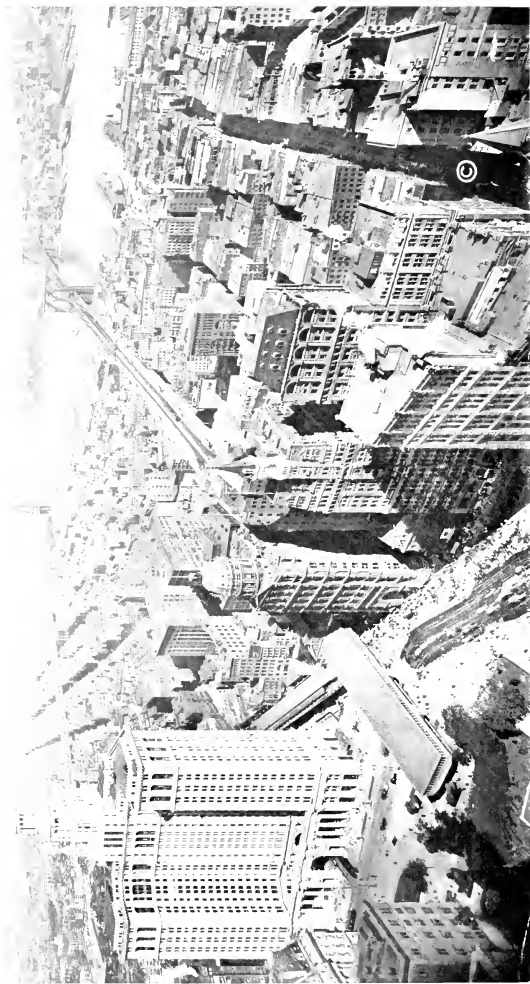


Woolworth Building. Bounded by Barclay Street to Park Place. Tallest office building in the world; 55 stories; 291½ feet high, including spire, \$14,000,000; plot 132 x 197 feet. Foundation consists of caissons 19 feet in diameter sunk 110 to 130 feet. The 24th floor contains the executive offices of the F. W. Woolworth Co., largest 5 and 10 cent syndicate in the world, operating over 700 stores.

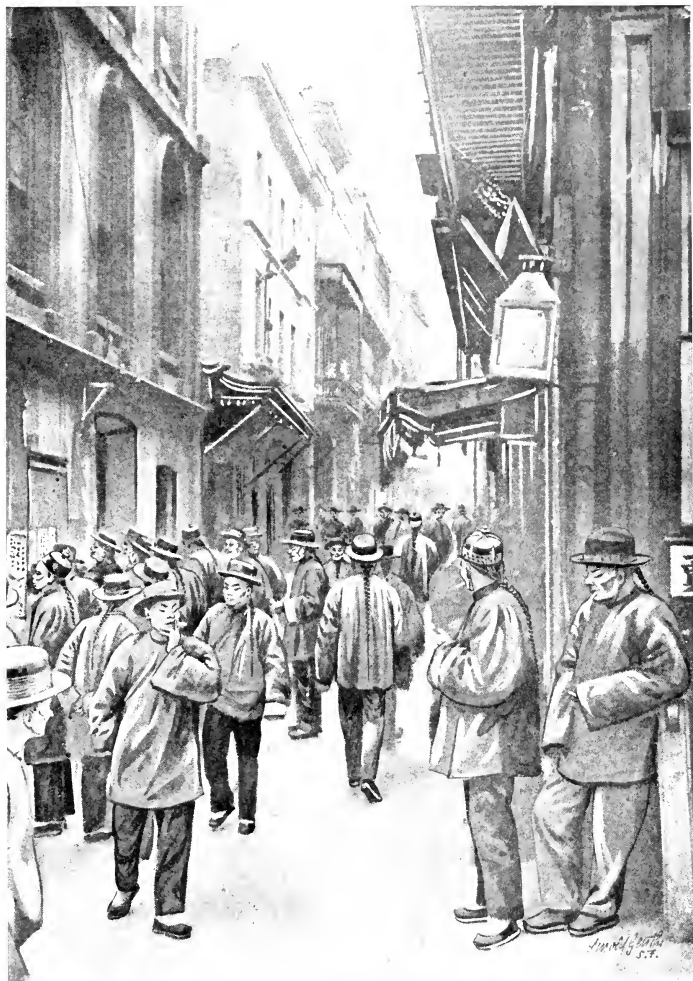


The New Municipal Building, on Park Row, facing City Hall Park, completed in 1913. It contains offices for the various city departments, which are now paying a rental of over half a million dollars yearly. It is a 34-story structure, 539 feet above the sidewalk. The foundation, the most difficult ever attempted, is 130 feet deep, of which 90 feet is below the water level. The floor area is 699,000 square feet. Total cost, \$12,000,000.

Copyright, 1912, by Irving Underhill, New York



Looking East of Woolworth Building, showing the huge Municipal Building alongside of the average office and residence structures of lower New York. This picture affords a good view of the bridges over the East River. The terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge is on Park Row, facing the Municipal Building. Copyright, 1913, by Irving Unterhill, New York



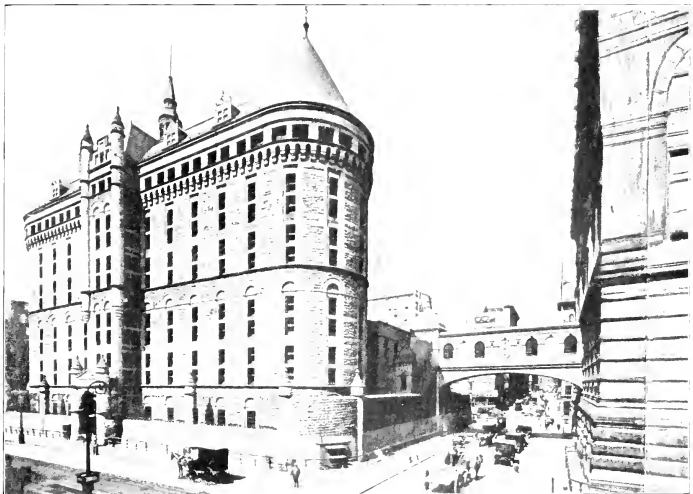
Chinatown.—Such an excellent view of lower Manhattan, with its numerous streets, its parks, its great centers, and its great things, is still possible to the New York Public Library, at the corner of Grand and Third Streets, in the Bowery, near Market and Royal Streets. It is a fine sight at night, and at all other hours, and at all times.



The Bowery runs from Chatham to Cooper Squares. The name remains from the old Dutch days, when it was the Bowwerie Lane between the farms. It was once a resort for all kinds of lawlessness, but is now essentially a business thoroughfare. There still remains an enormous collection of beer saloons and tramp lodging houses.



The Ghetto. The East Side, as it is commonly known, stands from Chatham to Cooper Squares east of the Bowery. It is an agglomeration of over 1,000,000 people, that fills the old apartment houses to their full capacity. The narrow streets are always crowded with pedestrians as well as street vendors. Most anything is sold in the precincts.



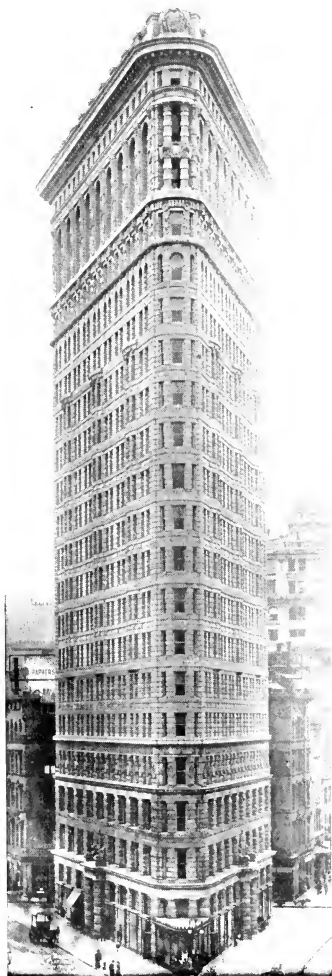
The Tombs or City Prison. Located at Centre and Leonard Streets; an 8-story building, erected in 1900 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Here, prisoners are held pending trials. The Tombs is joined to the Criminal Courts Building by a bridge over Franklin Street, which is popularly known as the Bridge of Sighs.



Commer Union, between 7th and 8th Streets, at the intersection of Third and Fourth Avenues. Founded and built by Peter Cooper in 1839. It is a free school of science and art in all branches, with an employment of \$4,000,000. The library contains 55,000 volumes, and 450 newspapers are on file.



Union Square, from Broadway to Fourth Avenue, between 14th and 15th Streets. Southwest of the park is a bronze statue of Minerva, finished in 1880. On the east is the epic frieze of Washington, finished on the spot where he was received when he entered the city on his expedition by the British, Nov. 2, 1783. On the south of the park is a statue of Lafayette, presented by the French government in 1826. Fourth Avenue has recently developed to a great mercantile center. Park area, 3.48 acres. Copyright, 1910, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



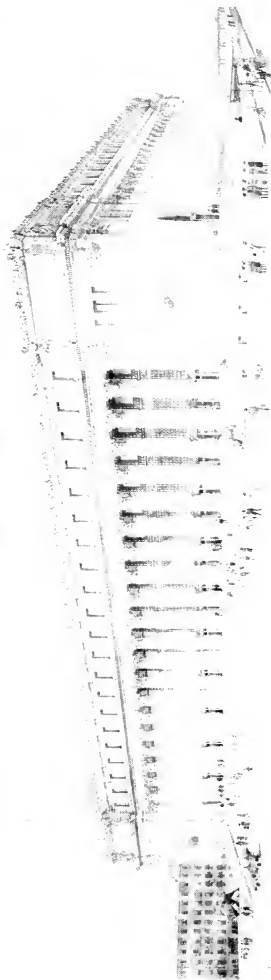
Flat Iron Building. Derived its name from its shape. It stands at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between 23rd and 23rd Streets. It is the first great steel frame structure ever attempted; 300 feet high, 120,000 square feet floor space. Cost, including site, \$4,000,000.



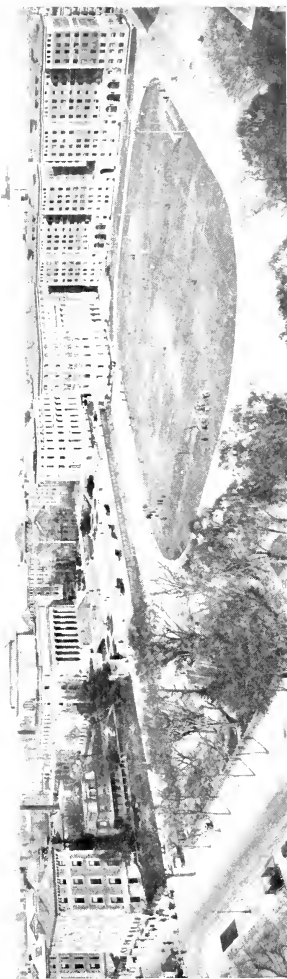
Times Building. Seat of the "New York Times," the famous morning paper, with over 200,000 circulation. It is situated on 4th Street and Broadway, in the heart of the theatre and hotel district. It is a 25-story structure, 477 feet high from basement to top of tower. Copyright, 1905, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



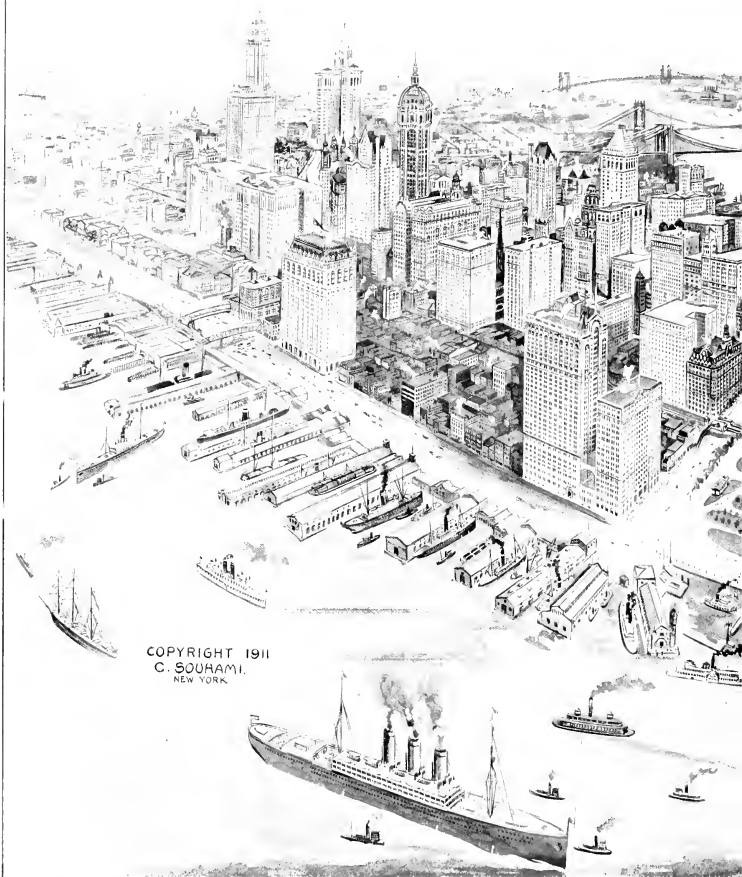
Metropolitan Life Insurance Building at 1 Madison Avenue. Occupies the entire block to Fourth Avenue between 23rd and 24th Streets. It is a magnificent curved marble structure, the tower being 52 stories, 700 feet high, and having been added to the main building in 1910. Home of the Insurance Company bearing the same name.



New Post Office. At Eighth Avenue, between 41st and 43rd Streets. Completed 1913. Built over the track yards of the New York Central Station at a cost of \$6,200,000. Plot, 375 X 315 feet. Will hold offices of Postmaster and his assistants as soon as the present Post Office is demolished.

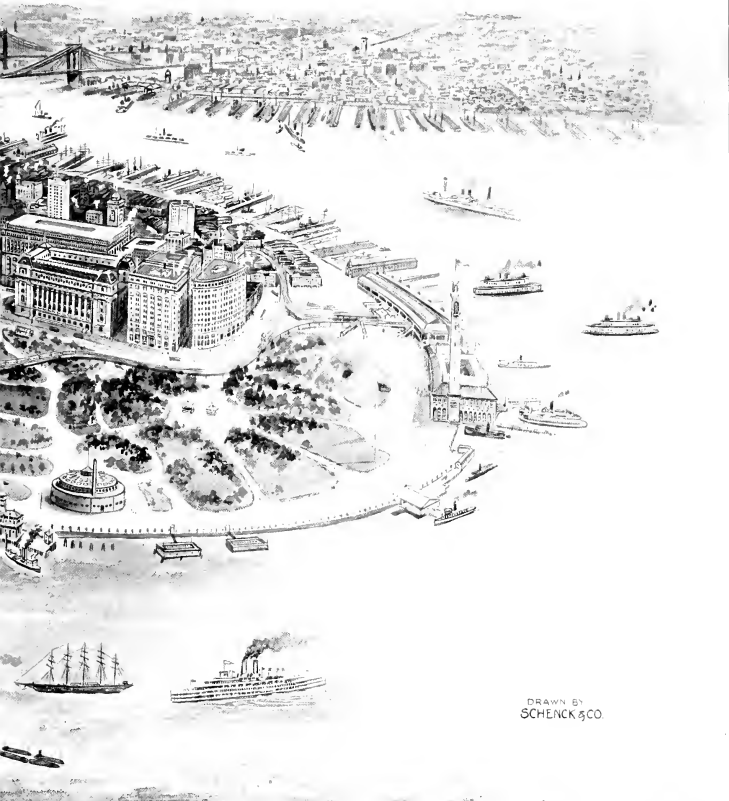


Columbia University. Broadway to Amsterdam Avenue, between 114th and 120th Streets. An imposing group, with the Library building, one of the finest examples of Classical Greek architecture, in the center. Total cost of the buildings, \$13,000,000. Erected 1892-1911. Eleven faculties, 663 instructors, and over 60,000 students. Copyright, 1910, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



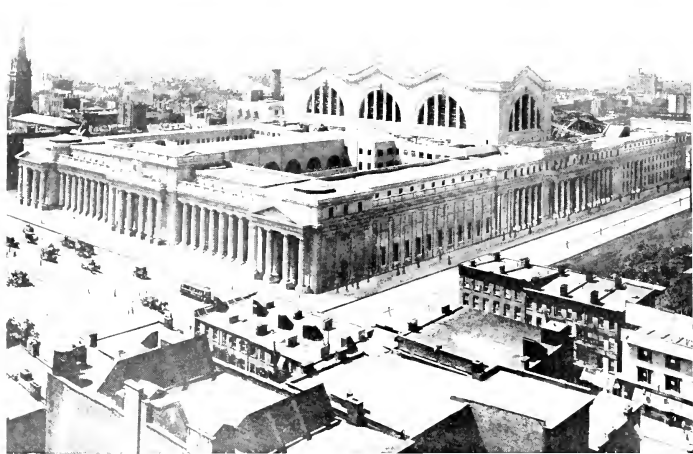
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Bird's-Eye View of Lower New York, showing the greatest financial and business center in the world, with skyscrapers ranging from 100 to 300 feet and other structures valued at \$200. The land value runs now into thousands of millions of dollars. The Borough of Manhattan has a population of 2,435,102 according to the last census. The Jersey coast, while four long bridges run to different points in Brooklyn.

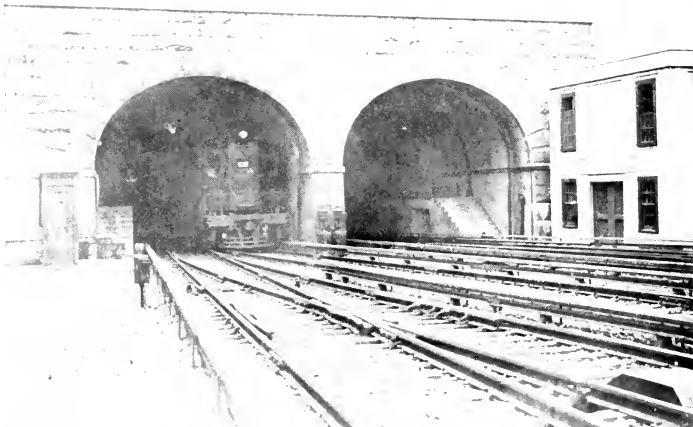


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SCHENCK & CO.

10 to 50 stories high; built within the last 25 years. Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians by Peter Minuit in 1624. Here are the Headquarters for the greatest Railroad, Steamship and Insurance Companies. The Largest financial and manufacturing centers, but over 1,500,000 more come daily from the suburbs to attend to business. Tunnels under the Hudson River connect with the



Pennsylvania Railroad Station. A great marble building covering the blocks bounded by 31st and 33rd Streets and 7th and 9th Avenues. Site cost \$2,000,000, total cost, \$10,000,000. A series of tunnels under the Hudson River bring all trains from the West, while tunnels under the East River connect with the Long Island chain of railroads.



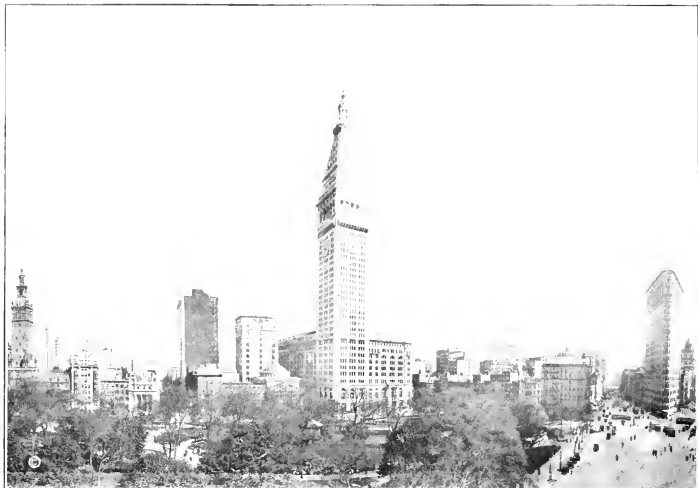
Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnels. The Pennsylvania Railroad enters New York through a series of tunnels passing under the Hudson River, and then connects with the Long Island Railroad after passing under the East River tubes. There are six 18-foot watertight tubes entering New York in pairs at 31st, 32nd and 33rd Streets.



Interior of Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The main concourse, in imposing room of white marble, 40 x 210 feet, extends under the street. Two stairways lead to each train platform. The exit concourse is 60 x 100 feet, and elevators carry passengers from there to trains.



Platform and Trains, Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The train platforms are 21,500 feet long, and are connected with the main and exit concourse by stairways and elevators.



Madison Square. from 23rd to 26th Streets, between Madison Avenue and Broadway. The Flatiron and the mammoth Metropolitan Building, as well as Madison Square Garden, make this one of the most important squares in the uptown district. Part area, 6.84 acres. Copyright, 1910, by Irving Underhill, New York.



Trackway of Pennsylvania Railroad. Running from the great Depot at Seventh Avenue through six tunnels under the Hudson River. The bed of the tracks in midstream is 100 feet below the river. A bridge extends over the tracks from 31st to 33rd Streets, with stairways leading down to the tracks. The New Post Office is built over these tracks at Eighth Avenue.



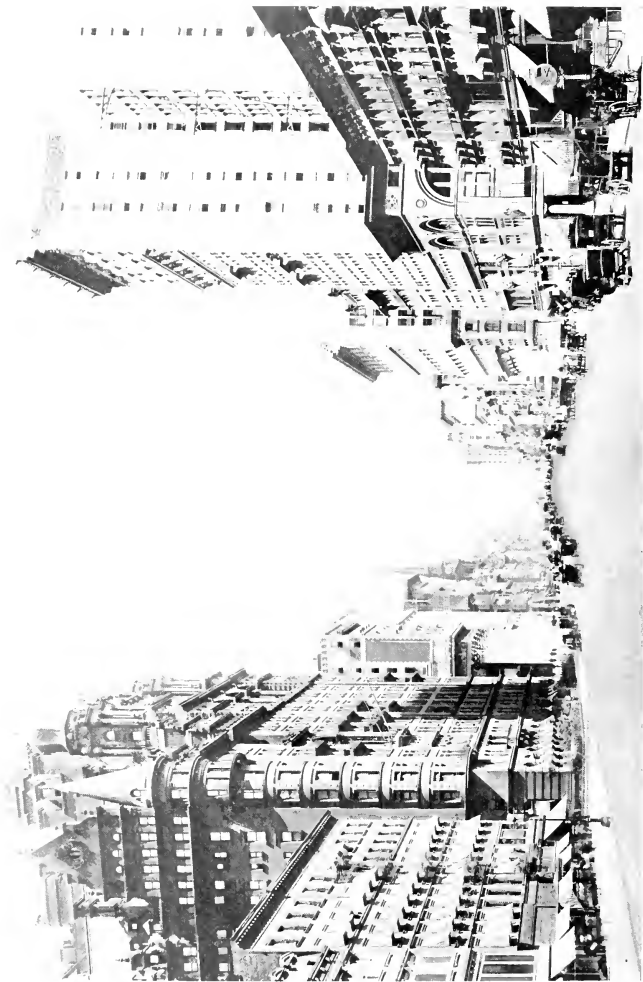
Hotel McAlpin. Broadway, between 53d and 54th Streets. Completed December, 1911. Total cost, including furnishings, \$11,000,000. (Frank McAlpin, architect.)



Vanderbilt Hotel, occupying the entire front block between 42d and 43d Streets on Park Avenue, one of the most expensive in the city. It is a very pretentious building of dull gray rock, and is a Mecca for the smart set. All of the two rooms face out the



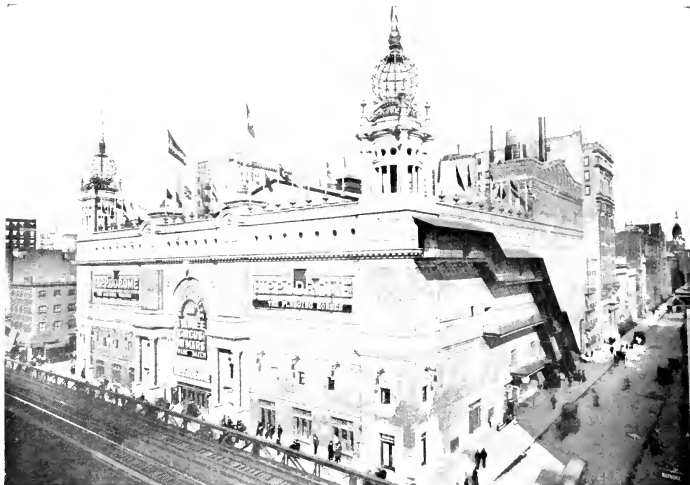
The Great White Way, Broadway North of 34th Street. No thoroughfare in the world as is famous, none attracts so much the attention of the visitors as the few blocks on Broadway between 34th and 46th Streets. Within a radius of a few hundred feet can be found all the important theatres and more than two-thirds of the leading hotels in the city. The Metropolitan Opera House is situated between 38th and 39th Streets. Thousands of wonderful electric signs add to the attraction at night.



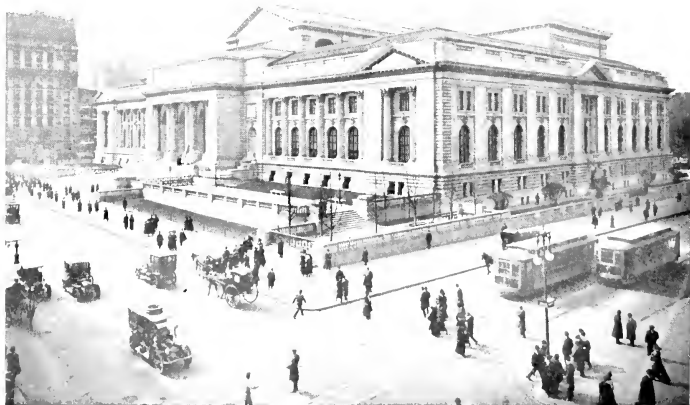
Fifth Avenue, North of 43d Street, center of fashion and most important retail district in the city. The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel occupies the entire block between 33d and 34th Streets. Almay's, one Department Store stands at the northeast corner of 34th Street. The thoroughfare is continually crowded with equipages of every description. Copyright, 1905, G. P. Hall & Son, New York.



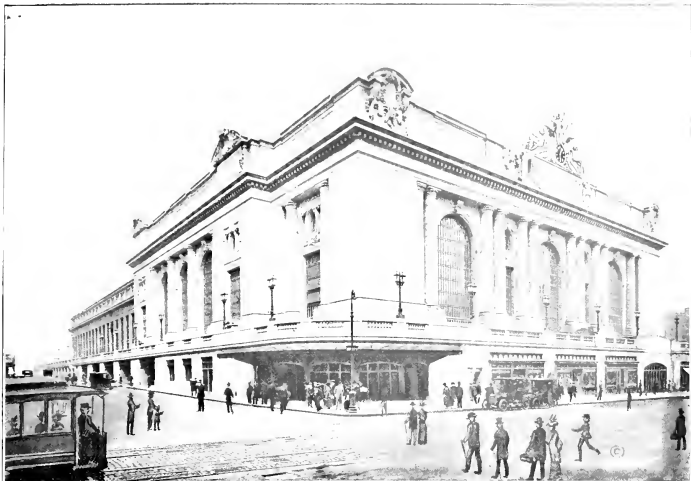
Fifth Avenue North of 40th Street, the most fashionable shopping district in the city, extending as far as 39th Street. Until very recently there stood the costly residences of the city's wealthiest, who have now moved above 50th Street. The new Public Library stands at the left, and the New York Central Depot is situated on 42nd Street, two blocks to the east.



The Hippodrome, with a capacity of 6,700 seats, is the largest playhouse in New York. It stands on Sixth Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets.



New Public Library, at Fifth Avenue from 4th to 42nd Streets, occupies the site of the old Cotton Reservation. It was built at a cost of \$9,000,000. The corner-stone was laid Nov. 19, 1902, and the building was opened to the public May 23, 1911. It contains over 1,500,000 books, with room for 1,000,000 more. Copyright, 1911, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



Grand Central Terminal covers 69.8 acres, facing East 42nd Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Lexington Avenue, is the largest and most costly Railroad Station in the world. It has 31 miles of tracks for handling 200 trains and 170,000 passengers each hour. There are 42 tracks on the 42nd Street level, and 25 tracks for suburban trains in concourse, 25 feet below the street.



Interior of Grand Central Station. The main concourse is one of the principal features of the new depot. It is 120 x 130 feet, and has room for 15,000 passengers. From here leave all the express and long distance trains. The ceiling decorations by Hellen are a remarkable imitation of the sky, with thousands of stars twinkling through the azure blue. It is beautifully illuminated at night.



Times Square. In the heart of the Theatre and Hotel District, between 42nd and 47th Streets, where Broadway and Seventh Avenue cross. Over 40 of the largest playhouses, including the Hippodrome, and 75 large hotels and restaurants, including the Astor and Knickerbocker, are within a radius of 400 yards.



Hotel Astor. On Broadway, between 40th and 45th Streets; built in 1904 and enlarged in 1909; total cost to date, \$10,000,000; 900 suites with private bath; banquet hall seats 1,200. Copyright, 1909, I. Underhill, New York.



Belmont Hotel, on Park Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets. 292 feet high; 258,400 sq. feet of floor area.
Copyright, 1906, F. Underhill, N. Y.



Hotel Manhattan, one of the leading hotels in the city, at the corner of 42nd Street and Madison Avenue.



Knickerbocker Hotel, at the southeast corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, famous for its beautiful mural decorations.



Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets. 314 feet high; 1,400 rooms; most famous in America.



Hotel Baltimore, on Madison Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets. It is a part of the Grand Central Terminal group, with which it is directly connected under the ground. It is a huge 20-story building, the last word in modern hotel construction. 1,000 rooms.



St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, from 14th to 51st Streets. Largest and most beautiful church in America. Built in 1858, it is one of the finest examples of Gothic Architecture in this country. Seating capacity, 2,500. Cost of land and building about \$3,000,000. Under floor of sanctuary, near the altar, is a crypt for the entombing of the Archbishops of New York. Copyright, 1909, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



Cathedral of St. John, the Divine. At 111th Street, near Morningside Park. The most important Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Construction began 1892, consecrated April 19, 1911. Cost \$3,500,000, several million dollars more required for completion.



The Little Church Around the Corner, located on 29th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Patronized specially by members of the theatrical profession. Many prominent actors have been married there, among them Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth. The location is easily accessible to visiting couples who come to New York to wed.



Trinity Church. at Broadway, facing Wall Street. Established 1697; built 1846. Richest church society in America. Income, \$775,000 a year.



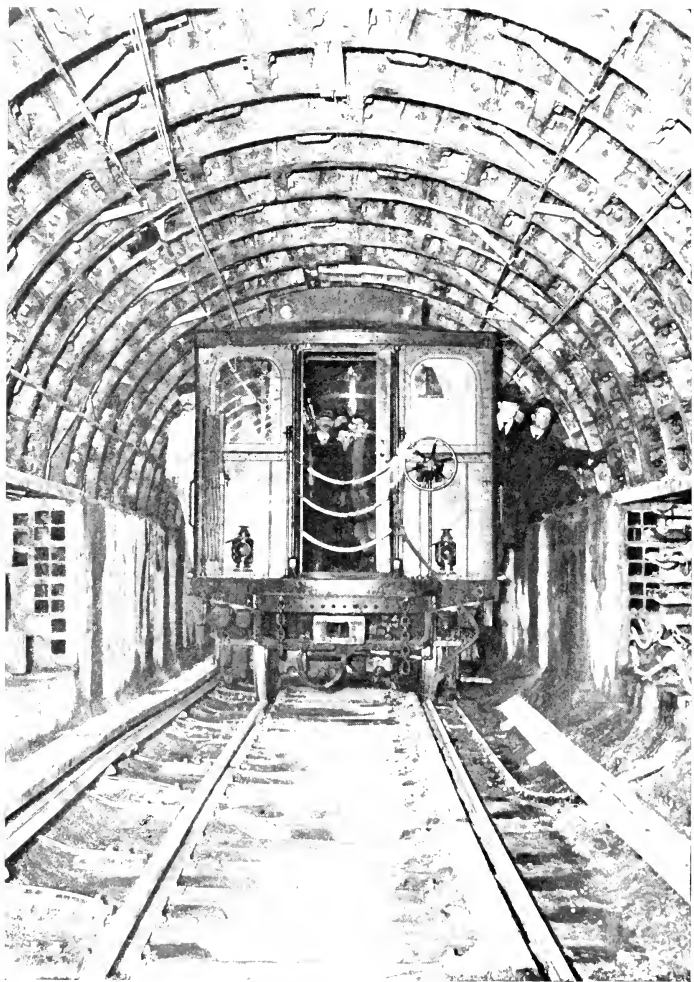
Saint Paul's Chapel at Broadway and Fulton Street. Erected 1766, oldest church building in New York. Yard extended, then, to the North River.



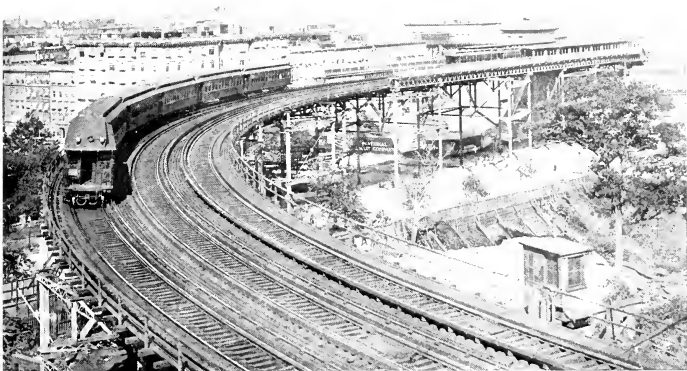
Grace Church—Protestant Episcopal, at Broadway and Ninth Street. Built 1845, of white limestone, with marble spire. James Renwick, architect.



Madison Square Garden. Madison to Fourth Avenues, between 26th and 27th Streets. Largest amphitheatre in America. Seating capacity, 12,000.



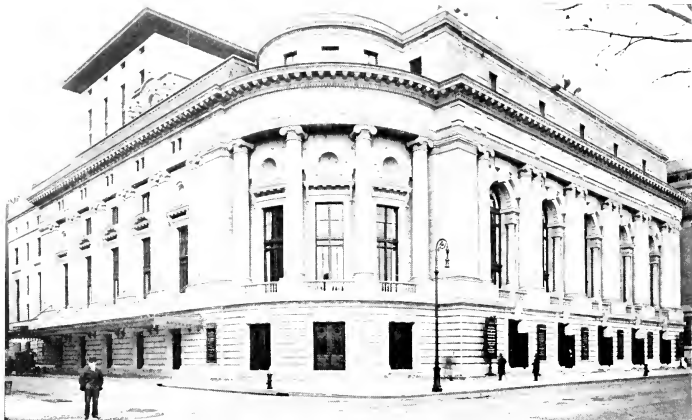
Brooklyn Tunnel, in connection of the Rapid Transit System connecting with the Brooklyn Subway. Open for traffic Jan. 7, 1915. Two cast-iron tubes 6,784 feet long, with an inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. The lowest point reached by the tunnel is 94 feet below the river bed. Cost, \$10,000,000.



Elevated Railway. Four-track lines run from south to north, and are operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Highest elevation at 110th Street, being 73 feet above the street level.



Hudson River Tunnel, built by the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad System. Construction started Sept., 1874. Officially opened Feb. 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15.3 feet. Approximately 5,700 feet long.



Century Opera House, between 62nd and 63rd Streets, on Eighth Avenue, facing Central Park. Completed in 1909 at an approximate cost of \$4,000,000. Here are played all the classical operas at popular prices. Seating capacity of 2,120, including boxes, will soon be increased to 3,500. Copyright, 1909, G. P. Hall & Son, New York.



Fifth Avenue Building, erected 1909 on the site of the old famous Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue, as a first-class office building. It is a 14-story structure, covering 18 city lots, and has over 13 acres of floor space. Copyright, 1909, G. P. Hall & Son, N. Y.



Maine Monument, at the 59th Street entrance to Central Park, erected in 1913, by private subscription, in memory of the valiant seamen who perished in the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor. It is made entirely of white marble. Height of Monument is 59 feet. Total cost, \$175,000. Copyright, 1913, Irving Underhill, New York.

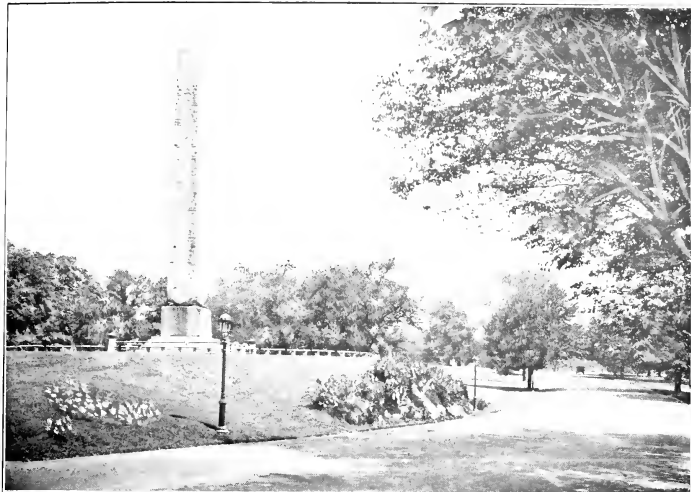


Columbus Circle, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue, at 59th Street. Here is the main gate to Central Park, where stands the Maine Monument, which was erected in 1913. In the center of the Circle is an imposing monument of the great discoverer of America, which was erected in 1892.

Copyright, 1913, by Irving Underhill, New York.



Looking north from Singer Building, 600 feet above the street level; a view of the congested wholesale district on both sides of Broadway. The 50-story Metropolitan Building, 37 miles uptown, stands out in the distance.



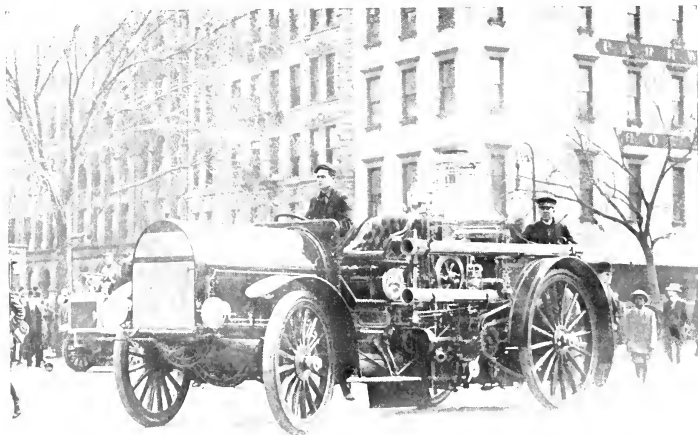
Obelisk, Central Park. It is a monolith, or single stone, from the granite quarries in Egypt, 69½ feet high, 7 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 8½ inches at base, and weighs 448,000 pounds. It was erected in the sixteenth century B.C. in Heliopolis, near Cairo. Presented to the United States by the Khedive of Egypt in 1877. Cost of removal, \$102,576.



Plaza Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Streets, facing Central Park, is 252 feet high. Model of luxury and beauty, built at a cost of \$12,500,000; \$500,000 worth of rooms were rented before completion of the hotel.



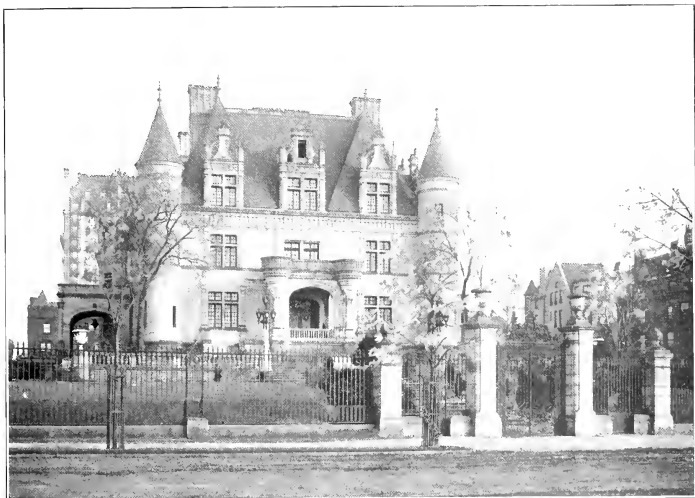
High Pressure in Action, first installed in Manhattan on Jan. 6, 1905, and placed in service at a fire at 135 Bond Street, July 16, 1907. The apparatus has proved of great service in fighting fires in high buildings.



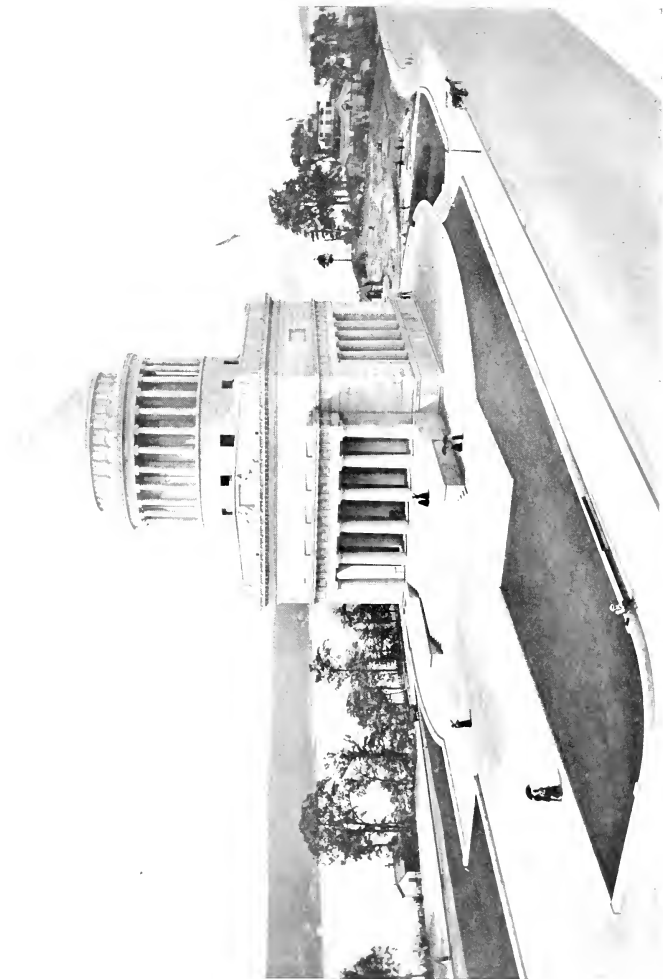
Motor-Propelled Fire Engine. The first motor-propelled Engine No. 100 was placed in service March 1, 1911. Its efficiency has been such that more engines have been called to the fire companies. The motor engine is also being adopted in every large city of the State.



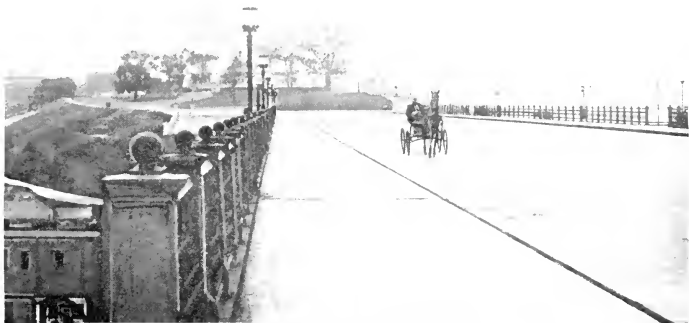
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. At Riverside Drive and 29th Street, dedicated, 1902, by the city to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Civil War. Cost \$250,000. It is a pure white marble building, 90 feet high. Twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high, surround it.



Schwab's Residence, occupying the block between 73rd and 74th Streets, facing Riverside Drive. Built on the plot formerly occupied by the New York Orphan Asylum. It is the finest residence in New York. \$860,000 was paid for the site, and the construction cost \$2,000,000 more. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab it will become the property of the City.



Grant's Tomb, on Reverside Drive at 123rd Street. A magnificent mausoleum erected by the City of New York in memory of the famous General, in recognition for his services during the Civil War. Here, side-by-side, lie the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant and his wife. It is a square structure, 90 feet on each side and 72 feet in height, built of white granite, with marble interior. Cost, \$600,000.



Riverside Drive Viaduct, between 127th and 155th Streets, over Manhattan Valley. An extension to the Drive built at a cost of \$2,000,000. Length, four-fifths of a mile.



Riverside Drive, from 72nd to 130th Streets, overlooking the Hudson River. Finest high-class residences and apartment houses are lined on the Drive. At places, the Drive is 130 feet above the water level.



American Museum of Natural History. It is on 77th to 81st Streets, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park, West. The present building is only a part of a group, which, when completed, will have cost \$20,000,000. The museum contains the largest collection of its kind in America, which is valued at over \$10,000,000. It was founded in 1869 and opened to visitors in 1877.



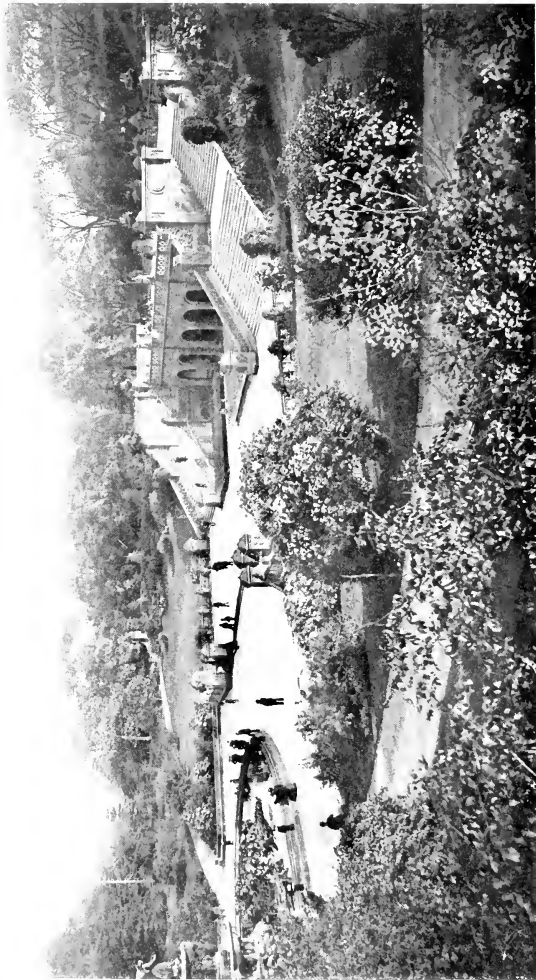
Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is among the world's richest treasures, and new wings are being added gradually. It is estimated that when completed the museum will have cost \$30,000,000 to build.



Rustic Stone Bridge, Central Park. One of the more picturesque spots in the park, where one can forget he is in New York. Towers of nature and to-die-for are often seen here.



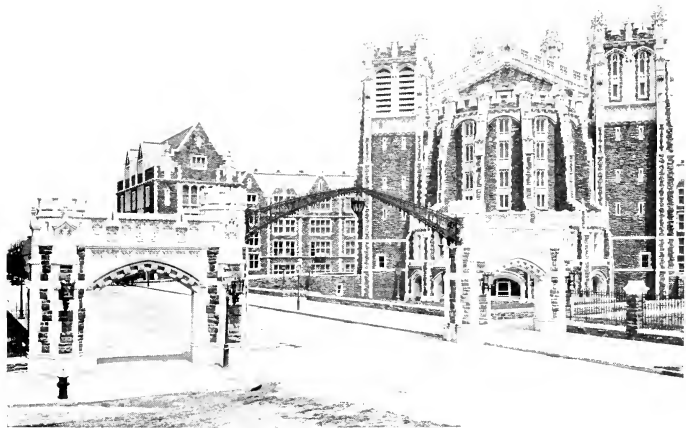
Menagerie in Central Park, situated near Fifth Avenue and 64th Street, on the site of the 41 State Arsenal. Here are specimens of all kinds of animals, including lions, elephants, tigers, bears, etc. The collection is not quite as large as that of Bronx Park, but it is centrally located and within easy reach of visitors.



Terraces in Central Park, overlooking Bethesda Fountain and the Lake. The stairway is carved of cream color sandstone, showing designs of birds, fruits and flowers. The Slane is the centre of the pond representing the Angel blessing the water at the end of "Bethesda".



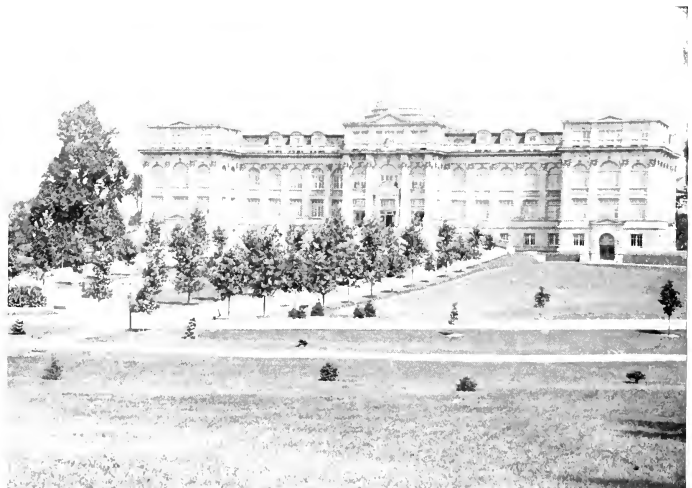
The Palisades and Hudson River Boats. Here is the most picturesque line of mountains on the Jersey side of the Hudson River, stretching away to the north. The palatial steamers of the Hudson River Day Line operate in the summer between New York and Albany, affording the most charming inland trip on the continent.



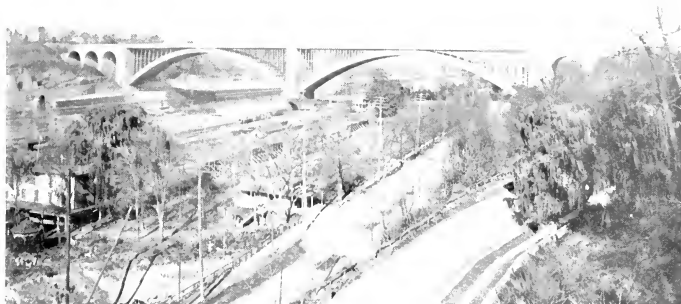
College of the City of New York, at Amsterdam Avenue, between 138th and 140th Streets. The most artistic and imposing groups of field stone and terra cotta buildings in the city, occupied 1905. Free tuition. Supported by the city at an annual cost of \$615,000.



Bronx River and Park. One of the most picturesque parts of the city, lying on both sides of the Bronx River. Total length, 15 miles. The river led its name from Paris Broed, one of the early Dutch settlers. It flows into Long Island Sound.



Botanical Garden, Bronx Park. Containing a fine collection of Economic and Scientific Botany, situated at the northern extremity of the park. Area, 200 acres. The countless beds contain all the products from the vegetable world. The collection of plants and trees includes many varieties from all over the world.



Washington Bridge, over the Harlem River at 181st Street. Its piling structure of steel, iron and concrete, 2,000 feet long and 80 feet wide. Cost \$27,000,000. On the south bank of the river is the Spuyten Duyck Club, built by the city at a cost of \$3,000,000 for the special use of drivers of fast horses. On the north bank are the Morris and Lenox Hotel, and the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.



Jumel Mansion, a fine example of Colonial Architecture, at 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Most famous historic house in Manhattan. Built 1763. Washington's headquarters for 36 days during the Revolution. Scene of many historic events. It is now a museum for Revolutionary relics, and open daily to visitors.



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