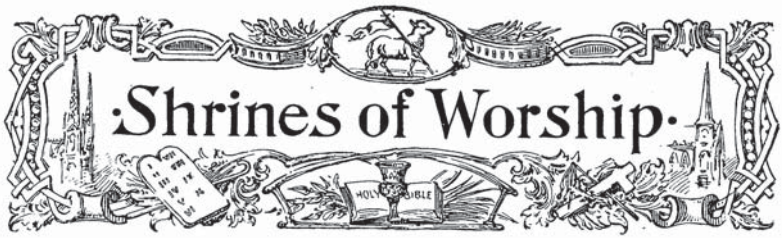


Cathedrals, Churches, Synagogues and Other Places of Religious Worship and Work.

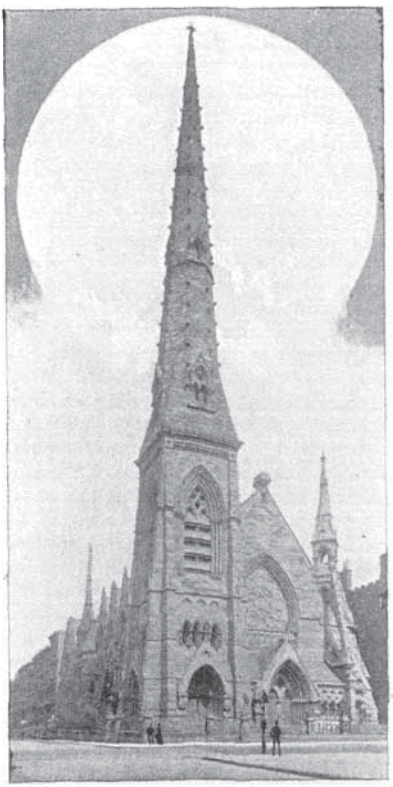
NEARLY all religious creeds are represented in New York. The ecclesiastical annals of the city form a most interesting chapter in its history, and the churches have played an important part all through its development. Earnest men have filled its pulpits. Many of its charitable, educational and reformatory institutions owe their origin to the labors of the clergy, nobly seconded by zealous laymen.

The multiplication of churches has kept a fairly even pace with the increase in population. From 1638 to 1697 the Reformed Dutch Church was the only place of worship. The coming of the British in 1664 gave the Church of England a foothold on the island, and in 1697 its first house of worship was erected, on the site of the modern Trinity. From 1697 to 1770 the number of churches increased but slowly, and in the latter year fifteen ecclesiastical edifices sufficed for the ten different denominations. The outbreak of the Revolution temporarily suspended all thoughts of church extension, and it was not until the coming of more peaceful times that the churches began to multiply. In 1845 there were 245 houses of worship in the city. Now there are 600, with nearly an equal number of Sunday-schools. The average attendance is 150,000. These 600 churches, representing nearly all religious faiths, and many styles of architecture, provide sittings for nearly half a million worshippers, and, with the land on which they stand, have a valuation of $75,000,000. Their yearly disbursements, including salaries, amount to $5,000,000. The combined membership of all the religious societies of the city, including Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew organizations, is not far from 700,000, not quite one-half the total population. This includes, however, the large claims made by the Catholic Church, whose method of including baptized infants, as well as adults, in estimating church-membership, differs wholly from that of the Protestant Church.

The religious history of New York is remarkably free from the bitter persecutions that characterized the early history of many of the other colonies. The early Dutch settlers were a kindly and tolerant folk, in the main, and the English had not been long in possession of the Province when the outbreak and successful issue of the War of Independence gave liberty of conscience and faith to all religious opinions. The early law, forbidding the holding of public worship other than that allowed by the authorities, never very strictly enforced, and easily evaded; the brief imprisonment of a few Quaker refugees from Massachusetts; the hanging of a Roman Catholic for alleged complicity in the Negro Riot of 1741, with the added accusation of being a Catholic priest; a Baptist and a Presbyterian clergyman imprisoned for brief periods, and a Lutheran minister forbidden to preach in the Province — these form the scanty annals of religious persecution.

The churches have shared in the northward migration of the citizens. The early edifices were in the extreme southern portion of the island; but when the city began its journey to the north, they began to desert the old historic sites, and seek new ones in the up-town districts, leaving scarcely a score in their old locations. To-day the finest of the city's churches stand where forty years ago were green fields and the pleasant country-seats of the magnates of the city.

The Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was the first ecclesiastical organization in New York. In 1628 the Rev. Jonas Michaelius reached the "Island of Manhattas," and immediately organized a church, with the worthy Director Minuit as one of the elders. The meetings were held in the loft of a horse-mill until 1633, when a small wooden church was built in Broad Street. In the same year the Rev. Everardus Bogardus came over from Holland, with Adam Roelandsen, a schoolmaster, who opened the first church-school in America, the latter still in existence as the Collegiate Grammar School. In 1642 a small stone church was erected within the walls of Fort Amsterdam, and called St. Nicholas, in honor of the patron saint of Manhattan, and here for half a century the early Dutch settlers met for worship. The first Dutch church outside the walls of the fort was built in 1693 in Garden Street (now Exchange Place). The Old Middle Church was built in 1729, in Nassau Street, and the North Church in 1769, in William Street. For nearly a century and a half these three churches, forming but one parish, then and now called the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church (although the name does not appear upon the records, and has no legal authority), were the only Reformed Dutch churches in the city.

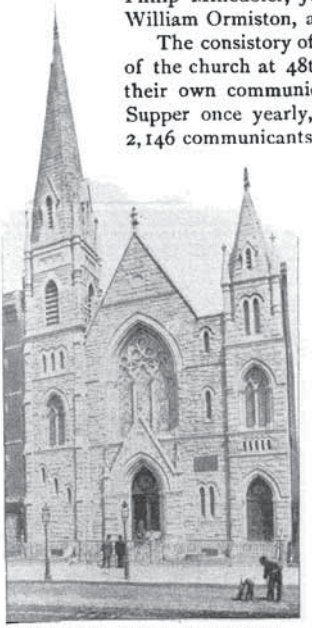


COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE AND WEST 48TH STREET.

The Collegiate Church received a royal charter from King William III. in 1696; and now has four churches and as many mission chapels, all under the control of a central body called the Consistory, composed of the ministers of the four congregations, with twelve elders and twelve deacons, chosen from the congregations. During the 264 years of its existence the church has had twelve different houses of worship and thirty-one ministers, many of the latter widely known for eloquence and commanding influence, including John Henry Livingston, William Linn (who was chaplain of the first Congress of the United States), Jacob Brodhead,

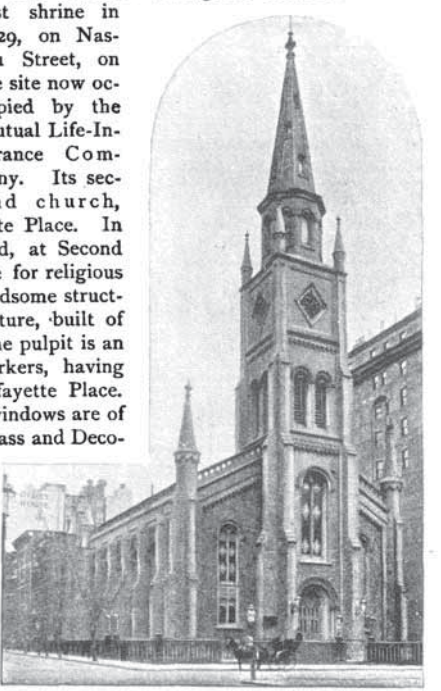
Philip Milledoler, John Knox, Thomas De Witt, Joseph T. Duryea, William Ormiston, and Thomas E. Vermilye.

The consistory of the parish meets monthly, in the consistory-room of the church at 48th Street; and the congregations, besides holding their own communion services, join in the reception of the Lord's Supper once yearly, in the church at 29th Street. The parish has 2,146 communicants. The Reformed Dutch churches in the city number 22, besides several missions and chapels. Of these, the four churches mentioned as under the control of the consistory of the Collegiate Church constitute, technically, a single parish, as is the case in the Episcopal Church with Trinity and its chapels. These four are at Second Avenue and 7th Street; at Fifth Avenue and 29th Street; at Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, and at West-End Avenue and 77th Street. The senior minister of the Collegiate Church is the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, S. T. D., LL. D., and as such he has a general oversight of the whole parish.



MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE AND 7TH STREET.

The Middle Collegiate Church built its first shrine in 1729, on Nassau Street, on the site now occupied by the Mutual Life-Insurance Company. Its second church, from 1839 to 1887, was in Lafayette Place. In 1891–92 a third edifice was erected, at Second Avenue and 7th Street, to hold a site for religious worship well down-town. It is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture, built of limestone, with a graceful spire. The pulpit is an object famous among old New-Yorkers, having originally been in the church in Lafayette Place. It is of pure statuary marble. The windows are of stained glass, made by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Co.; and present a unique and very brilliant feature by reason of receiving their illumination, day and night, from electric lights behind the glass. The subjects of the windows are from the life of Christ, after designs by Heinrich Hoffmann of Dresden. The minister in charge of the Middle Church is the Rev. John Hutchins. In connection with this church is a hand-

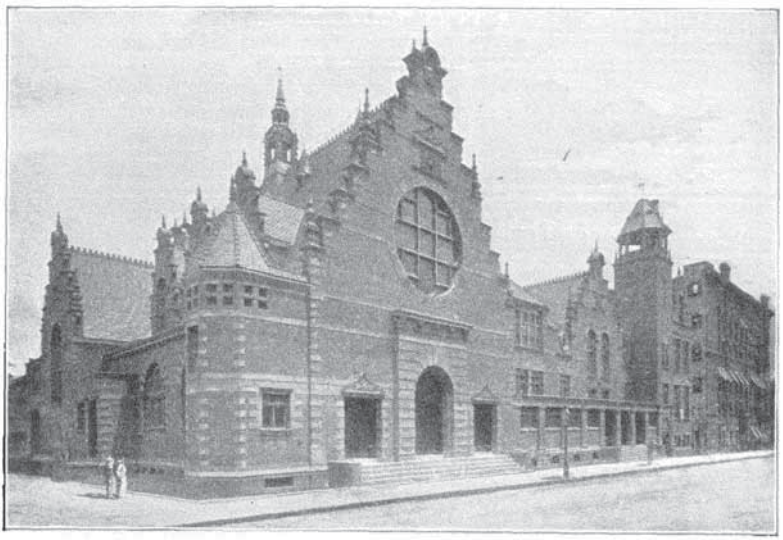


COLLEGIATE CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND WEST 29TH STREET.

some Church House, facing on 7th Street, and thoroughly equipped with reading-rooms, gymnasium, and all the appliances for aggressive modern church work.

The Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and 29th Street (popularly known as "the Marble Church"), is a massive marble building, erected in 1851–1854, in a simple type of Gothic architecture. The large auditorium is attractively decorated, and contains a triple organ, with electric wires connecting the different parts. The old bell which hung in the belfry of one of the Collegiate churches stands at the left of the entrance, bearing an inscription stating that it was cast in Amsterdam in 1768. A special feature of the church is its work among the apartment-houses and large hotels in the vicinity, and its courtesy to strangers is famous. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell is the minister in charge, with two assistants.

The Fifth-Avenue Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and 48th Street, is a strikingly beautiful edifice, of Newark sandstone, in the decorated Gothic architec-



COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, AT WEST-END AVENUE AND 77TH STREET.

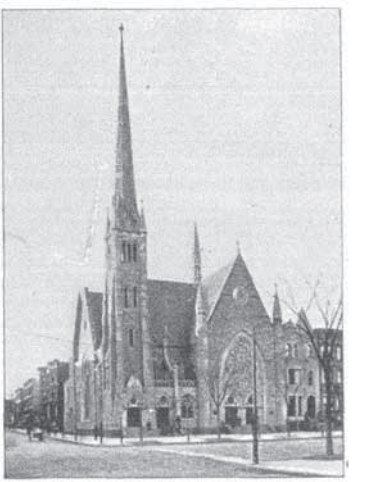
ture of the fourteenth century, with a lofty spire, flying buttresses, numerous gables, and a colonnaded entrance-porch on the avenue. A flying buttress on the northern corner supports a small spire, which adds to the symmetry of the front. The interior has a lofty groined roof, resting upon exquisitely carved stone and marble pillars. The organ-gallery is picturesque, and the walls are delicately tinted. The church was dedicated in 1872. The minister in charge, Dr. Edward B. Coe, is one of the most esteemed preachers in the city.

The West-End Avenue Collegiate Church, at West-End Avenue and 77th Street, was built in 1891–92, after designs by R. W. Gibson; and is a large and imposing structure in quaint Flemish architecture, with decorated crow-step gables and many pinnacles, and ornate dormer-windows in the roof. The interior is decorated in old ivory effects and harmonious tints of orange. Dark cross-beams under

the roof carry out the Flemish idea. Pillars of Tennessee marble support the arches. The pulpit and choir-stalls are elaborately carved; and the communion-table is copied from that in Leonardo de Vinci's picture of "The Last Supper." The minister in charge is the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.

The Fulton-Street Prayer-Meeting is the outcome of a missionary enterprise of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and the meetings have been held in the Consistory building, at 113 Fulton Street, since they were begun, in 1857, with no deviation from the original plan, which was "to give merchants, mechanics, clerks, strangers and business men generally, an opportunity to stop and call upon God amid the daily perplexities incident to their respective avocations." The meetings are held daily, at noon, and continue for one hour, but the visitor is at liberty to leave at any time. When the desire is expressed, prayer is offered for individual needs and perplexities, and the meetings have been a source of comfort and encouragement to thousands.

The First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem began with the election of John LaMontagne as deacon, in the year 1660, when Harlem was a venturesome journey from the little burgh of New Amsterdam. For the long period of 105 years the good burghers of Harlem were compelled to depend upon their "Vorleser," or reader, and the help of neighboring clergymen, for their Sunday instruction in the Scriptures. Good old Dominie Selyns occasionally used to ride over to the little settlement on the Harlem from his Brooklyn charge, in the days of Peter Stuyvesant; and later, Dominies Drisius and Niewenhuysen came now and then from the lower end of the island for a Sunday service; but it was not until just before the outbreak of the Revolution that a minister was settled over the church, Rev. Martinius Schoonmaker, who has had eight successors. The present church, a plain building with pillared front, on 121st Street, near Third Avenue, was dedicated in 1835. Its minister is Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf.



SECOND COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, LENOX AVENUE AND WEST 123d STREET.

The Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem has its beautiful Gothic house of worship at 267 Lenox Avenue, at the corner of 123d Street. Rev. W. J. Harsha is the pastor.

The South Reformed Dutch Church, at Madison Avenue and East 38th Street, is one of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations in the city. Its earlier history, previous to the year 1812, is connected with that of the Collegiate Church, of which it formed a part. The first South Church, erected in Garden Street, in 1693, was a solid and substantial building, with an imposing belfry and round-arched windows. The old church was torn down in 1807, to make room for a larger building, destroyed by fire in 1835. Previous to this, in 1812, the South Church had become independent of the North and Middle Collegiate Churches, and assumed the title of "The Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden Street in the City of New

York," which is still the legal title of the society. Differences of opinion regarding the advisability of rebuilding on the old site led to the formation of a new society, which built the church now owned by the Asbury Methodists, in Washington Square, while the old society erected a church in Murray Street, followed in 1849 by a larger and more imposing building on Fifth Avenue. This was sold in 1890, and the present Gothic stone church, formerly Zion Episcopal Church, was purchased and re-decorated. The large memorial window in the west end, representing the Nativity, Baptism and Resurrection of Our Lord, is the work of the Tiffany Company. The first minister of the South Church after its separation from the Collegiate Church was Dr. James M. Matthews, who became Chancellor of the University of the City of New York in 1834. The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., is now in charge, and the parish is prospering.

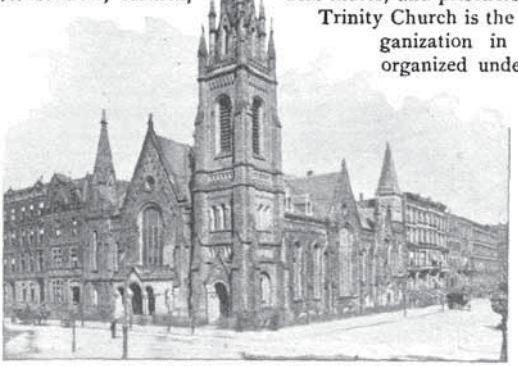
SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND 38TH STREET.

The Madison-Avenue Reformed Church, at the corner of 57th Street, an imposing Gothic brownstone building, was erected in 1870. The society, formerly known as the North-west Reformed Church, was organized in 1808, and worshipped in a church on Franklin Street until 1854, when it moved to a more eligible location on East 23d Street. The Madison-Avenue Church has a seating capacity of 1,000, and with its galleries, groined roof and picturesque arrangement of round arches, the interior is extremely attractive and commodious. The minister is Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge.

The Thirty-Fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church, at 307 West 34th Street, was organized in 1823, and its first church was a modest brick structure at Broome and Greene Streets. Under the ministerial care of Dr. Jacob Brodhead and Dr. Samuel A. Van Vranken it attracted large and fashionable congregations. Dr. Brodhead was one of the most eloquent preachers of his day, and Dr. Van Vranken possessed pulpit talents of a high order. Later, the ministerial charge was assumed by the Rev. Dr. George H. Fisher and the Rev. Henry V. Voorhees, both noted preachers. In 1860 the present large Gothic church was built. It is of brick, with yellow stone front and double towers, and the interior is plain and comfortable, with free pews and a very sweet-toned organ. Previous to the building of the new church, the members of the Livingston Reformed Church, then worshipping in a hall on 33d Street, united with the 34th-Street parish, adding materially to its strength and influence. The minister is the Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, a writer, lecturer, and active worker in the temperance cause.

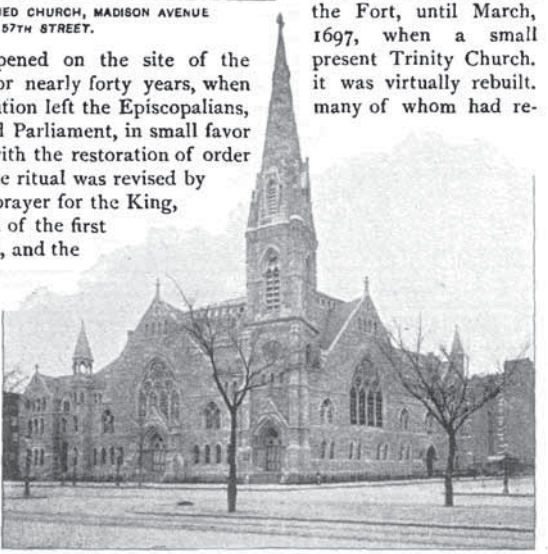
The Bloomingdale Reformed Church is at 68th Street, where it crosses the Boulevard. It is one of the most impressive and stately of all the churches in this region, and has a noble Gothic spire. The Rev. Madison C. Peters is the pastor.

Trinity Church is the chief edifice of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which maintains the prestige that it secured as the State Church two centuries ago, and in wealth and influence easily distances all rivals. Bishop Henry C. Potter is at the head of the diocese, and the Church is ministered to by men of wide fame. It has churches for Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Africans, Chinese, and Spaniards; and for soldiers, seamen, deaf-mutes, and prisoners.



MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 57TH STREET.

Trinity Church is the second oldest religious organization in the city proper. It was organized under the provisions of an Act passed by the Colonial Assembly of 1693, but the royal charter establishing the Parish of Trinity Church was not granted until 1697. The services of the Church of England had been introduced immediately after the arrival of the British fleet in 1664, and were held in old St. Nicholas Church, within the Fort, until March, 1697, when a small wooden building was opened on the site of the present Trinity Church. This stood unchanged for nearly forty years, when it was virtually rebuilt. The close of the Revolution left the Episcopalians, many of whom had remained loyal to King and Parliament, in small favor with the patriots; but with the restoration of order came wiser counsels. The ritual was revised by omitting the obnoxious prayer for the King, and with the consecration of the first American bishops in 1784, and the General Convention in 1785, which organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of America, officially declared to be loyal to the new government, came the beginning of a growth that has made that church the most powerful Protestant denomination in New York. St. George's and

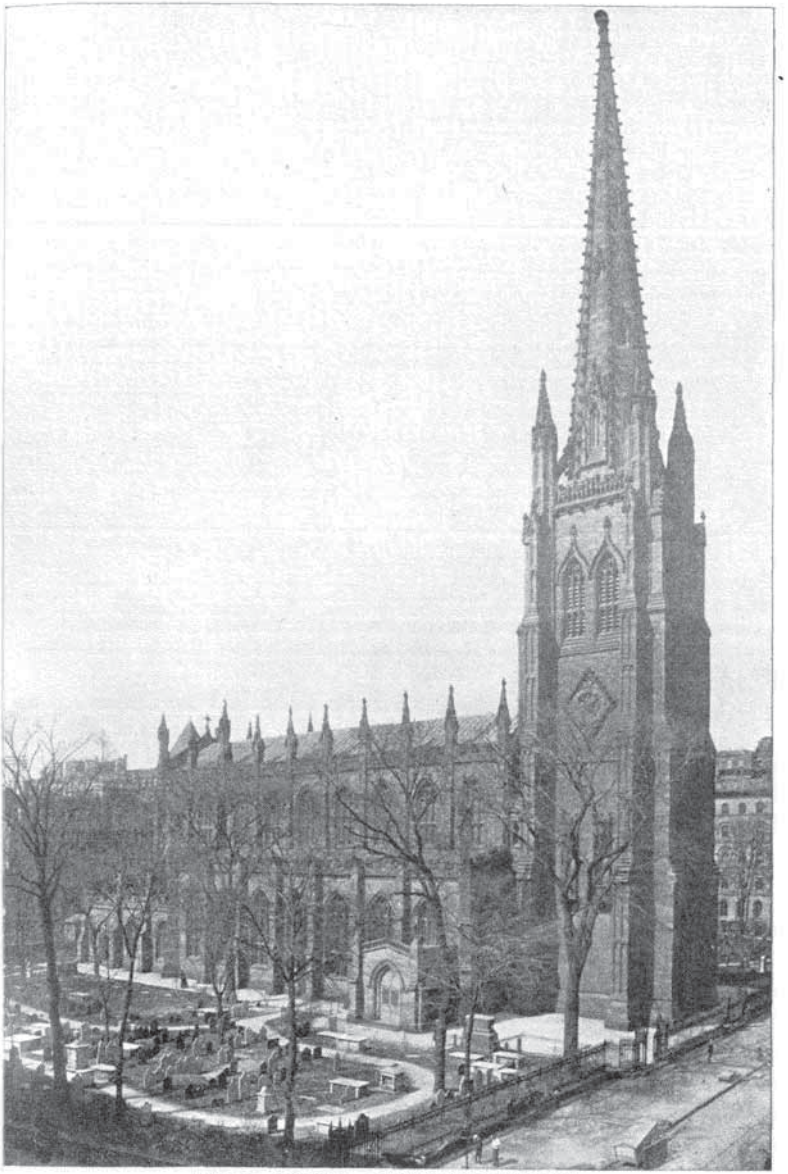


BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND WEST 68TH STREET.

St. Mark's remained the only other Episcopal churches in the city until 1794, when the increasing population necessitated a second parish, and Christ Church was organized. As the population has increased, other parishes have been formed, and new churches erected; and there are now 84 Episcopal churches and chapels in the city, with 35,000 communicants, and a vast network of parochial charities. Trinity still remains the wealthiest single church corporation in the United States. Most of its annual income of half a million dollars comes from what remains, after many generous gifts, of the royal grant of the Queen's Farm, made in 1705, and comprising a large tract of land along the North River, between Christopher and Vesey Streets, now in the heart of the business part of the city. This property is valued at $9,000,000. At the outbreak of the Revolution Trinity was closed for a time, owing to the persistent refusal of the clergy to omit the prayer for the King. It was re-opened after the British occupation, only to be destroyed a few days later in the great fire of 1776. The second church was built in 1788, on the same site on Broadway, opposite the head of Wall Street. The third, that is to say, the present Trinity Church, was finished in 1846, from the designs of Richard Upjohn. It is a stately Gothic edifice, with an exquisite sharply pointed ornate spire, rising to a height of 284 feet, and carrying a melodious chime of bells. On either side is a quiet graveyard, with many interesting memorials of men and women of the past. The interior is lofty and spacious, with a groined roof borne aloft by sandstone columns. The pews are of carved oak. The chancel is enriched by a fine altar and reredos of white Caen stone, with mosaics and cameos, a memorial to William B. Astor from his sons. Of the many benefactions of Trinity, from its early gift of a communion-service and an altar-cloth to a church at Rye, down to the present time, none has been of greater service to the city than the numerous chapels which she has erected and still maintains. The first was St. George's, now an independent parish, opened in 1753, and endowed by Trinity with a generous gift of over a quarter of a million dollars; then came St. Paul's, in 1766; St. John's, in 1807; Trinity Chapel, in 1856; St. Chrysostom's, in 1869; St. Augustine's, in 1877; and St. Agnes' and St. Luke's, in 1892. Trinity has over 6,000 communicants. The music in this church is famous for its beauty, a full cathedral service being sung every Sunday morning, with a full choral vesper service later in the day.

Of the large income enjoyed by Trinity not a cent is hoarded. The expenses of keeping up the estate; the support of the chapels; the large yearly grants to twenty-four parishes; the payment of taxes and assessments; and the maintenance of the several parochial schools and other parish charities exhaust the yearly income. Of the former rectors of Trinity three have been made bishops of the Church, and one was banished from the State for his royalist proclivities, and became bishop of Nova Scotia. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is the rector of the parish.

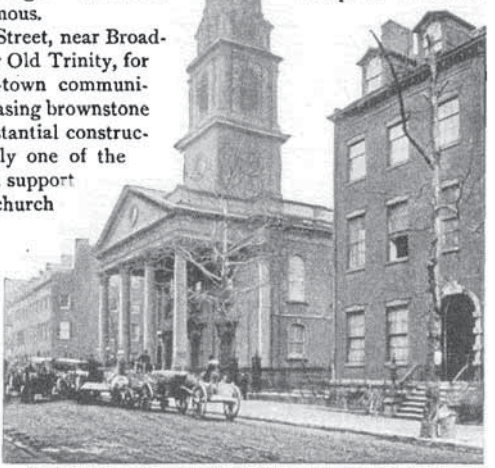
St. Paul's Chapel is the oldest church edifice now remaining in the city, and the oldest of the chapels of Trinity Parish. It stands in its ancient location at the corner of Broadway and Vesey Street, Vesey being the name of the first rector of the mother church. It was built in 1764-66, before the troublous times of the War of Independence, and with its simple but impressive architecture of the style of a century and a half ago; its exquisite spire, recalling one of Sir Christopher Wren's, standing where seemingly it ought not, on what is now the rear end of the building; and its quiet God's Acre surrounding it, it is one of the picturesque features of lower Broadway. The spacious interior is interesting, not so much for its architectural or decorative beauties (of which indeed it makes but scanty show), as for its old-fashioned look, and the hints it gives of the simple taste and moderate ideas of



TRINITY CHURCH -- PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
BROADWAY, BETWEEN RECTOR AND THAMES STREETS, AT THE HEAD OF WALL STREET.

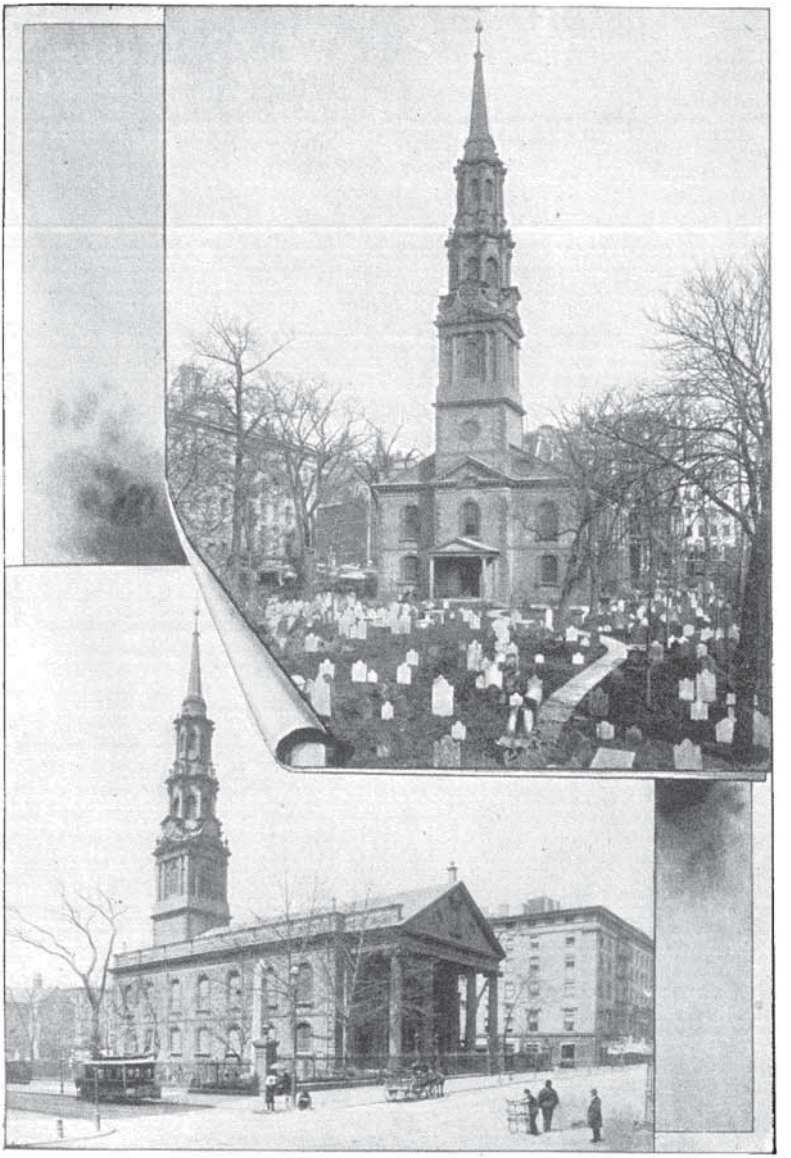
splendor which belonged to the men of the past. Many interesting events have taken place within St. Paul's, but none surpass in impressiveness the solemn service of thanksgiving there, which Washington and the civic authorities attended in simple state, after the inauguration ceremonies in 1789 of the first President of the United States, in the old City Hall, hard by. The centennial anniversary thereof was celebrated within these walls in 1889. A tablet in the rear wall of the chapel, facing Broadway, commemorates the bravery of General Richard Montgomery, the hero of Quebec; and in the churchyard are monuments to Emmet, the Irish patriot; George Frederick Cooke, and others. The Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey is in charge. The music is rendered by a double quartette and a chorus choir of 27 voices.

St. John's Chapel, on Varick Street, was built by Trinity Parish, between 1803 and 1807, in a region then just beginning to be fashionable for homes. It is a quaint and venerable edifice, surrounded by factories and tenements, and the only church within a great area. The front presents a high Corinthian porch, supported by four massive columns of sandstone. The church-yard, in effect like a diminutive park, with trees and shrubbery, lies on either side. The position which St. John's occupies makes it a conspicuous object, as seen from the Sixth-Avenue Elevated Railroad, just below Canal Street. Its quaint hewn-oak spire, with a tower clock, rises above the surrounding buildings, 214½ feet high. The Rev. Philip A. H. Brown is in charge. The music is famous.



ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, VARICK STREET.

Trinity Chapel, on 25th Street, near Broadway, was erected in 1851-56 by Old Trinity, for the accommodation of the up-town communicants of the parish. It is a pleasing brownstone Gothic edifice, of the most substantial construction; and is probably the only one of the chapels of Trinity which could support itself if the aid of the mother-church were withdrawn. The plans of the building were designed by Richard Upjohn, and the interior is peculiar in being simply a lofty nave, with arcades along the sides to indicate the position of the aisles, if they had not been omitted. This causes the building to seem very long and narrow; but the great height of the walls and the open roof make an impressive and satisfactory interior. The spacious chancel ends in an apse of seven bays, and paintings fill the tympanums of the sanctuary. The interior is chastely decorated, the corbel pillars in the nave being ornamented with gold leaf. The reredos is of Caen stone and alabaster. Adjacent to the church are the vestry-room and the parish-school building. The Rev. Dr. Swope was a long time in charge of Trinity Chapel, which is now ministered to by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert. The music at the chapel is under the direction of Dr. Walter B. Gilbert, organist and choir-master, and is largely of modern forms.



ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL--PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
BROADWAY AND CHURCH STREET, FROM FULTON STREET TO VESEY STREET.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at the corner of Seventh Avenue and West 39th Street, is a commodious Gothic edifice, of brownstone, equipped with auxiliary schools and mission and guild rooms. It dates from 1869, and is a power for good in a crowded poor district. Rev. T. H. Sill is the clergyman.

TRINITY CHAPEL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, WEST 25TH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND SIXTH AVENUE.

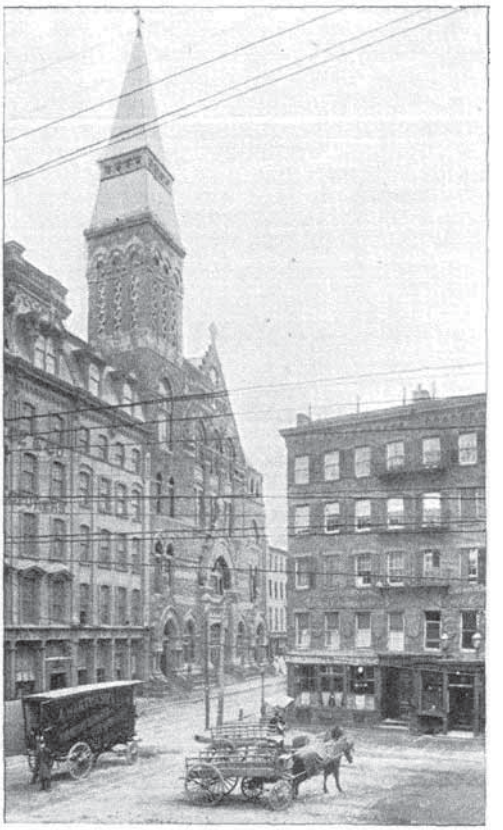
St. Augustine's Chapel is one of the striking architectural features of the city. One of the chapels of Old Trinity, erected in 1876-77 in East Houston Street, between the Bowery and Second Avenue, it stands in the most densely populated part of New York, and, according to the *London Times*, of the whole world. The church cure is a region where all grades of poverty, and almost all forms of vice abound. The buildings consist of the chapel proper and the Mission House. The former, entered through a broad archway with tiled walls and floor, and timbered ceiling, is cruciform, with an open Gothic roof and richly decorated in warm colors. It is handsomely and completely furnished, and seats nearly a thousand. The font is a Caen monolith, and the black iron lectern and oaken altar, placed in Trinity Church at its consecration, are fine specimens of the ecclesiastical art of that period. In the west transept Roger's statue of 'Isaac' is seen. There are four services on Sunday, the spire cross being illuminated at all night services. The bell is one of the oldest in the country, having been made in 1700, and given in 1704 by the Bishop of London to the first English parish-church in New York. The Mission House contains a large hall, rooms for the day and night-schools, guild-rooms, a music-room, and various offices. Besides the Sunday-

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, SEVENTH AVENUE AND WEST 39TH STREET.

school, that occupies twenty different rooms, ten of which are in the basement of the chapel proper, there are a day-school for boys, a night-school for young men and women, a sewing-school with dressmaking and millinery classes, a house-school for teaching girls all kinds of housework, the parish cooking-school, and a number of guil 's and societies. The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Kimber is in charge, with three assistants.

St. Cornelius' Chapel, on Governor's Island, is maintained by Trinity Church, under an arrangement with the War Department, for army officers and soldiers who may desire to attend divine services; and for baptisms, burials, weddings and other ceremonials in the garrison.

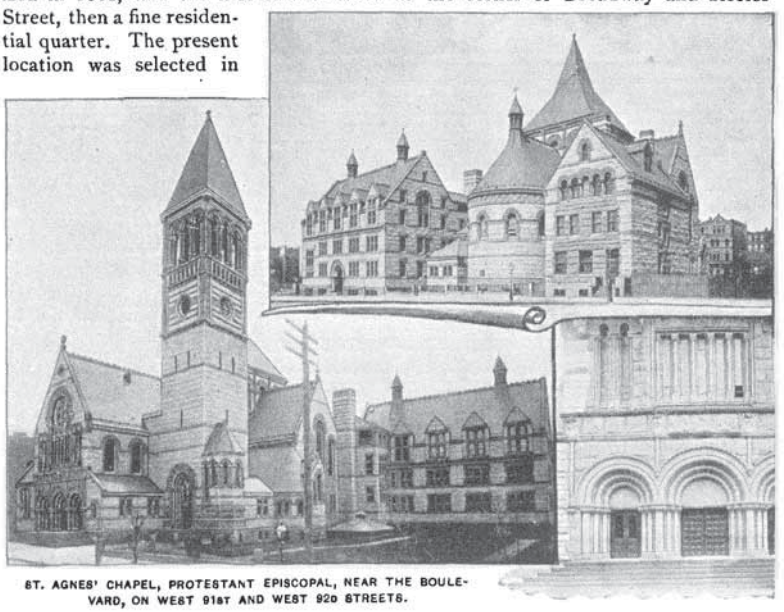
St. Agnes' Chapel, near the Boulevard, on West 92d Street, is the newest and most magnificent of Trinity's chapels. Its cost was about $800,000, and it was opened for public services in 1892. St. Agnes' is a cruciform Romanesque building, of striking design and treatment. The main front is of brownstone, flanked and crowned by plain granite walls. The lower stage is occupied by a portal of three deep and heavily-moulded arches. The upper stage is pierced by a large arched window, and the intervening frieze is decorated with emblems of the four Evangelists. The tower is a straight shaft of granite, with belts of brownstone; and the belfry stage is ornamented with arches and spandrils of the same material. A large square lantern rises above the roof-line, at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and forms the dominating feature of the exterior. The interior treatment is elaborate and costly, the richest effects centering in the aspidal chancel, which has a massive rail of white marble, filled with rich inlaid work in green marble. The same material is used in the construction of the pulpit, lectern and altar. The ceiling has a background of gold, upon which are painted in rich colors heroic figures of the Apostles, each bearing an emblem. In the centre is a large representation of Christ, the Triumphant



ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 107 EAST HOUSTON STREET.

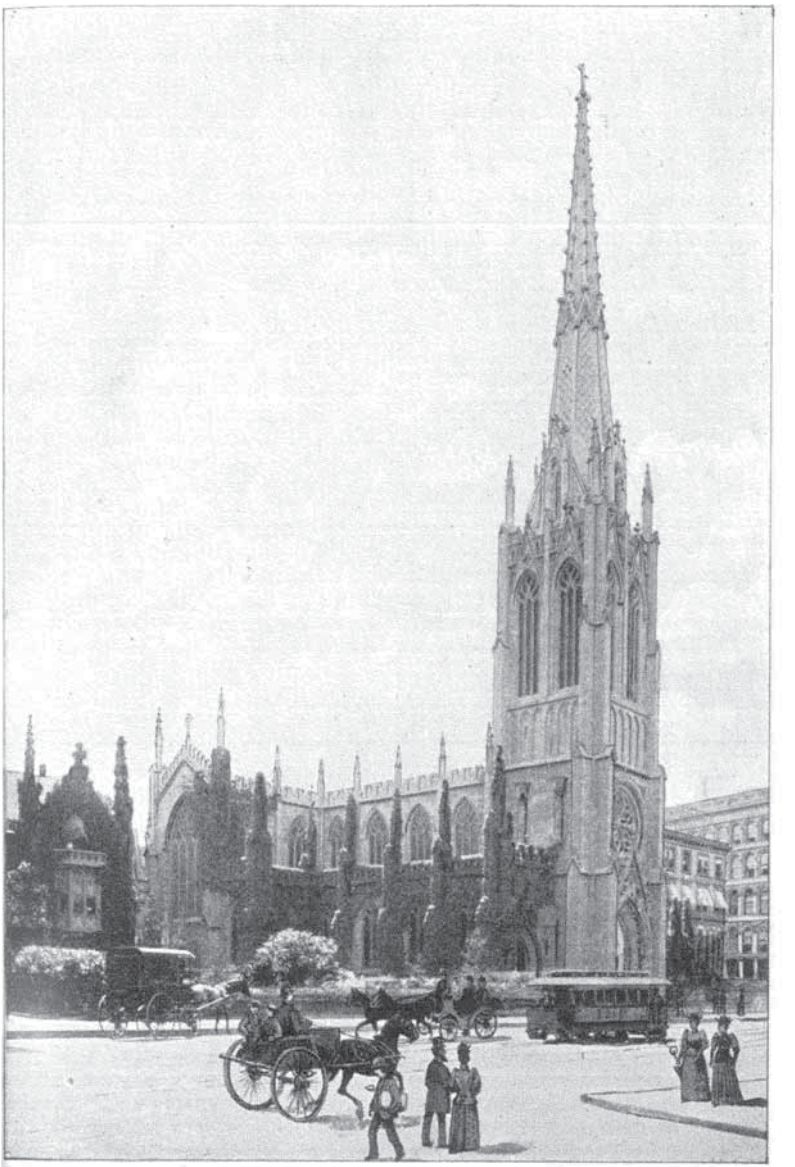
King, seated upon a throne. The walls of the chancel are broken by window openings, arches communicating with the vestries, and recesses backed with glass mosaics, having ornamental work in relief. The beautiful Morning Chapel is on the west side, opening into the transept and nave by two large archways. In the rear of the church are the parish-house and the rectory. The chapel seats about 1,200 people. All the interior decorative work, including the windows, was done by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company. The architect was William A. Potter. The minister in charge is the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley. The grounds surrounding St. Agnes' are effectively adorned with lawns, trees and shrubs.

Grace Church, on Broadway, near 10th Street, is, with the exception of Trinity, the wealthiest Episcopal corporation in New York. The parish was organized in 1808, and the first church stood at the corner of Broadway and Rector Street, then a fine residential quarter. The present location was selected in



ST. AGNES' CHAPEL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, NEAR THE BOULEVARD, ON WEST 91st AND WEST 92d STREETS.

1844, and was thought to be very far up-town. The graceful white limestone church, in the Decorated Gothic style, is one of the architectural features of Broadway, and its spire, once of wood, but now of marble, is one of the most exquisite in the city. The group of buildings belonging to Grace Church comprises the rectory, on the north, connected with the church by Grace House, erected in 1880 by Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, and containing the vestry and clergy-rooms, library and reading-room; the Chantry, adjoining the church on the south, also the gift of Miss Wolfe; and Grace Memorial House, in the rear, on Fourth Avenue, erected by the Hon. Levi P. Morton in 1880 in memory of his wife, and used as a day-nursery for small children. Grace Chapel, at 132 East 14th Street, was erected by the parish in 1876 to replace the former chapel, built in 1852, and destroyed by fire in 1872. Grace-House-by-the-Sea, at Far Rockaway, Long Island, was opened in 1883 as a



GRACE CHURCH — PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH STREET, AT THE HEAD OF LOWER BROADWAY.

summer home for poor women from tenement houses. Liberal support is given to this and the many other parochial charities, and generous contributions are made to aid benevolent work outside the parish limits. The architect of Grace Church was James Renwick.

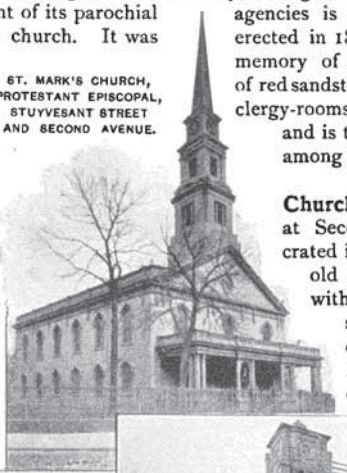
Few if any of the churches surpass Grace in beauty of interior design and decoration. It is impressive and magnificent. In the eastern end a large chancel window, the gift of Miss Wolfe (as are also the altar and the lofty reredos), is filled with English stained glass. The groined roof of the nave is supported by graceful columns; and the clere-story and side windows contain some of the finest examples of the glass-worker's art. A beautiful memorial porch forms the entrance; and the chime of bells in the belfry rivals that of Trinity in sweetness. Grace has long been noted for fashionable weddings. The Bishop of New York, the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, was long rector of the parish. He was succeeded in 1883 by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington.

GRACE MEMORIAL HOUSE, FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR 10TH STREET, IN REAR OF GRACE CHURCH.

Christ Church was the second parish of the Episcopal Church organized in New York, dating back to 1794, when a church was built on Ann Street. Here a goodly congregation soon gathered, under the Rev. John Pillmore, one of the first Wesleyan itinerants sent over from England, who labored for a time with the brethren of the John-Street Church, but later joined the Episcopalians. The parish grew rapidly, and in 1823 its former accommodations became too straitened for its needs, and a larger church was built on Worth Street, where the parish remained in peace and prosperity until it migrated up-town in 1854, building and occupying the present St. Ann's Church on West 18th Street. In 1859 a church at Fifth Avenue and 35th Street was purchased from the Baptists, and here again the parish rested and throve for more than thirty years. In 1890 Christ Church removed to its present site, at the corner of 71st Street and the Boulevard. The architect was C. C. Haight. Among the prominent rectors of the parish have been Dr. F. C. Ewer, the founder of the ritualistic church of St. Ignatius; the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, a preacher of nervous and picturesque force; and Dr. William McVickar. Dr. J. S. Shipman has been the rector for sixteen years.

St. George's Church began its independent existence in 1812. The first church, a chapel of Trinity, was built in 1752, at Beekman and Cliff Streets. The more modern building, erected in 1845, is a graceful brownstone structure, in the Gothic style, and a prominent landmark on the East Side, in Stuyvesant Square. Formerly it had two noble spires, but they became weakened, as the result of a fire. They were taken down, and have never been replaced. For many years the

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the elder, was rector, and his sturdy preaching brought the church well to the front in the Episcopal body. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford became rector in 1881, and since then many changes and improvements have been made in the working methods of the parish, which is one of the most active in the city, and the largest in the country, having 2,600 communicants. One of the most important of its parochial agencies is St. George's Memorial House, adjoining the church. It was erected in 1888, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy. It is built of red sandstone, and contains school-rooms, club-rooms, clergy-rooms, gymnasium, library and reading-room, and is the centre of much philanthropic work among the poorer classes in the neighborhood.



ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, STUYVESANT STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.

St. Mark's Church was organized in 1791. The present church at Second Avenue and 10th Street was consecrated in 1829, and is one of the few survivors of the old colonial style of ecclesiastical architecture, with lofty pillared porch and a sharply tapering steeple. The interior preserves its olden quaintness, and is pleasingly decorated. Many memorial tablets adorn the walls; and on the east side of the outer wall, an ancient stone bears witness to the fact that Governor Petrus Stuyvesant lies buried in the vault below. When the doughty Dutch Captain-General retired from office, after the surrender of the province to the English, he withdrew to his "Bouwerie," or farm, in the vicinity of the present Stuyvesant Square, then two miles from the centre of the city. He built a small chapel adjoining his manor-house, and here the Rev. Henry Soleyns was wont to preach on Sunday afternoons. In a vault underneath the chapel the Governor was laid to rest, after his death in 1682, to be followed, in 1691, by Henry Sloughter, the English royal governor, and still later, by Daniel Tompkins, an early governor

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, STUYVESANT SQUARE AND EAST 16TH STREET.

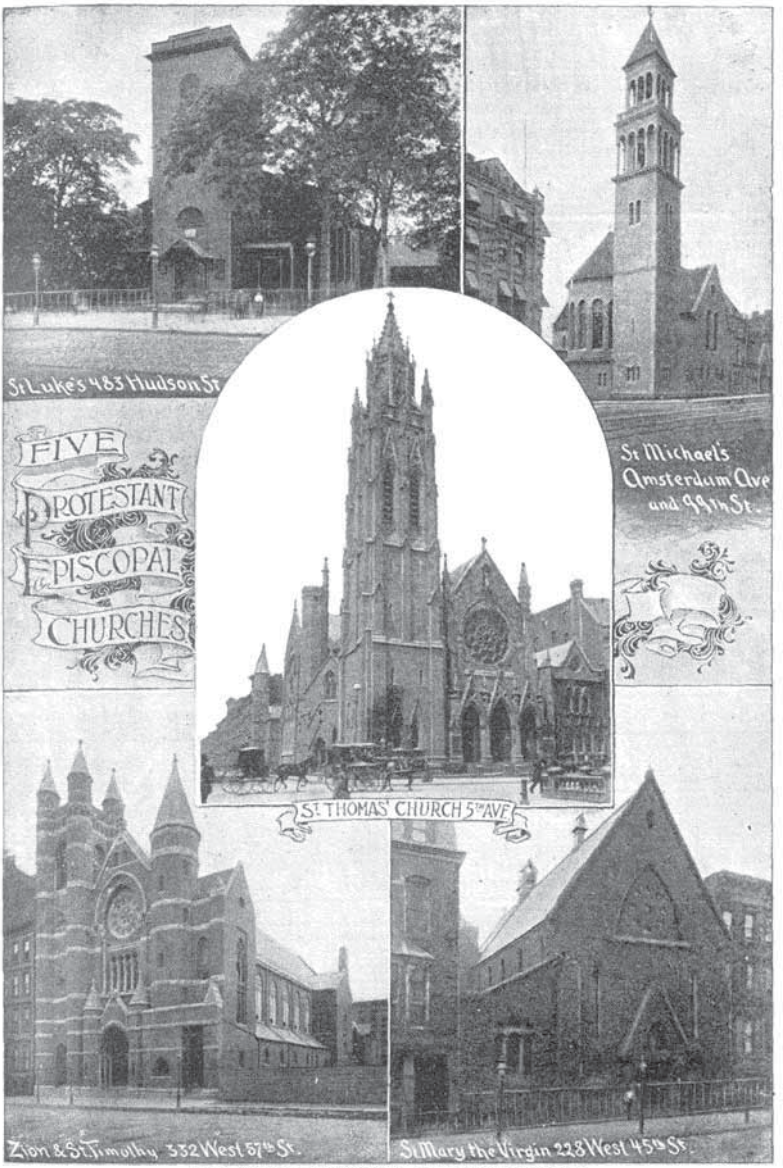
CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 45TH STREET.

of the State. At one time the Methodists held meetings in the chapel, commonly called the "Two-Mile-Stone Meeting House," from its distance from the centre of the city. It was taken down in 1793, and the offer of Petrus Stuyvesant, a descendant of the Governor, to present the ground and 800 pounds in money to Trinity for a church, was accepted. The church was built in the years 1795-99, and long bore the name of "St. Mark's in the Bowery." It is still the spiritual home of many descendants of the old families. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance is the rector.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 551 Fifth Avenue, was built through the efforts of Dr. Robert S. Howland, then rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles. The parish originated in services held in the hall of Rutgers Female College, in 1865. The narrow front of the church, ornamental in design and surmounted by angelic figures, gives little promise of the spaciousness of the interior, which is cruciform in shape, and contains some of the finest wood-carving and stained-glass windows in the country. Polished marble pillars support the roof; the walls are richly frescoed and adorned with beautiful paintings; and Ary Scheffer's *Christus Consolator* forms the altar-piece. The entire effect of the interior is one of extreme and satisfying richness, refinement, beauty and peace. The Church of the Heavenly Rest is one of the fashionable shrines of the city, and the wealth of its members is shown in their liberal support of public and parochial charities. The rector is the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

ST. GEORGE'S MEMORIAL HOUSE, 207 EAST 16TH STREET, IN REAR OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and 53d Street, was organized in 1823; and its first church stood at Broadway and Houston Street, then a rural suburb. The parish attained to a high degree of prosperity under the rectorship of Dr. Francis L. Hawks, but as early as 1843 the need of a location farther up-town began to be felt, and in 1870 the present magnificent edifice was opened for worship. The church is one of the most imposing architectural features of the city, and was regarded by the architect, Upjohn, as the masterpiece of his long career as a church architect. The church and the adjoining rectory are built of brownstone, in the Gothic style; and, with the grounds and furnishings, represent a value of nearly one million dollars. The interior is one of the finest in the city, with monolithic columns supporting the nave, a central dome at the intersection of the nave and transept, an apsidal chancel adorned with a series of cartoons by LaFarge, and a reredos in old gold by St. Gaudens, representing the Adoration of the Cross by cherubs and angels. The chancel is flanked by shallower recesses, in which is built

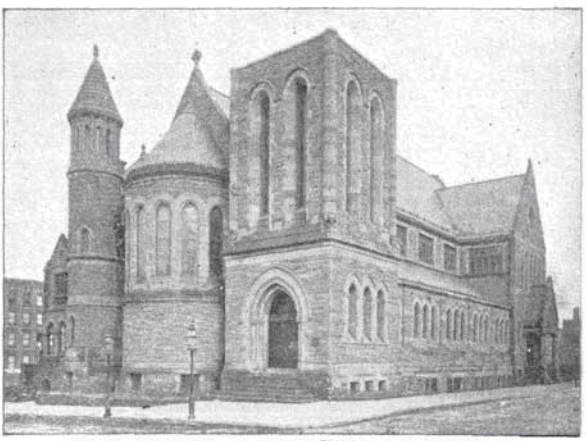


PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH EDIFICES.

23 ST. LUKE'S. ST. MICHAEL'S. ST. THOMAS'. ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY. ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

the great organ, in two parts, for a double choir, whose rendering of church music is famous throughout the country. The entire decoration of the chancel, including the costly works of LaFarge and St. Gaudens, is a memorial from Charles H. Housman to his mother; and to his generosity the church also owes the angelic figures with musical instruments, after Fra Angelico, by LaFarge, which form the decorations above the organ. Other memorials are the chime of bells in the tower, rivalling those of Trinity in sweetness, the cross surmounting it, and many stained-glass windows and other fittings of the interior. While St. Thomas's is a church for the wealthy, it is by no means neglectful of the claims of the poorer classes. In addition to its numerous benevolent societies, it maintains St. Thomas's Chapel, on 60th Street; a German mission; and St. Thomas's House, in the rear of the chapel, erected in 1872 by Hon. and Mrs. Roswell P. Flower as a memorial to their son, Henry Keep Flower. The rectors of St. Thomas have been: Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie; Rev. Dr. George Upfold, later bishop of Indiana; Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, some time bishop of Illinois; Rev. Dr. Edmund Neville; Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan; and the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. John W. Brown.

St. James's Church grew out of a chapel-at-ease erected in 1810 at 69th Street and Park Avenue, for the convenience of those New-York families whose country-seats were in the vicinity of Hamilton Square (now Lenox Hill). This was succeeded by an edifice erected in 1869 on the north side of 72d Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues,—the present church having been built in 1884 at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and 71st Street. It is an imposing Gothic building, designed to have a lofty tower in the Florentine style. It has an apsidal chancel at the side of the tower; a smaller round tower; and a loggia, with bold projections, forming with the two gables a very beautiful and picturesque effect. The interior is extremely pleasing. A tower-room, with a notable stairway, opens upon the chancel, which is very deep, with two arches and an apsidal sanctuary. At the east end is a large gallery. The interior finish is oak, and the entire scheme of decoration is chaste and harmonious. There is a vested choir; and the building contains two choir-rooms, a large parish-room, a library, a guild-room, and a kitchen. In the tower are three large brass tablets, having representations of the two former buildings of the parish, and inscribed with the names of former vestrymen. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, began his work in 1867.

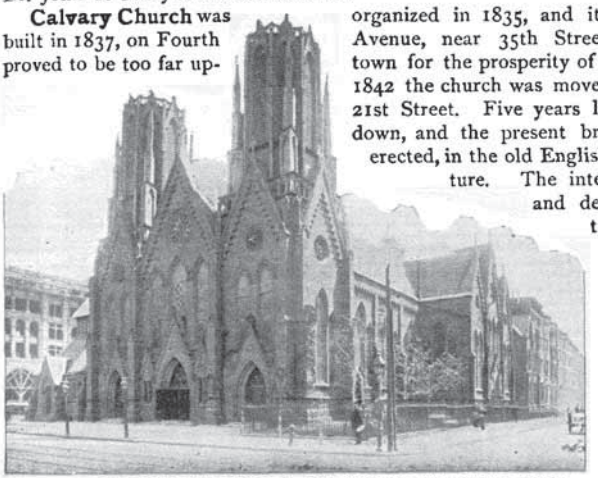


ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 71ST STREET.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, AND ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S "THE GRANGE," CONVENT AVENUE AND 141ST STREET.

St. Luke's Church, at Convent Avenue and 141st Street, is an impressive Romanesque brownstone church, designed by R. H. Robertson, and opened in 1892. It cost $275,000. It occupies very high ground, on Washington Heights; and the rectory is the old mansion of Alexander Hamilton, known as "The Grange." Old St. Luke's, at 483 Hudson Street, was built in 1821, in Greenwich Village, and in 1892 became a chapel of Trinity Parish. It is in a densely settled part of the city, and is supported as a mission. When it was sold to Trinity, the records and traditions of the parish were transferred to the new and magnificent church on Washington Heights. The Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, rector of old St. Luke's for 42 years, is now rector emeritus of the migrated parish; and the Rev. Dr. John T. Patey is the active rector.

Calvary Church was organized in 1835, and its first church was built in 1837, on Fourth Avenue, near 35th Street. The location proved to be too far uptown for the prosperity of the parish, and in 1842 the church was moved to the corner of 21st Street. Five years later it was taken down, and the present brownstone building erected, in the old English style of architecture. The interior arrangements and decorations are extremely good. The lofty groined roof is supported by slender columns springing out in graceful pointed arches; the side walls are panelled; and the arched windows are filled with richly colored



CALVARY CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, FOURTH AVENUE AND EAST 21ST STREET.

glass. Calvary has long been one of the leading Episcopal parishes, and with Calvary Chapel and the Galilee Rescue Mission on East 23d Street, and a goodly number of parochial charities, it is the centre of much beneficent activity. There are 1,600 communicants. The rector is the Rev. Dr. H. Y. Satterlee. The congregational singing at Calvary is very fine, trained singers being scattered throughout the congregation. The new building which is to be occupied by the Church Missions House is slowly rising into view, on Fourth Avenue, just north of Calvary Church.

The Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and 10th Street, is an attractive brownstone edifice, erected in 1840. Its founder was Dr. Manton Eastburn, afterwards bishop of Massachusetts; who was succeeded by Dr. Gregory T. Bedell, afterwards bishop of Ohio; Dr. John Cotton Smith; and Dr. E. Winchester Donald, who in 1892 succeeded Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity Church, in Boston. In 1888-89 the church was beautified by a new chancel, furnished by Stanford White, and adorned with angel figures by St. Gaudens, mosaics by Maitland Armstrong, a richly carved memorial pulpit and walls of Siena marble. Above these is the largest ecclesiastical painting in America, representing the Ascension. This magnificent picture was the work of John LaFarge, and took two years to execute, its cost having been $30,000. It was the gift of the Misses Rhinelander. The parish has been widely known for its generous gifts, including a hall at the Theological School near Alexandria, Va.; a hall and church for Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio; and the Church of the Ascension, at Ipswich, Mass.

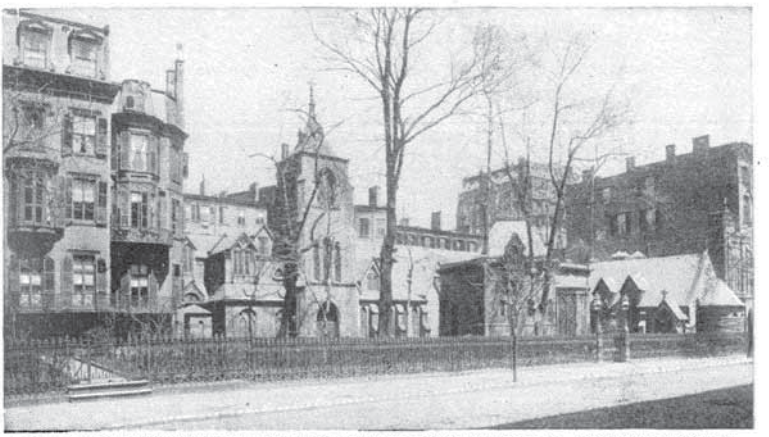
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST 127TH STREET.

St. Andrew's Church was organized in 1829, and built its first ecclesiastical home during the following year. The early growth of the parish was feeble, owing to its remote situation, far up-town; and it was not until the year 1873 that the need of large accommodations became sufficiently urgent to cause the erection of a more spacious church, which remained in use until the opening of the present edifice, in 1889, at Fifth Avenue and 127th Street. The exterior is picturesque in appearance, with a stately corner tower carrying a sweet chime of bells, gabled entrances, and a pleasing roof-line. The interior is churchly and impressive in the best sense, with lofty nave, lower side aisles, transepts, baptistery and apsidal chancel. Slender shafts, surmounted by a clere-story pierced with many windows, and spanned by graceful pointed arches, support the lofty arched roof. Two narrow lancet windows light the chancel, and between them is a large painting of *The Call of St. Andrew*, the patron-saint of the church. The chancel and transepts open out into smaller spaces through pointed arches, adding greatly to the perspective effect. The color scheme is in terra cotta, relieved by lighter lines on the faces of the arched ribs of the roof. The first rector of the parish was the Rev. George L. Hinton. Later incumbents have been the Rev. Dr. James R. Bailey, who withdrew to join the Roman Catholic Church, and became Archbishop of Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell; and the present rector, the Rev. Dr.

George R. Van De Water, one of the strongest preachers and leading organizers in the city. The communicant list numbers 1,500; and St. Andrew's is noted for the variety and liberality of its gifts.

The Church of the Holy Communion, at Sixth Avenue and 20th Street, was erected in 1846 by Mrs. Anna C. Rogers, in obedience to the dying request of her husband, that "a church might be built, to the glory of God, where rich and poor might meet together." Mrs. Rogers's brother, Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, became the first rector. It was a free church from the beginning, and the first in the country to establish early communions, weekly celebrations, daily prayers, and a boy choir, and the first to organize a sisterhood. The group of buildings includes the church and rectory, in brownstone, after designs by Upjohn; a Sisters' House; a home for aged women; and other edifices. The church is cruciform in shape, and the interior is plain but churchly in its decorations. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet is rector.

The Church of the Transfiguration, at 5 East 29th Street, is better known as "The Little Church around the Corner," from the fact that its rector once

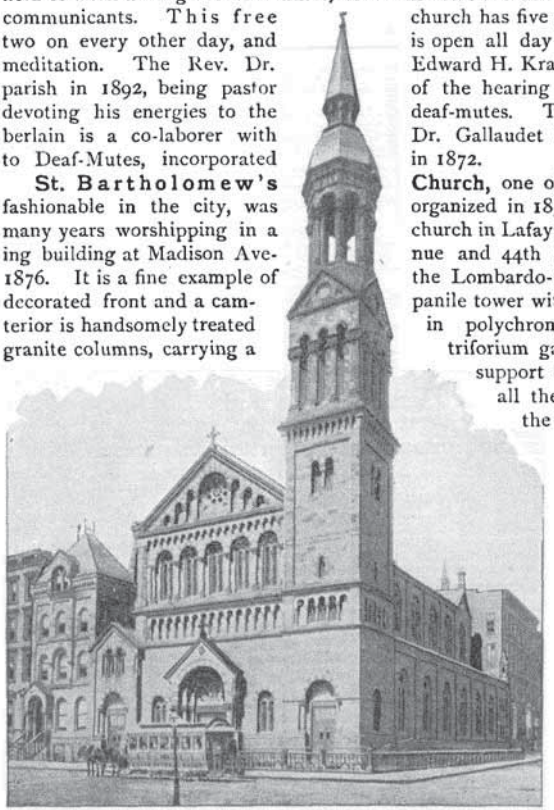


CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION (THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER), PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, EAST 29TH STREET BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES.

read the funeral service of the Church over the body of an actor, after a neighboring clergyman had refused, telling the friends of the deceased to go to "the little church around the corner." This simple incident has made the church an object of affectionate regard to the whole dramatic profession, many of whom have shown their interest in a substantial manner. The parish was organized in 1849 by the present rector, Dr. George H. Houghton, and early in the following year a part of the rambling but picturesque church was erected. The building has grown by degrees, as need arose and funds were forthcoming, and is now a long low structure, with a single transept and many beautiful and costly decorations. The church has 600 communicants, and is recognized as a very earnest body of communicants. Services are conducted three times a day throughout the year. The rectory adjoins the church. There is a Transfiguration Chapel on West 69th Street, between the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue.

St. Ann's Church is engaged in an interesting field of work among the deaf-mutes, in whose behalf the parish was organized by the rector emeritus, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, in 1852. For several years the services were held in the chapel of the University of the City of New York and the lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society. The church, on 18th Street, near Fifth Avenue, was purchased in 1859. The main interest attaching to the parish is its peculiar field of work among the deaf-mutes, of whom there are more than 100 among the communicants. This free church has five services on Sunday, and two on every other day, and is open all day for private prayer and meditation. The Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans became rector of the parish in 1892, being pastor of the hearing persons, Dr. Gallaudet devoting his energies to the deaf-mutes. The Rev. John Cham-berlain is a co-laborer with Dr. Gallaudet in the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, incorporated in 1872.

St. Bartholomew's Church, one of the largest and most fashionable in the city, was organized in 1835, the congregation for many years worshipping in a church in Lafayette Place. The imposing building at Madison Avenue and 44th Street was finished in 1876. It is a fine example of the Lombardo-Gothic style, with lofty decorated front and a campanile tower with open belfry. The interior is handsomely treated in polychrome. Polished Scotch granite columns, carrying a triforium gallery and a clere-story, support the lofty nave roof, and all the appointments bespeak the wealth of the congregation. The rector is the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. Aside from the usual benevolent and missionary activities of a well-organized parish, there is St. Bartholomew's Parish House, on East 42d Street, near Third Avenue, erected in 1891, the gift of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt and Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is a costly stone and brick building, and is made the centre of an important religious and humane work among the poor of the East Side.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 44TH STREET.

All Souls' Church, at Madison Avenue and 66th Street, is one of the most attractive Episcopal temples in the city, and is the home of the parish ministered to by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, the somewhat iconoclastic preacher. The parish was organized in 1859, and early in 1861 its first edifice, on West 48th Street, was consecrated as a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Henry Anthon. In 1890 the parish bought the property of the Church of the Holy Spirit, selling its former place of

worship, and taking possession of the beautiful stone church which it now occupies. The building is in the Romanesque style, with a massive tower and an imposing front on Madison Avenue; and the interior is quaint and attractive, with richly tinted walls and a series of fine paintings on the rear wall of the chancel.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 66TH STREET.

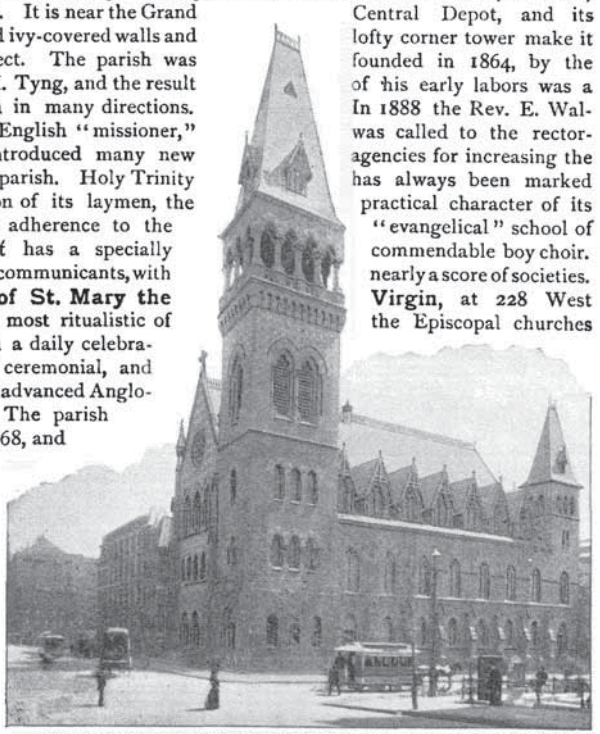
The Church of Zion and St. Timothy was formed in 1890 by the union of the two Episcopal parishes of Zion and St. Timothy, the latter having an organization dating back to 1853, while the former was formed in 1810, when the English Lutheran Church Zion conformed to the Episcopal Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205 EAST 42D STREET.

The new Church of Zion and St. Timothy, at 332 West 57th Street, was erected in 1891. It is early Gothic in design, treated in a simple and massive manner, and with an avoidance of carving and minute detail, in order to bring the design within the rightful use of brick and stone, the latter being employed only when needed to strengthen the walls. A massive tower, with strongly marked pier-braces at the corners, is placed in the north of the main front, the plainness and severity of the latter being relieved by the staircase pinnacle and the deeply recessed doors and windows. On the 57th-Street elevation three sharply pointed gables relieve the monotony and give character to the design. The same simplicity of treatment marks the interior. The level of the sanctuary is several feet above the choir floor, giving greater dignity to altar and reredos, and the use of the

customary chancel-arch has been avoided. The roof and side walls are on the same lines as those of the nave, but greatly enriched by extra braces in the open timber-work of the roof. A system of double trusses, supported by clustered stone columns at the four transept angles, divides the nave from the aisles and chancel, giving an appearance of greater length to the interior. The roofs are constructed entirely in open timber-work, in natural hard pine, colored to suit the expression of the interior, the walls of which are finished in red brick, relieved by gray brick in wide bands. Connected with the church there is a large parish-house, of similar construction. The combined parish is in charge of the Rev. Henry Lubeck, with the former rector of Zion Church, Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, as rector emeritus.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, at Madison Avenue and East 42d Street, was erected in 1873. It is near the Grand Central Depot, and its variegated brick and ivy-covered walls and lofty corner tower make it a conspicuous object. The parish was founded in 1864, by the younger Stephen H. Tyng, and the result of his early labors was a remarkable growth in many directions. In 1888 the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, an English "missioner," was called to the rectorship. He has introduced many new agencies for increasing the effectiveness of the parish. Holy Trinity has always been marked by the co-operation of its laymen, the practical character of its preaching, and its adherence to the "evangelical" school of churchmanship. It has a specially commendable boy choir. The parish has 840 communicants, with nearly a score of societies.



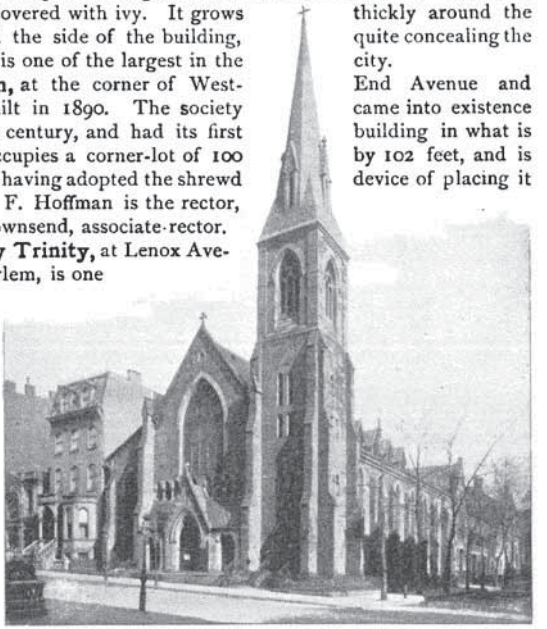
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 42d STREET.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, at 228 West 45th Street, is the most ritualistic of the Episcopal churches of New York, with a daily celebration, an elaborate ceremonial, and all the usages of the advanced Anglo-Catholic school. The parish was organized in 1868, and the church was opened in 1870. It is a small Gothic building, and the interior is chiefly notable for its white marble altar, tabernacle and altar-screen; the hanging sanctuary lamps, and the sculptured figures of Christ, the Virgin and St. John; and of St. Paul (as founder of the British Church), on the pulpit. The Sunday and festal services are largely choral, and of the most elaborate and beautiful character. The parish is active in good work among the poor, supporting mission-house, schools, guilds, and other agencies for charitable work. The Rev. Thomas McKee Brown is rector and founder; and the church has 600 communicants, lovers of good deeds as well as æsthetic forms.

The Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and East 35th Street, is a modern Gothic temple, in a pleasant residence-quarter. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks is the rector; and the Rev. Newton Perkins has charge of the Chapel of the Reconciliation, at 246 East 31st Street. The church is a picturesque structure, built of dark sandstone, with many buttresses, a quaint entrance porch on the Madison-Avenue front, and a solid-looking square tower, at the corner nearest the intersection of the street and avenue. The spire was carried in 1892, after remaining thirty years incomplete, to its present height, as seen in the illustration. The front of the church is literally covered with ivy. It grows thickly around the bases of the buttresses at the side of the building, quite concealing the size of the church, which is one of the largest in the city.

All Angels' Church, at the corner of West End Avenue and West 81st Street, was built in 1890. The society came into existence about the middle of the century, and had its first building in what is now Central Park. It occupies a corner-lot of 100 by 102 feet, and is 140 feet long, the builders having adopted the shrewd device of placing it diagonally. Dr. Charles F. Hoffman is the rector, and Rev. S. DeLancey Townsend, associate-rector.

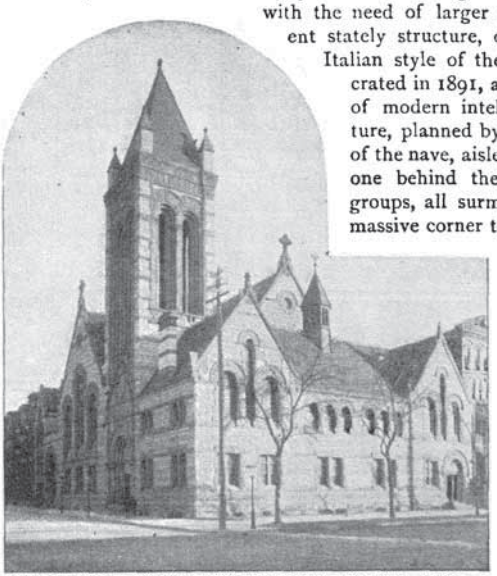
The Church of Holy Trinity, at Lenox Avenue and 122d Street, Harlem, is one of the recently erected Episcopal shrines. The building was consecrated in 1888, and is Italian Gothic in style, and substantially constructed of rough-faced Indiana limestone, with brownstone trimmings. A massive tower with long, narrow openings surmounts the main entrance on 122d Street, and the long frontage on Lenox Avenue is agreeably diversified by two gables and a small spire, breaking the monotony of the roof-line. The main feature of the spacious interior, which has a seating capacity of 1,200, and is cruciform in shape, with lofty arched roof, is the chancel, which is extremely decorative in its treatment. An oaken communion table, surrounded by the chancel rail, occupies the centre, and the Bishop's chair is behind it. The walls are finished in polished variegated marble, above which the effect of small galleries is produced by arched openings. There are two transept galleries, and the walls are decorated in terra cotta and buff. On the first floor of the Lenox-Avenue side are the parish parlors, and above them, the Sunday-school rooms. The parish was organized in 1868, and the Rev. William N. McVickar became the first rector. He was succeeded in 1884 by Dr. Randolph H. McKim, during whose term of office the parish grew rapidly, establishing in 1884 Holy Trinity Chapel and Holy Trinity Mission House and Day Nursery, on East 112th Street. The first church was built in 1870, on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of 125th Street. Under its successive



CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 35TH STREET.

rectors, Holy Trinity has enjoyed a continually increasing measure of prosperity, culminating in the present beautiful edifice, and a communicant list of 1,000. The Rev. Dr. C. D'Witt Bridgman is rector. The architect was William A. Potter.

St. Michael's Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, is one of the five picturesque and impressive ecclesiastical buildings which the Episcopalians have recently erected in the upper part of the city. St. Michael's parish was organized in 1807, the first church having been built the previous year. The second church was erected in 1854, and for many years the parish had but a feeble growth, owing to its situation far up-town. But in recent years the city has stretched out in this direction, and the increase in population has brought increasing prosperity, together with the need of larger accommodations. The present stately structure, of Indiana limestone, in the Italian style of the twelfth century, was consecrated in 1891, and it is a noteworthy instance of modern intelligent ecclesiastical architecture, planned by Robert W. Gibson, the sides of the nave, aisles, and outer cloister porch rise one behind the other in three successive groups, all surmounted and dominated by the massive corner tower, rising to a height of 180 feet, and carrying a chime of bells. The windows and arcades are round-arched. The interior, in the shape of a Latin cross, is spacious and impressive. Massive square columns separate nave from aisles, and support the lofty roof, which is panelled in wood. The wide round arches have ornamental faces, and the side walls are treated in terra cotta. The windows are filled with cathedral glass, and there are two large windows in the transepts. The church has sittings for 1,600 people. The total cost of the building, which is the crowning success of the 48 years' toiling of the rector, the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, in the upper part of the city, was nearly $200,000.

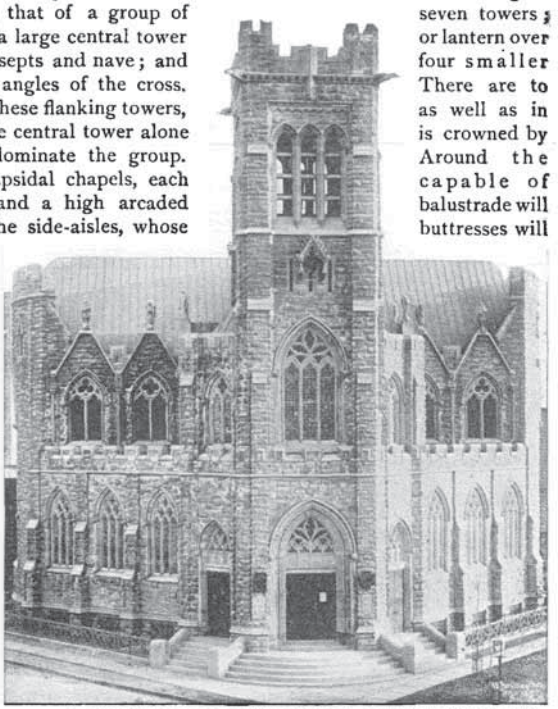


CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, LENOX AVENUE AND WEST 122D STREET.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine.—In 1885 the authorities of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York began to agitate the subject of a cathedral, worthy of the increasing growth of the Church, and for a centre of its numerous religious and charitable activities. The result of the preliminary meetings and the public agitation of the subject was the receipt of subscriptions sufficient to warrant the purchase, at $850,000, of an eligible site between 110th and 113th Streets and Morningside and Tenth Avenues, then occupied by the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum. Designs were then invited from the leading architects of the world; and after careful examination of the plans submitted, four were chosen for a second competition. Those of Heins & LaFarge were finally accepted, as a basis for beginning the work, the details of which will be determined as it proceeds. The

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.)
MORNINGSIDE PARK.

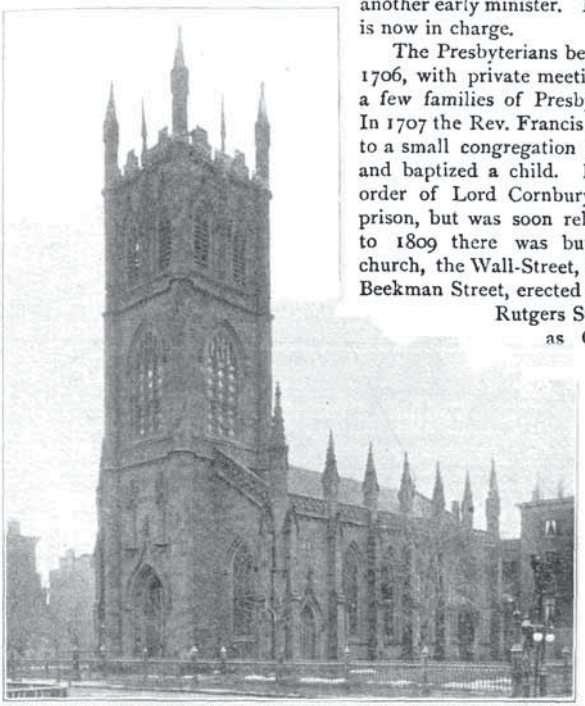
corner-stone was laid on St. John's Day, December 17, 1892, by Bishop Potter. In the amended drawings the ground-plan has the shape of a cross, the arms of which are formed by the nave and transepts and chancel, with central and side aisles. The general exterior design is that of a group of seven towers; two at the west front; a large central tower or lantern over the crossing of the transepts and nave; and four smaller flanking towers at the angles of the cross. There are to be entrances in each of these flanking towers, as well as in those on the west. The central tower alone is crowned by a spire, which is to dominate the group. Around the chancel will be seven apsidal chapels, each capable of seating 150 persons; and a high arcaded balustrade will crown the cornices of the side-aisles, whose buttresses will be surmounted by figures of angels with folded wings. The cathedral will face towards the west, and the chapels will appear to rise abruptly from the retaining wall of Morningside Park.



ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, WEST-END AVENUE AND WEST 81st STREET.

The principal dimensions of the cathedral, as proposed, are as follows: Total length outside, 520 feet. Width across the front, 192 feet; across the transepts, 290 feet. Width of the front towers, 57 feet, and their height 248 feet. The width of the four flanking towers will be 43 feet, and their height 158 feet. The total exterior diameter of the central tower is to be 116, and its interior diameter 96 feet, with a height of 253 feet for the vaulting, and 445 feet from the floor of the cathedral to the top of the cross. The chancel will have a depth of 120 feet, and the nave will be 60 feet in width, with a length of 180 feet and a height of 105 feet, while the front gable will tower aloft to the height of 164 feet. The building will be constructed in the most substantial manner, and its total cost will probably reach $6,000,000 or more, of which it is proposed to expend $200,000 yearly until the construction is completed. As seen from the streets of Harlem the spire of the cathedral will appear higher than that of the Cologne Cathedral, and with the exception of Ulm Minster and the Eiffel Tower, it will be the highest structure in the world when measured from the street-level. Years will elapse before its completion, but when finished the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be the noblest ecclesiastical building in America, rivalling the grand cathedrals of England and the Continent.

The First Presbyterian Church is the oldest local society of that denomination. It was formed in 1717, and the early meetings were held in the City Hall. In 1719 the famous Wall-Street Church was opened, and here George Whitefield preached in 1740. The church now occupied by the parish, on Fifth Avenue, between West 11th and 12th Streets, was erected in 1845. It is a rich Gothic structure, of graceful and stately proportions, and with a dignified and spacious interior. The first pastor was James Anderson, a Scotch clergyman, installed in 1717. Dr. John Rodgers, "the Father of Presbyterianism" in New York, was another early minister. Dr. Howard Duffield is now in charge.

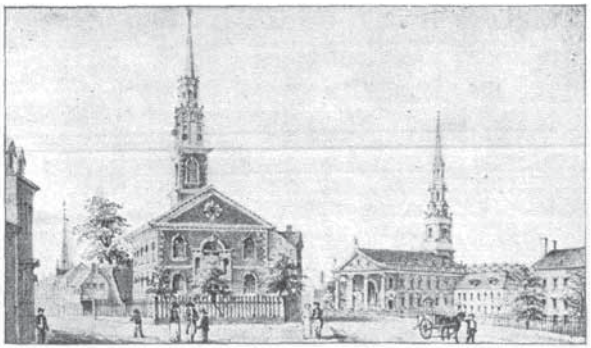


FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STREETS.

The Presbyterians began their services in 1706, with private meetings at the houses of a few families of Presbyterian sympathies. In 1707 the Rev. Francis McKemie preached to a small congregation in a private house, and baptized a child. He was arrested by order of Lord Cornbury and thrown into prison, but was soon released. From 1719 to 1809 there was but one Presbyterian church, the Wall-Street, with the church in Beekman Street, erected in 1768, and that in Rutgers Street, built in 1797, as Collegiate charges. The Collegiate relation was dissolved in 1809. The Presbyterian churches of the city are divided among the Presbyterians proper, the Reformed Presbyterians and the United Presbyterians. The first is much the strongest, having 53 churches, while the others have but five each. The Presbyterian Church is to New York what Congregationalism is to New England, a strong and aggressive religious force. It has 30,000 members.

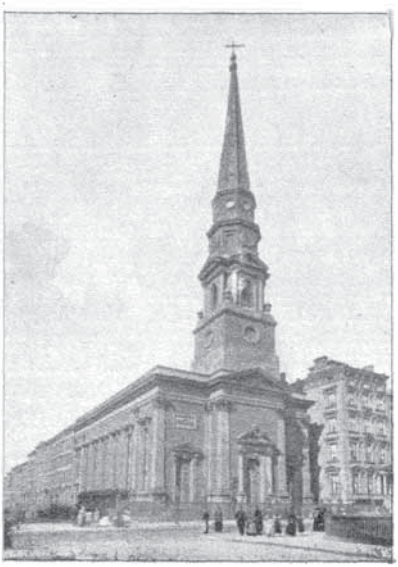
The Scotch Presbyterian Church, recently on 14th Street, was organized in 1756 by a party of seceders from the old Wall-Street Church, under the name of the First Associate Reformed Church. The chief cause of the formation of the new society was difference of opinion regarding the use of musical instruments in the church. The first pastor was the Rev. John Mason, a Scottish clergyman, and the first church stood on Cedar Street. In 1837 the congregation removed to a church on Grand Street; and in 1853 the church on West 14th Street was opened. Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie is the pastor. The church in 1893 occupied a new edifice, at 96th Street and Central Park West.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, one of th most important Presbyterian churches in the city, was erected in 1858, supplantin the old Brick Church, which had stood since 1767 on the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. The new church is a partial reproduction in brick and brownstone of the older edifice, on a much larger scale; and its interior, recently redecorated by La-Farge, is very attractive. The parish was formed by members of the First Presbyterian Church, and for forty-two years the two branches continued their organic connection, with one session and the same trustees. The first pastor was the famous Dr. John Rodgers. He was succeeded in 1810 by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, who remained in office for sixty-two years. The Rev. Dr. Wm. G. T. Shedd, late of Union Theological Seminary, was one o his colleagues. The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, was installed in 1883, and his ability as a pulpit orator has attracted a large and representative congregation. Its Christianity is simple, practical, and non-sectarian.



BRICK MEETING-HOUSE, PARK ROW, NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS, IN 1800.

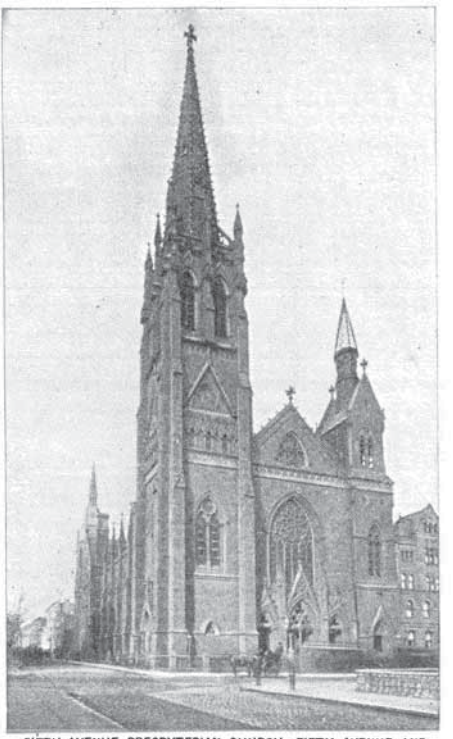
The Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized in 1808, and its first church was erected on Cedar Street in that year. The Rev. John Brodhead Romeyn became the first pastor, retaining his connection with the parish until his death, in 1825. In common with all the earlier churches, the Cedar-Street parish made several removals farther up-town; in 1834, to Duane Street; in 1852, to its first Fifth-Avenue church, at the corner of 19th Street, when the corporate name was changed to the present title; and again, in 1875, to its present location, at the corner of 55th Street. It is an ornate Gothic structure of imposing proportions, and the interior differs widely from the traditional simplicity



BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.

and plainness of the older Presbyterian churches. There is an abundance of rich coloring and elaborate carving; light woods are effectively used in the panelling of the walls; and the floor slopes gradually down from the entrance to the pulpit, giving something of the effect of a public hall. The pastor, Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., was installed November 3, 1867. The church is foremost, probably, in its gifts to missionary and benevolent work in the Presbyterian denomination, if not in the United States; and occupies a position of noble prominence among the Christian societies of the world.

The University-Place Presbyterian Church was organized in 1845, by a colony from the older Duane-Street Church. The present substantial stone church, on University Place, at the corner of East 10th Street, was erected in 1844 by private subscription. In 1870 the congregation received a large and important addition to its numbers from the Mercer-Street Church, which, after a prosperous existence since 1835, had been so greatly weakened by the building of up-town churches that it was compelled to sell its place of worship to the Church of the Strangers, and unite with the University-Place congregation. Thus strengthened and invigorated, the parish has enjoyed continued prosperity. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander is pastor.

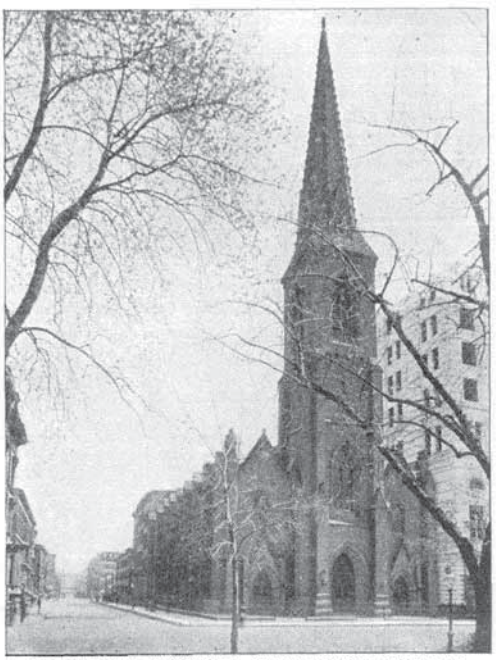


FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET.

The West Presbyterian Church was organized in 1829, with eighteen members, and its first house of worship was erected on Carmine Street, in 1832. There, for many years, the congregation grew and prospered. The present ecclesiastical structure, on West 42d Street, near Sixth Avenue, was erected in 1862. It is a noble example of the decorative Gothic style, with lofty roof and gabled entrance and tapering spire. The auditorium, seating 1,200, is striking and attractive. Four broad and sweeping arches span the interior, one at either side and end, crossing near their spring from the gallery floor. The large round arch at the pulpit end is supported by massive pillars of polished stone, and roomy galleries sweep in a circle around three sides of the auditorium. A large chapel and spacious parish-rooms are connected with the church. Under the care of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, one of the best-known preachers in the city, the West Church has gathered a large and fashionable congregation, with a goodly record of practical charities.

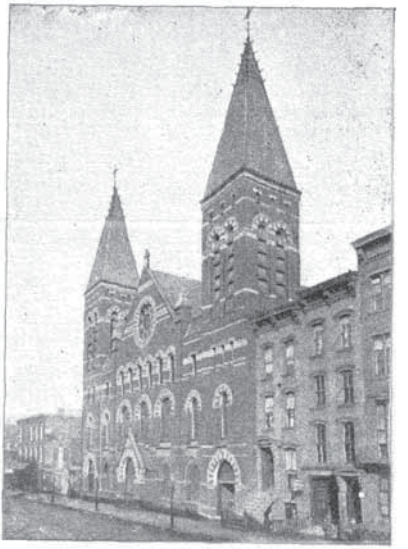
The Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 286 Fourth Avenue, corner of 22d Street, was long in charge of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, so well known as a reformer and earnest worker in the temperance cause. The church was built in 1856, and Dr. Crosby, in virtue of his prominence in public affairs, as well as his solid merits as a pulpit orator, attracted a large and influential congregation. The Fourth-Avenue Church became one of the most noted in the city, active in reform movements and greatly given to practical Christian work among the poor and wretched. The church is substantially built, after the Gothic manner, and has an attractive interior, but its chief claim to public notice is its goodly record in the past. It adjoins the 23d-Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a view of the church is shown elsewhere with the Association Building.

The Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and 24th Street, was organized in 1853, in response to the growing demand for churches in what was then the up-town portion of the city. Its original membership was drawn mainly from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome Street, and the Rev. Dr. William Adams left the pastorate of the Central Church to assume that of the new organization. Public worship was begun in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary; and subsequently the services were held in Hope Chapel, on Broadway, until the present building was ready for occupancy, in December, 1854. The church is built of brownstone, in a simple style of Gothic architecture; and contains, besides the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,200, a large Sunday-school room and lecture-room. In November, 1873, after a long and fruitful pastorate of more than twenty years, Dr. Adams tendered his resignation, in order to assume the duties of the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary. In 1875 the Rev. Dr. William Tucker was installed as pastor. He resigned in 1879, to assume the chair of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary. The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, was installed in 1880. The history of the church has been a record of continuous progress, and its present membership is nearly 800. A mission Sunday-school, started in 1858, has gradually grown into the Adams Memorial Church, at 211 East 30th Street, which is now ecclesiastically



MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND 24TH STREET.

independent, and dependent financially only in a slight degree. The resources of the parent church, no longer required in this direction, are now devoted to the maintenance of the Mission and Church House at 30th Street and Third Avenue, where there is being carried on a variety of religious and humane work.

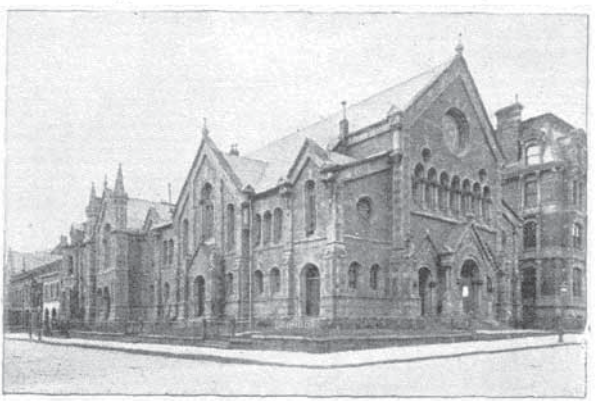


ADAMS MEMORIAL CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, 211 EAST 30TH STREET.

The Church of the Covenant was founded in 1860 by the Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss, in the interest of the New School of Liberal Presbyterians. For some time the services were held in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, in East 23d Street. The church was formally organized in 1862, and the graceful stone building at Park Avenue and 35th Street was dedicated in 1865. Few of the more modern structures surpass it in beauty of design, spaciousness and attractiveness. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine is the pastor.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, at 210 West 23d Street, has 500 members. Its commodious stone edifice, near Seventh Avenue, has recently been extensively improved; and it is hoped that the church will long maintain this valuable down-town position. The pastor is Dr. Robert F. Sample, well known as a preacher and author.

The Madison-Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized in 1844, and in 1871 took possession of the Gothic building which had been erected at Madison Avenue and 53d Street, to meet the need of a Presbyterian church in that vicinity. It is a lofty brown-stone structure, in the simple Gothic style so much affected in the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle of the present century, which was largely imitative in character. The large auditorium, seating nearly 1,600, is decorated in neutral tints. The church has enjoyed the services



CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESBYTERIAN, PARK AVENUE AND 35TH STREET.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 210 WEST 23D STREET.

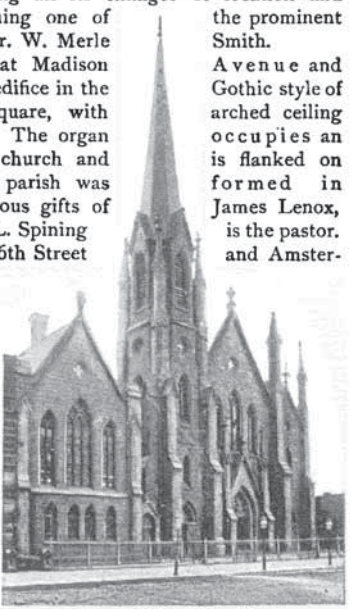
of a succession of powerful preachers. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson it has become one of the most influential of the Presbyterian churches in the city. In 1892 it was converted into a People's Church, with free pews, and a variety of educational, philanthropic and religious enterprises.

The Central Presbyterian Church, at 220 West 57th Street, was built in 1878. It is a large and sightly stone structure, with tower and pinnacles, and a spacious auditorium, decorated with light colors. The society was formed by the Rev. William Patton, who in 1820 began preaching to a handful of people in a school-room on Mulberry Street. A church was built on Broome Street in 1821. Dr. Patton continued with the parish until 1834, building up a strong and zealous congregation of nearly 1,000 members. During all its changes of location and ministers the church has prospered, becoming one of the prominent Presbyterian societies. Its pastor is Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith.

The Phillips Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and East 73d Street, built in 1858, is a lofty brick edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. The auditorium is nearly square, with arched ceiling and pleasing decorative work on the walls. The organ occupies an elevated position at the east end of the church and is flanked on either side by two small galleries. The parish was formed in 1844, and its church, erected by the generous gifts of James Lenox, stood in East 15th Street. Rev. Dr. George L. Spining is the pastor.

The Park Presbyterian Church, at 86th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was founded in 1853, and called the 84th-Street Presbyterian Church. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, was pastor for awhile. In 1879 the present pastor, Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, took charge. In 1882 a new location was purchased; and two years later the society moved into the new building. The church is prospering greatly.

The West-End Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and 105th Street, is an example of the rapid multiplication of new and beautiful church edifices in the upper part of the city. The church was organized in 1888, and for two years worshipped in its attractive chapel in the

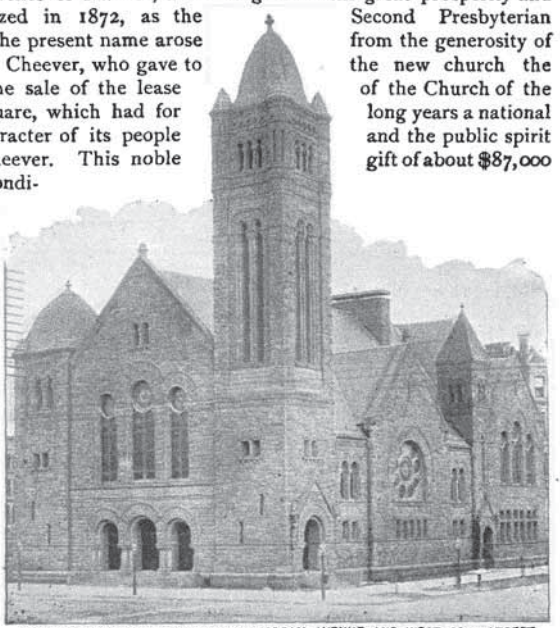


CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 220 WEST 57TH STREET.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, PRESBYTERIAN, 15 WEST 130TH STREET.

rear of the church, pending the completion of the latter. The corner-stone was laid June 22, 1891. The church is constructed of yellow pressed brick, with ornamental line work, in the Romanesque style, and presents an extremely picturesque external appearance, with its stately corner tower and highly decorated round-arch entrances on the avenue. The auditorium is spacious and tastefully decorated, and a large gallery extends around three sides. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw is the pastor.

The Church of the Puritans, at 15 West 130th Street, near Fifth Avenue, is one of the leading churches of Harlem, and has grown with great prosperity and vigor. It was organized in 1872, as the Second Presbyterian Church of Harlem. The present name arose from the generosity of the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, who gave to the new church the funds resulting from the sale of the lease of the Church of the Puritans in Union Square, which had for long years a national reputation from the character of its people and the public spirit and ability of Dr. Cheever. This noble gift of about $87,000 was coupled with the condition that the Harlem church should adopt the name of the older society. One of the finest church buildings in New York was then erected and fully paid for, by the aid of the Church Extension Committee of the New-York Presbytery and the self-sacrificing offerings of its members. The church is Gothic in architecture, and beautifully decorated, in simple and elegant taste, much of the carved



PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 86TH STREET.

woodwork and plaster-work having been designed and executed by Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark, the pastor for more than twenty years, until 1893. The church has steadily advanced in a noble and liberal spirit of Christian love and charity. It has partaken of the wide influence of the church after which it was named, and has been a power for righteousness in the great community of Harlem.

WASHINGTON-HEIGHTS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 155TH STREET.

The Washington-Heights Presbyterian Church, at 155th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was built in 1860. The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard was its pastor for 25 years, during which time the church was built and paid for. He resigned to become editor of the *New-York Observer*. The Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss is the present pastor. Isaac L. Peet, LL. D., of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the officers of the Juvenile Asylum and the Colored Orphan Asylum, Shepherd Knapp, William A. Wheelock, F. N. DuBois and many others, have been, or are, members of this congregation. The building occupies ground which once formed part of the estate of Audubon, the naturalist, and over which the battle of Harlem Heights was fought; and some mementoes of this battle were found in digging for foundations. The church is free from debt, and is in a prosperous and healthy condition. It is a landmark in this locality.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 73d STREET.

The Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church dates back to 1798, when this and the Brick and Wall-Street societies formed the three collegiate Presbyterian churches of New York. Milledoler, McClellan, McCauley and Krebs were its early pastors. The handsome church on Madison Avenue pertained to the Madison-Avenue society, which united with the Rutgers. In 1888 the

church was sold to the Freemasons. This famous old society is now flourishing amain, in its beautiful new home at the Boulevard and 73d Street. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth is the pastor.

The Riverdale Presbyterian Church was organized in 1863, and the present church-building, a very pretty Gothic structure, designed by Renwick, was completed the same year. The first pastor was Rev. Dr. George M. Boynton. He was followed in 1867 by Rev. Dr. H. H. Stebbins, in 1874 by Rev. Charles H. Burr, and in 1879 by Rev. William R. Lord. Rev. Ira S. Dodd was installed in 1883, and is the present pastor. For many years the Riverdale Church has maintained a mission at Spuyten Duyvil. In 1889 a beautiful new chapel, called, after the old one, the Edgehill Chapel, was completed at Spuyten Duyvil, where it is the only house of worship. The evening service of the church is now held there. There is also a flourishing Sunday-school and Society of Christian Endeavor at Spuyten Duyvil. The morning service is held at the church at Riverdale. The Riverdale Church is the most northerly in the New-York Presbytery. The gray stone church and parsonage are among the most picturesque and beautiful in suburban New York.

FIRST METHODIST PLACE OF WORSHIP IN NEW YORK, 120 WILLIAM STREET.

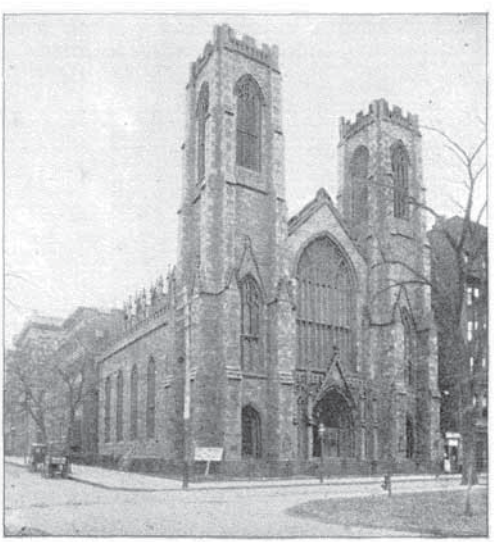
The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, at 123 West Twelfth Street, was opened in 1849. The society, organized in 1797, was the first Reformed Presbyterian organization in America. The early meetings were held in school-rooms, shops and other humble places, until the building of a small church in Chambers Street, in 1801. In 1845 the Union Presbyterian Church on Prince Street was purchased. For nearly three-quarters of a century the church had but two pastors, Dr. Alexander McLeod and his son, Rev. John Niel McLeod, who labored faithfully for this devoted flock. Later pastors have been Wm. Wylie, 1874; J. M. Stephens, 1887; and James D. Steele, Ph. D., the present incumbent, installed in 1891.

The John-Street Methodist-Episcopal Church, the first organized society of that denomination in America, was formed by Philip Embury in 1766, with four or five members. The meetings were held in Embury's house, and later in a rigging loft on William Street, until 1768, when a stone church, 60 feet long and 42 in width, was built in John Street, and called Wesley Chapel. The exterior walls of the church were covered with blue plaster, and for some years the interior was left unfinished, the only means of ascent to the galleries being by means of ladders. At that period in the colonial history no public services could be performed in churches except such as were established by law, and a fire-place and chimney were among

JOHN-STREET METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 44 JOHN STREET.

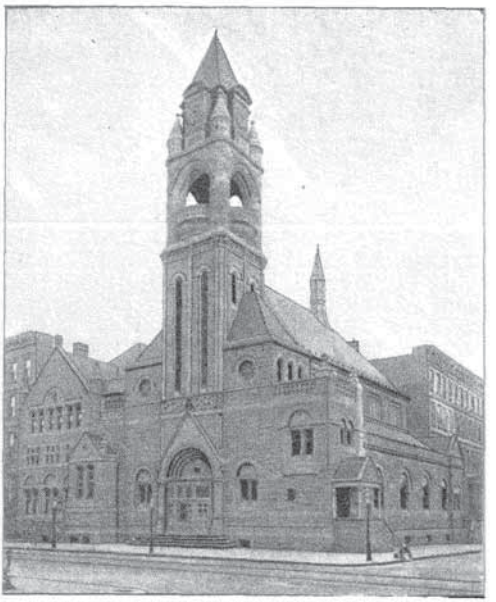
the internal fittings of the building, in order that it might legally be regarded as a private dwelling. A second church was erected on the same site in 1817; and in 1841 the third and present structure was built, somewhat smaller than the earlier building, with two brick houses, one on each side, as a source of income. The external appearance of the church, which is Doric in its style, is simple and plain, and the interior is devoid of any striking features. The only relics of the old John-Street Church which have been preserved are its venerable clock, the gift of John Wesley, and its library. The site of the church, 44 John Street, has been called "the cradle of American Methodism." The John-Street Church has been the mother of many churches. It has long been the Mecca of American Methodists. Its pastor is the Rev. F. G. Howell. The Methodist-Episcopal Church was formally organized in America in 1773. In 1817 there were five churches of that denomination in New York: the John-Street; the Forsyth-Street, consecrated in 1789; the Duane-Street, in 1797; the Two-Mile-Stone (now Seventh-Street); and the Allen-Street. The denomination now ranks among the foremost in the city, with 57 churches and 14,000 members.

The Seventh-Street Methodist-Episcopal Church was formed in 1786 by the Rev. William Veloe, a zealous local preacher from the John-Street Church. The earlier meetings were held in a private residence,



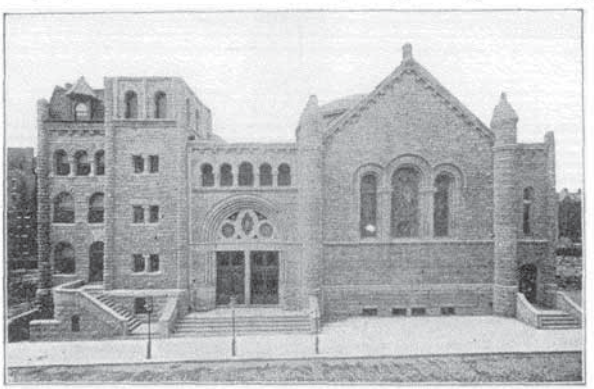
ASBURY METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WASHINGTON PLACE.

and were known as the "Two-Mile-Stone Meetings." Later the Village Academy on the Bowery was used for the meetings, and here Bishop Asbury preached. The first church edifice was erected in 1818, near the Academy, and became known as the Bowery Village Church. The building was soon removed to 7th Street, near Second Avenue, and here the tumult of a long revival so troubled the wealthy families who had colonized St. Mark's Place, that they gladly offered to give two lots near Third Avenue and other considerations to have the church removed. The offer was accepted, and the church was moved to the present site. The more modern edifice was erected in 1836, and is a plain brick structure of the Grecian temple style, with large columns at the front. The chief interest of the church is its age. The pastor is the Rev. J. V. Saunders.



MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH, METHODIST-EPISCOPAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 60TH STREET.

The Asbury Methodist-Episcopal Church, at the corner of Washington Square East and Washington Place, is a rich old society, with an average Sunday congregation of fewer than a hundred, owing to the general occupation of the vicinity by foreigners. Its two towers are familiar features in the picturesque environment of Washington Square. In 1893 its members joined the Washington-Place M.E. Church.



ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 11TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.

The Madison-Avenue Methodist-Episcopal Church, an impressive brown-stone building in the Romanesque style, at Madison

SWEDISH METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 52D STREET.

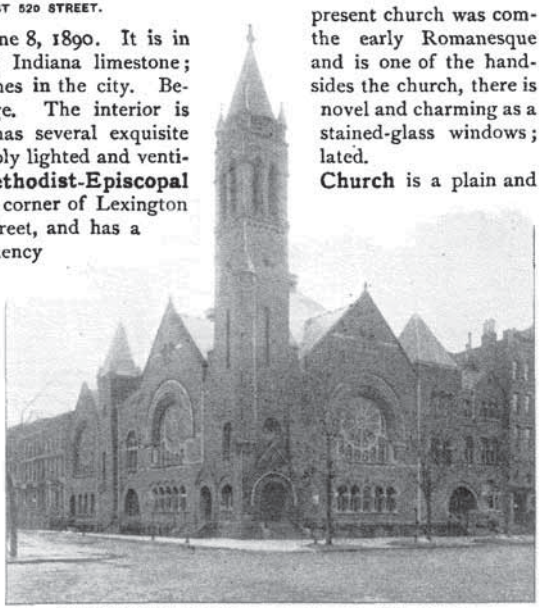
pleted and dedicated June 8, 1890. It is in style, the front being of Indiana limestone; somest Methodist churches in the city. Be- a chapel and parsonage. The interior is place of worship, and has several exquisite and the whole is admirably lighted and venti-

The Swedish Methodist-Episcopal spacious structure at the corner of Lexington Avenue and East 52d Street, and has a large and devout constituency among the Scandinavians of the city.

Calvary Methodist-Episcopal Church is said to have the largest congregation of any church of that denomination in the city, although it is of recent formation, the organization having been effected in 1883. In 1887 a commodious brick edifice was built at the corner of Seventh Avenue and 129th Avenue and East 60th Street, was built in 1882. Its most striking external features are the graceful tower and the pleasing variation of its lines. The auditorium is large and tastefully decorated. This was General Grant's spiritual home during his last years; and the large and fashionable congregation sustains many practical and beneficent charities.

St. Andrew's Methodist-Episcopal Church, on 76th Street, near Columbus Avenue, has grown out of a prayer-meeting held 25 years ago, on West 69th Street, by Townsend H. Harrington. Under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society it began, in 1882, to occupy a neat stone chapel at West 71st Street, near Columbus Avenue. The present church was com- the early Romanesque and is one of the hand- sides the church, there is novel and charming as a stained-glass windows; lated.

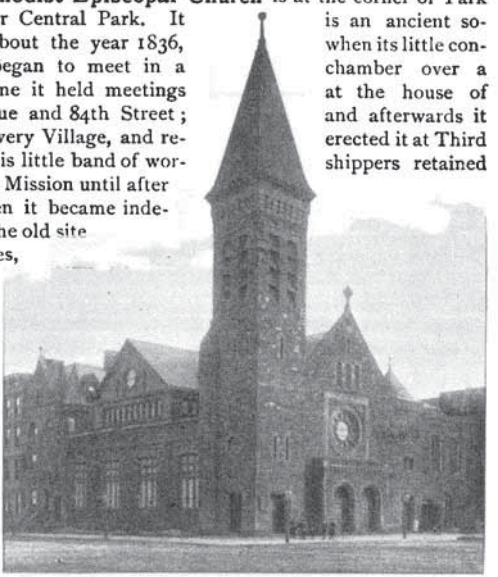
Church is a plain and



CALVARY METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE AND WEST 129TH STREET.

Street, under the pastorate of Rev. F. M. North, D. D., and largely through the generosity of the late J. B. Cornell. In 1890, in the pastorate of Rev. James R. Day, D. D., this edifice was more than doubled in its seating capacity, and is now the largest Protestant church auditorium in the city. The church is Romanesque in style, with a massive tower, impressive from its size but not strikingly picturesque in treatment. It is attractively furnished and decorated, and abundantly lighted from three large Catharine-wheel windows and numerous smaller ones, and from a beautiful stained-glass opening in the flat panelled ceiling. A spacious gallery, with graceful horseshoe curve, accommodating 800 people, sweeps around three sides of the auditorium, and there is a feeling of roominess and light which adds to the general attractiveness. A large lecture-room and several Sunday-school rooms are connected with the church. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. James R. Day.

The Park-Avenue Methodist-Episcopal Church is at the corner of Park Avenue and 86th Street, near Central Park. It is an ancient society, dating its origin from about the year 1836, when its little congregation of five members began to meet in a chamber over a grocery store. Then for a time it held meetings at the house of Gilbert Bates, at Third Avenue and 84th Street; and afterwards it bought the church of the Bowery Village, and erected it at Third Avenue and 86th Street. This little band of worshippers retained its connection with the Harlem Mission until after the great revival of 1842, when it became independent. Its new church on the old site was dedicated by Bishop Janes, in 1859; and in 1884 its present handsome brownstone church was dedicated by Bishop Warren. Under the place where the preacher stands are several of the great timbers shaped by Philip Embury, and used in the original John-Street Church, and afterwards in the Bowery Church. The society has now 600 members, and is flourishing nobly, under the ministration of the Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart.

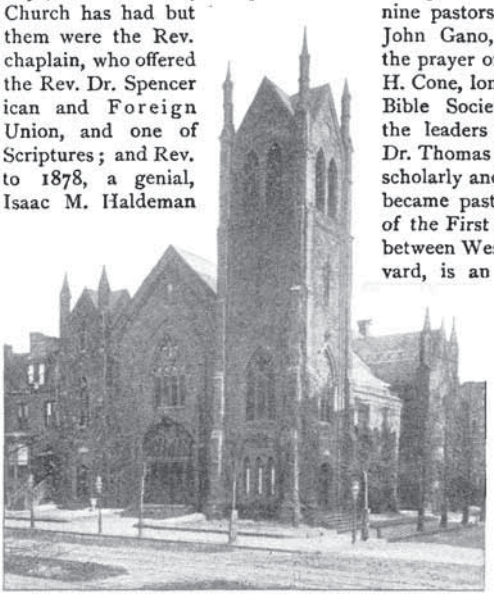


PARK-AVENUE METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PARK AVENUE AND 86TH STREET.

St. James' Methodist-Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and 126th Street, is a noble outgrowth of the historic Harlem Mission. Its early meetings were held at John James's house, on 125th Street, between Third Avenue and Lexington Avenue; in a store on Third Avenue; in 1831 in the Academy on 120th Street, between Second and Third Avenues; and in its church built in 1834 on 125th Street between Third and Fourth Avenues. In 1869 the society bought land at its present site; and in 1870 Bishop Janes laid the corner-stone of the present fine brownstone church, which was dedicated in 1871, at which time the society received the name of St. James's. This handsome and attractive edifice is adjoined by a chapel and a parsonage. The society has over 700 members. Its pastor is the Rev. Jacob E. Price, D. D.

JUDSON MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE AND THOMPSON STREET.

The First Baptist Church was formed in 1762, by the reorganization of the Gold-Street congregation, and under the zealous ministry of the Rev. John Gano, which lasted through the Revolutionary era, when the people were scattered, and the church became a stable. A larger stone church was opened in 1802; followed by a still more spacious temple, at Broome and Elizabeth Streets, in 1842. In 1871 the great Gothic church at Park Avenue and 39th Street was dedicated; and when the encroachments of trade made this locality undesirable, the property was sold, in 1890, and the society occupied the brick chapel on West 81st Street. The First Church has had but nine pastors, in 131 years; and among them were the Rev. John Gano, the patriotic Revolutionary chaplain, who offered the prayer of thanksgiving at Newburgh; the Rev. Dr. Spencer H. Cone, long-time President of the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Union, and one of the leaders in the re-translation of the Scriptures; and Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Anderson, pastor from 1862 to 1878, a genial, scholarly and eloquent divine. The Rev. Isaac M. Haldeman became pastor in 1884. The new edifice of the First Baptist Church on 81st Street, between West-End Avenue and the Boulevard, is an architectural gem, and has but few superiors in the metropolis.

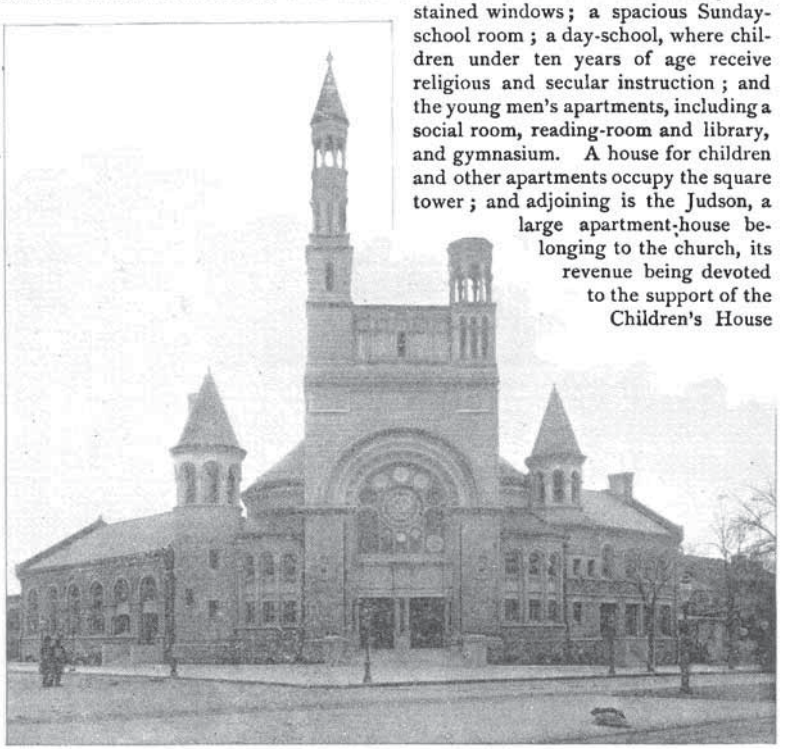


ST. JAMES METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE.

The Baptists began work in New York before 1669; and their first preacher, William Wickenden of Rhode Island, was imprisoned for several months. The first church, founded in 1712, died in 1720; and its successor, founded in 1745, advanced but slowly, holding worship for some years in a rigging-loft in Horse and

Cart Lane (now William Street). In 1760 the society built a small stone church on Gold Street. The city now has 44 Baptist churches, with 14,000 members, who support many commendable institutions.

The Judson Memorial Baptist Church, on Washington Square, succeeds the old Berean Baptist Church, organized in 1838, and formerly worshipping in Downing Street. The imposing group of buildings in Washington Square was completed in 1892, at a cost of $450,000, as a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, the first American foreign missionary. The main building, Greco-Romanesque in style, is a handsome structure of ornate buff brick, with a conspicuous tall square tower, surmounted by a cross which at night is illuminated by electricity. It contains a beautiful auditorium, with massive columns and marble wainscoting, and stained windows; a spacious Sunday-school room; a day-school, where children under ten years of age receive religious and secular instruction; and the young men's apartments, including a social room, reading-room and library, and gymnasium. A house for children and other apartments occupy the square tower; and adjoining is the Judson, a large apartment-house belonging to the church, its revenue being devoted to the support of the Children's House



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND WEST 79TH STREET.

and other philanthropic activities. The excellent music is rendered by a chorus choir of 100 young persons. The work of the church is mainly among the crowded population of the neighborhood, which is rapidly increasing, owing to the replacement of small old-fashioned dwellings by tall apartment-houses, holding from twelve to sixteen families each. The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson is pastor. The architects were McKim, Mead & White.

Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and 64th Street, is the home of a strong religious organization. It is one of the oldest Baptist societies in the city, with a history running back in unbroken succession to the year 1791, when a few members of the Second Baptist Church organized the Fayette-Street Baptist society, and in 1795 erected a small wooden meeting-house, on the corner of Oliver and Henry Streets. There the congregation remained until 1860, when a new church was built in 33d Street. Still later, a larger and finer church was occupied, on 53d Street, but a troublesome lawsuit led to the dispossession of the congregation, and the erection of the present brownstone Gothic edifice in 1882. The Madison-Avenue front is quite imposing, with its lofty gable and double towers. The attractively decorated auditorium has a high open roof, and seats about 1,000.

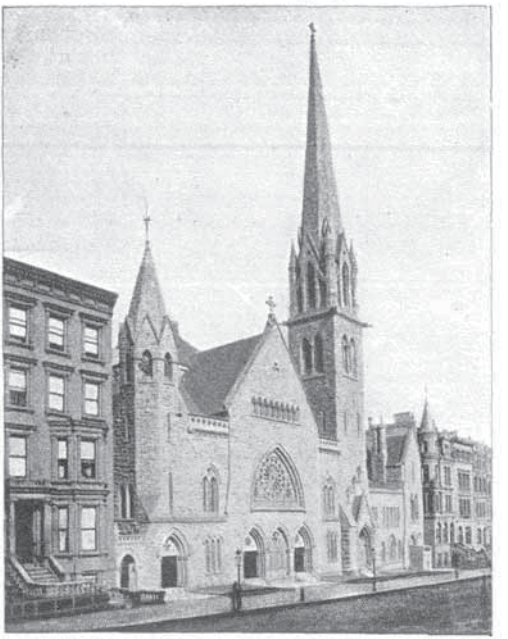
BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 64TH STREET.

Calvary Church is one of the strongest Baptist congregations, as its ecclesiastical home is one of the finest. The parish was organized in 1846; its first pastor and many of its members coming from the old Stanton-Street Baptist Church. Its first place of worship was Hope Chapel, on Broadway; but so great was the success of the work, under the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, that in 1854 a large brownstone edifice was erected on 23d Street. One of the noted pastors of the church was the Rev. Dr. Gillette, who acted as the spiritual adviser to the conspirators who murdered President Lincoln. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, one of the most eloquent preachers in the city. The church was erected in 1883. It occupies a commanding position on West 57th Street, near Seventh Avenue, and close by the new Music Hall. It is Gothic in style, substantially built of Albion red sandstone and Lockport stone; and with its tall steeple, smaller tower, and long extended front it makes an imposing show. Above the central doors is a magnificent Catharine-wheel window, twenty feet in diameter, filled with richly stained and jewelled glass. The interior appointments are beautiful and complete. The main auditorium, sloping down from the entrance toward the pulpit, has a seating capacity of nearly 1,500, and is abundantly lighted by many windows of richly colored glass, some of them being memorials. In the centre of the lofty ceiling is a large lantern, whose central part is carried up into a dome, with sides and top filled with painted glass, producing a very rich effect. Galleries, in a horseshoe curve, are carried around three sides of the auditorium, and behind the imposing bronze pulpit and over the baptistery, a triplet of richly carved panels with central medallions form an effective background. The organ is

one of the largest and finest in the city, containing 41 speaking registers, divided among three manuals. On the east of the auditorium is a beautiful chapel for special services. The membership is over 1,900, and the parish is the centre of much religious and humane work, one of its adjuncts being a mission on 68th Street, near the Boulevard, which is doing a valuable work in that vicinity.

The North Baptist Church, at 234 West 11th Street, was erected in 1882, to replace the church on Christopher Street, which had been built in 1828. It is an attractive Gothic building, with a large and pleasant auditorium. The society was organized in 1827, with twelve members, and the early meetings were held in the school-house on Amos (now West 10th) Street. The congregation afterwards removed to the old Greenwich-Village Watch-house, where the Rev. Jacob H. Brouner began a long and successful pastorate. Rev. John J. Brouner, the present pastor, was installed in 1869.

Trinity Baptist Church was founded in 1866 by Dr. J. Stanford Holme, who began preaching in a small hall on West 52d Street. A large congregation was soon gathered, and in 1870 the church of the Eleventh Presbyterian society, at 141 East 55th Street, was purchased, and here the congregation has remained and prospered.



CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVENUES.

The Baptist Tabernacle, at 166 Second Avenue, adjoining the Historical Society, was formed in 1839 by members of the older Mulberry-Street Church. In 1850 the church left Mulberry Street, and erected the present Gothic edifice during Dr. Edward Lathrop's pastorate. In 1886 the present pastor, Dr. D. C. Potter, remodelled the interior, making it an amphitheatre. He also added the large parish-house adjoining. The church has important missions and country houses, and one of the largest and finest organs in the city. The late Dr. A. C. Kendrick and Dr. Wayland Hoyt were among its pastors.

The Madison-Avenue Baptist Church is another of the leading societies of this denomination. It was organized in 1839, as the Rose-Hill Baptist Church. Its first meeting-house, on Lexington Avenue, is now occupied by the Moravian Brethren. The substantial stone edifice at Madison Avenue and East 31st Street was erected in 1858. The large auditorium, seating nearly 1,200, is tastefully decorated. Dr. Henry M. Saunders is the pastor.

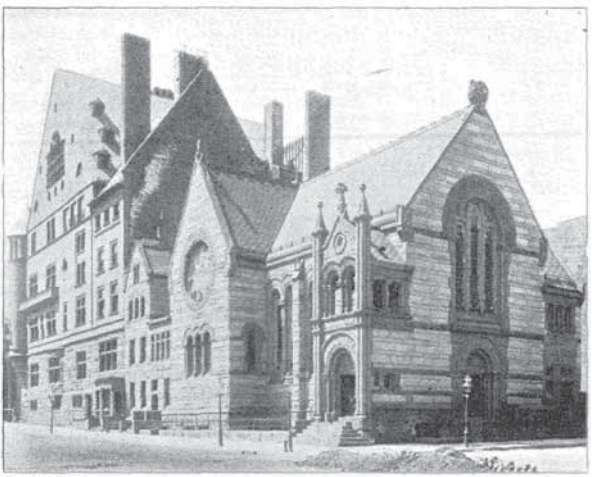
MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 31ST STREET.

The Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, at 6 West 46th Street, was erected in 1861. It is a plain brown-stone building, with a large and tastefully decorated auditorium. Its pulpit was acceptably filled for forty years by Dr. Thomas Armitage, who resigned in 1888. The society was organized in 1841, and before the removal to 46th Street it worshipped in a church on Norfolk Street. Because of its prominent and wealthy members, it is regarded as one of the foremost Baptist congregations of New York.

St. Matthew's Church, at 354 Broome Street, is the oldest Lutheran society in the city. In 1841 the church in Walker Street was purchased from the English Lutherans, and in 1868 the church in Broome Street was bought from the Baptists, and has ever since remained the ecclesiastical house of the German Lutherans in its vicinity. The Lutherans were early comers to New York. They first attempted to hold services in 1653, about the time of the Indian massacres at Pavonia and Hoboken; but Governor Stuyvesant issued a proclamation, the first in New York against freedom of conscience, forbidding the people to assemble for any public service contrary to that of the Reformed Church. He was rebuked by the Dutch West India Company for his intolerance, and the Rev. Ernestus Goetwater was sent out from Holland to organize a Lutheran church. But he was ignominiously sent back, and the members were heavily fined. According to the old Dutch records, still extant, and in the custody of this church, the congregation again sought recognition in 1656, but it was again refused. The Lutheran Church was formally recognized by the English Governor, Richard Nicolls. The document bears date 1664. Their first church-edifice stood near where now Bowling Green

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46TH STREET.

is. According to an order of the Dutch, who had again taken possession of the island, it was razed to the ground, with many other buildings, because it was deemed an obstacle to a proper defence in case of an attack. But the government paid the congregation 45 guilders in cash, and gave it a new plot of ground to build on. The documents bearing on this transaction bear the signatures of A. Colve, Governor, and N. Bayard, Secretary. The property which the government gave in lieu of the former ground and church is designated as "No. 5, west of Broadway, between the property of George Cobbet and the City-wall"; date, "May 22, 1674." It was four rods square. Up to 1749 the services were held entirely in the Dutch language, although the Germans preponderated as eight to one. From that time the Germans demanded services in their own tongue. When this was refused, they separated, and organized as the Lutheran German Christ Church, and bought an old brewery on what is now Cliff Street. In 1767 they built the "Swamp Church," at the corner of Frankfort and William Streets. In the year 1789 the two congregations united again, under the name "United German Lutheran Churches in the City of New York." In the year 1866 their name was changed by an act of the Legislature to "German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew." The pastor of this venerable and historic church is the Rev. J. H. Sicker.



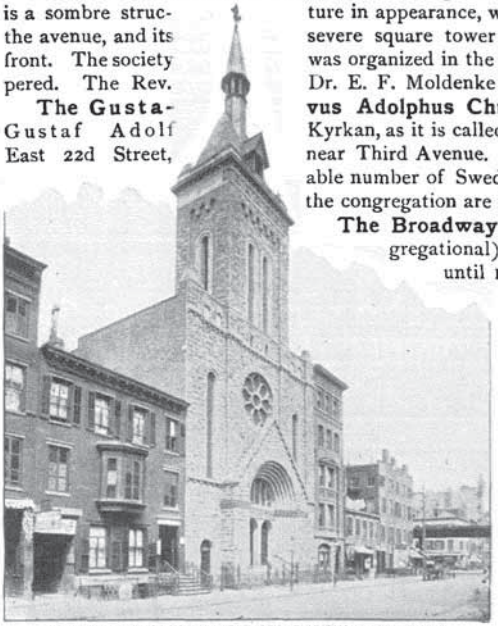
TIFFANY MANSION
ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 73D STREET.

St. James' Lutheran Church, at Madison Avenue and East 73d Street, is the home of the first English Lutheran congregation organized in the city. The society was formed in 1827, and its first church, the gift of Pierre Lorillard, was in Orange Street. Following the constant up-town movement, it has made three removals; in 1843 to Mulberry Street; then to Stuyvesant Square; and in 1890 to its present location. The church is an excellent example of the Gothic Romanesque. It is built of pink Milford stone, with brownstone trimmings. A portico, with a balcony and carved pillars, surmounted by a stone cross, forms the Madison-Avenue entrance. Stone pillars with embossed capitals separate the nave from the aisles, and lofty Gothic arches span the chancel and transepts. The richly decorated chancel, with a beautiful marble altar; the great rose window on Madison Avenue, representing Christ in glory; the baptismal font, modelled after Thorwaldsen's Angel of Baptism, in the Copenhagen Cathedral; and other works of art, make the interior attractive. All the interior decorations and the memorial window are the work of the Tiffany Company. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder is the pastor.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, at 47 West 21st Street, was organized in 1868 by a few members of St. James's Church, to provide an English service for the Lutheran residents of the West Side. The Rev. G. F. Krotel, then pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in Philadelphia, accepted a call to the pastorate; and the Reformed Dutch Church, formerly the scene of the ministry of the celebrated Dr. Bethune, was leased, and named the Church of the Holy Trinity, in memory of the original Trinity Lutheran Church, built on Manhattan Island two hundred years before. During the 25 years of its history it has grown to be the largest English Lutheran congregation in the city, and has contributed liberally to general church work. The building has recently been re-decorated. Dr. Krotel still retains his position as pastor.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, at Lexington Avenue and East 46th Street, is a sombre structure in appearance, with its high gable, fronting on the avenue, and its severe square tower rising from the centre of the front. The society was organized in the year 1862, and has been prospered. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Moldenke is the pastor.

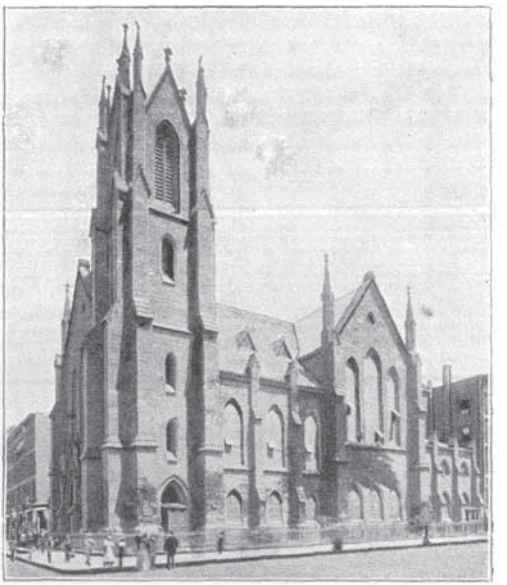
The Gustavus Adolphus Church (or Svenska Lutherska Gustaf Adolf Kyrkan, as it is called in the Swedish tongue), is in East 22d Street, near Third Avenue. It is attended by a considerable number of Swedish people, and the affairs of the congregation are in a flourishing condition.



SVENSKA LUTHERSKA GUSTAF ADOLF KYRKAN, LUTHERAN, 22D STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

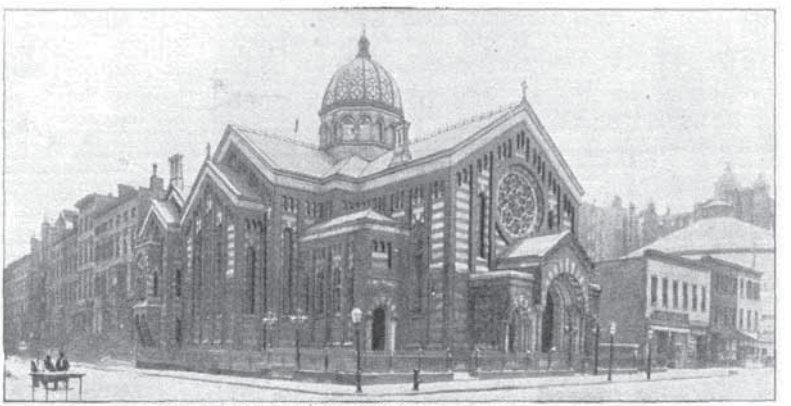
The Broadway Tabernacle Church (Congregational) was organized in 1840, and until 1857 worshipped in the Tabernacle built in 1836, by an earlier Congregational society, on Broadway, between Leonard and Worth Streets. During the long pastorate of Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, a great anti-slavery preacher and worker, many stirring scenes were enacted within its walls. The present church, a large Perpendicular Gothic building of stone, at Sixth Avenue and 34th Street, was completed in 1859, and remodelled in 1872. The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor was pastor from 1872 to 1892. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson became pastor in 1893.

The first Congregational minister to hold services in the city was the Rev. John Townley, about 1804, and a Congregational church was formed in 1805. Its first building was erected in Elizabeth Street, in 1809, but after a few years of fruitless struggle, under a heavy debt, it was sold to the Asbury colored Methodists, and the congregation disbanded. An Independent Congregational church was organized in 1817, but in 1821 it was united with the Presbyterians. Other organizations were made later, but the strength of the closely related Presbyterian denomination has acted unfavorably upon the growth of New-England Congregationalism in New York, and there are only seven churches in the city.



BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, SIXTH AVENUE AND WEST 34TH STREET.

All Souls' Church, at 245 Fourth Avenue, was the first Unitarian organization in New York. The society was incorporated in 1819, as the "First Congregational Church of New York," from the outcome of a few services held by William Ellery Channing. Edward Everett preached at the dedication of the church, in Chambers Street, in 1820. The Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., was the first pastor, and his successor was Dr. Henry W. Bellows, the President of the Sanitary Commission during the war. The present church was erected in 1855 by J. Wray Mould, the famous and eccentric architect. It is of brick, trimmed with Caen stone, in the form of a Greek cross, and was the first experiment made in this country toward a Byzantine style of architecture, though the remarkable tower drawn in the original design was never completed. The full-length bronze bas-relief of Dr. Henry W. Bellows, by Augustus St. Gaudens, is considered one of his best works. It can be seen by ringing the bell at the north door. The entrance-porch is effective in treatment, and the large auditorium is unobstructed by pillars. A central lantern rises above the roof, and

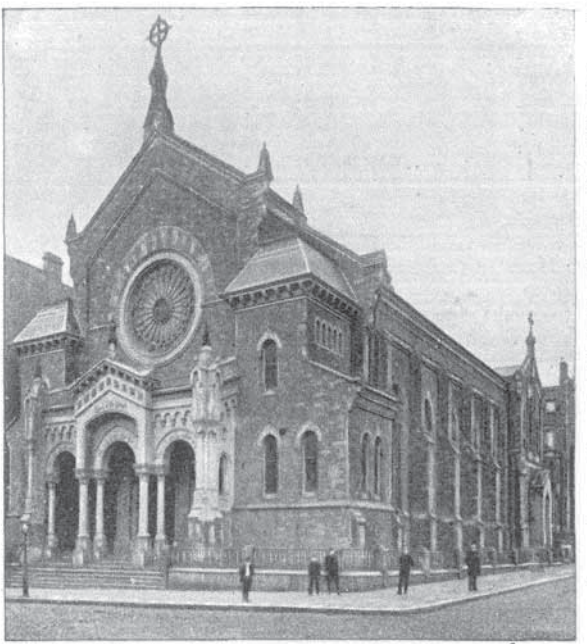


25 ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH, FOURTH AVENUE AND EAST 20TH STREET.

the transepts are spanned by lofty round arches. A large parish-house adjoins the church. Rev. Theodore C. Williams is the pastor. All Souls' was the church of the poet Bryant and of Peter Cooper, and among its present attendants are Joseph H. Choate, Dorman B. Eaton and Daniel H. Chamberlain.

The Church of the Messiah is a well-proportioned brownstone building in the Gothic style, with a large and attractive interior. The parish was formed in 1825 by a few members of the older Chambers-Street society. The first church, in Prince Street, was destroyed by fire in 1837; and two years later another was built on Broadway, near Washington Square, and called the Church of the Messiah. In 1867 the present church was erected, at the corner of Park Avenue and East 34th Street. Orville Dewey was once pastor of the church, which is now in charge of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer.

The Lenox-Avenue Unitarian Church, the youngest Unitarian society in New York, has a handsome new building at Lenox Avenue and 121st Street. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright is pastor.



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, PARK AVENUE AND EAST 34TH STREET.

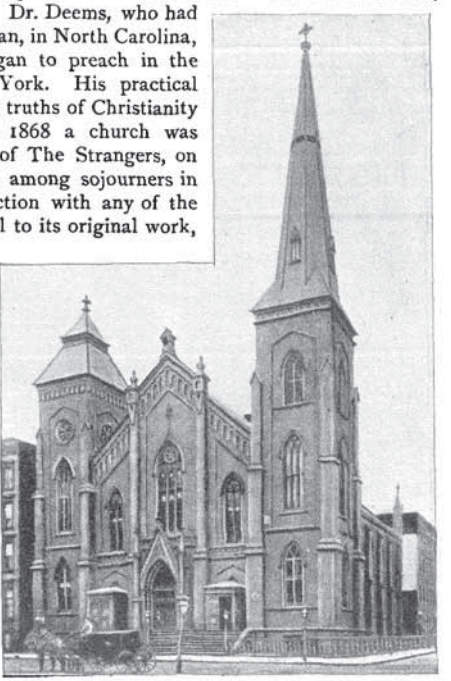
The Church of the Divine Paternity is the strongest Universalist congregation. The building is a brownstone Gothic edifice at Fifth Avenue and 45th Street, and dates from 1865. The society was formed in 1839, and the first church stood in Elizabeth Street, running through to the Bowery, between Hester and Canal Streets. In 1845 the society moved to more commodious quarters, in Murray Street, just west of Broadway. In 1848 a third building was erected, on Broadway, between Prince and Spring Streets; and here, under the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Chapin, the parish increased rapidly in strength and influence. The Rev. Charles H. Eaton is the present pastor.

The society was the fourth Universalist organization in the city. Towards the close of the last century the Rev. John Murray and other preachers of Universalism held services, and induced several prominent members of the John-Street Methodist Church to unite in the "Society of United Christian Friends of New York," formed

in 1796. The next year a small church was built, in Vandewater Street, and Edward Mitchell was installed as pastor. He was an eloquent preacher, and in 1818 a large brick church was erected in Duane Street. Mr. Mitchell died soon afterward; and the congregation disbanded. A second society was organized in 1824. There are now three Universalist churches in New York.

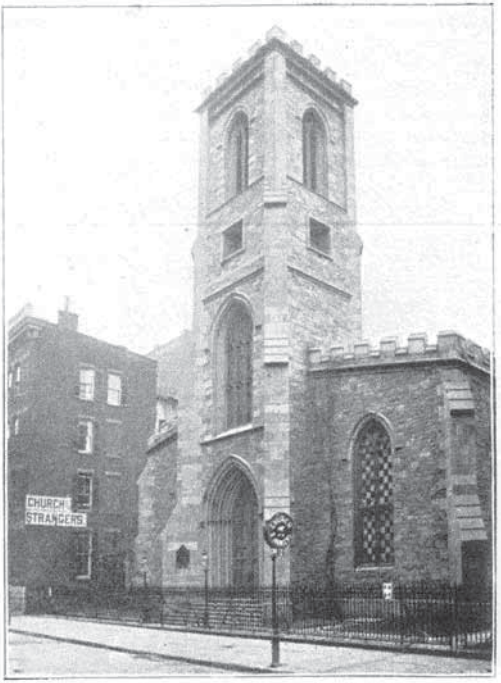
The Church of The Strangers, at 299 Mercer Street, was purchased by Commodore Vanderbilt in 1870, and presented to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, as a token of interest in his work. Dr. Deems, who had been a Methodist-Episcopal clergyman, in North Carolina, came to the city in 1866, and began to preach in the chapel of the University of New York. His practical and independent presentation of the truths of Christianity attracted large audiences, and in 1868 a church was organized and called The Church of The Strangers, on account of its special field of work among sojourners in the city. It has no organic connection with any of the denominations, and remains faithful to its original work, which is a source of great blessing to the strangers within our gates.

The Broome-Street Tabernacle, at 395 Broome Street, is a station of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, and the centre of an important work among the 60,000 English-speaking people in its vicinity, for whom there is no other Protestant church. It is a substantial brick building, with a large auditorium, a reading-room and library, a gymnasium, and numerous smaller rooms. The Lodging-House Missionary Society carries on an aggressive missionary work in the lodging-houses in the vicinity of the Tabernacle, and numerous other societies are actively engaged in philanthropic work, resulting in great good in this populous district. The minister in charge is the Rev. C. H. Tyndall.



CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, UNIVERSALIST, FIFTH AVENUE AND WEST 45TH STREET.

The Church of the New Jerusalem, at 114 East 35th Street, a substantial stone building in the Doric style, was erected in 1859. The founder of the New Church (often called Swedenborgian) in New York was Edward Riley, who came from England in 1805. The society was organized in 1816, with the name of The Association of the City of New York for the Dissemination of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem; and in 1821 a small church in Pearl Street was purchased, and the Rev. Charles I. Doughty installed as pastor. The Pearl-Street church was sold to the Zion Baptist society in 1838, and the services were held in various places until the erection of the 35th-Street building; and this, and a mission at 356 West 44th Street, and a German church on Chrystie Street, are the only New-Church places of worship in the city. Rev. Samuel S. Seward is pastor.

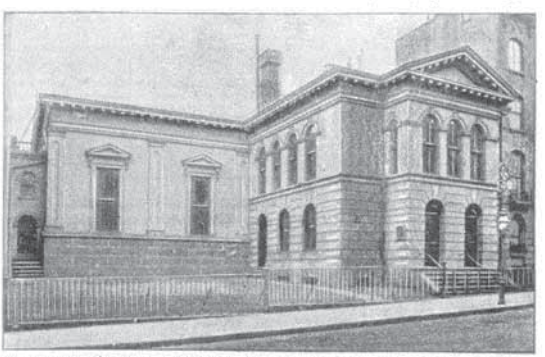


CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 299 MERCER STREET.

The Church of the Disciples of Christ, at 323 West 56th Street, a substantial brick building in the Gothic style, was erected in 1883, and is the spiritual home of the oldest local congregation of that denomination. Its pastor is the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler. At different periods in its history the society has worshipped in halls and churches on Hubert, Greene, 17th and West 28th Streets, and it has grown and increased with gratifying certainty.

The Disciples date from about the year 1827. Their purpose is to unite Christians in a visible fellowship on the basis of Primitive Christianity, as described in the New Testament — its creed — its ordinances — its life. They number nearly 1,000,000. Their greatest strength is in the West and South, where they are known as "Christians," or "Christian Church." They are sometimes called "Campbellites" (which name, however, they repudiate), from Alexander Campbell, one of their early preachers. There are three churches of Disciples in New York.

The Catholic Apostolic Church is a handsome structure, at 417 West 57th Street. The congregation was organized in 1850, and the early services were held in a small room in the University of the City of New York. About 1855 a church was purchased in West 16th Street. This was sold to the French Presbyterian society in 1886, when the present edifice was opened. The Catholic Apostolic people are better known as



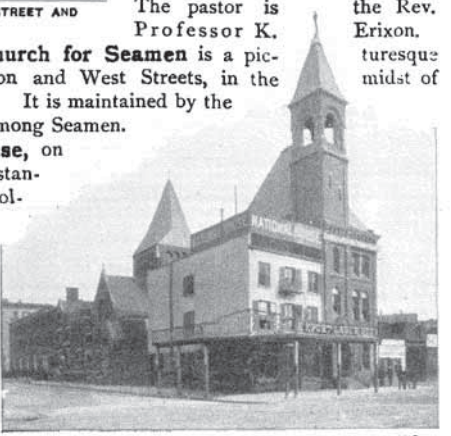
CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, 114 EAST 35TH STREET.

BROOME-STREET TABERNACLE, BROOME STREET AND CENTER MARKET STREET.

Irvingites, from the Rev. Edward Irving, a Scottish clergyman, who is popularly regarded as the founder of the movement. (This name they themselves repudiate.) One of the distinctive features of the sect is a return to apostolic methods and principles; another is "the preparation of the church as a body for the coming and kingdom of the Lord." Daily services are held at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M., and the Holy Communion is celebrated every Sunday morning. There are about 400 members. The church building was planned by F. H. Kimball. There is also a small German congregation.

The Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church, at 240 East 45th Street and on 127th Street, supports three missionaries in China and three in Kongo, Africa. The church was organized in 1878, by a few members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, who left that body by reason of differences of opinion on matters of doctrine and discipline. There are 300 members. The pastor is the Rev. Professor K. Erixon.

The Reading-Room and Church for Seamen is a picturesque structure at the corner of Houston and West Streets, in the midst of the busy North-River traffic district. It is maintained by the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen.

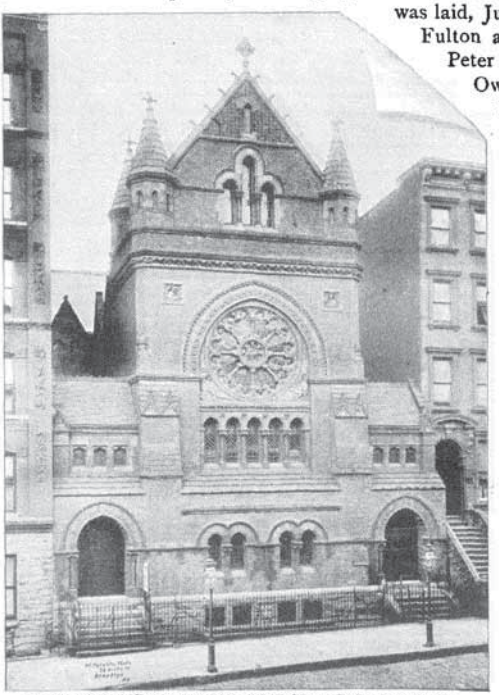


READING-ROOM AND CHURCH FOR SEAMEN, HOUSTON AND WEST STREETS.

The Friends' Meeting-House, on Stuyvesant Square, a plain but substantial brick building, with a large schoolhouse connected, was erected in 1860, and is one of the two Quaker places of worship in the city, the other being an equally plain building with a brownstone front, on Gramercy Park. The first Quakers came to New Amsterdam in 1657, fugitives from New England, and received but scanty welcome from Peter Stuyvesant, who arrested two of the women for

preaching in the streets. One of the men, Robert Hodgson, was arrested at Hempstead, Long Island, whither he had gone intending to preach, and haled before Gov. Stuyvesant, who used him harshly until Mrs. Bayard, the Governor's sister, prevailed upon him to allow the unwelcome visitor to depart in peace. The first meeting-house was built in Little Green Street in 1700, and in 1775 a second was erected in Pearl Street. After the great schism of 1827, the Orthodox Friends built a third meeting-house in Henry Street, leaving the Hicksite party in possession of the others. Later, these were sold, and the two now in use were erected.

The First Moravian Church, at Lexington Avenue and 30th Street, is the fourth edifice occupied by this congregation since the corner-stone of its first church was laid, June 16, 1751, at the corner of Fulton and Dutch Streets, by Bishop Peter Boehler and the pastor, Rev. Owen Rice, a native of Wales. Its present pastor is Rev. Edward T. Kluge. The society was formed in 1741. The present pastor of the German Moravian Church, 636 Sixth Street, between Avenues B and C, is Rev. William H. Rice, a great-great-grandson of the pastor of 1751. This second Moravian congregation was organized in 1853.



CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, WEST 57TH STREET, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH AVENUES.

The First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and East 55th Street, is the only church of that denomination in the city. It is a handsome stone structure, with a large and simply decorated auditorium. It was built in 1876, soon after the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which was organized by a number of Episcopal clergymen and laymen, under the leadership of Bishop G. D. Cummins, who objected to what they considered the Romanizing tendencies of the Prayer Book. Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, a former Episcopal clergyman, is in charge of the parish.

The Hebrew-Christian Church, the first of its kind in America, began in 1882 with its present pastor, the Rev. Jacob Freshman, a converted Jew, who had resolved to devote himself to evangelizing the Hebrews of New York. For some time the meetings were held in a small room in the Cooper-Union building, and in the lecture-room of the Fourth-Avenue Presbyterian Church; but in the year 1885 a private house, at 17 St. Mark's Place, was purchased and fitted up for the work. The

audience-room, seating about 150, and lighted by stained-glass windows, is on the ground floor, while the remaining rooms are used by the missionary for various purposes connected with the work, which has met with a fair degree of success.

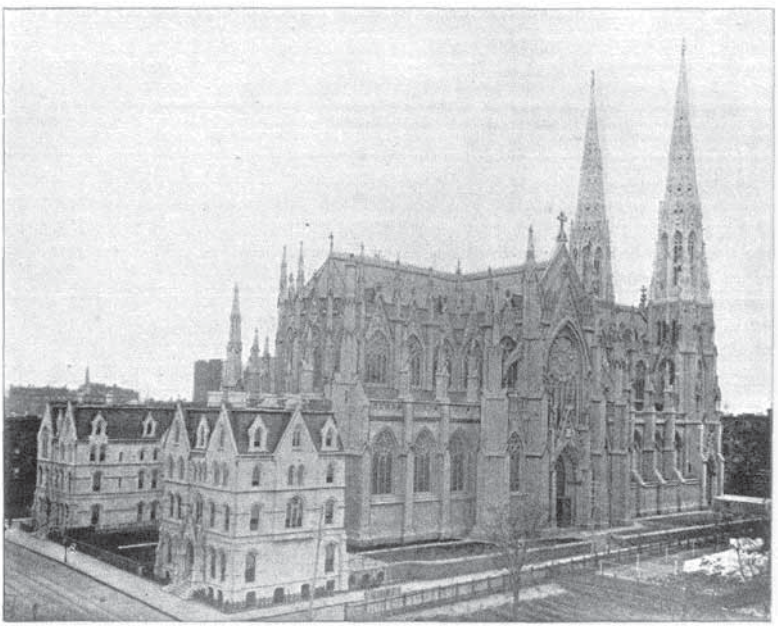
FRIENDS' CHURCH AND SEMINARY, STUYVESANT SQUARE, EAST 16TH STREET, CORNER OF RUTHERFORD PLACE.

St. Patrick's Cathedral is the head of the great Archdiocese of New York. Roman Catholics visited Manhattan Island as early as 1629, but when Father Isaac Jogues, the first priest to visit the island, came here in 1643, after his escape from the Mohawks, he found only two of his co-religionists. Jesuit fathers labored here at intervals between 1683 and 1785, when the first congregation was formed. Severe laws were enacted against the Catholics, but with no serious results, until the execution of John Ury for alleged participation in the Negro Riot of 1741, and on suspicion of being a Catholic priest. Governor Dongan was an ardent Catholic, as was his royal master, King James, and during his administration, in the closing years of the seventeenth century, a number of Catholic families of repute settled in the city, and a college was founded. In 1785 Sieur de St. Jean de Crevecœur, the French consul, and three others were incorporated as the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of New York, and from that time the Church has steadily grown in numbers and power, largely through the immense foreign immigration. There are 83 Catholic churches and a long list of homes, asylums and schools. There are 400,000 Roman Catholics in the city, and besides the churches for English-speaking persons, there are others for Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Canadians, Bohemians, Syrians, Afro-Americans, Poles and other nationalities.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 55TH STREET.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, on 5th Avenue, between 50th and 51st Streets, is one of the grandest ecclesiastical buildings in the country, and has cost the greatest sum of money. It was projected by Archbishop Hughes, in 1850, and soon afterward the plans were drawn, by James Renwick, the architect of Grace Church. The corner-stone

was laid in 1858, and the Cathedral was opened in 1879. The building is now nearly completed, according to the original plans, only the Lady Chapel remaining to be constructed. The style of the architecture is the Decorated Gothic of the thirteenth century, of which the cathedrals of Rheims and Cologne are examples; and, with the mansion of the archbishop and the rector's residence, it occupies the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, and 50th and 51st Streets. It is built of white marble, and its leading dimensions are: Length, 322 feet; breadth, including chapels, 120 feet; breadth of nave and choir, 97 feet; length of transepts, 172 feet; height of nave, 100 feet; height of aisles, 54 feet. The principal front, on

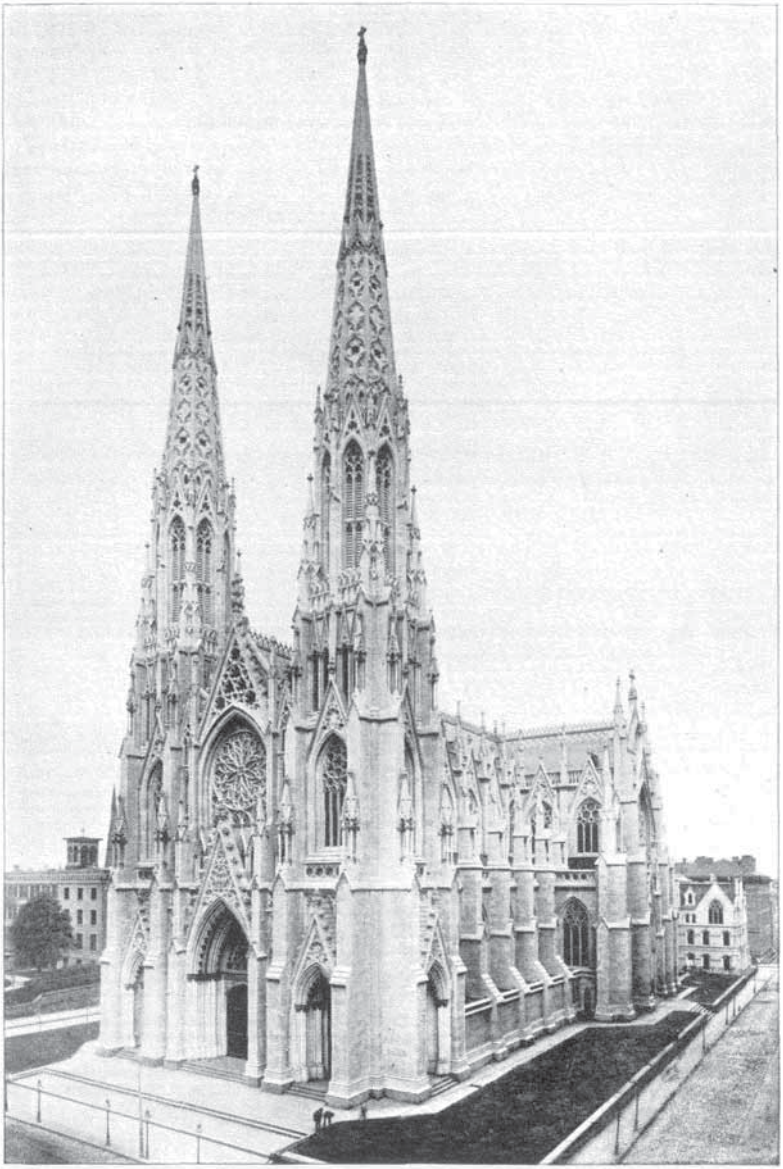


ARCHBISHOP'S AND RECTOR'S RESIDENCES.

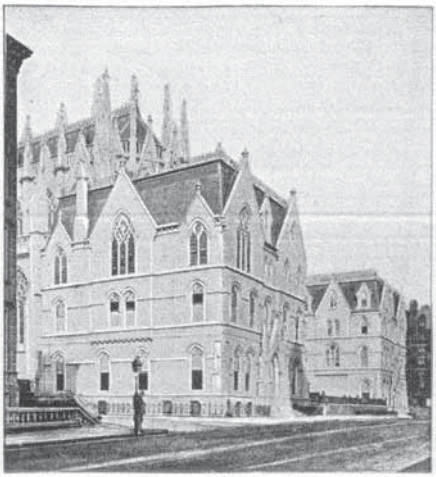
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC, MADISON-AVENUE AND 51ST-STREET SIDES.

Fifth Avenue, consists of a central gable, 156 feet in height, flanked by twin spires, 328 feet high. The grand portal is richly decorated, and buttresses, pinnacles and carved ornamentation abound in rich profusion.

The interior is particularly impressive. Massive clustered marble columns support the lofty groined roof; the organ-gallery in the nave, between the towers, has a richly moulded front and ceiling; and a magnificent rose window, 26 feet in diameter, filled with costly glass, dominates the western end, and forms a fitting pendant to the high altar in the sanctuary, in the eastern end. The altar was made in Italy of purest Carrara marble, and its front is inlaid with alabaster and precious stones. The lower front is divided into niches and panels; the former containing statues of the four Evangelists, and the latter presenting in bas-reliefs the Last Supper, the Carrying of the Cross, the Agony, and the Betrayal. The tabernacle,



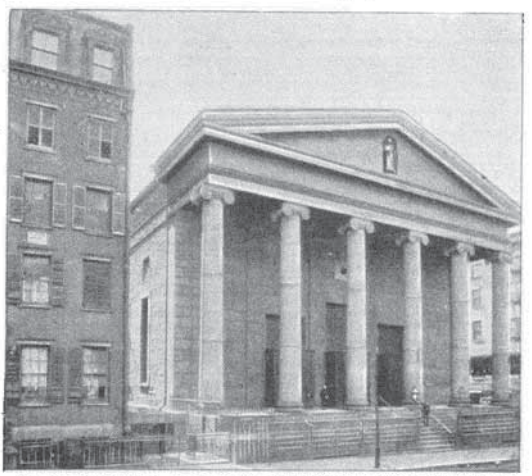
ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC.
FIFTH AVENUE, 50TH AND 51ST STREETS.



ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE, ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, MADISON AVENUE AND 50TH STREET.

above the altar, was carved in France, and its three niches contain statues of Our Lord, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The altar of the Blessed Virgin, at the eastern end of the north aisle, is made of French stone, delicately sculptured in panels, on which are carved scenes connected with the life of Christ. At the eastern end of the south aisle is the bronze altar of the Sacred Heart, with four statues, representing the sacrifices of the old dispensation and, in the central niche, Jesus holding a chalice. The columns on each side, surmounted by statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, were the gift of Pope Pius IX. West of the sacristy is the elaborate bronze altar of St. Joseph, and in a side chapel is the altar of the Holy Family, above which hangs a fine painting of the Holy Family, by Costazzini. The Cathedral is seated for 2,600 people, and nearly as many more can be accommodated in the aisles. The interior is lighted by 70 windows, the majority being memorial windows made in Chartres, France, at a cost of over $100,000. The total cost of the building has been not far from $3,000,000, and $500,000 will be necessary to complete it.

St. Peter's Church, at Barclay and Church Streets, is the oldest Roman Catholic organization in the city. The first church, a brick building, 48 feet wide and 81 feet long, was erected in 1786, and torn down in 1836, when the present stone church in the Ionic style was erected in its place. The interior is spacious, and contains a fine marble altar. The ceiling is frescoed, and there are 12 large stained-glass windows.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, BARCLAY AND CHURCH STREETS.

St. Patrick's Church is the oldest existing Catholic church-building in the city. It was built in 1815, at Mott and Prince Streets, and until the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 1879, it was the cathedral church of the See of

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ROMAN CATHOLIC.
THE HIGH ALTAR IN THE SANCTUARY, AT THE EASTERN END.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, MOTT AND PRINCE STREETS.

New York. In earlier days the massive Gothic building, with its richly decorated auditorium, was one of the sights of the city; but with the departure of the Archbishop it lost much of its ancient fame, and is now merely the parish-church of the Catholics who live in the neighborhood.

The Church of St. Benedict the Moor is an impressive classic building, at 210 Bleecker Street, in one of the ancient and crowded quarters of the city. The congregation is mainly composed of colored people.

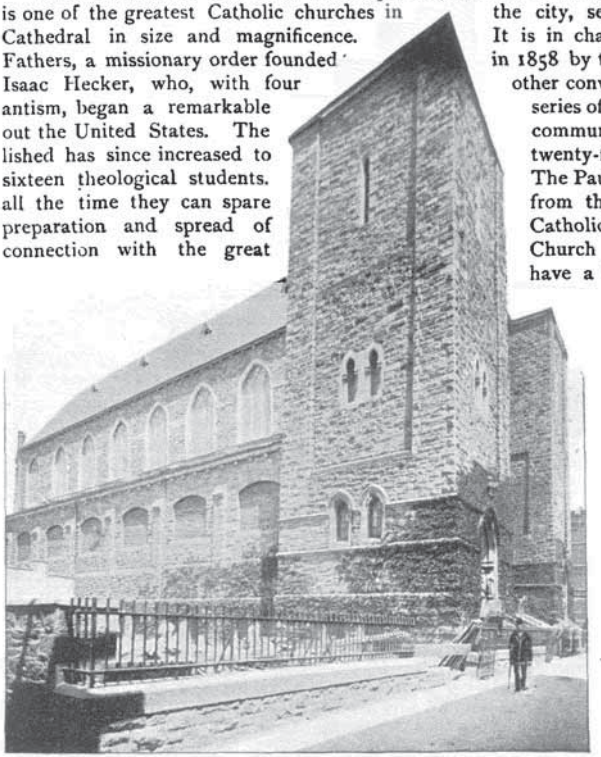
St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1850, and a portion of the large Italian Renaissance building, on 28th Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, was opened in 1855. This was enlarged and richly decorated in 1865. It extends through to 29th Street. It is cruciform in shape, and the interior is extremely beautiful. Above each of the transept galleries are large rose-windows, and the side windows of the nave are filled with richly stained glass. A fine painting of the Crucifixion surmounts a lofty marble altar in the sanctuary. The beautiful high altar and the two rich side altars cost $40,000. St. Stephen's has long been one of the fashionable Catholic churches, and for many years its choir has been acknowledged as one of the finest in the country. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings founded this church, and Dr. Edward McGlynn held the pastorate from 1866 until 1887. During his term of office a large Orphans' House and an Industrial School for girls were built. Father Colton is now the rector.

The church property extends through the whole block from 28th Street to 29th Street.

CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT THE MOOR, ROMAN CATHOLIC, 210 BLEECKER STREET.

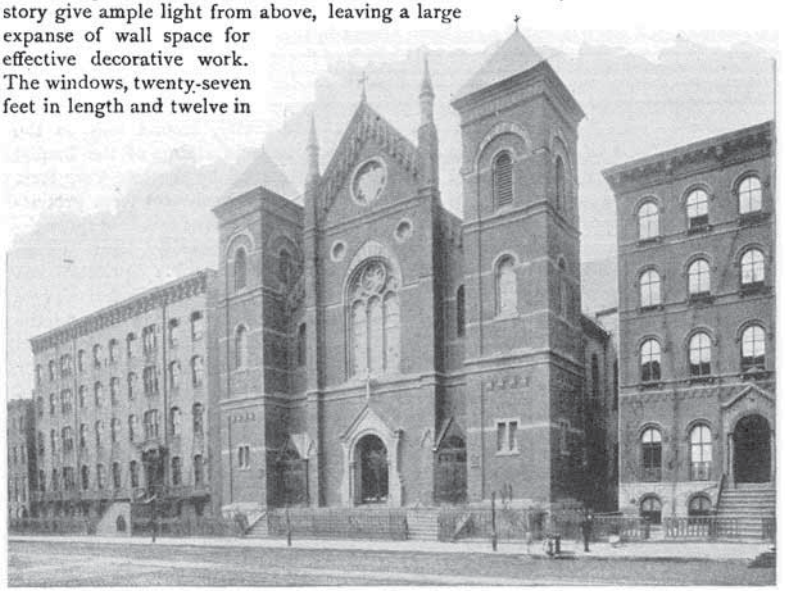
St. Francis Xavier's Church, at 36 West 16th Street, near Sixth Avenue, was erected in 1882, and is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers. It is a massive stone structure in the Roman Basilica style, and is constructed in the substantial manner which characterizes the work of the Jesuits. A lofty porch, with massive stone pillars, and a vestibule, both with vaulted stone ceilings, give entrance to one of the grandest church interiors in the city. The church is cruciform in shape; and the lofty vaulted and richly decorated ceiling of the nave is supported by stone columns carrying a triforium gallery, pierced with round-arched openings. The prevailing tone of the decorations gives an effect of luminosity, and there is a profusion of ornamentation in relief. The high altar is a costly marble structure, and on either side of the sanctuary stand the altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. In the transepts are the altars of St. Aloysius and the Sacred Heart, all in marble, with statues and carvings. The walls are filled with large paintings of Scriptural scenes. Twelve hundred electric lights have been placed in the church, which is illustrated on page 285. On this site stood the old church of the same name, founded in 1847. The Infanta Eulalia of Spain visited St. Francis Xavier's in 1893.

The Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Ninth Avenue and 59th Street, is one of the greatest Catholic churches in the city, second only to the Cathedral in size and magnificence. It is in charge of the Paulist Fathers, a missionary order founded in 1858 by the late Very Rev. Isaac Hecker, who, with four other converts from Protestantism, began a remarkable series of missions throughout the United States. The community then established has since increased to twenty-five priests and sixteen theological students. The Paulist Fathers devote all the time they can spare from the missions to the preparation and spread of Catholic literature. In connection with the great Church of St. Paul they have a large convent and school-house, and lately built a printing-house, from which they issue their monthly publications, *The Catholic World*, *The Young Catholic*, calendars, sermons, tracts, etc. The cornerstone of the first church was laid in 1859, and of the present church in 1876, while the solemn opening took place in 1885. It is the second largest church edi-



CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, ROMAN CATHOLIC, NINTH AVENUE AND WEST 59TH STREET.

fice in the country, being 284 feet long and 132 feet wide. The walls are constructed of rough stone, and there is very little attempt at mere ornament, the architect aiming to obtain simplicity and dignity by the size and massiveness of the building, correctness of detail and harmonious grouping. The main façade, on Ninth Avenue, approached by a double flight of granite steps, is 134 feet wide, with a central compartment flanked by two towers 38 feet square, and with a total height of 300 feet when the spires are built. The style of architecture is the Thirteenth-Century Gothic, adapted to meet the special needs of the Fathers. The spacious and impressive interior, with its side aisles and passages, has a seating capacity of nearly 5,000. The lofty nave arches are carried by columns of polished Syracuse limestone, four feet in diameter, alternately round and octagonal, with carved caps and moulded bases over each arch; the tracery windows of the clerestory give ample light from above, leaving a large expanse of wall space for effective decorative work. The windows, twenty-seven feet in length and twelve in



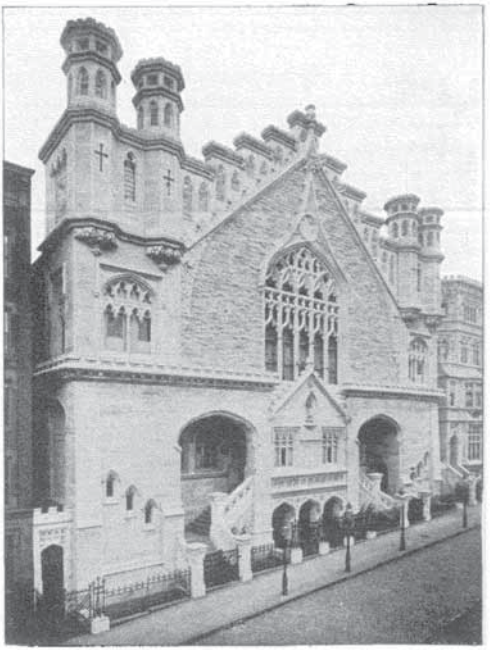
ACADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, ROMAN CATHOLIC, 335-343 WEST 42d STREET.

width, are of the finest workmanship. Those in the sanctuary represent the Queen of Angels surrounded by hundreds of angels in the centre, and flanked on either side by the four great archangels, all in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament on the altar. These were made in Munich. The fourteen tracery windows in the nave, the work of the American artist LaFarge, are unrivalled for richness of color. The sanctuary floor is well elevated above that of the nave, and contains the high altar, of variegated marble, with a lofty baldichino, whose canopied roof is supported by polished columns of Numidian marble. The great organ stands behind the high altar, and on each side are the stalls for the choir and the dignitaries of the Church. On the left of the sanctuary, at the head of the south aisle, is the altar of the Blessed Virgin, constructed of Siena marble and beautiful Mexican onyx, and surmounted

by a lofty canopy, beneath which is a large marble statue of the Virgin. At the head of the north aisle is the altar of St. Joseph, similar in treatment, with a marble statue of the saint. At the end of the south aisle, and near the entrance, is a beautiful baptistery, with marble font, enclosed by a substantial marble rail. In the side chapels of the same aisle are altars of St. Agnes, The Annunciation and St. Justinus the Martyr. The side chapels of the north aisle contain the altars of the Sacred Heart, St. Catharine of Genoa and St. Patrick. The total cost of all the altars was not far from $50,000, and of the whole church $500,000. The magnitude of the interior is best shown by a few figures: The length of the nave and chancel is 257 feet, the width 60 feet, and the height 96 feet, while the aisles have

ST. CECILIA'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, EAST 106TH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.

a combined width of 50 feet, giving an auditorium of immense size and striking and impressive perspective effect. The impression of immense space, height and solitude of the interior is increased by the treatment of the ceiling, which is painted a deep blue and studded with stars. It is concave in form, and the stars and constellations which thickly stud its surface are arranged from exact maps made by one of the Paulist Fathers, to represent their positions on January 25, 1885, the festival of the conversion of St. Paul, the patron-saint of the church. The decoration of the church is in the hands of the well-known artist LaFarge, and looks its best when lighted at night. The Annunciation altar has a fine copy of the Michael Angelo at Bruges; and St. Justinus' altar has a bronze reredos, by James Kelly. Here, every Sunday evening, can be heard the best congregational singing of English hymns in New York. The singing at the other regular services is done by a surpliced choir of 100 men and boys. The group of buildings of which St. Paul's is the centre forms one of the strongest fortresses of Catholicism in New York.

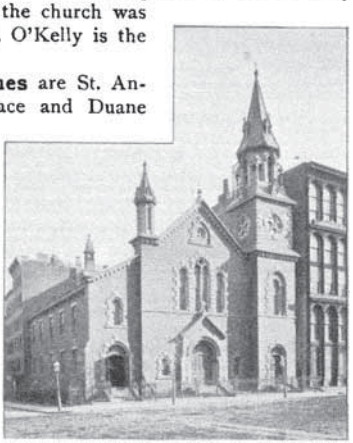


CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF GOOD COUNSEL, ROMAN CATHOLIC, 236 EAST 90TH STREET.

The Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, at 236 East 90th Street, is one of the youngest of the Catholic churches. The building, a handsome structure in the decorated Gothic style of architecture, with a front of Rutland marble, was completed in 1892, and dedicated on September 18th. There are two entrance-porches recessed into the front of the church, with steps which turn toward each other and unite in an outer lobby, which is screened from view by the front main wall. There are a number of handsome stained-glass windows, which were made in Munich. The high altar of marble came from Venice, and four smaller altars were made in the quarries of Carrara. Five paintings, over the high altar, are the work of Sig. Rossi, a prize-winner of the Paris Salon. The parish is a new one, established in 1886, and the corner-stone of the church was laid in May of that year. Rev. William J. O'Kelly is the rector, and he has four assistants.

Other Interesting Catholic Churches are St. Andrew's, away down-town, at City-Hall Place and Duane Street; St. Bernard's, a noble Gothic building on West 14th Street; the Holy Cross, on West 42d Street; and St. Cecilia's, on East 106th Street.

The B'Nai Jeshurun, "Children of Jeshurun," is the oldest Anglo-German Hebrew congregation in the city. It was founded in 1825 by a few German and Polish Jews, who left the Spanish synagogue on Mill Street, and adopted the Polish or German ritual, in place of the Portuguese, in use in the former congregation. The early meetings were held in a small hall in White Street, but in 1826 the former Presbyterian Church in Elm Street



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, DUANE STREET AND CITY-HALL PLACE.

was purchased and remodelled. In 1850 a large synagogue was erected on Greene Street, followed in 1866 by a second in West 34th Street. In 1885 the large and impressive edifice on Madison Avenue, near East 65th Street, was erected, at a cost of $200,000. It is built of stone and pressed brick, in the Spanish-Moresque style, with twin towers, and an imposing façade. The auditorium is decorated in white and gold, and harmonizes with the Moorish exterior. Its seating capacity is 1,200, and the congregation is the leading orthodox Hebrew

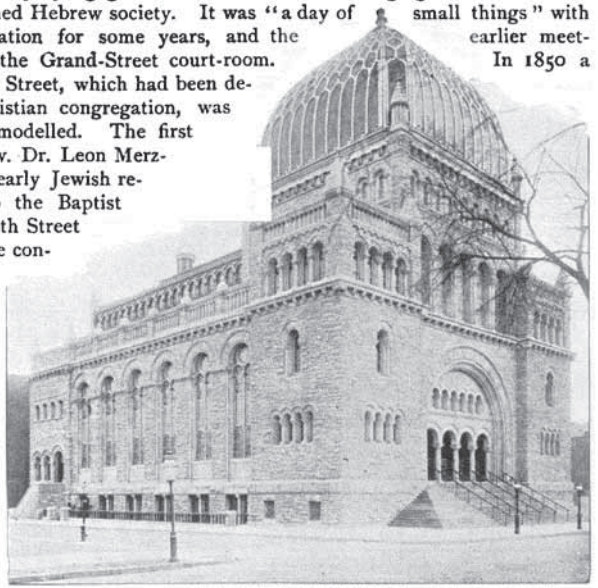
ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH, ROMAN CATHOLIC, 332 WEST 14TH STREET.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, HEBREW, FIFTH AVENUE AND 43D STREET.

body in the city, holding conservatively to the old Mosaic standards, and paying little regard to the changeful spirit of the nineteenth century. Dr. Henry S. Jacobs is the Rabbi; and Rev. Stephen S. Wise the junior minister.

The Jews were early settlers in Manhattan, and in 1695 there were twenty Hebrew families in the city; but their petition for permission to establish a place of worship was refused by the Provincial authorities. A Jewish congregation was formed early in the last century, and in 1729 the first synagogue was opened, in Mill Street, near Beaver. The Crosby-Street Synagogue was a spacious and elegant building. With the rapid increase in the Jewish population, others have been erected, and there are now 47 synagogues and temples, some of them magnificent edifices, and many charitable institutions, well-supported by the Jewish people.

The Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and East 43d Street, is one of the finest and most costly synagogues in the world. The congregation was formed in 1845, as a reformed Hebrew society. It was "a day of small things" with the infant congregation for some years, and the earlier meetings were held in the Grand-Street court-room. In 1850 a church on Chrystie Street, which had been deserted by its Christian congregation, was purchased and remodelled. The first Rabbi was the Rev. Dr. Leon Merzbacher, one of the early Jewish reformers. In 1856 the Baptist church on East 12th Street was secured for the congregation, and here they remained until 1868, when their modern magnificent temple was completed, at a cost of nearly $600,000. Like all the finer Jewish synagogues of the city, it is Moorish in design and decoration, with twin towers and an impressive front on Fifth Avenue. The auditorium will seat nearly 2,000 people. The decorations are of the most elaborate character, conceived and carried out in the Moorish manner, with massive columns spanned by the peculiar Saracenic arch, a lofty clere-story, and a fine pulpit and ark. Leopold Eidlitz was the architect. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler, father of Felix Adler, was long the Rabbi of the congregation, which is one of the most liberal in the city, as it was the first established; and it is now the only one maintaining regular Sunday services, in addition to the usual Saturday service. Its music is celebrated for stateliness and brilliancy, and very effectively accompanies the impressive ritual of the ancient Hebrew Church. The present Rabbis are the Rev. Drs. Gustav Gottheil and Joseph Silverman.



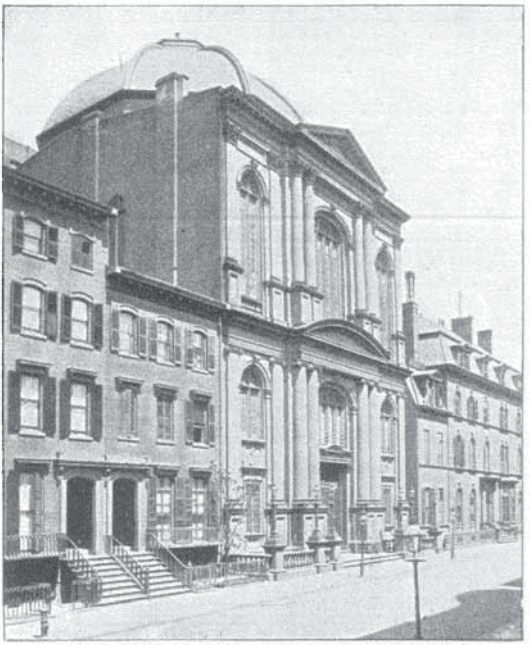
TEMPLE BETH-EL, HEBREW, FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

The Temple Beth-El, at Fifth Avenue and 76th Street, is one of the costliest and most imposing religious buildings in the city. It is constructed of Indiana limestone, and its architectural features show a blending of the Byzantine and Moorish styles. Its front is 102 feet long on Fifth Avenue, and it extends back 150 feet on 76th Street. The land and building cost $750,000. The main entrance takes the form of a massive arch, with a screen of columns and small arches, and richly foliated bronze gates. The dome is enriched with lines of gilded ribbing. The main audience-hall has a lofty arched ceiling and galleries surmounted by large round arches. Beneath the great arch at the eastern end is an apsidal recess, containing the organ-loft, pulpit and shrine, the latter a magnificent structure of onyx columns and arches with capitals of gold, all richly decorated. The Congregation Beth-El was formed in 1874 by the union of the Congregations Anshi-Chesed and Adas-Jeshurun, the former being the first German Jewish congregation in the country, dating back to 1828. The Adas-Jeshurun Congregation, under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. D. Einhorn, became the leading Jewish reformed synagogue, and when the Beth-El Congregation was formed, it worshipped in the Lexington-Avenue synagogue until the Temple Beth-El was completed in 1891. Under Dr. Einhorn's successor, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the reforming tendencies of the congregation have steadily strengthened, and it is now the leading exponent of modern liberal Judaism.

SHAARAI TEPHILA SYNAGOGUE, HEBREW, 127 WEST 44TH STREET.

AHAVATH CHESED SYNAGOGUE, HEBREW, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 64TH STREET.

The Shaarai Tephila, "Gates of Prayer," at 127 West 44th Street, was erected in 1865. It is a magnificent building in a modified Moorish style of architecture, of Newark freestone, with trimmings of Dorchester stone. The spacious interior, seating 1,200, is richly decorated in contrasting colors. Four slender iron

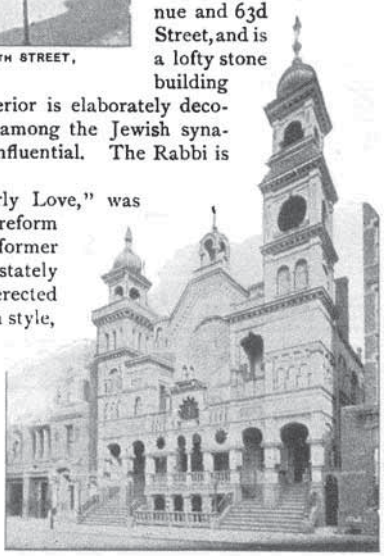


TEMPLE SHEARITH ISRAEL, HEBREW, 5 WEST 19TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

columns support the roof on transverse and longitudinal arches, and all the interior fittings are of the most costly character. Above the richly inlaid and carved ark or shrine is a large rose window. The synagogue cost $200,000. The congregation was formed in 1845 by members of the Elm-Street Synagogue. The Rabbi is the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

The Rodoph Sholom, "Followers of Peace," organized in 1842, and formerly worshipping in Clinton Street, now owns the former Beth-El Synagogue, erected in 1873 at a cost of $250,000. It stands at Lexington Avenue and 63d Street, and is a lofty stone building in the Spanish-Moresque style. The interior is elaborately decorated in the Oriental manner prevailing among the Jewish synagogues. The congregation is large and influential. The Rabbi is the Rev. Aaron Wise.

The Ahavath Chesed, "Neighborly Love," was founded in 1850 by some of the moderate reform Hebrews. For some years it occupied a former Christian church on Avenue C. The stately synagogue, at 652 Lexington Avenue, was erected in 1872. It is built of stone, in the Moorish style, and the front has five elevations; a central one for the main entrance, with a tower and a stairway wing on each side. The towers are 122 feet high, square at the base, changing to octagons near the top, and crowned by gilded metal cupolas. The interior is very beautiful, with arabesque decorations and graceful Moorish arches and tall pillars. The Rabbi is the Rev. Alexander Kohut.



CONGREGATION SICHRON EPHRAIM, HEBREW, EAST 67TH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

The Temple Shearith Israel, in West 19th Street, close to Fifth Avenue, is one of those structures of unfamiliar appearance which makes New York cosmopolitan in architecture. The front presents the appearance of two very high stories, each with its capital supported by double columns. The entrance is broad and high, and the windows are capped with semi-circular arches. The temple is surmounted by a Moorish dome, which is prominent for a considerable distance. The Temple Shearith Israel looms high over the houses of West 19th Street, with its classic front and ponderous dome.

The congregation, which is of the orthodox type, and is composed mainly of English-speaking Hebrews, is in a sense an offshoot from a very old Portuguese congregation of Newport, R. I., and as such it claims to be the oldest Jewish congregation now existing in New York. Rev. H. Pereira Mendes is the Rabbi, and Rev. Abraham H. Niets assistant.

BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM, HEBREW, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 72d STREET.

The Sichron Ephraim synagogue, on East 67th Street, near Third Avenue, is a handsome piece of Saracenic architecture, with a North-African sentiment in its tall and unique tower and the arcades along its front.

The synagogue was built in 1890, by Jonas Weil, a wealthy Hebrew, and a new congregation was organized from the orthodox Hebrews residing in the vicinity. A portion of the work of the organization is the maintenance of a religious school, which holds sessions on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Sunday forenoons. Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman is the Rabbi.

The Beth Israel Bikur Cholim synagogue, in a fine neighborhood, at Lexington Avenue and 72d Street, is a spacious and commodious temple, with a rich and vivid interior. The society was formed in 1859, by the union of the Congregation Beth Israel and the Society Bikur Cholim; and worshipped in White Street and then in Chrystie Street until 1887, when it joined the great up-town movement of the churches. It is one of the foremost of the orthodox Jewish congregations. The Rabbi is Herman Lustig.

Other forms of worship abound in the great metropolis, in many sects, and with hundreds of societies, conclaves, missions and chapels. There are Christian

Israelites, Reformed Catholics, German Evangelicals, True Dutch Reformed, Christian Scientists, and many others.

The Greek Church holds its services at 340 West 53d Street, for the members of the large Greek colony. The Rev. Paisius Ferendinos is archimandrite.

The First Society of Spiritualists, the only organized Spiritualistic society in the city, holds weekly meetings in Music Hall, on West 57th Street. "Seances" and meetings of the Spiritualists are also held in private houses.

Mahommedanism is being preached to the New-Yorkers by Mohammed Webb, a native of this city, and longtime a consul in the East Indies. He is supplied with large funds, by wealthy Moslems of Bombay and Allahabad, and lectures and distributes Mohammedan literature.

The Chinese Joss House occupies the upper floor of a building at 10 Mott Street. It is a small room containing the shrine, before which lights are kept constantly burning. The shrine is a magnificent specimen of Chinese carved work.

Religious Societies and Associations, devoted to the advancement of the cause of religion, in charities, preaching, literature, and many other ways, abound throughout this great city.

CHINESE JOSS HOUSE, 16 MOTT STREET.

The magnificent system of the Catholic hierarchy is exemplified here in a perfect manner, and all the vast interests connected with the Papal Church are governed with the precision and security of an ancient province of Rome.

The Church Missions' House, at Fourth Avenue and East 27th Street, is one of the noblest of the new buildings of the year 1893. The architects are R. W. Gibson and Edward J. N. Stent, and the style is a very rich and unusual variety of the Flemish, with clustered columns, pinnacles and statues. The lower part is of rock-faced granite, and the rest of the building of Indiana limestone, with a steel frame. The land and structure cost $420,000. Its central gable is crowned by a statue of Faith. This edifice is not a diocesan affair, but pertains to the whole American Church, by whose free-will offerings it was erected. Here are to be the headquarters of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society and other great Episcopal associations.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at 22 Bible House, was founded in 1820 and incorporated in 1846. It supports 21 bishops and gives stipends to 1,200 missionaries; and has missions, orphanages, hospitals, schools and

colleges in Africa, China, Japan, Greece and Hayti; also among the negroes and Indians. It supports many lay-readers and women-workers. This society is the established agency of the entire Ameriean Episcopal Church, and is under the direction of the General Convention. It disburses $600,000 yearly.

The Diocesan House, 29 Lafayette Place, was opened in 1888, as a See House for the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York. The house originally belonged to Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, the munificent benefactor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of Grace Church; and was given by her for its present purpose. Extensive alterations were made in the original building, and the Diocesan House is now an ecclesiastical-looking edifice, conveniently arranged for the purpose for which it is intended, containing the offices of the Bishop of the Diocese, Arch-deacon of New York, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Standing Committee of the Diocese, Secretary of the House of Bishops, a large reception-room, a reading-room, sleeping-rooms for the members of the Clergy Club, and a large hall, called Hobart Hall, in memory of the great bishop of that name, in which is kept the Diocesan library.

CHURCH MISSION HOUSE, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, FOURTH AVENUE AND 22D STREET.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was founded in 1830, and chartered in 1833 "to preach the Gospel to the poor, and to relieve the unfortunate." Acting under its charter, the society led the way in the establishment of free churches for the middle and poorer classes of the city population. Later, when this need no longer existed, it inaugurated a mission work among the public institutions of the city and adjacent islands, and out of this work have grown many of the best benevolent institutions of the city, such as the House of Mercy; St. Barnabas' House; the Midnight Mission; the New-York Infant Asylum; the Sheltering Arms; the House of Rest for Consumptives; and many others. The society now employs eleven clergymen, two lay-readers, and women visitors in its work at its mission stations, the city jails, hospitals and courts. The missions of the society are St. Ambrose Chapel, on Thompson Street; the Rescue Mission, on Mott Street; St. Barnabas' Chapel, mission-house and schools, on Mulberry Street; and three chapels. The yearly expenditure is about $50,000. The Mission-House is at 38 Bleecker Street, where there is a free reading-room for males.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York, at 77 Houston Street, was founded in 1841. It supports three chapels, as many reading-rooms, and a sailors' home. Every Episcopal Church in the city is required to make a yearly contribution for this society.

The Presbyterian House, at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, was the former residence of the Lenox family, and the scene of many notable events in the social history of the city. This stately old mansion now contains the Home and Foreign Mission Board rooms, the Board of Church Erection, the Woman's Boards, and other great Presbyterian societies. It was virtually a gift from the Lenox family.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at the Presbyterian House, 53 Fifth Avenue, was established in 1834, and received its charter in 1862. The Foreign Board sustains missions in China, India, Siam, Japan, Korea, Africa, Central America, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Mexico, Syria, Persia, and among the Chinese and Japanese in the United States, expending $1,000,000 yearly.

DIOCESAN HOUSE, EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 29 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., began its work in 1802, and received its present charter in 1872. It employs about 2,100 missionaries and teachers, in nearly every State and territory of the Union, including Alaska, maintaining missions among foreign populations, Indians, Mexicans, Mormons, Alaskans and mountain-whites. Its yearly appropriations are $950,000.

The Methodist Mission House is a noble stone and brick building, eight stories high, erected in 1889, at a cost of $1,000,000. It contains the offices and salesroom of the Publishing Agents, the press-rooms, composing-rooms and bindery, where thousands of books and pamphlets are manufactured yearly; the offices of the missionary society; a large chapel; the library; Board-room; Bishop's room; and a number of private offices. A picture will be found in another chapter.

The Methodist Book Concern, at Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, is the eldest auxiliary of American Methodism. It was established in 1779, when the Rev. John Dickins was appointed book steward, and began publishing books for the Methodist Church, with a borrowed capital of $600. The first New-York office of the Concern was in Church Street. Later the business was transferred to Mulberry Street; still later to Broadway and 11th Street; and then to Fifth Avenue and 20th Street. The profits of the Concern are used for the support of old and disabled ministers, widows and orphans, and during the century of its existence it has paid the Methodist Church for these purposes more than $1,500,000.

The New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was chartered in 1866 to plant and support Sunday-schools, churches and missions in the city of New York. It extends financial aid to 23 churches and missions, at an annual expense of $40,000.

The Reformed Church Building, at 25 East 22d Street, contains the Boards of Domestic Missions, of Foreign Missions, of Publication, of Education, and the Women's Committees of Foreign and Domestic Missions. Here also is a large assembly-room for the special use of the clergy.

The Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, at 25 East 22d Street, was formed in 1832 to promote the extension of the Reformed Dutch Church in America. At present the Board aids 115 missionary pastors, and supplies ministers to 170 churches and missions, at a yearly expense of $65,000.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, at 25 East 22d Street, was organized in 1837. It has missions in China, India and Japan, where it maintains 66 missionaries and 325 native assistants. About $110,000 are disbursed yearly.

The New-York City Baptist Mission Society, in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, was founded in 1870, and re-organized

PRESBYTERIAN HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST 12TH STREET.

in 1891, to sustain missions in the lower part of the city; to establish new churches in the upper part; to preach the gospel to the foreign populations; to circulate religious and denominational literature; to promote Baptist educational work; to provide for the training of Sunday-school teachers, and other Christian workers; and to conduct various charities in connection with churches and missions.

The Bible House, owned by the American Bible Society, is a great brick edifice covering the whole block bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues and Astor Place and Ninth Street. It is six stories high and has an open court in the centre. The original cost of the property was about $300,000, provided for by special contributions, so that not a dollar of the ordinary benevolent contributions to the society was used in the purchase of the lot or the erection of the building. It contains the offices, library, and publishing departments of the society, and is the local headquarters of the following societies: American Sunday-School Union; American

Home-Missionary Society; Congregational Church Building Society; American Missionary Association; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; American Church Building Fund Commission; New-York Sabbath Committee; New-York Bible Society; Christian Aid to Employment Society; National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Women's Union Missionary Society; Willard Tract Repository; the *Christian Herald*, and a number of other religious publications.

The American Bible Society was organized in the City of New York in May, 1816, by delegates from 35 local Bible societies which had been previously formed in various portions of the United States. Its constitution declares that its sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment. Its field is the world. Its founders expressed the purpose to extend its operations to other countries, whether Christian, Mohammedan or Pagan. It is an unsectarian institution. Its 36 elected managers are identified with various branches of the Christian Church, while its affairs are conducted without denominational bias or control. It is also a benevolent institution. Its founders and their successors have always aimed by all wise methods to place the Holy Scriptures within the reach of all. Its publications are in no case sold at a profit. Those who can may buy them at the mere cost of manufacture, while those who cannot are supplied without price. The total receipts of the Society to March 31, 1893, were $26,546,248, but over eleven millions of this amount were received in payment of books sold at cost or less than cost. This aggregate also includes over $4,500,000 received from legacies. The Society has aided in the translation, printing or distribution of the Scriptures in 95 languages and dialects. The total number of volumes issued to April, 1893, was 56,926,771. The issues of the past five years are equal to those of the first forty years of the Society's operations. The Society has four times conducted a general Bible supply of the United States. The entire distribution of the Scriptures in the fourth re-supply was 8,146,808 volumes, in 27 different languages. Besides these special efforts the Society has constantly supplied the Scriptures to seamen, the immigrants, the freedmen, the soldiers, the inmates of humane and criminal institutions, and to mission churches and Sabbath-schools. The foreign work is conducted directly by its own agents and colporteurs, and indirectly through the foreign missionary societies of the various Christian denominations in the United States, or through the Bible societies established in other lands. There are six special agencies on the Western Continent — LaPlata, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba. During the ten years ending March 31, 1893, 538,237 volumes were sent from the Bible House to Latin America, including Cuba. There are five special agencies on the Eastern Continents, — the Levant, Persia, China, Siam, and Japan and Korea. The Scriptures are circulated in the Levant Agency in about thirty languages, and the total issues for 35 years to December 31, 1892, amount to 1,306,814 copies. Over 2,500,000 copies have been circulated in China since 1876. The Society's work is helped by buying and circulating its publications; by commending the Scriptures to others; by coöperating with the auxiliary Bible societies; by donations to the Society for its benevolent work. During the 77 years of the Society's history eleven persons have held the office of president — the first being the Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL.D., and the present being the Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D. The Rev. Edward W. Gilman, D.D.; Alexander McLean, D.D.; and Albert S. Hunt, D. D., are the corresponding secretaries. William Foulke is treasurer, and Caleb T. Rowe is general agent. The noble work of the American Bible Society has helped to shed God's light on all lands, heathen or Christian.

THE BIBLE HOUSE OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, FROM 8TH TO 9TH STREETS, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.

The New-York Bible Society was organized in 1823, and incorporated in 1866, as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, to distribute copies of the Bible in the city and harbor of New York, and to raise funds in aid of the former society. Its office is in the Bible House. During 1891 it distributed nearly 100,000 copies of the Bible.

The New-York Sabbath Committee, 31 Bible House, was formed in 1857, by prominent laymen of different denominations, to protect and promote the observance of Sunday, by securing and enforcing just and wise Sunday laws, and by cultivating a sound public sentiment by documents, addresses and the press. The committee was incorporated in 1884. It has exerted a wide influence over our land, and a number of its documents have been reprinted in Europe.

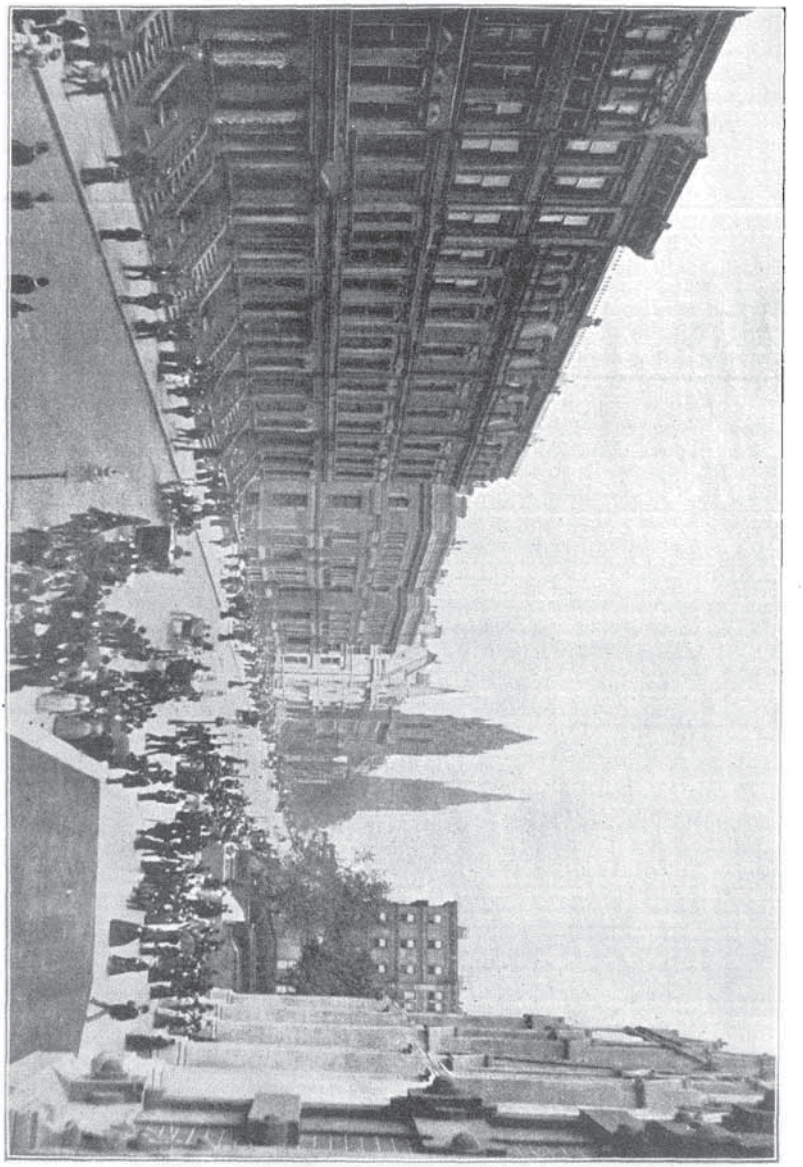
The New-York City Mission and Tract Society, in the United Charities Building, was established in 1827 and incorporated in 1866. It is the leading

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23D STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.

city missionary society, and its field of work is New York below 14th Street. It sustains six mission stations, five Sunday-schools and sixty missionaries, at a yearly expense of $70,000. It is entirely undenominational.

The American Home Missionary Society, at 34 Bible House, was organized in 1826 and incorporated in 1871, "to assist congregations unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States." It is the home missionary society of Congregationalism, and now employs 2,000 missionaries, expending yearly not far from $700,000 in its religious and educational work.

The American Tract Society, at 150 Nassau Street, was organized in 1825 for the publication and circulation of religious literature. It is undenominational,



FIFTH AVENUE ON A SUNDAY MORNING.
LOOKING NORTH FROM THE CATHEDRAL.

and has issued more than 8,000 distinct publications, books, tracts, wall-rolls, etc., including supplies for immigrants in many languages. The work is carried on largely through colporteurs, of whom there are now 174 working in different States. It has published thousands of books and tracts at foreign mission-stations. The society expends over $300,000 yearly.

HARLEM BRANCH, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 5 WEST 125TH STREET.

The American Seamen's Friend Society was established in 1828 to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of seamen. It supports missionaries and homes in numerous home and foreign ports, and provides loan libraries for ships, besides rendering aid to suffering and needy seamen. Its annual expenditures are about $40,000; and it has an office at 76 Wall Street.

The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York is better known as the New-York Port Society. It was founded in 1818, and its headquarters are at 46 Catharine Street, where it maintains the Mariner's Church, a library and a reading-room at a yearly cost of $16,000.

The Salvation Army has been working here for nearly ten years, and now has 500 officers and soldiers in the city. The National headquarters of the Army are at 111 Reade Street. There are large "barracks" where nightly and Sunday meetings are held, at 122 West 14th Street, 14 Fourth Avenue, 39th Street and Sixth Avenue, 232 East 125th Street, West 11th and Bleecker Streets, 153 East 72d Street, and 340 East 8th Street. There is a large Food and Shelter Depot, and three Slum Posts, a Slum Crèche, and a Rescue Home for fallen women. The Army is doing energetic and blessed work in its hearty fashion among classes of people who most need help.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE, Y. M. C. A., 222 BOWERY.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1852, for the mental, social, physical, and spiritual improvement of young men. The main Association Building, at Fourth Avenue and East 23d Street, is a large stone edifice built in 1869, at a cost of

GERMAN BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., 140 AND 142 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR 9TH STREET.

$500,000. It contains reception-room, parlors, reading-room, a lecture and concert hall, seating 1,300 people, a smaller lecture-room, numerous class-rooms, a library of 42,000 volumes, a gymnasium, bowling-alleys and baths. To aid in its work among the young men of the city, the Association has established fourteen branches in different sections, and employs the endeavors of 81 young men in superintending its work. Seven fully equipped gymnasiums, in charge of competent men, afford facilities for physical culture. The well-stocked libraries, containing over 60,000 volumes; the various reading-rooms, where more than 1,000 newspapers, magazines and reviews are kept on file; and the class-room instruction in 23 different lines of practical study, provide mental food for the studious-minded. Frequent religious meetings, Bible-classes, and public addresses minister to the spiritual needs of the members and their friends; while the social element is fostered by frequent entertainments, lectures and receptions. The total membership of the various branches is 7,200, and the average daily attendance for 1892 was nearly 4,000. A prominent feature of the Association work is aiding deserving young men to obtain situations; and recently a Students' Movement has been organized, to maintain religious meetings and Bible-classes in the colleges in the city. The general offices of the Association are at 40 East 23d Street, just west of the main Association Building, which is now designated as the 23d-Street branch. It was made a branch in 1887, and is the centre of local Association work, and of many kindly and civilizing influences.

The Bowery Branch, 153 Bowery, was organized in 1872, to aid young men out of employment and in temporary destitution, with free meals and beds.

The Harlem Branch, formed in 1868, has an attractive building, at 5 West 125th Street, containing a reading-room, parlor, library, gymnasium, entertainment hall and class-rooms.

RAILROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., MADISON AVENUE AND 45TH STREET.

The East 86th-Street Branch was organized in 1884, and occupies two buildings at 153 and 155 East 86th Street, with a well-equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys, lecture-hall and bath-rooms. The buildings also contain a reading-room, library, parlor, reception-room, bicycle room and junior department rooms.

The Young Men's Institute, at 222 Bowery, is a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was built in 1885, at a cost of $150,000. The building is in the style of the English Renaissance, with a frontage of 50 feet on the Bowery, and a depth of 96 feet. The first story is trimmed with Nova-Scotia sandstone, and special prominence is given to the entrance vestibule. An impression of height is conveyed by the gables and the mansard roof, on which has been constructed a flooring for summer-evening meetings and entertainments. There are six stories in the front and two in the rear, and the interior is conveniently divided. On the ground floor, at the right of the spacious vestibule of tiled brick and oak, is the large reception-room, attractively finished and furnished, with a wide-mouthed fireplace and cushioned-seats. A well-equipped gymnasium is in the rear of the reception-room; and beneath are the bowling-alleys, locker-rooms, and baths. The second story contains a large reading-room and the library, finished in mahogany, a lecture-hall, and other rooms. On the third story are several large class and committee rooms, finished in cherry, and connected with each other by sliding doors. Several large class-rooms and the secretary's private room occupy the fourth story, and on the fifth floor there are private bath-rooms, a large class-room and the janitor's apartments. The object of the Institute is to provide for the physical, intellectual and spiritual welfare of the young men living in its vicinity. Its membership is over 600, with an average daily attendance of 200. There are classes in technical studies; and summer outings.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 EAST 15TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

The German Branch, on Second Avenue, was organized in 1881 for work among the East-Side Germans, by whom it is greatly appreciated.

The French Branch, at 114 West 21st, was formed in 1889; and it offers the attractions of a reading-room, library, gymnasium, restaurant, employment bureau and parlor to the great numbers of French-speaking young men in its vicinity.

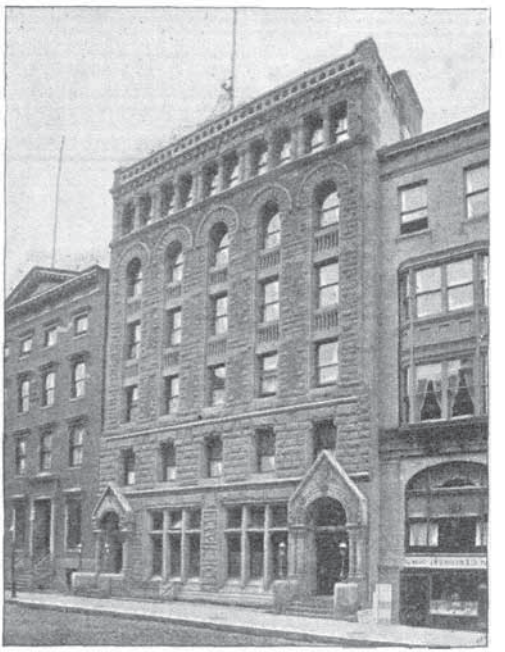
The Washington-Heights Branch, on 155th Street, near the Boulevard, furnishes a reading-room, library, parlors, gymnasium and bowling-alley.

The Railroad Branch was organized in 1875, and occupies the beautiful and elegantly equipped Railroad Men's Building, erected for it in 1887 by Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a cost of $75,000. The building is on Madison Avenue and 45th Street. It is unique in many respects, and is the outgrowth of Mr. Vanderbilt's desire to provide the employees of the railroads which enter the Grand Central station with a modern club-house, suited to their needs. It contains a reading-room, a library of 7,000 volumes, social rooms, a gymnasium, bowling-alleys, sleeping-rooms, and a lunch-room.

The West-72d-Street Branch was organized in 1889, and provides a reading-room, library, sleeping-rooms and lunch-room at the round-house of the New-York Central & Hudson-River Railroad.

The Association Boat-House is on the Harlem River; and the athletic grounds are at Mott Haven.

The Young Women's Christian Association was founded in 1870, and incorporated in 1873, to aid self-supporting young women by providing special training in such industries as are adapted to them; to assist them to obtain employment; and to provide opportunities for self-culture. The building of the Association is at 7 East 15th Street, and contains a library of 20,000 volumes, a reading-room, and numerous class-rooms. A Bible-class and social meetings are features of the work; and there is an employment bureau, a board directory, and free classes in type-writing, stenography, physical culture, needle-work and art, and a salesroom for the work of consignors. The Association conducts a seaside cottage. There is a branch at 1509 Broadway, with classes in cooking, millinery and physical culture.



APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.
MARGARET LOUISA HOME OF THE Y. W. C. A., 14 EAST 16TH STREET.

The Margaret Louisa Home of the Young Women's Christian Association is at 14 and 16 East 16th Street, communicating with the main building of the Association. It is a beautiful six-story structure, designed by R. H. Robertson, in the Romanesque style, fire-proof, and everywhere abounding in light and air. The main floor has the parlors, offices and restaurant; and four floors above are occupied by 78 chambers, with 104 beds. This institution is for Protestant self-supporting women, with references, as a safe and very comfortable temporary home, at moderate rates of board. The building was erected (at a cost exceeding $200,000)

and presented to the Association by Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, the oldest daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. At the laying of the corner-stone in December, 1889, the services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. John Hall and W. R. Huntington, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. The home was opened to the public January 19, 1891.

The Hebrew Institute, dedicated in 1891, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, is a noble fire-proof building, 87 by 92 feet, and five stories high. The lower part is occupied by an entertainment and lecture hall, seating 710 persons; the first floor, by kindergarten and industrial-school rooms; the second and third floors, by ten class-rooms, and the Aguilar Free Library and Y. M. H. A. reading-room; the top floor, by a gymnasium, lockers and baths, a cooking-room and the manual training workshop; and the paved roof by a summer-garden.

HEBREW INSTITUTE, EAST BROADWAY AND JEFFERSON STREET.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association was founded in 1873 to advance the moral, social, intellectual and religious welfare of Hebrew young men. It adopts the general methods of the Young Men's Christian Association, and occupies the building at 721 Lexington Avenue, with a branch at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 721 Lexington Avenue, and at the Hebrew Institute, corner of Jefferson Street and East Broadway, was founded in 1888. The rooms are open for conversation, games and dancing for members, as well as for instruction. Entertainments of a musical and literary character are frequently given for members and their friends. During the summer of 1891 the association opened a summer-home for working girls at Sea Cliff, Long Island, at nominal rates.

It is difficult to estimate the enormous continual outlay of money, talent and toil in the behalf of religious work on Manhattan Island, and especially among the poor and degraded classes, who stand most in need of elevation and up-building. Certainly the religious people of the city do not withhold from giving most liberally, not only of their funds, but also (and of greater importance) of their own individual and personal efforts. The splendid churches from the Battery to Harlem River have all been erected by voluntary contributions, and the immense cost of their maintenance is similarly borne. In like manner, continuous streams of money are flowing through the treasuries of the great missionary and philanthropic societies, to do good all over the wide world. However sordid some aspects of New York may appear, it has much of the heroic, the beautiful and the noble. This, however, is not much in evidence, in obedience to the injunction of the Divine Teacher, and its benevolent activities are conducted quietly, in the secret shadow of humility.

Institutions and Associations for the Poor and Unfortunate—Homes, Asylums, and Temporary Relief.

THE many public and private organized charities of the city are bewildering in their variety and all-comprehensive in their work. The useful *New-York Charities Directory*, published yearly by the Charity Organization Society, summarizes the benevolent resources of the city as follows: Public charities, 28; for temporary relief, 83; for special relief, 51; for foreigners' relief, 26; for permanent relief, 67; for medical relief, 101; for defectives, 16; reformatory, 16; miscellaneous, 232; making a grand total of nearly 700 charitable and benevolent institutions.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, three Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, have charge of the charitable and correctional institutions, and receive all applications for relief, or admission to the hospitals, etc. The office is at 66 Third Avenue. The yearly appropriations exceed $2,000,000.

The United Charities Building, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, was erected and presented jointly to the Charity Organization Society, the Children's Aid Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, by the munificence of John S. Kennedy, and with the expectation that many other charities of the city will be gathered under its roof, and that their efficiency and economy will be promoted thereby. It is a magnificent seven-story fire-proof edifice, erected in 1891-93, at a cost exceeding $700,000. The lower stories are of granite, and those above are of stone and brick, leading up to a noble tiled roof. The architects were R. H. Robertson and Rowe & Baker. Besides the offices of the four great unsectarian societies, the building contains a beautiful little hall, commodious bath-rooms for the Children's Aid Society, safe-deposit vaults for archives, a library of books about charities, the New-York Cooking School's restaurant, four studios, and many fine offices.

The Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, in the United Charities Building, was inaugurated in 1882, to secure the concurrent action of the various public and private charities of the city, and to act as a source of information on all matters relating to benevolent work. It aims to raise the needy above want, to prevent begging and imposition, to diminish pauperism, to encourage thrift, self-dependence and industry, and to aid the poor by teaching and enabling them to help themselves. At the main office a central registry is kept of all applicants for, and recipients of, charitable relief, with a record of all that is known of their past history. To this registry more than 500 churches and societies and upwards of 1,000 private families contribute information concerning their beneficiaries. To systematize the work, the city is divided into districts, in charge of local committees for investigation and relief. The society bestows no alms from its own funds, but obtains

the needed relief from the proper existing sources. Its affairs are controlled by a Central Council, and in addition to its regular work it maintains a Penny Provident Fund, a Laundry and a Wood-yard. The society publishes monthly *The Charities Review*, discussing social and economic questions.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in the United Charities Building, organized in 1843 and incorporated in 1848, aims by systematic and scientific management to improve the condition of the working

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, FOURTH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER OF 22D STREET.

classes, and to elevate their physical state. Its plan is to promote whatever tends to the permanent improvement of the condition of the working people; to uplift their home-life and habits; to improve the sanitary condition of their dwellings; to supply baths in convenient localities, and at small cost; to provide fresh-air benefits for those who cannot supply such for themselves; and whenever the necessity arises, to get relief for the destitute and deserving, making employment its basis. It further endeavors to prevent indiscriminate and duplicate almsgiving; to secure the community from imposture; and to reduce pauperism by ascertaining and rectifying its accidental causes. It is controlled by a board of managers and executive committee, and supported by voluntary contributions. It is non-sectarian in character, and recognizes no distinction of race or nationality. It supports the People's Baths, at 9 Centre Market Place, where baths at any temperature can be had the year round for five cents. It maintains a Harlem Branch; and covers the entire city. It conducts six branches of work, registration, relief, sewing, sanitary, fresh-air and public baths. It has the co-operation of the responsible charitable agencies of the city.

In 1891 there were 37,626 beneficiaries; 17,518 aided by the Fresh-Air department; 19,000 bathers at the People's Baths; and 906 aided by work. There were 16,051 visits to and for the poor; and the sum of $44,333 was disbursed.

Trinity Church Association, at 209 Fulton Street, was organized in 1879, and incorporated in 1887, to carry on general charitable work in the lower part of the city. It maintains the Trinity Mission House, at 209 and 211 Fulton Street, as headquarters for work among the poor, where they may apply for relief; a kindergarten for young children; a kitchen-garden, where 25 little girls receive instruction in general housework; a Down-Town Relief Bureau; a Provident Dispensary; a Sea-side Home for Children, near Islip, L. I., and a Training-School for young girls in household work. The yearly expenditures are about $10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, THIRD AVENUE AND EAST 11TH STREET.

The Down-Town Relief Bureau, at 209 Fulton Street, was founded in 1882 for general out-door relief work among the poor in the lower wards of the city. It is supported by Trinity-Church Association and by voluntary contributions. Five thousand applicants were aided in 1892, at an expense of $35,000.

The Society of St. Vincent De Paul in the City of New York was organized in 1835, and chartered in 1872. Its leading objects are the cultivation of the Christian life; the visitation of the poor and sick; educational work among children; and general charitable work. Nearly all the local Catholic churches have separate conferences of the society, each confining its work to the limits of its own parish. There are upwards of fifty local conferences, all under the jurisdiction of the Particular Council of New York, which holds monthly meetings at the Cathedral School-house, 111 East 50th Street.

The University Settlement Society was formed for the purpose of bringing men of education and refinement into closer relations with the laboring classes of the city, for mutual instruction and benefit. It aims to establish "Settlements" in the tenement-house districts, where college men interested in the work may live, and mingle with their poor neighbors, on terms of perfect equality, somewhat after the plan of the famous Toynbee Hall, in London. It maintains the Neighborhood Guild, at 26 Delancey Street, which includes kindergartens, a gymnasium, boys' and girls' clubs, a reading-room and circulating library, penny-provident bank, concerts, and lectures, besides dancing, cooking, sewing, singing and other classes. It has organized the Tenth-Ward Social Reform Club, to establish public baths, laundries, kitchens, lavatories, parks, co-operative stores, sick benefit societies, etc.

The College Settlement, at 95 Rivington Street, was established by women college-graduates, in 1889. The residents, with outside helpers, conduct clubs for

women, boys and girls; classes in cooking, millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, kitchen-garden, wood-carving, drawing, singing, literature and municipal government; a library and reading-room; a penny-provident fund; and a kindergarten.

The League of Theosophical Workers, organized in 1891, with headquarters at 144 Madison Avenue, is a central exchange, through which individual members of the Theosophical Society and branches work so that better results may be accomplished. The objects of the League are to relieve the sufferings of mankind, physical, mental and moral. The means employed are general, mainly through the propaganda of the science of Theosophy and of the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man. Cases of charity are given such attention as the funds of the League permit, but the means employed tend more especially to the eradication of the cause of evil and sorrow than to the alleviation of physical effects.

The Five-Points House of Industry is one of the best-known charitable institutions of the country. It has had a long and glorious history. For many years the Five Points of New York, the meeting-place of Baxter, Worth and Park Streets,

FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET, OPPOSITE PARADISE PARK.

bore an evil name and fame throughout the world. Dickens wandered into its dens of iniquity in 1841, and described its horrors. With a few dilapidated wooden buildings, thickly peopled with human beings of every age, color and condition, it was an abode of atrocious crime and vice, avoided by peaceful citizens, and regarded with anxiety by the police. As early as 1830 earnest Christian efforts were made to regenerate this degraded neighborhood. A mission was started on Baxter Street, and a day-school opened, mainly under the auspices of the Central and Spring-Street Presbyterian Churches. No very promising results followed. In the spring of 1850 the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease, a Methodist clergyman, was commissioned by the Conference to open a mission at the Five Points, under the guidance of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Differences of opinion regarding the best methods of work soon caused a separation between the society and Mr. Pease, who immediately, on his own responsibility, leased a number of houses, and opened the Five-Points Home. His success was so

great that generous gifts were made for the extension and support of the work, and in 1854 a board of trustees was formed, and the Home incorporated as the Five-Points House of Industry. In its early years the work of the Home was largely among the abandoned women of the neighborhood, but of late it has labored mainly among the children. A commodious brick building was erected in 1856; and here, with additions, the work has been successfully carried on. Over 40,000 inmates have been received in school, and provided with homes, sent to their friends, or placed in other institutions. The leading features of the work are the preservation of children from crime and destitution; and the providing for them of homes, support, and religious and secular education. The institution also boards children of poor parents at merely nominal rates; shelters women while they are seeking work as servants; and affords temporary relief to destitute families in its neighborhood. Over 700 were sheltered in the Home during 1892, while 1,023 pupils received instruction in the day-schools. The infirmary and free dispensary gives free treatment to 1,600 cases yearly, and a lay missionary is constantly employed among the poor and destitute classes in the vicinity. The yearly expenses average $40,000, and are met by voluntary contributions and grants from the public funds. Morris K. Jesup is president of the Board of Trustees; and William F. Barnard is the superintendent of the Home.

The Five-Points Mission, at 63 Park Street, was organized in 1850, by the Ladies' Home-Missionary Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. The work at the Five Points was begun in a former dram-shop at the corner of Cross and Little Water Streets. The need of larger accommodations led to the purchase, in 1852, of that lazar-house of crime, the Old Brewery, in Park Street, which, built long before the city extended to the vicinity, had been for many years the resort of thieves and murderers, and the scene of many horrible crimes. This nest of iniquity was speedily demolished, and its place was filled by a group of buildings, comprising a chapel, parsonage, school-house, bathing-rooms, dining-rooms, etc., and tenements for poor families. This Mission has been a potent factor in the regeneration of the entire neighborhood, its chief object being so to educate children as to make them capable of self-support. The work is both religious and philanthropic. There is much missionary work done among the poor of this part of the city; and the Mission also provides for the physical welfare of

FIVE-POINTS MISSION, 63 PARK STREET, OPPOSITE PARADISE PARK.

many children and adults. It has in successful operation the Boys' and Girls' Shoe-Club; the Cooking-School for Girls; the Day-School, in which 600 pupils are enrolled; the Free Library and Reading Room for men and boys; the Fresh-Air Fund; and the Girls' Sewing-School. Over 6,000 individuals and 600 families were assisted during 1892; and nearly 100,000 dinners were served to hungry mouths. Church and Sunday-school services are held regularly. A much larger evangelistic and school building, with modern appliances, is about to be erected here.

The Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, at 105 Bowery, was founded in 1880, for aggressive Christian work among the young men living in that locality, in which there are only two Protestant churches for an English-speaking population of 30,000. The work has been uniformly successful, over 300,000 young men having attended the evening meetings, many of whom have been reclaimed from evil lives. There are evening and Sunday religious meetings; a reading-room and library; and a lodging-house, where 125 persons can be boarded at a low rate. A distinctive feature of the work is the visitation of the lodging-houses in the neighborhood, of which there are sixty, crowded nightly with young men.

The Old Jerry McAuley Water-Street Mission, at 316 Water Street, was established in 1872 by Jerry McAuley, at one time a convict in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and afterwards a notorious river-thief about New York. He was converted in prison by Orville Gardner, the converted pugilist, and reclaimed in 1868, at a little prayer-meeting at Franklin Smith's house. This change of heart was of profound benefit to thousands of outcasts, and in 1872 McAuley opened the Water-Street Mission, which has become famous for the good it has accomplished among the fallen men and women of the Fourth Ward, thousands of whom have been transformed into useful members of society by its work. The original mission, which occupied a former dance-house, was replaced in 1876 by the present well-arranged building. Services are held nightly, and substantial aid is extended to those who desire to lead better lives. The work is entirely among the degraded ones of a district teeming with crime, and presents many interesting features. The yearly expenses of the Mission, which are met by voluntary contributions, are $6,000. S. H. Hadley is superintendent.

OLD BREWERY, SITE OF THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION.

The Cremorne Mission, at 104 West 32d Street, was opened in 1882 by Jerry McAuley, for rescue work among the fallen and inebriate men and women of the West Side. It occupies a part of the building once known as the Cremorne Garden, a notorious resort in its day. There is no home in connection with the Mission, its work consisting mainly of nightly religious services of a revival character. Many converts have been made and much good accomplished in the last ten years.

Scores of societies have been organized for the protection and endearment of children, and they have done a mighty work in alleviating the sufferings of the little ones, born to misery in the dives of the great metropolis.

The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the first of its kind in the world, was organized in 1875, under the provisions of the general law of that year, providing for the institution of such societies in the different counties of the State. Its objects are the prevention of cruelty to children, and the enforcement by all lawful means of the laws relating to, or in anywise affecting, children, and the care of children pending investigations. All magistrates, constables, sheriffs and police officers are required by law to aid the society in its work, which has been a source of incalculable benefit to the poor waifs of the city, too often at the mercy of hard and cruel taskmasters or depraved parents. The society is governed by a board of directors, who elect the members; these are of three classes — regular, honorary and life members. A life membership costs $100; regular members pay $5 yearly; and honorary members are those who have been active in aiding the work of the society. The offices and reception-rooms for children are at 297 Fourth Avenue, corner of East 23d Street. Elbridge T. Gerry is the President; Dallas B. Pratt, Treasurer; and E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent.

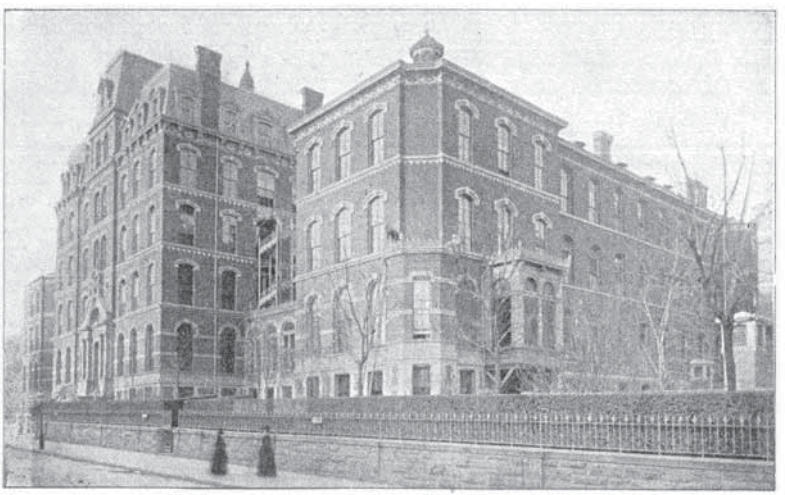
THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, FOURTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 61ST STREET.

The New-York Infant Asylum was founded in 1865, and chartered in 1871, for the protection, care and medical treatment of young unmarried women during their confinement, needy mothers and their infants, and foundlings. The asylum, at Amster-

dam Avenue and 61st Street, is a large and well-appointed building; and there is an efficient staff of attendants and nurses. During 1892, 1,400 inmates were cared for, at an expense of $100,000. The institution has a country home and nursery at Mount Vernon, N. Y., to which poor mothers and children are sent during the summer months.

The New-York Foundling Hospital was incorporated in 1869, and until 1891 it was known as the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity. The Asylum comprises a group of buildings at 175 East 68th Street, with accommodations for 700 children and 300 adults; and is fitted up in a most complete and thorough manner. Its objects are the reception, care and education of foundlings and abandoned children, who are brought up in the Christian faith; the influencing of the mothers to lead useful and honest lives; and obtaining homes in the West for indentured children. Mothers who are willing to act as nurses are admitted with their infants. Nearly 1,400 infants are cared for yearly at their homes by the Outdoor Department. In connection with the Asylum, and under the same management, there is a Chil-



NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM, 175 EAST 68TH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

dren's Hospital, for the inmates of the institution; a Maternity Hospital; and a Day Nursery and Kindergarten School. There is also an annex at Spuyten Duyvil, accommodating 150 children. The yearly expenses reach $300,000.

St. Joseph's Day Nursery of the City of New York, at 473 West 57th Street, was incorporated in 1890. It receives and cares for during the day the children of working-women, irrespective of color or creed. The children receive kindergarten instruction, and have two meals daily. The average daily attendance is 50. Here also is a free employment bureau for domestic help.

The Bartholdi Creche, at 105 East 22d Street, was founded in 1886, and incorporated in 1890. During the summer months it maintains a seaside cottage at Randall's Island for poor mothers with sick infants and children under 12, who are unable to leave the city for a prolonged stay at any of the more distant seaside homes. A trained nurse and assistant are constantly in attendance, and cots and

hammocks, pure milk, tea and coffee are provided. A ferry is maintained at the foot of East 120th Street for all who hold tickets, which are issued free of charge by the Charity Organization Society, the dispensaries, and other similar institutions. About 3,000 women and children are received each year.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CENTRAL OFFICE, 24 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Society, at 305 East 17th Street, was founded in 1890 to furnish summer-day excursions for little girls compelled to take charge of younger children while their parents are at work, and who, therefore, cannot receive the benefit of other fresh-air charities. During the winter it provides entertainments, and classes in cooking and sewing, and supplies clothing and other necessities to the deserving.

The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund was established in 1877 by the Rev. Willard Parsons, sixty children having been sent out into the country for a brief stay during the year. In 1878 the cause was championed by the *Evening Post*, and in 1882 the Fund was transferred to the *New-York Tribune*, which has had charge of the work since that time. The children are selected by Christian workers among the poor in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and are given a fortnight's stay in the sweet peacefulness and healthfulness of farm-houses, far away in the green and sunlit open country, where they are received, not as boarders, but as guests, generous readers of the *Tribune* paying all transportation expenses. There are no office expenses, and all the receipts are used for the benefit of poor children. During 1892 nearly 15,000 children were aided by this charity, at an expense of $28,000. Since 1877, 110,000 children have been sent into the country, and over $280,000 has been contributed for the work. Besides the children sent for long sojourns among the fields and woods, 85,000 have been given shorter outings in the country, usually of a day or so.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE. 9 DUANE STREET, CORNER OF WILLIAM STREET.

St. John's Guild was organized in 1866 by twelve gentlemen, who had been touched by the sight of the sufferings and privations of the thousands of New-York's tenement-house children, of whom a recent census of the Board

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE, SEVENTH AVENUE AND 32D STREET.

of Health shows more than 160,000 under the age of five, with as many more between five and fifteen. The city had made no adequate provision for healthful out-door exercise for these little dwellers in the crowded tenement-houses, and the death-rate among them was appalling. St. John's Guild is organized for the express purpose of assisting sick children and their mothers, by trips down the harbor in the Floating Hospital Barge, and by food and nursing at the Seaside Hospital on Staten Island. As many as five trips a week are made during the summer, and over 30,000 mothers and children receive the benefits of invigorating sea breezes. At the Seaside Hospital, 1,000 children and more than 500 weary mothers yearly are admitted and tenderly cared for. Since the organization of the Guild over half a million sick children and mothers have had the benefit of excursions down the bay. The Guild has a membership of 700 representative citizens, and is a favorite channel of beneficences. It embodies and exemplifies the true spirit and method of charitable effort, and is conspicuous for its application of the most careful business system and practice to every department of its work. The trustees have recently inaugurated a new feature in the work of ministering to the vast multitude of poor children, by opening the first of a series of small hospitals for children, which they hope to establish in the centres of densely populated districts. The new hospital, opened in 1892, is on West 61st Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Others will follow as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, and will alleviate much of the harshness of life for the unfortunate children of the poor.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: EAST-SIDE BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 287 EAST BROADWAY.

The Children's Aid Society, one of the most helpful charities, was organized in 1853 by the late Charles Loring Brace and a few other gentlemen, who had been engaged in teaching some of the little arabs of the streets. The society was incorporated in 1856, "for the education of the poor, by gathering children who attend no schools into its industrial schools, caring and providing for children in lodging-houses, and procuring homes for them in the rural districts and in the West." In 1892 35,659 children were cared for, of whom nearly 3,000 were provided with homes. The offices of the society are at 24 St. Mark's Place. As supplementary to its work it maintains: The East-Side Mission, a fragrant charity, whose work is to distribute flowers daily during the summer months among the sick and poor; Free Reading-Rooms for Young Men, in Sullivan and 44th Streets; the Health Home at West Coney Island, comprising cottages and dormitories where mothers with sick children are given a grateful outing; the Sick Children's Mission, at 287 East Broadway, with a staff of ten physicians and four nurses, who visit the sick poor at their homes and supply free medical attendance, medicine and food for sick children, of whom 1,500 are treated yearly; a Summer Home at Bath Beach, Long Island, where over 4,000 tenement-house children are given a week's outing by the seaside each year; six lodging-houses, five for boys and one for girls, in which, during 1892, over 6,000 boys and girls were fed and sheltered; and twenty-two industrial and ten night schools, in which 12,000 children were taught and partly fed and partly clothed during 1892. One of the industrial schools is located in each of the lodging-houses for boys, and the two branches of the work are very closely interwoven. The lodging-house for girls is at 307 East 12th Street. Those for boys are at 9 Duane Street, 295 East 8th Street, 287 East Broadway, Second Avenue and East 44th Street, and Seventh Avenue and West 32d Street. A special feature of the Second-Avenue establishment is the industrial instruction for crippled boys. An adjunct is a brush-shop, in which a dozen crippled boys are employed, and 150 are at work pending permanent employment. The Children's Aid Society has found homes for 80,000 children, many of whom are educated and influential men and women. They become adopted children of the farmers, in field-work and house-work, and are loved and cared for and educated.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY: LODGING-HOUSE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED BOYS, SECOND AVENUE AND 44TH STREET.

The Leake and Watts Orphan House, one of the most benevolent in design and meritorious in mission of all the city charities, was incorporated in 1831 as a free home for full orphans between the ages of three and twelve years, in destitute circumstances. This graceful charity owes its origin to the benevolence of John G. Leake, a wealthy New-York lawyer, who died in the early part of the century, leaving his large fortune to Robert Watts, the son of an old friend, on condition that he should assume the name of Leake. In case of a failure to comply with this provision, or of the death without heirs of the testator, the estate was to be applied to the founding of an orphan asylum. After a long lawsuit, it was decided that Mr. Leake had left no direct heirs, and that Robert Watts could inherit the property. He, however, died before he could comply with the condition mentioned in the will, and the estate passed into the hands of a board of trustees, who obtained a charter for an asylum under the name of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home. In 1843 they erected buildings in 113th Street. Here the institution cared for homeless and friendless orphans, educating them and, at the age of fourteen, obtaining Christian homes for them. In 1886 the estate was sold to the trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, for a building site, and the pleasant and spacious home now occupied was built at Ludlow, near the northern boundary of the city.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was founded in 1825, and incorporated in 1852, superseding an older society called the Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, which received its charter in 1817. The original location of the asylum was on Prince Street, but in 1851 the present asylum for boys at Fifth Avenue and 51st Street was completed. It is one of the largest and best-equipped orphan asylums in the country, and has accommodations for 500 lads. An additional wing is being built as a trade-school, and will accommodate 200 more boys. The girls' asylum was completed in 1890, and is of the same substantial character as that of the boys, but somewhat larger, accommodating 800 girls. In both the boys' and girls' departments provision is made for the religious, moral and technical instruction of the inmates. The work is carried on with a thoroughness which is characteristic of the Catholic Church. The new and admirable building on Madison Avenue was completed in 1893.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM (BOYS), FIFTH AVENUE AND 51ST STREET.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, at 89th Street and Avenue A, was founded in 1858, and incorporated in 1859, for the support of orphans, half-orphans and homeless and neglected children of German parentage, who are cared for until they are sixteen years old, or until homes or occupations could be provided. The home is a large building, accommodating 750 inmates, and costing $65,000 a year. It is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

The Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, one of the most important charities of its class, was founded in 1851, at the request of a few ladies connected with St. Paul's Chapel, to whom a child had been entrusted by a dying father, with the injunction that it should be brought up in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The asylum was incorporated in 1859, for the care, support and religious training of orphans and half-orphans, who are received between the ages of three and eight, and may be retained

ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 49TH STREET.

—the boys until they are twelve, and the girls until they are fourteen, when homes are provided for them. In common with other kindred institutions, religious, moral, intellectual and technical instruction is imparted to the inmates, the aim being to fit them to become useful and upright members of society. The smaller children are kept at the summer-home during the warm months, and the older ones enjoy vacations there. The home, at Lexington Avenue and East 49th Street, has accommodations for 150 inmates. A new home is greatly desired. The yearly expenses are $27,000, and there is an endowment fund of $212,000.

The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York is the oldest and one of the best-endowed institutions of its class in the country. It was founded in March, 1806, to minister to the wants of the parentless children of the community, and train them up in the paths of virtue. The work was begun in a small way by leasing a house in Greenwich Village. The act of incorporation came in 1807, and in the following year a suitable building was erected, not far from the first temporary quarters. A desirable location on Riverside Drive and West 73d Street was secured in 1835, and a large building was immediately erected, with accommodations for 250 children. The location is a charming one, overlooking the Hudson, and the grounds are attractively laid out. Orphans not above ten years of age are admitted to the home, and given thorough moral, mental and manual training, until they reach the age of fourteen, when Christian homes are obtained for them. The home is usually taxed to the utmost of its capacity. It

ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY, RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND WEST 73D STREET.

is free and unsectarian. Its yearly expenses are $32,000, two-thirds of which are met by the income from invested funds.

The Eighth-Ward Mission was established in 1877, and maintains a home at Charlton Street, where orphan boys too old to be retained in other institutions, and unable to support themselves, are cared for and educated, and assisted in their efforts to obtain permanent employment. The Mission also supports an industrial school, where young girls are taught sewing and other household work; and the Brown Memorial Home, at Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson, a summer home for boys.

The Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New York was organized in 1835 and incorporated in 1837. Protestant children of both sexes, between the ages of four and ten, are received and properly cared for at a charge of $4 a month. Until 1890 the home was in West 10th Street. Then it was removed to a more desirable location on Manhattan Avenue, between 104th and 105th Streets, where a building had been erected for it. It has 200 inmates; and the work is similar in character and scope to that of other orphan asylums, the object being the intellectual and moral training of the bereaved children of working people until homes can be provided for them.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless was founded in 1834, "to protect, befriend and train to virtue and usefulness those for whom no one seemed to have a thought or pity." For a number of years the work was carried on entirely by women, with great energy, fearlessness and success. In 1846 a successful appeal was made to the public for funds sufficient to build a Home for the Friendless, and in 1848 a substantial and convenient house was erected at 32 East 30th Street. There is a Home Chapel, fronting on East 29th Street. Here homeless girls, and boys not over eleven years of age, are received and cared for until they can be placed in Christian homes. Besides the Home, the society supports a Home-School in East 29th Street, and twelve industrial schools, where the children of poor parents are clothed and taught. The work is supported by voluntary subscription and by a yearly grant from the public-school fund. In 1892 there were 450 inmates in the Home, and 5,832 pupils in the schools. The yearly expenses are $130,000.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HOME CHAPEL, 29 EAST 29TH STREET AND 32 EAST 30TH STREET.

The Sheltering Arms, one of the graceful charities for "The children in the midst," in which New York so generously abounds, was founded in 1864 by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, then and now rector of St. Michael's Church, for the reception and care of homeless and destitute children, between five and twelve years of age, for whom no other institution in the city made provision. Here the blind, the deaf and dumb, the crippled and the incurables, are received and tenderly cared for until they are old enough to enter other suitable institutions. For six years this charity occupied a house given to it, rent free, by the founder, but in 1870 it removed to more roomy quarters at Amsterdam Avenue and 129th Street, where ample accommodations for 200 waifs are provided. Whole orphans and infants are not received, and the children are not surrendered to the institution, but are held subject to the order of the parents or other relatives, being sent to the public schools and trained to household and other work. The yearly expenses are $17,000, and there is an endowment fund of $100,000.

SHELTERING ARMS, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 129TH STREET.

The Children's Fold is a charity organized in 1867 to provide homes for homeless children between the ages of four and ten. They receive religious training, and education in the public schools. There are three families; two for boys, in Westchester County, and the other for girls, on 155th Street. The three homes have nearly 200 inmates, and each is in charge of its own "house-mother," with a general superintendent in charge of all. The yearly expenses are $17,000.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, known far and wide for the extent and value of its work, received its charter in 1864. Its purpose is to aid poor, neglected and helpless children, and worthy families among the very poor, by providing food, clothing, shelter and Christian love and sympathy, expressed in all practical ways. The homes of poor widows or disabled fathers are kept together by relief; the sick are relieved; and children are educated and kept, and at last placed in selected Christian families. The Mission has relieved more than 150,000 persons. It is purely unsectarian. The Mission-House and Home is at 225 East 11th Street, quite accessible to a region of squalor, wretchedness, vice and poverty, which provides many clients for the care of the officers of the mission.

St. Christopher's Home, formerly at Riverside Drive and West 112th Street, and now at Ingleside, near Dobbs Ferry, is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1882 as a home for destitute and orphan Protestant children between the ages of two and ten years. About 100 inmates are received yearly, who are taught some useful occupation to enable them to obtain self-supporting employment. Admission is free to those whose parents or friends are unable to contribute to their support.

The United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture is an organization chartered by the Legislature for charitable and educational purposes, and entirely unsectarian in character. It was founded in 1879; for the last eleven years its quarters have been at 109 West 54th Street. It maintains the Workingman's School, comprising a Kindergarten; a fully graded school (for children from six to fourteen years of age) based on the kindergarten principle, and a Normal Class for the training of kindergartners; a Fresh-Air Fund, and a District Nursing Department. The annual expenses are $28,000.

The Children's Charitable Union was organized in 1877 to establish and maintain kindergartens for destitute young children, and to educate young women as kindergarten teachers. The school of the Union is at 70 Avenue D, where 75 poor children are taught daily and are fed at noon. The expenses are met by private charity.

The Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul is a large and well-arranged house at 215 West 39th Street. The institution was incorporated in 1868 for the reception, care and religious and secular education of destitute and unprotected orphans of both sexes, preferably of French birth or parentage, over four years old. It is in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters "Marianites of the Holy Cross," and is connected with the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. There are about 250 inmates, for whom a fresh-air fund provides seaside trips in summer. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and grants from the public funds. The architect was W. H. Hume.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S ASYLUM, 215 WEST 39TH STREET.

The Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, also known as the House of Our Lady of the Rosary, is at 329 East 63d Street. It was established in 1880 by the Sisters of St. Dominic, for religious, charitable, educational and reformatory work among young girls. Homeless and destitute girls between the ages of 2½ and 14 are admitted free, educated, and trained in the Catholic faith; and when 16 years of age, provided with good homes. The convent educates nearly 500 girls yearly, at an expense of $60,000, which is partly met by a grant from the public funds.

The New-York Catholic Protectory was incorporated in 1863, to care for destitute Catholic children of the following classes; 1st, children under fourteen years old, entrusted to it for care or protection; 2d, those between the ages of seven and fourteen, who may be committed to its charge by magistrates as idle, truant, vicious or homeless; 3d, those of the same age transferred from other institutions by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The protectories proper

are at Westchester, N. Y., and the office and House of Reception are at 415 Broome Street. The Boys' Protectory is in charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and the inmates are educated and taught useful trades. The Girls' Protectory is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, who educate the girls, and teach them housework and other industrial employment. This is one of the largest institutions of its class in the country, and cares for over 3,000 children yearly. The annual expenses, of $425,000, are met by grants from the public funds, voluntary contributions, and the sale of articles made by the inmates.

The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, which occupies a large brick building at Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, was incorporated in 1870 as a home for destitute boys under 16 years of age, who receive secular and religious education, and are taught habits of industry and self-reliance. Newsboys, bootblacks, and other youthful workers who are able to pay, are allowed meals and lodgings at $2 a week, and in every case of destitution meals and lodgings are given free. The institution is in charge of St. Joseph's Union, a Catholic benevolent society. There is a country branch, at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, to which invalid inmates of the home are sent for an outing in the summer months. The Mission usually has in its care 2,000 boys, many of whom obtain situations through its employment bureau. The institution receives a large yearly grant from the public funds.

MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN AND ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, LAFAYETTE PLACE AND GREAT JONES STREET.

St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Destitute Children was established in 1868 by the Sisters of Mercy, as a branch of the Institute of Mercy. The home is at the corner of Madison Avenue and 81st Street, and has accommodations for 750 children. It affords a home and an industrial education to destitute young girls of good character, and also receives children over three years of age, who may be committed to its charge by a magistrate. In connection with the parent-house there is the Institution of Mercy, at Tarrytown, delightfully situated amid charming rural scenery.

St. Ann's Home for Destitute Children, at Avenue A and East 90th Street, is a Catholic charity, founded in 1879, for the care and education of destitute children over two years of age, who may be entrusted to it by parents or guardians, or committed by a magistrate. The Home is a large and cheerful edifice, with accommodations for nearly 300 inmates. It is in charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who receive the suffering regardless of creed, and give them a happy and comfortable home, in the mournful absence of their parents.

The House of the Holy Family, at 136 Second Avenue, was founded by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Preston, formerly Vicar-General of the Archdiocese and Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Leo XIII., and was incorporated in 1870. The interior administration was entrusted to the Sisters of the Divine Compassion. The work is the rescue, care and education of vagrant and tempted children and young girls, who are there trained and educated morally, intellectually and industrially. The House receives 500 inmates annually, and provides homes and occupation for deserving members when they wish to leave. The Sisters also conduct the House of Nazareth, at White Plains, for the care of young children still innocent, but who have been rescued from impending evil.

HOUSE OF THE HOLY FAMILY, 136 SECOND AVENUE.

Many associations have been formed for the education, defence and relief of women, from the young girls just looking out upon life, up to the venerable grand-dames almost ready to pass away.

The Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York was organized in 1859 to promote the moral, temporal and religious welfare of women, particularly self-supporting young women, by providing them with home-like boarding-houses. The society maintains two homes: The Young Women's Home, at 27 Washington Square North, where nearly 100 respectable working-girls, other than house-servants, are lodged and boarded, at from $3 to $6 a week; and The Branch Home, at 308 Second Avenue, where the same privilege is given to 40 self-supporting girls and women.

The Working Women's Protective Union was formed in 1863, to protect working women against the exactions and oppressions of unscrupulous employers. In every possible way the Union seeks to stand between the female wage-earner and the employer who would defraud her of her scanty wage. It also aids the same class in their efforts to obtain employment, and maintains a library at its office, 19 Clinton Place. Household servants are not included in its clients.

The Working Girls' Vacation Society, at 222 West 38th Street, was founded in 1883 to provide a two weeks' vacation for respectable unmarried working-girls who have satisfactory recommendations and a physician's statement that a vacation is needed. Railroad fares and board are provided, at the nominal rate of $1.50 a week. The society also pays the fares of working-girls to their friends in the country, and gives frequent day excursions in New-York harbor. Applications are made through clergymen, city missionaries or the Charity Organization Society. In 1892 776 girls were sent into the country for two weeks, 73 fares paid, and over 5,000 Glen-Island excursion-tickets furnished.

The Female Assistance Society was organized in 1813 for the relief of poor women in sickness. It has no house or home for its beneficiaries, and does its work by house-to-house visitation of those who apply for aid.

The Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women was founded, in 1844, to supply work at remunerative prices to poor women able and willing to

work, who, having young children, or from sickness, are unable to leave their homes to obtain employment. About 100 applicants are aided yearly by the society, which has a repository at 146 East 16th Street, and an office at 104 East 20th Street.

The House and School of Industry, at 120 West 16th Street, was founded in 1851, to relieve poor women by furnishing them with plain and fine sewing, at living prices. Instruction in needle-work is also given to large classes of young girls. The yearly number of beneficiaries is about 125. The Home has a very attractive and comfortable brick building.

St. Mary's Lodging-House for Sheltering Respectable Girls, at 143 West 14th Street, was founded in 1877 by the "Friends of the Homeless," for the comfort and protection of respectable young women in search of work, who are given the comforts of a pleasant home free of cost, until they are able to support themselves. The object of the Home is to protect its inmates from the numerous temptations that beset unemployed girls in all large cities. Nearly 2,000 young women were received in 1892.

HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, 120 WEST 16TH STREET.

The Institution of Mercy, on 81st Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, was opened in 1848, for the care and protection of destitute young women of good character, whom it trains in some useful pursuit, and assists in securing employment. About 400 young women are aided yearly by this charity, which is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy.

The New-York Female Asylum for Lying-In Women, at 139 Second Avenue, was incorporated in 1827, to provide free accommodation and medical attendance during confinement, to respectable indigent married women. It also gives the same aid to similar cases at their homes, and trains wet nurses for their profession.

St. Barnabas' House, at 304 Mulberry Street, is one of the numerous noble charities of the Episcopal City Missionary Society. It was established in 1865, as a temporary refuge for destitute and homeless women and those recently discharged from hospitals, cured, but needing rest; and a temporary home for destitute and homeless children. In connection with the House, and as auxiliary to its work of relief, there is a dispensary; a free day-nursery; an employment society for women; a fresh-air fund; a free library; an industrial school, where needle-work is taught; and a chapel where frequent religious services are held. During 1892 nearly 1,300

women and children were aided, 82,000 meals supplied to hungry applicants, and 18,630 lodgings given to the homeless.

The Isaac T. Hopper Home, at 110 Second Avenue, was opened in 1845 by the Women's Prison Association to assist liberated female prisoners with advice and encouragement; to provide them with a home and work; and to watch over them during the transition from prison-life to freedom. The aims of the management of the Home, which was named in memory of Isaac T. Hopper, the founder of the Women's Prison Association, are to prevent the recently liberated prisoners from falling back to their former evil courses, and to make an upright life easier for them. The privileges of the institution are free to the inmates, of whom there are about fifty.

The Riverside Rest Association, at 310 East 26th Street, provides a temporary home for friendless women who have been discharged from the public institutions on Blackwell's Island, and, so far as possible, procures work for them. It also cares for women who are addicted to drink, or victims of the opium habit, or immoral, and transfers them to the suitable institution for each case. The association was founded in 1887, and the Home has accommodations for 30 inmates.

The unfortunate women of the town, who are numbered here by legions, also have pitying hands outstretched to help them.

The New-York Magdalen Asylum was established in 1833 by the New-York Magdalen Society as a home for fallen women. It was the first American charity of its class. For twenty years it occupied a building on West 25th Street, but in 1850 the large brick building on 88th Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, was erected. In 1893 it occupied a new building, at the foot of 139th Street and North River. The asylum accommodates 125 inmates, and every effort is made to reclaim them by kindly treatment and also by teaching them different kinds of work, so that they may support themselves honestly.

The House of Mercy is a Protestant Episcopal home for fallen women, pleasantly located at Inwood-on-the-Hudson (at 206th Street). It originated in 1850, in the Christian labors of Mrs. Wm. Richmond, the wife of the then rector of St. Michael's, in aid of the abandoned women who found no hand outstretched to help them. Her labors resulted in the purchase of a suitable building at the foot of 86th Street, in 1856. The work was there carried on until 1891, when the present quarters were secured. The south wing, known as St. Agnes Hall, is devoted exclusively to the moral and industrial training of young girls between twelve and eighteen years of age. The rest of the edifice is devoted to the work among the older inmates. The House of Mercy is in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, and a regular chaplain is provided. Legacies, donations and grants from the public funds are relied on to meet the expenses.

The House of the Good Shepherd, at the foot of East 90th Street, was founded in 1857 by five nuns of the Order of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd of Angers, a Catholic sisterhood founded in France as long ago as 1661, by Père Eudes. It is a house of refuge for fallen women and girls who desire to reform. Although founded and maintained by members of the Catholic communion, the privileges of the institution are free to all, regardless of creed, and there is kindly treatment of all who apply for help and shelter. The inmates are allowed to remain until a thorough reformation is effected, when permanent homes are secured, or employment is found for them. The House of the Good Shepherd is the largest of its kind in the city, having accommodation for 500 inmates, and it has been the means of restoring hundreds of Magdalens to industrious, useful and respectable lives.

St. Joseph's Night Refuge was founded in 1891 by the Friends of the Homeless. The Refuge is in the rear of 143 West 14th Street, and is open to all homeless women, no questions being asked or references required. There are 100 beds. Yearly, over 3,500 wandering women received shelter; and 7,000 meals are given to poor people in the neighborhood. In connection with the Refuge there is a laundry and sewing-room, where employment is given to inmates willing to work.

The Midnight Mission, at 208 West 46th Street, was opened in 1866, for the reclamation of fallen women, who are here given homes, and, if found worthy, aided in obtaining permanent homes or employment. It is in the charge of the Sisterhood of St. John Baptist, an order of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Florence Crittenton Mission for Fallen Women was established, in 1883, by Charles M. Crittenton, in memory of his little daughter Florence, and has since been maintained by him, mainly at his own expense. The Mission is at 21 and 23 Bleecker Street, in the immediate vicinity of Mott Street and the Bowery, and finds its work ready to its hand. Its purpose is to reclaim the fallen women of the neighborhood, by providing them with lodging and food until they are strong enough to go out to work for themselves, and by Gospel meetings, which are held nightly until midnight. Many fallen women and dissolute men have been reclaimed here. The nightly services are quite interesting, and often bring out some heart-breaking experiences.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, 21 BLEECKER STREET.

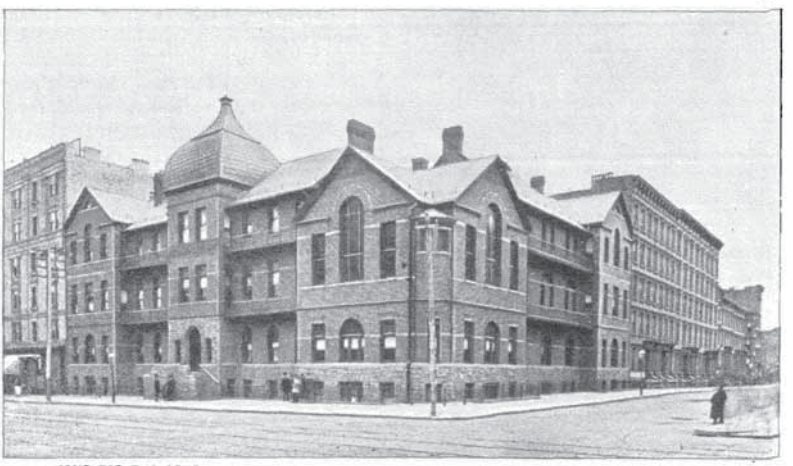
The Margaret Strachan Home and Mission, at 103 and 105 West 27th Street, is the outcome of a venture of faith begun in 1883 by Margaret Strachan, a poor seamstress. Her daily walks to and from her work brought her in contact with the licentiousness then rife in the vicinity of 27th Street, and she resolved to devote her life to the work of rescuing the fallen women in that part of the city. She rented a house; hung out a rude sign, bearing the legend, "Faith Home," and began the work, which she continued until her death, in 1887. She succeeded in interesting some of her patrons. The work increased to such an extent that the adjoining house was rented, and in 1887 both houses were purchased by the Mission, which was incorporated in that year. After the death of the founder the name was changed to the Margaret Strachan Home, and the work has been continued with remarkable success. The lower story of one of the houses is fitted up as a chapel, and Gospel-meetings are held there every night for the inmates, of whom there are about thirty. In the other house there are two pleasant parlors, and the sleeping-rooms are above, in both houses. The Home and Mission engages the attention and care of a number of wealthy ladies.

The Wetmore Home and several other institutions of similar character are actively engaged in the work of relieving the bitter distress of the social outcasts.

Invalids' Homes and the distress of incurables have aroused the pity of thousands, who have banded themselves together into societies to alleviate the woes thus seen. One of the best of these is the Montefiore Home, described farther on.

The Home for Incurables, at Third Avenue and 182d Street, near Fordham, is one of those useful but mournful charities made necessary by the incurable nature of many diseases. Its pleasant and well-ventilated buildings stand in a park of twelve acres, surrounded by shade-trees. It was incorporated in 1866, and receives incurables of the better class at a charge of $7 a week. There are 180 beds, one-third of them free. The yearly expenses of $55,000 are met by voluntary contributions and the income of an endowment fund.

The House of the Holy Comforter Free Church Home for Incurables is well named, for if any are in sorest need of comfort it is the unfortunate for whom this home stands open. The house is one of the numerous beneficent charities of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was founded in 1880 to provide a free home for the care of destitute Protestant women and children of the better class suffering



HOME FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE BLIND, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 104TH STREET.

from incurable diseases. All patients are received on a three-months' trial and tenderly cared for by the Sisters of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who are in charge of the work. The house is at 149 Second Avenue, and the work involves the yearly expenditure of $7,000.

The New-York Home for Convalescents, at 433 West 118th Street, was opened in 1878 to afford gratuitous temporary care, employment and other assistance to worthy Protestant poor people, discharged as cured from the hospitals, but not yet able to resume their usual occupations. This very necessary charity receives 300 inmates yearly, and is supported by private munificence.

The Lazarus Guild of the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital was formed in 1891, to provide clothing, old linen and sick-room delicacies for the patients, as well as to raise funds for the endowment of free beds in the hospital.

The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and vicinity, founded in 1869, maintains a house for the indigent and friendless

blind of both sexes, at 104th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, with privileges free to those unable to pay; and at $10 a month to others. Employment at fair wages is given to those able to work at mattress-making, re-seating chairs and all kinds of knitting-work. During 1892 the expenditures were $9,000, and 150 inmates were received.

SISTERS OF BON SECOURS, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 81ST STREET.

The Sisters of Bon Secours, whose convent is at 1195 Lexington Avenue, devote their lives to the nursing of sick persons at their own homes. A number of these saintly nuns are consecrated to work for the sick poor, amid their surroundings of deprivation and destitution. Sister Eulalie de Barcelona is the Superior.

Homes for the Aged. — There are half-a-dozen comfortable and well-maintained homes for aged women, as well as for aged couples, and for men and women suffering from friendlessness and penury.

The Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females is one of the oldest of the city's charitable institutions. It charter runs back to 1814, a time when there was no other refuge than the poor-house for those gentlewomen who, having in their youth known better things, had in their old age fallen upon evil days. The society had no suitable home for its pensioners until 1833, when a subscription list was opened, which John Jacob Astor headed with $5,000. Petrus Stuyvesant gave three lots of land in East 20th Street, and here the Asylum was erected, in 1838, followed in 1845 by a second building for the Infirmary. The asylum is now located on Amsterdam Avenue, at 104th

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE, AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 104TH STREET.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, 47 EAST 73d STREET.

Street, and here aged indigent gentlewomen find a pleasant and congenial home, as their faces turn toward the setting sun. Gentlewomen over sixty years of age are admitted on payment of $200 and the surrender of any property they may possess at their death. In addition to the regular inmates of the Home, the society supports a number of outside pensioners, at a total yearly expense of $56,000.

The Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, at 47 East 73d Street, was established in 1866, at the instance of a few ladies, to provide a refuge for aged and indigent female members of the local Presbyterian and Reformed Churches. Applicants for admission must be over 65 years old, and must pay a small weekly sum for board, in return for which they are given a pleasant home and tender care. Fifty inmates can be accommodated. The yearly expenses are met by contribution.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females originated in an application made to the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, by an aged woman for a place in which to spend her declining years. The good rector was compelled to refuse, as there was then no such home in the city. "But," said he, "please God, there soon will be"; and he immediately set about providing one, with such success that a house was soon leased and fitted up. In 1852 a house was opened, and in 1854, after an appeal to the leading city parishes, a building adjoining St. Luke's Church, in Hudson Street, was purchased. The present cheerful and commo-

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED, 207-215 WEST 15TH STREET.

dious house, at Madison Avenue and 89th Street, was built in 1870, and here the declining years of 65 good women are made pleasant and happy. The Home is open for the communicants of any of the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city which contribute to its support. The applicant must be 50 years of age, and must surrender any property she may possess, and pay an entrance-fee of $300.

The Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women was founded in 1874 by the Peabody Home and Reform Association, as a free and unsectarian home for poor but worthy women, who must be over 65 years, and in destitute circumstances. The home is pleasantly located on Boston Road, West Farms, and cares for 25 inmates, at a yearly expense of $5,000.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged is an enormous building at 207-215 West 15th Street. This great charity was founded in 1868, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. It is entirely for the comfort of aged women; and has 350 inmates, of whom 100 pay according to ability.

The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, a charity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was incorporated in 1872, for members of the classes indicated, who are communicants of the Episcopal Church. The Home is at 487 Hudson Street, and here aged married couples are allowed to dwell comfortably together during their closing years.

The Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of the City of New York was incorporated in 1871, to provide a home for old persons

HOME FOR THE AGED, LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, 207 EAST 70TH STREET.

of both sexes, irrespective of religion and belief. They must be over 60 years old, and destitute. There are two homes in the city; one at 207 East 70th Street, for applicants from the East Side; and another at 135 West 106th Street, for those from the West Side. The two homes give gratuitous care to nearly 500 inmates. They are in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, a Catholic charitable order instituted a quarter of a century ago, in France, by a poor priest and two working-girls.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Home of New-York City, a large brick edifice at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 93d Street, was incorporated in 1850 to provide a refuge for the aged and infirm destitute members of the Methodist Church. Applicants must have been members of that denomination for at least ten years, the last five in connection with one of the local churches. They must be of sound mind. No entrance fee is charged, but all property must be surrendered to the Home, which supplies clothing, employment and medical and other necessary care. One hundred and twenty-five aged and infirm pensioners are cared for in the institution.

HOME FOR THE AGED, LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, COLUMBUS AVENUE AND WEST 106TH STREET.

The Baptist Home for Aged and Infirm Persons was established in 1869 by the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist churches of the city of New York, as an abiding-place for aged, destitute or infirm members of the Baptist churches. Applicants for admission must have been members of one of the Baptist city churches for at least five years, must be recommended by the pastor and deacons of the church to which they belong, and must pay an admission-fee of $100 each; in return for which they receive a home, clothing, medical attendance and religious privileges. The home has about 100 inmates, who are cared for at a yearly expense of $15,000. It is in charge of a board of managers. The building stands on 68th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 93D STREET.

The Samaritan Home for the Aged of the City of New York was incorporated in 1867, in order to relieve the crowded condition of other similar institutions. The first building stood on West 37th Street. The cheerful and commodious home at 414 West 22d Street was opened in 1870. The object of the institution is to

provide a haven of rest for aged Protestants of either sex, over 65 years of age, on payment of an admission-fee of $250. Forty-five inmates are provided for, and there is an endowment fund of $40,000. The affairs of the Home are in charge of a board of managers.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, at 151 East 66th Street, was opened in 1869 as a home for aged and infirm persons of both sexes, in reduced circumstances, who must be recommended by the board of managers. An applicant must be over 65 years old, and must pay an admission fee of $300, a physician's examination fee of $5, and a burial fee of $50, and surrender all property in possession at the time of admission. There are 70 inmates; and an invested fund of $60,000.

The Isabella Heimath, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 190th Street, was established in 1875, by the late Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, at Astoria, as a home for indigent old women. The institution on its completion in 1889 was presented by

ISABELLA HEIMATH, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 190TH STREET.

Oswald Ottendorfer to a society incorporated under the title Isabella Heimath. It is for the maintenance and care of the aged and the sick, without regard to creed, sex or nationality, comprising a home for the care of indigent persons — of at least sixty years of age — unable to support themselves, and without relatives to support them; and a hospital for chronic invalids without means. Consumptives, or patients suffering from infectious diseases, epileptics, idiots, and those requiring constant personal attendance, cannot be admitted. There is a convalescent ward, in which convalescents who need rest after an acute disease or a surgical operation are admitted for a limited time. The admission to all departments is gratuitous. There are 176 beds. The hospital is equipped with Worthington pumps, electric lights, and other conveniences and safe-guards.

Many avocations and trades, as confederated in modern times, have established extensive charitable agencies for their own people, when fallen on unhappy days, and have also made provision for helping their young people.

The Actors' Fund of America, at 12 West 28th Street, was incorporated in 1882 for the relief of needy actors and other persons connected with the stage. Its active founder was A. M. Palmer, who has constantly been its president. Its funds are derived from membership dues, and the proceeds of the annual benefit performance held in many theatres throughout the country. During 1892 over 400 persons were relieved, at an expense of $28,000. In 1892 a grand fair held in Madison-Square Garden netted nearly $200,000 for the fund.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, at 18 East 16th Street, is one of the oldest local organizations. It was founded in 1785 for the general improvement of mechanics and tradesmen. It has a large membership; is in a flourishing condition; and has become a valued friend to the young men and women who avail themselves of its many privileges. Its leading features are the Free Library, at 18 East 16th Street, a public circulating library, founded in 1820; the mechanics' schools, furnishing free instruction in stenography, typewriting, and mechanical and free-hand drawing to worthy young men and women; courses of free lectures every winter; and free scholarships in the New-York Trade Schools. It supports its indigent members, and pensions the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was formed in 1842 to render aid to the needy widows and orphans of deceased members. In special cases, other near relatives, who had been dependent upon the deceased, are aided. Twelve widows and four orphans received assistance in 1892, at an outlay of $4,000.

The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, at 174 Canal Street, was founded in 1791, under the name of the Fire Department Fund, by a few members of the old volunteer force, at a convivial meeting. A charter was obtained in 1798, providing for the maintenance and increase of the fund. For many years the beneficiaries were few in number, and a large surplus accumulated. This was lost in the great fire of 1835, which ruined the fire-insurance companies in which it had been invested. The citizens, however, contributed $24,000; and when the volunteer system was superseded by the paid Fire Department, in 1865, the fund was placed in charge of the Association of Exempt Firemen, which had been formed in 1841. At that time the fund amounted to $90,000. Now it is nearly $200,000, and the income is expended for the benefit of indigent and disabled firemen, or their widows or children. The Fire Department has a fund amounting to nearly $500,000, the income of which is used in the same manner.

The maritime class, the sailors who go down to the sea in ships, are admirably protected by charitable funds, mainly of their own institution.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor, at New Brighton, Staten Island, was established in 1801, by Captain Robert Richard Randall, who bequeathed to it considerable tracts of city real estate, now of enormous value. The asylum buildings are very extensive, and the grounds contain 180 acres, attractively laid out. The Snug Harbor is a home for aged, infirm and superannuated sailors, who must be native-born, or, in case of those of foreign birth, must produce documentary evidence that they have served at least five years in vessels flying the American flag. The home is in charge of a board of trustees, and there is ample accommodation for 1,000 inmates. The institution has a yearly income of over $300,000, and is self-supporting.

Webb's Home for shipbuilders, now approaching completion, on Fordham Heights, palatial, endowed with millions, is intended partly for a home for aged and destitute master-shipbuilders and their wives.

The Marine Society of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at 19 Whitehall Street, was incorporated as early as 1770, for the improvement of maritime knowledge, and the relief of indigent members who are or have been masters of ships, or their widows or orphans. It is supported by voluntary contributions and membership dues. It aids nearly 50 widows yearly.

The Home for Seamen's Children was founded in 1846 by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen. It is pleasantly located at West New Brighton, Staten Island, and about 130 children are cared for and educated yearly. No one is received for a shorter period than a year; and a small weekly payment is required from parents who are able to contribute to the support of their children. The inmates, unless claimed by friends or guardians, are retained in the home until fourteen years of age, when suitable homes are obtained for them.

The Mariners' Family Asylum of the Port of New York, the only institution of its kind in the United States, was incorporated in 1854, as a home for the destitute sick or infirm mothers, wives, widows, sisters or daughters of seamen of the port of New York. Applicants must be over 60 years of age, and pay an admission fee of $100. The asylum is located at Stapleton, Staten Island, and about $5,000 is spent yearly in caring for the fifty pensioners.

The Seamen's Christian Association, at 665 Washington Street, was founded in 1888, and maintains a chapel, reading and writing room for seamen and boatmen, where religious and moral entertainment is provided for them. The "Rest" is open daily from 2 P. M. until 10 P. M., and here "Jack" may always find a hearty welcome. Religious services are held every evening.

Foreign Relief Societies.— An interesting manifestation of charity is in its application to various races from abroad. The great network of Jewish philanthropies is entirely built up and maintained from the abounding wealth and liberality of the Hebrew-American population. On the other hand, the African asylums, and the beneficent works done among the Chinese, the Italians and certain other immigrant colonies are maintained at the cost of the older population of the city. Among these fraternal groups are: The Italian Benevolent Society, founded in 1857; the German Mission-House Association, 1867; the Spanish Benevolent Society, in 1882; the Norwegian Relief Society, in 1883; the Hungarian Association, in 1884; the Jewish Immigrants' Protective Society, in 1885; the Polish Benevolent Society; and the Greek Benevolent Society, in 1891.

St. George's Society, at 7 Battery Place, was established in 1786, succeeding an older society with similar aims, which had existed before the Revolution. It was incorporated in 1838. Its object is to afford relief and advice to indigent natives of England and the British Colonies, or to their wives, widows or children, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Its income can be expended only in charity. The persons eligible to membership are: natives of England or any of its dependencies, and their sons and grandsons, and British officers and their sons, wherever born.

St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York was founded in 1756 and incorporated in 1826. It is one of the oldest existing benevolent societies in the country. Its objects are the promotion of social and friendly intercourse among the natives of Scotland and their connections and descendants in the city and vicinity, and the relief of such as may be indigent. If employment cannot be found for the industrious poor in the city, the society pays their passage to any other place where

work may be offered. In 1892 2,300 persons received assistance. The society has a permanent fund of about $75,000; and 450 members. Its main office is in the United Charities Building, with a branch at 287 East Broadway.

St. David's Society, at 21 University Place, was founded in 1835, and incorporated in 1846, for the relief of needy Welsh people. Welshmen and their descendants, and persons married to Welsh women, are eligible to membership.

The Irish Emigrant Society, at 51 Chambers Street and 29 Reade Street, was founded in 1841, and incorporated in 1844, to afford advice, protection and relief to needy Irish immigrants. It is an outgrowth of the Social Benevolent Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the successor of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, which existed previous to the Revolution. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was organized in 1784, and became very active in extending aid to indigent natives of Ireland in the city, especially in aiding newly arrived immigrants in obtaining employment. Since the founding of the Emigrant Society it has turned its activity in other directions.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 108 SECOND AVENUE.

La Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance (French Benevolent Society) was organized in 1809, and incorporated in 1819, to assist needy Frenchmen by providing medical advice, medicines, food, clothing, money, and temporary shelter for those in need or sickness. It depends entirely on the generosity of the public for its yearly expenses, which average $20,000. The society maintains a relief bureau, bureau of immigration, night refuge, dispensary, hospital and home, at 320 West 34th Street.

The Young Women's Home Society of the French Evangelical Church in the City of New York, at 341 West 30th Street, was organized in 1888 and incorporated in 1890, to provide unemployed governesses, teachers and domestics of French birth with homes and board. It also supplies needy applicants with clothing, money and medical attendance, and procures employment for them. The Home furnishes rooms and board for 24 inmates, at a cost of $4 a week each. Nearly 1,000 worthy cases are assisted yearly, at a cost of $7,000.

The Belgian Society of Benevolence, at 135 Duane Street, was incorporated in 1871, for the relief of indigent Belgians and their descendants. Its funds are derived from private subscriptions largely from the natives of the Low Countries.

The Swiss Benevolent Society, the title of which indicates the scope of its work, maintains a home at 108 Second Avenue, where needy natives of Switzerland are cared for.

The Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants is for the protection and care of recently-landed German Catholic immigrants, who are aided by advice, financial assistance in extreme cases, and in all other possible ways. The society in

charge was incorporated in 1889. The House itself, at 6 State Street, is one of the few old-time mansions that have survived all the changes of the modern city. It was for many years the home of James Watson, the first president of the New-England Society of New York, and in its parlors that society was founded.

The Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, at Castle Garden (7 State Street), receives yearly over 4,000 young immigrant girls, and cares for them until they meet their friends, procure work, or proceed on their journeys. It has neither State nor municipal aid, and is supported through the generosity of the charitable. The Rev. M. Callaghan is director.

The Lutheran Pilgrim House, at 8 State Street, was opened in 1885, for benevolent and humane work among the poorer classes of German Lutheran

LUTHERAN PILGRIM HOUSE. MISSION OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY. LEO IMMIGRANT HOUSE.

MISSION AND EMIGRANT HOUSES, ON STATE STREET.

immigrants, for whom a lodging-house, temporary employment, advice, and all other needful assistance is provided. The House is supported by the Lutheran churches.

The Evangelical Aid Society for the Spanish Work of New York and Brooklyn, at 1345 Lexington Avenue, was founded in 1886 to carry the Gospel to the Spanish-speaking people in their own language, to provide missionaries to visit them in their houses, to relieve the sick and help the poor, and to establish Sunday and industrial schools.

St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guild, at 23 St. Mark's Place, was founded in 1889 for the improvement, spiritual elevation and religious training of the Chinese. It renders legal aid to its beneficiaries, and cares for the sick and dying in the city and vicinity. There are nearly 700 members, who have the privileges of a reading-room, library and gymnasium, and receive instruction in the manual arts. The guild is supported by St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and by its membership dues.

The Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the benefit of colored children, in the city of New York, is due to the earnest labors of two ladies, Miss Anna H. Shotwell and Miss Murray, who in 1836 began to work in behalf of the neglected colored children of the city. As the result of their labors, at a time when the negro was generally regarded as nothing more than the white man's chattel, the Association for the Benefit of the Colored Orphans was formed, the first of its kind in the country, and a small house on 12th Street was purchased. The association was incorporated in 1838, and in 1842, after repeated appeals to the Common Council, a grant was obtained of twenty-two lots of land on Fifth Avenue, and a suitable building was erected. This was destroyed in the Draft Riot of 1863, in spite of heroic efforts to save it. Instead of rebuilding on the old site, the managers secured a location on West 143d Street, between Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard, and the present home was erected. With the passing away of the old prejudice against the negro the institution has steadily gained in the confidence and good will of the community. Colored orphans of both sexes, between the ages of two and ten years, are received and gratuitously provided for, except in cases where the children are intrusted to the society by parents or guardians, when a nominal fee of seventy-five cents a week is charged. All the inmates are instructed in home industries, and at the age of twelve indentured into families or at trades. The leading design of the home is not merely to rescue from poverty, and minister to the physical comforts and necessities of those committed to its care, but to elevate the character, develop the faculties and impart a knowledge of religious and moral obligations and duties. About 350 children are cared for. The expenses are met by private subscriptions and grants from the public school fund.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM, WEST 143d STREET, NEAR TENTH AVENUE.

The Colored Home and Hospital of the city of New York originated in 1839, in the labors of a few women, who sought to alleviate the condition of the indigent colored population. In 1845 the society was incorporated and $10,000 was secured from the State, for a suitable structure. The group of buildings, at 65th Street and First Avenue, was erected in 1849, and comprises the home, a chapel, a hospital for general diseases, and a lying-in hospital. The privileges of the home are free to all indigent colored residents of the city, and are open to non-residents upon the payment of a fixed sum quarterly. The Commissioners of Public Charities have the right to place in the institution adult destitute, infirm, sick and incurable colored persons of either sex, for whose support partial provision is made from the public funds.

The New-York Colored Mission, at 135 West 30th Street, was founded in 1871 for the religious, moral and social elevation of the colored people in the city. It seeks to attain its purpose by means of frequent religious services, by Sunday-school instruction, by its free employment office, reading-room and library, and by the zealous labors of a missionary, who visits the sick and poor, and gives relief in food and clothing and other necessaries. It also has a lodging-room, where colored women can obtain lodgings at nominal rates. Nearly 6,000 lodgings are furnished yearly. A sewing-school for women and young girls is also in successful operation. The yearly expenses are $5,000, and are met by private contributions.

The United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, at 128 Second Avenue, was formed in 1874 by the union of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Society; the Hebrew Relief Society; the Congregation Darech Amuno Free Burial Fund Society, and the Ladies' Hebrew Lying-in Society. Its objects are to afford relief of all kinds to worthy Hebrews, and by co-operation to prevent fraud. The city is divided into districts, with visitors and physicians attached to each district; the sick are visited in their homes; immigrants from Europe and other places are aided; and the worthy Hebrew poor are assisted in many ways. In 1892 nearly 40,000 persons were aided; situations were obtained for 5,000 applicants; and 20,600 lodgings and 64,000 meals were furnished.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society of New York was incorporated in 1822, and reincorporated in 1860. It maintains a large asylum, one of the best appointed in the country, at Amsterdam Avenue and 136th Street, where Hebrew orphans and indigent boys and girls are sheltered and educated. The building has a capacity of 1,000. The origin of the society is touching. Many years ago a Hebrew soldier of the Revolution lay dying in the City Hospital, and expressed a desire to see some of his co-religionists, a number of whom visited him. Becoming interested in the suffering soldier, they collected a small fund, and after his death, they found themselves in possession of $300, which was made a nucleus of the larger sum with which the asylum was founded. Wm. H. Hume designed the present building.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT ORPHAN ASYLUM, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 136TH STREET.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of the City of New York, at West 105th Street, near Columbus Avenue, was opened in 1848, and incorporated in 1872. Aged and infirm Hebrew New-Yorkers, of either sex, over sixty years of age, are received here and given a home in their declining years. About 160 are cared for yearly, at an expense of $30,000.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York was formed in 1879, to found and maintain an asylum where Jewish infants, orphans, half-orphans and deserted children, not admitted into other institutions, might be received, cared

for and educated until they could be provided with homes or permanent employment. The asylum buildings are at Eleventh Avenue and 151st Street, for infants and grown-up boys, and at the Boulevard and 150th Street, for girls. In addition to its regular work, the institution gives temporary employment, food and shelter to former inmates out of employment, and furnishes meals to poor persons and children not connected with the asylum. The yearly expenses are $60,000.

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at the Boulevard and West 138th Street, a useful Hebrew charity, was established in 1884, to afford shelter in

MONTEFIORE HOME FOR CHRONIC INVALIDS, BOULEVARD AND WEST 138TH STREET.

sickness to such invalid residents as, by reason of incurable disease, are unable to obtain treatment at other institutions. Incurables of both sexes, discharged from the city hospitals, are received and cared for, irrespective of their religious belief. The families of the patients are also relieved, when deprived of the labor of the breadwinner, from the income of the Julius Hallgarten Fund. There is also a Discharged Patients' and Climatic Cure Fund, the income of which is used to send improved patients to Vineland, N. J., or to Colorado, for a few months' change of air and scene. In 1892 this charity cared for 300 inmates and over 200 out-door patients, at a cost of $73,000.

The Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory was founded in 1878, for the reception, care and education of destitute Hebrew children from four to fourteen years old, who may be committed to its keeping by magistrates. The buildings are at 95 East Broadway, for boys, and East 162d Street, near Eagle Avenue, for girls. The inmates are cared for and instructed in some trade or household work until they are able to support themselves. The average number received yearly is 375.

The Aguilar Aid Society was founded in 1890 to assist the up-town Jewish poor on the East Side with fuel, clothing, groceries, and in special cases money, and also to provide Passover supplies to those unable to purchase them.

The Hebrew Sheltering Home, 210 Madison Avenue, was opened in 1889, to aid Hebrew immigrants by furnishing free temporary lodgings and food, and assistance in obtaining employment. During 1892 4,000 immigrants were assisted.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association, 721 Lexington Avenue and 206 East Broadway, was founded in 1888 to advance the cause of Judaism, to promote culture among women, and to improve the moral and intellectual welfare of

girls of over fourteen years, and of women of the laboring and immigrant classes. Lessons are given in the domestic arts, cooking, physical culture, dressmaking, etc., mainly to Russian immigrants, who are also taught the rudiments of English.

Miscellaneous Charitable Societies abound on every side, and quite defy classification. A few of them may be mentioned, almost at random, in order to exhibit the wide sweep of metropolitan kindliness.

The New-York Fruit and Flower Mission, at 104 East 20th Street, was founded in 1870. It distributes flowers, fruits and delicacies among the sick in hospitals, asylums and tenement-houses, and sends Christmas greetings to sick children in houses and hospitals.

The New-York Bible and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals is an important local charity, organized in 1876 for work among the sick in public hospitals. Weekly visits are made to all the hospitals in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and flowers, food, fruit and reading-matter are distributed to the patients. The institution is also engaged in useful philanthropic work among the poor, and labors to reform criminals and inebriates. The Mission Building at 416 to 422 East 26th Street contains a chapel, where services are held every evening; a coffee-house and restaurant, where meals and tickets for food are sold at moderate prices; a lodging-house for men, which furnishes lodgings and baths at low rates; a broom factory, which gives employment to men out of work, convalescents from the hospitals, and discharged convicts; a reading-room and circulating library; and a sewing-school for young girls. Other branches of the mission work are the Penny Provident Fund, the Fresh-Air Fund, and the Loan-Relief Bureau. During 1892 85,000 meals were furnished at the coffee-house; 33,000 men were registered at the lodging-house; and the sum of $2,200 was paid out in wages at the broom factory.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS, 125 WEST 106TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.

The Christmas Letter Mission, was organized in Europe in 1871, and in the United States in 1881. It is a charming charity, formed to distribute Christmas messages of consolation and encouragement among the inmates of hospitals, prisons and other similar institutions. These messages are written by friends of the movement. In 1892 nearly 2,500 letters of Christmas greeting were distributed among the inmates of the local institutions, and over 35,000 in the United States.

The Island Mission for Cheering the Lives of the Poor and Sick, at 102 Waverly Place, is an unsectarian charity, formed in 1887, to brighten and cheer the lives of the inmates of the public charitable institutions by means of pictures, books and entertainments, and by providing the ordinary comforts of life for the aged, infirm and insane. It is supported entirely by private charity.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, at 21 University Place, is a department of the State Charities Aid Association. It was formed in 1874, and its mission is to receive and distribute gratuitously among the inmates of the local hospitals and asylums, books, newspapers and other reading matter. Nearly 60,000 books and papers are distributed yearly.

The Needlework Guild of America, New-York Branch, was founded in 1891 to provide new and suitable garments for the inmates of the local hospitals, homes and other charities, and to unite all who are interested in that special field of charitable work. The guild has no office, but does its work privately, by house-to-house meetings among the members.

The Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, at 199 Henry Street, was incorporated in 1888. It distributes coal, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life to the worthy and suffering of any class or creed, assists in obtaining employment, and renders any other assistance thought to be wise and good. In 1893, 2,325 families were aided. Other fuel and aid societies are: The Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Society (1869), the Earle Guild (1876), and the East-Side Ladies' Aid Society (1889).

The New-England Society in the City of New York, at 76 Wall Street, was organized in 1805, as a charitable and literary association. It had but a feeble growth for many years, but after the opening of the Erie Canal, in 1825, many New-Englanders settled in the city, and infused new life into the society, which has for many years been a flourishing and popular institution. There is a committee on charity, which distributes the money voted by the board of officers to the beneficiaries, who are the widows and orphans of deceased members. The society has 1,500 members. Daniel G. Rollins is its President; and L. P. Hubbard, Secretary.

The Penny-Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society was established in 1889, to inculcate habits of providence and thrift among the poor, by supplying them with facilities for small savings, such as the savings-banks do not afford. The plan is similar to that of the English Postal Savings System. Deposits of one cent and upwards are received and receipted for by stamps attached by a Stamp-Card, given to each depositor. As soon as a sufficient amount has been deposited in this small way, the depositors are encouraged to open accounts in some savings-bank. Over 210 local stamp-stations have been established in various parts of the city, and more than 60,000 persons have made deposits, varying from one cent to larger sums. The central office is at Fourth Avenue and 22d Street.

The Christian Aid to Employment Society, at 50 Bible House, was incorporated in 1888, to assist worthy men and women to suitable employment. No worthy applicant is refused aid because of inability to pay a fee. A small charge is made to employers for services rendered.

The German Legal Aid Society, at 35 Nassau Street, was incorporated in 1876, to render free legal advice and aid to persons too poor to employ a lawyer. It has aided over 50,000 persons, and has collected for claimants over $350,000. Formerly the work was confined to Germans, but it is now international in character, and distributes its benefits to all applicants.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association was formed in 1865 for the care and relief of sick and disabled soldiers and their families, and of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the War of the Rebellion. Its work at present consists mainly in obtaining pensions for those entitled to them, and in granting out-door relief, not exceeding $10 a month, to those who have claims upon the National Soldiers' Home at Washington. It is managed by a board of women trustees.

The International Telegraph Christian Association, American Branch, was founded in 1890, to promote religion and Christian fellowship in telegraph-offices. The parent organization is of English origin. The American Branch has already established six Junior branches in different parts of the city, where messenger and telegraph boys under sixteen years of age receive moral, social and physical benefits; and a Senior Branch for letter-carriers. The address of the General Local Secretary is 70 West 36th Street.

The Tenement-House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons, Madison Street, was organized in 1892 to bring the members of the Order into personal relation with the dwellers in tenement-houses, whose moral and physical elevation is the principal aim of the organization. In cases of special need, such aid as seems best suited to each case is given; and nursing, sick-room comforts and food are supplied to the sick. A valuable fresh-air work is done among the children during the summer months. The headquarters of the King's Daughters are at 158 West 23d Street, in the former home of David M. Morrison.

KING'S DAUGHTERS, 158 WEST 23d STREET.

The Ladies' Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Public Institutions of the City of New York was incorporated in 1862. The membership is composed of charitably inclined women of the Episcopal Church, who are willing to devote a portion of their time to visiting the inmates of the numerous local public institutions, including special prison-work on Blackwell's Island. During 1892 over 25,000 visits were made by the members of the mission.

The Guild of St. Elizabeth, at 440 West 23d Street, was organized in 1876 to minister to the sick and poor in the public institutions at Bellevue Hospital, and on Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's and Randall's Islands.

The Istituto Italiano (Italian Home) is a charitable organization, founded in 1889 by Gian Paolo Riva, the Italian Consul-General, and other prominent Italian residents, to maintain a hospital and to give advice to Italian immigrants, disseminate information among them, and promote their welfare in various ways. It has occupied its present quarters, at 179 Second Avenue, near East 11th Street, since February, 1891. Its work has been comparatively limited because of lack of funds. Giovanni Starace is president.

The New-York Society for Parks and Playgrounds for Children, at Room 7, 36 Union Square, was founded in 1891 to supply fresh air, sunshine and healthful recreation to as many as possible of the 400,000 children crowded into the stuffy tenement-houses of the city. The first playground started by the society, at Second Avenue and 92d Street, accommodates 500 children, at an expense of only

ITALIAN INSTITUTE AND ITALIAN HOME, 179 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN EAST 11TH AND EAST 12TH STS.

$5 a day. It is proposed to open other similar grounds, provided with swings, see-saws, wagons, wheelbarrows, shovels, heaps of sand and jumping-ropes as rapidly as funds are forthcoming. The economy of the work is such that all this can be provided at an outlay of one cent a day for each child in attendance, and the value of the work is out of all proportion to its cost. The expenses are met by voluntary contributions.

Many Old-time Charities of New-York City have in recent years wisely removed their establishments into the neighboring country, where, amid verdurous forests, lapsing waves and pure sweet breezes, their unhappy patrons may find some better chance of recovery and sanity. Thus on the shores of the Hudson, and overlooking the blue sea from Long Island and Staten Island, now stand many asylums formerly poisoned by the stenches and oaths of the down-town slums. The latest to move out of the city was the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, which has been removed to St. Johnland, the Church Industrial community on Long Island.

The heroic attacks of Grace, St. Bartholomew's, Trinity, Judson Memorial, and other churches and secular bodies are continuously delivered against the powers of the slums, and with marked effect. The University and College Settlements, encamped in the heart of the "Suicide Ward," or the "Typhus Ward," where over 60,000 people are packed into 110 acres, are to erect a grand building, to be a centre of regenerative influences. Thousands of active philanthropists are daily saving New York from the poison of its depraved and degraded humanity and the venom of pauperized peasant immigration, by a self-imposed round of brave and self-denying and fragrant charities. Although this city is a sink into which pour the crime and poverty of all countries, the efforts of its philanthropic societies have resulted in a perceptible diminution of crime, especially among boys and girls, and therefore in an incalculable saving to the community — and to Humanity.

LEAGUE OF THEOSOPHICAL WORKERS, 144 MADISON AVENUE, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STREET.

Board of Health and Health Statistics—Hospitals and Dispensaries—The Morgue—Curative Institutions—Insane, Inebriate and other Asylums.

THE general sanitary condition of New York is fairly good, in view of the many unfavorable conditions necessarily prevailing in all large cities. The average annual death-rate of about 25 in 1,000, while somewhat higher than that of most American and many foreign cities, is not abnormally high, when the large yearly influx of immigrants, the crowded condition of the tenement-houses, and the number of patients from other cities, who come here for treatment in the hospitals, are taken into consideration. The average yearly number of deaths is not far from 40,000, fully 8,000 of which occur in the numerous public and private institutions, and about 25,000 in houses containing three or more families. One drawback to a satisfactory sanitary status is the difficulty of keeping the many miles of streets in a cleanly condition, a trouble which is not so strongly felt in smaller cities. Strenuous efforts are made by the Street Department to improve the condition of the streets, and to remove all these menaces to the public health.

The Board of Health controls the sanitary affairs of the city. In its present form it was established in 1873. It consists of the President of the Board of Police, the Health Officer of the Port, and two Commissioners, one of whom must have been a practising physician for five years previous to his appointment. The Commissioners hold office for six years, and are appointed by the Mayor, independent of the Board of Aldermen. A large corps of medical inspectors is constantly employed in the cure and prevention of disease, in the inspection of houses, and for the enforcement of the health-laws and the sanitary code. There is also a night service of such physicians and surgeons as are willing to undertake the work, who answer all night-calls that may be sent to them from the different police-stations; a vaccinating corps; a disinfecting corps; and an organization of meat and milk inspectors; all of which are potent factors in promoting the general healthfulness of the city. The Board also has charge of the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East 16th Street, built in 1885 for the temporary care of contagious cases while awaiting transportation to the Riverside Hospital, on North Brother Island, which was erected in 1884 for the treatment of such contagious diseases as cannot well be isolated at home, as well as similar cases from Quarantine; and the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East 16th Street, opened in 1884 for cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

The Quarantine Service is administered by three Commissioners of Quarantine appointed by the Governor for three years, and a Health Officer, for two years. The Commissioners are authorized by law to make all needful regulations for the examination and (when necessary) the detention of all incoming vessels. The State of New York furnishes residences for the Health Officer and his three assistants,

at the boarding station at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island. These officials are obliged to board every vessel subject to quarantine or visitation, immediately after her arrival at the boarding station; to ascertain the sanitary condition of the vessel and all its passengers by strict examination; to send all sick passengers to the Quarantine Hospital; and to determine what persons and vessels are to be detained in Quarantine. The property of the Department comprises the Hospital Ship, used as a residence for the deputy health officer and a boarding station for all vessels arriving from infected ports; Swinburne Island, on which is the hospital for contagious diseases; Hoffman Island, used for the detention and purification of well persons arriving in infected vessels; the Crematory, on Swinburne Island; the upper boarding station at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island; and a steamer for daily communication between all points of the Quarantine establishment.

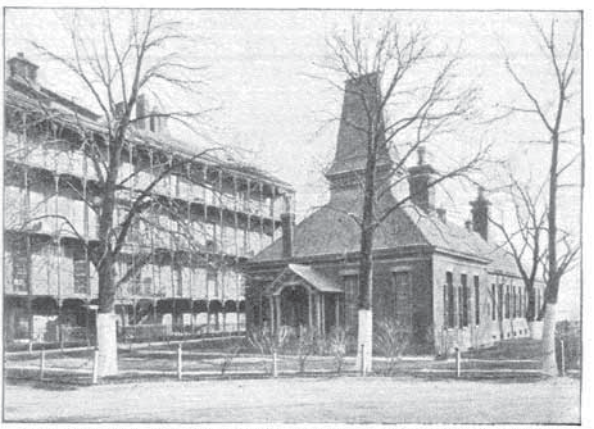
Hospitals are more numerous in New York than in any other city on the continent. There are nearly eighty of these "inns on the highway of life where suffering humanity finds alleviation and sympathy," and many of them are among the largest and most magnificent buildings in the city. The newer ones are built of warm red brick, and fitted with the latest and most efficient heating and ventilating apparatus. There is no kind of bodily suffering that may not find skillful treatment and kindly nursing in one or the other of these healing homes, where the most eminent physicians and surgeons give freely of their time and skill to the inmates. The wealthy patient may command all the luxuries a fine private home could give, and the poor man unable to pay may enjoy comforts impossible to him in his

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, FIRST AVENUE, EAST 26TH STREET, AND EAST RIVER.

own narrow dwelling. Fully 100,000 patients are treated yearly in these curative institutions, more than three-quarters of them without any payment for the care and skill which restore them to health or smooth the pathway to the grave; and the death-rate is less than eight per cent. Nearly all the larger hospitals have an

ambulance service in constant readiness to answer calls for help, and some have training-schools, where nurses are taught the duties of their calling, and trained in those kindly ministrations which often are more potent factors in the patient's restoration to health than all the skill of the physician.

Bellevue Hospital is a great charity institution. It receives gratuitously the sick poor of the city. The first stone of the original building was laid in 1811, and in 1816 it was opened as a hospital, almshouse and penitentiary, under the direction of the Common Council. At that time the medical staff consisted of one visiting and two young resident physicians. In 1826 the Hospital and Almshouse were separated; and in 1848 the Bellevue grounds were divided, a large part sold to private purchasers, and the convicts and paupers sent to Blackwell's Island. In 1849 the Common Council was superseded by a board of ten governors, who in 1860 gave place to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, who now have charge of the Hospital. Until 1849 the members of the hospital staff were appointed by the Common Council, but in that year the present system of appointment after a rigid competitive examination was inaugurated. At that time the Junior, Senior and House Services were each of six months' duration; the service was divided into four medical and two surgical divisions; and the physicians rotated, serving three months on the male, and three months on the female side. In 1866 this service was rearranged into four medical and four surgical divisions, each having male and female sections, while the physicians no longer rotated. This method is still in force, but the number of wards has increased to forty, with 768 beds, making Bellevue one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world.



STURGIS SURGICAL PAVILION, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, FOOT OF EAST 26TH STREET.

The entrance to the hospital grounds, comprising 4½ acres, lying between East River and First Avenue, is on 26th Street, through an arched gateway built in 1885. Immediately to the left of the entrance gate is the Marquand Pavilion, a one-story brick building erected in 1877 by Frederick and Henry Gurdon Marquand in memory of their brother, Josiah P. Marquand, who died from the effects of an operation. It is a medical ward for women and children, and contains 18 beds for adults and 16 for children. Nearly opposite, on the right, is the Insane Pavilion, a low brick building erected in 1879 by the city for people who become insane. It accommodates 25 patients, who are kept five days to allow of communication with their friends, and arrangements for their transfer to suitable institutions. The one-story brick pavilion to the north is the Sturgis Surgical Pavilion, built in 1879 by Mrs.

William H. Osborne in memory of her father. Immediately opposite is the long stone building of the old almshouse, four stories in height, which forms the centre of the hospital. The long prison-like structure comprises a central division, with side wings, giving a total length of 350 feet. The buildings, including the north-east wing, built in 1855, have external balconies and staircases for each story, affording ample means of escape in case of fire, and also space for exercise. The central portion of the building contains the reception-room, store-room, Warden's office, the library, the consulting-room, and a notable operating-room, the largest in the country, with a seating capacity of 1,000. In the rear, on First Avenue, is the Townsend Cottage, where cases of uterine tumors are received. This building, and the adjoining chapel and library, were erected in 1888 by Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend as a thank-offering for recovery from sickness. An Alcoholic Pavilion was built in 1892, for the reception of male and female patients suffering from the improper use of stimulants. Since 1873 a superior grade of nurses has been obtained from the Training-School for Nurses. The immediate care of the hospital is entrusted to a medical board, appointed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and comprising three consulting and twelve visiting surgeons, three consulting and sixteen visiting physicians. The House Staff includes four physicians and four surgeons, and three assistants to each, none of whom receives any other compensation for his services than suitable accommodations and a small yearly allowance for board.

The exceptionally large number of patients, averaging 14,000 yearly, has made the hospital one of the most valuable in the country for the study of diseases of every kind. This exceptional condition led in 1861 to the founding of the Bellevue-Hospital Medical College, one of the leading schools of medicine and surgery in the country, occupying a building in the hospital grounds, on East 26th Street.

The free dispensary service of the hospital, one of its most valuable features, was established in 1866, and treats 100,000 patients yearly, besides the large number of cases which are sent to different hospitals. The Ambulance Service is an important feature in the work of the hospital, as may be seen from the fact that nearly 5,000 calls are answered yearly.

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL, GOUVERNEUR SLIP AND FRONT STREET.

Under the same management as Bellevue are the Adult, Children's and Infants' Hospitals and the Idiot and Epileptic Asylum on Randall's Island; the Emergency Hospital, at 223 East 26th Street; the Gouverneur Hospital; the Harlem Hospital, at 533 East 120th Street; the Hart's Island Hospital for the reception of convalescents; the Fordham Reception Hospital, at Fordham, N. Y.; the Insane Asylum for Males and the Ward's Island Hospital; and on Blackwell's Island the Charity and Convalescent Hospitals, Female Insane Asylum, the Hospital for Incurables, and the Paralytic and Alms-House Hospitals, mostly large stone buildings, with a combined capacity of fully 5,000 beds, forming the largest group of associated charities under one management in

the world, a proof of the liberality of New-York City in caring for its sick and afflicted poor. In fact, the public and the private medical institutions indicate New York's intelligence as well as its generosity.

The Morgue, on the Bellevue-Hospital grounds, is a one-story building of 62 by 83 feet, containing an office, autopsy-room, room for refrigerator, and two special rooms where the remains of the deceased are laid out, that friends may view the bodies, or hold religious services previous to their burial. It was opened in 1866, and contained at that time four marble tables. A corpse remains in the Morgue for 72 hours, more or less, according to condition and weather, and if not identified it is removed to the City Cemetery, on Hart's Island, for interment. The clothing is preserved for six months, and if not then identified it is destroyed. All bodies are photographed, and the photographs are carefully preserved as a possible means of future identification. There are usually from three to five bodies awaiting identification, and the sight is anything but a pleasant one. The number of bodies received here exceeds 4,000, the average being from 175 to 235 yearly. The number of bodies received here annually, from all sources, averages about 8,000, including Morgue cases proper (the unknown dead).

The Gouverneur Hospital, at Gouverneur Slip and East River, is an emergency hospital, in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. It occupies the old Gouverneur-Market building, and was established in 1885.

The Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, was opened in 1852 for the city's indigent sick. The original wooden building was destroyed by fire in 1865, and a large granite edifice was opened in 1870. It is four stories high, and extends across the southern end of the island. With the outlying pavilions of the maternity, epileptic and nervous wards it contains 1,000 beds. There are thirteen male and twelve female wards. The number of patients received yearly is 6,800. The medical and surgical staff comprises twenty-four physicians and a large number of attendants. In 1886 a training-school for female nurses was opened in the castellated stone building erected in 1872 for a small-pox hospital. A training-school for male nurses was established in 1887, and these schools have done much to improve the quality of the nursing in the hospital.

The Ward's-Island Hospital, on Ward's Island, was opened in 1876, for the treatment of all classes of diseases, both male and female. It is under the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The New-York City Asylums for the Insane on Blackwell's, Ward's and Hart's Islands, and at the City Farm at Central Islip, are in charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The buildings are of enormous extent; and upwards of 6,000 patients are cared for at one time, at a cost of $800,000 annually. The accommodations are inadequate, and many plans for relieving the crowded condition of the asylums have been proposed. Those now in progress are the use of the large building on Ward's Island, formerly occupied for the uses of the State Commissioners of Immigration (but long since abandoned), the removal of all the insane to Ward's Island and Central Islip, Long Island, and the expenditure of $1,500,000 in new buildings. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to transfer the city insane to the care of the State, which has a uniform system of hospitals, where it is claimed the patients would receive better care. Passes to visit the asylums may be obtained from their heads, or from William Blake, 66 Third Avenue. The general medical superintendent is Dr. A. E. MacDonald.

The New-York City Asylum for the Insane, on Blackwell's Island, was opened in 1848, and is now used for women only. The buildings occupy extensive

grounds on the northern end of the island, and have accommodations for about 1,300 patients. The main building is a four-story granite structure, and contains the office, rooms for the house staff, and eight wards for patients. In each ward there is a large sitting-room for the inmates, and all the wards open into a spacious central rotunda. In 1881 a stone building, accommodating 500 patients, was erected at the southern end of the grounds, for acute cases; and in 1892 a brick building was opened for chronic cases. There are also ten wooden pavilions, one brick pavilion, a laundry, bath-house, superintendent's residence, and a Roman Catholic chapel on the grounds. The amusement building contains a large hall with a stage and piano, where dances and entertainments are given frequently for the amusement of the patients, and a work-room where mats, brushes, rugs, carpets, and fancy articles are made by the inmates. The patients are kept without restraint, and every possible effort is made to ameliorate their condition, by allotting them some occupation to employ their minds. Twice a day they are given an hour's exercise in the grounds, in charge of the attendants; and once a week they are given baths, under the supervision of the resident woman-physician. About 2,500 patients are received yearly; and the daily census averages nearly 1,900. Dr. E. C. Dent is medical superintendent.

The New-York City Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, has been used for male patients only. It is a large brick building, with towers and turrets, and has trimmings of Ohio freestone, presenting a fine architectural appearance. It was opened in 1871, and accommodates, with out-lying buildings, over 2,200 patients. The number of admissions during the past year was 750, and the total

NEW-YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (WOMEN), BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

number under treatment for the year was 2,498. The asylum has a resident medical staff of sixteen physicians. The general treatment is that in vogue in advanced and progressive asylums; and all patients capable of appreciating them are provided with occupation and amusements. Dr. W. A. Macy is medical superintendent.

The New-York City Asylum for the Insane, on Hart's Island, was opened in 1878, for the reception and care of chronic cases of female insane. The buildings comprise a number of pavilions. In 1886 the former Hart's-Island Hospital was discontinued, and the pavilions utilized for insane of both sexes. There are accommodations for about 1,000 patients. Dr. G. A. Smith is medical superintendent.

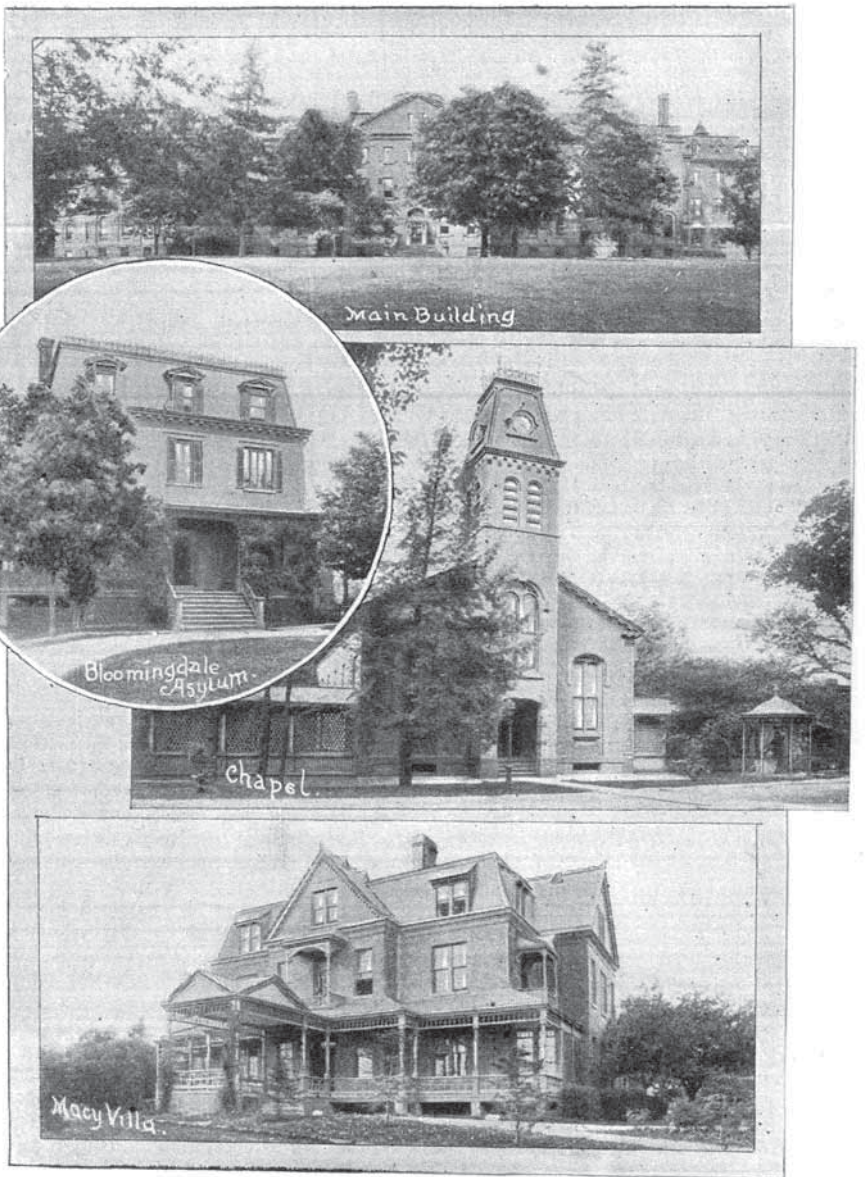
The New-York Hospital is the oldest local institution of its class. As early as 1770 a number of public-spirited citizens contributed for the erection of a hospital in the city, and a charter was obtained from the Provincial authorities in the following year. Considerable sums of money were contributed in England, and the Provincial Legislature made a grant of $2,000 a year for twenty years towards its support. The corner-stone of the first building was laid in 1775, and when nearly completed the structure was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $35,000. The Legislature made a grant of $20,000 for its rebuilding, and the work was

NEW-YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (MEN), WARD'S ISLAND.

begun. The building was nearly completed again, when the outbreak of the Revolution turned men's thoughts into other directions. The unfinished building was occupied by the British and Hessian soldiers as a barrack and hospital, and it was not until January, 1791, that it was in a proper condition to receive patients. Eighteen sick persons were then admitted. The original buildings were near Broadway, between Worth and Duane Streets. In 1869 they were torn down, and a new structure was erected on West 15th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. This was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1877. The hospital has been liberally aided by the State. In addition to the grants already mentioned, a grant of $10,000 a year was made in 1792, which was increased to $20,000 in 1795, and still further increased to $25,000 in the following year. The Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, opened in 1821, is a branch of the New-York Hospital. In 1799 an arrangement was entered into with the United-States Treasury Department whereby the hospital was to receive a stipulated sum for the care of sick and disabled seamen. Under its present administration it is a general hospital for the reception and care of both pay and free patients, the latter constituting nearly 80 per cent. of the 5,200 patients taken yearly. Private patients are received and treated at varying rates, the price in the general wards being $7 a week, and for private rooms from $15 to $35 a week. The New-York Hospital's many advantages have made it one of the best schools of medicine and surgery in the country, and no pains are spared to render it valuable to students by furnishing every possible facility for the study and treatment of disease. Clinics are regularly given in cases arising in the practice of the house, to which students from all the local medical colleges are admitted. As early as 1796 a library was founded for the use of physicians and students, and it now numbers upward of 19,000 volumes. In 1840 a pathological cabinet, now one of the most important in the city, was begun, and has grown into a large collection of specimens of morbid anatomy, casts, drawings, etc., embracing nearly 3,000 specimens. A training-school for nurses was opened in 1877, which has graduated over

200 nurses. The new building, opened in 1877, is said to be one of the most luxuriously appointed hospitals in the world. It is seven stories high, with a mansard roof, and has accommodations for 200 patients, with their attendants. Stone, iron and red brick form the constructive materials, and the building is as nearly fireproof as is possible to the builder's art. In the rear, on West 16th Street, is the venerable Thorn mansion, an old-time structure, used as an administration building for the executive offices of the hospital; and a handsome brick building, completed in 1891, and occupied by the library, the pathological museum and the training-school for nurses. The hospital is heated by steam, and artificial ventilation is secured by means of a large fan, which forces a current of fresh air through the wards and corridors. The kitchens and laundries are in the upper stories, above the wards. An unusual and pleasing feature of the hospital is the solarium, a large room on the upper story of the administration building, covered with a canopy of translucent glass, filled with plants and flowers, fountains and aquaria, a sunny and healthful resting-place for convalescents. On other stories are the large operating and autopsy rooms, the general wards, private apartments for pay patients, and the offices. The corporation is controlled by a board of twenty-six Governors. Besides the hospital proper it supports the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum; the House of Relief, or Emergency Hospital, at 160 Chambers Street, where 2,000 cases of accidents are received yearly; and a dispensary, where upwards of 20,000 patients are annually given free treatment and advice. The ambulance services respond to more than 4,000 calls yearly, and are of great service in many emergencies. During 1892 the total number of patients in all departments of the hospital was 38,118, and the grand total since its foundation is 577,630. The former site of the hospital is covered by substantial iron-front buildings, occupied by a number of the strongest houses in the dry-goods trade. Merritt Trimble (president of the Bank for Savings) is president of the hospital; and George P. Ludlam is superintendent.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, WEST 15TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.



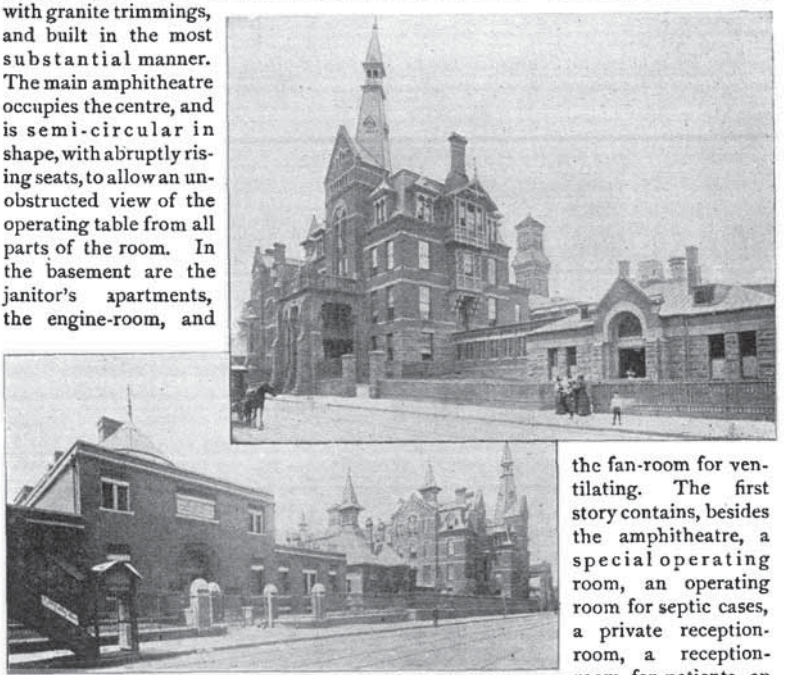
BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

VARIOUS BUILDINGS IN THE ASYLUM GROUNDS AT BOULEVARD, WEST 117TH AND WEST 120TH STREETS.

The Bloomingdale Asylum was occupied by the insane patients of the New-York Hospital in 1821, when what is now known as the "main building" was opened. The asylum is substantially built of brick and stone, and has long occupied a commanding site on Harlem Heights, at the Boulevard and 117th Street, overlooking the Hudson and surrounding country. For many years no better location could have been found. The rapid growth of the city in that vicinity has made a change of location desirable, and the land and buildings have been sold to Columbia College. Bloomingdale will remove in 1894 to new and imposing structures at White Plains, N. Y. About 450 patients are received yearly, who are divided into classes, according to the nature of their mental aberration; and suitable methods of treatment are adopted for each class, the so-called moral method being largely employed, supplemented by the best-known scientific and medical treatment; harsh measures and all unnecessary confinement being strictly prohibited. The asylum has some free beds, but most of the patients are required to pay, in proportion to their ability; and thus a quiet hospital has been provided, for those of moderate means, as well as the rich, who are suffering from mental disease, where they can be assured of kind and skilful treatment. During 1892, 442 patients were treated, of whom 144 were new cases. During the year 43 patients were discharged as cured; 36 as improved; 18 as unimproved; and 38 died. The accommodations for the insane having become inadequate at the New-York Hospital, the Governors applied to the Legislature in 1815 for aid to construct new buildings elsewhere, and a grant was given them for that purpose of $10,000 yearly, to date from 1816 to 1857. Accordingly, in 1816 a plot of ground was purchased at Bloomingdale Heights, then seven miles from the city, and buildings were erected thereon and completed in 1821.

The Roosevelt Hospital, at 59th Street and Ninth Avenue, was referred to in 1874 by an eminent English surgeon as "Without exception the most complete medical charity in every respect" that he had ever seen. It owes its existence to the princely bequest of James H. Roosevelt, who, dying in 1863, left his whole estate "for the establishment, in the City of New York, of a hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased persons, and for its permanent endowment." The amount received from the bequest was a little more than $1,000,000; and, after long and careful consideration, the nine trustees under the will decided to adopt the pavilion plan. The corner-stone was laid October 29, 1869; and the hospital was formally opened November 2, 1871. The cost of the grounds, which embrace the entire block lying between Ninth and Tenth Avenues and 58th and 59th Streets, and the buildings constructed thereon up to 1893, together with their equipment, amounted to about $1,200,000. The original design was for a central administration building, with two pavilions on each side for patients and their attendants, to be connected with the administration building by covered corridors, and yet so far apart from each other as to secure light and ventilation for all. The money at the disposal of the trustees did not admit of the execution of the entire plan. The buildings constructed comprise the following: 1st. The administration building, in the centre of the block facing on 59th Street, a four-story brick edifice containing the offices, examining room, apothecary's department, staff dining-room, etc., on the first floor; on the second floor, the private apartments of the superintendent, a reception-room for the trustees, a medical-board room, and an amphitheatre for clinical instruction, etc.; on the third floor, a few rooms for private patients; and on the fourth floor, two surgical wards — one for women, and the other for children. 2d. In the rear of this, facing on 58th Street, is a building used for kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, sewing-room, linen-room, and dining and sleeping-rooms for out-ward help; while

in the basement, and running east, are the boiler-room, engine-rooms, fan-room, and various agencies for heating and ventilating all the buildings. 3d. East of the administration building, and fronting on 59th Street, is the Medical Pavilion, a four-story structure, with wards on each floor for patients, as well as living quarters for members of the house staff and nurses. 4th. East of the Medical Pavilion is the Surgical Pavilion, containing a ward for 36 male patients, with rooms for members of the house staff and male nurses. 5th. East of the Surgical Pavilion is the new Syms Operating Theatre, built through the liberality of William J. Syms, who left $350,000 for the purpose of construction, equipment and maintenance. Of that amount $150,000 is reserved for maintenance. It is believed to be the best-appointed operating building in this or any other country. The exterior is of brick, with granite trimmings, and built in the most substantial manner. The main amphitheatre occupies the centre, and is semi-circular in shape, with abruptly rising seats, to allow an unobstructed view of the operating table from all parts of the room. In the basement are the janitor's apartments, the engine-room, and the fan-room for ventilating. The first story contains, besides the amphitheatre, a special operating room, an operating room for septic cases, a private reception-room, a reception-room for patients, an examining room, two etherizing rooms, a photographic room, a microscopic room, a bandage-preparation room, a bandage-storage room, an instrument-washing room, and the instrument room. The floors are of mosaic tile, and in many cases the walls are wainscoted in marble. On the second floor, south front, are four rooms for the reception of patients after operation, and on the floor above that six other rooms for nurses, etc. 6th. There is also the small and perfectly appointed McLane Operating Room, opened in 1890, the gift of Dr. James W. McLane, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in memory of his son, James W. McLane, Jr., and designed solely for the use of the gynæcological service. 7th. Adjoining the administra-



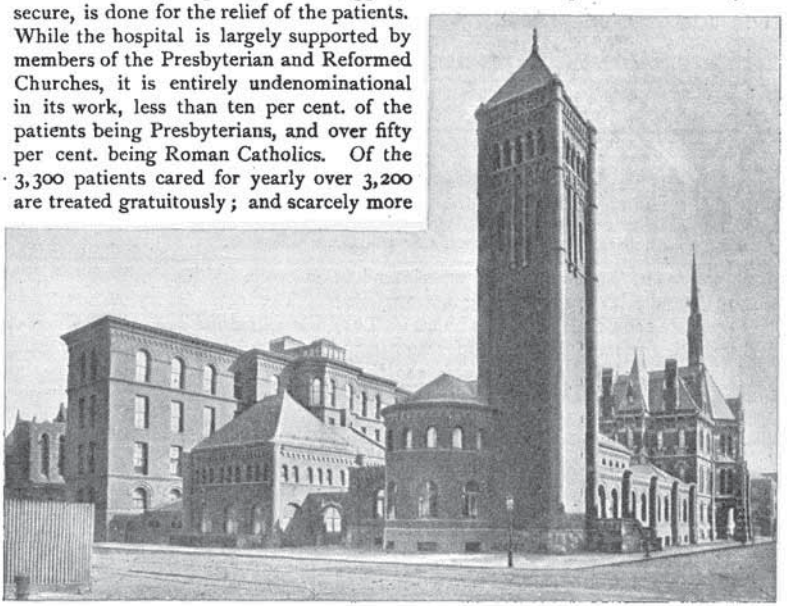
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL AND SYMS OPERATING THEATRE, NINTH AVENUE AND WEST 59TH STREET.

tion building on the west is the Out-Patient Department, which received over 83,000 visits during 1892, of patients who were cared for there without taxing the ward accommodations of the hospital. There are 180 beds for patients in the hospital. 8th. The dead-house and ambulance stable are in a separate building. Fourteen beds have been endowed in the Roosevelt Hospital, in the sum of $5,000 each. In 1892 2,788 patients were treated, of whom 1,159 were discharged as cured, 948 improved, 210 not improved, and 307 died, leaving 164 under treatment. During the same period 3,768 patients were treated in the accident room who were not detained for ward treatment, and the calls of the ambulance during the year numbered 1,905. From the opening of the hospital to the beginning of 1893, 39,104 patients had been treated, 34,741 of them gratuitously, so that the institution well deserves its name of a great free hospital, whose charity is bounded only by its ability to care for those who seek its aid.

The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York comprises an imposing group of brick buildings, occupying the entire block between Madison and Park Avenues, and extending from 70th Street to 71st Street. The group comprises the operating pavilion, erected in 1892; the administration building, completed in 1872; the dispensary, opened in 1888; the chapel, pathological department, and an isolating pavilion, erected in 1889; two surgical pavilions and a surgical administration building, opened in 1890; and the laundry; all constructed of pressed brick, and connected by corridors, as at the Roosevelt Hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital was founded in 1868, and the first buildings were opened in 1872, on land given by James Lenox, who took a deep interest in the work. In 1889 most of the original buildings were destroyed by fire, and as a result the entire scheme was re-arranged, with a view to secure greater efficiency, convenience and economy. The new edifices embody the latest and best methods of hospital construction, and are admirably adapted to their purpose. The operating pavilion, administration building and dispensary are on 70th Street. In the rear of the latter, on Madison Avenue, is the chapel, and near it the isolating pavilion. On 71st Street are the large medical and surgical pavilions and a surgical administration building, with a second surgical pavilion on Park Avenue. These pavilions provide 22 wards, having 330 beds, with a possible increase to 450, and numerous other rooms for a great variety of purposes, such as reception-rooms, parlors, dining-rooms, doctors' parlors, and consultation rooms; 22 private rooms, for paying patients; press-rooms, drying-rooms, pantries, dormitories, solaria, etc. The buildings are entirely fire-proof, being constructed of masonry and iron throughout; and the system of ventilation is as perfect as could be devised; the great factor in the system being the lofty dispensary tower on Madison Avenue, which has at its base a large battery of steam-driven fans. The tower and the fans open into an immense underground duct, connecting by smaller branches with all the hospital buildings, except the Isolating Pavilion and the Pathological Department, which have independent systems of ventilation. While the foul air is drawn from the buildings by these great fans, fresh air, taken from a considerable height above the ground, is forced into them by other fans, thus ensuring a constant current of pure air in all the wards. The heating and plumbing arrangements are of the most approved pattern, and the comfort of the patients is still farther secured by the ample lighting facilities of the wards, which are 16 feet in height, and painted in delicate tones of color. The Children's Ward, with its long rows of dainty cribs, is especially attractive. One noteworthy feature of the interior arrangement is the provision of rooms for cases where death must speedily ensue, thus freeing the wards from the depressing effects of death-bed scenes. The new operating pavilion has

three halls for surgical operations, each with a series of adjoining rooms, that add much to the comfort, completeness and success of the best surgical work. The amphitheatre seats 100 persons, and is abundantly lighted by a ceiling light and three great side-lights. The wainscoting and floors are of marble. The smaller operating rooms afford facilities for operations where retirement is essential to success and spectators are undesirable. The pathological department is fully equipped with the best modern appliances; and the new dispensary building, a lofty hall 100 feet in length, lighted by three-story windows, and surrounded by doctors' rooms, provided with every convenience for the treatment of patients, is a model of its class. The buildings represent an outlay closely approaching $1,200,000. Everything that the best medical and surgical skill can suggest, and the lavish expenditure of money can secure, is done for the relief of the patients.

While the hospital is largely supported by members of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, it is entirely undenominational in its work, less than ten per cent. of the patients being Presbyterians, and over fifty per cent. being Roman Catholics. Of the 3,300 patients cared for yearly over 3,200 are treated gratuitously; and scarcely more



PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, MADISON AVENUE AND EAST 70TH STREET.

than $3,000 is received from pay patients. The dispensary treats upwards of 70,000 patients yearly, and dispenses about 22,000 prescriptions, while the ambulance service answers 1,500 calls. The entire plant is lighted by both gas and electricity, the latter light permitting surgical operations under ether to be performed with safety night or day. The hospital is also equipped with powerful Worthington pumps.

The Mount-Sinai Hospital was originally known as "The Jews' Hospital in the City of New York." It was founded in 1852 by a number of benevolent Hebrews, headed by Sampson Simson, who gave a lot of land on 28th Street. It was opened in 1855, and remained in the first location until 1872, when it took possession of its group of buildings on Lexington Avenue, extending from 66th Street to 67th Street. The land is leased from the city for ninety-nine years, at a nominal

rental of $1 a year. Brick and stone form the constructive materials. The group comprises three five-story buildings, connected by closed corridors. Like most other so-called private hospitals, Mount Sinai has two grand divisions — the medical and the surgical — each having four wards; a gynæcological department, classed as surgical; and a children's ward. It has also an eye and ear department, to which six rooms, each containing two beds, are allotted. These are on the first floor of the administration building, on Lexington Avenue. On the same floor are the directors' room, the offices of the superintendent and the admitting physician, a sitting-room and a library containing 2,000 volumes. The remaining floors are given up to private rooms, those of the house staff and the superintendent, the synagogue and operating rooms. The wards for women and children occupy the northern wing, on 67th Street; and the men's wards are in the southern wing. The arrangement is alike for all the wards, each containing from 20 to 25 beds, ranged along the sides of the room. All the wards are kept scrupulously clean, and abundantly lighted and ventilated. In the rear of the administration building is the isolation-house for contagious cases, the laundry building, and the morgue. In summer the intervening court-yard forms a pleasant lounging-place for convalescent patients. The kitchen and dining-rooms are in the basement of the main building.

MOUNT-SINAI HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON AVENUE, EAST 66TH AND 67TH STREETS.

Just across the way, in 67th Street, is the Dispensary Building, erected in 1890, at a cost exceeding $125,000. It is connected with the hospital by a warm and well-lighted tunnel under the street, and is thoroughly fire-proof. The first story of the front is of Belleville stone, and the remaining five stories are of salmon pressed brick and terra cotta. On the right is the entrance to the free dispensary, which, with its reception-rooms and smaller operating and examination rooms, occupies the first two stories of the building. There are eye, ear, throat, venereal and general departments. The last annual report shows that over 70,000 patients were treated, and upwards of 58,000 prescriptions dispensed, in most cases free of cost. On the left side of the building is an entrance to the rooms of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society and the Training School for Nurses, which occupy the upper stories. The Ladies' Auxiliary Society is an important factor in the work of the hospital. It was established in 1872, and finds an ample field of work in providing clothes and bedding for the unfortunate sick and needy. The Training-School for Nurses was opened in 1881, and has graduated many well-trained nurses.

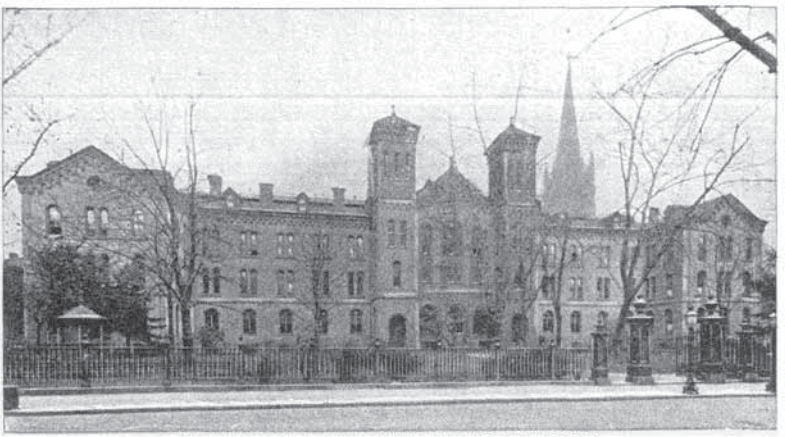
Although Mount-Sinai was founded and is sustained by benevolent Hebrews, it does not limit its ministrations to members of that faith, but admits patients

of all nationalities and creeds. About eight per cent. of the patients are Russian Jews; and of the 3,000 cases yearly admitted, ninety per cent. are free patients. Mount-Sinai receives a larger proportion of the annual Hospital-Sunday collection than any other of the local institutions, as its percentage of free patients is the largest. Unlike most of the other local hospitals, Mount-Sinai makes only provision for clinical instruction for a limited number of students, but devotes all its energies to the care of its inmates, seeking to make its work educational only to the limits of the house staff, and medical students and practicing physicians and surgeons who are invited to be present at operations. This was the first hospital in the city to admit women to membership on its house staff, and although none are now serving, their absence is not due to any change in the rules, but because the young men have stood the highest in the rigid competitive examinations required of all applicants for positions. Women are still on the general staff, but they have charge of a division in the children's department, in the dispensary. The administration of the hospital is under the control of a board of directors, elected by the members. Besides directing all expenditures of money, and regulating the general policy of the institution, they have the appointment of the medical and surgical staff, all the members of which serve without pay, for the term of two years. The hospital accommodates 220 patients, including those in private rooms, who pay from $12 to $40 a week, and have whatever advantages come from isolation and an abundance of room. The report for 1892 shows the number of applications for admission to have been 5,669; number of patients treated, 3,159; number of consultations in the dispensary, 91,449; number of prescriptions in the dispensary, 74,883; total amount of receipts, $127,230; amount of expenditures, $109,689; permanent fund, $179,500; number of members and patrons, 4,016. Of the 3,159 patients admitted during 1892 1,679 were discharged as cured, 851 as improved, 156 as unimproved, 20 were sent to other institutions, and 247 died in the hospital.

MOUNT-SINAI HOSPITAL DISPENSARY AND NURSES' HOME, 151 EAST 67TH STREET, NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.

St. Luke's Hospital, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street, holds a unique place among the local hospitals, as it is not merely a hospital, but also a religious house. The superintendent is a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the central feature of the building is a large chapel; and the services of the Church are recited daily in the wards. While maintaining the highest standard of scientific

work, it is the most home-like of the local hospitals, and the relations between patients, physicians and nurses are as nearly as possible the same as would obtain in private families under like conditions. The beginnings were made in 1846, when Rev. Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, then rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, took up a collection of $30 for the work. In 1850 an appeal to the public



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, FIFTH AVENUE AND WEST 54TH STREET.

resulted in the formation of a corporation and in subscriptions amounting to $100,000. In 1854 the Sisters of the Holy Communion opened an infirmary, in a house on Sixth Avenue, where upwards of 200 patients had been treated when the work was transferred to the newly erected St. Luke's, in 1858. The building fronts on West 54th Street, and faces south, with a length of nearly 300 feet. Its general plan is that of an oblong parallelogram, with wings at each end, and a central chapel flanked by two towers. The building stands well back from the street, with a large lawn intervening, and is constructed of brick, painted a modest drab. The chapel is well lighted and ventilated. There are nine wards for medical and surgical cases, including three wards for consumptives. All acute, curable and non-contagious cases are received, and treated free, if necessary. There are 224 beds. To the extent of accommodation, no patient whose disease is suitable for treatment is turned away because unable to pay for board. Over 2,000 patients are treated yearly, at an expense of about $100,000. In connection with the hospital there is a training-school for nurses, established in 1888. The popularity of St. Luke's has been such as to make larger accommodations necessary, and the trustees have recently purchased a spacious tract of land on 113th Street, near the proposed Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where they will erect magnificent new buildings.

The corner-stone of the new St. Luke's Hospital was laid May 6, 1893, in the presence of the trustees of St. Luke's, of Columbia College, of the Teachers College and of the Cathedral, the medical staff of the hospital, the bishops of New York and of Long Island, and a large body of vested clergy. The site to be occupied by the new hospital extends from 113th Street to 114th Street, and from Morningside Avenue to Amsterdam Avenue, with the principal front on 113th Street, adjacent to the grounds of the Cathedral. The new hospital is to be com-

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NOW BUILDING ON WEST 113TH STREET, NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

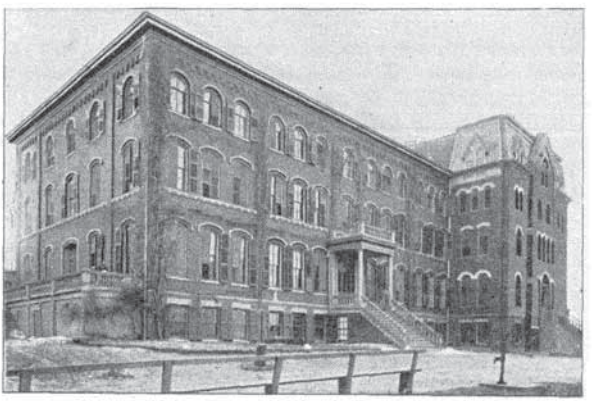
posed of nine semi-detached buildings, four facing on each street, and with the lofty administration building in the centre. The architect is Ernest Flagg. The amount of money invested, when the entire establishment is completed, will be in excess of $2,000,000. The buildings will be five stories high, and thoroughly fire-proof and fitted with every modern appliance. The administration or central building is named in honor of Dr. Muhlenberg, and the pavilions to be built at first bear the names of Minturn, Norrie, and Vanderbilt, benefactors of the hospital. Other pavilions will be built as the money is furnished and the necessities of the work require. Although St. Luke's was founded by the Episcopal Church, and is practically a religious house of that denomination, it is entirely unsectarian in the range of its benefactions. Up to October 18, 1892, 36,050 patients had been treated in its wards, and of these 38½ per cent. were Episcopalians, 33 per cent. were Protestants of other sects, and 27½ per cent. were Roman Catholics.

Lebanon Hospital was organized in 1889 and incorporated in 1891. It purchased the building formerly occupied by the Ursuline Convent, at 150th Street and Westchester Avenue, and very thoroughly remodelled and reconstructed it so that it might be suited for the purpose in mind. It is not only a hospital, but a convalescent home, and is intended for the worthy poor who need fresh air, rest and medical care. There are beds for 500 patients, besides ample and commodious offices for the general departments of the institution. It was founded by benevolent Hebrews, but there is

NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, THIRD AVENUE AND EAST 23D STREET.

nothing of a sectarian character about the Lebanon Hospital, which is open to all sufferers, without distinction as to their race or creed. The president is Jonas Weil.

National Hospitals have been established in several localities, by the foreign colonies residing in New York, for the benefit of their sick and unfortunate members and compatriots. These institutions serve a most kindly and worthy purpose in taking care of the weary immigrants, often thrown upon our shores almost in destitution, exhausted by the long sea-voyage, devastated by home-sickness, and almost ready to succumb. The Chinese Hospital, for the moon-eyed Celestials of New York, is in the neighboring city of Brooklyn, and draws its support from philanthropic Americans. It is for the reception, care and maintenance of, and the giving of medical and surgical advice exclusively to, Chinese afflicted with maladies or physical injuries or weaknesses, deformities or infirmities, excepting contagious diseases. The French Hospital, at 320 and 322 West 34th Street, receives about 500 sick poor French people yearly, giving the indigent free treatment. This fine charity is conducted by the French Benevolent Society. The Norwegian Relief Society maintains the Norwegian Deaconess Home and Hospital, with 30 beds. It has lately been removed from East 57th Street to Brooklyn. The Swiss Home, at 108 Second Avenue, gives medical attention to Swiss who are without means. The strong local societies of Scots, Irishmen, Englishmen, Welshmen, Hollanders, Spaniards, Russians, Belgians, Poles, Hungarians and other foreigners have provision for looking out for their sick and injured fellow-countrymen, mainly by the aid of the great city hospitals. The Germans, however, have two or three finely equipped establishments (as described elsewhere); and the tide of Italian immigration of late years pouring through this port has caused the erection of two hospitals entirely for people of this nationality, taking care of above 2,000 patients yearly. The best facilities, care and attention, however, are provided at the great public hospitals, and as there are no restrictions as to race or creed, these noble institutions are wide open to our impecunious European and Asiatic guests.



LEBANON HOSPITAL, WESTCHESTER AVENUE AND 150TH STREET.

St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York, at 195 West 11th Street, was founded in 1849, and for some years occupied a house in West 13th Street. In 1857 the building of the Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum in West 11th Street was secured. The work of the hospital increased to such an extent that a large four-story brick building was erected in 1882, at the corner of West 12th Street and Seventh Avenue, giving the hospital accommodations for nearly 200 patients. The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a Roman Catholic order instituted in

France in 1633, have charge of the hospital, which, since its foundation, has received and treated upwards of 50,000 cases, the average number now admitted being nearly 2,500. No charge is made to persons unable to pay for treatment, and these form a majority. The hospital has an ambulance service which answers upwards of 2,000 calls yearly. Although a Catholic institution, patients are admitted without regard to their religious belief, and St. Vincent's occupies a prominent position among the local hospitals.

The Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New York is a general hospital for the reception of such free and pay patients, not suffering from incurable or chronic diseases, as may desire to be treated by homœopathic methods. It was chartered in 1875, two older institutions, the New-York Homœopathic Surgical Hospital, incorporated in 1872, and the New-York Homœopathic Hospital for women and children, incorporated in 1848, uniting under the name of the Hahnemann Hospital. The substantial four-story brick and stone building on Park Avenue, between 67th and 68th Streets, was erected in 1878, and has accommodations for about seventy patients. There are four well-lighted and pleasant wards, one each for men and children, and two for women, besides an endowed room for firemen, containing three beds; one for saleswomen, containing two beds; one for policemen, containing one bed; and the Anthony Dey room, with one bed. In 1887 the Ovariotomy Cottage was erected on the grounds, and in 1891 the Dispensary was opened. In addition to its free beds, the hospital provides a quiet and comfortable home for the sick and suffering of all classes under homœopathic treatment; and persons requiring surgical operations, or taken ill with any disease not contagious, can be received and obtain the best medical and surgical treatment and skilled nursing, their comfort and sensibilities being always considered and secured. Private patients pay at rates varying from $18 to $40 a week. A gift of $5,000 endows a bed in perpetuity; one of $3,000 during the donor's lifetime; and the same amount endows a bed in perpetuity in the Children's Ward, a cheery apartment containing beds and cribs for the little ones. About 2,000 patients are treated yearly. The managers contemplate the erection of a maternity hospital and the establishment of a training-school for nurses.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, PARK AVENUE, BETWEEN EAST 67TH AND 68TH STREETS.

St. Francis Hospital, at 605 to 617 5th Street is a general hospital for the gratuitous treatment of the poorer classes. It was opened in 1865, and is in charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. No contagious or incurable cases are admitted, but all others are received and treated without charge, when unable to pay. There are 240 beds; and about 2,700 patients are admitted yearly.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, PARK AVENUE AND EAST 77TH STREET.

The German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York, at Park Avenue and 77th Street, was incorporated in 1861. Patients of every nationality, color and creed are received, and treated gratuitously, when they are unable to pay. Private patients are charged from $15 to $35 a week. There are 165 beds. Upwards of 2,500 patients are treated yearly, a large proportion of them being free patients. The dispensary department was opened in 1884, and gives free treatment and advice to nearly 30,000 cases yearly. A nominal fee of ten cents is charged to those who are able to pay. The annual expenses of the hospital and dispensary are met by voluntary subscriptions, and the interest of an endowment fund of $170,000.

The Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital is a brick building at Amsterdam Avenue and 131st Street. The dispensary was opened in 1862, and treats about 8,000 patients yearly. The hospital was opened in 1884, and contains seventy beds. Medical and surgical treatment is given free to patients who are unable to pay for relief, and pay patients are charged from $7 to $35 a week. Upwards of 600 cases are cared for yearly.

MANHATTAN HOSPITAL, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 131ST STREET.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, at 225 West 31st Street, is in charge of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisium. It was founded in 1870; and all persons in need of surgical or medical aid, except contagious, insane and violent cases, are admitted, and treated by their own physicians when desired. The charges vary from $8 to $35 a week, and there are 90 beds.

The New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, at Second Avenue and East 20th Street, a school for clinical instruction to practitioners of medicine, was opened in 1882 for the treatment of general diseases. Patients who are able to pay are charged from $7 to $20 a week; and no contagious or chronic cases are admitted. There are women's wards, men's wards, orthopædic wards for children, and an entire building for babies' wards. The hospital has 114 beds, and upwards of 800 new patients are admitted yearly. The directors are building a fine six-story fire-proof structure for the school and hospital, at Second Avenue and 20th Street. During the year 502 physicians attended the school.

The Christopher Columbus Hospital is at 41 East 12th Street. It was opened in 1890, for the free medical and surgical treatment of both sexes; and receives all classes of patients, except those suffering from contagious diseases. It is in charge of the Catholic Salesian Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

St. Mark's Hospital of New-York City is at 177 Second Avenue. It was incorporated in 1890, and receives general charity and pay patients. Private cases pay from $15 to $50 a week, and have the privilege of selecting their own physicians. The hospital is small, treating 600 patients yearly. It numbers among its staff physicians of national repute.

St. Joseph's Hospital was opened in 1882, by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, for the reception and care of consumptives, and a limited number of other chronic and incurable diseases which cannot be properly treated in other hospitals. But no acute diseases, affections of the mind and nervous system (such as insanity, idiocy and epilepsy), chronic surgical diseases, cases of deformity or aged persons are admitted. The building occupies the entire block between East 143d and 144th Streets and Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, and is well adapted for its purpose, everything possible in the way of improved sanitary conditions, pleasant surroundings and skilled medical treatment, being provided to alleviate the sufferings of the patients. St. Joseph's is one of the handsomest of the New-York hospital buildings, and is favorably placed in the open country, not far from St. Mary's Park, beyond the Harlem River. There are 300 beds; and admission is free to the poor, without regard to nationality, creed or color..

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, BROOK AND ST. ANN'S AVENUES, EAST 143d AND 144TH STREETS.

The Seton Hospital for Consumptives, on the Spuyten-Duyvil heights, is a magnificent Italian Renaissance structure of brick, built in 1892-93, at a cost of $300,000, for 250 patients. Its minutest details have been arranged by the most eminent specialists, and this is the best hospital for consumptives in the world. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

The Beth-Israel Hospital Association was incorporated in 1890. It maintains a free hospital and dispensary at 206 East Broadway and 195 Division Street. The hospital contains 50 beds; and the dispensary treats yearly 12,000 patients.

The Flower Surgical Hospital was opened in 1890, by the authorities of the New-York Homœopathic College, on Avenue A, between East 63d and East 64th Streets. Surgical cases only are taken here, and 200 cases are received annually. The dispensary averages 25,000 free prescriptions yearly.

The Sloane Maternity Hospital, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and 59th Street, has been pronounced by many home and foreign physicians to be a model lying-in hospital. It was erected in 1886 and 1887 by William D. Sloane, whose wife, a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, endowed the institution by making all its beds free in perpetuity. It is built of brick, with mouldings of granite and terra cotta, and its construction is fire-proof throughout. The flooring of the halls and the wainscoting of the stairways are of white marble; the wards and operating rooms are floored with white vitrified tiles. In the basement are the laundry, kitchen, servants' dining-room, coil chamber, and fan for warming and ventilation; a bath-room, where newly admitted patients are thoroughly cleansed before going to the wards; and a locker-room for the safe-keeping of the clothing worn by patients on admission to the hospital. On the first floor are the rooms of the house-physician, the assistant house-physician, and the matron; a reception-room, a din-

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, PARK AVENUE AND EAST 50TH STREET.

ing-room for the house staff, the manager's room, and a large examination room. The second floor contains three wards with 20 beds, a delivery-room, sleeping-rooms for the nurses, the drug-room, and a dining-room. On the third floor there are five wards, containing 25 beds, a delivery-room, the apartment of the principal of the training-school for nurses, two isolating rooms, and sleeping-rooms for the ward-nurses. The total number of beds is 45. In the attic are the rooms of the house-servants. The lying-in wards are used in rotation. Each one, having been occupied by five patients, is thoroughly cleansed and the furniture washed with a solution of carbolic acid. Each of the delivery-rooms contains a table of special design, and the high character of the service is shown by the fact that in 2,500 cases, many

of them emergency cases brought to the hospital in ambulances, only 13 deaths are recorded. The hospital is in charge of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which is the Medical Department of Columbia College.

SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, TENTH AVENUE AND WEST 59TH STREET.

The Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, the first of its class established in the world, was founded in 1854 by Dr. J. Marion Sims, at that time the leading expert in female diseases in the world, and the discoverer of a new method of treatment, which has revolutionized the practice of medical surgery as applied to female complaints. The institution began its work in 1855, in a house built for a private residence, on Madison Avenue. The hospital was incorporated in 1857, and in 1866 it was removed to 50th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, where two commodious brick buildings have been erected, with accommodations for 150 patients, and completely equipped with all necessary conveniences for the treatment of this class of complaints. Each county in the State is entitled to one free bed, and the medical and surgical attendance is gratuitous. At the Dispensary 1,500 outdoor patients receive treatment yearly. The yearly expenses, met by voluntary subscriptions and the income of an endowment fund of $152,000, are about $70,000.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 5 LIVINGSTON PLACE, OPP. STUYVESANT SQUARE.

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, on Stuyvesant Square (East), near 16th Street, was founded in 1854 by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, who were the pioneers among women physicians. It is the only hospital in the city (except the Homœopathic Hospital) where women and children can be treated by women physicians. Its doors are open to all classes for medical or surgical treatment. The present hospital accommodates 65 patients, and additions soon to be made will double its capacity.

During 1892 341 patients were treated, and of this number more than half were free. The dispensary, where over 28,000 patients received free treatment during the

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 15TH STREET AND LIVINGSTON PLACE.

year, occupies the first floor of the college building, 321 East 15th Street. The Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary moved into its present commodious building, corner of Stuyvesant Square and 15th Street, in 1890. Twenty-one students graduated in 1892. The Training School for Nurses was united in 1891 with the New-Haven Training School, the nurses from the latter school coming to the Infirmary for obstetrical and gynæcological training. The Nurses' Home is at 327 East 15th Street.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital in the City of New York was opened as a day-nursery in 1854, largely through the instrumentality of Mrs. Cornelius DuBois. The original location was in St. Mark's Place; and in 1857 a hospital was added as a necessary adjunct of the work, and the institution became incorporated under its present name. In 1855 a substantial brick building, 119 feet by 60 feet, with two wings, was erected on the present site, at Lexington Avenue and 51st Street. In 1863 a foundling asylum was built, but for four years it was used as a soldiers' home, for the reception and care of sick and wounded soldiers. In 1867 the building reverted to the institution, and has since been used as a lying-in hospital. A new three-story brick building, erected in 1888 in memory of Miss Mary A. DuBois, for many years a directress of the institution, contains the wards and offices of the corporation. Upwards of 600 mothers and 1,000 children are received yearly and cared for, at an expense of $100,000, which is met by voluntary subscriptions.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 51ST STREET.

The New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women, at 213 West 54th Street, was founded

in 1863. The treatment is homœopathic, and the aim is to provide a hospital for self-supporting young women, whose only home is the boarding-house, where, when overtaken by sickness, they may receive skilful treatment from physicians of their own sex at a moderate cost, or free of expense when necessary. The larger part of the service, both in the hospital and dispensary, is gratuitous, and a steadily increasing demand for the services of women physicians in the treatment of women and children has made the present leased building inadequate, and a larger structure is contemplated to meet the needs of the work. The building now occupied has accommodations for thirty patients. During 1891 174 cases were treated, with only six deaths. During the same period, at the dispensary, upwards of 1,500 patients were treated and 5,000 prescriptions dispensed. This is the only local homœopathic hospital where women physicians are exclusively employed, and the maternity ward shows the remarkable record of but one mother lost in thirty years.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 213 WEST 54TH STREET.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, at 407 West 34th Street, was organized in 1870 and incorporated in 1887, for the medical and surgical treatment of children between the ages of two and fourteen years. It is in charge of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, a Protestant Episcopal order, and accommodates 70 patients. The yearly expenses are about $14,000, and upwards of 400 cases are treated yearly. In connection with the hospital, there is a free dispensary for children, where 5,000 suffering children are treated yearly; the Noyes Memorial House, at Peekskill, N. Y., for patients who have been treated in the Hospital, and whose diseases assume an incurable form; and a Summer Branch House, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, for convalescent children.

ST. MARY'S FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 407 WEST 34TH STREET.

The Laura Franklin Free Hospital in the City of New York, at 19 East 111th Street, a three-story brick

LAURA FRANKLIN FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 19 EAST 111TH STREET.

building, was opened in 1886 for the free medical and surgical homœopathic treatment of children between two and twelve years of age. It is in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, a Protestant Episcopal order. It accommodates fifty patients, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, at 213 East 17th Street, was opened in 1886 for the reception and care of women and girls over 15 years of age, of good character, and in need of rest, nursing and medical treatment. All cases, except those suffering from nervous or contagious diseases, are admitted free. There are twelve beds. The hospital is in charge of the Sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, a Protestant Episcopal order founded at Clewer, England, in 1851.

The Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital in the City of New York, at 1307 Lexington Avenue, was incorporated in 1886, to maintain an out-door service for the treatment of women and children. It is also a maternity charity, furnishing medical and nursing attendance to poor women during confinement. As yet it has no accommodations for in-patients, but confines its work to out-door relief. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The New-York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde, at 523 to 537 East 86th Street, was incorporated in 1888, to provide and maintain maternity hospitals and children's asylums in the State of New York. At present the society maintains a maternity hospital, for destitute women and young unmarried girls, hitherto respectable, about to become mothers. There are accommodations for 125 free and 30 pay patients, with private rooms. During 1892 206 women and 167 children were cared for, at an expense of $12,000.

The Babies' Hospital of the City of New York, at 657 Lexington Avenue, was incorporated in 1887, for the care of poor sick children under two years of age. It has accommodations for 30 babies; and in 1891 expended upwards of $13,000 in its work. In connection with the hospital there is a dispensary for children; a country branch, at Oceanic, N. J.; and a training-school for children's nurses, where young girls of good character, over 18 years of age, are taught the management and training of sick and well children.

The Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York was founded in 1798. A suitable building was procured on Cedar Street; and Robert Lenox, Dr. David Hosack, and other leading citizens were appointed managers. It soon became evident that the funds of the society were insufficient to meet the expenses, and an arrangement was made with the New-York Hospital by which that institution should

receive the income of the funds, on condition that the governors should provide a lying-in ward. This arrangement continued until 1827, when the lying-in asylum was reorganized, and began an independent work. The society has no home or hospital for its beneficiaries, but renders assistance to them in their houses.

BABIES' HOSPITAL, 657 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER EAST 55TH STREET.

The Ladies' Hebrew Lying-In Society, at 58 St. Mark's Place, is a branch of the United Hebrew Charities. It was incorporated in 1877, and cares for poor Hebrew mothers during confinement, and supplies medical aid, food, nurses and clothing to all deserving cases. The yearly disbursements are about $2,000.

The New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at 218 Second Avenue, was the first institution opened in the city for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. The work was begun in 1820, by two young physicians, Edward Delafield and J. Kearney Rogers, who leased two small rooms in a house on Chatham Street, and announced their readiness to treat all eye and ear diseases. Within seven months over 400 patients were treated, and many cases of partial blindness were cured. As a result of the first year's work, a society known as the New-York Eye Infirmary was organized, in 1821; and in 1824 the old Marine Hospital of the New-York Hospital was leased. This was occupied until 1845, when a house in Mercer Street was purchased and fitted up for the use of the society. In 1854 an appeal to the Legislature and the public resulted in a grant and subscription amounting to $30,000, which was used in the erection of a commodious building on Second Avenue. In 1890 the corner-stone of a new and larger building was laid, and in the following year a hospital wing containing 70 beds was opened for the free treatment of patients. An average of 700 patients are received yearly. The dispensary department gives advice and treatment to 60,000 cases annually.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, SECOND AVE. AND EAST 13TH ST.

The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, at Third Avenue and East 23d Street, is a hospital for the treat-

ment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat, and a college affording clinical instruction in the diverse forms of these diseases. It was incorporated in 1852, and after many years of useful work, in cramped and insufficient quarters, the present four-story brick building was erected, in 1871, at a cost of $100,000, the gift of Mrs. Emma A. Keep. It is conveniently arranged for its purpose, and contains reception and operating rooms for out-door patients, numerous wards and private rooms for those whose cases require a prolonged stay at the hospital, and two large contagious wards, entirely isolated from the other patients. The hospital is free to those unable to pay for the service of a physician, the directors and surgeons serving without compensation, and it is one of the great charities deserving of confidence and support. It is the only institution in the country authorized by law to confer the degree of Surgeon of the Eye and Ear upon properly qualified students, and the steady growth of its work is shown by the fact that while only 830 patients were treated during the first year of its existence, in 1890 it treated over 13,000 cases, received 400 resident patients, and issued more than 53,000 prescriptions. The large visiting and consulting staff comprises many eminent specialists, and the institution enjoys an enviable reputation for its skilful treatment of the difficult diseases of which it makes a specialty.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital was chartered in 1869, and occupies a substantial brick building at 103 Park Avenue, corner of 41st Street. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and is intended solely for the treatment of those who cannot pay for medical aid. Besides the ophthalmic and aural departments there is one for nervous diseases, and one for throat diseases; and an isolated ward for the treatment of contagious diseases of the eye. Upwards of 13,000 cases are treated yearly. The administration is in the hands of a board of directors; and the medical staff is composed of many of the best-known physicians and surgeons of the city, who give freely of their time and skill for the relief of the unfortunate. The work has already outgrown the accommodations, and to relieve the pressure upon the day clinics, as well as to meet the wants of those unable to leave their work during the day, night clinics have been established in some of the departments; and the directors are contemplating the enlargement of the building so as to increase the usefulness of the institution, which has long been recognized as one of the best of its class. The hospital has an endowment fund of $80,000; the C. R. Agnew Memorial Fund of $12,000; and seven endowed beds.

MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, PARK AVENUE AND EAST 41ST STREET.

The New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, at 46 East 12th Street, was opened in 1869 as a dispensary and hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and a school of ophthalmology and otology. Patients unable to pay are, so far as the resources of the institute will permit, received, provided for, and

treated in the hospital without charge. Dispensary patients (about 8,000 a year) are treated gratuitously. The Institute leases the building it now occupies, and in 1891 treated nearly 400 in the hospital, where 160 cataracts were successfully extracted. About one-third of the patients receive free treatment.

The New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, at 212 West 38th Street, a substantial brick building, was opened in 1888 for the treatment of eye and ear diseases. There are also nose and throat departments. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Seventy patients are treated yearly; and 175 operations are made; while the dispensary department gives free treatment to upwards of 2,000 needy applicants.

The New-York Cancer Hospital, at Central Park West and 106th Street, was founded in 1884, for the treatment of all sufferers from cancer, whose condition

NEW-YORK CANCER HOSPITAL, CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 106TH STREET.

promises any hope of cure or relief. The building is of recent construction; replete with all the modern improvements and appliances; and has 130 beds. About 600 new patients are admitted yearly, two-thirds being free. The charges for pay patients vary from $7 to $30 a week; and the yearly expenses are nearly $40,000.

The New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, at 243 East 34th Street, was incorporated in 1883, for the free treatment and care of the poor afflicted with cancer and skin diseases. It has accommodations for 100 patients, and maintains a country branch hospital for chronic cases at Fordham Heights, a dispensary for the free examination and treatment of the poor, and the Guild of St. Lazarus, which assists in providing necessary clothing, sick-room comforts and delicacies for the inmates of the hospital.

The Metropolitan Throat Hospital, at 351 West 34th Street, was incorporated in 1874. It affords free treatment to those who are unable to pay special fees for all affections of the nose and throat. The institution is unsectarian, is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and treats 1,000 cases yearly, aside from the much larger number of those who simply make visits for treatment.

The New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled began its work in a small way in 1863, in a building on Second Avenue. Its founding was due to Dr. James Knight, whose long medical experience among the poor had convinced him of the need of some provision for the gratuitous treatment of cases of hernia and deformity. The rapid increase of the work soon made large accommodations necessary; and in 1867 a hospital was opened at the corner of 42d Street and Lexington Avenue. It is an ornamental structure of brick and stone, five stories in height, with accommodations for 200 inmates, most of whom receive gratuitous treatment, the annual expenses of $50,000 being met by an appropriation from the city, private subscriptions, and a grant from the Hospital Sunday-Fund. Upwards of 9,000 cases are yearly treated in the hospital and out-door department, the large majority receiving advice, apparatus and treatment free of charge.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED, LEXINGTON AVENUE AND EAST 42D STREET.

The New-York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, at 126 East 59th Street, was established in 1866. It receives and treats destitute persons suffering from diseases and deformities of the spine and joints, infantile paralysis, bow-legs, club-foot and similar ailments, besides such cases as can not get proper treatment at home.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Dispensary, at 300 West 36th Street, was organized in 1888, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor suffering from skin and certain other diseases. Over 600 patients are treated yearly at the Dispensary. Although managed by Episcopalians, the hospital is unsectarian in character.

The New-York Pasteur Institute, at 1 West 97th Street, the first one of its class in America, was opened in 1890 for the anti-hydrophobic treatment of rabies according to the method of M. Pasteur. Its founder was Dr. Paul Gibier, a pupil of Prof. Pasteur. Since the opening of the Institute, 2,000 patients have been received, of whom 1,200 have been sent back, after having their injuries properly dressed, it having been demonstrated that the animals attacking them were not mad. In the remaining 300 cases the anti-hydrophobic treatment was resorted to, with a loss of only three patients. In all cases patients unable to pay for treatment have been inoculated and cared for free of charge. In 1893 the Institute occupied the Central-Park Sanatorium, at Central Park West and 97th Street, a six-story fireproof building, admirably equipped.

The New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men was established in 1877 to rescue victims of intemperance and the opium habit by bodily rest, mental repose, religious influence, and freedom from annoyance, irritation or temptation. No drugs or nostrums are used, but every possible means is employed to divert the minds of the patients and to keep them happily occupied. The Home, at 1175 Madison Avenue, has accommodations for 75 inmates. None is received for a stay of less than five weeks. During 1892, of the 247 inmates received, 188 professed conversion, and of these 143 remained steadfast. The refuge of the Home is free to residents of the city who are unable to pay; and otherwise the rates vary from $8 to $20 a week, according to the room selected. The yearly expenses are about $22,000, and there is an endowment fund of $50,000.

The Vanderbilt Clinic was opened in 1888 as a free dispensary for the poor. It is in charge of a board of five managers, but allied with the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and stands on land belonging to the college, at the corner of 60th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It is a large three-story brick building, similar in design to the Sloane Maternity Hospital; and was erected and endowed by the four sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt, who gave the money for the purchase of the half block on which the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic now stand, and with which the college buildings were erected. Besides its dispensary department, where nearly 125,000 patients received free treatment and advice during 1892, the building contains numerous small rooms for the direct practical teaching of diagnosis and treatment to the students of the college, and a theatre for clinical lectures which accommodates an audience of 400. Although of recent foundation, the Vanderbilt Clinic has already become an important medical institution.

INFIRMARY OF FIVE-POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 WORTH STREET.

The New-York City Dispensary, at White and Centre Streets, was established in 1791 on Tryon Street, afterward Tryon Row, which extended along the north-eastern side of the City-Hall Park, between Chambers and Chatham Streets. In 1796 the Dispensary was incorporated by the Legislature, and in 1805 it was united with the "Kinepox Institution," which had been established in 1803 for vaccinating the poor with cow-pox instead of small-pox. In 1828 the three-story brick building now in use was opened. During the cholera season of 1832 it is said that the Dispensary physicians "were found in every part of the widely extended city, stopping, as far as they were able, the ravages of the plague." The institution treats 50,000 patients yearly, at a cost of $25,000. Since its foundation, dispensaries of many kinds have been established throughout the city, and are doing a noble work in relieving suffering humanity.

The Infirmary of the Five-Points House of Industry, at 155 Worth Street, is maintained by the charitable organization from which it takes its name. It treats 2,000 patients yearly. Two stories were added to the building in 1892.

The Church Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church was organized and incorporated in 1892 to concentrate and centralize Church medical work upon the most modern scientific medical principles, to provide a visiting staff, and to give special care to the worthy poor who are averse to receiving medical aid from a public clinic.

The German Dispensary was opened in 1857, and has been of vast benefit to the population of the crowded German quarter and to the poor of New York in general.

THE GERMAN DISPENSARY, 137 SECOND AVENUE, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STREETS.

The present handsome and commodious building at 137 Second Avenue was erected in 1883 by Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer. It contains a medical library of about 5,000 volumes.

The Northern Dispensary was founded in 1827. It is at Christopher Street and Waverly Place, and furnished medical and surgical aid to over 1,000,000 indigent persons. It is supported by voluntary gifts.

The Good-Samaritan Dispensary (formerly the Eastern Dispensary, opened in 1832), at 75 Essex Street, was opened in 1891. Upwards of 1,250,000 patients have been aided, and 160,000 cases receive treatment yearly, the number of prescriptions dispensed being about 110,000.

The DeMilt Dispensary occupies a building at 23d Street and Second Avenue. It was opened in 1851, and its service includes the district lying between 14th and 40th Streets and Sixth Avenue and the East River. It treats upwards of 30,000 cases yearly and dispenses nearly 70,000 prescriptions. It has cared for nearly 1,000,000 patients and given out 2,000,000 prescriptions.

The Northeastern Dispensary, at 222 East 59th Street, was founded in 1862. It is a large medical and surgical relief institution, treating 22,000 cases yearly, and dispensing upwards of 60,000 prescriptions.

The Harlem Dispensary, at Fourth Avenue and 125th Street, was opened in 1868. The district comprises that part of the city north of 100th Street and east of Eighth Avenue. Upwards of 7,000 cases are treated yearly.

The German Poliklinik, 78 Seventh Street, is managed mostly by German physicians, for the poor in the vicinity. It was opened in 1883, and affords medical relief to 15,000 patients yearly.

Other Local Dispensaries, aside from those mentioned above and those connected with the hospitals, include the West-Side German, opened in 1872; the Dispensary of the Trinity-Church Association, 1880; the Dispensary of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 1880; the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 1869; the Homœopathic Dispensary, 1870; the Northwestern Dispensary, 1852; the Yorkville Dispensary, 1887; and the Eclectic Dispensary, at 239 East 14th Street. Each of these is of notable service in the locality which it covers.

The New-York Training-School for Nurses was founded in 1873, for the instruction of intelligent women in hospital and private nursing. It was the first school for nurses opened in this country, and was the outgrowth of a desire on the part of a few charitable and public-spirited women to elevate the standard of nursing in the Bellevue and other public hospitals. Previous to the opening of the school the male and female nurses in Bellevue Hospital had been the product of chance, physical misfortune, and practical politics, and the service left very much to be desired. The first class was graduated in 1875, and consisted of six well-trained nurses, most of whom entered upon their duties in Bellevue. The work of the school has been such as to elevate the nursing service in all the local hospitals, and the graduates have in many instances been called upon to establish similar schools in other cities, and even in Italy, China and Japan. When the school was opened, in 1873, only five applicants presented themselves, but such has been the growth of the work that 1,500 applications for admission are now received yearly, and the school always has its full quota of 68 students. The requirements are exacting. The candidates must be from 25 to 35 years of age, and physically and mentally fitted for their calling. At the expiration of a short probationary period, those who have proved satisfactory are engaged for a two-years' course of theoretical and practical training, which includes lectures by eminent physicians and surgeons and actual service in the wards of Bellevue. The school building is at 426 East 26th Street, opposite the entrance to Bellevue. It is a four-story brick structure, and was built in 1887 by Mrs. William H. Osborne. It contains a kitchen, parlor, dining-room, library, lecture rooms and sleeping apartments for the nurses. The distinctive garb of the nurses is blue and white seersucker, with a white apron and cap and linen collar. Over 400 nurses have been graduated.

ECLECTIC DISPENSARY AND ITALIAN INDEPENDENT CLUB, 237 AND 239 EAST 14TH STREET.

The D. O. Mills Training-School for Male Nurses occupies a substantial brick building, erected in 1888 in the Bellevue-Hospital grounds, at the foot of East 26th Street. It is arranged and fitted up as a home for the nurses during their two-years' course of study, which is on the same lines as that of the training-school for female nurses, nearly opposite. Several classes have been graduated from the school, and there are now fifty-seven inmates, all of whom serve in the male wards of the hospital. It is a generous charity, founded by Darius O. Mills.

The New-York Post-Graduate Medical School Training-School for Nurses, at 163 East 36th Street, was founded in 1885 for the instruction and training of hospital and private nurses. It has graduated upwards of 250 nurses.

The New-York County Medical Society, at 19 West 43d Street, is the oldest local organization of doctors. It was established in 1806 "to aid in regulating the practice of physic and surgery, and to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art." It is authorized to examine students in medicine, and to grant diplomas to such as are duly qualified.

The New-York Medical and Surgical Society was founded in 1834 for the discussion of professional topics. The membership is limited to thirty-two, and the meetings are held at the residences of the members.

The New-York Academy of Medicine, at 119 West 43d Street, was established in 1847, and incorporated in 1851, for the cultivation of the science of medicine; the advancement of the profession; the elevation of the standard of medical education and the promotion of the public health. It is a large and important organization, and has sections in pediatrics, obstetrics and gynæcology, the theory and practice of medicine; neurology, orthopedic surgery, materia medica and therapeutics; laryngology and rhinology, surgery, ophthalmology and otology, and public health and hygiene. The fine Academy building was opened in 1890. It is Romanesque in style and ornate in treatment, and contains numerous meeting and reception-rooms and a large medical library, which is open to the public. The Academy is one of the leading institutions of its kind in America, and its membership includes many eminent physicians and surgeons. It has a library of 50,000 volumes.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 19 WEST 43D STREET.

The Scientific Meeting of German Physicians was established in 1857, for the exhibition and study of interesting pathological specimens, and the report and discussion of notable medical and surgical cases. It has a membership of about 90; and the monthly meetings are held at 110 West 34th Street.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of German Physicians meets bi-monthly at 411 Sixth Avenue. It was organized in 1860, for "the cultivation of medical science and the promotion of the honor and interest of the profession."

The Medico-Historical Society was founded in 1864, for the preservation and publication of interesting and valuable facts regarding the medical history of the city. Among its other valuable publications mention may be made of its yearly Medical Directory, which contains valuable information and statistics relating to the many local benevolent and medical institutions.

The New-York Ophthalmological Society was organized in 1864, for the improvement of its members in ophthalmic and aural studies. There are thirty members; and the meetings are held bi-monthly at the members' houses.

The Medico-Legal Society was founded in 1866, and incorporated in 1868, for the study and advancement of the science of medical jurisprudence. The membership comprises regular practitioners of the medical and legal professions in good standing, leading scientists, and eminent literary men, 1,000 in number.

VANDERBILT CLINIC, CORNER 60TH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

The New-York Dermatological Society was formed in 1869, for the study and investigation of the causes of skin diseases, the best curative methods, and all subjects connected with dermatology.

The New-York Neurological Society meets monthly at 17 West 43d Street, for the advancement of the science of medicine in all its relations to the nervous system. It was established in 1872, and has 75 members.

The American Laryngological Association was founded in 1878, for the study of diseases of the throat. Its headquarters are at 20 West 31st Street.

The New-York Clinical Society is devoted to the consideration of medical and surgical topics in their clinical and therapeutical aspects. The membership is limited to twenty, and monthly meetings are held at the houses of the members.

The New-York Surgical Society holds bi-monthly meetings at the New-York Hospital, for the discussion of interesting surgical cases occurring in the hospital practice. It was founded in 1879.

Other Medical Societies are the American Microscopical Society of the City of New York, founded in 1865; the New-York Medical Union, 1865; the Harlem Medical Association, 1869; the Yorkville Medical Association, 1870; the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women, 1874; the New-York Therapeutical Society, 1877; the Materia Medica Society, 1881; the Practitioners' Society of New-York, 1882; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, 1883; the Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, 1883; the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, 1885; and the Hospital Graduates' Club, 1886. Most of these societies hold meetings at stated times, and discuss important topics.

Convalescent Homes have been established in many of the pleasant places near New York, for invalids to recover in. Among these are All Saints' Convalescent Homes for men and boys, at Oak Summit, Ruhberg and Farmingdale; the Fresh-Air and Convalescent Home, at Summit, N. J.; the New-York Home for Convalescents, at 433 East 118th Street; and others of like nature.

The Sanitary Aid Society, at 94 Division Street, was incorporated in 1885. It investigates evasions and violations of existing sanitary laws, prosecutes the offenders, and endeavors to educate public opinion on this important subject. It maintains the Model Lodging-House and Dormitories, at 94 Division Street, where a bed and bath, with access to a reading-room and library, are supplied to sober single men at a nominal cost. The house has 140 beds, and lodgings are furnished to 50,000 applicants yearly.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association, of New York, at 27 Beekman Place, was organized in 1884, to protect the health of the people of the City of New York by taking such action as may be necessary to secure the enforcement of existing sanitary laws and regulations, also calling the attention of the authorities to any violations thereof, and procuring the amendment of such laws and regulations when necessary.

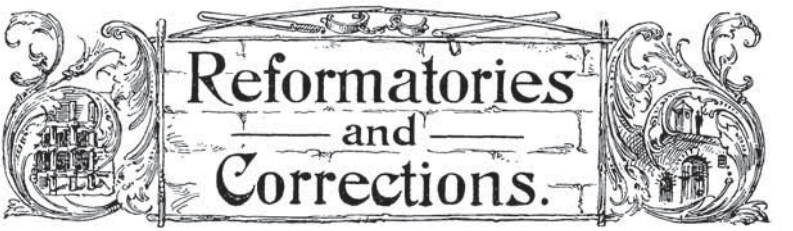
DEMILT DISPENSARY, SECOND AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association at 79 Fourth Avenue, was founded in 1879, to get funds for the local hospitals, by collections in the churches, etc. In 1892 $60,000 were distributed among the hospitals.

The New-York Diet-Kitchen Association was incorporated in 1873, to provide the destitute sick with nourishing food, free of cost, upon a written requisition of any of the house and visiting physicians of the local dispensaries. It supports five diet-kitchens, in various parts of the city, and assists 15,000 persons yearly.

The American Veterinary College Hospital, at 139 West 54th Street, was opened in 1886 for the reception and care of animals needing treatment. Upwards of 3,000 domestic animals are treated yearly. In the dispensary horses and other animals belonging to the poor are treated free of charge. Since its opening over 7,000 animals have been received, and upwards of 2,500 operations performed.

The New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons has a large and efficient hospital for domestic animals, at 332 East 27th Street.



The Police Courts, Prisons, House of Refuge, Penitentiary, Work-House, House of Correction, Etc.

THE prevention, detection and punishment of crime and, when possible, the reformation of the criminal, form important features in the municipal activity of New York. All arrested persons are taken to the nearest station-house, and thence at the earliest possible moment they are brought before one of the six police-courts, where they are charged with specified offences and committed, bailed or discharged, according to the nature of the evidence against them.

The Police-Courts have original jurisdiction over minor offences. They are held at the Tombs, Jefferson-Market Court-House, Essex-Market Court-House, Yorkville, Harlem and Morrisania. Drunkenness, assault and battery, and thieving make the bulk of the work. Nearly all the convictions are disposed of by fines, or by short terms of imprisonment in the city institutions on Blackwell's Island. The courts have power to examine prisoners accused of serious crimes, and to hold them for trial in the higher courts. In fact, they have an extended jurisdiction and a wide latitude in the exercise of their powers. They stand next to the common people, and their province is not only to punish offences, but it is even more to correct abuses and to adjust family and neighborhood differences. For these reasons, the justices, who are appointed by the Mayor, are not often members of the legal fraternity. They are men of practical sense and experience in the every-day affairs of life, and that they have knowledge of the character, the foibles and the needs of the people with whom they come most in contact is regarded as more important than that they have legal lore. They hold office for ten years, and have salaries of $8,000 a year.

The Tombs, at Franklin and Centre Streets, is a large granite building, occupying an entire block. It is the city prison; and covers the site of the pre-Revolutionary gibbet, which was planted on a small island in the Collect Pond. The most notable execution on the island was that of seven negro slaves, in 1741, for alleged complicity in the negro riot of that year. The Collect Pond was a small sheet of water, separated from the river by a strip of marsh-land. The early experiments of John Fitch in steamboat navigation were made in 1796, on the pond. It was filled in 1817. The Tombs was built in 1840, and some of its granite stones came from the old Bridewell, erected in City-Hall Park about 1735, and torn down in 1838. The building is a pure specimen of Egyptian architecture; and it is deplorable that its really noble proportions are dwarfed by its location in a low hollow. The name arose from its gloomy and funereal appearance and associations. It appears as a single lofty story, with windows extending to the cornice. The main entrance is on Centre Street, through a lofty porch, supported by massive stone columns. Projecting entrances and columns vary the somewhat monotonous appearance of the sides of the building. The Tombs Police-court is on the right of the entrance, and

the Court of Special Sessions is on the left. The latter is connected with the prison in the rear by a bridge, known as the "Bridge of Sighs," from the fact that condemned prisoners are led across it, after conviction. The entrance to the prison proper is on Franklin Street, through a locked and barred grating. The warden's office is on the left of the entrance; and a short hallway leads the visitor to the cells, 300 in number. These are arranged in tiers, one above the other, with a corridor for each tier. In addition to the old granite building, two smaller prisons of yellow brick were erected in 1885, to relieve the crowded condition of the Tombs. Criminals awaiting trial in the Special Sessions or Tombs Police courts are detained here, as well as those accused or convicted of more serious crimes. Executions formerly took place in the central courtyard, but since the introduction of electrocution, all executions occur at the State prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn. The Tombs prison is in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction. The yearly number of committals is about 25,000.

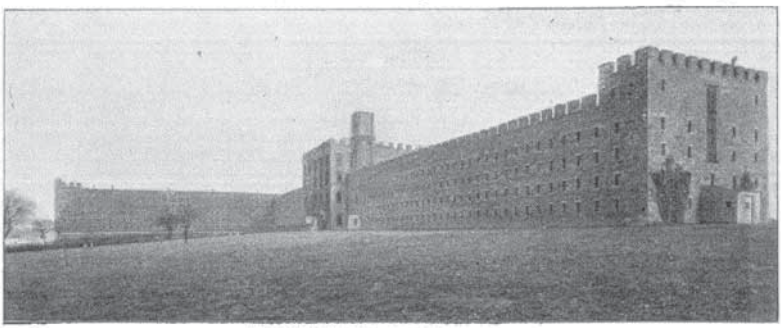
The Jefferson-Market Prison is a minor city prison, virtually a branch of the Tombs, and an adjunct of the Jefferson-Market Police-Court. There is such a prison attached to each of the police-courts, for the temporary detention of persons accused of or convicted of crime. The Jefferson-Market Police-Court and prison, and the market from which they take their name, occupy different portions of a unique and handsome brick structure of irregular shape and considerable architectural beauty, at Sixth Avenue, Greenwich Avenue and West 10th Street. It was built in 1868. One of its features is a tall tower, on the northeast corner, in which is a clock with an illuminated dial.

The Ludlow-Street Jail is a large brick building in the rear of the Essex Market, extending from Ludlow Street to Essex Street. It was built in 1868, and is used for the safe-keeping of persons arrested under writs issued to the Sheriff of the County of New York, who has charge of the jail. Those who have violated the United-States laws are also confined there, the Government paying a stipulated daily sum for each prisoner. Sheriff's prisoners who are willing and able to pay for the privilege are allowed superior accommodations, and the system has led to many abuses, which the Legislature has often attempted to correct. Persons arrested for debt were formerly confined here, but the practice is now done away with, as contrary to the Federal laws. A debtors' prison was built in 1735, on the City Commons, near the present City Hall. During the Revolution it was used as a prison by the British, and in 1840 it was converted into the present Hall of Records, which is thus the oldest public building in the city, and the only Revolutionary prison remaining in the country. It is a low brownstone building, in the Doric style; and stands near the entrance to the East-River Bridge.

LUDLOW-STREET JAIL, LUDLOW AND ESSEX STREETS.

THE TOMBS. THE PLACE OF DETENTION FOR CRIMINALS AWAITING TRIAL.
FRANKLIN, CENTRE, LEONARD AND ELM STREETS.

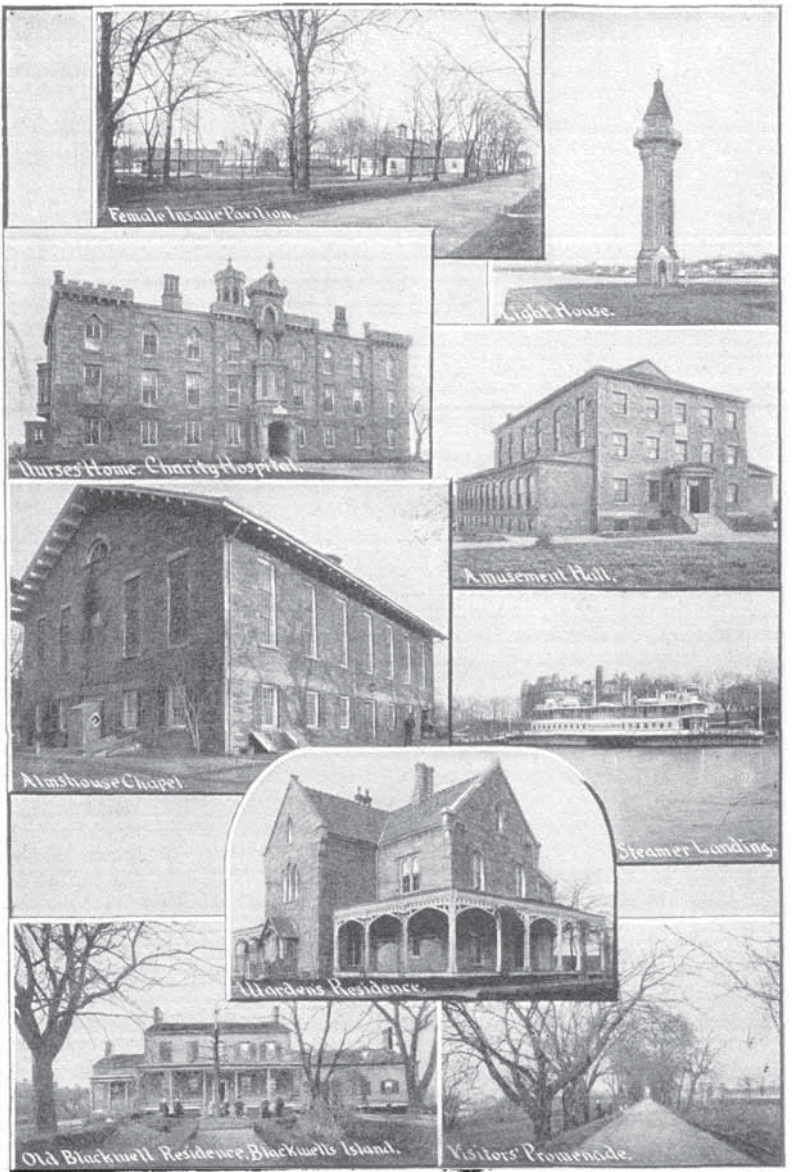
Blackwell's Island, purchased by the city in 1828, for $50,000, is a long, narrow island in the East River, extending northward 1½ miles, from opposite East 50th Street to East 84th Street, and containing about 120 acres. It is the principal one of the group of islands upon which are most of the public reformatory and correctional and many of the charitable institutions for which New York is famous. Upon it stand the Charity Hospital, the Penitentiary, Alms-House, Hospital for Incurables, Work-House, Asylum for the Insane, and other institutions. Most of the buildings are of granite, of imposing size, and built after the turretted and battlemented designs of feudal times. They have all been erected by convict labor, as was also the sea-wall surrounding the island. The name of the island commemorates Robert Blackwell. He married the daughter of Captain John Manning, who in 1673 surrendered New York to the Dutch. After his disgrace, Manning retired to his farm on Blackwell's Island, then known as Hog Island; and after his death it became the property of his daughter. It remained in the Blackwell family for many years. The old Blackwell homestead, a low rambling wooden house, built nearly 125 years



THE PENITENTIARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

ago, still stands, and is used as the residence of the warden of the Alms-House. The warden of the Penitentiary occupies a picturesque stone cottage, standing on an elevated plateau, just north of the Penitentiary. The island contains much fertile land, and gardening and farming are carried on by the convicts. The population is about 7,000 persons, all in care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, from whom permits to visit the island must be obtained. The island-ferry leaves the foot of East 26th Street twice daily.

The Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is a stone building, 600 feet long, with a long projecting wing on the north. The main building was erected in 1832, and the northern wing in 1858. The material used in its construction was the grey stone from the island quarries. It is four stories in height, castellated in design, and contains 800 cells, arranged back to back, in tiers, in the center of the building. A broad area runs entirely around each block of cells; and each tier is reached by a corridor. Persons convicted of misdemeanors are confined here, and the number of prisoners averages nearly 1,000 a day. Over 3,000 offenders are received yearly, of whom 400 are women. Each of the cells bears a card, giving the inmate's name, age, crime, date of conviction, term of sentence, and religion. All inmates are compelled to follow some trade or occupation. Stone-cutting in the quarries on the island, and mason-work on the buildings which the city is constantly erecting, furnish employment to a large number; others are employed in the rough work of the



SCENES ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

THE ALMS-HOUSE CHAPEL, OLD BLACKWELL RESIDENCE, AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

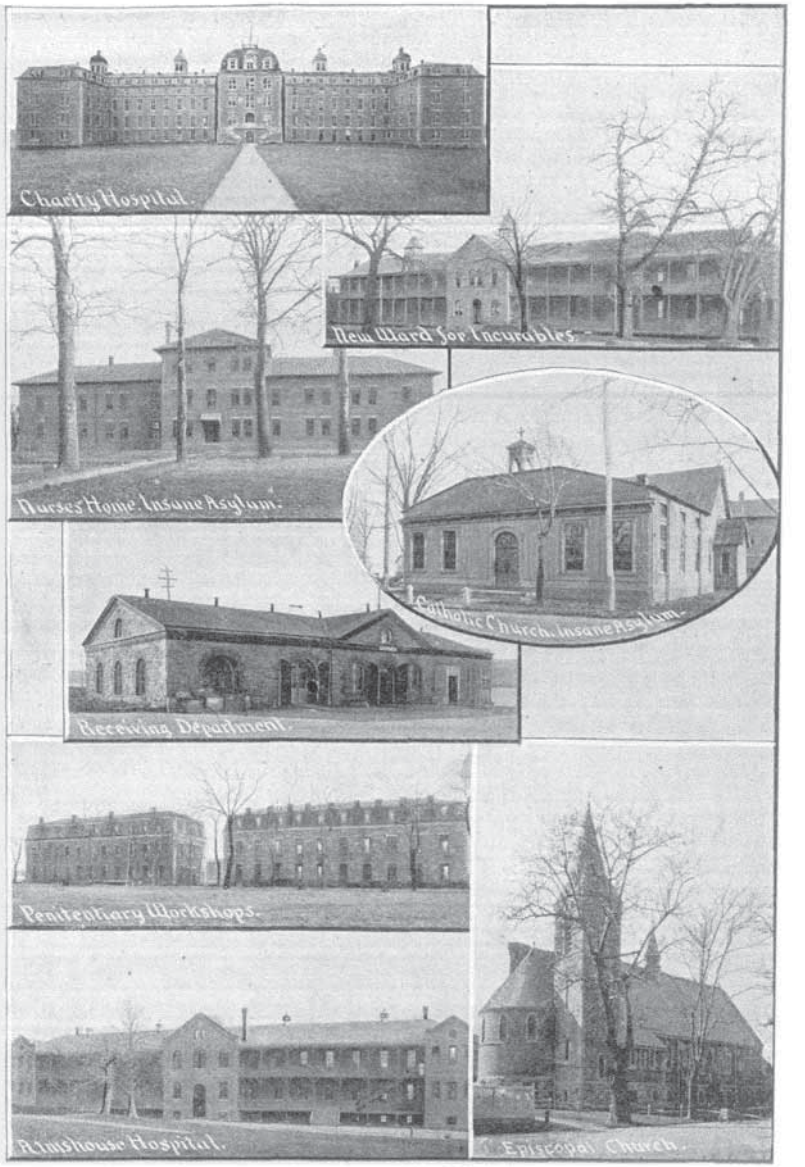
Department of Public Charities and Correction; and still others work at the various trades which they followed before their incarceration. Most of the women prisoners are employed in sewing, or as cleaners in the female department. Each cell contains two canvas bunks, and all are kept freshly whitewashed and scrupulously clean. Solitary confinement is not practised, except as a punishment for insubordination; and in spite of the fact that the inmates of the Penitentiary are to be seen at work all day in various parts of the island, and with a seemingly insufficient guard, escapes are almost unknown, only one prisoner having got away in ten years. This immunity from escapes is due to the exceptionally strong natural safeguards afforded by the insular position of the institution, and the tremendously swift flow of the tide in the river, which makes it possible to guard nearly 1,000 criminals with fewer than 20 guards and about 35 keepers. To this same fact, as well as to the open-air life of the prisoners, is due the exceptionally healthy condition of the inmates.

As early as 1796 the Legislature provided for two State prisons, one at Albany, and one in New-York City. The first Newgate Prison, in Greenwich Village, was

WORK-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

opened in 1797, but it soon became crowded, and in 1816 the Penitentiary was built, on the East-River shore at Bellevue. In 1848 the Bellevue grounds were divided, and the convicts were removed to Blackwell's Island.

The Work-House, on Blackwell's Island, was built in 1852, to take the place of an older building which had been erected early in the century in the Bellevue grounds, on East 23d Street, where portions of the massive stone walls are still to be seen. The Bellevue grounds once extended from East 23d Street to East 27th Street, and from the river to Third Avenue, but in 1848 they were divided, and the larger portion sold for business purposes and dwellings. The Work-House is of granite, three stories in height, and comprises a long wing running north and south, and two cross wings, running east and west. The main building is about 600 feet long, and contains 221 cells, arranged in tiers against the side walls, and separated by a broad hallway. The cells are large, airy and well-lighted, and the entire building is kept immaculately neat. The offices are in the west wing; and the kitchen in the east wing. The Work-House is intended to be an institution for the punishment of the large class of petty criminals, always abounding in large cities. Most of the



BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.
THE CHARITY HOSPITAL, PENITENTIARY WORKSHOPS, AND CHURCHES.

22,000 inmates yearly committed to the institution belong to the class known as "drunks." Many of them are old offenders, who have become almost permanent residents. Some of the inmates are daily drafted to perform household and other duties in the other public institutions controlled by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Those who remain at the Work-House are kept busily engaged in some useful occupation — much of the clothing, bedding, etc., used in the other institutions being made here. The average daily number of inmates is about 1,000, and about the same number are furnished to other institutions. The terms of commitment range from five days to one year, the majority of committals being for short periods, for drunkenness or disorderly conduct. Chief among the reformatory methods adopted at the institution are the Protestant and Roman Catholic religious services. The large percentage of short-term sentences makes the Work-House a house of detention, rather than a house of correction, or reformation. Destitute persons not criminals are committed to this cheerless abode upon their own application to the Commissioners.

The Branch Work-House, at Hart's Island, occupies a number of buildings formerly belonging to the Hart's-Island Hospital, which was given up in 1887. It is intended to relieve the overcrowding of the main Work-House, and it receives yearly about 2,500 prisoners.

The Alms-House, on Blackwell's Island, was built, in 1846, by convict labor, from the granite of the island quarries. The original buildings were two in number — one on the south for women, and one on the north for men. They are similar in design and treatment, and, with the later additions, they afford accommodations for 2,000 of the city's paupers. The grounds of the Alms-House occupy the central portion of the island, and contain about a dozen buildings, including the five now occupied by the Alms-House proper, the two older stone buildings, and three brick structures erected in 1889–91; the Alms-House hospital for women, a number of wooden buildings, opened in 1881; the hospital for incurables, opened in 1866; the pretty little Episcopal Chapel of the Good Shepherd, erected in 1888 by George Bliss as a memorial; the old Blackwell mansion; the Alms-House Hospital, for men; and other buildings used for various purposes connected with the management of the institution. There is a large reading-room in the basement of the chapel; and much active religious work is done among the inmates by the Episcopal City Mission Society, the Roman Catholics, and numerous charitable guilds. Over 3,000 paupers are annually received and cared for, and in their pleasant island-home they are more comfortably situated than are thousands of the dwellers in the crowded tenement-houses of the city. The first alms-house was built in 1734, on the Commons, now City-Hall Park, alongside the Bridewell. It was of stone, two stories high, and served also as a house of correction and a calaboose for unruly slaves. A new building, on the same site, was opened in 1795, just after the breaking out of an epidemic of yellow fever in the city, and for some time it was used as a hospital for the victims of the fever. In 1816 a large building was opened on the Bellevue grounds, which was occupied by the hospital and the almshouse until 1828, when they were separated, and in 1846 the paupers were removed to Blackwell's Island.

Randall's Island, near the union of the East River and Harlem River, comprises about 100 acres. Located upon it are the House of Refuge, the Idiot Asylum, Nursery, Children's and Infants' Hospitals, schools, and other charities provided for destitute children. Passes to visit the city institutions may be obtained from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, but are not needed at the House of Refuge, which is open daily until 4 P. M.

The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, was erected in 1854, and is a reform school for juvenile delinquents of both sexes. It is in charge of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, the oldest organization of its class in the country. It was founded in 1817, as the "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism;" and one of its first important works was the investigation of the prison systems of England and the United States. In 1823 it was merged into the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The first House of Refuge was opened in 1825, in the old barracks on Madison Square. In 1839 the Refuge was removed to the Bellevue grounds, at East 23d Street and East River, where it remained until the Randall's Island location was occupied, in 1854. The grounds of the institution are on the southern end of the island, and comprise a tract of 37½ acres, upon which numerous buildings have been erected from time to time, to meet the needs of the work. They are of brick, in the Italian style of architecture. The two

FEMALE ALMS-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

main buildings are nearly 1,000 feet in length, and will accommodate 1,000 inmates. Children brought before police magistrates for misdemeanors are committed to the institution. The yearly number of committals approaches 400. The boys and girls are kept apart. They are taught useful trades, and are instructed in the common English branches. The secretary is Evert J. Wendell.

The Prison Association of New York, at 135 East 15th Street, was founded in 1846 to improve the penal system, to better the condition of prisoners, and to aid reformed convicts after their discharge. Daily visits are made to the Tombs and the police-courts, and all needful aid is given to those prisoners who are deemed worthy. The association has been instrumental in introducing many reforms in prison management. In 1888 it founded the United-States Press Bureau, to give employment to deserving ex-convicts in the collection and sale of newspaper clippings.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum, at 176th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was incorporated in 1851 as a reformatory home for truant and disobedient children, committed by magistrates or surrendered by parents or friends. The asylum is a large stone building, with accommodations for 1,000 inmates, who receive moral, mental, and industrial training, and are provided with homes when they reach a

suitable age. Truant and disobedient children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, belonging in the city, are received; and the institution draws $110 from the city treasury for each child supported during the year. This amount is supplemented by a grant from the public school funds and by private gifts. The thoroughness of the work is shown by the fact that of the many children who have been placed in western homes, not more than five per cent. have proved to be incorrigible or guilty of serious misconduct. There is also a House of Reception at 106 West 27th Street, where the children are kept for a few weeks before being sent to the asylum.

The Wetmore Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, at 49 Washington Square, was founded in 1865, with the late Apollos R. Wetmore as president, to protect young girls against temptation, and to rescue them when they have been led astray. Mr. Wetmore took a warm interest in the work, and upon his death, in 1881, the present building was purchased, and named the Wetmore Home, in his

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 176TH STREET.

memory. Since the opening of the institution over 3,000 young women and girls have been admitted to its shelter. Instruction is given in housework and sewing, and the inmates are aided in procuring employment.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at 10 East 22d Street, is one of the most widely known of the many civilizing influences of the city. It was founded in 1866, by the late Henry Bergh, who remained its President until his death in 1888. The first laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals were enacted in 1866, and have been amended by successive legislatures until they are the best of their kind in existence. Nearly every State and Territory has adopted similar laws, with societies to enforce them, and which are in communication with the parent institution. The headquarters are open perpetually. Thousands of complaints are received yearly of cruelty to animals, all of which are thoroughly investigated, and the evils remedied. No animal is too insignificant for attention. The society has ambulances for the removal of disabled animals; a patrol service for rendering first aid to injured and sick animals; and a force of uniformed officers, who have authority to arrest and prosecute offenders found violating

any of the humane statutes of the State. By numerous publications and the work of sixty affiliated societies, it has developed a strong public sentiment; and the good work it has accomplished to mitigate and prevent suffering to animals is incalculable. Its monthly official journal is called *Our Animal Friends*. The Society has prosecuted 17,000 cruelists; suspended over 50,000 animals from labor by reason of disabilities; humanely destroyed 34,000 horses and other animals, injured or diseased past recovery; and removed 6,000 disabled horses in ambulances. The President, John P. Haines, has been connected with the organization for many years, and under his guidance the humane work has been greatly extended.

The New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, at 41 Park Row, was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1873, through the efforts of Anthony Comstock, its secretary, aided by a few public-spirited citizens. Its object is the enforcement of all laws for the suppression of obscene literature, pictures, and articles for indecent and immoral use, including gambling in its various forms, lotteries, and pool-selling. It seeks the defence of public morals by preventing the dissemination and seed-sowing of criminal influences. Through the efforts of this society five acts were passed in 1873 by Congress prohibiting the importation into this country, or the dissemination by mail, or in provinces under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, of obscene books, pictures or articles. Through its efforts stringent laws were enacted the same year in New-York State, and since then in various other States. Branch organizations have been established in New England and the Southern and Western States. Nearly 2,000 arrests have been made, and 45 tons of obscene matter and 17 tons of gambling material and paraphernalia have been seized and destroyed. Upon persons convicted, 324 years' imprisonment and more than $120,000 of fines have been imposed. The annual expenses are about $10,000, which are met by voluntary contributions. Through the efforts of this society stringent laws were enacted by Congress in 1889 prohibiting "green-goods" swindlers and other fraudulent devices from using the mails.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, FOURTH AVENUE AND EAST 22d STREET. *

The Society for the Prevention of Crime, with spacious and commodious offices at 923 Broadway, was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1878. Its special and peculiar mission is the attempt to remove the sources and causes of crime, by the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of new ones, and by arousing public opinion, more particularly regarding the excise laws, gambling, and public nuisances in general. Under the direction of its former President, the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the society accomplished a vast amount of work, and incurred a corresponding degree of hostility from those upon whom the laws have no other restraining

* Taken down in 1892, to make room for new Episcopal Church Missions House.

power than that due to the fear of detection and punishment. The society employs a number of agents to detect violations of the law. The present President, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, is well known as the author of the crusade against the brothels and gambling-houses of the city, as a result of which the Grand Jury in 1892 found a sweeping indictment against the Police Department.

The Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts was founded in 1879, and incorporated in 1882. Its object as stated in the articles of incorporation is "To do good to the souls and bodies of men," but its labors are confined to the criminal class. A small house at 305 Water Street was secured for the initial stages of the work, and after several removals they located in 1891 in a large and commodious building of their own at 224 West 63d Street. Since its start, 3,000 ex-convicts have been received into the "Home," 1,400 of whom have obtained employment. The yearly expenses are $8,000, of which fully one-fourth is earned by the inmates, chiefly at broom-making. The yearly average of inmates is 40. Gifts are greatly needed to pay indebtedness existing.

HOME OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS, 224 WEST 63D STREET.

The National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, at 33 East 22d Street, was organized in 1886, and secured by special act of Congress in 1889 a National charter. Its aims are to elevate public opinion regarding the nature and claims of social purity, with its equal obligation upon men and women; to enlist and organize the efforts of Christians in protective, reformatory, educational and legislative work; and to supply employment and furnish advice and various forms of aid to girls and women in need. The League holds two meetings a month. At these meetings papers are read, taking up any department of the subject, after which discussion follows. The work is done specially through ten committees.

The Society for the Purification of the Italian Quarters may be classed as among the reformatory organizations of the city, since its work is the important one of driving disorderly houses and disreputable people from the Italian quarters of the city. It was organized in 1890, and, in addition to the work outlined above, it endeavors to do away with the crowded condition of the Italian tenement-houses.

The Lunacy Law Reform and Anti-Kidnapping League, at 10 East 14th Street, was founded in 1890 to protect sane persons against unjust and unlawful imprisonment in insane asylums and hospitals, and to secure humane treatment and the protection of their legal and constitutional rights to those suffering from insanity. Legal and medical advice is freely given to all deserving applicants.

Final Resting Places.

Cemeteries, Burial-Places, Crematories, Church-Yards and Vaults, Tombs, Etc.

IN AND about New York are some of the most beautiful and most interesting resting-places of the dead in the world. With all the demands of high-pressure civilization the needs of the dying and the dead have been most sacredly cared for. Great and small, there are nearly fifty cemeteries in the city, or in the immediate vicinity, that are used for the interment of the dead. A reasonable estimate gives the population of these burial-places at nearly, if not quite, 3,000,000, and that number is added to at the rate of 40,000 a year. By a law of 1830 interments were prohibited within the city limits below Canal Street, except by special permit, and the tendency in recent years has been strong toward closing altogether the city cemeteries, and using only those that are in the suburbs, or far removed from the thickly settled wards. Forgotten God's Acres still exist in various parts of the city, mostly down-town, where they are crowded by tenement-houses and towering warehouses and manufactories. The history of New York in this respect shows a constant record of the pushing the dead out of place by the living. Some of these old places still remain in part, but a far greater number have disappeared altogether. Only the established and powerful corporations of Trinity and a few other churches have been able to resist the demands of modern life and business for the ground once sacred to the dead. Hundreds of acres, now covered by huge buildings or converted into public thoroughfares, were at some time burial-places; over ninety of which have thus existed, and passed away. Of most of them even the location has been forgotten by this generation.

There was a burial-ground around the old Middle Dutch Meeting-House, on the site of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, in Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets; another in John Street, adjoining the John-Street Methodist Church; others in Maiden Lane, in Frankfort Street, and near Burling Slip. On the site of the Stewart Building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, and where is now the City-Hall Park, was a negro burying-ground; in 1770 hundreds of negroes who died in the small-pox epidemic were buried there. The old Potter's Field was on the site of the present Washington Square, then far out in the country. Where now are asphalt walks, flowers, fountains, the Washington Arch, and aristocratic homes, the poor were once buried by the thousands in nameless graves. Afterward the Potter's Field was where Madison Square is.

The old Jewish Cemetery on the New Bowery, at Chatham Square, dates back more than a century and a half. A wealthy Portuguese Jew, Louis Gomez, gave a large tract of land for that purpose in 1729. The cemetery was in high esteem for a century, but then it began to be shorn of its proportions for new buildings and

streets. Now only a small strip of land remains, containing a hundred tombs, with illegible inscriptions and many unknown dead.

When this cemetery became unfashionable many of the bodies were removed to a larger and handsomer place far out of the city, in the green fields, where it was thought that they would remain forever undisturbed. To-day what is left of that once beautiful place of the dead is a few feet of land in 21st Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, hemmed in by a huge dry-goods store and other buildings, and shut in from public gaze by a high brick wall on the street side. A few tomb-stones remain, and that is all.

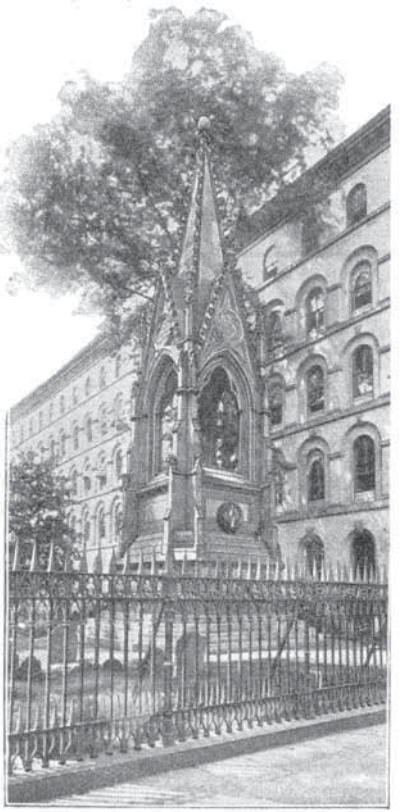
On 11th Street, just to the east of Sixth Avenue, in a little triangular plot, shut in by the walls of adjoining buildings, is all that is left of what was once a large

MARBLE CEMETERY, A HIDDEN GOD'S ACRE, BETWEEN THE BOWERY, SECOND AVENUE, 2D AND 3D STREETS.

cemetery. The place is overrun with a wild growth of shrubs and vines, and one little pyramidal monument is all that tells the story of what has been. In 85th Street, near Fourth Avenue; in Ninth Avenue, where old Chelsea village once was; in Mott Street, about St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church; and in several localities in Harlem, there are cemeteries that have fallen into neglect and that must soon pass out of existence.

Trinity Churchyard, surrounding Trinity Church, on Broadway, opposite Wall Street, is to the antiquary and the student of local history a most interesting burial-place. Some of the gravestones date back nearly 300 years, and they constitute in their names an index-book to the leading families of the metropolis for nearly two centuries. The churchyard is a quiet and attractive spot, immediately at the head of the financial district of the American continent, with the whirl of the money market and the uproar of traffic about it night and day. On one side is Broadway, thronged from morning to night with hurrying crowds of men and teams, and on the

other side the cars of the Elevated Railroad rattle noisily by. But within there are the greensward and the stately old trees, reminders of the time when all this country hereabouts was fair orchard or pasture land. The sparrows twitter cheerfully about in the trees or on the ground, and New York's illustrious dead rest there, undisturbed by the traffic or the birds, sleeping their last sleep. The dead are placed in vaults underground, and flat slabs set into the green grass or into the slabs of the paved walks indicate the locations. You literally walk above the dead wherever you go, and under your feet are names of once prominent families that have long since been forgotten, as well as of those that are still bright in civic annals. Here are the Laights, the Bronsons, the Ogdens, the Lispenards, the Bleeckers, the Livingstons, the Apthorpes, the Hoffmans, and so on.



MARTYRS' MONUMENT, TRINITY CHURCHYARD.

At the left, as you enter the churchyard, is the last resting-place of the naval hero Captain Lawrence, of the *Chesapeake*. On a rectangular base of red sandstone is a sarcophagus of like material, upon one end of which is carved the side of a war-vessel with protruding guns, and on the opposite end a wreath and anchor. The base bears this inscription: "The Heroick Commander of the *Chesapeake*, whose remains are deposited here, 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.'" An iron fence encloses the Captain-Lawrence tomb, within which is also interred his wife.

In the south part of the yard is the tomb of Alexander Hamilton, a rectangular sarcophagus of white stone, with urns at the four corners, and a stunted pyramid surmounting it. On the base there is an inscription, now nearly obliterated by the ravages of the weather, reciting the history and the virtues of the great statesman and financier. At the foot of this monument, beneath a slab, simply inscribed, are the remains of Hamilton's devoted wife. By a curious coincidence, near the Hamilton monument is a slab marking the final resting-place of Matthew L. Davis, who was Aaron Burr's intimate friend and biographer, and Burr's companion on that fateful morning when Burr and Hamilton met in the duel at Weehawken, whence Hamilton was brought away dying.

Near the southwest corner of the church is the tomb of Albert Gallatin, a red sandstone sarcophagus, with a slanting ribbed top and a frieze of leaves cut in bas-relief. Gallatin and his wife are interred there. Just east of the Gallatin tomb is the Livingston vault, in which are the remains of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. In the immediate vicinity, beneath a slab in the pavement marked Anthony Lispenard Bleecker, are five generations of the old Bleecker family. Near the Rector-Street railing are the remains of Bishop Benjamin Moore, second Bishop of New York, and President of Columbia College. On the west slope, in the south part of the yard, in a vault built in 1738, is buried the third Earl of Stirling, the Scottish nobleman who gave up a coronet to fight for freedom in the New World, and who was Washington's trusted and valued friend. Over in the middle of the north side, an old slab, broken and moss-covered, shows where is buried Benjamin Faneuil, father of Peter Faneuil, of Boston fame. One of the quaintest headstones in the churchyard is that at the grave of William Bradford, the friend and companion of William Penn, the first printer in the United States outside of Boston, the first newspaper publisher and paper-maker, and the father of book-binding and copperplate engraving in this country. The inscription on his tomb-stone reads: "Here lies the body of William Bradford, Printer, who departed this life May 23, 1752, aged 92 years. He was born in Leicester, in Old England, in 1660, and came over to America in 1682 before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. He was Printer to this Government for upwards of fifty years; and being quite worn out with old age and labors, he left this mortal State in the lively Hopes of a blessed Immortality.

"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."

Another interesting stone stands at the grave of Sydney Breese, a wealthy New-York merchant and a witty society man, whose name still lives in the fame of one of his descendants, Professor S. F. Breese Morse, inventor of the telegraph. The stone bears the curious inscription:

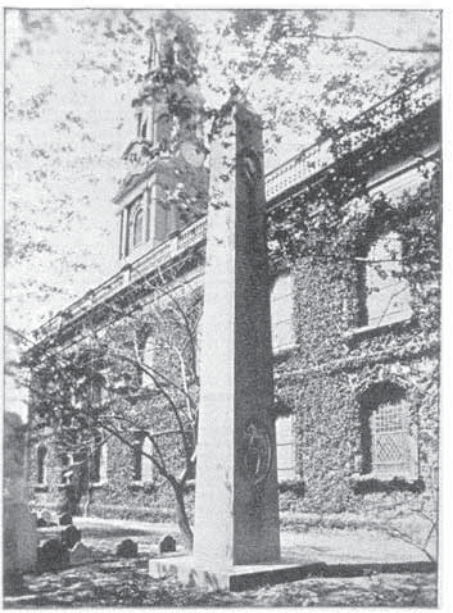
"Sydney Breese, June 19, 1767. Made by himself.
Ha, Sydney, Sydney!
Lyest thou Here?
I Here Lye
'Till Time is flown
To Its Eternity."

The most conspicuous monument in the churchyard is that erected thirty years ago by the Trinity-Church corporation in memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution who died in the prison-pens during the occupation of the city by the British. The monument faces Pine Street, and was built at a time when there was talk of extending Pine Street through the churchyard, from Broadway to Church Street and the desecration was thus forever prevented. The ashes of the patriot soldiers repose in undistinguishable graves about this monument. The memorial is a square structure of red sandstone in Gothic style, to harmonize with the neighboring church building. Above the base there is a high arched canopy with open sides, the four corners of which terminate in ornamental finials, and a tall spire

stands up from the centre. On each of the four gables of the roof is a group of thirteen stars. This is the inscription on the east or Broadway face of the base: "Sacred to the memory of those good and brave men who died whilst imprisoned in this city for their devotion to the cause of American Independence."

Among other interesting things in Trinity churchyard are the Bronson headstone, curiously carved with winged cherubs, a border of leaves and a group consisting of an hour-glass, crossed thigh-bones, a corpse and a skeleton, emblems of mortality; the slab that covers the remains of Charlotte Temple, whose name, by a peculiar coincidence, was erroneously associated with a fictitious sad story in one of the romances of New York's early life; the Watts family vault, that, marked by a single slab, contains the ashes of the gallant General Phil. Kearny; the tomb of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; of General John Lamb, a famous Liberty Boy; of Lieut.-Governor and Chief-Justice James De Lancey; and of the De Peysters, Crommelins and other Huguenot families.

St. Paul's Churchyard, in Broadway, between Vesey and Fulton Streets, and extending back to the Trinity Building in Church Street, is hardly less interesting than Trinity, to which it is, in fact, an adjunct. It is not as old, but it contains many honored and distinguished dead. On the Broadway side are three notable monuments, all of them curiously enough to men of Irish birth. In the Broadway wall of the chapel is a memorial tablet to General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. There is a pedestal with an urn upon it, and trees and palms and military insignia surrounding. On the tablet is the inscription. The memorial was erected by Congress in 1776; and the remains of the gallant Irish-American were brought from Quebec at the expense of the city of New York, and with pomp and ceremony placed in a vault directly beneath the tablet. To the south of the church is the monument to Thomas Addis Emmett the Irish patriot of '98, who died November 14, 1827. It is a granite obelisk, upon the east face of which, near the top in bas-relief, is a bust of Emmett, and below a group showing an urn, clasped hands and an eagle. The north face has an inscription in English, giving the facts of Emmett's life, and on the opposite face is the same inscription cut in Celtic characters. Upon the west face on a sunken tablet is the inscription "40° 10′ 12″ N. 71° 05′ 21.5″ W. L. G." To the north of the church is the monument to Dr. William J. MacNevin, who, an Irish refugee of '98, came to New York and attained



THOMAS A. EMMETT MONUMENT, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

eminence as a physician, chemist and medical instructor. The monument that commemorates him is a square pedestal, surmounted by a pyramidal shaft. Both base and shaft are decorated with elaborate floral designs. The pedestal has inscriptions in Latin, in English and in Celtic. On the east face of the shaft is a bas-relief bust of Dr. MacNeven, an eagle and an urn, and a draped harp with clasped hands beneath it. The monument to George Frederick Cooke, the actor, is near the centre of the grounds to the west of the church. It is a low, square marble pedestal, on a double base, and surmounted by an urn, with the representation of flames flashing upward from its mouth. The pedestal bears this motto :

MEMORIAL TABLET TO MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY, ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

"Three kingdoms proclaim his birth :
Both hemispheres pronounce his worth."

Inscriptions on the four sides of the pedestal record that the monument was erected by Edmund Kean, and successively repaired by Charles Kean, Edward A. Sothern and Edwin Booth.

Not far from the Cooke monument is the Bechet tomb, a large square structure of stone, overrun with climbing vines. There reposes Colonel Etienne Marie Bechet, the Sieur de Rochefontaine, who served under Count Rochambeau in our Revolutionary War ; and with him are his wife and other members of the family. Within the church is a tablet in memory of Sir John Temple, the first Consul-General of England to the United States. The tablet is in the form of a rectangular base, bearing an inscription, and surmounted by a pyramid, upon the face of which are carved an urn and the Temple coat-of-arms. Other distinguished persons have been buried in St. Paul's churchyard ; members of the Somerindyke, Ogden, Rhinelander, Onderdonk, Van Ameringe, Bogert and other families ; John Dixey, R. A., an Irish sculptor ; Captain Baron de Rahenau, a Hessian officer ; Major John Lucas, of the Georgia line ; Major Job Sumner of the Massachusetts line ; Lieut.-Col. Beverly Robinson ; Philip Blum, who was sailing-master of Commodore McDonough's flagship *Saratoga* at the battle of Lake Champlain ; Colonel Thomas Barclay, the first British Consul to New-York City ; Anthony Van Dam ; John Wells, whose bust is in the church ; and many other American patriots and British officers.

The New-York City Marble Cemetery is on 2d Street, between First and Second Avenues, in a thickly settled tenement district. When it was first opened, it was a fashionable burial-place, but now it is little in favor, save by a few old families. It is about half the length and half the depth of the block. On the street side is a high iron fence. Opposite is a tall brick wall, shutting out the

tenement-yards, and at both ends the abutting houses look down upon the plot. The ground is devoted entirely to vaults underground, and interments are still permitted, under restrictions. The place is well kept, but is laid out in severe style. Half a dozen parallel gravel walks run the length of it. Between the walks are narrow strips of sodded ground in which at regular intervals lie the gray slabs that cover the entrances to the vaults. President James Monroe was buried in a vault here, but his remains were subsequently removed to Richmond, Va., for permanent interment. John Ericsson, the inventor and builder of the famous war-vessel *Monitor*, whose remains were finally sent to his native land, Sweden, on board a United-States war-ship, rested for a time in the Marble Cemetery. There

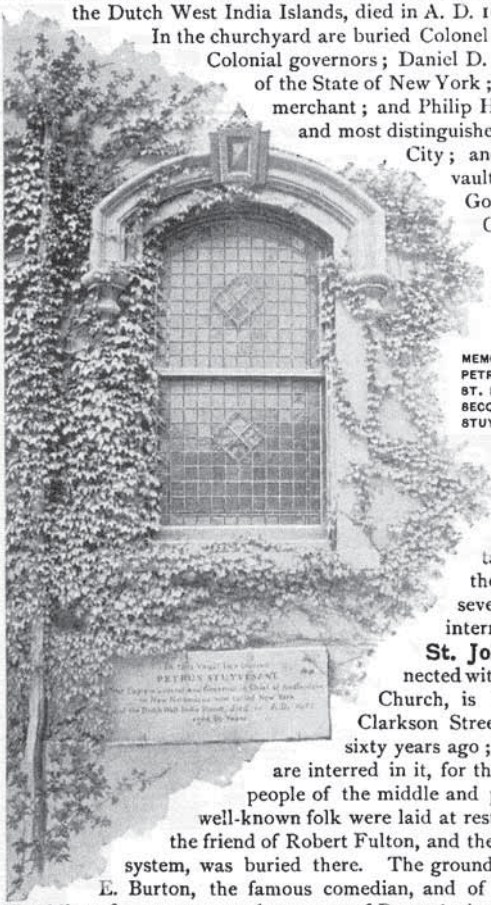
NEW-YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY, 2D STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES.

are several monuments historically interesting, noticeably one to Stephen Allen, once Mayor of New-York City; and the names of Lenox, Lewis, Ogden, Varian, Webb, Oothout, Hyslop, Kip, Van Alen and other old families appear.

There is another little cemetery, hidden in the centre of the block bounded by the Bowery, Second Avenue, and 2d and 3d Streets, which belongs to the same corporation. It is sometimes called the New-York Marble Cemetery, and is distinguished from the other by the omission of the word "City" from the title. It is scarcely half an acre in extent, and it cannot be seen from either street or avenue. The entrance is through an iron gate and a heavy wooden door on Second Avenue, near 2d Street. Even this is kept closed constantly, and, so far as appearances go, it might be the entrance to the adjoining house.

St. Mark's Churchyard is also a record of the past. It is at the corner of Stuyvesant Street and Second Avenue, even now an aristocratic neighborhood, and formerly more so. Here was once the farm of old Peter Stuyvesant. Near by he lived, and on the site of St. Mark's he built a chapel, over two centuries ago, and when he died he was buried therein. When the chapel made way for St. Mark's

the body of Stuyvesant was removed and placed in a vault beneath the walls of the new building. On the east side of the church is a massive red sandstone block, held in place by iron clamps. This marks the Stuyvesant tomb, and it bears this inscription: "In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Amsterdam in New Netherlands, now called New York, and the Dutch West India Islands, died in A. D. 1671-2, aged 80 years."

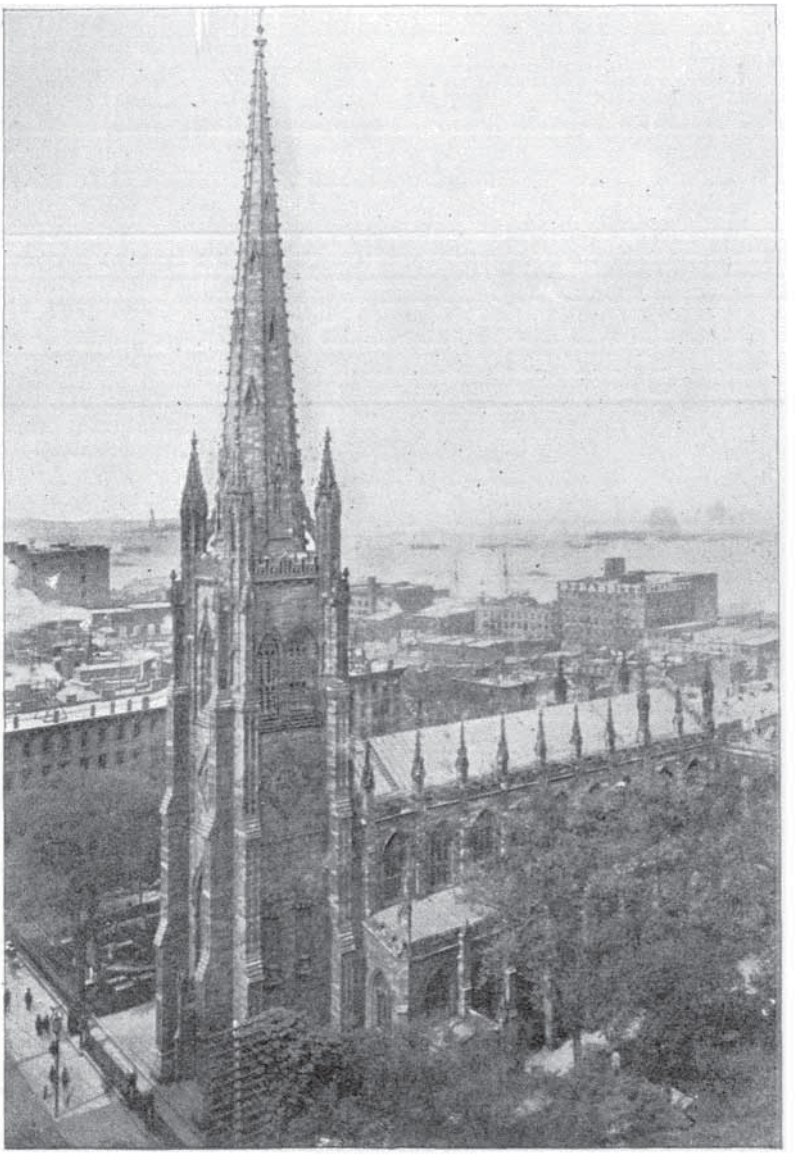


MEMORIAL TABLET TO PETRUS STUYVESANT, ST. MARK'S CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE AND STUYVESANT STREET.

In the churchyard are buried Colonel Sloughter, one of the English Colonial governors; Daniel D. Tompkins, an early governor of the State of New York; Nathaniel Prime, an old-time merchant; and Philip Hone, one of the most courtly and most distinguished of the mayors of New-York City; and there, too, are the family vaults of Nicholas Fish, P. P. Goelet, David Wolfe, Frederick Gebhard, Abraham Iselin, Peter M. Suydam, Abraham Schemerhorn, R. S. Livingston and others. It was from a vault in this yard that the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen by grave-robbers.

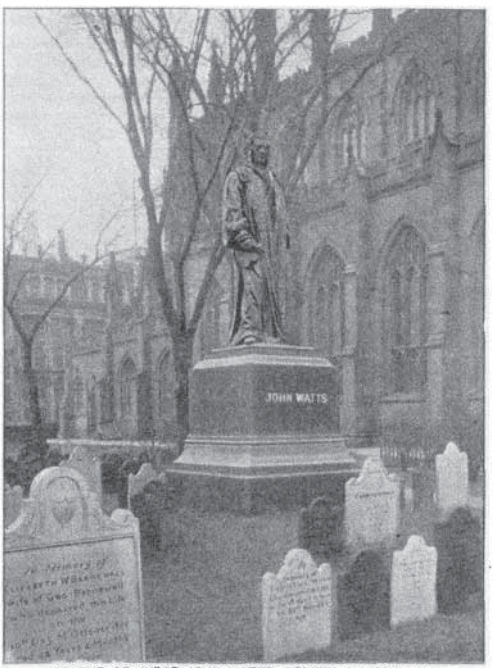
St. Luke's Churchyard, in Hudson Street, near Christopher, is another place of the dead, with only the inscribed tablets on the surface to indicate the vaults below. There are several hundred vaults here, but no interments are now made in them.

St. John's Burying-Ground, connected with St. John's Chapel of Trinity Church, is between Hudson, Leroy and Clarkson Streets. It was established about sixty years ago; and more than 10,000 bodies are interred in it, for the most part (it would appear) people of the middle and poorer classes, although some well-known folk were laid at rest there. Christopher P. Collis, the friend of Robert Fulton, and the projector of the Croton water-system, was buried there. The ground contains the body of William E. Burton, the famous comedian, and of Naomi, the wife of Thomas Hamblin, a famous actor and manager of Burton's time. A quaint monument is that erected by Engine Company 13 to Eugene Underhill and Frederick A. Ward, who were killed while on duty in 1834. It is a sarcophagus, surmounted by a stone coffin, upon the top of which is a fireman's cap, a torch and a trumpet. Most of the monuments and stones are in a dilapidated condition. The burial-ground is a picturesque place in summer time, with its fine old shade-trees. There has been talk of the city taking it for a park, which is much needed in that tenement-house district.



TRINITY CHURCH.
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALL STREET.

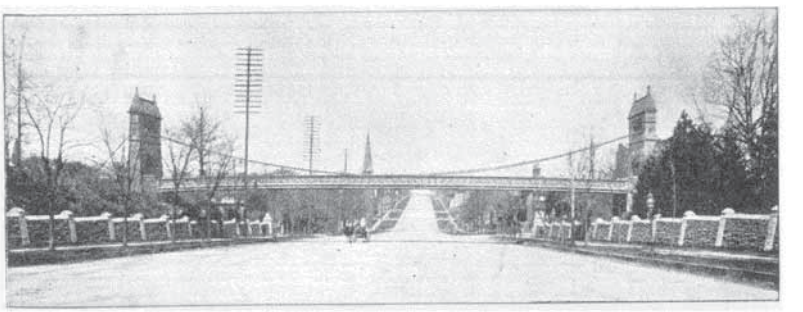
Trinity-Church Cemetery is at Washington Heights, on Tenth Avenue, between 153d and 155th Streets. It contains fifteen acres, and was opened for the burial of Trinity parishioners, sixty years ago, when intra-mural interments were forbidden. The location is sightly, on an eminence overlooking the country round about, and the Hudson River to the west, the grounds extending to the river. A handsome granite wall with frequent columns, supporting an ornamental iron fence, surrounds the property. Spacious gateways give ingress to it, and on the corner of Tenth Avenue and 153d Street there is a pretty Queen-Anne lodge with the offices. The grounds are divided into two parts by the Boulevard, a broad public thoroughfare, the grade of which is below the level of the cemetery hill. An iron suspension-bridge, with Gothic sandstone archways at either end, spans the avenue and connects the two parts of the cemetery. The grounds are well laid out with paths and roadways, and trees and shrubs are abundant. There is little floral decoration except on private lots. Many prominent New-York families bury their dead here. The tombs or headstones bear such well-known names as Astor, Hargous, Schieffelin, Sayre, Delafield, Gallatin, Dix, Furniss, Harsen, Wilmerding, Livingston, and De Peyster. There are few mausoleums, those of Stephen Storm and Garritt Storm, large Gothic redstone structures near the south-east entrance, being the most conspicuous. Most of the tombs and vaults are in the western section. There the hillside slopes steeply toward the Hudson River, and offers peculiar advantages.



STATUE OF JUDGE JOHN WATTS, TRINITY CHURCHYARD.

The tombs are built underground, on the side hill, and have ornamental granite or sandstone façades. There are several hundred homes of the dead of this description. The Astor lot is a smooth stretch of unbroken greensward, entirely concealing from view the vault underneath. In the centre of the plot is a plain marble shaft, with the inscription, "Astor Vault." In this vault are the remains of the original John Jacob Astor, and his wife. Elsewhere rest Audubon, the world-renowned ornithologist; Fernando Wood, longtime Mayor of New York; Robert B. Minturn, the eminent merchant; Madame Jumel, the friend of Washington; Gen. John A. Dix; and other famous persons. The Albert-Gallatin tomb is the largest in America, having eighty marble catacombs. Trinity-Church Cemetery contains 10,000 bodies.

Woodlawn Cemetery is the most important modern place of burial within the city limits. It is in the Twenty-Fourth Ward, about twelve miles from the City Hall; and is reached easily by trains over the New-York & Harlem Railroad from the Grand Central Depot. The railway tracks border the cemetery on one side, and the station is a few steps from the main entrance. Trains run every half-hour during the day, and there are also special funeral trains. The cemetery has an area of 396 acres. Within a few years it has become the fashionable burial-place of New-York millionaire families. The grounds are on an eminence, with gently sloping sides, and an uneven surface, that is capable of many fine landscape and other effects. Woodlawn ranks among the most notable of American cemeteries in the beauty of its adornments, as well as in the richness of its monumental work. Its present predominating feature is the group of mausoleums, erected by wealthy New-Yorkers of this generation, including some quite notable structures. Woodlawn is destined to be



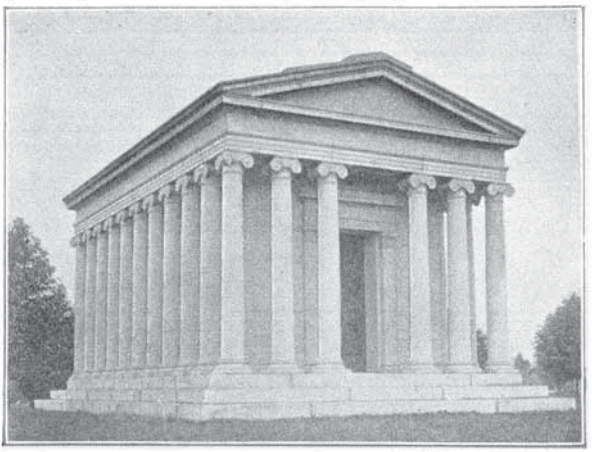
SUSPENSION BRIDGE, TRINITY-CHURCH CEMETERY, ELEVENTH AVENUE AND 155TH STREET.

preëminent in this particular. It surpasses every other place of burial in the country in the number, the beauty and the value of these imposing houses of the dead. The mausoleums cost from $10,000 upwards.

Jay Gould was one of the first to build a mausoleum at Woodlawn. It was put up about ten years ago. It stands alone on a high hill; a cold gray granite structure, like a Greek temple. It was built and designed by H. Q. French of New York. There are heavy bronze doors of artistic workmanship, and at the end of the building opposite to the door is a handsome stained-glass window. Mr. Gould's wife is interred here. Not far from the Gould mausoleum is that of Henry Clews, the banker; a simple Greek temple of rough gray granite, with bronze door and stained-glass windows. It stands near a little lake upon whose shores are the mausoleums of Maurice B. Flynn, the Matthiesons, George L. Lorillard, H. H. Cook, G. A. Osgood, Peter C. Baker, Peter F. Meyer, and others, and the lots of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer, Washington E. Conner, and others. Truly, this is a neighborhood of plutocrats. On the Vanderbilt lot is only a marble tree-stump with straggling vines carved upon it. The Lorillard mausoleum is a large and ornate structure of rough white marble, with door-frames of finished Siena marble, and cornices and columns of finished white marble. Even more elaborate is the Matthieson mausoleum, imposing in size, and built of colored marble and granite, with much decoration in buttresses, carved work and moulding finials, and crosses on the gables of the roof, and many stained-glass windows. On the Austin Corbin lot is a plain block of granite. Sidney Dillon's

lot is marked by an elaborately carved Runic cross. The monument in the Sloane lot is a showy creation of highly polished rich red marble, consisting of a rectangular pedestal upon which is a column with a square base, and a conical shaft surmounted with an elaborate finial. On the sides of the base are the names of the Sloane brothers, William Sloane, John Sloane, Henry T. Sloane and Thomas C. Sloane.

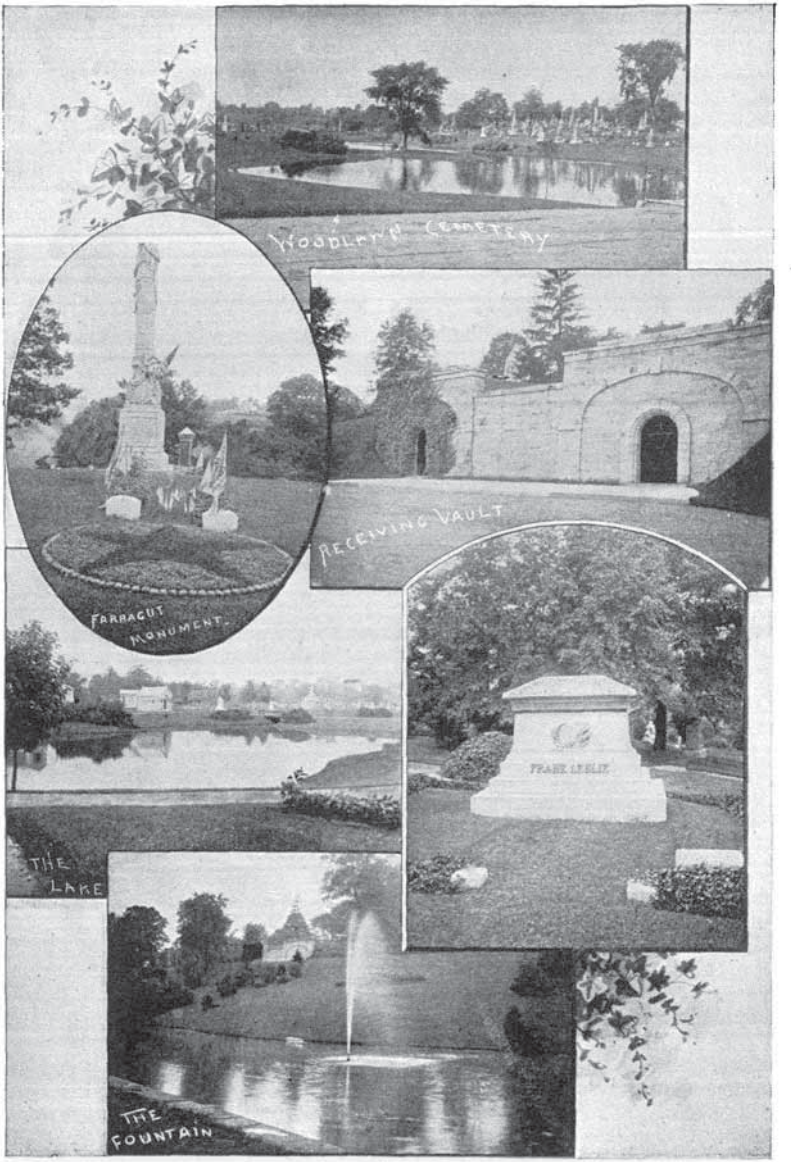
Probably the most costly, as it is the most elaborate Woodlawn monument, is that belonging to Henry M. Flagler, the Standard-Oil millionaire. It is a massive granite cylinder, surmounted by a dome, upon the apex of which is a cross, standing upon a circular granite platform. It is covered in nearly every part with the most delicate carvings and traceries. On opposite sides of the shaft are four sunken panels, framed with light columns, and arched over with semi-circular porticoes of carved granite. Scripture texts are carved on these panels, and the name Flagler is in raised letters upon the base of the shaft. The monument stands on an eminence that makes it the most conspicuous object in this part of the cemetery. The mausoleum that holds the remains of the millionaire Daniel B. Fayerweather is also notable. It is near the Flagler monument, and almost equally conspicuous. The material used in its construction is a dull red granite, with polished columns upholding the portico, on the pediment of which is a bronze wreath and crossed palms. The bronze door has a beautiful figure of an angel with opened wings. The main part of the building is oval in shape, with tessellated floor, vaulted roof and four stained-glass windows. Other mausoleums are the Butterfield and Falconer, a heavy Egyptian structure of granite; the Cossitt, the J. M. Randell, the Ladew and the Tilt. There are nearly a hundred of these costly structures in Woodlawn. Illustrious dead are not lacking in this cemetery. Admiral Farragut is here, sleeping at the foot of a simple monument. Just a broken mast of marble it is, standing on a square pedestal and draped at the top. Around the base of the mast are flags, swords and other insignia of naval warfare, and the arms of the United States. The only inscriptions are:



DESIGNED AND BUILT BY H. G. FRENCH.

JAY GOULD'S MAUSOLEUM, AT WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

"Erected by his wife and son.
David Glasgow Farragut.
First Admiral in the United-States Navy.
Born July 5, 1801.
Died Aug. 14, 1870."

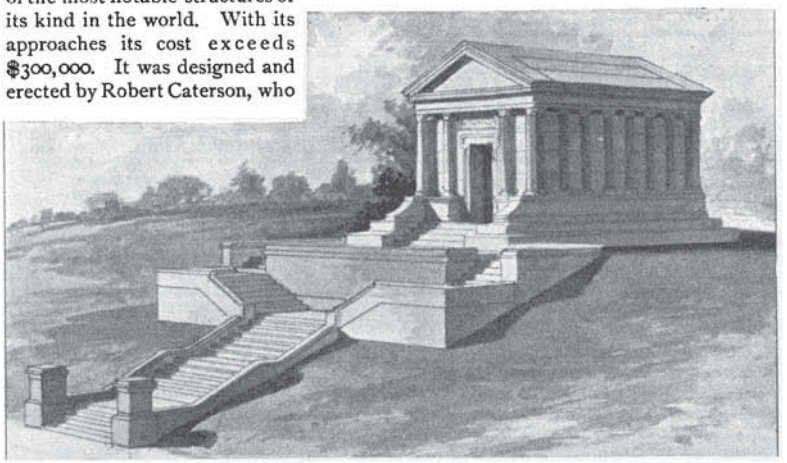


WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

WOODLAWN STATION, NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

And another to Virginia D. Farragut, his wife. Within a stone's throw of the Farragut monument is the grave of another naval hero, De Long, of the ill-fated Arctic expedition. With him repose his four brave companions, without a monument.

Another part of the cemetery, on the brow of the hill, overlooking to the eastward the grassy slope that extends to the railroad, a quarter of a mile away, is also much in favor. Here are many tombs built into the side of the hill, with handsome marble or granite entrances, as well as mausoleums, which are the independent structures most popular at Woodlawn. Not far from the cemetery entrance on this eminence Collis P. Huntington is erecting a mausoleum that in size and cost will be one of the most notable structures of its kind in the world. With its approaches its cost exceeds $300,000. It was designed and erected by Robert Caterson, who has placed upwards of 500 monuments and mausoleums in Woodlawn. Near by is the mausoleum of Marshall O. Roberts, a Gothic structure of granite, with polished red marble columns; and also the granite tomb of William E. Dodge.



C. P. HUNTINGTON MAUSOLEUM, WOODLAWN CEMETERY. BUILT BY ROBERT CATERSON.

The monument of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, the eminent musical conductor, is very artistic. It is a seated granite figure of Music, of heroic size, with one arm outstretched over the grave. Upon the low pedestal is the word "Damrosch," and a bronze scroll has the inscription "Erected by the Oratorio, Arion and Symphony Societies of New York, A. D. 1888." The inscription upon the headstone is "Leopold Damrosch. Born Oct. 22, 1832. Died Feb. 15, 1885." Another artistic monument is that of Auguste Pottier, a granite pedestal with a bronze bas-relief portrait-bust in a medallion, and an exquisite draped figure of Grief, with bowed head and drooping hands, seated upon it.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is buried here. Over his grave is a plain granite shaft, in summer-time covered with a thick mass of ivy and woodbine. On the shaft is the inscription "Howard Crosby. Born Feb. 27, 1826. Died Mar. 29, 1891." On the headstone is the same inscription, with the text, "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." A massive granite sarcophagus, with a palette and brushes, encircled by a laurel wreath, marks the grave of Frank Leslie. Other monuments are those of Edward C. Moore, a large, dark-colored

boulder covered with vines, and marked "Family of E. C. M.;" of Spencer C. Stokes, the famous circus-rider, over whose grave is the marble statue of his favorite horse; of Julius, Count Seyssee d'Aix; of Horace F. Clark, an Aberdeen-granite tomb upon a polished granite platform; and of the Wheeler family, a rough boulder, with a large bronze bas-relief of a boy reclining in the grass on the front. The Havemeyers, James Law, Judge Whiting, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Edward A. Hammond and ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney own lots in Woodlawn. The offices are at 20 East 23d Street, and the Comptroller is Caleb B. Knevals.

The Green-Wood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, is the largest and handsomest in the vicinity of New York, and is one of the famous cemeteries of the world. It comprises 474 acres, which have been beautified with well-kept avenues, neat paths, and flowers, shrubbery and other adjuncts of landscape-gardening. The cemetery was

WOODLAWN CEMETERY, WOODLAWN STATION, NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, 24TH WARD.

opened in 1840, and over 270,000 interments have been made in it. The place is reached from New York easily by the Hamilton Ferry, or by the Elevated Railroad at the Brooklyn terminus of the East-River Bridge. Thousands of monuments, statues and other ornamental structures have been set up in the grounds. Most prominent are the northern entrance building, with its beautiful statuary groups, representing scenes from the life of the Saviour, and the monuments to Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Louis Bonard, John Matthews, the Brown brothers, S. F. B. Morse, Harry Howard, Miss Mary M. Danser, Miss Charlotte Canda, Captain John Correja and A. S. Scribner, the Pilots', the Soldiers' and the Firemen's monuments and the bronze statue of DeWitt Clinton. Its New-York offices are in the Standard Oil Company's Building, at 26 Broadway.

Mount Hope Cemetery, at Mount Hope, on the New-York & Northern Railway, just beyond the city of Yonkers, six miles to the north of the limits of New York, and one mile east of the Hudson River, is in Westchester County, and on old maps it is designated as Odell's. St. Luke's Episcopal Church of New York has purchased a large plot, and to it have been removed many remains originally interred in St. Luke's churchyard, in Hudson Street. The Chapel of St. Augustine, of Trinity Parish, has also purchased a plot. The New-York Typographical Union No. 6 owns a lot. Dion Boucicault, the dramatist, is buried here.

Kensico Cemetery is located on the Harlem Division of the New-York Central & Hudson-River Railroad, about fifteen miles from the city limits of New York. The natural beauty of Kensico, in the midst of an elevated and extended plateau, with picturesque and historic surroundings and many other natural advantages, makes it most desirable for the purpose for which it has been selected. The new stone depot, of Queen-Anne style, costly and perfect in all its appointments and exclusively used for cemetery purposes, forms an entrance to this most interesting and beautiful Necropolis. Visitors are at once most favorably impressed by the thoughtful consideration displayed for their comfort.

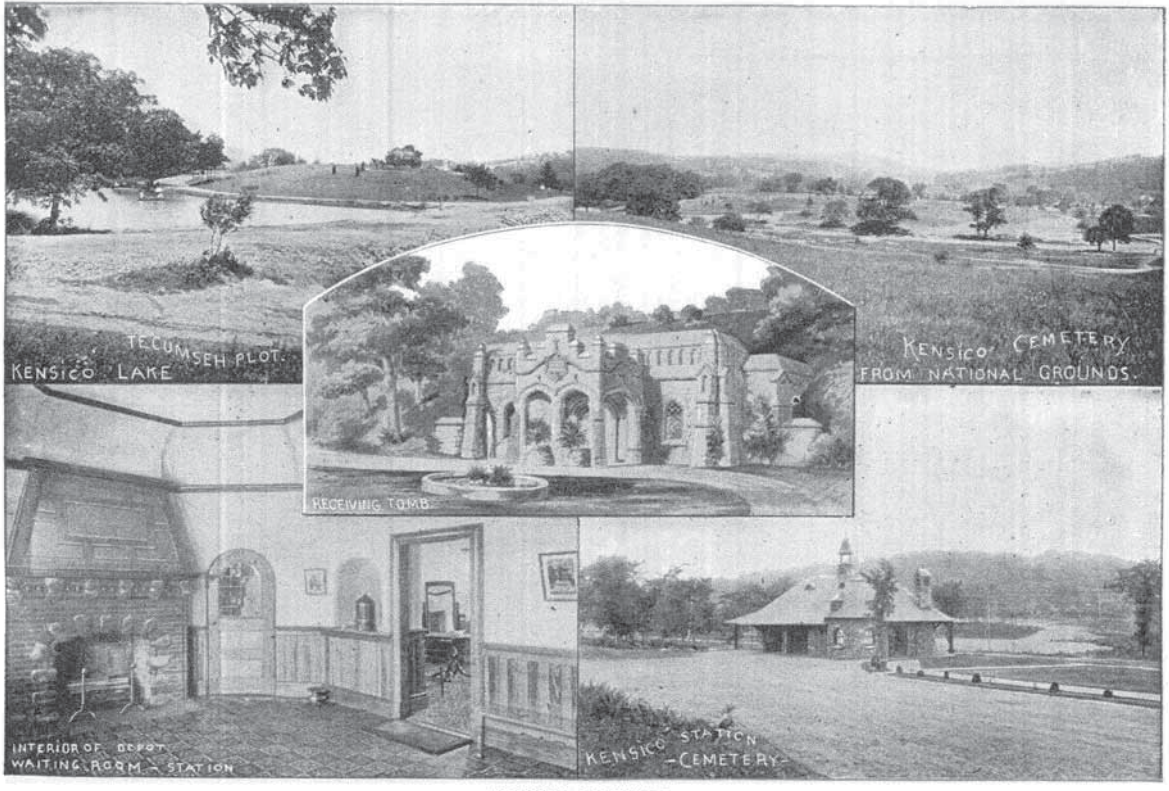
The public receiving tomb, built of stone and granite, contains 178 marble catacombs, with a most perfect system for their interior ventilation; the floors are of mosaic, the windows of stained glass; the inner walls are lined with pyrolith, repre-

KENSICO CEMETERY, SHOWING KENSICO-CEMETERY STATION.

senting pure white marble. In front of this tomb is a large fountain, and the grounds near by are reserved for a garden. The artistic treatment of this building and its surroundings has made it a most beautiful and attractive spot.

All drives, roads and avenues are built on stone foundations. The cemetery will be enclosed by a stone wall placed on deep culverts and laid in the best cement. In the laying out of this place of burial an equal regard has been displayed to convenience, completeness of arrangements, and beauty of effect; the winding drives diversifying the scene and breaking the monotony of the ordinary graveground.

It is the purpose of the founders and managers of Kensico Cemetery, having secured the largest tract of land used for this purpose, to make it one of the most beautiful of American burial-places, and, therefore, recognized leading architects and landscape gardeners have been given the work of planning the buildings and laying out the grounds. Among the attractions soon to be added are a chapel and conservatory. This group of buildings will be placed near the entrance, and will offer greater conveniences than can be secured in any of the other large cemeteries. A



KENSICO CEMETERY.

CEMETERY AT KENSICO STATION ON HARLEM RAILROAD. OFFICE NO. 16 EAST 42d STREET, NEW YORK.

number of expensive mausoleums and monuments, costing from $3,000 to $25,000, have been ordered, and will be erected within the next twelve months.

Kensico Cemetery has been liberally patronized by New-Yorkers. Among the names of some of the lot proprietors are Gardner Wetherbee, of the Windsor Hotel; ex-Gov. Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Jas. F. Sutton, President of the American Art Gallery; Hon. C. M. Depew, President of the New-York Central Railroad; Samuel I. Knight, President of the Acme Paper & Stationery Co.; F. S. Winston, M. D., of the Mutual Life-Insurance Co.; Allen S. Apgar, Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank; W. P. Howell, Austin Hall, Edward Kearny, Samuel Shethar, M. D. Middleberger, W. H. Webb, Wm. E. Dodge Stokes, John A. Post, F. E. Ransom, S. S. Darling, John J. Devoe Estate, Thos. D. Husted, E. H. Miller Estate, J. O. Miller, and Henry H. Landon.

Other Cemeteries outside the city limits are the principal last resting-places of the people of New York. For the most part these are on Long Island and in New Jersey. The greater number of them are located in the town of Newtown, on the outskirts of Brooklyn and Long-Island City. This village has become a real city of the dead. It contains twenty-four cemeteries, with a total acreage of 2,000. There is a population of about 1,800 in the town, and over 1,400,000 dead are buried there, or nearly 800 dead to every living person in the village.

Calvary Cemetery is the principal burial-ground in Newtown. It is the place of interment for the Roman Catholic diocese of New York, and belongs to St. Patrick's Cathedral. There are about 200 acres in the cemetery, which is in two sections, and was opened in 1848. Over 750,000 have been buried there. It is very crowded, and the dead are buried three, four and five in a single grave.

The Lutheran Cemetery in Newtown comes next to Calvary in number of interments, 250,000—and exceeds it in extent, which is 400 acres. It is a German cemetery, controlled by Lutherans. Severe simplicity characterizes the place.

Evergreen Cemetery, in Newtown, also has about 400 acres, and has received 100,000 bodies since it was opened in 1851. It contains a soldiers' monument.

Cypress-Hills Cemetery, in Newtown, has 400 acres, and 133,000 bodies. The National plot for soldiers killed during the civil war is here, and also the lots of the New-York policemen and the New-York Press Club.

Other Cemeteries in Newtown are Salem Field, Ahawath Chesed, Washington, Macpelah, Mount Nebo and Union, Jewish places of burial; and Maple Grove, Linden, Mt. Olivet, St. John's, St. Michael's and Holy Cross. Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown; New-York Bay, on the New-Jersey shore, and Rockland, in Rockland County, are cemeteries in which New-York people are interested to a degree.

Fresh-Pond Crematory is also in Newtown. The building is in the form of a Grecian temple, with an ornamental marble front. A large apartment is in connection with the retort. The body is subjected to a heat of 2,700 degrees Farenheit, and when the process of incineration is complete, the ashes are deposited in ornamental urns.

The Huguenot Graveyard on Staten Island contains the Vanderbilt mausoleum. It is a handsome marble structure, with many buttresses and angles, and two marble domes, for light and ventilation. With one exception, all the dead of the family are buried here. The mausoleum cost more than $100,000.

The Potter's Field is the city cemetery on Hart's Island. Only a soldiers' monument is there. Annually the interments of unknown and paupers are about 2,000.

The Police and Fire Departments; Detectives and Fire Patrol; The National Guard; United-States Army and Navy Stations and Forts.

LIFE and property in the metropolis are substantially guarded against the criminal elements of society, the mishaps incidental to all large communities, and the possible invasion of foreign foes. In its police, firemen and National Guard the city has a brave army of defenders, whose efficiency has been proven on many occasions such as try men's souls. Not secondary in importance to these, even if less evident in every-day life, are the detachments of the regular army of the United States, in the harbor defences that are maintained by the Federal Government.

The Police Department, in general efficiency, discipline and morality, is conceded to be "one of the finest" in the world. In one form or another, it is over 250 years old. As early as 1624, under Peter Minuit, the first Director-General of the Dutch West India Company at New Netherland, when there was a population of only 270, the police force consisted of one important officer called the Schout Fiscal, a sort of sheriff and attorney-general. Under Wouter Van Twiller, in 1632, a penal system was established; and there is a record, in the time of Director-General William Kieft, in 1638, of jails and a gibbet, and severe penalties for many offenses. In 1643 a burgher guard, the first of which there is any record, was created. Among the regulations for this guard were these:

"If any one, of the burgher guard, shall take the name of God in vain, he shall forfeit for the first offense, 10 stivers; for the second, 20 stivers; and for the third time, 30 stivers.

"Whosoever comes fuddled or intoxicated on guard shall for each offense pay 20 stivers; whosoever is absent from his watch without lawful reason shall forfeit 50 stivers."

With the advent of Peter Stuyvesant in 1647 a more systematic order of affairs than had heretofore prevailed was established. The city of New Amsterdam was incorporated in 1652, and a year later the machinery of the municipality was put into operation. The Schout Fiscal was still the important officer whose business it was to see that the people did not break the laws, and he was assisted at night by the burgher watch. In October, 1658, a permanent paid "rattle watch" of eight men was appointed, to patrol the city by night; and in 1655 Dirk Van Schelluyne was appointed by the Burgomasters the first High Constable of New Amsterdam. Ludowyck Post was made Captain to the Burgher Provost, as a sort of inspector, to see that the rounds were regularly made.

When the English came into possession of the city, in 1664, the same method of policing remained in operation, but in 1674 the police force was increased to 16 members; and in 1675 to four corporalships of seven persons each. In 1684 the

yearly cost of the city watch was £150. Probably the first uniformed policemen were the four bellmen, appointed in 1693. It was ordered by a vote of the Common Council that each one should be provided with "a coat of ye citty livery, with a badge of ye citty arms, shoes and stockings, and charge itt to ye account of ye citty." This system was continued far into the next century, with occasional changes in the character of the force, constables and watchmen dividing the duty. In 1710 the cost of the force was £277, 4s. In 1731 the first watch-house was built, near the corner of Wall and Broad Streets. In 1735 the force was increased to ten watchmen and two constables. About this time, too, a bridewell and debtors' prison were built, near the present City Hall.

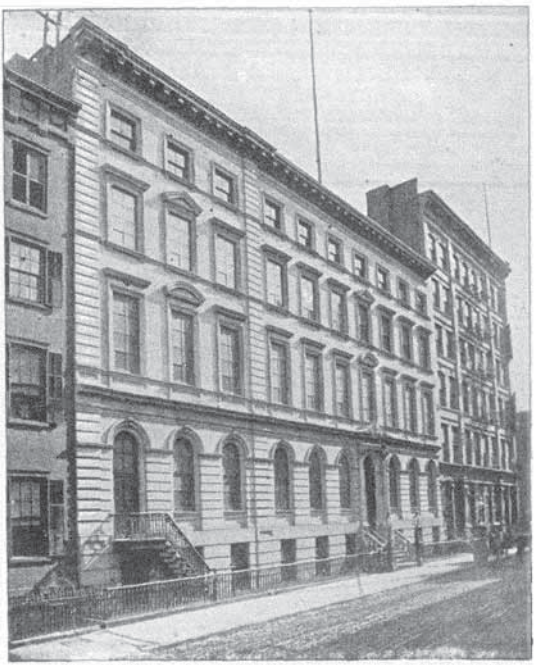
The Revolution and the occupation of the city by the British brought about the subordination of the civil to the military power. But after the war there was a return to the old system of constables for day duty, and watchmen with bells, hour-glasses, lanterns and staves, for night patrol. With the beginning of the century there was a force consisting of two captains, two deputies, and 72 men, maintained at a cost of $21,000 a year. In 1838 a law was passed, creating a force to consist of a superintendent, 12 captains, 34 assistant captains, 132 sergeants and 784 watchmen, half the men to be on duty every alternate night. The force was made up of citizens, who were occupied in private pursuits during the day time. They wore heavy firemen's hats of leather, highly varnished; and from this circumstance they received the nick-name "Old Leather-Heads." At one time they wore copper shields, and thence comes the word "copper," and its abbreviation, "cop," as applied to the policemen of to-day.

Down to this time the old system established by the first Dutch settlers had practically continued, with only immaterial change. In 1840, George W. Matsell, the founder of the modern police system of the city, was appointed one of the four police justices. Shortly after his appointment, James Harper was elected mayor, and immediately organized a police force on the English model, adopting the English dress and the "M. P." on the coat-collar, an imitation of English customs which gave great offense to the "Native Americans." In 1844 the State Legislature passed an act establishing the police department of New-York City. This act abolished the old watch department, and divided the seventeen wards of the city into separate patrol districts, with a station-house, captain and sergeant for each precinct. Justice Matsell was appointed chief of the department, which included over 900 officers.

In 1857 the police forces of New York, Westchester, Kings and Richmond Counties were consolidated under the name of the Metropolitan Police, governed by a board of seven commissioners, including the mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and commanded by a Superintendent. In 1870 the Metropolitan District was abolished, so far as New York was concerned, and in its place the Police Department of the City of New York was created, and placed in charge of four commissioners. The Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years, and receive yearly salaries of $5,000 each. The chief executive officer is the Superintendent, who is appointed by the Commissioners, and serves for an indefinite period, at a yearly salary of $6,000. Next in rank are four inspectors, who are each paid $3,500 a year; then 38 captains, at $2,750; 15 police surgeons, at $2,250; 40 detective-sergeants, at $2,000; 167 sergeants of police, at $2,000; 178 roundsmen, at $1,300; 3,379 patrolmen, at from $1,000 to $1,200; and 82 doormen, who are paid $1,000. There are also 20 police matrons, who look after the welfare of arrested women. The Commissioners have absolute power of appointment, but are limited in their range of selection for all the offices by the civil-service laws. Neither they nor anybody else can

dismiss any member excepting for cause. All candidates for positions on the force are compelled to pass examinations regarding their physical, mental and moral qualifications; and all the higher officers are required to give bonds for the satisfactory performance of their duties. The appropriations for the Police Department in 1893 were $5,309,886.

There are 38 precincts in the city, with separate station-houses, connected with the central office in Mulberry Street by special telegraph and telephone services. Each precinct is in charge of a captain and several sergeants. The force in one precinct is known as the Harbor Police, and watches the river fronts from the steamboat *Patrol*. In addition, there are squads assigned to duty at the six police courts, at the Central Office, for sanitary inspection, and for special detective service, under the direction of an inspector; and during the entire year there is a Steamboat Squad, whose particular duty is to look after the piers, wharves, ferries, steamship lines, and pleasure-boats generally. The department has a patrol-wagon service, for emergency duty in carrying the men quickly and in force to any spot where they may be suddenly needed. The force includes a considerable number of mounted men, most of whom are employed in the trans-Harlem part of the city, a large portion of which is as yet essentially a country district. The control of the local election machinery is also entirely in the hands of the department, the Commissioners having the appointment of the chief of the bureau of elections (who supervises all the election machinery), the inspectors of election, and the poll clerks, and the selection of polling-places, while patrolmen protect the ballot-boxes and take charge of the returns. After twenty years of service each man is entitled to ask to be placed on the retired list, and to an annual pension proportioned to his rank. Each of the 38 precinct station-houses has a jail connected with it, for the temporary detention of prisoners, and the yearly number of arrests is about 85,000, nearly one third of which are for intoxication, and one sixth for disorderly conduct.

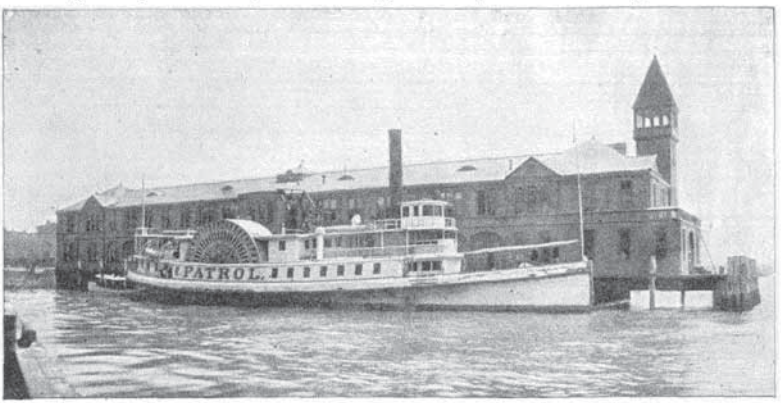


POLICE HEADQUARTERS, 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.

The property-clerk retains in his possession all lost or stolen property, recovered by the police, until it is satisfactorily identified and claimed by the owners. The value of the property so recovered and restored yearly is nearly $1,000,000.

There are about 85,000 arrests a year. The first quarterly report for 1892 shows that 20,231 arrests were made, one-quarter being of women. Most of these arrests were for intoxication, disorderly conduct, larceny and assault. Lodgings were provided for 45,000 indigent persons; 415 lost children were recovered; 1,972 sick, injured or destitute persons cared for; 38 rescued from drowning; and 723 fires were reported.

Connected with the force during the last half century have been several superintendents and inspectors who have had more than local renown. Among them have been George W. Matsell, J. A. Kennedy, John Jourdan, J. J. Kelso, George W. Walling, George W. Dilks, and in the present day William Murray and Thomas



POLICE BOAT "PATROL," PIER A, NORTH RIVER.

Byrnes. The last named is now the Superintendent. The department is continually subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism from those who think that crime is not sufficiently repressed. Nevertheless the fact remains that according to statistics no other city of equal size in the world is less afflicted by the criminal class. There has been a radical change for the better during the last ten or fifteen years, and vice is now kept in control to a gratifying degree. In many emergencies the police have shown their courage and their devotion to duty. Notably was this the case during the Draft Riots, when for a week, day and night, they fought bloodthirsty mobs and helped to save the city from dire disaster. The yearly parade of the department is an event of considerable importance. A good showing is made by the force, and the moral effect of the display is not inconsiderable.

Police Headquarters is between Houston and Bleecker Streets, with the main entrance on Mulberry Street, but extending through the entire block to Mott Street. It is a large building, not particularly handsome, with a marble front. The interior is plain, and there are not many modern conveniences, for the building was put up many years ago. It contains the offices of the Board, the Superintendent, the Chief Inspector and other inspectors, and various others. Special telegraph-wires keep headquarters in immediate communication with all branches of the service in every part of the city.

The Detective Bureau, connected with the Police Department, is practically the creation of Thomas Byrnes, who was placed at the head of the detectives as Chief Inspector in 1880, retaining that position until his promotion to the Superintendency in 1892. It was not, however, until 1882 that the bureau was created, and it was a year later before it was definitely organized. Since then it has developed a wonderful efficiency. As an inspector, Byrnes acquired the reputation of being one of the foremost detectives of the world; and the corps which he trained is now regarded as equal in cleverness and courage to that of any European or American capital. There are 40 detectives in the Bureau, and 24 patrolmen, all under charge of Inspector William W. McLaughlin. Until April, 1892, there was a ward detective system, which consisted of 44 patrolmen, assigned to duty in special territories, and to a considerable extent independent of the Central Office. Upon the accession of Superintendent Byrnes to the head of the Department, this corps was reorganized more directly under the control of the Superintendent and Chief Inspector.

32d PRECINCT (MOUNTED) POLICE STATION, AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND WEST 152d STREET.

The Rogues' Gallery is in connection with the Detective Bureau. It is a large collection of photographs of criminals, kept for purposes of record and identification. There is also a museum which contains many interesting relics, principally implements with which notorious crimes have been committed. To those who have a morbid curiosity this is one of the most fascinating museums in the city, but it is not open to the general public. Not the least important of Inspector Byrnes' achievements was one that is little heard of, save in financial circles. At the outset of his career he turned his attention to the neighborhood of Wall Street, where thieves had run riot for years, to the dismay of the monied interests there. He established in that locality a special detective bureau, to which some of the best men in the service have been permanently assigned. They maintain a rigid supervision of that part of the city, not merely for the detection of crime, but, what is more important, for its prevention. Well-known "crooks" who are found there, are either arrested summarily, or are escorted out of the financial district. The territory is absolutely forbidden ground to the known dishonest fraternity. Even a reformed criminal, no matter what his present standing may be, dares not go into Wall Street, in broad daylight on legitimate business, without first securing a permit, and then submitting to detective espionage from the time he enters until he leaves the precinct. The result of this system is that professional thievery has been almost entirely driven out, and notwithstanding the temptations offered by the almost limitless wealth, property is as safe there, as in any other part of the city.

The Police-Department Pension Fund is kept up from donations, excise receipts, and various official sources. The total receipts of this fund for 1892 was

$522,847, and the disbursements were $509,498. Members of the force are retired on half pay, on their own request, after twenty years of service, on attaining to sixty years of age, and for disabilities. The widows and orphans of deceased policemen are also cared for. In 1893 the beneficiaries of this fund are 695 ex-officers, and 421 widows and orphans, a total of 1,116. Among the distinguished pensioners are ex-Superintendent William Murray, who was retired in 1892; ex-Chief-Inspector Henry V. Steers; and ex-Inspector George W. Dilks. Ex-Superintendent George W. Walling, who died in 1891, drew a pension for many years.

Private Detective Agencies are numerous. The uprightness of many of them is questionable, but the principal ones are honest, reliable and capable. There are more than a score of such establishments, employing several hundred men and women in work of a private character that does not well fall within the legitimate scope of the public officers. The leading agencies of this kind are Pinkerton's, Drummond's, Fuller's, Meehan's, and Wilkinson's. Several of these make a point of refusing all business pertaining to marital affairs, but there is a small army of less scrupulous detectives, who live mainly upon divorce cases.

Private Watchmen are employed by many individuals and corporations, and they make all told an army of several thousand men. Nearly all the large mercantile and banking houses and manufactories have these employees, and buildings in process of erection, which number over a thousand a year, are thus protected. There are some unusual phases of this system of private protection. Maiden Lane, the headquarters of the jewelry trade, is guarded at night by a regularly organized company of watchmen, supported by the Jewelers' Association. There is a captain and several men. The district is patrolled throughout the night, and every store is entered and inspected several times between dark and daylight.

Many of the millionaires in recent years have felt constrained to secure private protection for themselves, their families and their property, since they have become the point of attack for "cranks." Several well-known men have stalwart body guards. But more particularly do the millionaires have their mansions thus guarded, day and night. In upper Fifth Avenue and vicinity there are some two-score watchmen thus employed by Gould, Sage, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, the Astors, and others of their class. These watchmen are strong and brave men, several of them ex-policemen. They are well armed; and by night they practically constitute a subsidiary police force for that part of the town.

The Park Police is an independent body, under the control of the Park Commissioners, for the policing of the parks and the streets that come under the care of that department. The handsome gray uniforms are familiar sights to the frequenters of the pleasure-grounds. It is a well-drilled and efficient body of men, who have lived down the derisive designation of "sparrow cops," originally given to them because of the place and the character of their duties. Many of them are mounted, and one of their most frequent, most dangerous and most valuable services to the public is the saving of life by stopping runaway horses in the parks. The force consists of one captain, one surgeon, nine sergeants, 17 roundsmen, 247 patrolmen, 10 doormen and 14 minor employees, a total of 299. The headquarters of the force is in the Arsenal Building, in Central Park, where 170 men are stationed. Other parks in the city south of the Harlem, to the number of 21, are patrolled by about 82 men, while the seven new parks, north of the Harlem, have only 23 officers.

Protection against Fire. — In the good old days of the Dutch West India Company, when the population of New Netherland was only a few hundred, the duty of protecting the little community from fire was imposed upon every house-

holder. Chimneys were looked after by a warden, and owners were compelled to keep them clean and to pay fines if fires broke out. The fire apparatus consisted of leathern buckets, which every family was compelled to possess; a few fire hooks and poles and seven or eight ladders; and the department included the entire community. After a while the first fire-company was organized, a night patrol of eight men, and the apparatus consisted of 250 fire-buckets, 12 ladders, and hooks and poles brought over from Holland. In 1731 a room was fitted up in the City Hall, and in it were placed two hand fire-engines, imported from England. Five years later the first engine-house was built in Broad Street, and Jacobus Tink was paid £10 a year to keep the apparatus in order. In 1737 a regular Fire Department of 25 men was organized.

At the beginning of this century the Department was in charge of an engineer, who had full control of all fire matters. There were five wardens, to inspect buildings and to keep order at fires; and several engine-houses, with hand-engines that were operated by volunteer companies. Great dependence was still placed upon the old hooks, ladders and buckets, that were kept ready for service in the basement of the City Hall.

Those were exciting times with men who "ran wid der machine." Rivalry existed between the different volunteer companies, and free fights sometimes occurred at the fires. The companies went deep into politics, and many men found in a fire-company the stepping-stone to political preferment. "Big Six" was a famous engine and company in its day, and thence William M. Tweed graduated to be "boss" of the city.

MT. SINAI NURSES' HOME. FIRE DEPARTMENT. JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, 67TH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

The Fire Department is governed by a board of three Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor, each with a salary of $5,000 a year. Under them comes a Chief, salary, $5,000. Then there are two Deputy Chiefs, each salaried at $3,500, and 12 Battalion Chiefs, each at $2,750. In all the branches of the department there are 1,400 men. The department has three marine engines, or

ENGINE HOUSE No. 7. CHAMBERS AND CENTRE STREETS.

fireboats, for service on the water front, 91 steam-engines, 100 hose-carriages, 38 hook-and-ladder trucks, 4 water-towers, 5 chemical engines, 136 chemical fire-extinguishers, 3 hand-engines, and 55 other pieces of apparatus. Additions are being constantly made to this apparatus. The force is divided into 79 companies, and uses 300 horses and 200,000 feet of hose. All the most improved appliances for putting out fires and for saving life are in use. The new water-tower and the new fireboat are not surpassed by anything of their kind in the world. The firemen are brave, hardy and proficient. They are splendidly drilled, especially in life-saving manœuvres, and they frequently display heroism that calls out public applause and wins the medals of honor that are given for the decoration of the deserving. The department maintains an extensive repair-shop; and a training-school where new horses are taught in the peculiar requirements of their work, until in intelligence and expertness they are second only to their human associates.

On the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the prevention of fires is looked after by a Bureau of Combustibles. Another bureau, with the Fire Marshal at its head, investigates the origin and causes of fires, and also the losses, with a particular purpose of detecting and suppressing incendiarism. Until April, 1892, the bureau for the inspection of old buildings and also those in process of erection, so as to insure an observance of the laws relating to exits, fire-escapes, strength of walls and floors, and other details for the protection of life, was for many years connected with the Fire Department. The Legislature of 1892 made it a department distinct by itself, with a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor at its head. The appropriation for the Fire Department for 1893 was $2,223,134. There are about 4,000 fires every year, with an estimated loss of $4,000,000.

The Fire-Alarm Telegraph is one of the most valuable features of the general outfit for extinguishing fires. A system of independent telegraph-wires covering the entire city is maintained, in charge of a superintendent of telegraph. There are over 1,200 miles of wire; and 1,235 alarm-boxes, keys to which are held by all policemen and firemen, and are also placed in the houses or the places of business of reputable citizens. There are also in use many keyless alarm-boxes, through which alarms are rung in by merely opening the door and pulling a hook.

ENGINE No. 15 AND HOOK-AND-LADDER HOUSE. OLD SLIP, NEAR FRONT STREET.

The Insurance Patrol co-operates with the Fire Department, but in the special interests

of the combined insurance companies, who support it through the Board of Fire-Underwriters. The corps was organized in 1835, when there was an epidemic of incendiary fires. The Patrol has saved millions of dollars by its vigilance in detecting and extinguishing incipient fires. But its most important service is in saving goods, which it does by removing them from burning buildings, or by covering them with rubber and oiled sheets, as a protection from water, dirt and cinders. The Patrol is provided with wagons and an equipment designed for its special work.

The National Guard stationed in the city constitutes the entire First Brigade, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding. The organizations are two batteries of artillery; the First, Capt. Louis Wendel, 88 men; and the Second, Capt. David Wilson, 81 men; one Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Charles F. Roe, 105 men; one Signal Corps, Capt. E. B. Ives, 32 men; and seven regiments of infantry: the Seventh, Col. Daniel Appleton, 1,046 men; the Eighth, Col. George D. Scott, 500 men; the Ninth, Col. William Seward, 607 men; the Twelfth, Col. Herman Dowd, 606 men; the Twenty-Second, Col. John T. Camp, 716 men; the Sixty-Ninth, Col. James Cavanagh, 827 men; and the Seventy-First, Col. Francis V. Greene, 545 men. The First Brigade numbers 5,164 officers and men. The Naval Battalion, Lieut.-Com. J. W. Miller, 350 men, is an independent organization.

The citizen soldiers are enlisted for five years. They are required to go into camp on the State Camp-ground at Peekskill for a week every other summer, and to drill regularly in the armories during the winter. The regiments are provided with armories by the city, and with arms, equipments and munitions of war by the State. The members receive pay for duty when called out by the commander-in-chief — the Governor — for parade or military service.

Armory accommodations for the militia have not always been adequate to the necessities of the service. In years gone by there were small armories down-town, in what is now the business part of the city, and the old castellated structure in Central Park, now used for the menagerie, was the arsenal a quarter of a century ago. The Tompkins-Market Armory is the only important building of the old times that is now left, and that is very soon to make way for a more modern structure. The need of new armories was pressed closely to the attention of the authorities as far back as 1880, and in 1883 the Legislature created an Armory Commission, consisting of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Brigadier-General of the First Brigade. In 1886 this law was amended so as to make the Commission consist of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, the Commissioner of Public Works and the two senior officers of the First Brigade. This Commission has full power to condemn land and to erect armory buildings, expending such amounts of money as it alone may consider advisable. Under the provisions of this law the Eighth, Twelfth and Twenty-Second Regiments have been provided with armories that are not surpassed anywhere in the United States for architectural beauty and practical military usefulness, while the Ninth, Sixty-Ninth and Seventy-First Regiments will, in a short time, be equally as well established.

In the early days every man was prepared to aid in the public defence. The Burgher Companies were paraded four times a year, and in 1686 were organized as a Regiment of Foot, under Col. Nicholas Bayard. The regiment and the independent companies were broken up in 1775, when many of their members entered the Continental army. In 1786 the militia was re-established, and in New-York City were raised Isaac Stoutenburg's First Regiment, Morris Lewis's Second Regiment, Aaron Burr's Third Regiment, Richard Varick's Fourth Regiment, and Sebastian Bauman's New-York City Regiment of Artillery.

The Seventh Regiment, the pride of New York, with its membership based upon character, and its superb discipline, has a noble history. It is an outgrowth of the New-York City Regiment of Artillery, organized in 1786, as a successor to Lamb's Artillery Regiment, so famous in the Revolutionary War. The first four companies, practically, of the Seventh Regiment were organized in 1806, when British frigates were blockading New York, and firing upon all passing vessels. Patriotism and a desire to defend the city led hundreds of young men to enter the ranks. The four new companies were attached to the Battalion of Artillery, which was entitled the Third Regiment in 1807, and in 1812 was re-numbered the Eleventh. Twice during the War of 1812 the regiment was enrolled for terms of several months in the United-States service, and garrisoned the forts defending New York. In 1824 the four companies left the regiment, and became an independent battalion of infantry, adopting the name The Battalion of National Guards, in honor of Lafayette, commander of the National Guard of France, who was then in New York. This title belonged to the Twenty-Seventh (7th) Regiment alone from 1824 until 1862, when the Legislature adopted it for the entire State militia. The gray uniform was selected for the new battalion, which was the first American militia force to wear gray. Prosper M. Wetmore became commander in 1825, and a year later the battalion became the Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Artillery. The standard was presented by Mayor Philip Hone, in front of the City Hall, and was of red silk, bearing the regimental arms. A State flag, of blue silk, was added soon afterwards. The re-organization of the militia, in 1847, brought about a change in the title of the regiment, which was thereafter known as the Seventh. The history of the regiment, its campaigns and reviews, achievements and purposes, fill a huge thousand-page illustrated history, written by its long-time commander, Col. Emmons Clark. In every emergency the Seventh has been prompt and patriotic in serving the public welfare. When the Astor-Place riot against Macready, the English actor, occurred, in 1849, and the police force of 300 men was overmatched, the Seventh dispersed the mob of 20,000 with powder, ball and bayonet, killing many of the rioters. Seventy of its own men were disabled. In 1861 the regiment gave its services to the cause of the Union, and made a memorable march from Annapolis to the defence of the Federal capital. It was sent three times to the front, and took a strong hand in suppressing the Draft Riots. The regiment furnished 660 officers to the regular and volunteer armies against the Disunionists in 1861–65. In the Orange Riots of 1871, in the Railroad Strike troubles of 1877, and on other occasions the Seventh has proved its courage, its ability and its patriotism.

The armory of the Seventh Regiment was built before the municipality took this work upon itself. The land is owned by the city, and constitutes the entire block between Park and Lexington Avenues and 66th and 67th Streets. The armory was erected with funds raised by public subscription, a regimental fair and other entertainments, the total cost, including decorating and furnishing, being about $650,000. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1877, and the armory was first occupied in September, 1880. Col. Emmons Clark planned and supervised the erection of the building. The armory consists of the Administration Building, which occupies the entire Park-Avenue front of 200 feet, and the drill-room, 200 x 300 feet. It is built of Philadelphia red brick, with granite trimmings, in the Italian style of architecture, and is a substantial and handsome structure, with a genuine military air about it. The Administration Building is three stories high. A handsome central tower, with open belfry, and square solid-appearing towers at the two corners add to the impressiveness of the facade. The entrance is at the second story, reached by a

flight of granite steps. Here, under an archway, is a massive bronze gate, over which is a bronze tablet showing the regimental coat of arms. Farther under the arched recess is a solid oak, iron-studded door, opening into the main hall. The basement of the building has thick granite walls with narrow defensible windows. In this basement is a rifle range, 300 feet long, and storage, toilet and heating arrangements. On the upper floors are ten company rooms, six squad drill-rooms, and other rooms for the colonel, the adjutant, the field and staff, the Board of Officers, the non-commissioned officers, and reception, library and reading-rooms, gymnasium, veterans' quarters, and memorials. All these rooms are beautifully decorated and elegantly furnished. In the hall there are bronze tablets, recording the history of the Armory. The library and reading-rooms are handsomely finished in hard woods and wrought

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 66TH AND 67TH STREETS, PARK AND LEXINGTON AVENUES.

iron, and the decorations and furnishings are of a pronounced military character. The unique iron chandeliers and basket lights, the antique fire-place and mantel, the quaint frieze, the paneled ceiling, and even the chairs, tables and standing lamps make an artistic ensemble that is wholly delightful. Among the art-treasures of the Armory are portraits of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale; of Colonels Abram Duryea, Marshall Lefferts, Vermilye and Emmons Clark, and of many other officers and distinguished former members of the regiment; paintings of the Seventh in camp and on the march, by S. R. Gifford and Thomas Nast; a large bronze statue of Mercury; a bronze reproduction of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty; and a plaster cast of Ward's Central-Park statue of the Seventh-Regiment soldier. The drill-room is a fine spacious hall, roofed by a single arch at a great height. At one end are glass cases for the arms, and on the sides are platforms and galleries, with seats for spectators. At the east end is the exit, through an arched doorway, closed with thick oaken doors and a heavy iron gate, directly on a level with Lexington Avenue.

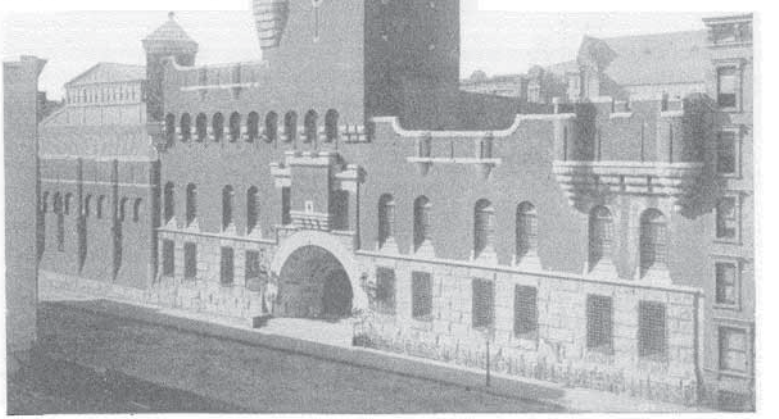
The Eighth Regiment is the successor of the battalion of artillery formed in 1786; changed into the Third Regiment in 1807, and then to the Eighth Regiment in 1847. It entered the National service three times during the Secession War; and lost many men at the battle of Bull Run. The Eighth-Regiment Armory occupies nearly an entire block, between Park and Madison Avenues and 94th and 95th Streets.

EIGHTH REGIMENT ARMORY. PARK AVENUE, FROM 94TH TO 95TH STREET.

There is an administration building, fronting on Park Avenue, and a drill-hall in the rear, 200 feet square and 85 feet high in the clear. The front of the building is a wide gable, deeply recessed between two great towers, 50 feet in diameter and 125 feet high. The lower story between the towers is occupied by a terrace, the front wall of which is pierced by an entrance leading directly to the main drill-hall. The terrace has an area of 33x90 feet and can be used for drill purposes. In the sub-basement is the rifle range, with six targets; and in the terrace basement is a squad drill-room. In the 94th-Street tower the first story is fitted up as a reception-room; and in the corresponding room of the 95th-Street tower is the Board of Officers' room. These rooms are 47 feet in diameter, and 21 feet high. In the same story, in the gable, are the library, reading-room and officers' quarters, substantially furnished. The companies have the entire second floor of the building. Here are ten meeting-rooms, measuring about 23 by 33 feet, and 18 feet high, plainly furnished with desks and chairs. On the third floor are 12 rooms, besides the quarters for the band and drum-corps. The fourth floor in the 94th-Street tower has been fitted up as a gymnasium; and in the 95th-Street tower on the same floor, is the regimental club-room. The block upon which this armory stands measures 61,430 square feet, but this includes an unoccupied space on Madison Avenue. The total cost of the land was $350,000, and of the building $330,000. An armory for the Cavalry Troop A will soon be built on the Madison-Avenue part of the block.

The Ninth Regiment can be traced back to 1812. In 1848 it was re-organized, as an Irish regiment, and disbanded a few years later. In 1859 it was again re-formed. In 1861 the Ninth was ignored when the State sent her quota of troops to defend the Union; but the entire command went to Washington, independently, and was sworn into the United-States service (837 strong), for three years' service. During this period the Ninth had 2,278 members, and lost 684 in dead and wounded, mainly in the Wilderness, at Antietam, Fredericksburg, the second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. In the National service it was known as the 83d New-York Volunteers. Between 1870 and 1872 James Fisk, Jr., was colonel of the Ninth. The armory, being built by the city in 1893, at a cost of $300,000, occupies most of the square between 14th and 15th Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the land alone having cost $422,000. It is a massive brick and stone structure, with a vast drill-room, administration and company-rooms, and a rifle-gallery.

The Twelfth Regiment, organized in 1847, has had an honorable record for performing duty with its companion organizations in suppressing local riots. It served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. The armory of the Twelfth, on Columbus Avenue, from 61st to 62d Street, was the first building to be constructed under the Armory Law. It was completed and occupied in 1887, and was dedicated on April 27th, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the front in the Civil War. The building is a castellated structure in the Norman style of architecture, and has a solid fortress-like character, with its mediæval bastions, machicolations and narrow



TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY. 61ST STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.

slits in corbelled galleries, and grille-work at the windows. At each street corner are flanking towers, with loop-holes and arrangements for howitzers, or Gatling guns, on the top. Around the entire roof is a paved promenade, protected by a parapet with many loop-holes, constituting a valuable defensive position. Brick and granite are the materials used in construction. The building measures 200 by 300 feet, and cost about $300,000, with $208,000 additional for the land. In the administration building there are the usual company, officers' and reception-rooms, library and

gymnasium. The salmon-tinted walls, solid brick fire-places and wrought-iron work in gas fixtures and railings are wholly artistic, and in harmony with the character of the building. There is a rifle-range, with eight targets; and the drill-room is a great high-roofed hall, 300 by 175 feet.

The Twenty-Second Regiment dates from 1861 and had two terms of service at the front during the Secession War. Its new armory, occupied in 1890, occupies the square between 67th and 68th Streets, Columbus Avenue and the Boulevard. The land cost $265,000, and the building $280,000. It is a granite-trimmed brick fortress, in the general style of the fifteenth century. It is, to an exceptional degree, a defensive structure, with re-entering angles, loop-holes for cannon and musketry, a bastion for heavy guns on the northwest corner, a machicolated parapet, and a sally-port and portcullis. The main entrance on the Boulevard will allow the free

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY. BOULEVARD, 67TH TO 68TH STREETS.

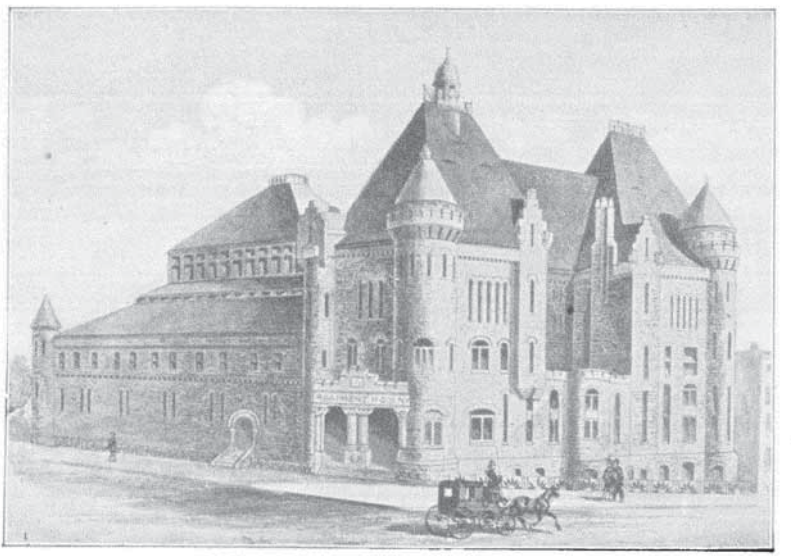
passage of batteries and cavalry. The main building contains the offices, library, etc., a handsome reception-room, two stories high, kitchen, gymnasium and mess-room on the third floor, and a hospital and medical department in the tower. The rifle-range, 300 by 25 feet, is in the basement. The drill-room is 235 by 175 feet, with a high arched roof and large central skylight. On the north side of this room are ten company locker rooms, for uniforms and arms; and above these are ten company parlors, nicely furnished and with galleries, each capable of seating 50 persons. The armory was erected from designs of Captain John P. Leo, a member of the regiment. The building was completed and occupied in 1890.

The Sixty-Ninth Regiment was organized in 1852, and has always been made up mainly of Irishmen. In 1860 it refused to obey the orders of the commander-in-chief, to parade in the procession reviewed by the Prince of Wales. The next year it entered the United-States service, and lost at the battle of Bull Run alone 192 men, including Colonel Michael Corcoran, who was captured by the rebels. Many of its members enlisted in the Sixty-Ninth New-York Volunteers, which lost 412 men, dead, and 765, wounded, in its three years of service. The Sixty-Ninth Militia, recruited again to full ranks, served also three months in the defence of

Washington in 1862; in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1863, and three months in the New York harbor forts in 1864. It also furnished most of the membership of the One Hundred and Eighty-Second New-York Volunteers, which lost 385 men in the field. The armory is in the Tompkins-Market building, on Third Avenue, 6th and 7th Streets. The building, which is of iron, of composite architecture, measuring 225 by 135 feet, was erected in 1860 for the Seventh Regiment. In the basement are drill-rooms. On the first floor are markets; on the second floor, ten company rooms and offices; and on the third floor, a drill-room. The building is inadequate, and measures have been taken to tear it down and erect a new armory in its place. The land alone is valued at $898,000, of which the city already owns $500,000 worth. The area is 57,900 square feet, and the new armory will cost over $300,000.

The Seventy-First Regiment was organized in 1852, and has rendered the State very active and valuable service. It was among the troops that saved Washington from the rebels, in 1861; and lost 62 men at the battle of Bull Run.

In 1862 the regiment served another three months under the National colors, on the Potomac; and at the end thereof, a large number of its members formed the



SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. FOURTH AVENUE, FROM 32D TO 33D STREET.

nucleus of the well-known One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth New-York Volunteers —the Orange Blossoms— which lost 567 men in the field, nearly half of them at Chancellorsville. The new armory of the Seventy-First on Park Avenue, at 33d and 34th Streets, was designed by J. R. Thomas, its corner-stone laid in 1892, and is to be finished in 1894, at a cost (including the land) of nearly $900,000. In this armory will be the Brigade Headquarters, the Signal Corps, and the Second Battery, all of which are now in leased armories.

Troop A, the only cavalry organization in the brigade, includes many of the foremost young society men of New York. It is an outcome of the First Hussars, and was mustered in in 1889. Captain Roe is an old West-Pointer, and served twenty years in the U.-S. Cavalry on the Plains. It is a very serviceable command of finely-trained riders, and did good service in the Buffalo campaign of 1892, and as Governor Flower's escort at the Presidential Inauguration in 1893. It is the largest cavalry troop in America, and has a long waiting-list. It occupies a leased building at 136 West 56th Street. Its permanent armory, designed by J. R. Thomas, is to be erected on Madison Avenue, from 94th Street to 95th Street, adjoining and harmonizing with the Eighth Regiment Armory. Land and building will have cost $240,000. The riding ring will be 200 x 100 feet; and there will be stables for 105 horses, rifle-ranges, saddle-rooms, and many other departments. Upstairs will be the rooms for dismounted drill, and the company parlors, kitchen, etc.

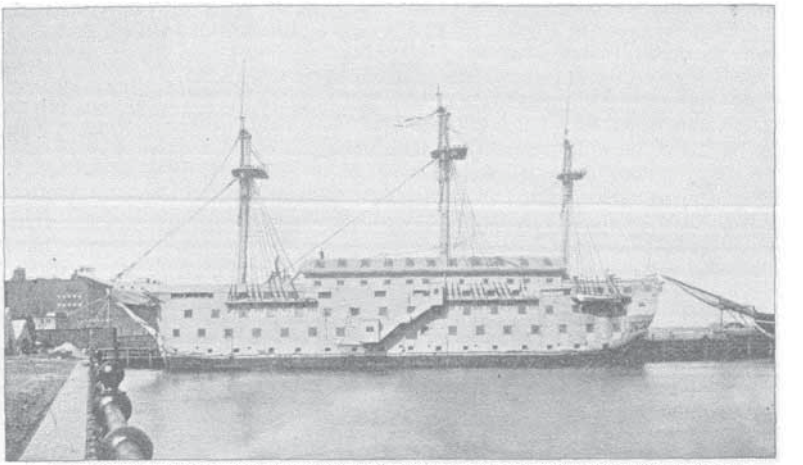
The First Battery has its armory at 340 West 44th Street, in leased quarters. It is largely made up of German volunteers.

The Second Battery was organized in 1832, as Washington Gray Troop, Horse Artillery, then in the Third and after 1847 in the Eighth Regiment, with which it saw service in Pennsylvania and Virginia. From 1867 it served as cavalry until 1879, when it became Battery E, and three years later received its present name.

The State Arsenal, at Seventh Avenue and 35th Street, is a big turreted building, of gray stone and brick. It is the oldest of all the military structures in the city, save the old arsenal in Central Park. In appearance it is much like a fortress — and this is augmented by the half-dozen field pieces which are parked in the little strip of grass which skirts the sides of the building next the street and avenue. The Arsenal is a storehouse for the State's munitions of war, and the headquarters of the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments of the National Guard.

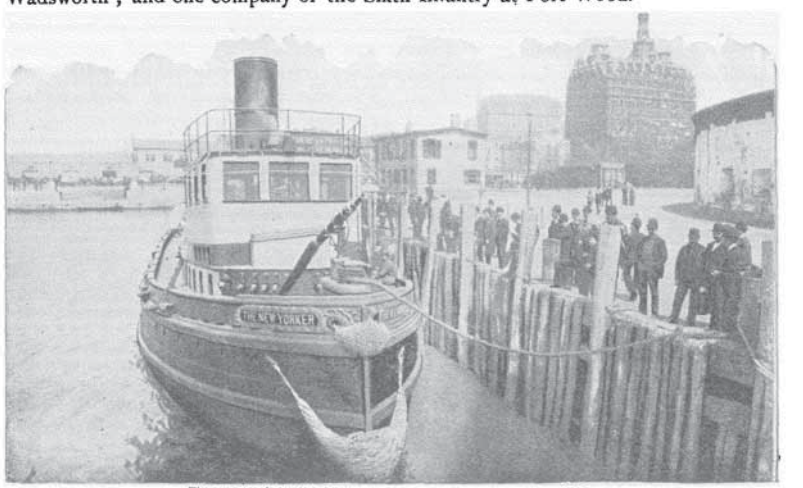
NEW-YORK STATE ARSENAL. SEVENTH AVENUE AND 35TH STREET.

The Naval Militia of the State of New York was authorized in 1889, and the First Naval Battalion of New-York City was mustered into service in 1891, and cruised with the United-States Squadron of Evolution in 1891 and 1892. Its armory is on the United-States line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, at the foot of East 28th Street, E. R. The Naval Militia bears the same relation to the United States Navy that the State National Guard does to the regular army. Every summer there is a week or more of practical service and naval instruction on a Government warship, with naval officers in charge. The battalion numbers 350 men.



U.-S. LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP "NEW HAMPSHIRE," HEADQUARTERS OF THE NAVAL BATTALION, EAST RIVER, AT THE FOOT OF EAST 28TH STREET.

The United-States Military Headquarters of the Department of the East are on Governor's Island, in upper New-York Bay, half a mile from the Battery. Major-General Oliver O. Howard is in command. This department covers all the country east of the Mississippi River, excepting Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The troops near New York are three batteries of the First Artillery, at Fort Columbus; four batteries of the First Artillery, at Fort Hamilton; two batteries of the Second Artillery, at Fort Schuyler; three batteries of the First Artillery, at Fort Wadsworth; and one company of the Sixth Infantry at Fort Wood.



FIRE-BOAT "NEW-YORKER," AT CASTLE-GARDEN BULKHEAD.

Governor's Island was shunned by the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland, but Lord Cornbury, an English colonial governor, preëmpted it and built thereon a mansion, and laid out a race-track. After the British had been driven out of the city, Governor Clinton took the island, and leased it to a Dr. Price, who proceeded to pull down the earthworks that had been thrown up by the British and the patriot troops, and to put up a hotel and make the place a public pleasure-resort. With the danger of war with England again threatening, the island was turned over to the Federal Government, which has since remained in possession. The island, which is egg-shaped, with a circumference of a little more than a mile, contains 85 acres. It is very handsome, with its fortifications, barracks and other buildings, fine trees and stretches of grass. At the northern end are piles of cannon-balls, large guns and other ordnance. Near the center of the island is Fort Columbus, with its star-shaped embankments. Within it are barracks and magazines of stone and brick, and guns are mounted on the ramparts. On the land side, the fort is entered across a moat, with a draw-bridge, and through an archway of stone, above which is a relief group of military insignia: a bundle of fasces and a liberty-cap, a mortar, a cannon, shells, an eagle and a flag. Conspicuous on the north point of the island is Castle Williams, which was completed in 1811; a stone fort with three tiers of casemates and an abundant armament. At the opposite end of the island is the small triangular South Battery, two magazines, and munitions of war. The center of the island is elevated thirty feet above high-water mark and laid out as a parade-ground and a handsome park, with band-stand, brick walks, trees, flowers and shrubbery. A score or more of pretty houses, the residences of the officers, surround this park; and hereabouts and elsewhere on the island are the offices, a chapel, library, billiard-room, laundries, work-shops, store, the rooms of the Military Service Institution, and a museum, in which are battle flags, mementoes of Washington, Sheridan and others; and many Indian trophies.

Fort Hamilton, a fortified military post, is situated on the southwest shore of Long Island, on the Narrows, 2½ miles from the county-town of New Utrecht, and adjoining the village of Fort Hamilton. It is a stone casemated structure. There are 150 acres in the reservation, over 50 acres having only within the last year been acquired. This new ground is on the southeast side, adjoining the old reservation, towards Bath and facing Gravesend Bay, and was acquired with a view of extending the fortifications along the water-front. The corner-stone of the post was laid June 11, 1825; and the works were first garrisoned by troops November 1, 1831.

Fort Lafayette became familiar to the public during the Civil War as a prison for political captives. It is at the entrance to the Narrows, on an artificial island, built upon a ledge, and is overlooked by Fort Hamilton. In appearance the fort is a large circular brick building, and its guns used to command the channel. The name originally selected for it when it was begun, in 1812, was Fort Diamond, but as it was first occupied about the time of Lafayette's famous visit to this country, the name was then changed. The interior was damaged by fire in 1868; and the place is now used for the storage of ordnance, and for experiments in torpedoes and other appliances.

Fort Wadsworth is a triple casemated fortification of granite. The Government reservation, to which as a whole the name applies, is 100 acres of precipitous land on Staten Island, commanding the entrance to the harbor through the Narrows. It is in all respects, a perfect position for a fort, and could be easily made impregnable against any force approaching by sea. The crest of the hill is 140 feet above high-water mark, and there is Fort Tompkins, with a heavy armament. Below

is Fort Wadsworth, proper; and on the water's edge are Battery Hudson and a continuous line of other fortifications. The Narrows at this point are only a mile wide, and the passage is completely commanded by the cross fire of Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton.

Fort Schuyler is on Throgg's Neck, near the western end of Long-Island Sound, where its tide and that of the East River meet. The Government reservation consists of 54 acres. The fort is a casemated fortress of gneiss, with extensive earthworks. It was first garrisoned in 1861, and during the war was the site of the McDougal Government Hospital. Opposite, across the river, is Willett's Point, with fortifications, a station of the Engineer Corps of the United-States Army. These two fortresses command the approach to New-York City, by the way of Long-Island Sound. A little further north is David's Island, a depot for the reception of United-States recruits.

Fort Wood is the double star-shaped fortress on Bedloe's Island, enclosing the site of the Statue of Liberty. The fort was built in 1841, and was a strong structure in its day. It is partly dismantled, and though the walls are in excellent condition, they would offer little protection against heavy modern artillery.

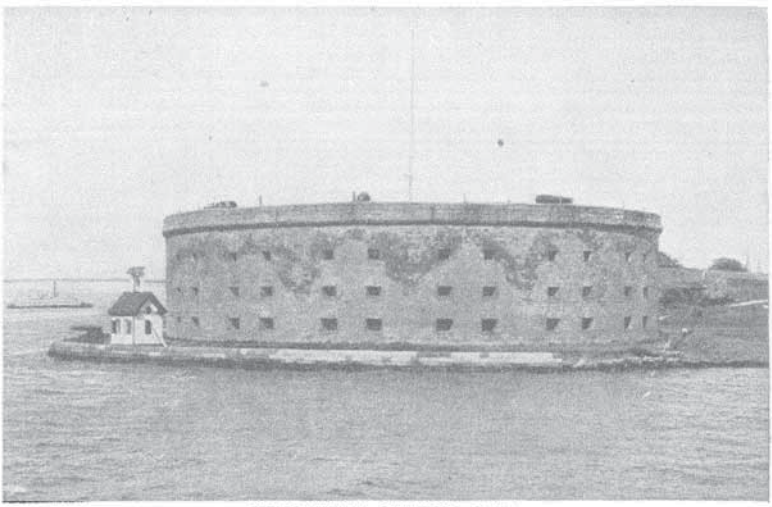
Harbor Defences on a large scale have, in recent years, been projected by the National Government. These include the acquisition of territory at Sandy Hook, Coney Island, Staten Island, adjoining Fort Wadsworth, and Long Island, adjoining Fort Hamilton. The plan is to mount batteries of powerful modern guns on embankments, on lifts, on disappearing carriages and in steel turrets, and to establish lines of torpedoes under water, thus effectually barring the harbor entrance. These works have been steadily in progress for a number of years.

UNITED-STATES ARMY BUILDING. WHITEHALL, PEARL AND WATER STREETS.

The United-States Army Building is on Whitehall Street, at the corner of Pearl Street, near the Produce Exchange. It is a large square building of imposing proportions, eight stories high, and occupying the whole block. It covers the site of the old Produce Exchange. The two lower stories are of granite, and with the barricaded entrances and narrow windows give the place the general air of a fortification. The upper stories are of red brick, and the offices, which are arranged on the four sides of a large central opening are light and airy. Over the main street entrance is a

flag, carved in stone, with the motto "This we defend," and the same design and motto is engraved on the glass of the doors inside. In this building are grouped nearly all the principal offices of army administration stationed in New-York City, such as those of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Engineer, Pay and Recruiting departments. There are recruiting-offices in Park Row and in Abington Square, from which recruits are sent to David's Island.

The Navy Yard, although on the Brooklyn side of the East River, plays a very important part in the defenses of New York. It is situated on Wallabout Bay, and with all its appurtenances covers 145 acres. There are officers' quarters, store-houses, marine barracks, machine-shops, two dry-docks, one of them the finest in the world, built at a cost of over $2,000,000, and the United-States Naval



CASTLE WILLIAMS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Hospital, with a fine library and museum. The yard is the principal naval station of the Republic, and is in charge of a Commodore, with about 2,000 men constantly employed. One or more naval vessels are generally to be found here. In case of war the yard would become a most important depot for naval supplies. It occupies a position unequalled in advantages for projecting naval movements in Atlantic waters. During the War of the Revolution the *Jersey* and other British prison-hulks were stationed here, and more than ten thousand patriots, who miserably died in confinement, were buried in the neighborhood.

The United-States Pension Office is at 396 Canal Street, just west of West Broadway. Only two offices in the country—that of Indianapolis, Ind., and that of Columbus, O., exceed this in the magnitude of business transaction. The names of about 60,000 pensioners are on the books, and of these about 17,000 are paid in person, while the remaining 43,000, residing in different parts of the country, and even in foreign lands, have their payments forwarded to them. The office pays out over $2,500,000 every quarter. The disbursing agent is Col. Frank C. Loveland.

Clubs and Social Associations, Secret and Friendship Organizations.

THE clubs of New York at first were in taverns. To Old Tom's came the poets; at the Pewter Mug, the politicians planned. William Niblo, who afterward owned a garden and playhouse on Broadway, near Prince Street, and bequeathed a fortune to the Young Men's Christian Association, that it might form a library, kept the Bank Coffee-House, where assembled the politicians in office. A French nobleman, a refugee, Jerome Cressac de Villagrand, kept, in College Place, a hotel where Fitz-Greene Halleck, manager of Astor's business in Vesey Street and in Prince Street, received Prince Louis Napoleon. In 1824 James Fenimore Cooper lived at 3 Beach Street, and founded, with Halleck, Bryant, Chancellor Kent, Francis and Verplanck, the Bread and Cheese Club. When the club received great men from abroad, or entertained Irving, it hired Washington Hall, at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway, for a whole evening. In 1836 the Hone Club, named after Mayor Philip Hone, gave dinners at the houses of the members, at the expense of every member in turn. The Hone Club never failed to have a dinner when Daniel Webster was in town. Since then many clubs have been founded and dissolved that shall not be forgotten. Among them were the Bohemians, who met at Pfaff's, and who, although they were real and not pretentious or masquerading Philistines, made that man Pfaff wealthy; the Arcadians, who had a costly club-house, and were too exclusively artistic; the Fellowcraft Club, which was vain enough to exclude Mecænas; and the Tile Club, the enchanting adventures of which on land and afloat have been recorded with pen and pencil.

At the present day, the club-life of New York is a prominent and interesting feature of the metropolitan cosmorama. Besides a great number of local and special fraternities and organizations, there are at least 300 social clubs in the city, affording to their members a vast variety of luxuries and delights, outside the sometime worried precincts of home. The greater clubs, like the Union League and Manhattan, have incomes of not far from $1,000 a day each, throughout the year, the Manhattan much exceeding that figure. Perhaps a third of this amount comes from members' dues; and the rest is received from the dining-rooms, from the sale of liquors and cigars, and from lodgings and billiards. These enormous expenses and receipts give an idea of the extension of club-life, and the wealth and freedom of its devotees. Nearly all the great clubs are around or above Madison Square, and Fifth Avenue is their favorite street, and contains some of their best houses.

The Union Club, on Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of 21st Street, was organized in 1836. The President is Clarence A. Seward. The entrance-fee is $300; the yearly dues are $75. With the sanction of the House Committee the Secretary may invite to the privileges of the club Ministers Plenipotentiary and

UNION CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND 21st STREET.

strangers of distinction. It was the first club, in the modern sense, organized in this city. The founders met at the Athenæum, and limited the membership to 600 persons. They were the Beekmans, Kings, Schuylers, Livingstons, Stuyvesants, Griswolds, Van Burens, the Astors and other patrician leaders. There are now 1,500 members; they are the patricians of to-day. The first club-house of the Union was at 343 Broadway; the second at 376 Broadway, a large and handsome dwelling owned by William B. Astor; the third at 691 Broadway, opposite Great Jones Street, the property of the Kernochans; the fourth is the present brownstone palace, the property of the Union Club, dedicated as its club-house in the year 1855.

The Union League Club, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, was organized in 1863, and incorporated in 1865, "to discountenance disloyalty to the United States, and for the promotion of good government, and the elevation of American citizenship."

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND 39TH STREET.

The President is Gen. Horace Porter. The entrance-fee is $300; the yearly dues are $75. The founders of the Union League Club were members of the United-States Sanitary Commission. Its Presidents have been Robert B. Minturn, Jonathan Sturges, Charles H. Marshall, John Jay, Jackson S. Shultz, William J. Hoppin, Joseph H. Choate, George Cabot Ward, Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, and Chauncey M. Depew. Its library is regarded as the most valuable of club-libraries. Its art-gallery is superb. The interior decorations of its stately building are by La-Farge and Tiffany. The Union League Club has a standing political committee, of strong Republican proclivities. The membership of the club includes 1,700 gentlemen. The club-house was erected for the Union League, at a cost of $400,000, and is a magnificent specimen of Queen-Anne architecture, with admirable interior arrangements and a famous oak-panelled dining-room.

The Manhattan Club, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Street, was organized in 1865, and re-organized in 1877, "to advance Democratic principles, to promote social intercourse among its members, and to provide them with the conveniences of a club-house." The home of the club was at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 15th Street, until 1891, when it purchased the white marble mansion built for A. T. Stewart. The President is Frederic R. Coudert. The entrance-fee is $250; the half-yearly dues are $37.50. The Manhattan has one of the largest, most commodious, and most beautiful club-houses in the world, and is celebrated, moreover, for its delicious cuisine. Nearly all of the club's thousand members belong to the Democratic party, some of whose most important councils and receptions are held in this marble palace.

MANHATTAN CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND WEST 34TH STREET.

The Metropolitan Club is building a house at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, on a site formerly owned by the Duchess of Marlborough. It is a noble palace of white marble, with halls of Numidian marble. The architects are McKim, Mead & White. A feature of this club, organized February 20, 1891, by members of the Union Club, is to be a ladies' annex. The entrance-fee is $300; the annual dues are $100 for resident members, and $50 for non-residents. The president is J. Pierpont Morgan. The club already has the favor of so many men of great wealth that it is known as the Millionaires' Club. It has 800 members.

The New-York Club, on Fifth avenue, at the southwest corner of 35th Street, was organized in 1845, and incorporated in 1874. The president is James H. Parker. The entrance-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $75. For non-resident

NEW-YORK CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND 35TH STREET.

members the entrance-fee is $50; the yearly dues are $37.50. The club-house is the Caswell house, the former home of the University Club, remodelled into a graceful building of the Queen-Anne style. The club was originally housed in Chambers Street, opposite the Court-House. It moved to the corner of Broadway and Walker Street, to 737 Broadway, to 558 Broadway, to 620 Broadway, to Astor Place and Broadway, to 15th Street and Fifth Avenue, to Madison Square, opposite the Worth monument, and in 1887 to its present building.

The Knickerbocker Club is at 319 Fifth Avenue, in a brick building with brownstone trimmings at the bay windows on the avenue and the entrance on 32d Street. It was organized in 1871, of descendants of original settlers of New York; of "Knickerbockers," elected by a Board of Governors. The entrance-fee is $300; the yearly dues are $100. Visitors are admitted for six months and three months by ballot of the Board of Governors.

The St.-Nicholas Club, at 386 Fifth Avenue, is formed of descendants of residents, prior to 1785, of the city or State of New York. Its object is social, and to collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the city and State of New York. The President is James W. Beekman. The admission-fee is $100. The yearly dues are $75 for resident and $37.50 for non-resident members. The social object of the club is predominant.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND 32D STREET.

The Calumet Club, at 267 Fifth Avenue, a large brick building with brown-stone trimmings and bay windows on the avenue, and entrance on 29th Street, was organized in 1879, and incorporated in 1891. The members are elected by the Governing Committee. The initiation-fee is $200; and the yearly dues are $65 for

resident and $35 for non-resident members. The Calumet is a club for the men whom the limit of membership and the long waiting list keep out of the Union.

The Gotham Club, at 651 Madison Avenue, was organized and incorporated in 1887. The initiation fee is $100; the yearly dues are $80. Its object is to promote sociability among its members. The club is composed entirely of members of the most refined and wealthiest Hebrew families. It is a very exclusive club, and until recently the membership has been limited to 100, the limit now being raised to 200. The new club-house, at Madison Avenue and 60th Street, is centrally located and elegantly furnished.

ST.-NICHOLAS CLUB, 386 FIFTH AVENUE.

The New Club, at 747 and 749 Fifth Avenue, was organized and incorporated in 1889. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $100 for resident and $50 for non-resident members.

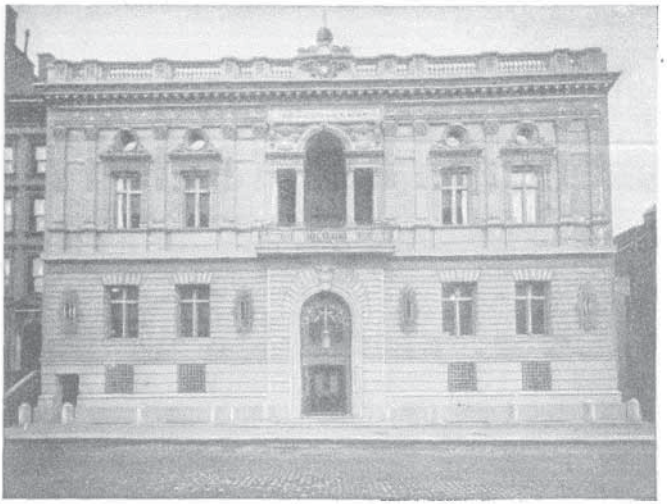
The Fulton Club, at 81–83 Fulton Street, in the Market and Fulton Bank Building, was organized and incorporated in 1889. The initiation fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50 for resident and $25 for non-resident members.

The West-End Club, at 134 West 72d Street, was organized and incorporated in 1889. The initiation fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50.

The Authors' Club, organized in 1882, and incorporated in February, 1887, is formed of authors of published books proper to literature, and writers holding a recognized place in distinctively literary work. The entrance-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $20. New members are elected by a committee. Frank D. Sherman is secretary of the club. To obtain funds for a house the members have written stories sketches, and poems, to fill a large and sumptuous volume, which the club will publish in a limited edition of 251 copies. Every article will be signed by its author, with pen and ink, in every copy of the book. The subscription-price is $100 a copy. The manuscripts will be bound up and sold to the highest bidder.

CALUMET CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST 29TH STREET.

The Century Club, at 7 West 43d Street, was organized in 1847, and incorporated in 1857, to promote the advancement of art and literature. It was called the Century, because the number of members was limited to a hundred. There are



CENTURY CLUB, 7 WEST 43D STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

at least 900 members at present. The building agreeably recalls the palatial English club-houses. The style is Italian Renaissance. The basement is of light stone, the superstructure of cream-colored brick. The contrast between the severity of the lower stories and the ornateness and plasticity of the superstructure, between the tall and massive archway of the main entrance and the rich and graceful loggia, is enchanting. The President is Daniel Huntington. The members are authors, artists, and amateurs of literature and the fine arts. The entrance-fee is $150; the yearly dues are $50. An art-gallery, an art-library, a Twelfth-Night revelry, wherein the greatest artists and men of letters are sublime jesters, and a superb disregard for the money standard of value, are the distinctive traits of the Century Club. Its incorporators were Gulian C. Verplanck, William Cullen Bryant, Charles M. Leupp, Asher B. Durand, John F. Kensett, William Kemble and William H. Appleton.

HARLEM CLUB, LENOX AVENUE AND 123D STREET.

The Harlem Club, at Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, was organized in 1879, and incorporated in 1886. The initiation-fee is $50; the annual dues are $40. The handsome club-house was designed by Lamb & Rich. There are nearly 800 members.

LOTOS CLUB, 556 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 45TH STREET.

The Lotos Club, at 556 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1870, and incorporated in 1873, "to promote social intercourse among journalists, artists, and members of the musical and dramatic professions, and representatives, amateurs and friends of literature, science and fine arts." The Lotos is celebrated for its charming receptions and art-exhibitions. It has 650 members. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $60 for resident and $25 for non-resident members. Whitelaw Reid was formerly the President. The President now is Frank R. Lawrence. The new club-house is from plans by William H. Hume.

The University Club, at Madison Square and East 26th Street, was incorporated in 1865, for "the promotion of literature and art, by establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room and gallery of art, and by such other means as shall be expedient for such purpose." The members are graduates of colleges or universities, where a residence of three years is required; distinguished men who have received honorary degrees; and graduates of the United-States Military Academy and the United-States Naval Academy. The President is James W. Alexander. The building is the property of Lawrence Jerome's daughter, Lady Randolph Churchill.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, MADISON AVENUE AND 26TH STREET.

The Colonial Club, at the southwest corner of 72d Street and Sherman Square, near Washington's headquar-

COLONIAL CLUB, BOULEVARD AND 72D STREET.

ters, and in the center of a circle of Revolutionary sites—whence the name Colonial Club—was organized in April, and incorporated in May, 1889. The building, of gray limestone to the second story, of gray brick with white terra cotta trimmings from there to the top story (which is entirely of terra cotta)—is colonial in its style of architecture and colonial in its interior decorations. There are a drawing-room, sitting-room, smoking-room, billiard-room, ball-room, dining-room, and bowling alley. The roof is flat, paved with brick, and surrounded by a high stone balustrade. Members are elected by the Trustees. The entrance-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50. Ladies are accorded privileges at this club, an entrance being provided for them on 72d Street.

The Germans have several very fine social clubs, besides their numerous musical and athletic organizations, press-club, etc.

The Harmonie Club, at 45 West 42d Street, is the most homelike in jealous regard for privacy of clubs. An ancient and honored institution of the German colony of New York, an aristocratic club, with the characteristic that the members attend it with their wives, if they please, reputed to be

HARMONIE CLUB, 45 WEST 42D STREET.

very wealthy, and one of the most delightful of social circles, it seldom permits itself to appear in the printed newspapers.

The Progress Club, at Fifth Avenue and 63d Street, was organized in 1864, and incorporated in 1865. It transacts its business and keeps its records in the English language. "The members, however, shall be privileged to use the German language at all meetings of the club." It is composed entirely of Hebrews. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $100. The president is David Wile. The club building, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, was inaugurated in March, 1890.

PROGRESS CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST 63d STREET.

The Deutscherverein, or German Club, has been in existence since 1842, although its charter dates from March 20, 1874. It is a social organization, limited in its membership to Germans and those who speak German. For many years its club-house was at 13 West 24th Street. In 1890 it erected a handsome building at 112 West 59th Street, which it now occupies. It is five stories in height, of Indiana limestone, in the Renaissance style of architecture, and occupies three city lots. The membership is about 250, but for its numerical strength the club is one of the richest in the city. The initiation-fee is $100, and the annual dues $75. Charles Unger is the President, and Otto Hofmann Secretary.

FREUNDSCHAFT SOCIETY, PARK AVENUE AND 72d STREET.

The Freund-Schaft Society, at Park Avenue and 72d Street, was organized in 1879. The initiation-fee is $100; yearly dues, $100. The club-house cost $560,000, and has a superb white ball-room.

The Fidelio Club was organized in 1870, and incorporated in 1887. It designs only to

FIDELIO CLUB, 110 EAST 59TH STREET.

promote social intercourse among its members. Its membership is under no close restriction. The club-house that it occupies is a handsome building, of brick, in the Moresque style of architecture, four stories in height. It occupies two city lots at 110 East 59th Street, near Park Avenue, adjoining the Arion Club. There are about 250 members. Sol. M. Rothenheim is the president, Sam. Louisson the secretary, and Ben. Hamburger the treasurer.

There are numerous important literary and artistic social organizations, besides the Century, the Authors', and the Lotos.

The Lambs' Club, at 8 West 29th Street, was organized in 1874, and incorporated in 1877, for "the social intercourse of members of the dramatic and musical professions with men of the world, and the giving of entertainments for mutual amusement and instruction." The admission-fee is $50 for lay members, and $25 for professional and non-resident members; the yearly dues are $50 for resident, and $25 for non-resident and professional members.

The Salmagundi Club, at 40 West 22d Street, was organized in 1871, and incorporated in 1880, for "the promotion of social intercourse among artists, and the advancement of art." It is made up of painters, draughtsmen, sculptors, and crayon artists. The President is C. Y. Turner. The initiation-fee is $20; the yearly dues are $20.

The St.-Anthony Club is a local organization of members of the Delta Psi college fraternity. Its mission is social, and its membership is limited to post-graduate members of some chapter of the fraternity. It has a modest club-house at 29 East 28th Street, near Madison Avenue, which was extensively remodelled in 1892. It is of brick, relieved with stone, and it occupies a single lot. Valentine Mott is the president, Frederick A. Potts the secretary, and Lyman R. Colt the treasurer.

The Quill Club, at 22 West 23d Street, was organized in 1890 for "the promotion of fellowship and interchange of views on questions in the domains of religion, morals, philosophy, and sociology," formed of believers in the Christian religion, members of one of the learned professions or engaged in literature. The initiation-fee is $3; yearly dues are $15.

ST.-ANTHONY CLUB, 28TH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES.

The Grolier Club, at 29 East 32d Street, was organized in 1884, and incorporated in 1888, for "the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books." The building is small and graceful, and in the style of the Renaissance. The club takes its name from Jean Grolier, a great French book-lover of the Renaissance. It occasionally publishes books that are models of typography, and not for sale excepting to members, and several times yearly exhibits works of art and arranges lectures germane to its purposes, to which the public is admitted by a member's card. The initiation-fees are $50 and $25. It has 350 members. Beverley Chew is President.

GROLIER CLUB, 29 EAST 32d STREET.

The Cosmos Club, at 98 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1885, "for the promotion of knowledge and social intercourse among its members and their families." Members must have read Humboldt's *Cosmos.* The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50 for resident and $25 for non-resident members.

The Shakespeare Society of New York, organized and incorporated in 1885, is formed of students of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature. The President is Appleton Morgan. The initiation-fee is $25; the annual dues are $5. The Bankside Shakespeare, in 20 volumes, with addenda, besides original works of reference, were published under the auspices of the society; which for a time published the magazine, *Shakespeareana.* J. O. Halliwell-Phillips bequeathed to it his wood-blocks and electros. The society meets at Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. Its secretary is Wm. H. Fleming, 74 Franklin Street.

The Holland Society of New York was organized and incorporated in 1885, "to collect and preserve the history of the settlement of New York and elsewhere in America by the Dutch; to collect documents, perpetuate the memory of Dutch ancestors, promote social intercourse, gather a library, and publish a history of the Dutch in America." It is formed of descendants in the male line only of Dutchmen, Dutch settlers, or Dutch citizens in America prior to 1675. Members are elected by Trustees. The President is J. William Beekman. The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $5. There are 1,000 members.

The Players, at 16 Gramercy Park, organized in 1887, incorporated in 1888. "Its particular business and objects are the promotion of social intercourse between the representative members of the Dramatic profession, and of the kindred professions of Literature, Painting, Sculpture and Music, and the Patrons of the Arts;

THE PLAYERS, 16 GRAMERCY PARK.

the creation of a library relating especially to the history of the American Stage, and the preservation of pictures, bills of the play, photographs and curiosities connected with such history." The club-house, the gift of Edwin Booth to the society, is filled with paintings and engravings, scarce books, and relics of the stage. Members are elected by Trustees. The President was the late Edwin Booth. The Vice-President is Augustin Daly; the Secretary, Laurence Hutton; the Chairman of the House Committee, A. M. Palmer.

The Aldine Club, at 20 Lafayette Place, organized and incorporated in 1889, is formed of printers, publishers, authors and artists. The President is Frank R. Stockton. The initiation-fee is $100 for resident, and $50 for non-resident members; the yearly dues are $50 for resident, and $25 for non-resident members. The club-house was formally opened February 12, 1890, with an exhibition of portraits, photographs, and manuscripts of American authors. Exhibitions, dinners, meetings at which celebrated writers of stories and celebrated speakers tell anecdotes and recollections of men and events, are Aldine traits.

ALDINE CLUB, 20 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

The New-York Press Club, at 120 Nassau Street, was organized in 1872, and incorporated in 1874, for benevolent and social purposes. The initiation fee is $10; the yearly dues are $10. A congenial dinner and monthly informal receptions of prominent artists, musicians and players, are distinctive features of the Press Club. The membership is 700, making the largest organization of newspaper and literary men in the world. It has a good reference library; and also a reading-room, with files of all the prominent American newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

The local societies of college men include, besides the University Club, the following:

The Union-College Alumni Association was organized in 1888 for "social intercourse and mutual acquaintance and the promotion of the best interests of Union College." It is formed of persons who have attended the college for a year.

The Yale Alumni Association of New York aims "to increase the acquaintance among Yale graduates, to facilitate the entrance of young graduates into active life, and to promote the interests of the University." It is formed of Yale graduates. The President is Henry E. Howland.

The Delta Phi Club, at 56 East 49th Street, was organized in 1884, and is formed of graduate members of the Δ Φ college fraternity. The President is T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, at 435 Fifth Avenue, was formed in 1885, and is made up of 500 graduate members of the Δ K E fraternity. The President is Hon. Calvin S. Brice.

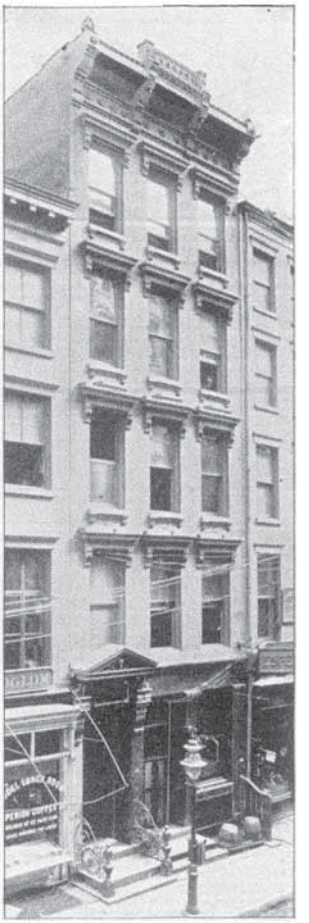
The Zeta Psi Club, at 45 West 32d Street, was organized in 1882, and incorporated in 1886, by graduate members of the Z Ψ college fraternity. The President is Austen G. Fox.

The Sigma Phi Club, at 9 East 27th Street, incorporated in 1887, is formed of graduate members of the Σ Φ college fraternity. The President is Daniel Butterfield. The yearly dues are $5 for non-resident and $20 for resident members.

The Psi Upsilon Club, at 33 West 42d Street, was organized and incorporated in 1886, by graduates of the Ψ Υ college fraternity. The President is Dr. George Henry Fox. The initiation-fee is $15; the yearly dues are $25 for resident and $10 for non-resident members.

PSI UPSILON CLUB, 33 WEST 42d STREET.

The Delta Upsilon Club, at 142 West 48th Street, organized and incorporated in 1887, is formed of graduates of the Δ Υ college fraternity. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $20 for resident and $5 for non-resident members.



NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB, 120 NASSAU STREET.

The Alpha Delta Phi Club, at 226 Madison Avenue, organized and incorporated in 1890, is formed of graduate members of the Α Δ Φ college fraternity. The President is Joseph H. Choate. The initiation-fee is $25 for resident and $10 for non-resident members.

HARVARD CLUB, 11 WEST 22D STREET.

The Harvard Club of New York City, at 11 West 22d Street, was organized in 1865, and incorporated in 1887, "to advance the interests of the University, and to promote social intercourse among the alumni resident in New York and vicinity." It is formed of graduates of Harvard elected by the club. The president is Edward King, '53; the Treasurer, Frederic Cromwell, '63; the Secretary, Evert Jansen Wendell, '82. The annual Harvard-Club dinner assembles, at Delmonico's, in February, many eminent persons. A new building is to be erected on West 44th Street, near Fifth Avenue.

The Congregational, Universalist and Unitarian denominations each has a powerful central club.

The Catholic Club of New York, at 120 West 59th Street, was organized in 1871, and incorporated in 1873, to advance Catholic interests, to encourage the study of Catholic literature, and for the moral and intellectual improvement of its members. The first story and basement of the building are of rustic stone, the upper stories of Roman brick and terra cotta. The style is early Italian Renaissance. The library occupies the third story. It is one of the best Catholic libraries in the United States. The President is Charles V. Fornes; Vice-President, Joseph F. Daly.

The Church Club was organized in 1887, "to promote the study of the history and the doctrines of the Church, and to stimulate the efforts of Churchmen for her welfare and for the maintenance of the faith." It is formed of baptized laymen of the Episcopal Church. The President is George Zabriskie.

The Clergy Club, at 29 Lafayette Place, organized in 1888, is a social and literary club of the Protestant Episcopal clergy. The President is Bishop Potter.

The Xavier Club is a powerful organization of Roman Catholic gentlemen, with a fine club-house, at 29 West 16th Street. It is many-sided in its activities and aims.

XAVIER CLUB, 29 WEST 16TH STREET.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 7 WEST 29TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at 7 West 29th Street, was organized in the year 1870, and incorporated in 1871, "for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, of cultivating social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." The presidents have been William M. Evarts, 1870 to 1879; Stephen P. Nash, 1880 and 1881; Francis N. Bangs, 1882 and 1883; James C. Carter, 1884 and 1885; William Allen Butler, 1886 and 1887; Joseph H. Choate, 1888 and 1889; Frederic R. Coudert, 1890 and 1891; and Wheeler H. Peckham. The initiation-fee is $50; the yearly dues are $40. The club-house, widened by the addition of a new building, is filled with oil-paintings of eminent lawyers, and engraved portraits of famous judges, and contains the most famous law-library in America. The association has standing committees on amendment of the law, to watch all proposed changes in the law, and propose such amendments as in their opinion should be recommended; the judiciary, to observe the practical working of the judicial system, and to entertain and examine projects for change or reform in the system, and recommend such action as they deem expedient; grievances, to investigate charges against members of the Bar, whether or not they are members of the association; and judicial nominations, to pass upon the qualifications for judicial office of candidates nominated by political parties.

The Lawyers' Club, at 120 Broadway, was incorporated in 1887, to provide a meeting-place, lunch-room, and library for members. The President is William Allen Butler, Jr. Members are elected by a Governing Committee. There is a special dining-room for women.

The clubs of business men include many strong organizations.

The Electric Club, at 17 East 22d Street, was organized in 1885, and incorporated in 1887. It is formed of persons interested in electrical science and industry, and officers of the Army and Navy of the United States. The initiation-fee is $40 for active and $20 for associate members; the annual dues are $40 for active and $20 for associate members. The club-house contains a museum of electrical works.

The Insurance Club, at 52 Cedar Street, is formed of persons engaged in the insurance business. It was incorporated in 1891. The President is James A. Silvey. The admission-fee is $20; the yearly dues are $24 for resident and $12 for non-resident members.

DOWN-TOWN ASSOCIATION, 60 PINE STREET.

The Down-Town Association, at 60 Pine Street, was organized and incorporated in April, 1860, to afford "facilities and accommodations for social intercourse, dining and meeting during intervals of business." The President is Samuel D. Babcock. The entrance-fee is $150 for resident and $75 for non-resident members; the yearly dues are $50 for resident and $25 for non-resident members. The club-house is elegant and handsomely appointed.

The Merchants' Club, at 108 Leonard Street, was incorporated in 1871, "to promote social intercourse among the members thereof, and to provide for them a pleasant place of common resort for entertainment and improvement." Its locality makes it an ideal place of dining for business men of the dry-goods district. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly subscription is $75. Members are elected by the Board of Directors.

The Merchants' Central Club, at 29 Wooster Street, was organized and incorporated in July, 1886, "to promote social intercourse among the members, and to provide for them a pleasant place of common resort for entertainment." The entrance-fee is $75; the yearly dues are $50. Visitors introduced by members obtain the privileges of the club-house for $10 a month.

The Building-Trades' Club, at 117 East 23d Street, was organized in 1889, "to maintain a club-house furnished with all the requirements for the advancement of social enjoyment and encouragement of friendly intercourse between the members thereof, and to advocate the establishment of uniformity of action upon general principles, among those concerned in the erection and construction of buildings." It is formed of "employers in any legitimate business connected with the erection or furnishing of a building." The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $20 for resident, and $10 for non-resident members.

MERCHANTS' CLUB, 108 LEONARD STREET.

The Importers' and Traders' Club, at 13 Cedar Street, was organized in 1891, "to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between merchants and business men and united action in all matters of common interest." The entrance-fee is $35; the yearly dues are $50.

The Engineers' Club, at 10 West 29th Street, although of recent origin (incorporated in 1888), has had a steady and constant advance as to the number and

standing of its members equalled by but few of the many New-York clubs. While its aims are purely social, it has in its membership engineers whose accomplished work at home and abroad has made them famous. The engineer is ever a thoughtful man, bearing about with him the heavy responsibilities of his undertakings, but here, more than elsewhere, he for the time being lays them aside for social good fellowship. The membership is 600. The president is J. F. Holloway, who is consulting engineer of the corporation of Henry R. Worthington, steam-pump manufacturers. The treasurer is Addison C. Rand, of the Rand Drill Co.; and the secretary is David Williams, publisher of *The Iron Age*.

ENGINEERS' CLUB, 10 WEST 29TH STREET.

There are many clubs devoted to Americans of foreign origin or antecedents, besides the great German social clubs, the Arion and Liederkranz and other musical societies, and the Turn-verein and other special organizations. Almost every nationality is thus represented, and even the Japanese have their bright little club.

St. George's Club is made up entirely of Englishmen, and dates its origin from 1891.

The New-York Caledonian Club, at 8 and 10 Horatio Street, was organized in 1856, and incorporated in 1861, for "the preservation of the ancient literature and costume, and the encouragement and practice of the ancient games, of Scotland." It is formed of Scotchmen and sons of Scottish parents. The Chief is William Hogg. The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $3. The annual fall games, at Jones's Wood, are distinguished for their athletic feats, and the assemblage of Scots from all over America. The Caledonian built its own brick and stone club-house.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, 8 AND 10 HORATIO STREET.

St. Patrick's Club, Morton House, was organized in 1884 for "social intercourse among Irishmen, their descendants, and all those friendly to the Irish people." The president is Edward E. McCall. The yearly dues are $10. The club has an annual banquet, on March 17th.

The New-York Swiss Club, at 80 Clinton Place, was organized in 1882, for social and literary intercourse among the Swiss residents of New York and its environs. The President is J. J. Metzger. The yearly dues are $10.

Other interesting societies are those formed by men from other States, now dwelling in the Empire City.

The New-England Society, the first of the kind in America, was founded in 1805, by Watson and Woolsey, Lawrence and Dwight, Wolcott and Winthrop, and other New-England-born New-Yorkers. It is for New-Englanders and their descendants, and to promote friendship, charity and mutual assistance; and for literary purposes. The membership is 1,542; and the society's productive fund of $92,000 pays annuities to the widows and children of deceased members, if in need.

The Ohio Society of New York, at 236 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1886, and incorporated in 1888, "to cultivate social intercourse among its members and to promote their best interests." It is formed of natives of Ohio, sons of natives of Ohio, and persons who have lived for seven years in Ohio. The President is William L. Strong. The initiation fee is $20 for resident and $10 for non-resident members; the yearly dues are $15 for resident and $10 for non-resident members.

The New-York Southern Society, at 18 and 20 West 25th Street, was organized in 1886, "to promote friendly relations among Southern men resident in New-York City, and to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people." It is formed of persons of Southern ancestry, or who resided in the South twenty years prior to 1884. The initiation-fee is $50 for resident and $10 for non-resident members; the yearly dues are $30 for resident and $10 for non-resident members.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 16 WEST 31ST STREET.

Among the clubs of military men are:—

The United Service Club, at 16 West 31st Street. It was organized and incorporated in 1889, of commissioned officers or ex-officers of the Army, Navy, and National Guard, and graduates of the U.-S. Military and Naval Academies. The President is Brig.-Gen. G. H. McKibben. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $20. The membership is nearly 800.

The Old Guard of the City of New York, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 14th Street, was organized as the Light Guard in 1826, and as the City Guard in 1833, and reorganized and incorporated as the Old Guard in 1868. It is a military company, governed as the National Guard, but formed as a club "to afford pecuniary relief to indigent or reduced members and their widows and children; and to promote social union and fellowship." Members are over 30 years of age, and duly qualified by military service. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are

$30. The President is the Major of the Guard, Thomas E. Sloan. The yearly Old-Guard ball, in January, is a brilliant social festival.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, at 756 Fifth Avenue, was organized and incorporated in 1889, and formed of veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, and active members of the Seventh Regiment. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $35. The President is Locke W. Winchester.

The Society of the War of 1812, was incorporated in 1892, "to inculcate love of country and to perpetuate the memory of the glorious dead and of the soldiers of 1812." The President is Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.

The Grand Army of the Republic, a secret order, membership in which is open to any Federal soldier or sailor who served honorably during the Civil War, is very strong in this city, although the headquarters of the department of New York are at Albany. There are 55 posts in New-York City, of which the best-known are Phil-Kearny Post 8, which meets at 117 West 23d Street; Abraham-Lincoln, 13, at 54 Union Square; George G. Meade 38, at 501 Hudson Street; Farragut 75, at the Boulevard and 74th Street; George-Washington 103, at Hotel Brunswick; John-A.-Dix 135, at 33 Union Square; Lafayette 140, at Masonic Temple; and Phil-Sheridan 233, at 1591 Second Avenue. The membership of the order in this city is not far from 8,000. Two officers of the Department-Commander's staff come from this city. They are the Junior Vice-Commander, William F. Kirchner, of L.-Aspinwall Post 600, and the Senior Aide-de-Camp, L. C. Bartlett, of Lafayette Post 140. There is in the city a permanent relief and memorial committee, chosen from the different posts, with headquarters in the basement of the City Hall. The officers of this committee are David S. Brown, of James-Munroe Post 607, chairman; N. W. Day, of John-A.-Dix Post 135, treasurer; E. J. Atkinson, of Horace-B.-Claflin Post 578, recording secretary.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is an organization composed of men who held commissions in the army or navy, regular or volunteer, during the Civil War. The headquarters of the Commandery of the State of New York are in the Morse Building, 140 Nassau Street. The organization has regular meetings on the first Wednesdays in February, April, May, October and December, at Delmonico's. Gen. Wager Swayne is the Commander.

Political Clubs are numbered by the score, in all grades of organization and society. The van of the Democratic line is led by the magnificent Manhattan Club; and the Republican columns are marshalled by the sagacious leaders of the Union League Club.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, has a large brick building on East 14th Street, with a spacious public hall. This organization was formed in 1789, as a benevolent society, with many queer observances and titles borrowed from the Indians. Even yet the two classes of its members are known as Braves and Sachems, and other aboriginal titles diversify the roll of officers. The membership is almost identical with that of

The Tammany Hall General Committee, which is allowed by the society to occupy its building. This is the most powerful and the most skilfully organized political organization in the world, and practically holds the headship of the Democratic party in the city of New York, besides being a power in State and National politics. The General Committee is composed of 1,100 members; and each election-district has its local committee. The organization of the entire Tammany mechanism is so perfect and so efficient that it will probably control the city for an indefinite period.

TAMMANY HALL, 14TH STREET, BETWEEN IRVING PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

The Democratic Club of the City of New York, at 617 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1852, and incorporated in 1890, "to foster, disseminate, and give effect to Democratic principles." The President is John H. V. Arnold. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $25 for resident members.

The Sagamore Club, at 21 West 124th Street, incorporated in 1889, is formed of persons Democratic in politics. The entrance-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $10.

The Iroquois Club, at 4 West 13th Street, was organized and incorporated in 1889. It is formed of persons Democratic in politics. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $13.

The West-Side Democratic Club, at 59 West 96th Street, was incorporated in 1892, for the promotion of Democratic political ideas and the protection and secure development of West-Side property. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $12.

The Harlem Democratic Club, at 15 East 125th Street, was organized in 1882, "to foster and disseminate Democratic principles." The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $20.

The New-York Free-Trade Club, whose secretary's office is at 365 Canal Street, was incorporated in 1878, for the "formation of a public opinion that will secure Congressional action toward freedom of commercial intercourse, otherwise abolition or a reduction of the tariff." The President is D. H. Chamberlain.

The Lincoln Club of New York, at 56 Clinton Place, was organized in 1870, and incorporated in 1871, of persons who are residents of the city, citizens of the United States, and Republicans in politics. The President is Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of the city of New York. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $24.

SAGAMORE CLUB, 21 WEST 124TH STREET.

The Republican Club, at 450 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1879, and incorporated in 1886, "to advocate, promote and maintain the principles of the Republican party." The President is James A. Blanchard. The initiation-fee is $50 for resident and $25 for non-resident members.

REPUBLICAN CLUB, 450 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Harlem Republican Club, at 145-147 West 125th Street, was organized in 1887, and incorporated in 1888, "to advocate and maintain the principles of Republicanism as enunciated by the party." The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $12 for resident and $6 for non-resident members.

The William H. Seward Club, was organized in 1888, and incorporated in 1890, "to honor and perpetuate the memory of William H. Seward, and to collect and preserve in the archives of the club everything appertaining to his public and private life; and to advocate and maintain the principles of the Republican party." The President is William M. Evarts.

The City Reform Club, at 677 Fifth Avenue, is a non-partisan municipal organization, founded in 1882. Its objects are to promote honesty and efficiency in municipal affairs, and to secure honest elections, and to issue publications upon these subjects, and an annual record of the members of the Legislature, in book form. It makes a specialty of securing and preserving information bearing upon all these subjects, which information is imparted to those wishing to use it for proper purposes. The club has a small active and large subscribing membership.

REFORM CLUB, FIFTH AVENUE AND 27TH STREET.

The Commonwealth Club was organized in 1886, for the discussion of political and economical questions at monthly dinners. The members are com-

mitted to the principles of civil-service reform, and assert the right of individual action in politics. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is Hon. Carl Schurz. The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $3.

The Reform Club, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 27th Street, has a brick building with brownstone trimmings at the bay windows on the avenue and the entrance on the street, widened by the addition of a new building on the street. It was organized in 1888 "to promote honest, efficient and economical government." The President is Chas. S. Fairchild. The initiation fee is $25; the yearly dues are $40 for resident, and $10 for non-resident members.

The City Club, at 677 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1892, as an "anti-bad-city-government club." The object of the club is to purify the government of that city, and render it efficient, and it has already made itself felt in various directions. The President is James C. Carter. There are 650 members.

The City Improvement Society was organized in 1892. Its objects are: To promote the improvement and beautifying of the city, and to assist and stimulate the authorities in enforcing the laws relating to such subjects. The headquarters is at 126 East 23d Street.

The Athletic Clubs of New York include some of the famous record-breakers of the world, and have spacious, beautiful and admirably arranged houses. The Berkeley, Caledonian, Y. M. C. A., West-Side, Olympic and other societies give much attention to athletics, and there are several capital private gymnasiums. The grounds of the New-York Base-Ball Club ("The Giants") are at Eighth Avenue and 157th Street.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB, MADISON AVENUE AND 45TH STREET.

The Manhattan Athletic Club, at the south-east corner of Madison Avenue and 45th Street, was organized in 1877, and incorporated in 1878, "for the encouragement of athletic exercises and games, and to promote physical cul-

ture and social intercourse among its members. The magnificent iron and stone club-house is said to be the finest and most costly of its kind in the world, and exemplifies the Renaissance style, with a little of Flamboyant Gothic. It has a swimming-tank in the basement, a concert-hall and a roof-garden, besides the complete appurtenances of a perfect athletic and perfect social club. The club has an eight years' lease of Manhattan Field, which is said to be the finest athletic plant on the globe. In 1892-93 the club became financially embarrassed, and its great club-house was closed, and with the contents sold at auction.

The New-York Athletic Club, at West 55th Street and Sixth Avenue, was organized in 1868, and incorporated in 1870, for "the promotion of amateur athletics, physical culture and the encouragement of all manner of sport." The President is August Belmont. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50 for resident members, $20 for resident athletic, and $10 for non-resident athletic members. The magnificent four-story brick club-house has bowling-alleys, baths and a swimming-tank in the basement; dining-rooms, parlors and reading-rooms on the first floor; 1,100 lockers on the second floor, and boxing and dressing-rooms; a rubber running-track around the grand gymnasium on the fourth floor, beside the admirable equipments. Travers Island, near New Rochelle, is the property of the club, and contains a country club-house, boat-houses, a track and athletic field. The cycle department of the club is at 26 West 60th Street. The membership of the N. Y. A. C. is 3,000.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, SIXTH AVENUE AND WEST 55TH STREET.

The University Athletic Club, at 55 West 26th Street, in the building formerly occupied by the Racquet Club, was organized and incorporated in 1891, "to furnish athletic facilities for its members, and to cultivate a love for athletic sports in the amateur spirit, without a trace of professionalism." Members must be graduates of colleges where at least three years of residence and study are required. The President is George A. Adee. The yearly dues are $50 for resident and $25 for non-resident members.

The Actors' Amateur Athletic Association of America, at 43 West 28th Street, was organized in 1889, and incorporated in 1890, for the "encouragement of athletic sports among actors, and for social purposes." The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $12. It is usually called the Five A's.

The Pastime Athletic Club, at 66th Street and East River, was organized in 1877, and incorporated in 1891, "to encourage all out and in-door exercises, and to promote the social interests of its members." The initiation-fee is $3.

The Racquet and Tennis Club, at 27 West 43d Street, stands "for the encouragement of all manly sports among its members." The President is Isaac Townsend. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $75 for resident and $40 for non-resident members. The club-house is of Long-meadow stone, in the Romanesque style. The second story has the racquet-courts, the third the gymnasium, and the fourth the tennis-courts; and there are all the appurtenances of a delightful social club.

RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB, WEST 43d STREET.

The Central Turn-Verein was organized and incorporated in 1886 for physical culture. The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $9 for active and $12 for passive members. The President is Dr. H. A. C. Anderson.

CENTRAL TURN-VEREIN, 211 EAST 67TH STREET.

The Central Turn-Verein had a magnificent new German Renaissance building, modern and fire-proof, extending from 205 to 217 East 67th Street, near Third Avenue, six stories high, and covering a ground-area of 175 by 104 feet. It cost in the vicinity of $800,000. Among the interior equipments were admirable rooms for swimming, shooting, fencing, bowling, and schools; a huge gymnasium, with all kinds of apparatus; a library and reading-room; meeting-rooms, a restaurant, a theatre, and the largest ball-room in the city. The society found it impossible to pay the interest on the mortgage, and in 1893 it vacated the building, which became the property of Jacob Ruppert.

The New-York Turn-Verein, at 66 and 68 East 4th Street, was organized in 1849, and incorporated in 1857 "for mental and physical education and for the relief of members in case of sickness or distress." Members must be citizens of the United States. The initiation-fee is $5.

Yachting is one of the most popular amusements of a New-York summer, and there are more than a score of clubs here.

The patriarch of these is the famous old New-York Yacht Club; and the American Yacht Club, with its splendid fleet of steam-yachts, is also of great interest.

NEW-YORK TURN-VEREIN, 66 AND 68 EAST 4TH STREET.

The New-York Yacht-Club is the foremost and the oldest yachting organization in the country. It was organized in 1844, and incorporated in 1865. Its club-house is at 67 Madison Avenue, New York; its general rendezvous, off Bay Ridge, just inside the Narrows; its racing-course, from Bay Ridge to Sandy-Hook Bay, and thence to Sandy-Hook light-ship, and return. Its membership-roll includes the best-known amateur sailors and yacht-owners in the East. Its fleet numbers nearly 300 steam and sailing vessels, many of which are famous for speed or cruising qualities. One of the principal yachting events of the year is the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which begins early in August, and extends generally to Marblehead, Mass., with calls of some length at Newport and Martha's Vineyard. It lasts for two weeks or more. The club is the custodian of the famous "America Cup," and under its auspices have been sailed all the international races, in which English yachtsmen have attempted to win the cup. The entrance-fee is $100; the yearly dues $25. The officers of the club are Edwin D. Morgan, Commodore; V. S. Oddie, Secretary; Frank W. J. Hurst, Treasurer.

The American Yacht-Club has its principal rendezvous and club-home at Milton Point, on Long-Island Sound, some distance beyond the city limits, but it is distinctively a New-York organization, and its business meetings are held in the city. Jay Gould, George Gould, Washington E. Conner, the Vanderbilts, the Aspinwalls, and other owners of palatial pleasure-craft, are among the members. The officers are Frank R. Lawrence, Commodore; Thomas L. Scoville, Secretary, and George W. Hall, Treasurer.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB, 7 EAST 32D STREET.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, at 7 East 32d Street, was organized in 1871, and incorporated in 1887, to encourage its members "in becoming proficient in navigation, in the personal management, control and handling of their yachts; and in all matters pertaining to seamanship." The club has a very handsome and commodious house at Oyster Bay, L. I. The initiation-fee is $50; the yearly dues are $50.

The Columbia Yacht Club, at 86th Street and the Hudson River, was organized in 1867, and incorporated in 1869 and 1885. The initiation-fee is $5; the annual dues are $12.

The Audubon Yacht Club was organized in 1890. The initiation-fee is $5, the annual dues are $6. Grounds have been procured for a new club-house, at the foot of West 147th Street.

The boat-clubs include the Bloomingdale, Walhalla, Gramercy, Friendship and others, and the following named :

The Knickerbocker Canoe Club, at the foot of West 152d Street, Hudson River, was organized in 1880, and incorporated in 1884, "to promote canoeing, sailing and racing." The initiation-fee is $20; the yearly dues are $12 for active and $5 for associate members. The New-York Canoe Club has its house at Stapleton, Staten Island.

The Atalanta Boat Club was organized in 1848, and incorporated in 1866, "to improve, encourage and perpetuate the healthful exercise of rowing, and to promote the cultivation of social intercourse among its members." The club has a boat-house on the Harlem, and on the Passaic River.

The Dauntless Rowing Club, at 147th Street and Lenox Avenue, was organized in 1863, and incorporated in 1880, for "the promotion of rowing, athletics and social intercourse." The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $24.

The Nassau Boat Club, at East 132d Street and the Harlem River, was organized in 1867, and incorporated in 1868. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $25.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club, at 132d Street and the Harlem River, was organized in 1874 for aquatic and athletic sports. The initiation-fee is $20; the yearly dues are $15.

The Union Boat Club, at 140th Street and the Harlem River, was organized in 1878, and incorporated in 1882. Members must be Christians. The initiation-fee is $20; the yearly dues are $12.

The Waverley Boat Club, at 156th Street and the Hudson River, was organized in 1859. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $12.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club, on the Harlem River, was organized in 1880. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $18.

The Wyanoke Boat Club, at East 132d Street and the Harlem River, was organized in 1878, and incorporated in 1885. The initiation-fee is $10; the yearly dues are $15.

RIDING CLUB. DICKEL'S RIDING ACADEMY. TROOP A.

RIDING CLUB AND TROOP A ARMORY, 180 WEST 66TH STREET.

The Wheelmen's Clubs, besides the New-York, Citizens' and Harlem, are :

The Manhattan Bicycle Club, organized in 1887, and incorporated in 1888, "to promote cycling as a pastime and pleasure," formed of persons eligible to member-

ship in the League of American Wheelmen, and amateurs as defined by the L. A. W. rules. The yearly dues are $24 for resident, and $6 for non-resident members.

The Gotham Wheelmen, at 54 East 79th Street, was organized and incorporated in 1890, "for the promotion of cycling as a pastime, and for social intercourse among its members." The initiation-fee is $5 for men, and $10 for women; the yearly dues are $18 for resident, and $9 for non-resident members.

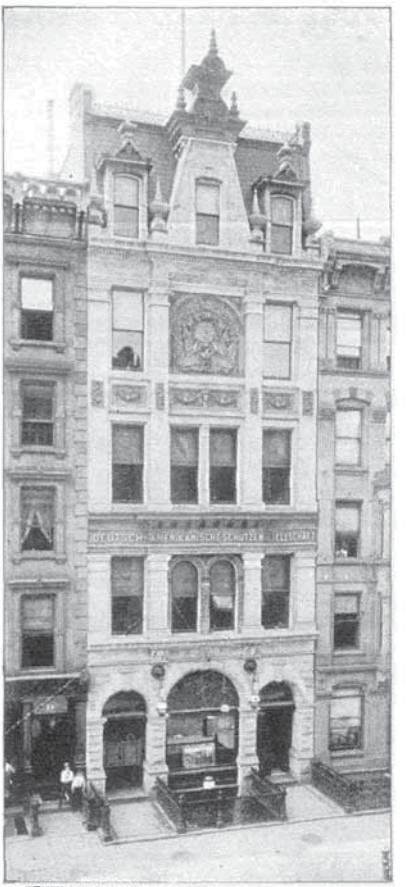
The Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West 104th Street, incorporated in 1889, exclude professionals under the L. A. W. rules, and members of other bicycle clubs. The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $24 for resident, and $6 for non-resident members.

Among the clubs of lovers of equestrian exercise are:

The New-York Riding Club, at Durland's Academy, Central Park West, organized in 1873, incorporated in 1883, for improvement in the art of riding. The initiation-fee is $100; the yearly dues are $50.

Boys' Clubs are conducted by humane gentlemen who provide meeting rooms in various localities, and occasional outings for about 20,000 poor boys. They conduce to keep boys out of mischief by furnishing them amusement.

Shooting Clubs, besides the Amateur Rifle Club, and the St. Nicholas Gun Club, includes:



DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE SCHUETZEN GESELLSCHAFT, 12 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.

The Deutsch-Amerikanische Schuetzen Gesellschaft, the central organization of the German shooting-clubs in New York and the adjacent cities, the ranges and shooting-grounds of which are mainly on the western end of Long Island, to the south and east of Brooklyn. It has a fine club-house at 12 St. Mark's Place, near Third Avenue, which contains, besides the usual club-apartments, a large hall for social assemblies.

The Washington-Heights Gun Club, at Fort-Washington Hotel, was organized in 1878 "to perpetuate the use of the rifle and shot-gun in the city of New York and vicinity." The initiation-fee is $5; the yearly dues are $12.

The city also has clubs for fishing, bowling, racquet, tennis, cricket, base-ball, and other active amusements, besides others devoted to the more sedentary amusements of chess, whist and the like.

The Fencers' Club, at 8 West 28th Street, was organized in 1883 for the encouragement of fencing in the United States. The President is Charles de Kay. The initiation-fee is $50; the yearly dues are $30 for resident and $15 for non-resident members.

There are societies devoted to the English beagle, the fox terrier, the mastiff, and the spaniel; and to Jersey cattle. The Westminster Kennel Club, the American and Long-Island Jockey Clubs, and the Monmouth-Park Association, and many other societies of this class are very useful in their way.

Among the clubs of women are these:

Sorosis, at 212 Fifth Avenue, was organized in 1868, for "the promotion of agreeable and useful relations among women of literary, artistic and scientific tastes; the discussion and dissemination of principles and facts which promise to exert a salutary influence on women and on society." Dr. Jennie de la H. Lozier is President. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $5.

The Meridian Club, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was organized in 1886, to discuss social, economical and literary topics for men and women only, limited in number to thirty. Every member may bring guests, but all are committed to secrecy about the proceedings at meetings. There are no fixed dues; members are assessed for actual expenses. The Secretary is Mrs. Rossiter Johnson.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

The Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, at 23 West 44th Street, was organized in 1890, "for the promotion of physical culture, the encouragement of athletic sports and the increase of means of recreation for women." The President is Mrs. Arthur Brooks. The initiation-fee is $25; the yearly dues are $40 for resident and $25 for non-resident members.

The Women's Press Club was organized in 1890 by women engaged in literary and art work. The President is Jennie June Croly. The club has about 150 members, including many well-known writers.

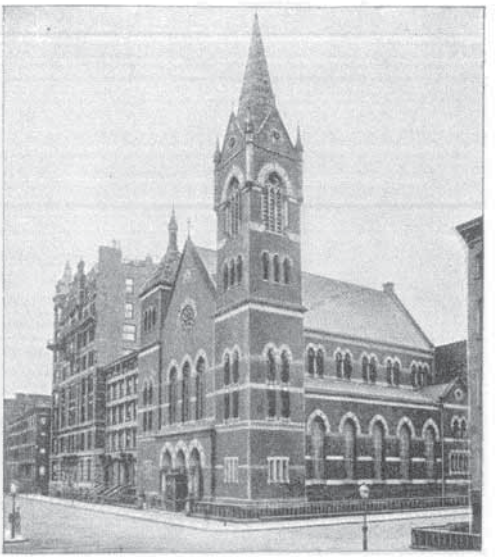
The Ladies' New-York Club, at 28 East 22d Street, was organized in 1889. The admission fee is $20; the yearly dues are $30.

An unclassified club is :—

The Thirteen Club, incorporated in 1882, "to combat superstitious beliefs," especially the one relative to the presence of thirteen persons at one table at dinner. The club exerts itself to prevent the choice of Friday for sentences of criminals, makes of 13 a favorite number, publishes essays, speeches, and reports of its meetings, and is doubtless one of the most persistently advertised clubs in New York. The dues are trivial. The expenses of the monthly dinners are assessed on the members present.

Secret and Mutual Benefit Societies number more than a hundred organizations.

The Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 23d Street, is a granite building, the portico of which has coupled Doric columns of bronze. The building was erected and is owned by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1870, and the building dedicated June 2, 1875. Ninety lodges meet regularly in the building, and the Grand Lodge meets there annually on the first Tuesday in June. In addition, a number of Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, Councils of Royal and Select Masters, Commanderies of Knights Templar, and Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, meet there regularly. The Temple contains a valuable Masonic library and museum. The architect of this fine building was Napoleon Le Brun. Here are halls modeled after Gothic cathedrals, or classic temples, or Egyptian tombs, in wonderful and interesting architectural forms, shadowing forth the occult symbolism of the Masonic order, and richly and appropriately decorated. There are scores of minor lodges, meeting in halls all over the city, and exemplifying the mysteries and the charities for which they are famous.



SCOTTISH RITE HALL, MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET.

Scottish Rite Hall, at Madison Avenue and 29th Street, was formerly the Rutgers Presbyterian Church. The building was purchased in 1888, for the Scottish Rite bodies, who confer the 32d degree in Masonry. Mecca Temple, of the ancient Arabic order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also meets here. There is the original jewel of the Mystic Shrine, which was presented to W. J. Florence at Cairo, in Egypt. In a valuable collection of photographs which the Lodges preserve is material for an interesting biographical record.

The Odd Fellows enumerate more than 150 lodges in New York City, and their lodges meet in almost every part of the metropolis, advancing the cause and the purposes of the order. The headquarters are at 853 Broadway. The German Odd Fellows have a handsome and commodious building at 69 St. Mark's Place.

GERMAN ODD FELLOWS HALL, 69 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Other Secret Societies are the Knights of Pythias, at 254 Broadway; the Good Templars, 167 Chambers Street; the Order of United Americans, 20 Second Avenue; the Knights of Honor, 38 Park Row; the Elks, 115 West 23d Street; and the American Legion of Honor, 268 West 34th Street.

Other Clubs and Associations, difficult of classification, include the following:

Aschenbroedel Verein, at 146 East 86th Street, was founded in 1860, for the purpose of the promotion of good music and good fellowship among its members. The entrance-fee is $45. It includes the representative German musicians of New York and vicinity, other musicians being admitted as associate members. In November, 1892, the club occupied its handsome new house, on 86th Street, near Lexington Avenue, and close to Central Park. It has 700 members, besides associates. The club-house contains a Kneipe (or German Inn), assembly and reception rooms, and a commodious hall, seating 1,000 persons.

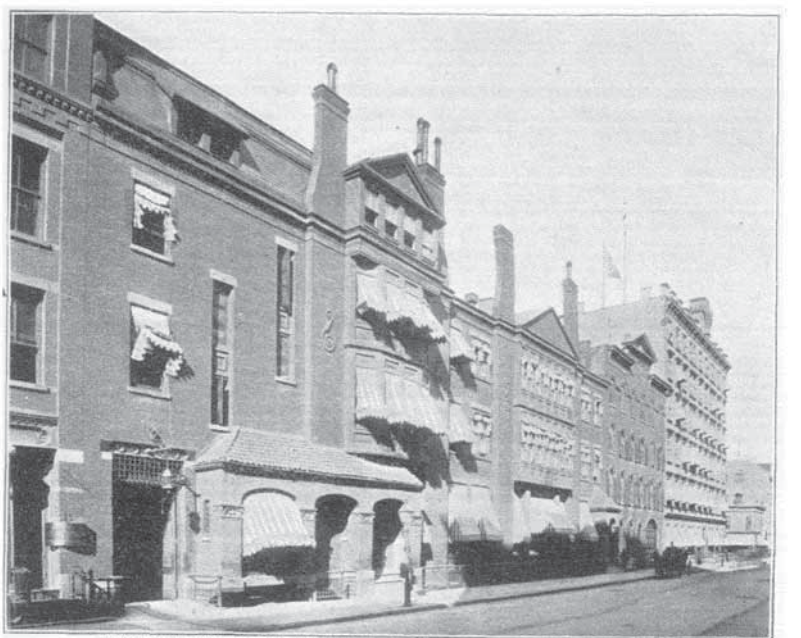
The Coaching Club was organized with the purpose of promoting four-horse driving in the United States. It was organized in 1875, and has between 40 and 50 members, the initation-fee being $75, and the yearly dues $35. William Jay is the president and J. R. Roosevelt the vice-president. The membership includes only persons of large wealth and high social standing, and the parades of the club, which are held in Central Park, are very brilliant events and command much attention. The movement which has been set in operation by the Coaching Club has obtained a considerable vogue among the rich youth of America.

The Riding Club is the largest in the United States of its kind, and has the largest club-house in the world devoted to riding. It is a fine four-story brick edifice, sumptuously equipped and furnished, and with a riding-ring attached, more than a

hundred feet square, and stables for 300 horses. This interesting group of buildings is on the square between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue and 58th and 59th streets. The club limit is 500 members, all of them men, although their women relatives have extensive apartments reserved for their use in the club-house, and continually avail themselves of the privileges of the riding ring. The initiation-fee is $200, and the yearly dues $100. In its earliest period this association was known as the Gentlemen's Riding Club, but when it was incorporated, in 1883, the present name was assumed. There are many other clubs in the city having the same purpose, but this is the most fashionable.

Le Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, which has its house at 26 West 24th Street, is one of the most interesting of the New-York City clubs. It is peculiarly a French institution, and no other language except that of France is allowed in the club-house. The exclusiveness found among the membership is not exceeded in its way by that

ASCHENBROEDEL VEREIN, 146 EAST 86TH ST.



RIDING CLUB, 58TH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES.

which appears in the Union Club or the Knickerbocker, and nearly all the 400 members are well-known persons of means and cultivation in the French colony of New York.

The Tenderloin Club, organized in 1889, whose house is at 114 West 32d Street, is a singular and interesting organization of nearly 500 journalists, actors, and other men with vivacious Bohemian proclivities. In winter it gives many entertainments.

The Arion Society, whose club-house is illustrated in another chapter, is the largest social organization in the United States pertaining to the German people. It occupies the costly and beautiful building at the corner of Park Avenue and 59th Street. The Arion has 1,500 members. The initation-fee is $25, and the annual dues $30. The original purpose of the Arion was to develop the art of singing and instrumental music, both secular and sacred, and to organize and foster these noble arts in the heart of the great German-speaking population. This design has by no means been lost sight of, and the Arion chorus of 200 admirably trained voices is celebrated for its fine work. But, apart from this artistic development, the society maintains a fascinating series of musical carnivals. Since the business and most of the social amenities of the Arion are conducted in German, it results that there are very few persons in the society who are not of the Teutonic race.

Various Other Clubs and Societies comprise an infinity of debating societies, reading clubs, music clubs, amateur dramatic clubs, clubs of cooks, and clubs of vegetarians. There are even clubs of club-haters, for the New-Yorkers lack the capacity not to form clubs and cults. When they are agnostics they hire a hall which becomes a temple where Voltaire and Paine are worshipped; when they are club-haters, they must meet and form variations of an Anti-Club Club.

CATHOLIC CLUB, 120 WEST 59TH STREET, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

In this Paris of the New World, the tendency is to social life, to fraternal union, to manifold forms of confederation. There is little opportunity here for ascetic seclusion, or for withdrawal from the brightening attrition of humanity. There is also little inclination for such separation. The air of the metropolis is full of mercurial activities, and gregariousness becomes inevitable. Hence the multiplication of clubs, or places for the reunion of kindred spirits, of brothers in art, literature, music, war's alarms, athletics, and religious efforts, as well as in the pleasures of sociability.

The clubs of New York, like those of London, have plenty of gossips, and their windows are favorite places from which to watch the world's passing show, and to comment upon its actors. But among these great associations of gentlemen scandals are almost unknown, and a general serenity pervades their fraternal halls.

Play-Houses, Opera-Houses, Theatres, Public Halls, Lyceums, Etc.

AMONG all the cities of America New York stands first in the strength and scope of its interest in the drama. There is good reason, too, for claiming first position in the world, for, aside from its purely local enterprises, New York is distinctly a metropolis in the dramatic field. It is the great clearing-house and outfitting depot for the theatrical enterprises of the entire continent. In this respect it is a city of greater importance than London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna. As many new plays are produced in New York in a season as are brought forward in London or Paris. Occasionally four, five and even six new plays are put on at different theatres on a single Monday night. Then, too, New York is the only city in the world in which the music drama, or grand opera, is maintained as a permanent institution without assistance from a public or royal treasury.

In its business phase the drama is of great importance in New York. There are in the city thirty-four houses at which regular dramatic or operatic performances are given, with the accessories of stage scenery and drop curtains, and at which no other inducements than the regular performances are held out to patrons. Four new theatres, all of the first class, are either in process of construction, or have been planned to that degree of certainty that makes it safe to predict their erection within a year. Including as theatres all houses which have more or less distinctly defined claims to the title, and at which variety or vaudeville performances are given, the number in the city of New York is about fifty. The people of the city and its visitors pay upward of $5,000,000 a year for theatrical amusement. There is printed in any one of several of its leading newspapers, in a year, as much matter, critical, descriptive and narrative, concerning plays and players, as would make a volume of perhaps twice the size of this "King's Handbook." The theatrical managers pay to the proprietors of the newspapers about $400,000 each year for advertising space. Several hundred reputable actors and actresses find permanent employment in New York. Many thousands regard this city as their home, and every year return to it to secure their employment for the following season. All America looks to New York for its dramatic entertainment. Nearly all the large theatrical companies which travel over the continent are organized, drilled and fitted out here. Eight or ten men, whose desks are located within a circle of a radius of a quarter of a mile, allot, six months or a year in advance, the main part of the theatrical amusement to nearly every city and town in America for a whole season. In the business aspect of the drama New York is the first city in America. The purely artistic aspect is inseparable from the business phase.

Dramatic history in New York began more than a century and a half ago. Col. T. Allston Brown, who has written extensively on the history of American theatres

for the New York *Clipper*, and who is recognized as an authority on the subject, avers that the first dramatic performance ever seen in America was given in New York during the last week in September, 1732. A group of actors who came from England formed the nucleus of a company, in which there were also a number of amateurs, and an upper room in some building which cannot be definitely located served them for a theatre. The company gave three performances a week for about a month, and then disbanded. It re-assembled in December of the same year and held together for a short time. *The Recruiting Officer* was one of the plays presented in those early days.

The first play-house erected as such in New York was the Nassau-Street Theatre, and its site was on the east side of Nassau Street — then called Kip — between John Street and Maiden Lane. It was a wooden building, and it belonged to the estate of the Hon. Rip Van Dam. It was opened on March 5, 1750. Kean and Murray were the managers, and the play for the first night was *Richard III.* There were performances twice a week, and the season lasted for five months. This house gave place to a new one, built in 1753, by Lewis and William Hallem, the one a manager, the other an actor; but in a few years the new house was converted into a church for the use of the German Calvinists. The building was torn down in 1765.

One David Douglass built, in 1761, a theatre at Nassau and Beekman Streets, where Temple Court now stands, at which, on November 26th of that year, *Hamlet* was presented for the first time in America. It is interesting to know that the cost of this play-house was $1,625, and yet it was a theatre of fair proportion, for the dimensions are given as 90 by 40 feet. This establishment was very nearly demolished by a mob which assembled to express disapproval of the Stamp Act, in 1764.

The John-Street Theatre, erected in 1767, and opened on December 7th, was the first of the really famous play-houses of New York. Its location was on the north side of John Street, six doors from Broadway. It was the leading theatre, and at times the only one, for thirty-one years. Good work in the cause of the drama was done on its stage, for among the plays brought forward were *The Beaux' Stratagem, Richard III., Hamlet, Cymbeline, The Busy-Body, A Clandestine Marriage, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Jane Shaw* and *The Merchant of Venice.* There is a popular supposition that this theatre was the first one built in New York. This arises from the fact that President Washington attended performances on various occasions, and thus gave the house a prominence which none of its predecessors ever enjoyed. The John-Street Theatre was pulled down in 1798.

The Park Theatre, which was located on Park Row, at what is now numbered 21 to 25, was built by a stock corporation, and was opened January 29, 1798. With this opening the real history of the drama, or rather that of its most important period, began. For fifty years the Park Theatre was the prominent play-house of New York. It occupied a position similar to that filled by Wallack's Theatre twenty years ago. At the outset there were four performances a week, but very soon afterward the house was open every secular night. John E. Harwood, who was as popular in his time as was ever Lester Wallack, played there in 1803. George Frederick Cooke, the great tragedian, made his American debut at the Park, November 21, 1810, in *Richard III.* James W. Wallack made his first appearance in America in *Macbeth* at this house, September 7, 1818. Junius Brutus Booth made his first appearance October 5, 1821, also in *Richard III.* During the season of 1825–26 actors of such prominence as W. A. Conway, Edmund Kean, and Edwin Forrest played upon its stage; and the Kean riot, so-called, occurred in the vicinity of the theatre, November 14, 1825. The first performance of Italian opera in America was given at

the Park, November 29, 1825. The opera was *Il Barbiere di Seviglia.* The company was brought here by Sig. Garcia, the father of the singer who afterward became famous under the name of Malibran. Edwin Forrest played his first star engagement at the Park, beginning October 17, 1829. *Rip Van Winkle*, which made J. H. Hackett as popular during the early days of the century as it has made Joseph Jefferson in the later days, was produced April 29, 1830. The Ravels, Charles and Fanny Kemble, Charles Kean, and Tyrone Power were among the artists seen on the stage in 1832 and 1833. Ellen Tree, who afterward became Mrs. Charles Kean, appeared as *Rosalind* on December 12, 1836. James E. Murdock made his first appearance in 1838 as *Benedick* in *Much Ado About Nothing.* Fanny Ellsler introduced the ballet in America, May 14, 1840. She danced a *pas seule* called *La Cracovienne*, and aroused the indignation of all the clergymen and church-going people in the city. The theatre was burned, May 25, 1820. It was rebuilt, and opened a year afterward; and was again destroyed by fire December 16, 1848. It was never again rebuilt, but in after years its name was given to theatres in other localities. There is a reminiscence of the ancient play-house, however, in Theatre Alley, the narrow passage which runs from Beekman Street to Ann Street, in the rear of the buildings on Park Row.

Two buildings only, Castle Garden and the Bowery Theatre, remain in existence to-day as landmarks of the drama of the first half of the century, although a third (Niblo's) brings down to the present generation something of the prestige of its predecessor, which was burned.

Castle Garden, the picturesque structure at the southern extremity of New-York City, is the oldest. It was erected by the General Government in 1807, and its site was then 300 yards from the main land. A portion of Battery Park is made

CASTLE GARDEN, BATTERY PARK, AS IT IS.

land, occupying the intervening space. The structure was known as Castle Clinton in the early days, and, as its name indicates, it was a fortress. The necessity for its existence as a means of defence passed away in time, and in 1822 the structure was ceded to New-York City. Two years later it was leased to private individuals as a place of amusement, and its floor was laid out elaborately as an in-door garden. Many pieces of statuary, the work of famous sculptors, were placed in it. A stage was erected at the north side, concerts were given at intervals, and refreshments were sold in the audience. Six thousand people easily found room for amusement and recreation, and on various occasions as many as 10,000 people were in the gar-

den at one time. Col. Richard French (afterward well-known as the proprietor of French's Hotel) became the manager in 1839, and thereafter the place became more distinctly a play-house. Various dramatic companies occupied the place, and for several years, succeeding 1847, Castle Garden was distinctively the home of grand opera. The Havana Opera Company began a season August 8, 1847, and sung such operas as *Ernani*, *Norma* and *La Sonnambula*. Signor Arditi, whom all musical people now know as Patti's conductor, was the musical director, and Signorina Detusco was the prima-donna. Max Maretzek, a famous impresario, gave opera in Castle Garden for several seasons. The one event, however, which has made Castle Garden famous as a place of amusement was the appearance of Jenny Lind in concert, on September 11, 1850, under the management of P. T. Barnum. What Patti is to-day, and has been for twenty years, in the musical world, Jenny Lind was forty years ago. The enterprising manager had engaged her for a concert tour of America, at figures which were then considered fabulous, but Jenny Lind's personal prestige was so well supplemented by Manager Barnum's methods of advertising that the singer's first appearance in concert was regarded by musical people of the day as the event of a life-time. Fabulous prices were paid for seats, and a tradesman of the time (Genin, the hatter) made a business reputation, which lasted for many years, by buying the first choice of seats for $225. Jenny Lind gave four concerts at Castle Garden in the fall of 1850. Another event of importance in the old fort was a grand dramatic festival which was held on September 6, 1852, to celebrate what was then erroneously considered the 100th anniversary of the first theatrical performance in America.

Castle Garden's history as a theatre ended in May, 1855, and the building was turned into a depot for the reception of immigrants. A fire on May 23, 1870, destroyed the interior, but the walls remained intact, and the structure was re-built. When the General Government assumed the care of the immigrants, two years ago, the reception depot was transferred to the Barge-office, and Castle Garden shortly afterward passed into the control of the Department of Public Parks of New-York City. It has been used occasionally for great popular concerts, and recently has been the rendezvous of the New-York State Naval Reserve. The Park Commissioners have determined to turn the place into a grand aquarium. A large tank, fifty feet in diameter and about five feet deep, is to be built in the center of the floor, and around this will be arranged, in a circle, six other pools, somewhat smaller. All these will be filled with very large fish. Around the walls will be arranged two rows of smaller tanks, one above the other, numbering about 150 in all, in which every form of marine life, both animal and vegetable, will be exhibited. It is intended to make the aquarium an educational fully as much as an amusement establishment.

The Old Bowery Theatre was second only in interest and prestige to the Park Theatre. Its site was on the west side of the Bowery, just below Canal Street. It was built in 1826, and opened in October 23d of that year. It was the first theatre in New York to be lighted by gas. For many years Thomas S. Hamblin, who did greater work in the interest of the drama than any man of his time, was the manager. The house was the scene of Edwin Forrest's first appearance as a tragedian, on November, 1826; of Malibran's last appearance in America, October 28, 1827; of Charlotte Cushman's debut as *Lady Macbeth*, September 13, 1836; and of the first grand production of *London Assurance*, May 16, 1842. The theatre was destroyed by fire four times. First on May 26, 1828, when it was rebuilt and re-opened in ninety days. It was destroyed again September 22, 1836; for the third time, February 8, 1838; and last on April 25, 1845. It retained the name Bowery

until 1879, when it was re-christened the Thalia. This theatre is the second of the two landmarks mentioned.

Burton's Chambers-Street Theatre, another old play-house, was famous mainly because of the name of its manager, William E. Burton, a popular comedian who had been identified prominently both as actor and manager, with a number of other theatres. It was originally known as Palmo's Opera-House, and was opened February 4, 1844, for a season of grand opera. It was occupied by Christy's Minstrels during the summer of 1846, and was leased by Burton July 10, 1848. Some years later it passed into the hands of Harry Watkins and E. L. Davenport, and was then known as the American Theatre. In 1857 it was leased to the Federal Government, and occupied for offices. The site of the building is now occupied by the American News Company's establishment, having been sold to that company, January 29, 1876.

Barnum's Museum is a title which is familiar to theatre-goers even of the present day. The nucleus was Scudder's American Museum, which was originally opened in 1810, on Chambers Street, where the Court-House now stands. It was bought by Phineas T. Barnum in 1841, and the equipment of curiosities and objects of interest was removed to Broadway and Ann Streets, the site of the *New-York Herald* Building. As a museum simply, the new establishment was not successful, but Mr. Barnum opened as accessory thereto his famous "Moral Lecture Room," which was purely and simply a theatre; and the joint establishment, comprising both museum and theatre, became very profitable. It was here that Charles S. Stratton, who became famous as General Tom Thumb, made his first appearance, in December, 1842. As a theatre, Barnum's Museum ranked with the first of the day for twenty years or more. It was fired on November 25, 1864, by an incendiary, but the flames were extinguished, after serious damage had been done. The establishment was destroyed by fire July 13, 1865. The name Barnum was then transferred to a building at 539 and 541 Broadway, which previously had been known as the Chinese Rooms. The establishment was re-fitted and opened September 6, 1865, as Barnum and Van Amburgh's Museum and Menagerie, with a dramatic company and a large collection of curiosities. Fire followed Mr. Barnum, however, for this place was burned, March 3, 1868. Again Barnum transferred his name and prestige to an establishment on the south side of 14th Street, opposite the Academy, which had been previously known as the Hippotheatron and Lent's Circus. But this establishment, too, was burned, on December 24, 1872. Since then, the name and prestige of Barnum have been attached to a travelling amusement enterprise, billed all over the world as "The Greatest Show on Earth," which has had for its temporary New-York home, each season, the Madison-Square Garden.

The Astor-Place Opera-House, which was opened November 22, 1847, was for a number of years the home of grand opera. Sanquirico and Patti were the managers at the outset, and Max Maretzek conducted operas there for several seasons. The place was best known, however, because of the fierce Macready riot, which occurred on May 9, 1849. This was the forcible expression of the intense dislike of a certain class of New-York people toward Macready, the famous English actor, because of their belief that he was responsible for the ill-treatment of Edwin Forrest in London a few years previous. The house was re-christened the New-York Theatre in 1852, and two years later was sold to the Mercantile Library Association, and remodelled and re-opened as Clinton Hall. In 1890 the old building was torn down, and the fine new Clinton Hall and Mercantile Library building arose on its site.

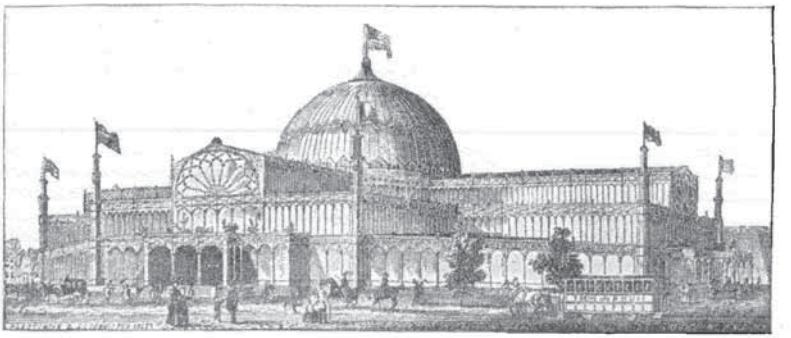
Tripler Hall, which was on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond Street, was built to serve for Jenny Lind's debut, and it was because it was not finished in time that the famous singer made her debut at Castle Garden. Tripler Hall was the scene of the first appearance in public of Adelina Patti, on September 22, 1853. Patti was then a child of ten years, and Max Maretzek, who was the manager, is authority for the statement that the price of her services was a hatful of candy. The house was burned on January 8, 1854. It was re-built, and re-opened on September 18th, as the New-York Theatre and Metropolitan Opera-House, and as such was the scene of Rachel's first appearance in America, September 3, 1855. The house was re-fitted and re-christened in December as Laura Keene's Varieties; and in September, 1856, was called Burton's New Theatre. Still later, it was known as the Winter Garden, and in August, 1864, it passed into the control of William Stuart, Edwin Booth and John S. Clarke. A performance of *Julius Cæsar*, given November 25, 1864, is of historical interest, in that Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth were in the cast. It was at this house that the famous 100-night run of *Hamlet* occurred. It began November 26, 1864. The house was destroyed by fire March 23, 1867.

Brougham's Lyceum Theatre, which was on Broadway, near Broome Street, was opened December 23, 1850, and passed under the management of James W. Wallack a few years later, and was re-christened Wallack's Lyceum. This was the first Wallack's Theatre, and the one dear to the hearts of the older theatre-goers. It was a successful establishment from the outset. Lester Wallack's name appeared as such for the first time, October 30, 1859. Previous to that date he had appeared under the name of John Lester. The Wallacks retired from this house in 1861, and transferred their prestige and name to a new theatre at Broadway and 13th Street, now known as the Star Theatre. The old house was finally torn down in 1869.

Franconi's Hippodrome is well remembered by many New-York people. It was built by a syndicate of eight American showmen, among them Avery Smith, Richard Sands, and Seth B. Howe, as a permanent home for a Roman circus and chariot races, such as have been made popular in recent years by P. T. Barnum and his associates. Its site is now occupied by the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Before the days of the Hippodrome there was on the spot a famous road-house called the Madison Cottage, kept by Corporal Thompson, which was very popular with horsemen. The Hippodrome was of brick, two stories high, and 700 feet in circumference. There was a roof over the auditorium only. The arena, which was in the center, was uncovered. The opening, on May 2, 1853, was a brilliant event. About 4,000 people were present, and many of them had paid high prices for their tickets. For two seasons the Hippodrome was in high favor. Then it gave way to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Crystal Palace was a unique structure, modelled after the Crystal Palace of London, but much more beautiful as an architectural work. It occupied the plot of ground at Sixth Avenue, 40th and 42d Streets, now known as Bryant Park. It covered five acres of ground. The building was two stories in height; the lower one octagonal in form, the upper one in the shape of a Greek cross. The central portion rose to a dome, 148 feet from the ground, and there were eight towers, 70 feet high, at the angles of the octagon. There was an entrance, 47 feet wide, on each street. The style of architecture was Moorish and Byzantine. Strictly speaking, there were no walls. The roof was supported by iron columns, and the spaces between them was closed in with glass. Hence the name of the edifice. The dedication of the place as an industrial exhibition hall, on July 14, 1853, occasioned a grand public demonstration. There were present President Franklin Pierce, Secre-

tary of War Jefferson Davis, Secretary of the Treasury James Guthrie, Attorney-General Caleb Cushing, many United-States Senators, army officers, the governors of several States, prominent foreigners, and about 20,000 people. Several of the



THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF 1853, IN BRYANT PARK.

annual fairs of the American Institute were held at the Crystal Palace. The edifice was burned on October 5, 1858. The land was owned by the city of New York, and it was turned into a park. It is advocated by some people, especially through the New York *Herald*, that this is the proper site for a new city hall.

Laura Keene's Varieties was a title attached to half a dozen different theatres during the period from 1850 to 1870. But the best-known house was that which was opened on Broadway, just above Houston Street, November 18, 1856, and which was soon afterward re-christened Laura Keene's New Theatre. Joseph Jefferson, already a good and well-known actor, came prominently to the front during the years 1857 and 1858. *Our American Cousin*, a play afterwards made famous the country over by E. A. Sothern, was first produced October 18, 1858, and Jefferson played the part of Asa Trenchard. *The Colleen Bawn*, one of the best of Dion Boucicault's Irish plays, was presented for the first time March 29, 1860. Laura Keene retired in 1863, and John Duff, who then became the manager, re-opened the house as Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre. Mrs. Wood retired in 1866. Afterward the house had a checkered career, and finally became a variety theatre. It was demolished in 1880.

The Broadway Athenæum was the title given by A. T. Stewart to a theatre, built out of a church, which stood on Broadway, opposite Waverly Place. It was opened January 23, 1865. Lucy Rushton, Lewis Baker and Mark Smith, the Worrell Sisters, and Josh Hart were in control at various times during the following eight years. Augustin Daly leased the house soon after the burning of the first Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and opened it January 21, 1873, as Daly's New Fifth-Avenue Theatre. A year later it was known as Fox's Broadway Theatre, but it is best remembered by play-goers of to-day as Harrigan & Hart's New Theatre Comique. It was the house at which *The Mulligan Guards Ball* and others of Edward Harrigan's earlier plays were produced. Harrigan & Hart took possession on October 29, 1881. The house was burned December 23, 1884. Three years later the quaint structure known as The Old London Streets was built. It was an attempt to reproduce a fragment of ancient London, and to combine it with nineteenth-century retail shop-keeping; but it was not a success. The place has been tenantless for some time.

Booth's Theatre, at Sixth Avenue and 23d Street, was one of the leading play-houses of the city for fourteen years. It was built of granite, in the Renaissance style of architecture, and occupied a plot of ground measuring 184 feet on 23d Street and 76 on Sixth Avenue. The seating capacity was about 1,800. It was opened February 3, 1869, with Edwin Booth as manager, and with such artists as Mary McVicker, Edwin Adams, Fanny Morant, Mark Smith, Kate Bateman, W. E. Sheridan and Agnes Booth as members of the company. Among the significant performances given here were those of *A Winter's Tale*, April 25, 1871; *Man O'Airlee*—its first in America—June 5th; *Julius Cæsar*, with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, F. C. Bangs, D. W. Waller and Bella Pateman, in the cast, December 5th; Adelaide Neilson's first appearance in America as Juliet, November 18, 1872; George Rignold's production of *Henry V.*, February 8, 1875; and Sarah Bernhardt's American debut in *Adrienne*, November 8, 1880. J. B. Booth, Jr., succeeded his brother as manager in 1873; Jarrett & Palmer followed in 1874; James C. Duff, in 1878; and then, after several quick changes, Henry E. Abbey became the manager, April 12, 1879. John Stetson succeeded him, August 31, 1881, and he held the house until it was permanently closed, April 30, 1883. The site is now occupied by a large business block.

The Park Theatre, a title which became famous down-town, reappeared April 13, 1874, over the door of a new play-house on Broadway, between 21st Street and 22d Street. William Stuart was the manager, and Charles Fechter stage-manager. The construction had been begun by Dion Boucicault in 1873, but he lost control of the house, through business complications. It was at this theatre that the French opera *Giroflé-Girofla* was sung for the first time in New York, February 4, 1875; and its stage was the scene on December 18th of the same year of the debut of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall in his own play, *The Crucible*. Henry E. Abbey became the manager, November 27, 1876. The house was burned late in the afternoon of October 30, 1882, the day on which Mrs. Langtry was to have made her American debut on its stage. It was never rebuilt.

Other Play-Houses by scores have risen and passed out of existence during the present century. For example, the Chatham-Street Garden and Theatre, on Chatham Street, between Duane and Pearl, was a formidable rival to the old Park Theatre during the period from 1821 to 1823. Henry Wallack was at one time the manager, and the elder Booth, the stage-manager. The National Theatre, at Leonard and Church Streets, was in existence from 1833 to 1841. During a part of that time it was the home of Italian opera, and for the latter portion it was under the management of William E. Burton. The Franklin Theatre, in Chatham Street (now Park Row), was opened in 1835, and remained in existence for 19 years. William Rufus Blake, a comedian contemporary with Burton, was stage-director in its early days. Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, at 442 Broadway, contemporary with the Franklin, was also the scene of some of the best work of Burton and Blake. The old Broadway Theatre, which stood on Broadway, between Pearl and Worth Streets, was opened in 1847, and continued as a play-house, under various names, for twelve years. At this house Edwin Forrest and W. C. Macready won their greatest laurels. The Wallacks also played there in its early days. C. W. Couldock, who has been on the stage in this country almost constantly for forty-three years, made his American debut there, October 8, 1849; and E. L. Davenport played *Hamlet* on its stage for the first time in New York, February 19, 1855.

Theatre Fires have caused fearful losses to the theatrical interest of New York. Thirty-seven theatres have been burned during the past century. This is the record:

Rickett's Circus and Greenwich-Street Theatre, burned December 17, 1799; Park Theatre, May 25, 1820; again, December 16, 1848; Vauxhall Garden, August 30, 1808; Bowery Theatre, May 24, 1828, September 22, 1836, February 18, 1838, and April 25, 1845; Lafayette, April 11, 1829; Mount-Pitt Circus, August 5, 1829; National Theatre, September 23, 1839; again, May 28, 1841; Niblo's, September 18, 1846; again, May 6, 1872; White's Melodeon, May 20, 1849; Wood's Opera-House, December 20, 1854; Tripler Hall, January 8, 1854; Crystal Palace, October 5, 1858; Barnum's Museum, July 13, 1865; Barnum's at Broadway and Spring Street, March 3, 1868; Barnum's at 14th Street, December 24, 1872; Butler's American Theatre, February 15, 1866; Academy of Music, May 21, 1866; New Bowery Theatre, December 18, 1866; Winter Garden, March 23, 1867; Theatre Comique, December 4, 1868; Mechanics' Hall, April 8, 1868; Kelly and Leon's, November 28, 1872; Daly's Fifth-Avenue, January, 1873; Tony Pastor's, at 585 Broadway, December 28, 1876; Abbey's Park, October 30, 1882; Windsor, November 29, 1883; Standard, December 14, 1883, Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique, December 23, 1884; Union-Square, February 28, 1888; Fifth Avenue, January 2, 1891; and the Metropolitan Opera-House, August 27, 1892.

Theatrical Construction at present is governed by very stringent building laws, which have been enacted from time to time, and which were revised in 1887. Some of the important provisions are, that there shall be an open court or alley on

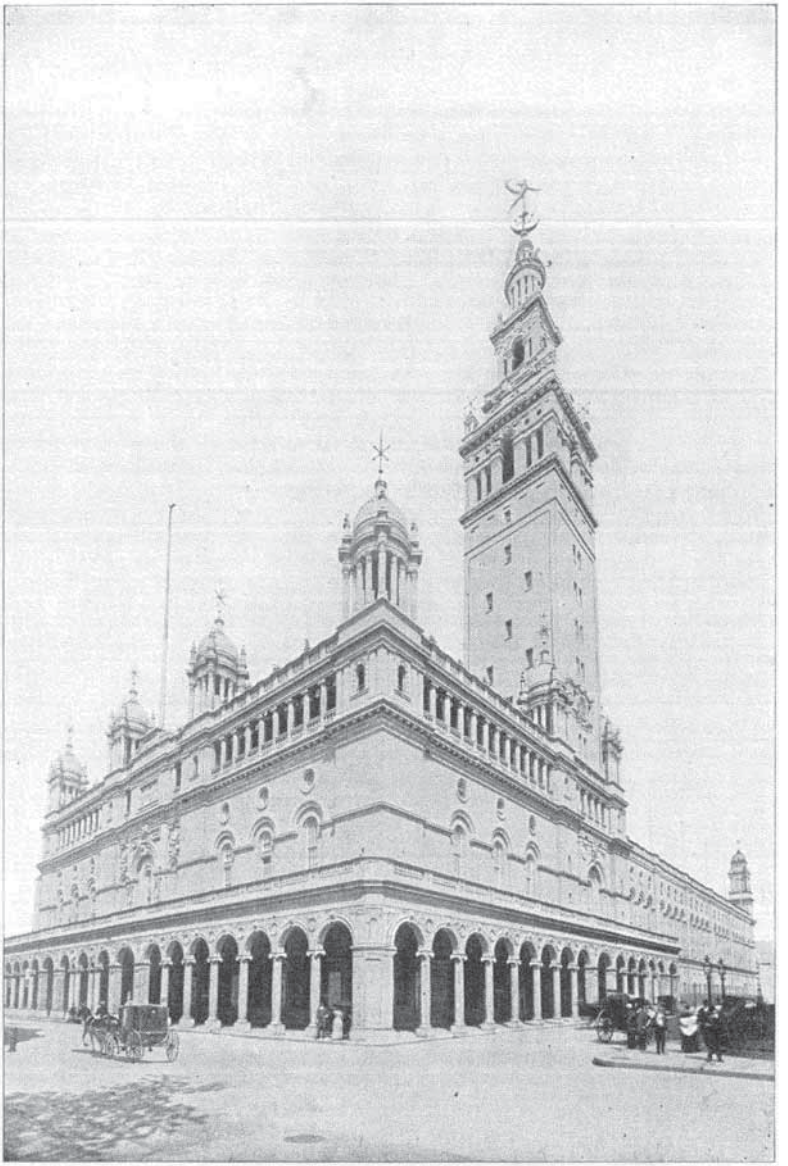
MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN, FOURTH-AVENUE PORTICO AND 26TH-STREET FRONT.

each side of a theatre, providing of course that the side wall is not also the street wall; that extra doors shall open upon the courts; that there shall be outside stairways of iron, leading to the galleries; that the proscenium-wall shall extend from

the foundation to and through the roof, and, with a fire-curtain, shall constitute a fire-proof boundary; that the roof of the stage shall be fitted with skylights, arranged to fly open automatically when released by the cutting of cords on the stage, in order that the direction of the draught shall be away from the auditorium; that there shall be, at suitable points on each floor, fire-extinguishers and a supply of fire-hose, connected to pipes leading from a large tank on the roof; that all floors and partitions shall be constructed of iron and masonry; and that diagrams of each floor, showing all the exits, shall be printed in the programmes. Plans of new theatres are subjected to the closest scrutiny in the Department of the Inspection of Buildings; and the structures themselves are examined rigidly before permits to open the doors are issued. A fireman in uniform, a regular member of the department, is detailed to every theatre at every performance. His post is on the stage, and it is his duty, not only to act as fireman in case of fire, but also to watch for and report to the department any proceeding which may tend to increase the risk of a blaze. As a matter of fact, it may be said, for the comfort of timid people, that the theatres built since 1887 are as nearly fire-proof as scientific construction and the exclusion of burnable material can make them.

The Places of Amusement in 1892 in New York include three — the Madison-Square Garden, the Metropolitan Opera House, and the Music Hall — which are of special prominence because of their magnitude as buildings and of their breadth of purpose. All are comparatively new. Each of them requires the expenditure of enormous sums of money, and each stands alone in its field.

The Madison-Square Garden is, in magnitude, the most important of the three. It is the largest building in America devoted entirely to amusements. It occupies the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues and 26th and 27th Streets. It is 465 feet long and 200 feet wide, and its walls rise to a height of 65 feet. Architecturally it is a magnificent structure, because of the simplicity of the construction and the absence of trifling details in the ornamentation. The style is in the Renaissance, and the materials buff brick and terra-cotta. The roof is flat, or nearly so, but the sky-lines are broken by a colonnade which rises above the roof at the Madison-Avenue end and extends along either side for 100 feet; by six open cupolas, with semi-spherical domes, which rise above the colonnade; by two towers at the Fourth-Avenue corners; and by a magnificent square tower which rises from the 26th-Street side, with its lines unbroken for 249 feet, and then in a series of open cupolas, decreasing in diameter, on the smallest and topmost of which is poised a figure of Diana, of heroic size, the crown of whose head is 332 feet from the side-walk. Along the Madison-Avenue end, and extending along either side for a distance of 150 feet, there is an open arcade, which covers the side-walk, and the roof of which rests upon pillars of polished granite and piers of brick. The top of the arcade is laid out as a promenade. The main entrance to the building is at the Madison-Avenue end, through a triple doorway, and above it is the most prominent feature of exterior decoration, an elaborate arch in terra-cotta, set in relief into the wall. From the entrance a lobby 100 feet long and 23 feet wide leads to a foyer, and this opens into the amphitheatre, which is the main feature of the building. This grand hall is 300 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 59 feet in height to the bottom of the girders. In the centre is the arena floor, 268 feet long and 122 feet wide, with parallel straight sides and semi-circular ends, and from this floor rise the box-tiers and rows upon rows of seats, extending back to the walls. No attempt has been made at decoration, other than to leave all the construction open to view and to paint the columns, roof, girders, etc., a light buff tint; and the beauty of the



MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

MADISON SQUARE, MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, AND WEST 26TH AND WEST 27TH STREETS.

interior resides in the simplicity and the light and graceful appearance of the construction. Above the arena seats there is a balcony, which extends around the amphitheatre, and still above is a promenade, which is 20 feet wide in its narrowest part. Properly speaking, there is no stage, but when one is required it is constructed at the eastern end, either in front of the boxes or in the space gained by removing a number of them. There are 110 arena boxes around the edges of the floor, 52 in the first tier, 26 in the second, and 26 in the third, these tiers being disposed at either end of the amphitheatre. With the floor left open, for a performance like that of a circus, for example, there are seats for 5,000 people. With the floor occupied by chairs, as for concerts, leaving space either in the centre or at the eastern end for a band stand, the seating capacity is 9,000, and there is standing room for many thousands more. On the opening night, June 16, 1890, with a concert by Edward Strauss's orchestra and two grand ballets as attractions, there were present 17,000 people, and that ample provision for exit had been made was shown in the fact that the amphitheatre was vacated after the performance in 4½ minutes. There are ten exits, and all of them, save that on Fourth Avenue, are on inclines, without stairs. Besides the usual means of ventilation, there is a movable skylight, the area of which is one-half that of the roof. When this is moved aside the people in the amphitheatre are virtually, in so far as fresh air is concerned, out of doors. The whole building is thoroughly equipped with Worthington pumps. Since the opening the amphitheatre has been in use for gigantic musical and social undertakings, circus performances, horse and dog shows, bicycle tournaments and other sporting events. During the week of May 2–7, 1892, the Actors'-Fund Fair was held in it. The entire floor was laid out as a miniature village of one street in the midst of a plain. The buildings were models of famous theatres of ancient London and older New York, and the architecture and picturesque local color of several centuries and of places far distant from each other were cleverly brought into harmony. On the evenings of May 10 and 12, and the afternoon of May 14, 1892, Adelina Patti sang, in association with other distinguished soloists, a chorus of 1,000 volunteers and a grand orchestra, to three of the largest audiences ever assembled at concerts. As the price of seats was set at popular figures the audiences were composed for the most part of people who had never heard Patti sing, and on each occasion the enthusiasm rose almost to the point of hysteria. At the afternoon concert Patti's managers and agents were compelled to rescue her almost by force from the chorus people, who paid homage to her so vigorously as seriously to frighten her.

In the Madison-Avenue and 26th-Street corner of the building there is, on the first floor, a café 115 feet long and 70 feet wide. Above it is a concert-hall, elaborately decorated in white and gold, with two balconies, the lower of which is divided into 36 open boxes. The seating capacity is 1,100. Opening from the lower balcony there is an assembly, or dining-hall, 69 by 32 feet; and connected therewith is a kitchen equipment, sufficiently large to provide for 2,000 people. Above the Madison-Avenue end of the building there is a roof-garden, 200 by 80 feet, with a small stage or band-stand. This was opened for the first time on May 30, 1892, and it is estimated that 3,500 people were present. The roof-garden is reached by two principal stairways, 10 feet wide, and a third of lesser dimensions, as well as by two elevators of large carrying capacity. One of the elevators runs to the top of the main tower, 249 feet from the ground, and from this level there is a stairway, by means of which visitors may ascend to the topmost cupola, just below the feet of Diana. The view of New York and the surrounding country which is had from the

top of the Madison-Square-Garden tower is one that cannot be seen from any other point, and is paralleled only by that from the dome of the Pulitzer Building, 2¼ miles farther down-town. Manhattan Island, North River, East River, and broad sections of Long Island and New Jersey, are at the feet of the visitors. The building is lighted in every part by electricity. There is a complete plant of engines, dynamos, etc., in the basement, and about 6,800 incandescent lamps are in use. Some hundreds are disposed about the roof, the roof-garden, cupolas and main tower, and around the figure of Diana. When the edifice is fully illuminated at night, it presents a spectacle the beauty of which is unsurpassed. It becomes an object of great interest, and can be seen from thousands of points of view in New York and vicinity.

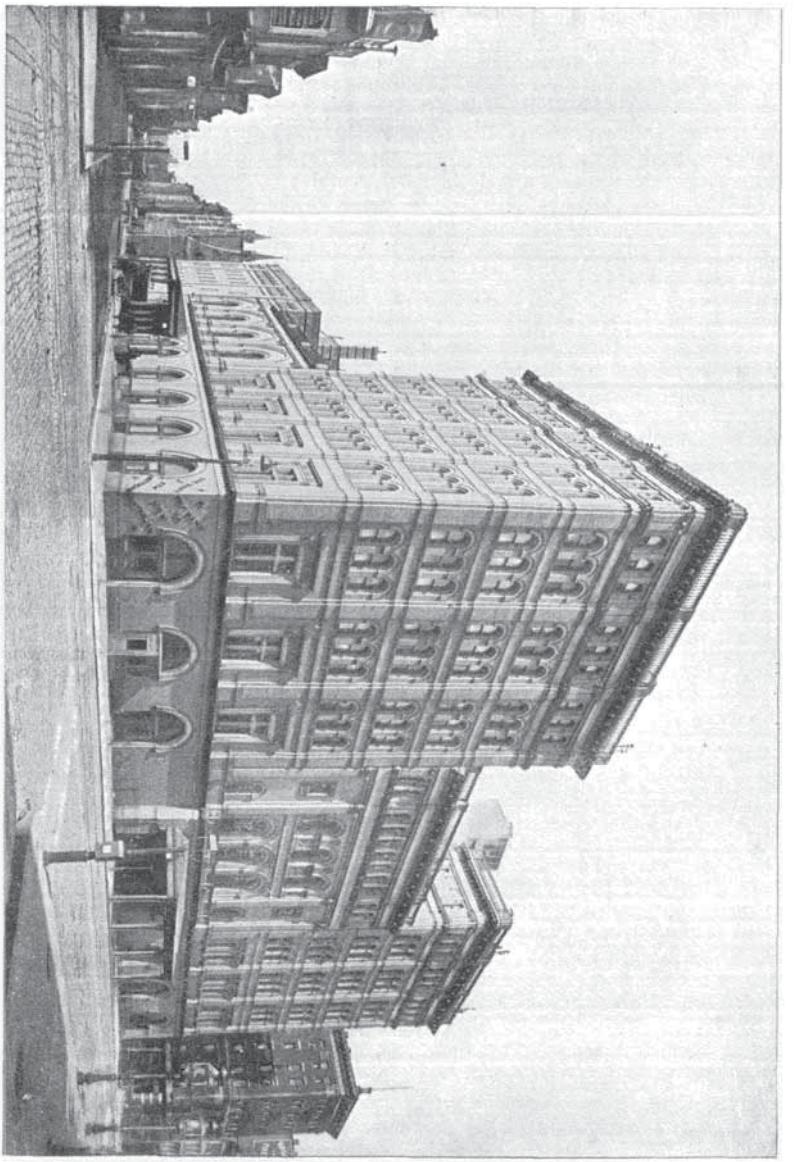
The cost of the Madison-Square-Garden building was about $3,000,000. It is owned by the Madison-Square-Garden Company, among the stock-holders of which are J. Pierpont Morgan, James T. Woodward, Charles Lanier, Alfred B. Darling, Hiram Hitchcock, Darius O. Mills, Charles Crocker, and Adolph Ladenburg. William F. Wharton is the manager.

The site of the building was occupied for nearly twenty years by the older Madison-Square Garden, which was the abandoned passenger-station of the New-York Central & Hudson-River Railroad, remodelled. It was at one time called Gilmore's Garden, because of a series of popular concerts, given under the direction of the famous band-master, P. S. Gilmore.

The Garden Theatre is a portion of the Madison-Square Garden structure, although the management is distinct. It is in the Madison-Avenue and 27th-Street corner, and occupies a space 115 feet long and 70 wide. The entrance is at the extreme corner, through a lobby and foyer, which together occupy the entire front of the theatre. The auditorium, with eight boxes, a balcony, and a gallery, has a seating capacity of about 1,200. The interior gives one the impression of costliness in the construction and decoration, for the bases of the box tiers, and the heavy columns which form the frames of the outer proscenium arch, are of onyx. The walls are hung with silk, in tints of light yellow and cream. The stage is 39 feet deep and 70 feet wide. The Garden Theatre was opened to the public on September 27, 1890, with the production of the farcical comedy entitled *Dr. Bill*. The most significant production that has ever been made on its stage was that of the comic opera, *La Cigale*, which ran nearly all the season of 1891–92. The house is under the management of T. Henry French, and comic operas are the principal attractions.

The Metropolitan Opera-House, which occupies the whole block bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue and 39th and 40th Streets, was perhaps the second establishment of importance on the continent. In some sense it may be considered the first, as it was the only permanent home of grand opera. It was built by a corporation, composed largely of men who were unable, several years ago, to secure boxes at the Academy of Music, which was then the only opera-house in the city. The cost was about $1,500,000. The building is of buff brick, stone and iron, in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The exterior dimensions are: on Broadway, 205 feet; 30th Street, 284 feet; Seventh Avenue, 197 feet; 40th Street, 229 feet. Each of the Broadway corners, occupying a space of about seventy feet square, rises to a height of seven stories. The lower floors are occupied, one by the Bank of New Amsterdam, and the other as a restaurant. The second story of the 39th-Street corner is one of a suite of assembly-rooms. The upper stories of both corners are laid out in apartments for dwellings. The intervening section on Broadway is carried to a height of full four stories, and, is devoted to the purposes of the Opera-House, and to such other apartments as will increase the con-

venience of the establishment for balls and extensive social functions. The main auditorium occupies the geographical centre of the block. It is reached from the front, through a vestibule 65 by 35 feet, and from either side, through vestibules which are 33 feet wide, and 70 and 50 feet in length, respectively. All three vestibules open into a semi-circular corridor, which extends around the auditorium to the proscenium-wall on either side. The box tiers and upper circles are approached by a magnificent double stairway, which rises from either side of the front vestibule and joins in a single stairway above the first tier, and by four other stairways leading from the side vestibules. Within, the auditorium is surrounded by two tiers of boxes, and three balconies, making in all five galleries. There are 73 boxes in the two tiers, and twelve below the first tier, near the stage, six on either side, on a level with the main floor. There are 584 seats in the parquet, 750 in the balcony and dress-circle, and 930 in the gallery; the total seating capacity, including the boxes, is 3,500. The tone of the decoration is in old gold. There are figures representing The Chorus and The Ballet, on the pilasters at the sides of the curtain opening; and above the middle of the arch, there is an allegory, with Apollo as the central figure. Statues of the Muses are placed in niches at either side. Strictly speaking, there is no proscenium. The great curtain opening is 48 by 50 feet. The stage, which is the largest in the country, is 101 feet wide, 90 feet deep, and 150 feet high, to the roof. As a consequence, the scenic outfits are made on a gigantic scale. On either side of the stage, facing 39th and 40th Streets respectively, are large apartments which are used as executive offices. Above the vestibules and the three entrances, are assembly-rooms, parlors, retiring-rooms, toilet-rooms, and other accessory apartments. A feature of the stage is a fine organ, which has ten speaking stops and 661 pipes. It occupies a position next to the proscenium wall on the south side, twenty feet above the stage floor. The key-box is at the left end of the orchestra space and the action is electric. The house was thought to be fire-proof. The partitions are all of masonry; the floors of iron beams and brick arches; and the roof of iron and brick. The Opera-House was opened October 22, 1883, with a performance of *Faust* in Italian. Henry E. Abbey was the manager, and Italo Campanini and Christine Nilsson were the principals of the cast. Mr. Abbey's management ended for the time being in the spring following. In the fall of 1884 a season of German opera was begun, under the management of Edmund C. Stanton, acting in the interests of the stockholders, and with Leopold Damrosch as Musical Director. The giving of German opera was an experiment in those days, but it was so successful, especially in an artistic sense, that a similar policy was pursued for the six years following. During that period, all Wagner's operas (excepting *Parsifal*) were produced in magnificent style, some of them for the first time in America. In the spring of 1891 the stockholders decided to set aside German opera for the time being, and contracted with Henry E. Abbey for a season of Italian and French opera, to be given during the winter of 1891 and 1892. A fire destroyed the interior of this supposed fire-proof opera-house on August 27, 1892. New York will continue to have one of the great opera-houses of the world, for a newly formed company of wealthy and influential citizens is now rebuilding the burnt-out auditorium. Among these men are George G. Haven, Adrian Iselin, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edward Cooper, J. Pierpont Morgan, S. D. Babcock, S. P. Wetmore, Perry Belmont, D. O. Mills, Henry Clews, W. C. Whitney, John Jacob Astor, and Cornelius, Frederick and W. K. Vanderbilt. The fact that the Opera-House has not been financially profitable is offset by the benefit derived by the people from the musical culture developed here.



METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.
BROADWAY, SEVENTH AVENUE, 39TH AND 40TH STREETS.

Music Hall, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 57th Street, is the next in magnitude of the principal establishments to which reference has been made. It was built by a corporation known as the Music-Hall Company, of the stock of which Andrew Carnegie owns about nine-tenths. The material of construction is brick and terra cotta. The architecture is simple, but rich. The 57th-Street front is a modification of the modern Renaissance. The centre of the façade, a space 80 feet broad, is divided into a series of five arches, which serve collectively as the main entrance. Above these is a similar series which extends through two stories; and still above, a series of small double arches, which extends to the main cornice. Still above is a plain roof, of the style known as the Mansard. The appearance presented by the exterior is one of dignity, rather than of beauty. In so far as the arrangement of wall-openings indicates, the building is of six stories, but the floor lines are irregularly placed, and only a small portion of the edifice conforms to that arrangement. The principal feature of the building is the grand concert-hall, which occupies the main part of the ground-floor. It is a magnificent auditorium, with seats for 3,000 people, and standing room for 1,000 more. The entrance leads to a vestibule 70 feet long, the ceiling of which is a semi-circular vault, 25 feet high. The vestibule opens into a spacious corridor, which extends around three sides of the hall, and from both angles of which broad stairways lead to the box tiers, dress-circle and balcony. The parquet floor, which of itself seats over 1,000 persons, has nine exits to the corridor, and the latter and the main vestibule have doors opening upon the three streets. The upper circles do not extend to the proscenium-wall, but terminate at points on the side-walls farther and farther back as they rise. This arrangement brings the ceiling into view, and (it is claimed) improves the acoustic properties. The decorations are in ivory and gold, relieved with tints of old rose. The stage is an integral part of the hall, and has no theatrical equipment, the hall having been designed purely for concerts and lectures. The hall is lighted by electricity. The incandescent lamps are so disposed in the cornices and decorative work that very few of them are in sight of any one in the audience. The effect of lighting is something like that of sunlight coming over one's shoulder. In the basement below the grand hall, and having a separate entrance on 57th Street, is Recital Hall, the seating capacity of which is 1,200. These two large halls are so connected by stairways and ante-rooms that they may easily be transformed into a ball-room and banquet-hall for use on a great social occasion. Connected with Recital Hall is an extensive kitchen. Above the latter, on the street level, is a dining-room. On the second story there is a grand drawing-room; on the third, a chamber music hall, with seating capacity of 450; on the fourth, a chapter-room, so-called, which sometimes serves the purpose of an additional chamber music room, and on the fifth, still another hall of similar size. The roof-story is laid out in offices and music studios, which are very conveniently arranged for the purposes of instruction or recital, or other kindred uses. There are in the building numbers of parlors, retiring rooms, cloak-rooms, and the like; and the entire edifice is so arranged that the different portions may be used for the special purposes for which they were planned, with complete isolation, or all may be thrown into connection for a grand social event, as easily as the apartments in a private residence. A grand musical festival, which was begun on May 5, 1891, and lasted five days, was the dedicating event in Music Hall, although Recital Hall had then been in service for some weeks. The festival was carried out jointly by the Symphony and Oratorio Societies, with the assistance of a boys' choir of 100 voices, and eighteen prominent solo singers, among whom were Frau Antonia Mielke, Mlle. Clementine de Vere, Frau Marie Ritter-Goetze, Sig. Italo

Campanini, Herr Theodor Reichmann and Herr Emil Fischer. Walter Damrosch was the director, and he was assisted by P. Tschaikowsky, an eminent Russian composer, who led the orchestra in the interpretation of a number of his own compositions.

The building of Music Hall was largely in the nature of an experiment, and experience has shown that extensive alterations will be necessary to make it a thoroughly available property. Plans have been perfected, therefore, for rebuilding, which will involve an expense nearly equal to the first cost. The corner-lot on

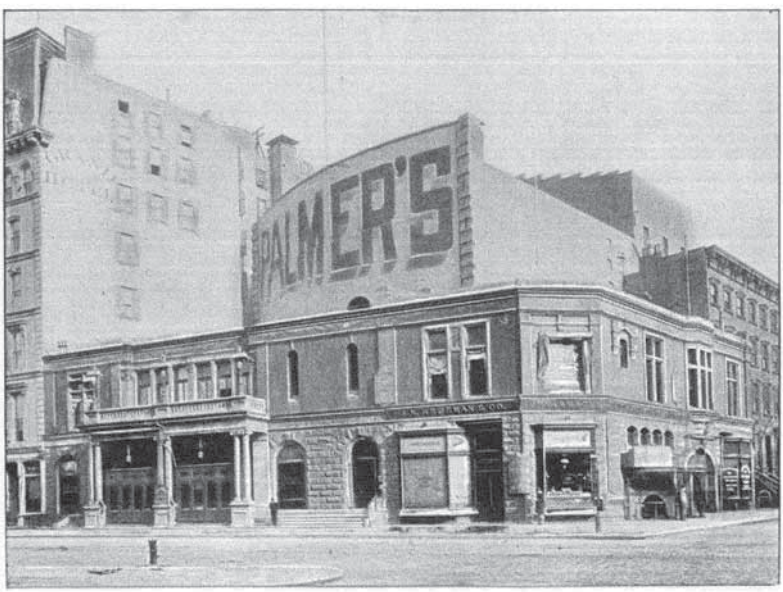
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, SEVENTH AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 57TH STREET.

56th Street has been purchased, and it is intended to extend the building over it; to continue the edifice several stories higher; and to provide a large number of studios and offices. When these changes shall have been made, Music Hall will be one of the foremost centres of culture and elegance in the Empire City, and the home of art and melody.

The Casino is one of the picturesque buildings in New-York City. It stands on the southeast corner of Broadway and 39th Street, and is a fine illustration of the Arabesque or Moorish style of architecture. The materials are terra cotta, brick and sandstone. As viewed from the corner diagonally opposite, it presents a round tower, surmounted by a Moorish dome, at the street angle; a curved overhanging gallery at the upper story on the 39th-Street side; and an open colonnade, which rises above the roof on the Broadway front. The dimensions of the building are 144 by 107 feet. The interior architecture corresponds with the exterior appearance. The auditorium, which is in the second story, and is reached by means of a wide marble stairway from a spacious lobby on the 39th-Street side, is decorated in plastic

materials, of which asbestos forms a considerable part. Everywhere is seen the low horse-shoe arch, the semi-spherical dome, the low colonnade, and the lattice work, which are characteristic of Moorish architecture. The seating capacity is about 2,000. There are 16 boxes, a balcony, and (in place of the usual gallery) a buffet floor, virtually an open smoking-room, with the performance in view. The stage is 40 feet wide, and 32 feet deep. A feature of the Casino is its roof-garden, where in hot weather one may partake of refreshments, and listen to the orchestral music. The garden, tower and overhanging balcony are brilliantly lighted with electricity at night. The Casino was built and is owned by the New-York Concert Company, and was intended as a concert-hall, but from the outset until recently it has been a permanent home for comic opera. It was opened October 22, 1882, with a performance of *The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.* Its most famous production was that of *Erminie,* which in several runs has been performed upwards of 1,000 times. In the fall of 1892 the proprietors of the Casino abandoned the field of comic opera, rearranged the auditorium and stage of the house, and turned it into a concert-hall of the English type. The manager is Rudolph Aronson.

Palmer's Theatre, at Broadway and 30th Street, is often spoken of as the leading theatre in America; partly because it is the play-house with which the name of Lester Wallack was most recently associated, and partly because of the prestige of the present manager, Albert M. Palmer, who had achieved distinct success at the



PALMER'S THEATRE (AS IT IS), BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF 30TH STREET.

Union-Square and Madison-Square Theatres before he took charge of this house. This prestige is also made evident by the fact that Mr. Palmer has been president of the Actors' Fund ever since it was founded. The theatre was built by Lester Wal-

lack and Theodore Moss, and opened January 4, 1882, with a performance of *School for Scandal*, with John Gilbert, Harry Edwards, Osmond Tearle, Gerald Eyre, Rose Coghlan, Mme. Ponisi and Stella Boniface in the cast. Mrs. Langtry made her debut in America on its stage in *An Unequal Match*, November 6, 1882. Lester Wallack retired from the management early in 1887, and during the season of 1887–88 the affairs of the house were conducted by Henry E. Abbey. Mr. Palmer took possession as manager in September, 1888. Theodore Moss is now the owner. The engagement of Mary Anderson, her last in this city; the production of *Antony and Cleopatra*, by Mrs. James Brown Potter; and the engagement of the Coquelin-Hading Company were the principal events of Mr. Palmer's first season; the productions of *Samson*, by Salvini, the famous Italian tragedian, and of *Richard III.*, by Richard Mansfield, were significant occurrences of his second. E. S. Willard, an English actor of great ability, occupied the stage during the third; and Mr. Palmer's own stock-company furnished the attractions during the fourth, which ended April 30, 1892. In the summer, Palmer's Theatre is given over to comic opera.

PALMER'S THEATRE (WHEN COMPLETED), BROADWAY AND WEST 30TH STREET.

The house has a frontage of 92 feet on Broadway, and of 150 feet on West 30th Street. The auditorium stands back from both streets, and is skirted by a portion of the projected lofty and magnificent edifice, which is now completed for two stories only. The entrance lobby and main foyer on the first story, and a grand foyer on the second, which is reached by two wide stairways, occupy the Broadway front for the full width of the theatre proper, which is 75 feet. There is a side entrance, used principally by people who arrive in carriages, on 30th Street. The rest of the incomplete building fronting on both streets, is devoted to stores and business offices. The auditorium is handsomely decorated in dark tints, relieved with gold. There are seats in the parquet, balcony, gallery and boxes for 1,200 people. The stage measures 70 by 35 feet, and is entered from 30th Street. Palmer's Theatre may invariably be depended on as worthy of the best and most fastidious patronage.

Daly's Theatre occupies the centre of the block on the west side of Broadway, between 29th and 30th Streets. Its front is an unpretentious brick building, of three stories and a Mansard roof, the single feature of which is a portico which covers the entrance to a lobby, twenty-five feet wide. The lobby leads, by succeeding stairways of half a dozen steps each, into a foyer, which is nearly as large as the

auditorium into which it opens. The auditorium is richly decorated, dark red and gold being the prevailing tints. There are eight boxes, a balcony and a gallery, and the seating capacity is about 1,400. The stage is very large, and the accessory building in the rear for dressing-rooms and scenery unusually spacious. An addition extending at right angles to 29th Street was built in 1892. Daly's Theatre is the home of the most famous stock-company in America, a company which, with Ada Rehan as the leading lady, has won repeated triumphs in London, Paris and Berlin. The productions are mainly Shakespeare's comedies and plays adapted by Augustin Daly from German or French sources. A peculiarity of the business management is that a person who purchases a seat in advance does not receive the conventional theatre-ticket, but simply a strip of paper, bearing upon its face two numbers, which are meaningless, apparently, but which prove to the attachés of the house the right of the holder to enter the theatre at a specific performance, and to seats which are designated upon a coupon, which is given to him at the gate. This method was adopted to put an end to ticket speculation. As the strip of paper bears no evidence on its face that it is a theatre-ticket, it is not salable. Daly's Theatre was opened as Banvard's Museum, in 1867, and during the succeeding twelve years it was variously known as Wood's Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, Wood's Museum and Menagerie, and the Broadway Theatre. In its early days it was both a museum and a play-house, and in the early 70's it was the home of burlesque. Augustin Daly took possession, remodelled it, and gave it its present name in 1879. The house was again remodelled in 1891.

The Empire Theatre is a new play-house, on 40th Street, near Broadway, on which is the main entrance. It was built by Hayman and Sanger, and leased for a term of ten years by Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris. Work upon the foundation was begun on May 1, 1892. The theatre proper is 100 feet square, and seats 1,050 people. Charles Frohman's stock company has occupied the stage. The theatre is in the style of the First Empire. The top story on Broadway is of terra cotta, the next two of pressed Roman brick, and the two lower stories of Indiana limestone. The auditorium is frescoed in crimson and gold, and lighted by clusters of electric lights. The interior is rich, quiet and restful. The Empire is not a large theatre, but is one of the most comfortable and luxurious in the country.

The Manhattan Opera House is on West 34th Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. This also is one of the new theatres, having been erected by Oscar Hammerstein, in 1892–93, for the purposes of opera. The entrance is one of the finest in New York, and conducts to a splendid auditorium, seating 2,500 persons. There are 72 boxes; and the great gallery seats 2,500 persons.

The American Theatre, at the southeastern corner of Eighth Avenue and West 42d Street, was opened for the first time in 1893, and attained immediate popularity. It has a very rich and attractive interior, beautifully decorated and adorned. The auditorium seats 1,800 persons. The stage is of unusual size, and elaborately equipped with machinery, to facilitate the spectacular productions which the theatre gives. The manager of the American is T. Henry French.

Abbey's Theatre, the newest of the great places of amusement in which New York delights, combines in its construction and decoration all the comforts and beauties of the last decade of the nineteenth century. It was finished in 1893. The situation of the building is peculiarly favorable, in the heart of the theatre district, at the corner of Broadway and 38th Street, and adjoining the Casino. The long and successful experience of Mr. Abbey as a manager ensures for this establishment a prominent and worthy place among the most notable theatres of New York and of the world.

BROADWAY AND 40TH STREET, SHOWING EMPIRE THEATRE AND ORIENTAL HOTEL.

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET. SHOWING AMERICAN THEATRE.

The Lyceum Theatre, a parlor play-house, is on the west side of Fourth Avenue, between 23d and 24th Streets. The building is 50 feet wide and 125 feet deep. The first floor is devoted to an entrance lobby, business offices, cloak and smoking rooms, and stage dressing-rooms. The theatre proper is on the second floor. The auditorium is decorated in dark colors. There are four boxes and a balcony, and the seating capacity is 700. The stage is 47½ feet wide and 50 feet deep. The house is owned by the New-York Theatre Company, a corporation of which Brent Good is the president and Daniel Frohman manager. The theatre was opened in April, 1885, with a production of Steele Mackaye's play *Dakolar*. Helen Dauvray and her company gave the performances for the seasons of 1885–6 and 1886–7, and the Lyceum-Theatre stock-company was organized in November, 1886. The policy of the management is to present modern society dramas of English and American authorship. During the season of 1893–4 the house will be devoted to the seventh annual appearance of E. H. Sothern and the seventh annual season of the Lyceum-Theatre stock-company.

The Fifth-Avenue Theatre is the fourth play-house that has borne that name. It is on the north side of West 28th Street, a few feet from Broadway ; on the site of its namesake, which was burned on January 2, 1891. It is one of the handsomest theatres in the country. The 28th-Street front, which is the broadside of the building, is in the style of the Italian Renaissance, very elaborate in the detail of its ornamentation, in which free use has been made of the emblems of the drama. An architectural feature of this front is a handsome portico, which covers a portion of the sidewalk, and serves as a commodious fire-escape. All of the windows are filled with stained glass. There are two principal entrances, one of which is sheltered by the portico, and opens into the main foyer, an apartment 40 feet long and 15 feet wide, and from which a wide marble stairway leads to the upper boxes and balcony. The other entrance is through a lobby 50 feet long and 12 feet wide, which leads from Broadway to the rear of the orchestra. The floors of the foyer and lobby are laid in white marble, and the walls are divided into panels by pilasters and columns of Mycenian marble. In the auditorium the decorations are in tint, grading from a dark crimson to pink, with ornamentations in ivory and gold. The distinctive architectural feature is the great semi-spherical dome of steel and tiles, silver and blue in tints, around the base of which extends a series of panels, containing figures of the Muses. There are eight boxes, a balcony and a gallery, both of which extend well forward, and the seating capacity is 1,400. The auditorium is 68 feet wide and 64 feet deep, and the height of the dome is 65 feet. The stage is 80 by 35 feet. The Fifth-Avenue Theatre was built by the executors of the Peter-Gilsey estate, and is leased to Manager Henry C. Miner. It was opened on May 28, 1892, with a production of the comic opera, *The Robber of the Rhine.* Its predecessor was built by the Gilsey estate in 1873, on the site of a building which was opened October 16, 1868, as Apollo Hall, and was variously known as Newcomb's Hall and the St. James Theatre, and used for concert and minstrel performances. Augustin Daly became manager December 3, 1873, and named the new house the Fifth-Avenue. During his tenancy of four years he gained fame but lost money. Succeeding managers were Stephen Fiske, Daniel H. Harkins, John H. Haverly, John Stetson, Eugene Tompkins and Henry C. Miner. The house was the scene of Mary Anderson's New-York debut, November 12, 1877 ; of Modjeska's New-York debut, December 22, 1877 ; of the first authorized performance in America of Gilbert and Sullivan's famous opera, *The Mikado,* September 24, 1885 ; and of Mrs. James Brown Potter's debut, October 31, 1887. At the time of the fire the attraction was Fanny Davenport's production of Sardou's *Cleopatra.*

Hoyt's Madison-Square Theatre is a handsome play-house on the south side of West 24th Street, near Broadway. The front of the main building, fifty feet wide, is of granite, and there is an extension of brick, which contains the entrance-lobby, dressing-rooms and offices. The auditorium is finished in carved mahogany and other rare woods, and is one of the handsomest in the city. The seating capacity is 800. A peculiarity of the stage is that it consists of two platforms, like the roof and floor of an elevator, one thirty-five feet above the other. Either platform is brought to the proper level at will, by means of counter-weights. This peculiarity enables the management to furnish elaborate and solid scenic settings, without necessitating any waits between the acts. The theatre was built in 1879 and 1880, by the Mallory brothers, for Steele Mackaye, and was opened on February 4, 1880, with the production of *Hazel Kirke*, which had a run of about 456 performances. Mackaye's tenancy was short. Daniel Frohman succeeded him as manager. Albert M. Palmer took possession, as a partner of the Mallorys, on September 1, 1884, and organized a stock-company for the house. Hoyt & Thomas (Charles H. Hoyt and Charles W. Thomas) succeeded as managers on September 15, 1891, and produced Hoyt's farcical comedy, *A Trip to Chinatown*. This piece had a run of about a year. Both the managers are young men, and have been singularly successful. They began in the spring of 1884. The site of this theatre was occupied in 1865 by Christy's Minstrel Hall. This building was later leased and remodelled by James Fisk, and opened January 5, 1869, as Brougham's Theatre. It was rechristened the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, April 5th following, and leased to Augustin Daly. It was the first of the four different theatres which have borne that name. It was the scene of the first performance in America of *Frou Frou*, on January 15, 1870, and of Clara Morris's New-York debut, on September 30th of the same year. It was burned on January 1, 1873. It was rebuilt in 1877, and opened on December 10th as Fifth-Avenue Hall. and was so known until rebuilt by the Mallorys.

HOYT'S MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE, 24TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.

Harrigan's Theatre occupies a plot of ground 75 by 100 feet, on the north side of West 35th Street, east of Sixth Avenue. The front is in the Italian Renaissance style, of buff brick and terra cotta. The auditorium is decorated in tints of ivory, with gold ornamentation. There are seats in the orchestra, six boxes, a balcony and a gallery, for about 800 people. The theatre was built by Edward Harrigan, well-known both as an actor and as a writer of Irish comedies. It was opened December 29, 1890, with the production of Mr. Harrigan's play, *Reilly and the 400*.

The Broadway Theatre, one of the largest in the city, is at Broadway, 41st Street and Seventh Avenue. It is 92 feet wide on Broadway, and has an average depth of 160 feet. The front, of Anderson pressed brick, five stories high, presents an imposing appearance. The entrance is through a spacious arch, the crown of which reaches through the second story. The lobby, 24 by 18 feet, opens into a foyer, 72½ by 15 feet, from either end of which an iron stairway leads to the balcony. The decorations are Romanesque, in dull colors, varying from maroon to antique pink. Most of the incandescent lamps by which the house is lighted are so placed in the ceiling, proscenium-arch and decorations as to appear like stars. There are seats for 700 people on the orchestra-floor; and the capacity of ten boxes, the balcony and the gallery bring the total up to 1,776. The stage is 75 feet wide and 48 feet deep. The house was built by the Broadway-Theatre Company, consisting of Elliot Zborowski, T. Henry French and Frank W. Sanger; and was opened on March 3, 1888, with a production of *La Tosca* by Fanny Davenport. Mr. Sanger managed the house up to the present season of 1892–93, when he sold out and was succeeded by Mr. French. The house is devoted to comic opera, the Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper companies alternating in possession of the stage during the regular seasons. The site of the Broadway was occupied from May, 1880, until the construction of the new theatre was begun, in 1887, by a building erected by Zborowski, Rudolph Aronson and others as a concert-hall, and variously known as the Metropolitan Concert-Hall, Metropolitan Casino, Alcazar, Cosmopolitan Theatre, and Skating-Rink. It was the scene not only of musical and dramatic performances, but also of sporting events.

The Bijou Theatre, distinctively the home of farce comedy, or variety farce, is a little play-house on the west side of Broadway, between 30th and 31st Streets. It is long and narrow, the width of the building being only 40 feet, while the depth of the auditorium is sufficient for thirty rows of seats. The seating capacity of the orchestra, balcony, gallery and eight boxes, is about 1,400. The stage is 38 by 37 feet. The house, which is owned by Edward F. James, was built on leasehold title by Miles & Barton, and was opened in the fall of 1883, Edward E. Rice having charge of the performances. Its fame rests upon the long run of the burlesque *Adonis*, with Henry E. Dixey in the principal role, which held the stage from October, 1884, to the spring of 1886. Alexander Herrmann succeeded Miles & Barton as lessee in 1887, and transferred his lease to J. Wesley Rosenquest, the present manager, a year later. Travelling companies give the performances. There was on the site previous to Miles & Barton's tenancy a theatre, which had been remodelled from Jerry Thomas's saloon, a place of considerable publicity twenty years ago, and which was variously known as the Theatre Brighton, the St.-James Theatre and the Bijou Opera House. The last manager, in 1881–82, was John A. McCaull, who produced a number of comic operas, among them *The Snake-Charmer*, in the performance of which Lillian Russell came prominently before the public, and was received with continuous and enthusiastic applause.

Proctor's Theatre, at 141 West 23d Street, is a picturesque structure, unique in that it is an example of the peculiarly sombre but pleasing Flemish style of architecture. It has a frontage of 75 feet, and a depth of 137½ feet, with an extension 25 feet wide, which runs to 24th Street. The material is brick set in dark cement. The building stands a few feet back from the sidewalk line, and the intervening space is covered by a closed porch with a tiled roof. The entrance lobby is of the full width of the building, and has a wide stairway at either end, leading to the upper circles. There are twelve boxes, a balcony and a gallery, besides the orchestra floor, and the seating capacity is 1,717. The decorations are in soft tints of grey-blue, on the ceiling, running into red and old gold on the walls. The scenery is handled from the main floor by means of a system of counter-weights. Proctor's Theatre was built and is owned by Alfred B. Darling, senior partner of the firm of Hitchcock, Darling & Co., of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel; and it is leased for twenty years to Frederick P. Proctor. It is absolutely fireproof. The architect was H. Edwards-Ficken. It was opened on March 5, 1888, with a production of *The County Fair*. Its site was once occupied by the 79th-Regiment Armory, which in 1882 was converted by Salmi Morse into a "Temple," in which he proposed to present a Passion Play. A dress rehearsal was actually held on February 16, 1883, but Mr. Morse was enjoined from giving a performance. Then the place was known as the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, and had several managers, among whom was Max Strakosch. Then it was rechristened the Twenty-third-Street Tabernacle and used for religious meetings. It was the place in which Munkacsy's painting of *Christ before Pilate* was exhibited, in 1886.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE, 141 WEST 23D STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

Proctor's Theatre is now devoted to amusement for women and children, and is conducted as a woman's club, with colored boys and girls as uniformed pages and waiting maids. The performance, on the lines of the French family vaudeville Theatre, begins at 10.30 A. M., and continues until 10.30 at night.

The Standard Theatre, a combination house, so called, in that its stage is occupied by traveling companies, is geographically speaking, on Sixth Avenue, between 32d and 33d Streets, but by law that portion of what apparently should be the west side of Sixth Avenue is declared to be Broadway. Legally, therefore, the location of the Standard is at 1287 Broadway. The front is 75 feet wide, and six stories high, and is built of brick, painted white. The house has a seating capacity of 1,200, and a large stage. The auditorium is decorated in conventional style, with little attempt at artistic effect. There are eight boxes, a balcony and a gallery. The performances given at the Standard are usually of a high grade. The original Standard was built in 1873, and opened by Josh Hart, as the Eagle Theatre. It was leased and re-named the Standard by William Henderson, in 1875; and was burned December 14, 1883. John Duff was the first manager of the present house. The present manager, James M. Hill, took possession in January, 1890. The most significant performances of recent years were those of Sarah Bernhardt and her company, in November, 1891.

The Park Theatre, the second to bear the name since the final destruction of the historic house on Park Row, is at the northwest corner of Broadway and 35th Street. It was built in 1883, partly of the material taken from Booth's Theatre when that house was demolished. The owners are Hyde & Behman, of Brooklyn. It was occupied by Edward Harrigan's company from 1885 to 1890, and the plays presented were the Irish comedies written by that author-actor. William M. Dunlevy was the manager from September 1, 1890, until May, 1892, and ran it as a combination house, with variety farces as the attractions. The house is now a variety theatre, managed by the owners. The seating capacity is 1,800; and the stage is quite large.

Herrmann's Theatre is on Broadway, between 28th and 29th Streets. The façade is of galvanized zinc, indented with arches of vari-colored glass, which gives, when lighted, a brilliant effect. The lobby is of tessellated marble and prismatic glass. The theatre is toned in terra cotta, cream and old gold, and is carpeted in color harmonizing. The stage is 43 x 28 feet, surmounted by an oil-painting over the proscenium arch representing the apotheosis of Music. The theatre was originally opened as the San-Francisco Minstrel Hall, in 1873. It was afterward known as the Comedy Theatre, and from 1886 to 1890 as Dockstader's Minstrel House. Herrmann, the magician, under a lease from the Gilsey estate, remodelled and practically rebuilt the theatre, enlarging it and beautifying it. Under his management the house was opened October 4, 1890.

The Star Theatre, at Broadway and 13th Street, is the Wallack's Theatre best remembered as such by theatre-goers of the present generation. It was there that the name Wallack gained its brightest laurels. It was opened September 25, 1861, with James W. Wallack, Sr., as manager; but he never appeared on its stage; and to all intents John Lester Wallack was the manager as well as the leading actor from the outset. During twenty years there were in the company such actors as Charles Fisher, John Sefton, Mark Smith, John Gilbert, James Williamson, E. L. Davenport, J. H. Stoddard, Harry Montague, Dion Boucicault, Charles Coghlan, Fanny Morant, Rose Eytinge, Katherine Rogers and Rose Coghlan. Among the plays presented were standard old comedies and the best of the works of contemporaneous English dramatists. The house and the company were famous for the general excellence of the productions, rather than for the brilliancy of particular events. The name Wallack's Theatre disappeared in 1881, and for a time the house was known as the Germania Theatre. In 1883, it was rechristened the Star. Theodore Moss, Wallack's old business-partner, has been the manager for many years.

BROADWAY AND 28TH STREET, SHOWING FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, GILSEY BUILDING, AND HERRMANN'S THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET, SHOWING CASINO THEATRE, ABBEY'S THEATRE, AND HOTEL NORMANDIE.

He remodelled the interior of the house in 1883, and again in 1889. Of late, it has been considered a first-class combination house, and its stage has been occupied by the best travelling stars and companies. The building is 75 feet wide and 148 feet deep. The stage is 48 by 45 feet, and the seating capacity of the auditorium is 1,600.

The Union-Square Theatre, on 14th Street, facing the Square from which it derives its name, is the successor of the original Union-Square, which was built by Sheridan Shook, and opened as a variety-house September 11, 1871. Albert M. Palmer became Mr. Shook's partner and the responsible manager September 17, 1872, and during the eleven years succeeding made the house famous by the production of such plays as *The Two Orphans*, Sardou's *Agnes*, *Led Astray*, *Miss Multon*, *The Danicheffs*, *A Celebrated Case*, *The Banker's Daughter* and *A Parisian Romance*, each of which had a long run. The Union-Square Theatre stock-company was considered second only to that of Wallack's Theatre. James W. Collier succeeded as manager in 1883, and James M. Hill as lessee and manager in 1886. The house was burned February 28, 1888, and was rebuilt by the Cortlandt-Palmer estate, the owner of the land, and reopened by Hill March 27, 1889. Since then it has been a first-class combination house. Greenwall & Pierson are now the managers, having taken Hill's lease May 14, 1892. The new Union-Square Theatre is entered from 14th Street through a main lobby, 49 by 33 feet. The auditorium, with its orchestra, balcony and gallery and eight boxes, will accommodate 1,300 people. The decorations are in ivory and gold. The stage, 55 by 33 feet, is entered by a passage-way which leads from Fourth Avenue.

The Fourteenth-Street Theatre, on 14th Street, west of Sixth Avenue, was built in 1866, and opened on May 26th as the Theatre Français, under the management of Guegnet & Drivet. Jacob Grau became the lessee on August 25th, and under his management Ristori made her first appearance in America, September 20, 1866, in *Medea*. *La Grande Duchesse* was first presented here in its entirety in French September 24, 1867, and *La Belle Hélène* was first performed, with Tostee in the title role, September 24, 1867. Charles Fechter purchased and rebuilt the house in 1871, renaming it the Lyceum, but lost control of it through financial embarrassment. W. L. Mauser, J. H. McVicker, James M. Hill, John H. Haverly (who gave his own name to the house), Samuel Colville, Bartley Campbell and Colville & Gilmore were managers in succession. Mr. Colville, who gave the house its present name, died in 1886, and J. Wesley Rosenquest, the present manager, purchased various conflicting interests in the lease November 1, 1886. The Fourteenth-Street Theatre is a first-class combination house, in which plays slightly melodramatic or sensational are the principal attraction. The front is unique, in that it presents the appearance of two very high stories with a double portico, supported by columns, and a permanent canopy which extends over the sidewalk. The entrance lobby is shallow, and opens directly upon the auditorium. There are eight boxes, a balcony and a gallery, and the seating capacity is 1,600. The stage is 73 by 45 feet, with an extension 14 feet wide, which runs through the block to 15th Street. The building is owned by the estate of Marshall O. Roberts.

The Irving-Place Theatre (formerly Amberg's), the German play-house, is at the southwest corner of 15th Street and Irving Place. It is a picturesque structure, of the Spanish-Moresque style of architecture, constructed of mottled yellow and dark red brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The building is 75 by 125 feet. The auditorium is reached through two shallow lobbies, from Irving Place. The deco-

rations and hangings are of a deep red tint. There are ten boxes, a balcony and a gallery; and the seating capacity is 1,250. The stage is 70 feet wide and 40 deep. The theatre was opened December 1, 1888, and since then has been the home of Amberg's stock-company, a double organization, suited to both dramatic and operatic performances. An interesting event in the history of the house was the appearance there of the Muenchener Company, on November 5, 1890. The theatre occupies the site of Irving Hall, which was opened on December 20, 1860, for balls, lectures and concerts, and which was famous for many years as the rendezvous of one faction of the local Democratic party, to which it gave its name.

The Grand Opera-House, at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and West 23d Street, is in some respects the most imposing in appearance of the older theatres. The front building, through which there is a wide entrance from either street to a common lobby, is six stories in height, and is built of marble. The theatre proper stands parallel to and back from 23d Street. A striking feature seen on entering is the grand foyer, the largest in any theatre in the city, open in part to the roof. A stairway of unusual width leads to the balcony. The auditorium has seats in the orchestra, balcony, gallery and boxes for 2,000 people, and standing room for 1,500 more. It is magnificent in its outlines and proportions, but the decorations are sombre. The stage, one of the largest in New York, is eighty feet wide and seventy feet deep, and the green-room is much the most extensive in the city. The house was built by Samuel N. Pike, the builder of Pike's Opera-House, in Cincinnati; and was opened January 9, 1868, as Pike's Opera-House, with a performance of *Il Trovatore*, given under the direction of Max Strakosch. James Fisk and Jay Gould purchased the house in March, 1869, but Gould's name was withdrawn from the enterprise on March 31st. Fisk gave the theatre its present name, and made it famous by his grand spectacular and ballet productions, such as that of *The Tempest*, with which he began his career as manager, and of *Twelve Temptations*, on February 7, 1870. After Fisk's death Mr. Gould purchased the property, and for several seasons, under various lessees and managers, grand opera in Italian, spectacles and extensive dramatic productions were seen on its stage. Pauline Lucca made her first appearance there, October 6, 1873, and Ilma di Murska first sang in America the following night. For ten years the Grand Opera-House has been a second-class combination house, so classed because the price of the best seat is one dollar. Joseph H. Tooker, Poole & Donnelly and Henry E. Abbey succeeded each other as managers. T. Henry French, the present lessee, took possession November 23, 1885.

The Academy of Music occupies a plot of ground 117 by 204 feet, at the northeast corner of 14th Street and Irving Place. It is an imposing building in its outlines, rather than in architecture. The original Academy was built in 1854, by a corporation, as a permanent home for Italian opera. It was opened on October 2d of that year, with a performance of *Norma*, by the Grisi and Mario Company. It was burned on May 22, 1866; and the present Academy, built on the same site, was opened in February, 1868. Max Maretzek, Jacob Grau, Max and Maurice Strakosch, Bernard Ullman, Leonard Grover, Carl Anschutz, and James H. Mapleson were among the managers who conducted seasons of grand opera during the years from 1854 to 1887. As an opera-house, however, it could not endure the opposition of the newer and more fashionable Metropolitan; and the Academy Company sold it to William P. Dinsmore on April 27, 1887. It was purchased by Gilmore & Tompkins, November 28, 1887; and since then has been a dramatic house, famous only by virtue of the run of *The Old Homestead*, which began August 30, 1888, and ended

in May, 1891. In 1893 the main attraction was *The Black Crook*. All the boxes of opera days, save the twelve under the proscenium arch, were removed five years ago, and the auditorium is arranged in the ordinary fashion. It has a seating capacity of 2,700. The stage is 73 feet wide and 49 deep, with an extension a third as large, which runs towards 15th Street.

Niblo's Theatre, on the east side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston Streets, with an entrance through the Metropolitan-Hotel building, occupies the site of the Columbia Garden, which was opened as a summer-night place of amusement in 1823, Niblo's Theatre, disconnected from the garden, was built by William Niblo, and opened on May 19, 1843. It was burned on September 18, 1846; rebuilt, and opened January 30, 1849; burned again May 6, 1872; and rebuilt and opened on November 30, 1872. At various times it has been the home of grand opera, of the spectacle and ballet, and of the drama. Henrietta Sontag made her first appearance in America there January 10, 1853. William Niblo retired in May, 1861, and for a short period, subsequent to January 7, 1862, the stage was occupied by the Wallack-Jarrett-Davenport Company, consisting of James W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Tom Placide, and other prominent actors of the time. An event which brought the house to the attention of the whole country was the production of the spectacle *The Black Crook*, on September 12, 1866. There were 475 performers and auxiliaries, and the ballet was led by Marie Bonfanti, Rita Sangalli and Betty Rigl. *The Black Crook* was the most violently abused play of the time. Clergymen preached against it, and good people denounced it, because of the presumed immorality of the display of the female figure. But the production popularized the ballet, and the piece has been revived many times since, and always successfully. For many years Niblo's has been a second-class house, with spectacles and melodramas as attractions. The property is owned by the estate of A. T. Stewart, Edward Gilmore was the lessee from 1885 to 1892. In July, 1892, he was succeeded by Alexander Comstock, who made old Niblo's a low-priced house. The auditorium is 82 by 75 feet. Its seating capacity is 2,000. The stage is 75 by 62 feet, and the entrance thereto is on Crosby Street.

The People's Theatre, at 199, 201 and 203 Bowery, is a dramatic house, of which Henry C. Miner is both owner and manager. The house stands a little back from the street, and is entered by a wide lobby. There are seats in the orchestra, balcony, gallery and boxes for 1,400 people. The theatre, which was opened September 3, 1883, was built on the site of Tony Pastor's Opera-House, a variety theatre, at which Pastor first appeared in 1865. It was originally opened as Hoym's Theatre, in 1858.

The Windsor Theatre is at 45 Bowery. The house will accommodate 2,000 people. It was built on the site of the first Windsor Theatre, which was burned November 29, 1883; and was opened February 8, 1886. It was built by a company of Germans, and was originally opened as the Stadt Theatre, September 6, 1864. Frank B. Murtha ran it as a combination house for a long time. In 1893, Isidore Lindemann, Sigmund Magulesko and Joseph Levy leased the house until May, 1897, for the production of Hebrew and German operas and Sunday sacred concerts.

The Thalia Theatre, at 46 Bowery, was thus christened by Gustave Amberg, who became manager, with Mathilde Cottrelly as stage directress, September 11, 1879. It is (or rather was) the Bowery Theatre, the history of which has been told. German plays and operas were the attractions until 1888, when Amberg sub-leased the house to H. R. Jacobs for a year. A company of Hebrew actors gave performances in their own tongue at the Thalia during the season of 1889–90. Then it

was closed for a year, and during the season of 1891–92 it was open for performance in German, under the management of the Rosenfeld Brothers.

The Third-Avenue Theatre, at Third Avenue and East 31st Street, is a so-called "Cheap-price" house, at which the attractions are melodramas and sensational plays. It is the headquarters theatre of H. R. Jacobs' chain of popular play-houses, which extends through many cities. It was built in 1875, by J. S. Berger.

The Eighth-Street Theatre, at 145 8th Street, is devoted to performances in Hebrew, given by native actors. The manager is Leonard Hangan. The building was once St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church; and was turned into a variety theatre by Jac. Aberle, in 1879.

The Roumania Opera-House, at 104 Bowery, is another play-house devoted to the Hebrew drama. It is a small establishment, and is not open continuously.

Tony Pastor's Theatre, is a little play-house in the Tammany-Hall building, on the north side of 14th Street, near Third Avenue. The attractions are invariably of the variety order. It was partly burned on June 6, 1888, and was rebuilt thereafter. The house was originally opened in 1868, as Dan Bryant's Minstrel Hall, and was afterward known as the Germania Theatre.

Koster and Bial's Concert Hall, at 115 West 23d Street, is a high-class vaudeville theatre and a beer-garden. The entertainments are of the vaudeville or variety order, like those given at the Alhambra in London, and the Eldorado in Paris, with a burlesque to lead the programme, and are given without the use of a curtain. The property is owned by Alfred B. Darling, who is also the owner of Proctor's Theatre, and is one of the senior proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Eden Musee, at 55 West 23d Street is primarily a museum of wax groups, some of which are meritorious as works of art. Secondarily it is a concert-hall and variety house. The establishment is 75 feet wide on 23d Street, and runs through the block to 24th Street, on which it has a frontage of 50 feet.

Miner's Bowery Theatre is a variety house, at 169 Bowery. The entertainments given are of a reputable sort, but boisterous.

The London Theatre is a variety house at 235 Bowery.

Miner's Eighth-Avenue Theatre, at 312 Eighth Avenue, furnishes variety entertainment for the West Side of the City.

The Harlem Opera-House is the principal theatre of the up-town section of the city. It is a handsome structure, at 207 West 125th Street, occupying three city lots, each of 25 feet frontage on that street and four on 126th Street. There are really two buildings, one on each street. That on 125th Street contains the entrance and lobby of the theatre, and also a music-hall 100 by 75 feet. The theatre proper stands broadside to 126th Street, and is entered through an arcade, 130 feet long and from 20 to 40 feet wide. The auditorium is handsomely decorated, blue being the prevailing tint. There are seats in the orchestra, balcony, gallery and boxes for 1,800 people. The stage is 70 by 40 feet. The house was built and is owned by the manager, Oscar Hammerstein. It was opened September 30, 1889. It is a first-class combination house.

The Columbus Theatre, at 114 East 125th Street, is also owned and managed by Oscar Hammerstein. The building is 200 by 100 feet, and runs through to 124th Street. It has a seating capacity of 2,000 people. The stage is 76 by 40 feet. It is a combination house. It was opened October 11, 1890.

The Olympic Theatre, built in 1882, at 130th Street and Third Avenue, is a small variety house, which was devoted to dramatic performances previous to the opening of the Harlem Opera-House.

The Theatre Comique is on the south side of 125th Street, near Third Avenue. It is a small variety house. It was remodelled from a skating-rink in 1888.

The Falls of Niagara is a cycloramic painting, exhibited in a circular iron building at the southeast corner of 19th Street and Fourth Avenue. The painting itself is 50 feet high and 400 feet long, with the ends joined to complete the circle. It is a very faithful reproduction on canvas, by Phillipotteaux, of a bird's-eye view of Niagara Falls and the surrounding country. The building was devoted for several years to the display of a similar painting of the battle of Gettysburg.

The Lyceum Opera-House, at 160 East 34th Street, near Lexington Avenue, is mainly used for balls, receptions, concerts, literary entertainments, fairs, banquets, conventions, commencements, weddings, and similar events. It is a handsome and elaborately decorated hall, with boxes, balcony and stalls. W. W. Astor is its owner.

Terrace Garden and Lexington Opera-House are two names by which an establishment which extends from East 58th Street to East 59th Street, near Lexington Avenue, is known. It consists of a theatre, fronting on 58th Street, a ball-room and an open-air garden. Properly speaking, the first title applies to the entire establishment, and the second to the theatre only. Performances of comic opera in German are given in the theater, and concerts in the garden in the summer, and both theatre and ball-room are used for social affairs in winter. The place is greatly in favor among the Germans. During the summer of 1892 the interior of the theatre was repaired and re-decorated, and an addition to the building, extending to 58th Street, was erected. This provided another ball-room, four Masonic lodge rooms, and space for enlarging the restaurant connected with the garden. Michael Heumann is proprietor and manager.

BERKELEY LYCEUM, 23 WEST 44TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

The Berkeley Lyceum is a theatre originally built for amateurs by the Berkeley-Lyceum Company. It is at 19 and 21 West 44th Street, near Fifth Avenue. The auditorium will accommodate 500 people, and the stage measures 30 feet by 30. The house was opened February 27, 1888. It is now the home of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, at the head of which is Franklin H. Sargent.

The Lenox Lyceum is a large hall, suitable for concerts, at Madison Avenue and 59th Street. The floor is circular in form, 135 feet in diameter. It is sur-

rounded by a tier of 57 boxes and a balcony, and the total seating capacity is 2,300. The decorations are in ivory white, blue and gold. There is a concert platform simply, and above it there is an immense sounding board. Banquet and drawing-rooms make the establishment suitable for social affairs. The Lenox Lyceum was opened on January 2, 1890, with a concert by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra.

Steinway Hall, on the north side of East 14th Street, between Union Square and Irving Place, was erected in 1866, and opened on October 31st of that year with a concert at which Madame Parepa, Brignoli, and Ferranti sang; and S. B. Mills played the first concerto of Schumann in A minor. Theodore Thomas conducted the orchestra. For about 25 years Steinway Hall, so to say, has been the cradle of classical music in this country; every prominent orchestral organization has been heard within its walls, and so have the most eminent vocalists and instrumentalists, an enumeration of whom may prove of interest.

STEINWAY HALL, 109-111 EAST 14TH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

Pianists: Anton Rubinstein, Rafael Joseffy, Leopold De Meyer, S. B. Mills, William Mason, Theo. Ritter, Franz Rummel, Moriz Rosenthal, Carl Baermann, Ferd. Von Inten, Carl Wolfsohn, Annette Essipoff, Anna Mehlig, Adele Aus Der Ohe, Marie Krebs, B. Boeckelmann, J. H. Bonawitz, F. Boscovitz, Teresa Carreno, Edward Dannreuther, Cecilia Gaul, Mme. Arabella Goddard, Robert Goldbeck, Emil Guion, Robert Heller, Max Liebling, S. Liebling, Lina Luckhardt, Arthur Napoleon, Willie B. Pape, Alfred H. Pease, Max Pinner, D. Pruckner, Madeline Schiller, Alida Topp, Jean Vogt.

Violinists: Maurice Dengremont, Henry Schradieck, Henri Wieniawski, Henri Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, August Wilhelmj, Pablo de Sarasate, Carl Rosa, Camilla Urso, Wenzel Kopta, F. J. Prume, Ovide Musin, Edward Mollenhauer, Maud Powell, Bernhard Listemann, Franz Kneisel, Richard Arnold, S. E. Jacobsohn, Joseph Mosenthal, Hermann Brandt, Emile Sauret, Leopold Lichtenberg, Alfred Vivien, Fritz Kreisler, Edward Remenyi, Nahan Franko, Jeanne Franko, Madge Wickham, Nettie Carpenter, Dora Becker, M. Van Gelder, Franz Wilczeck, Max Bendix.

Violoncellists: Frederick Bergner, Carl Werner, Joseph Diehm, Louis Lubeck, Gaetano Braga, A. Hekking, Fred. Mollenhauer, Wilhelm Mueller, Louis Blumenberg, Adolphe Fischer, Victor Herbert, Fritz Giese, Rudolph Hennig.

Sopranos: Adelina Patti, Parepa Rosa, Carlotta Patti, Anna de la Grange, Gazzaniga, Marie Roze, Minnie Hauk, Eugenie Pappenheim, Louisa Cappiani, Teresa Parodi, Lilian Norton (Nordica), Ilma di Murska, Caroline Richings, Emma Juch, Etelka Gerster, Christine Nilsson, Bertha Johanssen, Anna Bishop, Lilli Lehmann, Clara Louise Kellogg, Isabella McCullough, Mme. Ambre, Alwina Valleria, Emma Albani, Marcella Sembrich, Amalie Materna, Emmy Fursch-Madi.

Contraltos: D'Angri, Scalchi, Zelie Trebelli, Antoinette Sterling, Lena Little, Adelaide Phillips, Zelda Seguin, Jennie Kempton, Annie Louise Cary, Krebs-Michalesi, Antonia Henne, Kate Morensi, Mrs. Patey, Anna Drasdil, Marie Gramm, Anna de Belocca, Emily Winant, Anna Lankow, Mme. Lablache, Marianne Brandt.

Tenors: Massimiliani, Campanini, Ravelli, Theodore Wachtel, W. Candidus, Achille Errani, P. Brignoli, Le Franc, Ernest Perring, Theo. Habelmann, Paul Kalisch, Christian Fritsch, Wm. Courtney, Theo. J. Toedt, Jos. Maas, Ernesto Nicolini, Anton Schott, Albert Niemann.

Baritones: Bellini, Fossati, Ferranti, Ardavani, J. R. Thomas, Galassi, Tagliapietra, Victor Maurel, Del Puente, Charles Santley, Georg Henschel, Harrison Millard, Max Treumann, Jacob Muller, N. Verger, Theodor Reichmann.

Bassos: Carl Formes, Susini, Ronconi, Coletti, Myron W. Whitney, Joseph Weinlich, Joseph Herrmann, Conrad Behrens, L. G. Gottschalk, Max Heinrich, Joseph Jamet, Franz Remmertz.

Organists: George F. Bristow, George W. Morgan, S. E. Warren, Dudley Buck.

Conductors: Carl Bergmann, Luigi Arditi, Theodore Thomas, Leopold Damrosch, Wilhelm Gericke, Frederick Louis Ritter, Carl Anschutz, Anton Seidl, Max Spicker, Frank Van der Stucken, Gotthold Carlberg, W. E. Dietrich, Max Maretzek, Franz Abt, Agr. Paur, Reinhard Schmelz, Adolph Neuendorff, Arthur Claassen, Arthur Nikisch, Walter Damrosch.

Other Halls.— Chickering Hall, at Fifth Avenue and 18th Street; Hardman Hall, at Fifth Avenue and 19th Street; Behr Hall, at 81 Fifth Avenue; Steck Hall, at 11 East 14th Street; and Mason & Hamlin Hall, at 158 Fifth Avenue, are used mainly for concerts and recitals. Sherry's Hall, at 402 Fifth Avenue, and Jaegar Hall, at Madison Avenue and 59th Street, are in favor for social events, banquets, and balls of considerable importance. Lyric Hall, at 723 Sixth Avenue, Adelphi Hall, at 201 West 52d Street, and Koster & Bial's upper halls, at 115 West 23d Street, are social rallying-places of lesser importance. Cooper-Union Hall, upper and lower, at Third Avenue and 8th Street, and Grand Opera-House Hall, at Eighth Avenue and 23d Street are much in use for political and public meetings, as well as for other gatherings. The titles of Masonic Hall, at Sixth Avenue and 23d Street, and Scottish Rite Hall at Madison Avenue and 29th Street, indicate their main purposes. The Young Men's Christian Association Hall, at Fourth Avenue and 23d Street, is in use for religious meetings, concerts, lectures and semi-religious or instructive entertainments. Clarendon Hall, at 114 East 13th Street, and Arlington Hall, at 21 St. Mark's Place, are meeting-places for trades-organizations. The first-named is in occasional use for dramatic performances in French. Neilson Hall, on 15th Street, near Irving Place, is available for miscellaneous use. Pythagoras Hall, 134 Canal Street, is used by the Knights of Labor. Hotz Assembly-rooms, 263 Bowery, Military Hall, 193 Bowery, Germania Assembly Room, 291 Bowery, are used for social and political gatherings.

Journalism and Publishing.

Newspapers and Periodicals, Book, Music and Other Publishing.

NEW YORK has not a complete file of its first newspaper, the *Gazette*, printed from 1725 to 1741, by William Bradford, but it guards jealously the *Weekly Journal*, printed from 1733 to 1746, by John Peter Zenger, who was arrested and tried for libel against the government of the New-York colony in 1735, and acquitted by jurors anxious to keep inviolate the liberty of the press. In 1743 Bradford's *Gazette* had a successor in the *New-York Gazette* or *Weekly Post-Boy*, published by James Parker. It lasted until 1773. In 1746 and 1747 Henry De Forest published the *Evening Post*. In 1752 the *Independent Reflector*, a literary journal founded by James Parker, and the *Mercury*, founded by Hugh Gaine, made their first appearance. The former lasted until 1754, and the latter until 1783. In 1753 William Wenman began the publication of the *Pacquet*, which lasted until 1767. In 1761 and 1762 Samuel Farley published the *American Chronicle*. In 1766 John Holt published *The New-York Journal*, or *General Advertiser;* in 1787 the paper was sold to Thomas Greenleaf, who changed its name to *The Argus*, or *Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*, and published semi-weekly *Greenleaf's New-York Journal and Patriotic Register*. These papers were sold in 1800 to James Cheetham, who continued their publication—under the name of *The American Citizen* for the daily, and *The American Watchman* for the semi-weekly—until 1810. In 1766 A. and J. Robertson published the *Chronicle* and removed to Albany. In 1773 appeared Rivington's *New-York Gazetteer* or *The Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser;* in 1775 the publication was suspended; in 1777 it was resumed as *Rivington's New-York Loyal Gazette*, and the name was changed to *Royal Gazette* a short time before its suspension, in 1783. In 1775 John Anderson's *Constitutional Gazette* was born and died. In 1776 Samuel Loudon published the *New-York Packet* and the *American Advertiser*, and during the war removed to Fishkill. In 1776 appeared for three months *John Englishman in Defence of the English Constitution*. The publishers were Parker & Wyman. After the Revolution there were the *New-York Daily Advertiser*, founded in 1785 by Francis Childs & Co.; the *Independent Journal*, founded in 1787, wherein appeared the first of the essays in favor of the Constitution, afterward united in book-form under the title of *The Federalist;* the *Gazette*, founded in 1788, and absorbed in 1840 by the *Journal of Commerce;* the *United-States Gazette*, founded in 1789 by John Fenno, and removed with the National capital to Philadelphia in 1790; the *Minerva*, founded in 1793 by Noah Webster, and merged with *The Commercial Advertiser*, the most ancient of the New-York city papers extant.

In 1816 there were the *Mercantile Advertiser*, of Ramsey Crooks, with a circulation of 2,250 copies; the *Gazette*, 1,750; the *Evening Post*, 1,600; the *Commercial*

Advertiser, 1,200; the *Courier*, 920; the *Columbian*, 825; the *National Advocate*, 875. In 1826 appeared *Noah's New-York National Advocate*, the name of which was enjoined, and changed to the *New-York Enquirer*, merged with the *Courier* in 1839. In 1823 Woodworth, author of the popular *Old Oaken Bucket*, edited the *Weekly Mirror*, which became *The Mirror*, with George P. Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis. In 1822 appeared *The Albion*, an organ of English opinion. Of course it failed at once. In 1825 appeared the first Sunday newspaper, the *Sunday Courier*. In 1832 James Gordon Bennett founded the *Globe*, and it failed. In 1848 the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, the *Sun* and the *Express* united in the formation of the Associated Press, the object of which, immediately attained, was to put an end to extravagant rivalry for news, and to obtain service very much better. There are at present the Associated Press, the United Press, the American Press Association, the International Telegram Company, the Dalziel Cable News Company, and several city press syndicates, serving 735 daily and periodical papers. There are printed in German, 51 papers; in Spanish, 9; in Italian, 4; in French, 4; in Swedish, 2; in Bohemian, 5; in Hungarian, 1; in Armenian, 1. There are 160 trade-papers; 16 art-papers; 39 scientific papers; and 10 sporting papers.

There are many powerful religious papers published in New York, and circulated all over the continent. Among these *The Churchman*, the great organ of the Episcopal Church; *The Freeman's Journal*, *The Tablet*, and five other Roman Catholic papers, besides the scholarly magazine, *The Catholic World; The American Hebrew*, and seven other Jewish papers; *The Examiner*, founded by the Baptists away back in 1823; *The Observer* and *The Evangelist*, powerful Presbyterian weeklies; the widely circulated *Christian Advocate*, known to all Methodists; *The Christian Intelligencer*, the organ of the Reformed Church; *The Independent*, *The Outlook*, and *The Christian Herald*, evangelical and literary, and edited with great ability; and many other denominational papers.

The Commercial Advertiser, founded in 1797, edited by John A. Cockerill, Republican in politics, is an evening paper, containing illustrations that startling news or curious news evoke. In its later history, a Republican paper, under the management of Hugh Hastings; an ardent advocate of the Cleveland administration, and with a distinctive artistic aim, under the management of Henry Marquand; it was until recently impartial in politics. Although the oldest New-York paper, it is also one of the brightest, and has gained greatly in circulation since 1890.

The Evening Post is almost coeval with the nineteenth century, its first number having appeared on the 16th of November, 1801. The purpose of its establishment was to afford an organ for the Federalist party, and Alexander Hamilton and a number of his political friends, men then very prominent in National affairs, were the founders of the paper. The editor-in-chief for the first twenty years was William Coleman, at one time the law-partner of Aaron Burr. In 1826 William Cullen Bryant became one of the editors, and assumed full control two years later. While he was in Europe, between 1834 and 1836, the *Evening Post* was edited by William Leggett, who vigorously denounced the subjection of Abolitionists to mob-law, and demanded the right of free speech for all Americans, on all topics. The paper fought heroically for these principles, but lost ground, and Bryant was obliged to return, and renew its popularity. In Jackson's administration the *Evening Post* won wide recognition by its opposition to the United-States Bank, and its advocacy of free trade. In 1881, three years after his death, the paper changed hands, and was edited by Carl Schurz, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Interior. Upon Mr. Schurz's withdrawal, his colleagues, Horace White and Edwin L. Godkin, continued

"THE EVENING POST" AND "THE NATION," EVENING POST BUILDING.
BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FULTON STREET.

the editorial management. The *Evening Post* Building, at Broadway and Fulton Street, was one of the first of the large office-buildings to be erected in New York.

In politics the *Evening Post* is absolutely independent. It is constant in its opposition to high protection, and continually exposes what it considers the fallacies of that doctrine. It stands in general for the political principles represented by Grover Cleveland, economy in National administration, tariff-reform, civil-service reform, the industrial development of the United States, and unity, reciprocity and broadening trade with other nations. In its news, as well as in its editorial columns, it is dignified, straightforward and accurate, publishing all the news of the day, but eschewing sensationalism.

The lofty and impressive building of the *Evening Post* is crowded with important offices and the headquarters of many important enterprises, occupying, as it does, a favorable position just between the district of the great business exchanges and that of the newspapers, and close to the Post Office and the City Hall. At this notable strategic point, Broadway, the noblest street of the world, is crossed by the ever-busy Fulton Street, which runs from the Washington Market, on the North River, to the Fulton Market and the ferry to Brooklyn, on the East River. At this intersection is one of the best points for offices in the city, and the *Evening Post* Building occupies it with fine effect.

The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin is a consolidation (in 1893) of the *Commercial Bulletin*, founded in 1865, and the *Journal of Commerce*, founded in 1827. It is absolutely faithful to its title. Containing the market reports in detail, and intended as a guide for men of business, it is found in offices and stores, and not in the hands of newsboys. Its editorials treat all questions of public interest with fairness and candor, and are widely copied at home and abroad. Its market, stock, crop and other reports are among its special features.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis, founded in 1828, is edited by H. P. Sampers and Leon Meunier, printed in French, Republican in French politics, Democratic in American politics. One of its founders was Charles Lasalle, a French compositor, who worked at the case in New York with Horace Greeley. The paper contains all the news cabled to other papers from Paris, an editorial article, a feuilleton or serial story, local news in brief, and reprints from the French journals.

The Sun was founded in 1833 by a Yankee job-printer named Benjamin H. Day, as a penny paper; and on the 3d of September he issued the first number. In 1835 it printed Locke's celebrated "Moon Hoax." In 1838 it passed into the hands of the Beach family, who ran it for thirty years, except during an interval of about a year, in 1861, when it was owned by a religious enthusiast, and published as a theological daily. It was smart enough in its early days, but for the last quarter of a century it has been a work of genius. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association became the owners, and Charles A. Dana the editor, in 1868. The publication and editorial rooms were transferred to their present location at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, the old Tammany-Hall structure; then lofty and imposing, but now a seemingly small and insignificant brick building, with mansard windows, quite dwarfed by the tall edifices between which it stands. Instantly the *Sun* became "the *Sun* that shines for all." It was a journal of broad and human symmetry, enthusiastic, patriotic, vigorous, and full of convictions of which it had the courage. It was too learned to be pedantic; it was too sincere to be commonplace. It was and is a model. The *Sun* gives the news without useless ornaments, but with words that paint. "If you see it in the *Sun* it is so." The *Sun's* prose is good sound Anglo-Saxon. Its editorial writers know how to say the

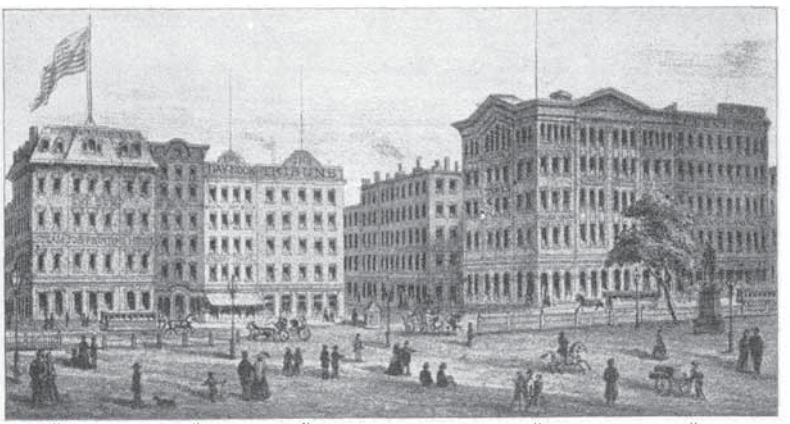
"THE SUN," NASSAU AND FRANKFORT STREETS.

things that they wish to say, as they wish to say them. Its bright young men do not report occurrences that they have not seen, nor report everything they hear. Its correspondents know that it would be folly to try to make it print banalities, and those who have hugged that fond delusion have been speedily dissuaded. The *Sun* is the wit, humor, science and art of New York expressed. If its owners build for it a new domicile, to be emblematic it must be marvelous. It is not surprising that the most daring, novel and seductive of plans for an architectural masterpiece of thirty-two stories has come to the *Sun*, by the design of its business manager, W. M. Laffan.

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, founded in 1834, and edited by Oswald Ottendorfer, is independent in politics. It occupies in Tryon Row its own granite building. Printed in German, severely classic in tone, filled with notes of the Fatherland, besides all the American news, it is an influential journal in Berlin by reflection of its German-American authority. The Staats-Zeitung Building is at the junction of Centre Street and Park Row.

The Herald, founded in 1835 by James Gordon Bennett, is independent in politics. It is against everything that savors of the wrong. It aims to give news, not to explain or interpret them. It paid the expenses of Stanley, who found Livingston; it has fitted out expeditions to the North Pole; it has a reputation wherever there are readers of news. It is unique. It defies criticism. Its building, on Broadway at the corner of Ann Street, was formerly the site of Barnum's Museum. The paper is more famous than Barnum; Barnum was more ambitious for literary, scientific, political and social authority. It could, if it wished, be a tyrant in art, letters and politics, but it does not wish. It is deliberately that its editorial page is weak. It is a newspaper, simply, perfectly. To have the faintest suspicion that the *Herald* might suppress or amend any bit of news for any reason, political, literary, social or artistic, is not to understand the *Herald.* That is the secret of its success.

The Herald is now erecting, on the immense block bounded by Broadway and Sixth Avenue, 35th and 36th Streets, a magnificent Italian Renaissance building, richly adorned with marble, with arcades of polished granite columns, press-rooms



PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE IN 1868.

separated from Broadway only by plate-glass, and an enormous clock with a deep-toned bell. This noble structure, abounding in reminiscences of the palaces of Venice, Verona and Padua, is to be used exclusively by the *Herald.* Its architects are McKim, Mead & White, who constructed the gorgeous Madison-Square Garden.

The Mail and Express is pre-eminently a leading evening newspaper of New York. It is "newsy," in the professional sense of the word, in that its record of the day's events is comprehensive, and is carried down to the latest possible moment. Its editorial page is dignified and scholarly. Its political faith is Republican, and it is a leader in expressing the opinion of the party. As its name suggests, the *Mail and Express* is a consolidation of two newspapers. The New-York *Evening Express* was established in 1839, and for many years it was edited by James and Erastus Brooks. The New-York *Evening Mail,* an evening daily paper, was started about 1869. The consolidation of the two into one great newspaper was effected by the late Cyrus W. Field. He purchased the *Mail* in 1880, and the *Express* two years

THE "MAIL AND EXPRESS" BUILDING.

BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FULTON STREET; OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

later. The combined establishment was purchased by the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, in March, 1888, and since then the paper has made long strides.

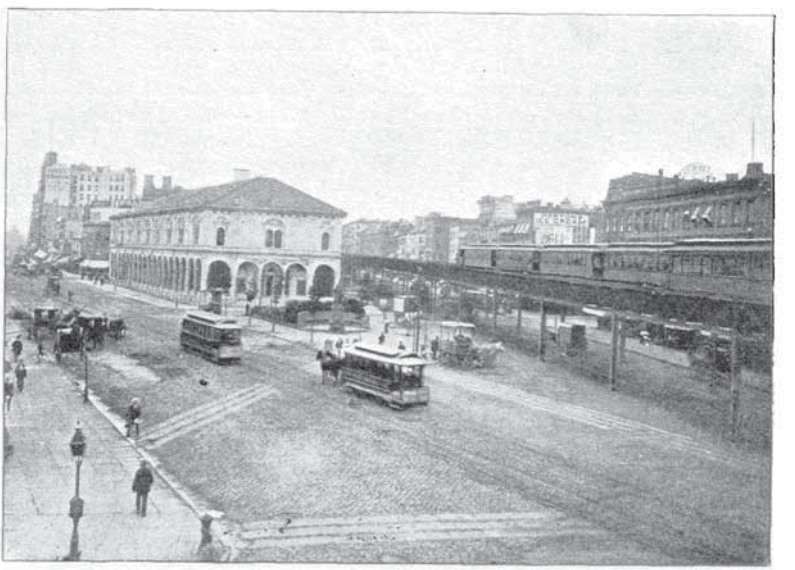
It is the only evening paper that has a franchise in the New-York Associated Press. The new *Mail and Express* Building, on Broadway and St. Paul's Churchyard, is one of the most elaborate newspaper establishments in the country. It is T-shaped in form, thus, T. Its Broadway front measures 25 feet, and its depth 100 feet. The St. Paul's Churchyard front is 77 feet, and the depth of that section of the T is 90 feet. There are eleven stories, and the highest point is 211 feet above the curb. The building is a handsome illustration of the French Renaissance (Henry the Second) style of architecture, designed by Carrère & Hastings. Four large figures, allegorically representing the four continents, adorn the lower story of the Broadway façade. The material is Indiana limestone throughout, with steel construction. The newspaper establishment occupies the basement for mechanical purposes, the first story as a business office, and the tenth and eleventh stories for editorial departments and the composing-room. The new Hoe presses in the new building are capable of printing 98,000 papers an hour. The motive powers for the machinery and the Otis elevators are electricity and steam.

"THE SUN" AND "THE TRIBUNE."

Col. Shepard imprinted his strong and fearless personality upon all departments of the paper, making it clean, pure and sweet, and at the same time bright and enterprising. The superabundant space devoted by some journals to minute and wire-drawn records of crime, the successive rounds of a prize fight, the gory details of a murder, is avoided in the *Mail and Express*, which devotes its space to the best and most interesting general news of the day, to careful accounts of philanthropic, charitable, religious and educational movements, and to the leading and happiest events in social life. This sweetness and light in one of New-York's greatest secular dailies is the result of Col. Shepard's firm and faithful policy, and stands as a monument to his finished life.

The New-York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley in 1841, and conducted by him until he was nominated for President of the United States, in 1872, has been almost constantly, since the birth of the Republican party, its organ and counselor. Aside from politics it represents the best elements in the National character and life. It was foremost in the struggle for free men and free speech, and foremost in the fight for National unity. It is brilliant at times, forceful and telling usually, dignified and scholarly always. Its influence upon its readers has not been surpassed by any other American newspaper. It speaks in pure, clean-cut English. Graduates from its editorial room take high rank in journalism. Since December, 1872 (with the exception of the period when Mr. Reid was abroad, and during

FIFTH AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM 40TH STREET.



BROADWAY, SIXTH AVENUE AND 35TH STREET, SHOWING "HERALD" BUILDING AND DODGE STATUE.

1892), the *Tribune* has been conducted by Whitelaw Reid, United-States Minister to France for three years, beginning in 1889, and the Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1892. The *Tribune* Building, an eleven-story edifice at Nassau and Spruce Streets, facing Printing-House Square, and the pioneer of the great newspaper office-buildings in New York, was erected during the early years of Mr. Reid's administration. It is the greatest newspaper centre in the United States, for more than 6,000 journals, mostly Western and Southern, have their New-York representatives in the *Tribune* Building. The great bulk of the stock of the *Tribune* Association is owned by Whitelaw Reid, Darius O. Mills and Ogden Mills. Ogden Mills is the President of the corporation.

The New-Yorker Zeitung, founded in 1845, is independent in German and American politics, and is printed in the German language.

L'Eco d'Italia was founded in 1849 by political refugees, companions of Garibaldi. It is monarchical and anti-clerical in Italian politics, and independent in American politics; and is one of the most influential and largely circulated Italian journals in the United States.

The New-York Times, founded in 1851 by George Jones and Henry J. Raymond, is Democratic in politics. The recent death of Mr. Jones has, in the unanimous expression of respect and admiration for him and his work that it evoked, made familiar a valuable lesson. In this age, called materialistic, wherein mere apparent success is said to be accepted as a test of worth, this great newspaper has an inspiring, elevated ideal, and is a journal of scholars, artists, lovers of truth, country and humanity. It is absolutely sincere. It fears nothing, because it looks at truth in the face. Monsters of corruption have come to life, and the *Times* has destroyed them with its arrows of light. The Tweed rule undone; the relinquishment of great financial advantages in favor of popular welfare; the abandonment of a great patronage for a question of principle; acts of the *Times* most frequently quoted in records of the services of the Press in America, are only better-known instances of its value. In science, in literature, in art, in matters theological and social, the *Times* is a guide as conscientious as in politics. The old home of the *Times* was replaced in 1889 by the present *Times* Building, of which David H. King, Jr., was the builder. The substitution was accomplished as by enchantment. The offices of the newspaper were not removed. The conventionally designed old building disappeared as scenes are shifted in plays. The crowds that passed by Printing-House Square saw an infinity of workmen by day and by night, and were perpetually surprised by their work. The corner-stone of the new building was laid, privately, June 7, 1888. The building is an architectural treasure. There are fifteen stories, two of which are below the pavement. The architect, George B. Post, accomplished a masterpiece of the Romanesque style, that is becoming national. Discreet, moderate, bold, vigorous, perfect in every detail of ornamentation, in moldings, in capitals, in gargoyles; so beautiful that it charms the naive and the refined, the ignorant and the most learned in art; the *Times* Building is the *New-York Times* expressed in stone. In April, 1893, the *Times* was purchased of its former owners by the *New-York Times* Publishing Co., a stock company organized by Charles R. Miller and George F. Spinney, who for many years had been respectively Editor-in-Chief and Managing Editor of the paper, Mr. Miller still retaining his position as Editor-in-Chief, and Mr. Spinney becoming the publisher and business manager. The new management has put fresh life and greater energy into the paper; it has been expended and improved on every department, and as a wide-awake Democratic newspaper now occupies a leading position.

THE "NEW-YORK TIMES" BUILDING—PARK ROW, NASSAU AND SPRUCE STREETS.

PARK ROW. QUARE, CITY-HALL PARK AND THE POST OFFICE.

The World was founded in June, 1860, as a religious journal. In 1861 it absorbed the *Courier and Enquirer*. Later, The Albany Regency, Thurlow Weed, August Belmont, Samuel L. M. Barlow and others, were said to be its owners. In 1869 it became the property of Manton Marble. After varied fortunes it fell under an editor who was bound to Jay Gould and devoted to the aristocracy of England. When its redemption seemed hopeless, it was purchased by Joseph Pulitzer. He signed this inaugural announcement:

"The entire *World* newspaper property has been purchased by the undersigned, and will from this day be under different management,— different in men, measures and methods, — different in purpose, policy and principle,— different in objects and interests,— different in sympathies and convictions,— different in head and heart. Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cheap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new *World* itself, which henceforth shall be the daily evidence of its own growing improvement, with forty-eight daily witnesses in its forty-eight columns.

"There is room in this great and growing city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democratic,— dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates,— devoted more to the news of the New than the Old World,— that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses,— that will serve and battle for the people with all earnest sincerity. In that cause and for that end solely the new *World* is hereby enlisted, and committed to the attention of the intelligent public."

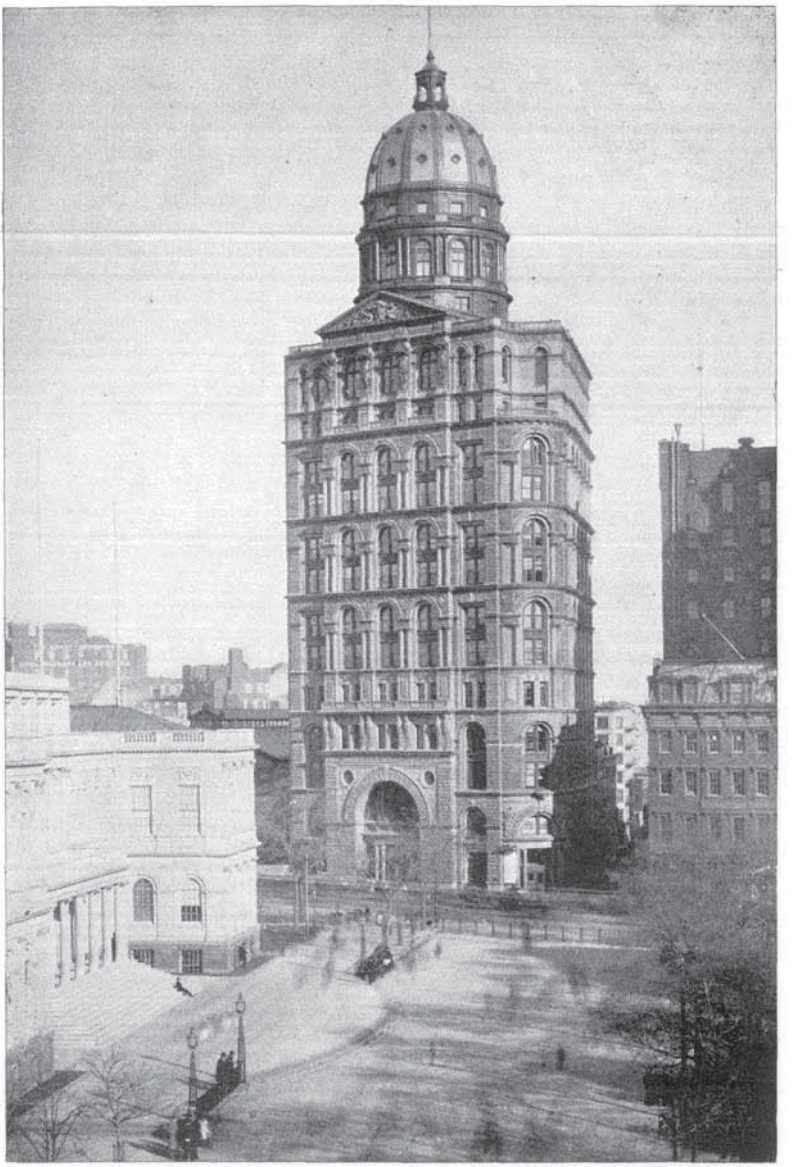
This was a decade ago. Then, in 1883, the daily average circulation of the *World* was 33,521; weekly, 234,648; yearly total, 12,235,238. In 1892 the daily average circulation was 380,499; total, 139,262,685. In 1883 the *World* printed 86,577 advertisements; in 1892, 890,975. In 1892 the *World* used 37,562 rolls of white paper, weighing 26,973,252 pounds, and forming 473,018,836 four-page sheets; set 90,927 columns of type, formed of 568,316,999 ems, that involved the handling of 1,278,713,247 pieces of type. On Sunday, May 7, 1893, the *World* celebrated the tenth anniversary of Mr. Pulitzer's ownership of the paper by publishing an edition of 400,000 hundred-page papers — the largest newspaper ever printed, using 303 tons of white paper and 47½ tons of ink. If the elder Dumas could make an electoral canvass with no other platform than the gratitude of the men whom the mere mechanical production of his works had benefited, what might not the editor and proprietor of the *World* expect from a similar platform?

When, in October, 1889, on the site formerly occupied by French's Hotel, the corner-stone of the Pulitzer Building was laid, Joseph Pulitzer wrote:

"God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper, forever unsatisfied with merely printing news — forever fighting every form of Wrong — forever Independent — forever advancing in Enlightenment and Progress — forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas — forever aspiring to be a Moral Force — forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a Public Institution.

"God grant that the *World* may forever strive toward the Highest Ideals — be both a daily schoolhouse and a daily forum, both a daily teacher and a daily tribune, an instrument of Justice, a terror to crime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism.

"Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its moral corner-stone is love of Liberty and Justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.



THE "WORLD" BUILDING -- PARK ROW AND FRANKFORT STREET.
AS SEEN FROM BROADWAY, ACROSS CITY-HALL PARK.

"God forbid that the vast army following the standard of the *World* should in this, or in future generations, ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life, and without which I would rather have it perish."

The Pulitzer Building, the home of the *World*, erected in 1889-90, is the tallest office-building in the world, reaching 309 feet from sidewalk to lantern, or 375½ feet from the foundation to the top of the flagstaff. It has a huge skeleton of iron and steel, sustaining its 26 stories; an impressive dome; and a perfect modern equipment, electric lights, Worthington pumps, etc.

The News, founded in 1867, is edited by Benjamin Wood; Democratic in politics. A small evening paper, giving the news in a popular form, it contains, in the supplement of its Sunday edition, information invaluable to persons who have not the time or the opportunity to read books. Its offices are in a five-story brick building in Park Row.

The Evening Telegram was founded in 1867, by James Gordon Bennett. It is independent in politics; having no other purpose than to give the news of the day, which it does, in a most piquant manner.

The City Record, founded in 1873, is the official municipal journal, printing only city advertisements and minutes of the several departments of the city government. It is supervised by William J. K. Kenny.

Las Novedades, founded in 1876, edited by J. G. Garcia, is independent in politics. It is printed in Spanish, with all the important news of Spain, its colonies and South-American descendants, of whose interests in this country it is the champion.

Il Progreso Italo-Americano, founded in 1879, edited by Carlo Barsotti, is conservative in Italian, independent in American politics. It is printed in Italian, and has a reflected influence at the Quirinal.

New-York Herold, founded in 1879, is the evening edition, printed in German, of the *Zeitung*. It is independent in politics.

New-Yorker Tages-Nachrichten, founded in 1870, edited by Benjamin Wood, is Democratic in politics. It is the German edition of the *News*.

New-Yorker Volks-Zeitung, founded in 1878, is independent in politics. Printed in German, it expresses the theories and aims of the German Socialists.

The Morning Journal, founded in 1882, edited by Albert Pulitzer as a one-cent paper, is independent in politics. It was organized with practically no capital but energy. Its leading motive was to amuse, while instructing. It was painstaking, brilliant, ingenious. At first it was printed on presses of the *Tribune*. It became gradually a wealthy, popular, distinctive newspaper.

The Evening World, founded in 1887, edited by Joseph Pulitzer, Democratic in politics, is a popular newspaper.

The Evening Sun, founded in 1887, edited by Charles A. Dana, Democratic in politics, is also a popular newspaper.

The Press was founded in 1887. Republican in politics, it is especially devoted to tariff problems. It quickly attained its aim, to rival the Democrats in the field, which they occupied entirely, of penny popular newspapers. It is an exceedingly influential Republican newspaper, with a daily circulation of over 100,000 copies. Its editorial and business offices are in the Potter Building.

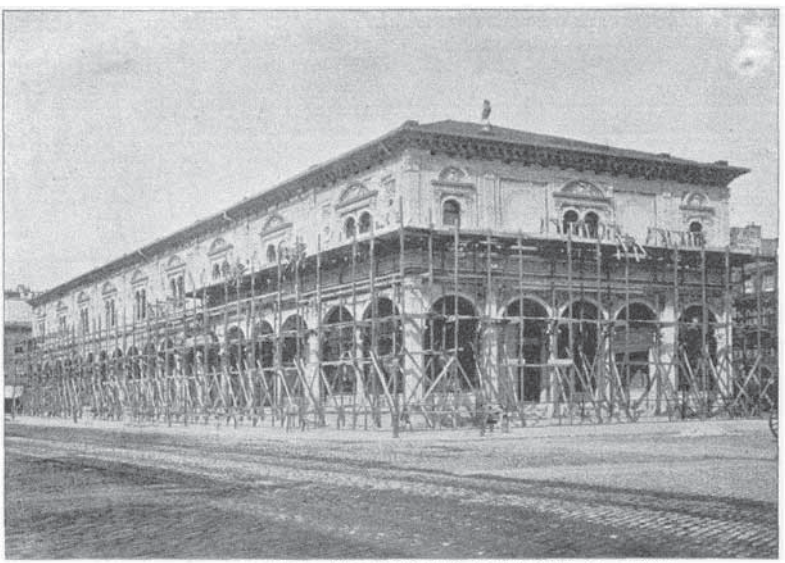
Hlas Lindu, founded in 1886, edited by John Korinck, is printed in Bohemian.

New-Yorské Listy, founded in 1875, is printed in Bohemian. The Bohemian population in New York supports two Bohemian newspapers.

Das Morgen Journal, founded in 1890 by Albert Pulitzer, is Democratic. It is the counterpart in German of the *Morning Journal*, and has a Sunday edition.

PARK ROW, THE OLDER "NEWSPAPER ROW."

NEW-YORK HERALD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.



NEW-YORK HERALD BUILDING (IN CONSTRUCTION), BROADWAY AND 35TH STREET.

CITY-HALL PARK, FROM BROADWAY TO PARK ROW.
THE DAILY PAPERS AND PROMINENT BUILDINGS OF "NEWSPAPER ROW."

The Morning Advertiser was founded in 1891 by Col. John A. Cockerill, with the distinctive aim of furnishing in brief, without attempting to be entertaining in a literary sense, to busy people the news of the day. It is Republican.

The Recorder, founded in 1891, Republican in politics, is edited and managed by George W. Turner, one of the most energetic workers ever connected with a daily paper. It is one of the marvels of journalism, and has one of the best equipped plants in the city. The *Recorder* Building is an eight-story brick edifice, at 15 Spruce Street, probably the first time a newspaper has ever put up its own building in the second year of its existence. It is occupied solely by the *Recorder*.

Daily America, a straight Democratic newspaper, with special features on Wall Street, the drama, racing, and all legitimate sports. It was founded in 1893, by George H. Dickinson, and is a paper for busy men.

The Daily Mercury is a Democratic morning one-cent paper, founded in 1893 by the company which has published the *Sunday Mercury* since 1839.

There are daily legal, financial, sporting and other papers.

Harper's Weekly, illustrated, was founded in 1856. It is independent in politics; and forms a pictorial history of the period in which we live, with admirable literary and artistic features. It is rightly called "A Journal of Civilization."

Harper's Bazaar, illustrated, founded in 1868, is a paper particularly devoted to fashions, home management, the progress of women, and art and literature.

Harper's Young People, illustrated, founded in 1879, is a paper for boys and girls. It abounds in stories and pictures, and articles on games, needle-work, boat-building, drawing, and other practical themes made attractive to boys and girls.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, founded in 1853, is Republican in politics. It affords a picturesque chronicle of the events of the day.

Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung, founded in 1855, and Republican in politics, is printed in the German language.

The New-York Dramatic News was founded in 1874, by C. A. Byrnes, and has long been edited by Leander Richardson. It is devoted to critical reviews of theatrical performances, and news about actors, plays and managers.

The Dramatic Mirror, established in 1879, is under the editorial charge of Harrison Grey Fiske. It is published every Tuesday, and has a very large circulation among persons interested in theatrical news of all kinds.

The Critic, founded in 1881, is edited by Jeannette L. and Joseph B. Gilder. It is probably the leading literary and critical paper in America, and has achieved a commanding success with its learned and scholarly book-reviews and its always entertaining news of authors and new publications.

The Ledger, founded by Robert Bonner in 1844, is a family story-paper.

Forest and Stream, founded in 1871, is a paper devoted to outdoor life.

The Spirit of the Times, founded in 1831, is a foremost sporting paper.

The Clipper, founded in 1853, is authority on sporting and theatrical events.

Puck was founded in 1876, by Joseph Keppler and Adolph Schwarzmann, as a German comic paper. Six months later an English edition of *Puck* was started, with H. C. Bunner as editor, and has attained a tremendous success. It is an independent journal, with many colored cartoons of a comical character.

Judge, founded in 1881, a satirical paper, with illustrations in colors, is Republican in politics, and wages a merry war against the Democrats.

Life, founded in 1883, is a satirical journal, illustrated; independent in politics. Its pictures are of the most refined and dainty character, and aptly illustrate social foibles and political phases. They are illuminated also by charmingly witty text.

The Churchman, at 47 Lafayette Place, was established in 1844. It is the leading, largest and most widely circulated weekly paper in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The full significance of this is not entirely in the statistics, which show that there are 532,230 communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 300,000 of whom are residents of the New-England and Middle States. These communicants are the wealthy and intelligent people in every community. To be agreeable to them a journal must be excellent. It must be as *The Churchman* is. The only denominational paper regularly illustrated, it is illustrated with exquisite taste. Having to reflect not only the artistic life of its readers, but their religious life, the beautiful ideals of their faith, it is written by scholars, by men of letters in the truest sense. The editor is the Rev. Dr. George S. Mallory, formerly professor of English literature in Trinity College. The business manager is Marshall H. Mallory. They knew well at the outset the difficulties and the possibilities of their task. Before them several men of undoubted ability had lost fortunes. A paper, founded

EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN HOUSE. COLONNADE ROW. "THE CHURCHMAN."

"THE CHURCHMAN," 47 LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR LIBRARY.

in 1831, and wearing the name which they chose, had made a brave effort, and died, giving way to *The Church Journal;* but the Messrs. Mallory had the strength of the faithful and the confidence of genius. They made a success of *The Churchman.* In 1878 it absorbed *The Church Journal.* Since then *The Churchman* has been more than a success. It is an accepted power. The paper is printed with a jealous regard for typographical beauty and accuracy. It is published in magazine form, and makes an annual record of 2,500 pages, every phase of which is a phase

of Christian thought, admirably expressed. The owners of this "most distinctively religious of journals" have purchased for its offices one of the Colonnade Buildings, in Lafayette Place, formerly the residences of New York's most eminent citizens, and the brilliant centre of New York's intellectual supremacy. It is immediately opposite the Astor Library, and near the Episcopal Diocesan House, which is the first building on the left of the Colonnade Row, in the picture on preceding page.

The New-York Observer, the oldest religious newspaper in America, has for seventy years occupied a noble and glorious position as a defender of the faith and a recorder of the news of the churches and of the world. *The Observer* was established in 1823, by Sidney E. and Richard C. Morse; and for many years was published at the corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets, on the site of the Morse Building, erected by the sons of the founders of the paper. In 1840 Samuel Irenæus Prime became editor of *The Observer*, and retained this position until his death, in 1885. His brother, E. D. G. Prime, was connected with the paper from 1853 to 1890. In 1859 Charles Augustus Stoddard, pastor of the Washington-Heights Presbyterian Church, and son-in-law of Irenæus Prime, became associate editor of *The Observer;* and Wendell Prime, the son of Irenæus, in 1878. The Prime brothers bought the paper from the Morse brothers; and it now belongs to the children of Irenæus, and is managed by his son-in-law. The offices were established at 37 Park Row, on the site of the original Brick Church, from 1859 to 1881, when the building was burned, with the loss of several lives. When the new Potter Building was erected, on the same site, *The Observer* returned to its former place, at 37 and 38 Park Row, where it still abides. Under its firm, harmonious and progressive editorial administration, *The Observer* has continued steadfast to the ideals of its founders; and is now, as it was in the early days, a wholesome, conservative and interesting family newspaper, always supporting the things which are right and good, defending the principles of Christian truth, and presenting an admirable record of the world's news, as seen from a religious standpoint. Its files present the fullest and most accurate religious history of the world, and are continually consulted for facts and figures. When the Southern States seceded, the paper lost 10,000 subscribers in a single day; but it survived this amazing mischance by the same inherent strength which has carried it through the disasters of fire and panic and ecclesiastical disturbances. At the present time, with a larger corps of editors than ever before, and with unexcelled facilities, it has more subscribers than at any previous time in its history, and has no rival as an invaluable, instructing, and entertaining repository of the events and opinions of the day, in their bearings upon the American Republic and the Christian Church.

The Nation is published every week, at Broadway and Fulton Street. Its writers include some of the foremost specialists in science, art, public affairs, and literary criticism. The *Nation* is an independent weekly review of literature, science, art and politics, with a serial commentary on the most important American and foreign events, special and occasional correspondence, and thoroughly competent criticism of the latest developments of literature, science, art, music and the drama. The two hundred contributors who prepare this feast for the scholar and the thinker include the foremost names in literature and thought. The *Nation* has been pronounced by the *Saturday Review* to be "on the intellectual level of the best European periodicals." In 1881 it became the property of the owners of the *Evening Post*, and maintains an allied yet original existence.

The Home Journal, founded in 1846, edited by Morris Phillips, is a newspaper of literature, art and society, with abundant news of pleasure-resorts.

NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

Vol. I. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1823. No. 1.

PROSPECTUS.

It is one of the wonders of the world that the newspaper presses of mankind are so obscure in their operations. It is estimated, that in the city of London, there are at least four hundred newspaper establishments, from which there issue annually more than sixty millions of sheets; a number much greater, it is believed, than is circulated in the whole kingdom of France besides, and in Ireland, although the population of those two islands is more than double that of the United States. Of a large class of our citizens, the newspaper is the only publication that is regularly perused. Even if they desire their opinions to be shaped every important subject,

To augment popularity of the newspaper, is to result, partly, from the influence of most important institutions, which give every man a personal influence in public affairs; partly, from the scattered state of our population, which makes it difficult to maintain the silent influence of many men, in spheres of publications of a more elevated character, and partly, from the peculiar circumstances attended by our great cities, to the circulation of this species of publication. In those cities, every newspaper is furnished by the government with a heavy duty, and to this amount, a daily paper in London, it is said, cannot be afforded for less than thirty or forty dollars a year. In this country, on the other hand, instead of seeking for revenue by a system of taxation, the government invites us to send it to it very part of the Union, for a sum which must be below the price paid to the mail contractors for its transportation. But, rapidly, taxing the community for its support. It is from the combined operation of these causes, that, while our Monthly Magazines and Quarterly Reviews, like lofty exotics, require constant nursing to preserve a feeble existence, newspapers about as spontaneously in almost every village.

Since then, the newspaper exerts an influence [illegible] over the public mind, and since, especially, it has a tendency to exclude from circulation the religious suggestion, in respect to interesting subjects to the Christian philanthropist, how can the injurious effect of this state of things in our religious character be most effectually prevented? The answer, it is believed, is not difficult. Let the newspaper itself, which possesses, in every essential particular, an ascendant character, be made more extensively the vehicle of religious information.

The peculiar circumstances of the age in which we live, demands the establishment of papers on this plan. Nations are but three men, as including persons who have taken part in the world wide. The Bible has been translated into the languages of the civilized nations, and missionaries have been sent to preach the word of life in every part of the earth. The Only Book and Only Creed have constituted from pole to the Sunday, the choice of the wretched Africans have been broken: the wandering Tartar or pitcher has learned to read the standard of the cross; and the fathers of our own forests are beginning to manifest the sheaf, and to call upon us for the implements of civilization and the institutions of Christians.

Such are some of the effects of that spirit of religious enterprise, which is now rapidly spreading throughout the protestant world. Every thy brings intelligence of an increase of exertion in this spirit. To extend our triumphs of Christian philanthropy, and to animate the efforts of all who are engaged in the great work of human redemption, is the noble object of the religious newspaper.

Papers on this plan have already been established in many parts of our country, and have every where met with the most encouraging success. It has frequently been remarked with surprise, that no such publication is issued from the city of New-York. The general and glittering population of the city, the fact, that it is the seat of the American Bible Society, and of numerous other benevolent institutions, and above all, the circumstance, that both at the great inlet of foreign news, and the centre from which information is diffused to all parts of our country, are advantages which give it a decided superiority over every other city.

In accordance with these views, the prospectus of the New-York Observer is now presented to the public.

The Observer will be, in the most extensive sense of the term, a newspaper. It will contain a summary of intelligence in every subject in which the community are interested. No interest, however, will be unnecessarily occupied with religious intelligence. Under this head, a regular account will be given of the most interesting occurrences in the religious world, derived, as far as possible, from original sources, that the community may always know the state of the best authorities. The information will be accompanied, whenever it is necessary, with geographical and statistical illustrations.

The views of men of all parties, in the great object we aim to promote, afford the united pledge that the paper will not be conducted, either in religion or politics.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We regard the publication of a paper upon the plan exhibited in the above Prospectus, as an object of great importance. The character and the influence of the Editor, inspire the fullest confidence that it will be conducted in such a manner as to merit the general patronage of the Christian community.

JAMES RICHARDS,
Pastor of 3d Presbyterian Church, Utica.
ASA HILLYER,
Pastor of 2d Presbyterian Church, Utica.
SAMUEL FISHER,
Pastor of 1st Presbyterian Church, Utica.

New-York, April 29th, 1823.

It is with no common pleasure I have been made acquainted with the plan of establishing a weekly religious paper in this city on a scale of liberality and usefulness. Anticipating the early appearance of such a publication, and satisfied, that it will be conducted with a spirit worthy of the Christian community in its future, enlarged views of promoting, into which we cordially unite in the solemn duty devolved upon us, I most cordially recommend it to the favourable notice of the gentlemen who have undertaken the work, and to the confidence and aid of those, to whose agency, if the character stands second to any paper of the kind in the country.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT,
Pastor of the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church.

New-York, April 29th, 1823.

The claims of the New-York Observer to public patronage are so clearly and forcibly stated in the Prospectus, that I feel nothing to be said on the subject. I therefore simply express my satisfaction, that such a paper is about to be established in this city, and say how glad I will be to see such a liberal support. The character of the gentleman who are to be the Editors, is a sufficient pledge that it will be conducted with ability, and with advantage to the great interests of truth.

E. W. MATTHEWS,
Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Murray Street.

New-York, 27th April, 1823.

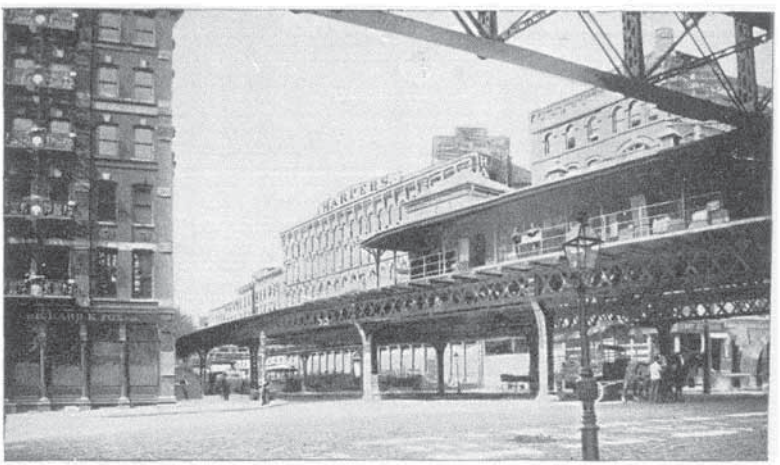
I have carefully perused the prospectus of the New-York Observer, and am fully of opinion, that the capability in which its editorial concerns are to be conducted, and the exemplar character to be embraced, by that capacity, in a respectable degree, will secure to it a liberal support. I do not see any reason why a paper of this character, of the same respectable quality of adaptedness to the wants of the community, should not be supported as liberally in the city of the United States, as in any of the inferior cities and towns of the country, and I do not doubt, therefore, that it will become a general and generous favourite, and for more powerful and important instances of the assertion of truth.

SAMUEL H. COX,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Laight Street.

New-York, April 25, 1823.

It has for many years been deemed of the first importance, that religious newspapers in various parts of this city, were under the direction and favour commensurate with the talents and moral character of the Editors, and the importance of their respective stations. Such a paper, which is of most general interest, the Editors will endeavour to furnish, and they flatter themselves, that the plan of their publication is such and so extensive, as to meet the general patronage of the friends of religious intelligence, now afforded by the new publications of this kind in New-York, and does not monopolize the circulation of the various religious papers now in New-York. The plan of the New-York Observer is such, that it will not interfere with the plans and methods for distributing, through and weekly, the religious intelligence, which is now so extensively and successfully circulated by the various religious papers, the monopoly, and the principles, of which the editors of the Observer are decidedly opposed. The editors of the Observer, therefore, not only do not solicit, but expressly request the remainder of the day in soliciting subscriptions for any other religious paper

The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is issued weekly from the headquarters of the Church in New-York City, known as the Methodist Book Concern. This large and prosperous establishment (located on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 20th Street) is managed for the Church by two ministers, who are called Agents, and who are elected by the General Conference of the Church quadrennially. Rev. Sanford Hunt, D. D., and Rev. Homer Eaton, D. D., are the present heads of the house, and conduct its business under the title of Hunt & Eaton. This ably conducted church newspaper has for its editor-in-chief Rev. James M. Buckley, D. D., one of the brightest and clearest minds in the membership of the great Church ; a man also of amazing industry and wonderful mental resources. He is assisted in the conduct of the "Great Official" by a company of able contributors, and the general managing editorship is in the hands of Rev. W. H. Depuy, D. D., who was the editor-in-chief of the People's Encyclopædia, which was published so successfully by the Methodist Book Concern. *The Christian Advocate* was established in September, 1826 ; and during the sixty-seven



FRANKLIN SQUARE AND THE HARPERS' PUBLISHING HOUSE.

years of its history has been under careful management, and has been kept in touch with the progress of humanity on all religious and philanthropic lines. The advertising department is under the business management of William Baldwin. Advertisements are subject to the supervision of the editor. Medical advertisements are not admitted, except when well known to have exceptional merit. Advertisements are declined also in which the name of any bishop or minister is used as an endorsement of the article advertised. No advertiser is permitted to use a picture of his face, and no financial advertisement is admitted offering a higher rate of interest than 8% to investors. The discriminating care shown in its general business management has gained the confidence of its subscribers and readers, which necessarily is of decided advantage to its advertisers.

Bradstreet's, founded in 1879, is a paper for men of business. It is the foremost journal of its class in America. It is published by the Bradstreet Company, and reaches all parts of the world.

"THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE," METHODIST BOOK CONCERN AND MISSION HOUSE.
FIFTH AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 20TH STREET.

The Christian Herald is a leading weekly religious illustrated journal. Probably no publication in the history of religious journalism in America can point to so successful a record. Established in 1878, it speedily took rank as a publication of influence; but it was not until 1890, when it passed under the control of its present proprietor, Dr. Louis Klopsch of New York, that it attained the splendid success which has since crowned its career. One of the first steps taken by the new management was to secure the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., as editor, and the powerful Gospel sermons of this preëminent American divine were supplemented by the rich pulpit utterances of Pastor Spurgeon of London,

THE BIBLE HOUSE, AND OFFICES OF "THE CHRISTIAN HERALD."

Rev. Dr. R. S. McArthur of New York, Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston, and other preachers of world-wide eminence. *The Christian Herald* was enlarged and greatly improved, and to-day mechanically, artistically, and in point of circulation and practical Christian teaching it leads the entire religious weekly press. Its press-rooms and bindery, in the De Vinne Building, are equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for printing and folding; and its business offices, Rooms 91 to 98 in the Bible House, occupy the largest space of any tenants in the building next to the Bible Society itself. Absolutely undenominational, *The Christian Herald* appeals to the moral and spiritual interests of Christians everywhere. Pastors find in its models a powerful aid to sermon-making; Sunday-school teachers draw inspiration from it; workers in every branch of Christian service find it a valuable help and encouragement. With its half million readers, in every State of the Union, it has an influence possessed by no other weekly religious newspaper. In the field of charity and philanthropy *The Christian Herald* has performed

distinguished service. For years it has supported a missionary in the Southwest, where he has been the means of founding many Sunday-schools and chapels, and it also supported two evangelists in the East for several successive seasons. It conducted, at its own cost, the famous winter series of evangelistic services in the New-York Academy of Music, a few years ago, when many hundreds of conversions occurred. In the summer of 1892 it raised a fund of $40,000, with which it purchased a cargo of breadstuffs for the starving peasants of Russia. It cashed, free of charge, the checks of army pensioners (aggregating half a million dollars), to keep them from the degrading contact of the saloons. In one year it distributed among its readers 150,000 beautiful genuine Oxford Teachers' Bibles, as free gifts. In a multitude of other ways its influence is exerted for the good of the deserving; and object-lessons in Christian helpfulness are furnished to a circle of readers whose members are found in every country of the globe.

The Dry Goods Economist, the leading dry-goods paper in the world, enjoys the further distinction of being the oldest trade journal in existence, having been established in 1846. It was published for many years under the name of *United-States Economist and Dry Goods Reporter*, which was abridged to its present title. The scope of the paper comprises everything pertaining to the origination and distribution of textile fabrics, excepting only the mechanical processes of their production. The evolution of styles, weaves, colors and fashions abroad and at home, the problems of importation, transportation, and the whole machinery of distribution receive its constant attention. Commercial methods and abuses form a staple of discussion in its columns, while the practical operations of merchandise, purchasing, stock-keeping, advertising, window dressing and store management are each in its own department regularly elucidated. The staff of the *Dry Goods Economist* is unique in trade journalism, approaching probably more nearly than that of any publication to the organization of a great daily. This staff is distributed throughout the textile centres of the United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe, and is composed of expert specialists, so that its reports, statistics and opinions upon the subjects within its scope are regarded as authoritative not only in America, where it is the *vade mecum* of dry goods men in every State and territory, but also throughout Europe, where it is widely circulated. From its prominence as the recognized organ of our largest group of allied industries, its influence extends to matters of

"DRY GOODS ECONOMIST" AND NEW-YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, 78 AND 80 WALKER STREET.

finance, and of legislation affecting textile industries. By reason of its unequalled hold upon the jobbing and retail merchants, the *Dry Goods Economist* has become the recognized sign-board of the dry-goods trade, and in its advertising pages will be found the timely announcements of the great textile establishments. The paper is distinguished for the extent and elegance of its special issues at the opening of the trade seasons, which are models of editorial and artistic excellence. The home of the paper is in the *Economist* Building, close to Broadway, on Walker Street, which marks the longitudinal centre of the metropolitan dry-goods district, and contains the New-York Dry-Goods Exchange. The paper is published weekly by the Textile Publishing Co., Charles T. Root, President; Max Jaegerhuber, Treasurer; Henry R. Elliot, Secretary.

"INSURANCE MONITOR," 137 BROADWAY.

The Insurance Monitor, published by C. C. Hine, at 137 Broadway, is one of the oldest trade journals in America, and the oldest in its particular line of service. It has been published continuously since March, 1853, — upwards of 40 years, — and during this time has not only recorded but has been influential in every important move that has helped to develop the insurance business in all of its many branches. In size of page it has remained virtually the same from the start, but in number of pages it has run up from 8 pages to a regular 48 pages, and occasional 80 pages, — in one year (1871–72) having issued 1,078 pages. In name it was at first *The Monitor;* then *The Insurance Monitor and Commercial Register;* later *The Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review;* and since 1869 simply *Insurance Monitor.* Its first owner was T. Jones, Jr.; and since 1868, — a full quarter of a century, — it has been owned and edited by C. C. Hine, who has done more than any one else to elevate and maintain the character of insurance journalism. Its mission has been well executed, and in its columns has been disseminated and perpetuated all that is worthy of notice, technically, critically and practically, in every matter pertaining to all the various branches of insurance. The *Insurance Monitor* has not only watched and chronicled, but it has taken such part as an active journal would naturally take in the promulgation and advancement of insurance business. And then, too, under Mr. Hine's editorship the whole insurance fraternity, from the east to the west and from the north to the south, have learned to respect the clean, honest and trustworthy columns of the *Insurance Monitor.*

Other Weekly Publications include legal, financial and innumerable others.

The Monthly Publications cover every conceivable topic. There are magazines devoted to homœopathy, obstetrics, veterinary science, cutaneous diseases, microscopy, phrenology, ophthalmology; to telegraphy, electricity, water works;

to home-decoration, music, cabinet-making, penmanship; to insurance, banking, and investments; to dogs, bees, poultry, and horses.

The grocers have their magazines here, and so have the hair-dressers, the railroad men, the booksellers, the engineers, the photographers, the gas-men, the wine-merchants, the carpet-dealers, the printers, the stationers, the plumbers, the apothe-

"JUDGE" BUILDING, THE HOME OF FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS, FIFTH AVENUE AND 16TH STREET.

caries, the paper-makers, the brewers, the bottlers, the exporters, the silk-makers, the tailors, the bankers, the blacksmiths, the wheelwrights, the woodworkers, the stenographers, the builders, the cloak-makers, the confectioners, the clothiers, expressmen, millers, hatters, furriers, jewellers, cooks, newsdealers, milliners, car-builders, sailors, teachers, travellers, and many other classes of the great American people.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine was founded in 1850, and now enjoys an enormous circulation all over the world. H. M. Alden is the editor; and among the writers for departments have been Curtis, Warner, Howells, Aldrich, Mitchell, and other foremost leaders in American literature. The illustrations are the finest work of the best artists, and richly illuminate the magazine.

The Century Magazine, whose first editor was Dr. J. G. Holland, is now edited by Richard Watson Gilder, and published by the Century Company, of which the late Roswell Smith was longtime President. It is international in its character and circulation, and has an enormous circulation, running far beyond 100,000. The literary and artistic character of *The Century* cannot be surpassed.

Scribner's Magazine was founded in 1887, and has been edited, ever since that date, by E. L. Burlingame. It is a brilliantly illustrated modern periodical, treating vigorously of themes of present interest, with articles from the best writers.

The Cosmopolitan, founded in 1885, and edited by James Brisben Walker, is a handsome illustrated magazine, absolutely *fin du siècle* in its range of subjects and manner of treatment, and reaching a vast constituency of readers.

The North American Review, founded in 1815, is edited by Lloyd Brice. The most venerable publication of the kind in the Western World, it discusses the leading problems of the day, giving the views of the foremost authorities.

The Forum, founded in 1886, is edited by Walter H. Page. It is a monthly review of the uppermost topics of the time, in essays by well-known writers.

The Art Amateur, founded in 1879, is owned and edited by Montague Marks; and has been of great avail in the development of American art.

The Art-Interchange dates its origin from the year 1864, and has choice illustrations, and articles on modern painting, etching, engraving and similar themes.

The Catholic World, founded in 1840, and edited by Rev. W. D. Hughes, is published by the Paulist Fathers, and has a wide circulation among cultivated Roman Catholics. It is purely literary in tone, and has many able contributors.

Outing is an attractive illustrated magazine, devoted to descriptions of out-door life, fresh, breezy and exhilarating. It was founded by W. B. Howland, at Chatham, N. Y., and, after being transferred to Boston for a few years, became a New-York institution.

Godey's Magazine is one of the most venerable of American periodicals. It was founded at Philadelphia in 1830, and recently moved to New York, where it has developed into a brilliant and progressive modern magazine.

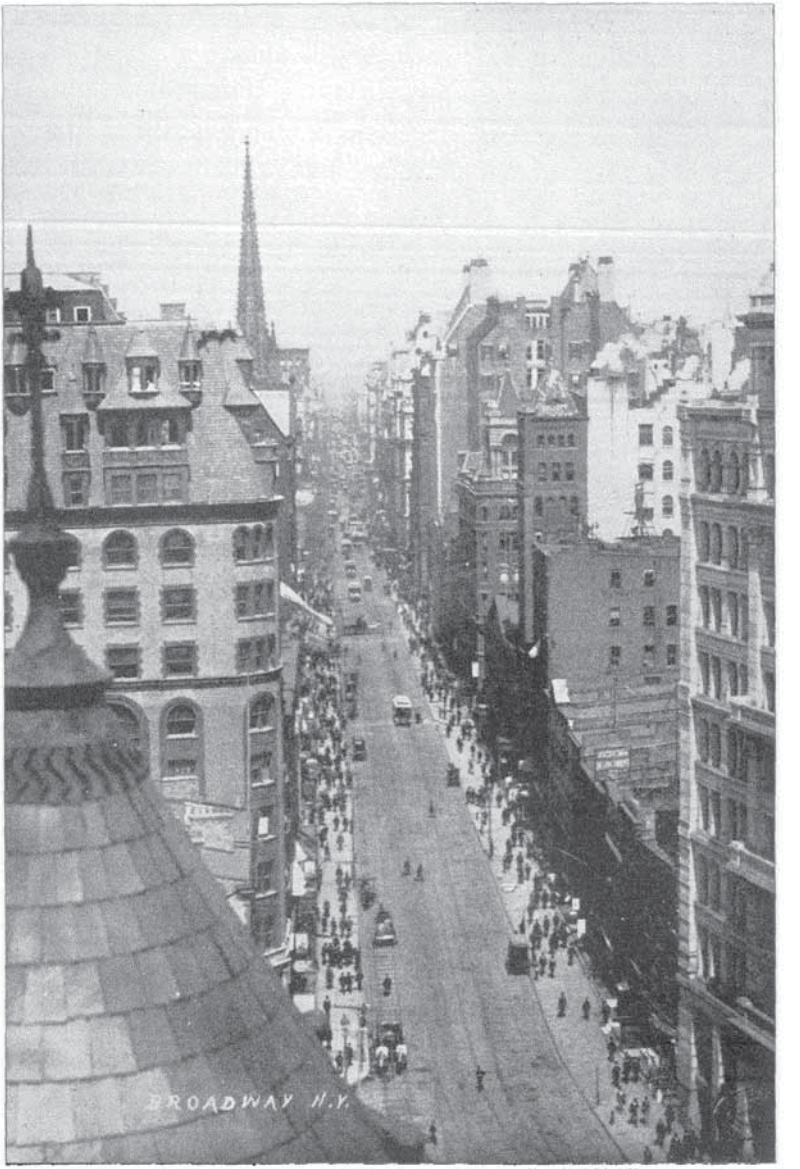
McClure's Magazine, founded in 1893, is a small-priced illustrated periodical, with contributions from the most illustrious authors, on the most interesting subjects. It is published by S. S. McClure, of newspaper "syndicate" fame.

The Magazine of American History, founded in 1877, is occupied by illustrated articles on historical themes. It was long edited by the late Martha J. Lamb.

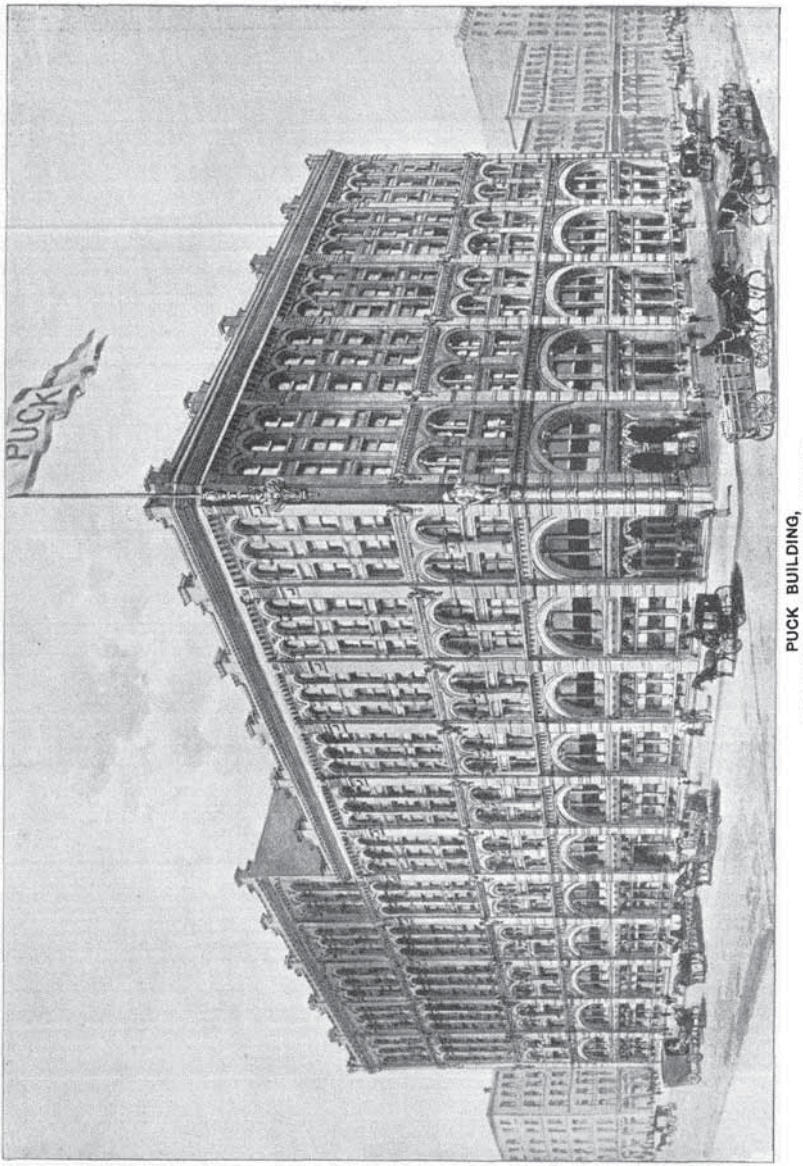
The Popular Science Monthly, founded in 1872, and edited by Prof. W. J. Youmans, is devoted to papers by competent writers on the latest phases of sciences.

St. Nicholas, founded in 1873, edited by Mary Mapes Dodge; for boys and girls; illustrated. This is the best magazine for young people ever published.

In the years between 1833 and 1872 more than a hundred papers, periodical and daily, were founded and suspended. In the two decades since 1872, there was a still greater number. The new processes of engraving illustrations tempted many newspaper minds, but in the struggle for life the fittest survived.



LOWER BROADWAY.
LOOKING NORTH FROM BOWLING GREEN.



PUCK BUILDING,
EAST HOUSTON AND MULBERRY STREETS.

Offices and Companies for Assuming Losses by Fires and Transit, and Fire and Marine Underwriters' Associations.

IN 1759 the "Old Insurance Office," open from noon to one o'clock and from six to eight o'clock in the evening every day, and the "New-York Insurance Office," the former at the Coffee-House, under charge of Kefeltas & Sharpe, the latter in an adjoining building, under charge of Anthony Van Dam, gave marine insurance to merchants, secured by subscriptions of underwriters. In 1778, as the destruction of vessels by American privateers had increased the risk of navigation, a "New Insurance Office" was opened at the Coffee-House. Vessels or their cargoes were then in a primitive manner protected; but if buildings were burned, their value to the owners of them was lost, unless they circulated subscription-papers, as did the owner of a wooden building in Barclay Street, destroyed by fire in November, 1796. He said to the public: "Citizens are all dependent, the one upon the other. Relieve the distress of a sinking brother, and he, and not he only, will bless you."

In 1770 as the "Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire" had eighteen years of life and prosperity, a member of the Chamber of Commerce in New York proposed the formation of a similar Contributionship; but not until 1787 was incorporated, under the name of "Mutual Assurance Company," the first New-York fire-insurance company.

In 1798 a charter was granted to Nicholas Low and others, with corporate powers, in the name of "United Insurance Company in the city of New York," enabling them "the better to carry on and extend the business of maritime insurance and of insurance upon houses, goods and lives, which were the useful purpose of their institution." The "Mutual Assurance Company" was renewed and incorporated — it had been organized in 1787, under a deed of settlement, by its secretary, John Pintard, according to the English custom. In 1809 the company was reorganized, with a capital stock; in 1846, its name was changed to "Knickerbocker Fire-Insurance Company"; and in 1890 it was dissolved. One of its policies of 1798 is framed in the Fire Patrol Office. In 1798 a third company was incorporated, "The New-York Insurance Company for Maritime Insurance, Houses, Goods and Lives." It had a capital, in shares of $50 each, not to exceed $500,000; and its charter expired in 1809.

In 1801 the first exclusively marine stock company in New York, the "Marine Insurance Company," was organized, with a capital of $250,000. Then came a revision of contracts, a classification of hazards, and a re-arrangement of rates, made necessary by extension of business and provoked by experience. The "Eagle Insurance Company," incorporated in 1806, issued this tariff:—

"Hazards of the first class, brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile or metal roofs, and non-hazardous goods therein, 25 per cent. Hazards of the fourth class,

wooden buildings, non-hazardous goods therein, and hazardous goods in third class, 75 to 100 per cent."

In 1830 there were in New York eight marine companies, with an aggregate capital of $3,050,000; and twenty-five fire companies, with an aggregate capital of $7,800,000. In 1835 there were twenty-six fire companies; and twenty-three of them were thrown into bankruptcy by the fire which destroyed, on the night of December 16, 529 stores and 41 other buildings situated south of Wall Street, the business centre of the city. Then followed the wise law by which fire companies are prohibited from engaging in the affairs of life-insurance, banking and trust companies; and other companies may not accumulate functions, but are chartered for specific purposes, life or marine or other insurance, or banking. Then came the repeal of an act passed in 1829, by which foreign companies were excluded from the State of New York. Then forms of policies, conditions of insurance, classifications, the entire system of fire and marine insurance acquired the precision, the exactness of the present time. With Massachusetts, New York began to shape insurance legislation and methods for the whole country. In 1845 a second conflagration in the business center of New York destroyed property valued at $6,000,000. In 1846 an association of city underwriters, formed for mutual protection, convened in New York a national meeting of underwriters. Of this meeting, and of two others, in 1849 and 1850, came in 1866 the National Board of Fire-Underwriters, by which the advantages obtained in New York were made applicable to the whole country.

In 1859 the Insurance Department of the State of New York was organized. In 1864, for the first time, all the insurance companies were required by law to make and file annual statements. From this period, the complete historical and financial chronicles of insurance may be easily compiled. They are in the reports made to the State Assembly by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. In 1860 the premium receipts of the New-York stock fire companies were $7,000,000; in 1863, after two years of civil war, they were $10,000,000; in 1865 they were $20,000,000. In 1860 the premium receipts of the marine companies were $14,000,000; and in 1863 they were $18,000,000. In 1871 the Chicago fire, in 1872 the Boston fire, ruined the Astor, Beekman, Corn-Exchange, Excelsior, Humboldt, Market, New-Amsterdam, North-American, Washington, Yonkers, New-York and other insurance companies, some of which were afterward reorganized. In thirty years the Insurance Department noted the withdrawal of eighty-three fire and ten marine insurance companies.

The Board of Fire-Underwriters is an evolution of the "Salamander Society," a combination of insurance officers organized in 1819 to 1826, transformed frequently, and incorporated under its present title in 1867. It guides insurance legislation; guards or advises the Superintendent of Buildings, the Fire-Commissioners and the Fire-Marshal; maintains the Fire-Patrol, with the aid of a legislative enactment that it created; and usually commands a tariff of rates of premium to be charged by all underwriters on metropolitan risks. It has, at present, an executive committee of forty members. Its standing committees are on Finance, Fire-Patrol, Laws and Legislation, Surveys, Police and Origin of Fires, Arbitration, Patents, Membership, and Water Supply. It adopted in 1886 a standard fire-insurance policy, the form of which is desirable.

The Fire-Patrol is an organization of the Board of Fire-Underwriters, and was a condition of its charter, "to provide a patrol of men, and a competent person to act as superintendent, to discover and prevent fires, with suitable apparatus to save and preserve property or life at and after a fire; and the better to enable them so

to act with promptness and efficiency, full power is given to such superintendent and to such patrol to enter any building on fire, or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, at once proceed to protect and endeavor to save the property therein, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, from the ruins after a fire." For the maintenance of this patrol the Board of Fire-Underwriters obtained the passage of an act obliging all insurance companies doing business in New York to pay two per cent. of their city premium receipts semi-annually, as a tax.

The Fire-Patrol existed long before this act, but in a different form. In 1835 the city association of fire-insurance companies paid $1,000 a year to a Fire-Police of four men; in 1839 it employed forty members or past members of the Volunteer Fire-Department as patrolmen at night in the Fifth Fire (the mercantile) District. In 1845 water-proof covers for merchandise, in 1851 covers for roofs and sky-lights, in 1864 a steam pumping-engine for drying cellars, were adopted; but the service was practically, like the contributions of the insurance companies for the expenses, voluntary. The last statistical record, the record of 1891, of the present well-equipped and well-paid Fire-Patrol, shows that during the year 1891 it attended to 2,091 fire-alarms, performed 2,228$\frac{18}{60}$ hours of service, spread 9,819 covers, and cared for property the total insurance on which was $29,897,649, and the total loss $5,252,659. The Fire-Patrol stations are: No. 1, 41 Murray Street, 42 officers and men; No. 2, 31 Great Jones Street, 40 officers and men; No. 3, 104 West 30th Street, 29 officers and men; No. 4, 113 East 90th Street, 14 officers and men; and No. 5, 307 West 121st Street, 14 officers and men. Abram C. Hull is the superintendent. Wm. M. Randall, an old volunteer fireman and underwriter, has long occupied the office of Secretary to the Fire-Patrol committee.

The Insurance Companies of to-day represent an enormous accumulation of assets for the payment of losses by fire and the elements. There were $63,947,365 in assets of New-York joint-stock companies; $112,072,902 in assets of joint-stock companies of other States; $2,637,562 in assets of mutual companies; and $56,324,823 in assets of foreign companies, invested in the fire-insurance business in New York, at the date of the report to the Insurance Department, December 31, 1892.

FIREMEN AT WORK IN 1800.

The history of the following companies is the main history of the fire-insurance business in New York in its best aspects:

The New-York Bowery Fire-Insurance Company, at 124 Bowery and 168 Broadway, was incorporated April 24, 1833. It commenced business September 21, 1833, and at the end of a year had gross assets amounting to $322,818. Its paid-up cash capital was then $290,318. January 1, 1892, its paid-up cash capital was $300,000, and the amount of its gross assets $548,719, invested as follows: New-York City stock, $150,000; railroad bonds, $76,565; stocks, $204,733; loans on bond and mortgage, $16,200; call loans on collateral security, $3,700; interest accrued, $4,623; premiums in course of collection, not over ninety days due, $90,532; cash in bank and office, $1,654; re-insurance due from other companies on losses, $711. It has a net surplus of $70,521 over all its liabilities, including the capital stock and the reserve-fund for re-insurance, making a surplus to policy-holders of $370,521. It has paid in losses by fire, since its organization, $4,772,457. It passed, without imperilling its constant financial solidity, through the conflagrations of 1835, 1845, 1871, and 1872, by which hundreds of companies were thrown into bankruptcy. Its President is Henry Silberhorn, its Vice-President is Charles A. Blauvelt, its Secretary is J. Frank Patterson, New-Yorkers, long and faithful servants of the company, as were before them Geo. G. Taylor, William Hibbard, Peter Pinckney, James Lovett, and the first President, Benjamin M. Brown. The Directors are: Thompson Pinckney, William P. Woodcock, 2d, Henry Silberhorn, John Wilkin, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, Helmuth Kranich, Charles A. Blauvelt, Henry B. Pye, Herman F. Kanenbley, George W. Silberhorn, J. Frank Patterson, James E. Morris, Edwin Van Houten, O. J. Wiggins, Benjamin T. Rhoads, Jr. Personally acquainted with every phase of the company's experience, the officers and Board of Directors merit the confidence that the record of the New-York Bowery Fire-Insurance Company and its financial statement command.

NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, BOWERY AND GRAND STREET.

The company has its agencies scattered throughout the United States, but it seeks to do only the most conservative class of business, moderate lines and well distributed. The New-York Bowery is virtually, with a single exception, the oldest of the New-York fire-insurance companies, for, while some have taken the names and succeeded to the business of older companies, they were either re-organized or decapitalized after the great fires of 1835, or 1871 and 1872.

The Greenwich Insurance Company, of New York, the principal offices of which are in the company's own five-story stone-front building at 161 Broadway, has been uninterruptedly and successfully in business nearly sixty years. It was organized in 1834. Timothy Whittemore was its first President and held that office 25 years. Samuel C. Harriot was President for 31 years. Joseph Torrey was Secretary 13 years. James Harrison was Secretary 23 years. Mason A. Stone was Secretary 19 years. Such tenures of office indicate an unusual conservatism of policy and security of operation, and must inevitably inspire confidence in the Greenwich Insurance Company as a strong and secure financial corporation.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, 161 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LIBERTY AND CORTLAND.

The value of property destroyed by fire in the United States in 1891 was $143,764,967, an amount larger than the yearly cost of the public schools of America, larger than the payments to pensioners, larger than the value of the National bank notes in circulation, larger than the aggregate yearly cost of the War and Navy Departments, larger than the coining value of the gold and silver mined in the United States yearly. It is to save the people from the appalling consequences of such losses, unrelieved, that the Greenwich and its sister companies are perpetually active.

An institution that has paid nearly $10,000,000 for fire-losses and dividends, as the Greenwich has, without a single failure or delay in over half a century of extremely active business, is certainly a firm support to lean upon.

Its capital stock is $200,000; and its net surplus January 1, 1891, was nearly $400,000; making, with its capital, a net surplus, so far as concerns policy-holders, of $595,000. It owns real estate to the value of $170,000, and its available assets amount to about $1,600,000. The Greenwich has had an honorable career. It has paid losses amounting to nearly $7,000,000, since it began business; and it has paid to its stockholders in cash dividends over $2,000,000, and has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend in every year since organization. Its business at its home office in the city of New York is very large, only two of the 140 companies doing business in

the city receiving as large a volume of premiums on New-York City business as the Greenwich. The directors of the company own more than 25 per cent. of its stock. The present President, Mason A. Stone, has been an officer of the corporation for 21 years, having been chosen Assistant-Secretary in 1871 and Secretary in 1872. Associated with him, as a Board of Directors, are William H. S. Elting, Quentin McAdam, Solomon W. Albro, James A. Roosevelt, George Gordon, Allen S. Apgar, Augustus C. Brown, William P. Douglas, Samuel W. Harriot, William Brookfield, Alexander T. Van Nest, John L. Riker, Robert B. Suckley, Isaac G. Johnson, Joseph P. Pùels, Ebenezer Bailey and J. Lynch Montgomery. Walter B. Ward and William Adams are Assistant-Secretaries. The Greenwich has its agencies in most of the chief cities of this country. Its policies are sought for by the best business men of the whole country, and the fire-insurance agents and brokers everywhere never hesitate to recommend to their patrons the insurance protection afforded by the Greenwich Insurance Company.

The Citizens' Insurance Company, at 156 Broadway, was incorporated April 28, 1836, as the "Williamsburgh Fire-Insurance Company" of Williamsburgh, N. Y., now the Eastern District of Brooklyn; changed in name to "Citizens' Fire-Insurance Company," and in location to Brooklyn, in 1849; and amended in title to "Citizens' Insurance Company" simply, in 1865. It had in 1849 a capital of $105,000, and gross assets amounting to $131,143. In a quarter of a century, after the great fires of Chicago and Boston had thrown into bankruptcy a hundred insurance companies, and crippled and almost ruined many others, the Citizens' Insurance Company had a capital of $300,000 and gross assets amounting to $843,802. This in spite of the fact that the great fires of Chicago and Boston had multiplied by eight its annual average of losses by fire. At present the Citizens' Insurance Company has a capital of $300,000, and gross assets amounting to $1,081,041. It has a net surplus over all its liabilities and the reserve fund for re-insurance, of $228,150. It has paid for losses, since its organization, $6,355,398, about fifty per cent. of its premium receipts, a smaller proportion of loss than the statistics of the fire-insurance business concede. The Citizens' Insurance Company has had in its entire history three Presidents: Daniel Burtnett, until 1859; James M. McLean, until 1886; and Edward A. Walton, until the present time. Mr. McLean was Secretary during the entire period that Mr. Burtnett was President, and was in the service of the company for 39 years. Mr. Walton was Secretary until 1881,

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 156 BROADWAY.

and from that year Vice-President until 1886, when he became President, and has been in the service of the company for 43 years. The Vice-President is George H. McLean, a well-known and esteemed New-Yorker, son of the former President of the company, and in its service for a decade. The Secretary is Frank M. Parker, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., and a servant of the company in every department for a quarter of a century. Thus the Citizens' Insurance Company has the advantage of a management intimately allied with every phase of its experience — an experience which begins with the first years of fire-insurance in this country. The Directors are: Wm. J. Valentine, capitalist; Edward Schell, President Manhattan Savings Institution; Amos F. Eno, real estate; John D. Jones, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.; Edward A. Walton, President; De Witt C. Hays, President Manhattan Company Bank; Edward King, President Union Trust Co.; George H. McLean, Vice-President; James W. Smith, President Consolidated Gas Co.; George F. Baker, President First National Bank; Garret A. Hobart, lawyer;

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, WALL AND WILLIAM STREETS.

William Barbour, President Barbour Brothers Thread Co.; and H. B. Stokes, President Manhattan Life-Insurance Co. It is allied with the "Hanover" in the operations of the New-York Underwriters' Agency in the South and West.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated in 1842 as a mutual insurance company, without capital other than the sum of $100,000, which was borrowed as a temporary convenience, and which was returned within two years. Since its organization, the premiums received from dealers on risks terminated amount to $186,730,564. The losses paid to dealers on risks insured have been $107,981,322. The certificates of profits issued to dealers have amounted to $66,147,580, of which there have been redeemed in cash $59,135,560, and the cash paid for interest on certificates amounts to $14,020,573.

Its main business is the insuring of vessels and their cargoes, as well as inland transportation risks. Since its incorporation in 1842 it has done a great service to the commercial interests of New York, by reason of its absolute protection to the property of the owners of vessels, the importers and exporters, by making insurance in their interests. Its gross assets exceed $12,250,000, as may be seen in the detailed statement. Perhaps some conception of the insurance it grants can be obtained from the statement that its annual premium receipts alone exceed $5,000,000. This company is a wholly mutual organization, and for this reason it is a semi-public institution. All the profits of the company revert to the insured, and are divided yearly upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance. These dividends are paid in interest-bearing certificates known as "scrip," which are in time redeemed by the company. Provision is made for issuing policies by which the losses are payable in England.

January 1, 1893, the company's assets amounted to $12,485,685, and in 1892 its gross premiums aggregated $5,162,393, while the losses paid amounted to $1,466,178, and return of premiums and expenses, $738,617. The company owns its own office-building on Wall Street, at the corner of William Street. Its plain and substantial appearance indicates the solid conservative corporation whose offices it contains. When it was built, in 1852, it was the finest office-building on Wall Street, but now it is overshadowed by many superb structures, so that it seems to be a conspicuous landmark of two generations ago. European countries boast of long records of officers of their great corporations, and the civil-service advocates make great claims for the advancement of men in various positions, but the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has a record in this particular hardly equalled on either continent. Its President, John D. Jones, has been continuously an officer almost coeval with the history of the company for 50 years, first as its Secretary, and for the past 37 years as its President. Its Vice-President, W. H. H. Moore, has been connected with the company for 37 years; the Second Vice-President, A. A. Raven, for 40 years; the Secretary, Joseph H. Chapman, for 38 years; four of those holding important positions have been connected with the company for 40 years and over; and many of its trustees, the leading influential men of New York, have served on the Board continuously for more than a quarter of a century. The peculiar constitution and methods of the Atlantic Mutual have made it an interesting study for insurance experts, as well as an invincible tower of strength to all shipowners who can avail themselves of its splendid defence.

The Niagara Fire-Insurance Company owns and occupies its own six-story stone-front building at 135 and 137 Broadway. It was incorporated December 29, 1849, and commenced business August 1, 1850, with a paid-up cash capital of $200,000. In 1864 it had paid the equivalent of its capital more than twice in dividends, and more than twice in losses, and yet accumulated a large surplus. The capital was increased to $1,000,000 in 1864. In 1871 came the Chicago fire, which destroyed property to the value of $200,000,000, ruined 68 companies and forced 24 to assess their stockholders. The next year came the Boston fire, which destroyed property to the value of $73,500,000, and ruined several other companies. The Niagara paid at once every claim, and reduced its capital to $500,000. There was not a moment of hesitation in its affairs. The company wished to prove, and it proved, that it was ready for any emergency. Its progress in twenty years has been constant. The assets, which were $1,264,538 at the end of 1872, were at the end of 1891, $2,723,185. The total liabilities, actual and contingent, including the re-insurance fund, are $1,902,401. The company has a surplus, as regards

policy-holders, of $820,784. Its business is excellent; its investments sacrifice speculative profits in favor of absolute security; its management is celebrated for its carefulness.

The officers of the company are personally allied with every phase of its history. The earlier Presidents have been W. B. Bend, in 1850; Jonathan D. Steele, in 1852; Henry A. Howe, in 1871, and Peter Notman, in 1880. The President is Thos. F. Goodrich, who became connected with the company in 1880 as Secretary, and was made Vice-President in 1884, and President in 1893. The Secretaries are George C. Howe, who has been with the company since he was fifteen years of age, and Charles H. Post, who has been with the company over five years.

NIAGARA FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY, 135 AND 137 BROADWAY.

The Niagara Fire-Insurance Company, in 1892, consummated the arrangements by which it takes charge of the American business of the Caledonian Fire-Insurance Company of Scotland, the officers of the Niagara Fire-Insurance Company being the American managers for that famous old Scottish organization.

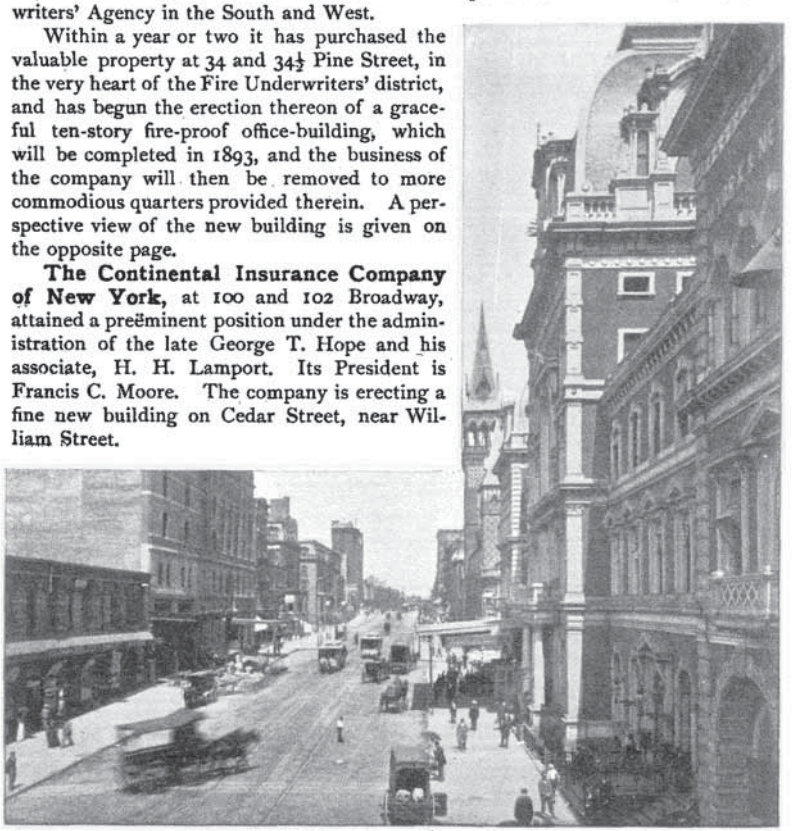
The Hanover Fire-Insurance Company of New York, the principal office of which is at present in the Mutual Life-Insurance Company's Building at 40 Nassau Street, was incorporated April 6, 1852, and commenced business April 16th, with John N. Wyckoff as its first president, and a cash capital of $150,000. This was increased to $200,000 in 1857, and to $400,000 in 1863; and reduced to $250,000 after the losses by the Boston fire, in 1872, which ruined so many companies, had been paid; increased within four months to $400,000, in 1873; and to $500,000 in 1875, by a stock dividend of $100,000. The cash capital is now $1,000,000, and the gross assets are $2,600,990. The amount is made up of real estate, $250,000; United-States bonds, $111,025; bonds and mortgages, first liens on improved real-estate in New York and Brooklyn, $23,000; State and city bonds, $485,000; loans on call, $51,600; cash in banks and in office, $95,412; railroad first-mortgage

bonds, $770,778; bank and trust companies' stocks, $92,715; railroad, gas and telegraph companies' stocks, $538,262; premiums in hands of agents, in course of transmission, and uncollected office premiums, $172,194; accrued interest, $11,002. The Hanover Fire-Insurance Company has a net surplus over its capital, liabilities and re-insurance reserve of $403,089. It has never passed a dividend, and has paid 450 per cent. to stockholders in its forty-one years of life. It has paid to policy-holders for losses by fire in that period $13,943,180. Its losses by the great fires in Chicago (1871) and Boston (1872) were over a quarter of a million dollars each.

The President is I. Remsen Lane, who has been connected with the company for thirty years, and began service with it as a clerk. Vice-President and Secretary Charles L. Roe, Assistant-Secretary Charles A. Shaw, and General Agent of the Eastern Department, Thomas James, have all been identified with the company for a long series of years. It is allied with the "Citizens'" in the operations of the New-York Underwriters' Agency in the South and West.

Within a year or two it has purchased the valuable property at 34 and 34½ Pine Street, in the very heart of the Fire Underwriters' district, and has begun the erection thereon of a graceful ten-story fire-proof office-building, which will be completed in 1893, and the business of the company will then be removed to more commodious quarters provided therein. A perspective view of the new building is given on the opposite page.

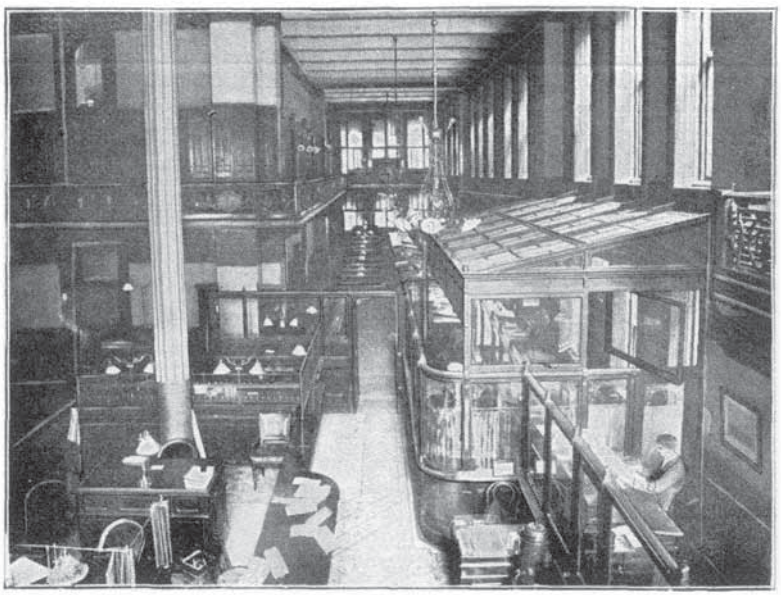
The Continental Insurance Company of New York, at 100 and 102 Broadway, attained a preëminent position under the administration of the late George T. Hope and his associate, H. H. Lamport. Its President is Francis C. Moore. The company is erecting a fine new building on Cedar Street, near William Street.



42d STREET, WEST FROM FOURTH AVENUE.

HANOVER FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
PINE STREET, BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM STREETS.

The Home Insurance Company of New York is, with a single exception, the greatest of all the fire-insurance companies of America. The Home was organized April 13, 1853, and has had over forty years of success and steady growth. From the start it has been a national institution, seeking its patronage from every nook and corner of the whole country, and the traditions and experiences of the agency business might readily be written within the records of this company. It



HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, 117 AND 119 BROADWAY.

was the pioneer New-York company to enter the agency business, and, jointly with a few of the oldest Hartford companies, it was the founder of the whole business of fire-underwriting through agencies. It started with a cash capital of $500,000, at that time considered an enormous amount for a fire-insurance company. It has since been increased — in 1858, to $600,000; in 1859, to $1,000,000; in 1864, to $2,000,000; in 1870, to $2,500,000; and in 1875, to $3,000,000, at which it still remains, equalled by only one other American company. Its gross assets, which exceed $9,000,000, are also equalled by only one other company. It has passed through all the great fires of the last forty years, and after the Chicago fire its stockholders almost spontaneously paid in $1,500,000, to more than make good its impairment of capital, so as to leave the Home richer in assets and stronger in reputation than ever before. At the beginning of the year 1893 its gross assets were $9,328,754, which included its great reserve premium fund of $4,225,113, besides a net surplus over its capital of $3,000,000, and all liabilities, of $1,279,239. It had also set aside $637,255 for unpaid losses, and $187,147 for other items. A glance at its detailed statement shows conclusively that its enormous assets are judiciously invested, with a keen provision for any extraordinary demand that may come

up in any emergency. Its officers are men of ripe experience, several having been identified with the company since its beginning. Its President is Daniel A. Heald. The Vice-Presidents are John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow; the Secretaries, William L. Bigelow and Thomas B. Greene; and the Assistant-Secretaries are Henry J. Ferris and Areunah M. Burtis; altogether forming a coterie of fire-underwriters that commands the respect of the whole profession; and the Board of Directors includes a most distinguished body of New-York business men. The company's New-York offices for sixteen years were at 135 Broadway, but at the completion of the Boreel Building, in 1879, at 117 and 119 Broadway, it took possession of its present offices, the main floor being one of the largest and grandest offices on this continent. In Chicago the "Home" built, in 1885–86, and still owns, one of the best of those gigantic and admirable office-buildings for which the Western metropolis is famous. The Home Insurance Company has its ramifications everywhere, and its corps of reporting agents would make an army of about 3,500 men. Founded, built up, and conducted on the broadest, most progressive, and most generous lines, the "Home" is an institution that, in its field, brings the utmost credit to the American metropolis.

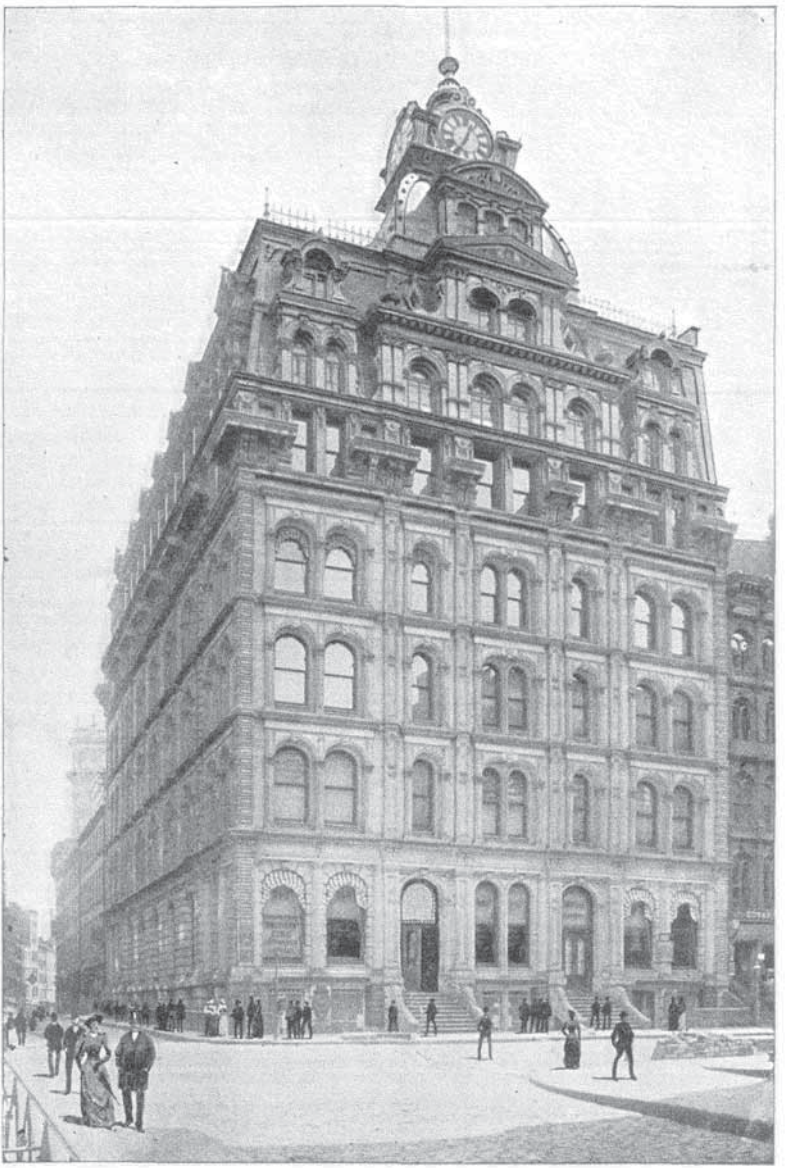
The Rutgers Fire-Insurance Company, on Chatham Square, at the junction of Park Row, Mott and Worth Streets, was incorporated October 3d, and commenced business October 10, 1853. "Are you insured?" For thirty-nine years the New-Yorkers have read and heard this startling question of the Rutgers. "Are you insured? Rutgers Fire-Insurance Company," on the signboard in front of its plain, unpretentious building, on its policies, bills, letter-paper, cards; in the flames that made the sky red; in the alarm-bells of the City Hall in the days when firemen were volunteers. Are you insured? It is like a cry of conscience. In over forty years there were many who did not heed it; there were many who heeded it partly, insuring in other companies, some of which failed, some of which were ruined by the fire in Chicago, some of which were burned out of life in Boston, and some perhaps by injudicious management, but the Rutgers never desisted a moment. Are you insured? The most intelligent New-

RUTGERS FIRE-INSURANCE CO., PARK ROW, WORTH AND MOTT STREETS.

Yorkers have always understood. It is not everything to have a policy of insurance; is it a policy of the Rutgers? The company began with a capital of $200,000. It has paid nearly six times the amount of its capital in dividends to its stockholders; it has paid $1,400,000 to its policy-holders for losses; it has contributed handsomely to the business supremacy of New York; but it has its capital of $200,000 intact, and a net surplus of $134,576 over all its liabilities, including its reserve-fund for re-insurance, Are you insured? The President of the Rutgers from 1853 until 1866 was Hon. Isaac O. Barker, an eminent New-Yorker, and President of the Board of Aldermen. At his death, Edward B. Fellows, who had been Secretary since the first day of the company's existence, and one of its originators, became President. It was principally by his influence that the office of Fire-Marshal was created in 1854. He has had a share in every labor for the improvement of New York within the lines of the fire-insurance business. The present officers are: E. B. Fellows, President; D. H. McAlpin, Vice-President; H. C. Kreiser, Secretary; Wm. Peet, Attorney; Lewis S. Watkins, Surveyor; and Geo. F. Burger, Agency Department. The Directors are William Peet, Jacob Miller, Edgar M. Crawford, Thomas H. Brown, Geo. Williamson, Henry Silberhorn, Oscar Purdy, William M. Cole, David H. McAlpin, Edward B. Fellows, James L. Stewart, David Mahany, Seth P. Squire, Thos. H. Dolan, Joseph Haight, Henry Demarest, Elwood B. Mingay, George F. Coddington, Geo. W. Quackenboss, and James Y. Watkins. The Rutgers has never changed. If the members of its Board of Directors who have died should return they would find the table at which they sat, familiar furniture, well-known office surroundings. The Rutgers has improved with age; every decade has made it stronger and stronger. Its funds are wisely invested, its affairs are managed with economy and ability.

The American Fire-Insurance Company, at 146 Broadway, was incorporated in 1857. In 1860 its assets were $269,671; in 1870 they were $743,405; in 1880 they were $1,044,604. The first of January, 1892, they were $1,685,083. In 1868 the American was one of 95 New-York-State insurance companies; in 1870, one of 96; in 1880, one of 78; in 1891, one of 41. It has staying qualities unsurpassed by any other company. Its first President was James M. Halsted, who remained in office until his death, in 1888. Its present President came into the service of the company in 1862, was Assistant-Secretary in 1866, afterward Secretary, Vice-President in 1887, and naturally succeeded James M. Halsted. Its first Secretary was Frederick W. Downer, until 1865; its second, Thomas L. Thornell, until 1880; its third, David Adee, now President, then assisted by William H. Crolius, now Secretary, for 27 years in the company's service. The Assistant-Secretary, Charles P. Peirce, was cashier for 20 years, and has been an employee of the company for 25 years. The Agency Manager, Silas P. Wood, has also been connected with the company for a number of years. Few companies anywhere have their experience more intimately allied with their officers. Few have made better use of their opportunities. The American passed without injury through the conflagrations of Boston and Chicago, and despite the depression in business of later years, from which so many strong institutions have suffered, has accumulated a surplus, over unearned premiums and other liabilities, amounting to $642,167. Prompt in its adjustment of losses, and zealous in the interest of its policy-holders, the American unites all the qualities that command implicit confidence. Its capital is $400,000; its re-insurance reserve, $792,552; its gross liabilities, $1,042,915, and its gross assets $1,685,083.

The Williamsburgh City Fire-Insurance Company, organized in 1853, owns the tall and graceful brick-and-stone building at the northeast corner of



AMERICAN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

Broadway and Liberty Street, a model office-building, erected on a site formerly occupied by houses of the Jumel estate. The structure is equipped with Worthington pumps, electric lights, and other modern conveniences.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, 115 BROADWAY.

The German American Insurance Company, at 115 Broadway, was organized March 7, 1872, by merchants, among whom were some of the most eminent dry-goods men of the city. It has a capital of $1,000,000, and gross assets amounting to $5,879,208, thus invested: United-States, New-York City, and Brooklyn city bonds, $1,410,988; St. Louis, Portland, Ore., Atlanta and Nashville city bonds, $213,500; railroad bonds, $1,590,107; railroad stocks, $1,497,931; New-York City bank stocks, $121,365; New-York City gas-companies' stocks, $140,250; Standard Oil Trust stock, $84,500; Western Union Telegraph Company stock, $83,750; cash in banks, trust-companies

CANAL, VESTRY, AND VARICK STREETS, SHOWING ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

and office, and with department managers, $420,775; premiums in course of collection and accrued interest, $316,044. Above all its liabilities and reserve-fund for re-insurance it has a surplus of $2,255,389. The President of the company is E. Oelbermann, the head of one of the wealthiest and greatest of American importing houses; the Vice-President is John W. Murray, an old and experienced fire-underwriter, who was Secretary at the organization; the Second Vice-President and Secretary is James A. Silvey; the Third Vice-President is George T. Patterson; the Assistant-Secretaries of the Agency Department are W. S. Newell and P. E. Rasor. In its Board of Directors, in its managing officers, in the character of its investments, the German-American Insurance Company is excellent. In the just pride with which it is regarded as an institution of New York, the share of praise to be divided between its sound financial and skilful underwriting departments could not easily be figured. It started at the time of the great Chicago and Boston fires, with a paid-up capital of immense magnitude, and its career has been steadily and remarkably successful.

The Western Department of the German-American has its headquarters at Chicago, under Eugene Cary, Manager, and Rogers Porter, Assistant-Manager. The Pacific Department is managed by George H. Tyson, General Agent, at San Francisco.

The New-York Underwriters' Agency, formerly at 34 Nassau Street and now at 135 Broadway, is under the management of Alexander Stoddart. It is formed of the Hanover Fire-Insurance Company and of the Citizens' (Fire) Insurance Company, and issues by its agents throughout the South and West a single policy representing assets amounting to $3,632,371, and a net surplus over all liabilities of $683,588. It represents the combined strength and integrity of two fire-insurance companies which promptly paid every cent of their losses by the conflagrations which destroyed the business districts of Chicago and Boston, and ruined hundreds of insurance companies. It has its own independent record, the

NEW-YORK UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY; ALEXANDER STODDART, GENERAL AGENT.

record of an organization as distinct as either of the companies that form it. With the public and with all the prominent fire-insurance agents of the country the name of the New-York Underwriters' Agency is a synonym for correct business methods. Its agents are its firm friends, and it carefully guards their interests. It is equitable in its adjustments of losses, it is prompt in meeting its obligations, it is an honor and an advantage to every agent by whom it is represented, for its policy of insurance is a guarantee of absolute safety. There is no institution with which the interests of the people of the West and South are more closely allied.

Mr. Stoddart was the originator of the plan, since quite often followed, of utilizing the combined assets of two or more companies by means of issuing a single policy to the insured; thus giving to the insured far greater security, and affording to the companies a minimum of cost in securing and carrying on the business. The general offices of the New-York Underwriters' Agency were in the Mutual Life-Insurance Building on Nassau Street ever since that magnificent building was completed until 1893. Sketches of the Citizens' and the Hanover Fire-Insurance companies appear elsewhere in this chapter.

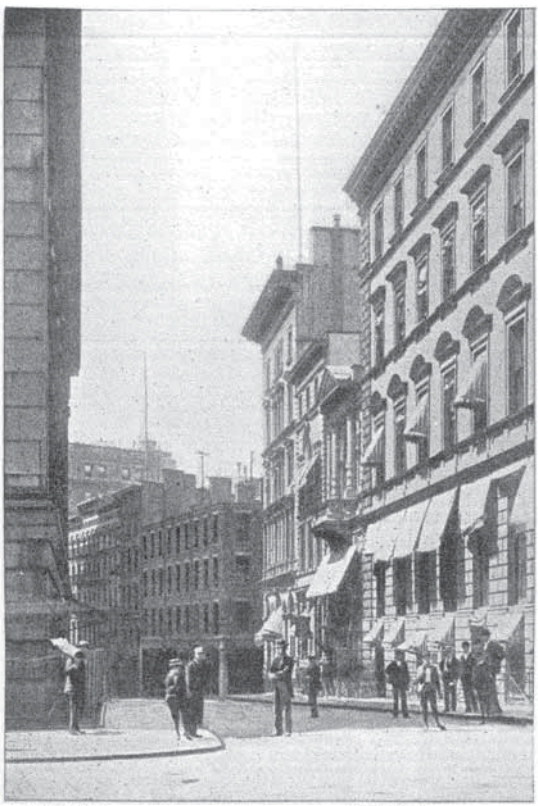
The Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, in the City of New York, commenced business June 19, 1882, with a cash fund of $200,000, contributed by about two hundred of the leading business houses of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1883, its cash assets amounted to $317,988; and on January 1, 1893, the cash assets were $1,284,656. From its organization to January 1, 1893, it has received $6,464,315 net premiums, and paid losses amounting to $3,662,715, and paid cash dividends to its policy-holders of over $1,000,000. This company makes a specialty of writing large lines on selected and protected risks, in fact, this was the fundamental idea upon which the company was organized. It is in fact a business men's institution, organized and conducted by business men in their mutual interests for the prevention and indemnification of fires and fire losses. The financial standing of every applicant and the peculiar hazard of each risk are carefully scrutinized, and when they are found satisfactory, a policy for the maximum amount is written. This company has organized a system of frequent and thorough examination of all risks taken, for the purpose of discovering the particular fire hazards and the means of overcoming them. The Mutual Fire was the first company to apply a system of regular and rigid inspection of mercantile risks, and while claiming no original ideas with regard to preventing fires, yet good work has been done in securing improvements and removing dangers.

MUTUAL FIRE-INSURANCE CO., 49 CEDAR STREET.

Its main offices are in the handsome and graceful eleven-story Stokes Building, at 45, 47 and 49 Cedar Street, on the north side between William Street and Nassau Street.

The Mutual Fire-Insurance Co.'s policies are sought for by the largest and most conservative business houses everywhere.

The financial condition of the company on January 1, 1893, was as follows: assets, $1,284,656; liabilities, $557,321; surplus to policy-holders, $727,335. The present officers of the company are: Joseph C. Hatié, President; Oscar R. Meyer, Vice-President; and James W. Durbrow, Secretary.



CUSTOM HOUSE. ATLANTIC MUTUAL.

WILLIAM STREET: LOOKING TOWARDS EXCHANGE PLACE FROM WALL STREET, AND SHOWING SITE FOR PROPOSED BUILDING OF NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

The Trustees of the Mutual Fire-Insurance Company for 1893-1894 are: O. R. Meyer, Joseph Fox, John Dickson, A. F. Troescher, Otto Von Hein, Aaron Carter, Emil Calman, W. E. Lowe, R. A. Loewenthal, C. S. Braisted, J. C. Hatié, D. W. Crouse, William Eggert, Ed. Barr, John R. Waters, David Calman, Samson Lachman, Nathan D. Bill, J. Spencer Turner, Henry Morgenthau, and S. M. Milliken.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh dated its beginning to 1809, and has a record of fourscore and four years, having few equals among insurance companies. Of the American fire companies there are only half a dozen so old as this company. It had its origin and grew slowly and strongly on Scottish soil, for originally it was the North British of Edinburgh, and continued as such for over half a century, until 1861, when it was united with the Mercantile Insurance Company of London, under the present corporate name. In the past 32 years the company has extended its business into eleven different countries, and

stands in the front rank of the great insurance corporations of the world. In the United States alone the company had, on January 1, 1893, cash assets of $3,453,004; a reserve for unearned premiums, $1,929,077; a reserve for unpaid losses, $339,961; a reserve for all other liabilities, $88,641; and a net surplus of $1,095,324. In this country its income on fire premiums was nearly $2,500,000 in 1892; and since 1866, when it entered this country, it has received in the United States over $39,000,000 in premiums. It has paid out for fire-losses here over $25,000,000, including $2,330,000 in the Chicago fire of 1871, and $750,000 in the Boston fire of 1872. Twenty years ago it had about 225 agents in this country; now it has over 3,500. At home and abroad it has eminent men at the head of all its different departments. Its President is the Duke of Roxburghe; its Vice-President, the Duke of Sutherland; and the Directory is of notable strength. The Manager is G. H. Burnett, at London. The Manager for the United States is Sam. P. Blagden, who became Assistant-Manager in 1869, Associate-Manager in 1870, one of the two Managers in 1876, and sole Manager in 1887. The Assistant-Manager is William A. Francis, who has held this position since 1888. The General Agent is E. T. Campbell; and the Secretary in New York is H. M. Jackson. The Pacific Department of the company is in San Francisco, under the management of Tom C. Grant, General Agent. In principal cities of the East and Middle West the company has established branch-offices, in charge of resident secretaries, and thus the company secures immediate local supervision over its business. The United-States Branch has a Board of Directors composed of Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; H. W. Barnes; Jacob Wendell; David Dows, Jr.; Charles H. Coster, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Charles Ezra White; and William Waldorf Astor. The company has lately bought the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place, and will soon begin the erection of a fine office-building.

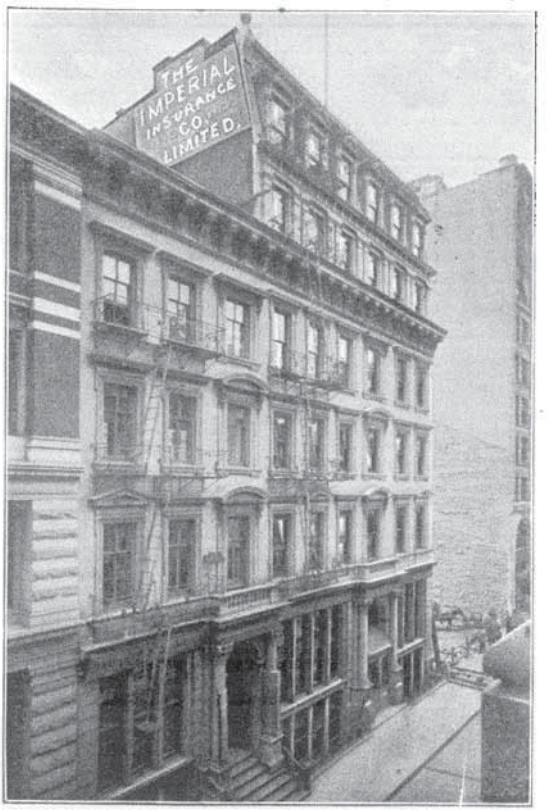
BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE, LOOKING SOUTHWARD ON BROADWAY.

The Northern Assurance Company, of London, England, whose principal United-States office is at 38 Pine Street, New York, was organized in 1836, and commenced business the same year. Its head-offices are in London, England, and in Aberdeen, Scotland. One of the largest and strongest among the older British companies, it does business in all the civilized portions of the world, and is noted for its careful and successful management. The marvellous growth of the company appears in the record of its fire-premiums, which were $4,500, in 1836; $14,500, in 1840; $19,000, in 1845; $40,000, in 1850; $276,500, in 1855; $607,000, in 1860; $820,000, in 1865; $1,068,000, in 1870; $1,756,500, in 1875; $2,223,000, in 1880; $2,886,500, in 1885; and $3,553,810, in 1892. In Great Britain the company does a fire and life-insurance business. In the United States its business is restricted to fire-insurance only. Its United-States assets, December 31, 1892, were $1,653,232; unpaid losses, unearned premiums, and all actual and contingent liabilities, $1,155,318. The company has, specially deposited with the Insurance Departments of the several States, and with trustees in New York, securities to the value of $1,364,692, none of which it may withdraw or remove while it has any existing liability in the United States. Since its organization the company has received in fire-premiums alone, $64,496,666; and paid in fire-losses alone, $37,954,407. It is represented in nearly all the States, cities, principal towns and villages of the United States and Canada. Its territory in the United States is divided into four departments: The New-York, Middle-States and Southern Department, the head-office of which is at 38 Pine Street, New York, and the Manager, George W. Babb, Jr.; the New-England Department, the head-office of which is at 27 Kilby Street, Boston, and the Manager, Howard S. Wheelock; the Western Department, the head-office of which is at 226 La Salle Street,

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, 38 PINE STREET.

Chicago, and the Managers, William D. Crooke and Warren F. Goodwin; and the Pacific-Coast Department, the head-office of which is in San Francisco, and the Manager, George F. Grant. The growth of the company has been steady and uninterrupted. It has established a fire fund, co-extensive with its net surplus, to meet extraordinary conflagrations. No conflagration which can be considered possible could retard for a single hour the operations of the Northern Assurance Company. Its accommodations to its policy-holders, and its equitable and prompt adjustment of losses, have made it popular with its customers and agents. Its vast resources furnish certain indemnity. The cut on preceding page represents the Northern's graceful stone building, completed in 1889, and entirely occupied for its own use. It is at the heart of the "insurance district."

The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, is one of those old and staunch foreign corporations which have become an absolute necessity for the protection of losses against fire in this country. The Imperial is over ninety years old, having been instituted in 1803. It is, with a single exception, the largest purely fire-insurance company in Great Britain; and, without any exceptions, it has the largest net surplus of any English insurance company doing a fire business. At home it is esteemed as one of the strongest and most successful of the insurance corporations. In this country, since its establishment in 1868, when it opened its office in New York, it has made a record which places the United-States branch on an equal footing with the best American companies. In this country its gross assets are $1,854,882, which includes the reserve of $964,666 for unearned premiums, $128,625 for unsettled losses, and $41,165 for all other claims, leaving a net surplus in the United States of $720,425. It has paid the colossal sum of $64,000,000 for losses.



THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO., LD., OF LONDON, 31, 33 AND 35 PINE STREET.

The General Manager of the company is Edward Cozens-Smith, who has been at the head of the company's affairs for over twenty years. The managers of the Metropolitan District of the Imperial are J. J. Courtney and John R. McCay, a firm composed of two experienced and energetic underwriters. Mr. Courtney has been connected with the Imperial for twenty-eight years, eighteen of which were spent at the company's head-offices in London, and during the last ten years he has been the company's resident-secretary in this country. Mr. McCay has been the representative of the Phenix Insurance Company of Hartford, with which company he made a record as a most efficient underwriter. Besides having the management of the Metropolitan District for the Imperial, they have the management of the old Phenix of Hartford, one of the staunchest of the American insurance companies, and also of the Lion Insurance Company of England, another of the great English fire corporations. Their offices are in the Imperial Building, at 31 and 33 Pine Street, a six-story, marble-front, office-building owned by the Imperial Insurance Company, and well situated in what is regarded now as the insurance district. John J. Swainson, for ten years connected with the London offices, has been appointed resident-secretary at New York. The trustees of the Imperial in the United States are Thomas Maitland, of the time-honored banking house of Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New York; Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., of Boston; and John C. Paige, the resident-manager of the company in Boston. The Imperial has its representatives in every nook and corner of the United States, and also throughout the civilized world.

The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company is one of the greatest insurance corporations in the world. It was founded in 1836, as the Liverpool Insurance Co.; acknowledged its success at the British metropolis by taking the title of the Liverpool and London Insurance Co., in 1848; and in 1864 acquired the business and title of the Globe Insurance Co. In 1848 it opened an American business, which has already paid over $56,000,000 in fire-losses, and accumulated a surplus of $3,000,000. In the Chicago and Boston fires the company lost $4,670,000, and paid every cent of it. Its fine office-building is L shaped and fronts on two streets — Pine and William.

Other New-York Fire-Insurance Companies are: the Eagle Fire, Peter Cooper, Farragut, United-States, Manufacturers' and Builders', North-River, Stuyvesant, Westchester, Alliance, Commonwealth, Empire City, Exchange, Germania, Globe, Guardian, Hamilton, New-York, Pacific, People's, and Standard.

There are a number of New-York companies in process of liquidation; the rates or premiums generally being too low, and the commissions and compulsory expenses too high, for the smaller companies to earn the dividends expected by their stockholders. But the general record of the well-managed fire-insurance companies shows a profitable business.

English insurance corporations have become an important part of the insurance business of this country. Many foreign corporations have established their American branches in this city, and thereby practically become local institutions. The Liverpool and London and Globe, the Royal, the Sun, the Imperial, the London and Lancashire, the Lancashire, the Guardian, the Northern, and the Commercial Union, own their own office-buildings; and the North British & Mercantile is about to build a fine office-building. The American branches of some of these companies have assets in this country which place these branches on a level with the strongest American companies.