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Shallow, Edward B.

Geography of New York City: a  
supplement to Maury's elementary  
geography.



Class F 28

Book 52

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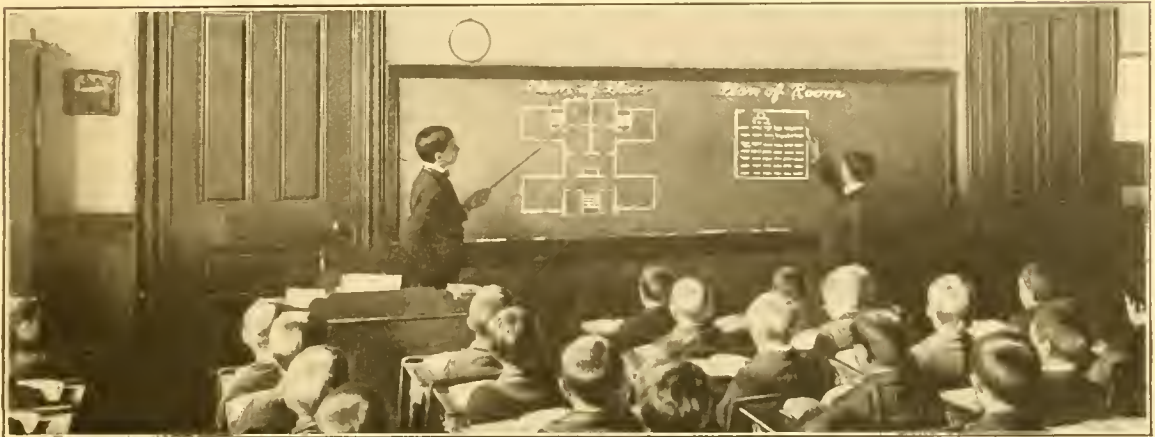
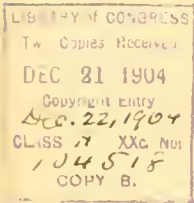
# GEOGRAPHY OF NEW YORK CITY

A SUPPLEMENT TO

## MAURY'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY

By EDWARD B. SHALLOW, A.M.

District Superintendent of Schools, New York City



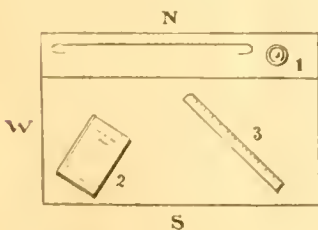
### PREPARATORY EXERCISE I

Study Lesson II, page 4, Maury's Elementary Geography.

*To THE TEACHER.*—Board maps and wall maps should be placed on the north wall, if possible, at whatever inconvenience, in order to prevent confusion in points of the compass. Be sure that each pupil can point readily to the four principal directions from the class room, before a study of relative direction of places and points of interest is taken up.

### LESSON I

Draw a plan of the top of your desk. Put on this plan letters showing which side is north, which side is south, which side is east, and which side is west.



Place the fig-

ure 1 on your plan to show where the ink well is on your desk. Now write the figure 2 in any other place on your plan. Place a book on your desk where the figure 2 is on the plan. In what direction from the ink well is the book? Place a ruler on your desk where the figure 3 is on the plan. In what direction from the ruler is the ink well?

**Seat Work.** Draw a picture of the compass (p. 4, Maury's Elementary Geography), and turn the letter "N" toward the north side of the room. In what direction is the teacher's desk from your seat?

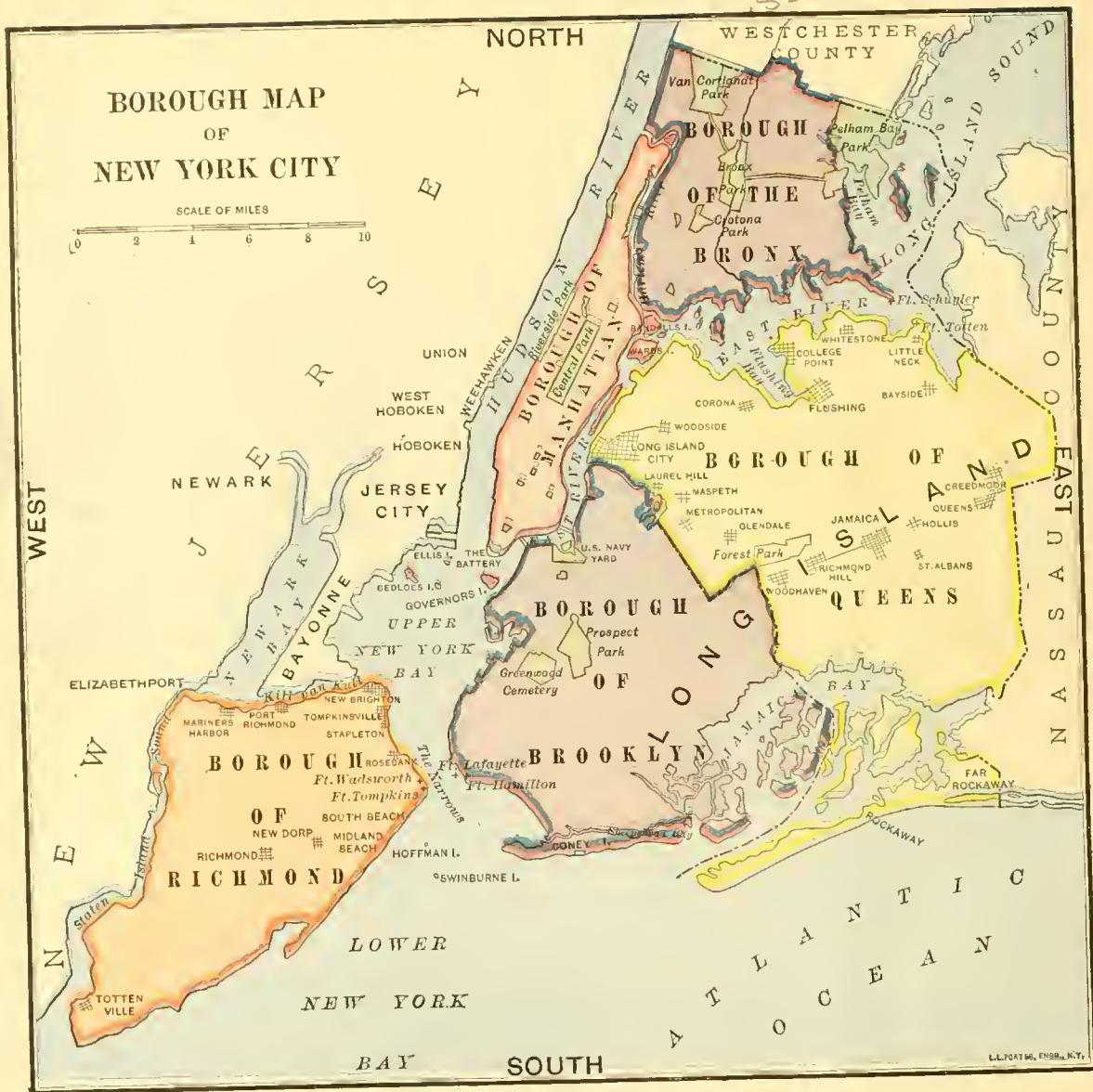
### LESSON II

Draw a plan of your school room. Indicate by letters, on your plan, the four chief directions. Show where the teacher's desk is.

Draw a plan of one floor, or a part of one floor, of your school house, showing your school room and the three or four rooms nearest to it, and the halls and cloak rooms near by.

**Seat Work.** Draw on paper a plan of your school room and of three or four neighboring rooms. Color the plan of your room blue; of the next room pink; of the next room yellow, etc.





### LESSON III

Here is a plan, or *map*, of the city in which you live. What is the name of this city? New York is so large that it is divided into different parts, just as the floor of a house is divided into rooms. But there are no walls to separate the parts. On the map, these parts, or *boroughs*, are shown by different colors.

Which is the smallest borough? It contains more people than any other borough.

Which is the largest borough? It is six times as large as Manhattan.

What borough lies south of Manhattan Borough? It is five times as large as Manhattan.

In what direction from Manhattan Borough is the Borough of Richmond? It is three times as large as Manhattan, but it contains fewer people than any of the other boroughs.



In what direction from Manhattan Borough is the Borough of the Bronx? It is twice as large as Manhattan.

**Seat Work.** Make a list of the boroughs in the order of their size, or area. Put opposite each a figure showing how many times it contains the area of Manhattan Borough. Learn to spell the names of the boroughs.

## LESSON IV

On what street is your school? In what direction does the street run? Name some other streets that run in the same direction. When you leave your school, if you walk to the right,

and southeast for a part of its way. How do the cross streets of Manhattan run? Find some streets in Brooklyn that run almost north and south. Find a place in this borough where the streets curve.

**Seat Work.** Draw on paper a map of the school neighborhood like the one that was drawn on the board in class. Show the directions and the names of the streets.

## PREPARATORY EXERCISE II

Study Lessons V, XIX, XXII, and use maps pages 28, 32, 38, Maury's Elementary Geography.



*Brooklyn Bridge from East River.*

what is the first street that you come to? If you walk to the left, what is the first street? In what direction do these two streets run? In what direction from school is your home? What is the nearest car line to your school? If you get into the cars on that line in what direction may you go? Where will they take you? Have you ever been to Brooklyn Bridge, or Coney Island, or Grant's Tomb? Point toward some places which you have visited in the city.

Draw on the board a map, or plan, of the neighborhood of your school, showing three streets in each of the four directions. Show north, south, east and west by letters on your map.

On pages 144 and 145 is another map of the City of New York. It does not show all of each borough as the map on page 122 does, but it shows how some of the most important streets run. Find a street in Manhattan that runs northwest

## LESSON V

Turn to page 28. Find North America. What ocean is east of it? Turn to page 32. Name the three largest countries in North America.

American boys and girls are proud of their country. It is called the United States of America. The largest city in it is New York City. It is the second largest in the world.

On page 32 look in the northeastern part of the United States for the name New York. Under the name is a dot like this  $\odot$ . It represents the city. In what direction is it from Boston? From Washington? From Chicago?

Turn to page 38. The different portions of the United States which you see represented in different colors are called states. Each state is a part of the United States, as each room is a part of a house. Find New York State. Find



LONG IS.

GRANT'S  
TOMB  
RIVERSIDE PARK  
HUDSON RIVER.

HARLEM

CENTRAL PARK

HELL GATE

ESTOPIA

LONG ISLAND CITY

BEAUCHELIER ISLAND

EAST

HOBOKEN

NORTH RIVER.

NEWARK

NEWARK

NEWARK

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THE BATTERY

ELLIS I

BEDLOE'S

NEW YORK B.

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New York City. In what part of New York State is it? Near what other two states is it? Near what ocean is it?

**Seat Work.** Write answers to these questions: 1. In what hemisphere is New York City? 2. In what continent is it? 3. In what country is it? 4. In what state is it? 5. Near what other two states is it? 6. Near what ocean is it?

**PREPARATORY EXERCISE III**

Study Lessons VI, VII, IX, Maury's Elementary Geography.

**LESSON VI**

This is a picture of part of New York City as it might seem to a bird flying high in the air

over New York Bay, and looking toward the city. It is called a *bird's-eye view*.

The Hudson River can be seen on the left. What is it called near its mouth? What other river enters New York Bay? Between these rivers is Manhattan Island. East River is really not a river, but a long strait. What sound does it connect with New York Bay?

In New York Bay find Bedloe's Island. Not all of the island can be seen in this view. It is often called Liberty Island because of the statue on it. This statue is called Liberty Enlightening the World. It shows to all the people who come

over the seas to New York that we are free and that we love liberty.

What island is near Bedloe's Island? Ellis Island is where many of the people who come from foreign lands to live in our country are received.

Find Governor's Island. Find Castle William. Near Castle William is Fort Columbus.

Find a long, narrow island in East River. What is its name? Find Ward's and Randall's islands. These islands are part of Manhattan Borough.

Find Brooklyn on the bird's-eye view; find it on the map, page 122. Find Long Island City on the view. In what borough is it? (map).

Find two bridges connecting Manhattan Borough with the Borough of Brooklyn (view). Across what island will the bridge connecting Manhattan Borough and Long Island City pass?

Find Harlem River. A ship canal has been cut connecting Harlem River with the Hudson. Find Hell Gate. It is a narrow strait.

**Seat Work.** With books open, make lists of: *a.* The islands in the Upper Bay; *b.* The islands in East River; *c.* The bridges connecting parts of New York City.

## LESSON VII

Turn to page 49. Find on the map, at the top of the page, a large island that belongs to New York State. What is its name? Two of the boroughs of New York City are on the western end of this island. Turn to your map, page 122, and find which boroughs are on the western end of Long Island. Which borough occupies one long and several smaller islands? Which borough occupies a pear-shaped island? The island occupied by Richmond Borough is called Staten Island.

What sound separates Staten Island from New Jersey on the west? What strait and bay on the north? What strait separates Staten Island and Long Island? With books open bound Staten Island.

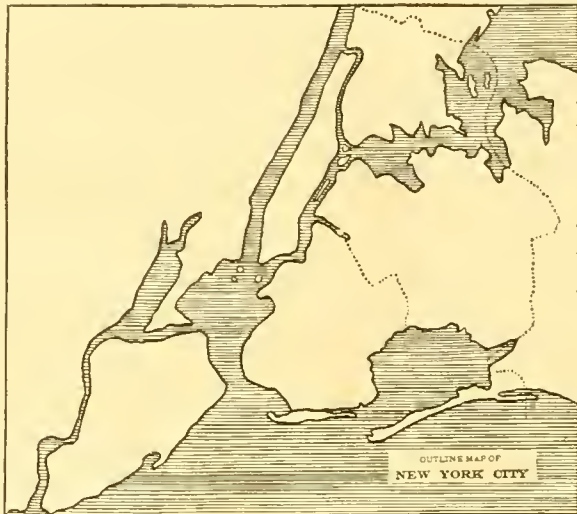
Name four forts on the Narrows.

Find Swinburne Island. There is a hospital on this island to which people who have con-

tagious diseases on incoming ships are taken to be nursed.

Where is Hoffman Island? People who have been exposed to contagious diseases on incoming ships are kept at Hoffman Island until all danger of their giving these diseases to other people is over. Such a place is called a quarantine station.

Find Coney Island; Sheepshead Bay; Jamaica



Bay. What peninsula is south of Jamaica Bay? Find Flushing Bay; Pelham Bay.

Where is Central Park? Find Van Cortlandt Park. Name the other parks that you find on the map.

Find Jersey City on the map. On the view, pages 124 and 125, find part of Jersey City and Hoboken. Which is the farther north? These cities are in the State of New Jersey, and have separate governments, but they are parts of the great settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River, most of which is called New York City.

**Seat Work.** 1. Make a list of the cities at the mouth of the Hudson. 2. Make a list of the boroughs of New York City. 3. Make a map like the outline map on this lesson. Make your map as large as this page. Write on it the names of the boroughs, bays and rivers.

## PREPARATORY EXERCISE IV

Study Lesson VIII, page 11, Maury's Elementary Geography.



## LESSON VIII

When the first white people visited the region which is now New York City they found sandy beaches and wooded hills.

The southern end of Manhattan Island was covered with sand like the sand on the seashore. Just north of this were wooded slopes with springs and streams. In this section to-day many of the cellars have to be dug deep to the rock below, and heavy concrete foundations have to be put in to rest the buildings on; for some of the old springs still flow underground below the streets and the houses.

Where the Tombs Prison now stands there was a great pond which was thought to be haunted by the spirit of an Indian who could be heard paddling there at night. The whites dug a canal to drain this pond. The canal has been filled up, and a street called Canal Street now occupies its place.

Around the pond the hills began and the surface became more and more uneven toward the northern part of the island and the Bronx. Over these regions were hills of hard, gray rock, with valleys between, which were covered with trees. When cellars or tunnels are made in these neighborhoods, men have to drill holes and blast the rock out.

Many ages ago, great masses of ice called *glaciers* moved over this rock, scratching it, and

rounding it off. In Central Park and the parks of the Bronx, scratches made by the glacier can be seen on some of the rocks, and big stones may be found there which were dropped by the ice when it melted.

Across Long Island and Staten Island there are hills made of earth dropped by the glacier as it melted. Prospect Park reservoir is on one of these hills. Find the forts at the Narrows. They are built on glacial hills.

From this it will be seen that the land where the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx now are, was not level before the city was built upon it. But men want graded streets and level ground for stores, warehouses and factories, so in many places where houses have been built and streets made, the hills have been cut down and the valleys have been filled.

Look at the bird's-eye view, page 124. Does Manhattan look hilly? Are there any steep hills near where you live? Have you ever seen any hilly places in the city?



The Pond.



Glacial Stone in Bronx Park.

**Seat Work.** 1. In which part of Manhattan is the island made of hard rock? 2. In which part are there underground springs and streams? 3. What used to be where Canal Street is now? 4. What is a glacier? 5. What is there in Manhattan to show where the glacier moved? 6. What did the glacier leave in Brooklyn? 7. Where else are there hills left by the glacier?

## PREPARATORY EXERCISE V

Study Lesson XX, page 27, Manry's Elementary Geography.

## LESSON IX

Turn to the map on page 29. Find Europe. In what direction from the continent of Europe are the British Isles? Turn to the map on page 91. The different colored portions of this map represent different countries. Find the British Isles, France, Belgium, the Netherlands. The Netherlands is often called Holland. Turn to page 95 and find a picture of some country people who live in Holland. All the people who live there are called Dutch. Turn to the map, page 91, and find the strait between France and the British Isles? Into what channel does this strait lead? If a ship sails from the Netherlands through the Strait of Dover and the English Channel, into what ocean does it pass? What city do you know whose bay opens into the Atlantic Ocean? Turn to the map on pages 28 and 29, and, with your pencil, show how a ship could sail from the Netherlands to New York.

Turn to the map on page 89. The different colored portions on this map are parts of the country that is called the British Isles. What is the pink part called? In England the people speak the same language that we use and have ways very much like ours. Our language is called English, although the people living in the United States are called Americans.



The first picture made of Manhattan; from a sketch of Fort New Amsterdam drawn by a Dutch officer over 250 years ago.

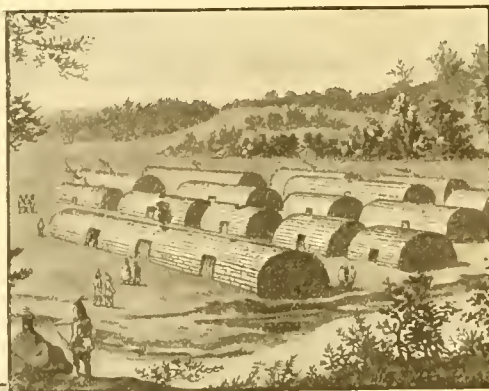
**Seat Work.** 1. What are the people in the United States called? 2. What language do they speak? 3. What are the people in England called? 4. What language do they speak? 5. What are the people in Holland called? 6. What part of your room is toward Holland from you? 7. By what other name is Holland called?

## LESSON X

One fine day in September, 1609, a queer, clumsy-looking ship, flying the Dutch flag, entered the Upper New York Bay. She was the "Half Moon," sent out from a town named Amsterdam.



The "Half Moon."



Indian village of the Manhattas.

in Holland, by a company of merchants called the Dutch East India Company. Her captain was an Englishman named Henry Hudson.

A tribe of Indians called the Manhattas were on the island of Manhattan. They were very much frightened when they saw the "Great White Bird," as they called the ship. They ran to the shore to see the curious flying boat and the pale-faced men on board. When they found that there was no danger they swarmed about the "Half Moon" in their canoes, making friendly signs, and eager to get on board. Hudson gave them a number of things, such as axes, saws, knives, shoes and stockings. They did not know what the stockings were for, and began to use them for tobacco pouches.



Hudson soon sailed back to Amsterdam, but a few years later a company of merchants in the Netherlands sent out some traders to the new land, which they called New Netherlands. The traders built a fort and a few huts at the southern end of Manhattan Island. But they did not try to settle the land. They had come only to trade with the Indians. The trade was good, and so nine years later another company, called the West India Company, was formed. This company meant to trade with the Indians, too, but they also wished to build a town. So they sent settlers to the new country.

One ship sent by the West India Company brought thirty Belgian families called Walloons. They brought with them domestic animals, seeds and tools. Some of the Walloons went to New Jersey and some went to Connecticut. Eight joined the settlement on Manhattan Island.

Soon other ships came over with Dutch families, and so a Dutch colony was started here.

Find the Navy Yard. On that spot some Walloons made the first white settlement in Brooklyn. From them the bay which you can see there was named *Waal boght* which means Walloons bay. In time this name changed to Wallabout and so we call it Wallabout bay.

**Seat Work.** (Answer each question with a sentence.)

1. Who were the first inhabitants of Manhattan Island?
2. How many years ago did the white people first come to Manhattan?
3. From what country did they come?
4. Across what waters did they come?
5. In what kind of boat were they?
6. Who sent them?
7. Who was their captain?
8. From what country was he?
9. What was the new land called?
10. What was the West India Company formed for?
11. What were some of the people whom the West India Company sent?
12. Where was the first settlement in Brooklyn?

## LESSON XI

The first ruler that the white people of New Netherlands had was Peter Minuit, a sturdy old fellow who had worked for the East India Company a long time, and who was sent over from Holland to govern the Dutch settlers.

Before Minuit came the Dutch settlement of Manhattan was only a trading post for Indians at the south end of the island. Minuit bought the whole island from the Indians for a few glittering trinkets worth twenty-four dollars. In this way the Dutch got about twenty thousand acres of land which is now the most valuable land in America, and is worth a hundred million times what they paid for it. They called the settlement New Amsterdam.

For a long time the trade of New Amsterdam was in furs, and to-day the seal of New York City, which is stamped by the mayor on legal



*The purchase of Manhattan Island.*

papers, reminds us of this fact. It has engraved upon it a beaver, in memory of the furs which first brought wealth to the settlers; an Indian who represents the first persons with whom the New York merchants traded, and a sailor who represents their commerce with Europe.



*Seal of the City.*

**Seat Work.** 1. Who was Peter Minuit? 2. From whom did the Dutch buy Manhattan? 3. What did they pay for it? 4. What is it worth now? 5. What trade was carried on in New Amsterdam? 6. Tell what is on the seal of New York City.

## LESSON XII

There were only two roads on the island of Manhattan when the town of New Amsterdam was built. One of them led across the island, where Stone and Pearl Streets now are, to the ferry to Long Island, where Peck's Slip now is. There the traveler blew a horn hanging from a tree, and then the farmer who served as ferryman would leave his plow and come running to row the boat across.



*The first ferry from Manhattan to Long Island  
—Calling the ferryman from his plow.*

The other road went north, where Broadway now is, among beautiful farms as far as what is now Park Row. It was not a street at all, but a wide road, or "*wegh*," as the Dutch called it. The English word for this is "way," and so it happened that when the road did become a street it was called by its old Dutch name, "Breed *wegh*." The English first called it "the Broad Way," but after a while the "the" was dropped and it became "Broadway."

The settlers built a strong stockade, or wall, where Wall Street now is, to protect them against attacks from the Indians.

Several canals or ditches were dug, such as the Dutch people had been accustomed to in old Amsterdam across the ocean.

Not long after the houses were built around Fort Amsterdam, other little settlements were begun in low places near the water. Find the Harlem River (page 122). A settlement on its banks was called Harlem and the northern part of Manhattan is called Harlem to this day.

Find on the map, page 144, New Utrecht; Flatlands. Here there were little arms of the sea. Find Bushwick. Through this region ran a creek. On all these low places the Dutch made settlements, because such low-lying lands reminded them of the lowlands in their old Holland home.

**Seat Work.** 1. What two roads had the Dutch settlers? 2. How was the Long Island ferry run? 3. How did Wall Street get its name? 4. What settlement was made by the Dutch in Northern Manhattan? 5. Name three settlements made on Long Island.

## LESSON XIII

New Amsterdam was ruled for six years by Peter Minuit. During this time many settlements were made on Long Island, Staten Island, in New Jersey, and along the Hudson.

The second governor was Wouter Van Twiller. He ruled four and a half years.

After him came Wilhelmus Kieft, who ruled ten years. He was a small, quarrelsome man, who made harsh laws and kept the colonists

almost constantly at war with the Indians. He did much, however, to make New Amsterdam beautiful; for he planted trees, made better streets, and built stronger houses.



*Peter Stuyvesant.*

Then came Peter Stuyvesant. He was a Dutch soldier who had lost a leg in the wars. His wooden leg was clamped around with silver rings, and so the people called him "Old Silver Leg."

He owned a farm, or *Bauerie*, as the Dutch called it, below Fourteenth Street, and the road through this farm was called the *Bauerie Lane*. When the road became a street the word "Lane" was dropped, leaving its name "The Bowery." This is why even to-day we always use the word "the" before Bowery.

Stuyvesant had schoolmasters sent from Holland and the first public school in the United States was begun here more than two hundred years ago.

**Seat Work.** 1. Name the four Dutch governors of New Amsterdam. 2. How did the Bowery get its name? 3. What good thing did Stuyvesant do for the colonists?

## LESSON XIV

## A READING LESSON

The town of New Amsterdam looked very much like the Dutch towns of Holland.

The fronts of the houses were of wood or stone, and the ends contained checker work of black and yellow Dutch brick. The roof was made of tile, and generally there was on it a rooster which turned about as the wind blew. On the doors were big brass knockers.

In the gardens grew early and late flowers, and apples, peaches, and pears, whose blossoms perfumed the air in the springtime. Gathering the fruit in the fall made work for little Hans, Katrina, and Gretchen.



*Old Dutch houses, with notches on the gable ends by which the chimney sweeps could climb.*

Sometimes the colonists had troubles among themselves, or with the Indians, but generally they led peaceful, happy lives. They had good things to eat and to drink, and they wore warm, comfortable clothing.

After his day's work was done the father sat out on his wooden stoop in summer, or in front of his huge fireplace in winter, placidly smoking his long-stemmed pipe, and telling stories to a group of sturdy children, while his wife worked at her spinning wheel.

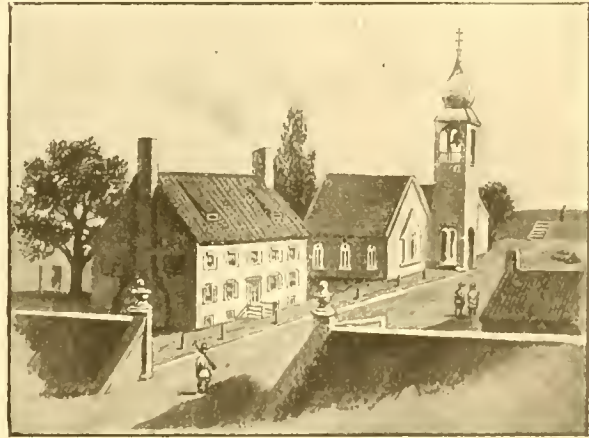
The clothing they wore would seem queer to us now. On Sunday morning, when the Dutch burgher went to church, his head was covered with a powdered wig and over that there was a wide-brimmed hat, looped up on each side with rosettes. Two rows of silver buttons shone brightly on his long coat, and around each pocket was a trimming of silver lace. His velvet breeches ended at the knee in long black silk stockings. His low-cut shoes were adorned with silver buckles.

The lady's dress was even finer. Her hair was curled, frizzled, and sprinkled with powder. Her rich gown was cut away in front to show an embroidered silken petticoat. Her feet were covered with silken stockings and dainty low shoes. Instead of a hat or a bonnet, she wore a colored hood of silk. She wore plenty of rings and locketts, and her Bible and psalm book hung from her belt by a golden chain.

Of course the poor people did not have such fine clothes. The men wore loose blouses and homespun breeches, and the women had linsey woolsey gowns and petticoats, and deep poke bonnets.

Dutch wives and daughters were skillful cooks and were always scrubbing and cleaning. Their floors were usually covered with sand brought from the seashore at Coney Island.

On the walls hung pictures of the burgher's ancestors, or of hunting scenes, and long pipes.



*Annals of Old Manhattan. Brentano.*

*The governor's house and the church in the fort.*

each bearing the name of its owner. In the hall stood a great Dutch clock with the family arms on its case. Straight-backed chairs and strong tables stood stiffly about. There were no stoves and no forks, and not much glass or china, but some families had silver pitchers, waiters and bowls. They had no lamps, but made candles either in tin moulds or by dipping. These they carried about in brass or copper candle-sticks.

They had few carriages. People traveled mostly on horseback—the man in front and



the woman on a cushion behind him. They had sleighs, and many were the sleighing excursions through the woods to the Bowery, or Harlem, or over to Brooklyn or even to Flatbush or Bushwick, ending, perhaps, in a dance.

Many holidays were celebrated in the settlement of New Amsterdam. The Dutch kept Christmas, New Year's Day

Stuyvesant tried hard to make the Dutch colonists do something to keep the English out. He stamped through the streets, calling to his countrymen to drive the enemy into the sea. But as governor he had refused to give the colonists any rights in the government, and they hoped for better treatment from the English, so they would not do anything to save the town. Therefore Stuyvesant had to surrender. The flag of the West India Company fell from Fort Amsterdam, and up went the flag of England over the fort, whose name the English changed to Fort James. They also changed the name of the whole colony to New York.

For a time the English ruled so kindly that the Dutch colonists were glad of the change. They were given a larger share in the government, and their opportunities for making money increased. The windmill and the barrel on the city seal tell of a law that the English made which was good for the city. By this time there were many farmers living near New York City and on the banks of the Hudson. This law re-



*Stuyvesant's House. The English named it the White Hall.*

and Easter. The children rose early on Christmas morning to find what St. Nicholas had left in their stockings. Later in the day they went skating on the ponds. On New Year's Day people called on their friends and feasted at well-filled tables.

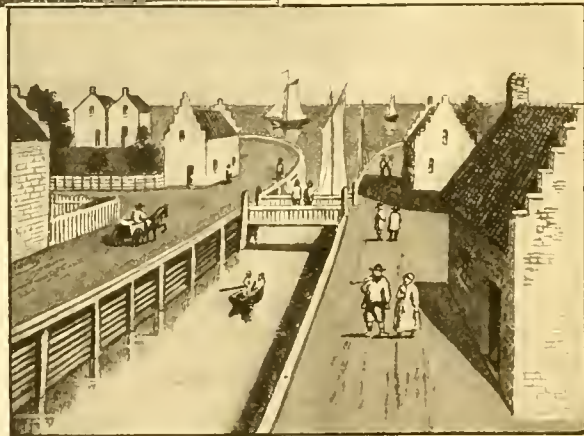
**Seat Work.** Have the pupils write compositions based on the pictures accompanying this chapter.

## LESSON XV

Now the Dutch had been living in New Amsterdam about fifty years, and during that time the English also had made a number of settlements in places not far away. About this time the English king, Charles II, gave to his brother, the Duke of York, a great deal of land in America, including parts of what are now Connecticut and New York. It is true that King Charles did not really own this land, but in 1664 some English soldiers came to New Amsterdam to take possession for the Duke of York,



*Pearl Street under the Dutch.*



*(The pictures on this page are from "Annals of Old Manhattan." — Brentano.)  
The Canal in Broad Street, under the Dutch.*

quired all these farmers to bring their grain to New York to be ground into flour. This helped

to make the city rich. New streets were added, which were given English names, such as Greenwich and Whitehall, and more people came from England, so that the town did not seem so much like a Dutch town as formerly.

So New York grew and prospered for about a hundred years. Then its citizens united with the men of the other colonies in declaring that they would no longer serve the king of England, but would be free and independent.

At Bowling Green there was a leaden statue of the English king. The people pulled it down and made bullets of it to fight the king's troops with.

The name of Crown Street was changed to Liberty Street, because kings wear crowns, and the people wanted nothing to remind them of the king. On the seal of the city of New York was a crown which stood for the authority of the king. This was taken off and the American eagle which you see on the seal was put there in its stead.

Then came a war with the king of England. It was called the Revolution. In the second year of this war a battle called the Battle of Long Island was fought in what is now the borough of Brooklyn. There is a large bronze tablet in Prospect Park to show where the battle was fiercest.

After this battle, the Americans were forced to retreat from New York. The English took possession of the town and held it for seven years. It was the British headquarters during the whole Revolution. After the Americans had won their

freedom the English held New York as long as they could, but finally they sailed away, and the American soldiers under George Washington took possession. They hauled down the British flag and hoisted the stars and stripes on the 25th day of November, 1783. For this reason November 25th is called Evacuation Day and is still celebrated every year by certain men.

**Seat Work.** 1. About how long was New York under Dutch rule? 2. About how long was it under English rule? 3. Which rule did it escape from by fighting? 4. Which rule did it escape from by refusing to fight? 5. What reason did the colonists have for wanting a change from each of these European governments?

## PREPARATORY EXERCISE VI

Study the paragraphs on History and Government, Lesson XXVII, page 41.

## LESSON XVI

Six years after the Revolutionary War was ended, the Constitution of the United States was adopted and George Washington was elected the first president.

There is a beautiful statue at the corner of Broad and Wall

Streets, that shows where Washington took the oath that he would govern the country justly. In Washington Square, where Fifth Avenue begins, is a splendid memorial arch in

honor of this event. New York was then the capital of the country. What is the capital now?

After the Revolution the town grew fast. It came to be a large town for those times. Yet for every one person in New York then there are one hundred and fifty people now. It is a common sight to see a good building being



*Washington's Headquarters, Ravenswood, Borough of Queens.*



*No. 1 Broadway, before the Revolution.*



*No. 1 Broadway to-day; a part of Bowling Green shows in the foreground.*



torn down in order that a bigger one may be put in its place, and in all the outer parts of the city new houses are being built, and new streets



*Solid blocks of houses. Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, on Easter Sunday. People on their way to church.*

are being laid. This has been going on steadily for more than a hundred years.

Until 1873 New York City included only the island of Manhattan. Then the Bronx was added. In 1897 Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, with all the cities, towns, and villages that they contained, were added also. The towns on the west side of the Hudson, which really form part of the same settlement, just as much as Brooklyn does, cannot be made parts of New York City because they are not in the same state. In what state are they?

**Seat Work.** 1. What used to be the capital of this country? 2. What is the capital now? 3. What borough was first called New York City? 4. What borough was added next? 5. What boroughs were joined to New York in 1897?

## LESSON XVII

Did you ever hear a fire alarm, or a patrol gong, or an ambulance bell? Did you ever notice how quickly a crowd gathers at such a sound? There are so many people in the city that a great crowd can be collected in a moment at almost any spot.

New York City extends over two hundred



*On Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.*

thousand acres of land, and contains three and a half million people. If all these people were to

divide the land equally, every person would have a square lot about fifty feet on a side. How wide is your school room?

But the land is not equally divided, and the people are not evenly scattered on it. The map on this page shows what parts of the various boroughs are closely built up, and where there are few houses. Except at the northern end, and where there are parks, the whole of Manhattan Borough consists



*Population Map.*

of solid blocks of houses, many of them among the tallest buildings in the world. In what other boroughs are there neighborhoods



like this? Where the shading is gray, the houses do not stand so close together. Many of them have grounds around them. And generally a family has a whole house, instead of living in a flat or apartment, or even in a single room, as so many people do in the crowded parts of the city. The light-colored parts show where the city is really like the country, with gardens and fields, and a house here and there.

In what boroughs are there these country-like regions?

Compare the different boroughs on the map, page 134. Which is the smallest borough? Which contains the most people? In which, then, must the people be most crowded? Which is the largest borough? Has it many people? Which borough ranks second in size? Which ranks second in population?

**Seat Work.** Make a list of the boroughs in the order of their size. Make a list of the boroughs in the order of their population.

## LESSON XVIII

How many people are there in the city? (Page 134.)

How many people do you know who were born in other countries? More than one-third of the



*Forest Avenue, The Bronx. Houses where the people are not crowded, but have gardens about their houses. Frame houses and shady streets like those of a village.*

people in the city were born in foreign countries. Each year thousands of people come to this country from Europe because they think they can make more money and live better here than in their old homes. Do you know any Germans in



*Colonial mansion, Astoria, L. I., Borough of Queens. Homes like those in the country.*

New York City? The Germans here came from a country in Europe called Germany. Only two cities in Germany have more German people living in them than New York has. Do you know any one from Ireland? Only two cities in Ire-



*Yards of houses in Manhattan where several families live in each house.*



*Market gardening on Staten Island, Borough of Richmond.*

land have more Irish inhabitants than New York City has.

When a foreigner comes to New York he likes to live near people who speak his language. Therefore we find whole neighborhoods filled with the people of one nationality. On the east side of Manhattan the Germans

live. Between the Bowery and the East River, are thousands of Polish and Russian Hebrews. The Chinese have a colony in the neighborhood of Mott and Pell Streets, Manhattan. On some of their festival days many brightly colored lan-



*Marketing in Hester Street, Manhattan.*

terns may be seen swinging from the windows, and strung from one house to another. There are several Italian colonies in Manhattan: one at Mulberry Bend, one near Washington Square, one in Harlem, and one in the Bronx. If you were in one of those neighborhoods you could almost imagine yourself in a land across the sea. The people speak their own language. The older people dress as they used to at home. They even keep their own holidays.

People who live together in this way do not learn the English language and American ways very quickly. But they send their children to the schools to learn these things.

Great ships come up the Bay every week with people from other lands. These people have brought all they own and all their money with them. Some have all their possessions packed into one or two bundles which they can carry on their backs. Where do they land? (P. 126.) What is done with those who have contagious diseases? (P. 126.) If one of these immigrants has no money he is sent back to his own country. But if he can support himself and his

family he is brought over to the Battery and allowed to remain here.

Many immigrants are met by their friends. There are also societies of people who look after these newcomers until they find friends or work.

A great many of the immigrants stay in the city, while others pass through the city and seek homes in the western part of our country.

The city is constantly growing also because people come from all parts of the United States to make their homes here.

Besides the people who move to the city to live, there are in Manhattan every day many thousand visitors. There are hundreds of hotels filled with these visitors, who come to buy things, to see pictures, to hear music, or to go to the theatres, or perhaps only to see the great city itself. These people are called the floating population.

Manhattan has also a large daily population that does not sleep in the borough at night. Every morning on all the railroads running into Jersey City and Hoboken and coming from the



*Mulberry Street, Manhattan. Here many families live in each house. The street is crowded with wagons and push-carts, from which people are buying goods and provisions.*

north into the Grand Central Station, and on all the trolley lines coming into Manhattan, and on all the ferry boats from Staten Island and Long Island and New Jersey there are great crowds of



*The Waldorf-Astoria; a big hotel. Compare with the six-story home.*

people who come to Manhattan to work, but who go back to their homes in the other boroughs, or in neighboring towns at night. All through the afternoon and evening these crowds may be seen returning to their homes.

west of the Bowery and south of Fourteenth Street, some irregular streets had already been made, and these were left unchanged.

Above Fourteenth Street the streets are regular. Beginning on the east side, the avenues are numbered all the way across the island—First, Second, Third, Fourth, etc.—so that if you know where Third Avenue is you can easily find Fourth. (Map, page 144.)

Parts of some of the numbered avenues are called by other names. Above 33d Street Fourth Avenue changes its name to Park Avenue, and between 59th and 110th Streets Eighth Avenue is called Central Park West. Above Central Park Sixth Avenue is called Lenox Avenue, and above 59th Street Ninth Avenue becomes Columbus Avenue, Tenth Avenue is Amsterdam Avenue, and Eleventh Avenue is West End Avenue.

St. Nicholas Avenue runs northwest from 110th Street to Inwood. Manhattan Avenue is between Eighth and Columbus and runs from 100th Street to St. Nicholas.

The cross streets which run east and west, are also numbered—for example, 8th, 9th, 10th, etc. Above Washington Square, Fifth Avenue is the dividing line between the east and the west parts of the cross streets. For instance, east of Fifth Avenue Fourteenth Street is East Fourteenth; west of Fifth Avenue it is West Fourteenth.

Where the island is wider, new avenues were made as the city grew. East of First Avenue these new avenues were lettered in regular order, Avenue A, B, C and D. New avenues between numbered avenues were named Lexington and Madison.

Broadway is the great street of Manhattan, and it was not changed in the new plan. It runs from Bowling Green nearly due north as far as Tenth Street. There it turns northwest and goes diagonally across all the avenues until it reaches West End Avenue at 107th Street. Thence Broadway goes northward to Yonkers.

Brooklyn.—It would have been difficult to make the streets of Brooklyn in any regular way because of the shape of the west end of Long Island where Brooklyn is. Most of the principal streets and avenues begin at, or near, the Borough Hall. These streets diverge farther and farther from one another as they go until they spread out, like the framework of a fan, to the

**Seat Work.** (Composition.) Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics: 1. Tell of someone whom you know who came to New York from a foreign country, and tell what you know of the difference between his former home and his present home. 2. Tell about some neighborhood that you know in New York where many foreigners live. 3. Write a letter from an immigrant just arrived in New York to some friend at home. 4. Describe the handsomest house or building that you have seen in New York.

## LESSON XIX

**Manhattan.**—In the southern end of Manhattan Island, in what was old New York, the streets are very irregular. Find Pearl Street on the map, page 149, and trace it from one end to the other. There was no plan or order in the naming of the streets in olden times. If a person knew where Beaver Street was, the knowledge did not help him to find Pearl Street.

About a hundred years ago a plan was made to lay out all new streets so that it would be easier to get about the city, and there would be no more crooked streets like those made in old times. The streets running north and south were called avenues, and those running east and west were called streets, and both avenues and streets were to be known by numbers instead of by names. The new plan was started just north of Houston Street, but in Greenwich Village,



farthest parts of the borough. Fulton Street, the principal street, begins at Fulton Ferry, near the Brooklyn Bridge, and extends eastward to the Borough of Queens. Flatbush Avenue begins near the Borough Hall and runs by Prospect Park to Jamaica Bay and the ocean. Court Street begins at the Borough Hall and extends south to Erie Basin. But the new part of

Avenue and Third Avenue keep the same names north of the Harlem River. Third Avenue becomes the chief street of the Bronx. Jerome Avenue begins at Central Bridge. The Southern Boulevard, Morris Avenue, Boston Road and the Concourse are important avenues.

**Queens.**—Jackson Avenue and Flushing Avenue are the most important thoroughfares of Long Island City. Atlantic Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Metropolitan Avenue and Greenpoint Avenue come into the Borough of Queens from Brooklyn. Flushing, Corona, College Point, Jamaica, and all the villages in the borough have regular streets, but between the villages are broad fields where vegetables are raised for the markets.

**Richmond.**—The northern end of the Borough of Rich-



*Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and the Court House of Kings County.*

Brooklyn has numbered avenues, 3d, 5th, 6th, etc., which begin near Flatbush Avenue or Prospect Park and extend southward to Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton. South of Prospect Park the avenues are known by letters A, B, C, etc., to Avenue Z, near Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island. Across these avenues the streets are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., to 100th Street.

Broadway begins at the Broadway Ferry near the Williamsburg Bridge and joins Fulton Street at an acute angle about five miles east of the Borough Hall. Myrtle Avenue begins at the Borough Hall and runs east to Ridgewood in the Borough of Queens. Most of the streets in the central and eastern parts of the borough join these principal avenues at acute angles. Many of these streets have the names of famous American statesmen, soldiers and sailors; some have the names of the early Dutch settlers and old Brooklyn families, while others have names of cities in New York State.

**The Bronx.**—The avenues from Manhattan connect with the streets and avenues running northward through the Bronx. Broadway, Park



*Sailors' Snug Harbor, Borough of Richmond.*

mond is made up of a number of villages, each of which has its own system of streets, and though these villages join, the streets are very irregular. In other parts of the island are villages with farms between. Richmond Terrace, which runs along the northern shore of the island, and Richmond Road, which leads south, are the principal avenues.

The hilly shores of the island contain many hotels and homes of people whose business is in Manhattan.



*The "Flatiron" Building in Manhattan, at Junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.*

stores? In all parts of Manhattan the stores are generally near one another on certain streets; in some parts of the borough the buildings have stores on the street floor and flats on the upper floors. There are also entire portions of this borough given up to factories; other parts are filled with office buildings; in other parts there are many tenement houses; other parts are largely given up to fine apartment houses and family hotels; while in still other parts are handsome private dwellings. Many millionaires have houses on Fifth Avenue, on Seventy-second Street, on Riverside Drive and on cross streets near Fifth Avenue.

Although the factories and docks of Brooklyn are important, and although it has many fine business streets, yet it is a quieter place and more a borough of homes than Manhattan. Thousands of people whose business is in Manhattan cross the bridge and ferries night and morning to and from their homes in Brooklyn.

On the Park Slope, Clinton Avenue, St. Mark's Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Ocean Parkway and other streets there are handsome residences.

The southern part of the borough of the Bronx

Find Sailors' Snug Harbor. There aged seamen are provided with a home.

## LESSON XX

Are there some streets near your school where there are many

is built up like a city with houses, factories, and stores. Harlem River is lined with wharves for half its length. But this borough is chiefly a place of homes. There are handsome houses along the Hudson, and on the leading streets.

Turn to the map, page 144. Find Mott Haven, Port Morris and Tremont in the Bronx. These places were once separate villages, but the spaces between them have been built up and all are now parts of New York City. The same thing is true of Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Flatbush in Brooklyn.



*Prospect Park South, a Residence District of Brooklyn.*

Turn to the map, page 122. Find Flushing and Jamaica in Queens; Richmond, and Stapleton, in Richmond. Although these are parts of New York City the streets between the neighboring villages have not yet been built up.

In a city containing so many people, it is important not only that all the



*View in Lower Broadway.*

streets should be named, but that all the houses on a street should be numbered.



*Subway at City Hall Entrance.*

Go to a drug store near your home and ask permission to look in the city directory. The names of people who live in the city are in this book in alphabetic order, and after the name of each person is printed the name of the street and the number of the house where he lives. See if you can find in it your father's or your mother's name, and the street number of the house in which you live.

**Seat Work.** 1. Write the alphabet in capitals and in small letters. Write the names of all the children in your school room in alphabetic order.

## LESSON XXI

In order that people may be able to go back and forth in the city there are lines of cars running on all the important streets and to the ferries and bridges, and to neighboring cities and villages. Many years ago we had omnibuses on Broadway, as well as on Fifth Avenue, and horse cars on other streets. After the city had grown to be very large, elevated roads were built to carry people faster and farther. Then horse cars took the place of the Broadway

"busses." Next, in all the boroughs swift trolley cars took the place of the slow horse cars. Yet all these and all the elevated roads could not carry the people. So finally the city had to build railroads underground. These are known as the Subway.

Have you ever traveled on an elevated road? Do you know what makes the trains go? What makes the street cars go? What makes the ferry boats move? The elevated cars and most of the street cars are run by electricity; the ferry boats are run by steam. How many pilot houses has a ferry boat? Who can tell why?

All these means of traveling about the city are owned by companies of men who pay the city for the right to use the streets and piers.

But the street cars do not carry our trunks, boxes, etc., so there are express companies, whose wagons carry trunks and boxes between houses, hotels and the railway stations and ferries.



*Subway Extension at 129th Street.*



*The Elevated Road on the Bowery.*

**Seat Work.** (Composition.) 1. Describe a trip to some point of interest in some other borough than that in which you live, telling how you traveled. 2. Take a piece of paper and a pencil to the window or door of your home or school and make a list of the vehicles that pass in ten minutes. Read the list at to-morrow's lesson.



## LESSON XXII

The Subway runs from the Battery past City Hall to the Grand Central Station at 42d Street. There it turns west to Broadway and follows Broadway up to Kingsbridge. At 103d Street the East Side division branches off from the main line and goes to Bronx Park. At the Battery the Subway has to pass through a tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn, where it connects with the subway system of that borough. The Subway north of City Hall was opened October 27th, 1904.

In Manhattan the elevated roads all start from the Battery, where they connect with ferries to Brooklyn and Staten Island, and with railroads that have depots in Jersey City.

The Second and Third Avenue elevated railroad lines carry passengers from the Battery and from Brooklyn Bridge northward over the Harlem River into the Bronx. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated lines carry passengers to the Harlem River, where they can take trains to the towns to the northward.

There are also lines of street cars running north and south through Manhattan on all the principal avenues except Fifth Avenue. On this avenue stages still run.

Some of the principal streets of Manhattan which have what are called "cross town" lines on them, connecting the East River and the North River ferries, are: Fulton, Chambers, Grand and Delancey, 14th, 23d, 34th, 42d, 59th, 86th, 116th and 125th Streets. Find these ferries on the map, page 144.

The chief ferries between Manhattan and the New Jersey shore are at 130th, 42d, 23d, 14th, Christopher, Desbrosses, Franklin, Chambers, Barclay, Cortlandt and Liberty Streets. Many ferry lines meet at South Ferry, near the Battery, and connect with the elevated roads.

Between Manhattan and Long Island also there are many ferries, from the one at Whitehall Street, to the ferry between East 99th Street and College Point. Find the ferries and the streets which lead to them, page 144.

The Bronx has trolley lines which connect with the Eighth Avenue cars at Central Bridge and with the Lexington and Third Avenue cars at 129th Street.

The Brooklyn elevated roads meet at the Brooklyn Bridge, and connect with Williamsburg bridge. Many of the street



*Ferry Boats in East River. Notice the two pilot houses.*

car lines also cross over these bridges, so that people who visit Brooklyn can take a car at the Manhattan end of either bridge.

Elevated roads in Brooklyn run on four principal streets,—Fulton, Broadway, Myrtle Avenue, and Fifth Avenue, and also on Lexington.

In Brooklyn, trolley cars run from the bridges or ferries on all the main avenues through the borough. Some cars, soon after leaving the Williamsburg bridge or ferries, turn into Marey, Nostrand, Sumner, Tompkins, and other avenues, which run north and south and cross the main avenues.

Many of the trains both of the elevated and surface cars run from the Brooklyn Bridge to the ocean at Manhattan Beach, Brighton Beach, and Coney Island, and also out on Long Island

through the Borough of Queens. Brooklyn also has the benefit of a branch of the Long Island Railroad, which starts from Flatbush Avenue, and of the main line from Long Island City through East New York to Manhattan Beach.



*On the Beach at Coney Island.*

The Long Island Railroad, which is reached by the 34th Street Ferry, affords rapid transit to people who live in the Borough of Queens. It is also a favorite route from other boroughs to the beaches at Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, Rockaway and Far Rockaway. In addition to it there are trolley lines running through Long Island City to other places in Queens Borough.

The Staten Island Railroad has lines along the east shore of the Island to South Beach and to Tottenville, and one to the villages along the north shore. Parallel with the railroad are lines of trolley cars, all connecting at St. George with the ferry boats to South Ferry.

**Seat Work.** Turn to the map on page 144. Trace the Subway. Trace each elevated road in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. The teacher may give problems, as: What ferry and what cars would you take if you were going from your home to visit (a) Manhattan Beach; (b) Fordham; (c) Staten Island; (d) Jersey City, Coney Island, Hoboken, Bronx Park, etc.

### LESSON XXIII

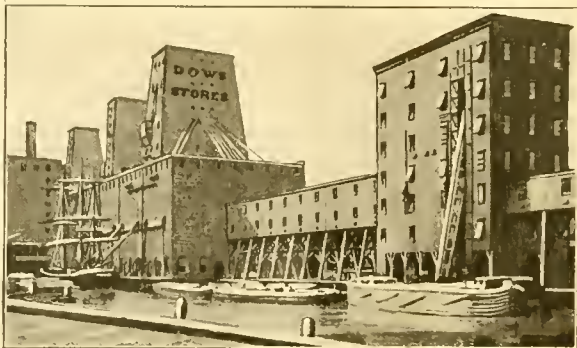
If we go down the harbor of New York on a bright day in spring or in summer, we may see steamers and sailing vessels from all parts of the world. Here comes a busy little tug, pulling a great float loaded with railroad cars, containing provisions. Here is an excursion boat, crowded with happy people off for a day's outing. Next comes a pilot-boat on its way out to sea to

meet some great steamer from a far-away land. On board the pilot-boat are men who know how to guide steamers into the upper harbor. Here is an ocean steamer. Two tugs are puffing and blowing as they push and pull her into the dock between the piers. On her decks are hundreds of passengers, while on the dock stand a number of people waiting to welcome their friends.

Some of the people on the dock are custom-house officers. They will find out what goods are being brought into this country on the steamer and make the owners pay for permission to bring the goods ashore. This money is called *duties* or *customs*, and it goes to the United States government.

Here is a vessel that comes from England. It contains woolen and cotton dress goods, tin, salt, and many things to be sold in the New York stores, or to be sent away to other American cities. As soon as it can unload these goods it will load up again with raw cotton and wool, with beef and other products of our country.

Ships come up the great harbor from other countries of Europe, too. They bring wine or silk goods from France, knit goods, toys and other things from Germany, cork cut from the



*Grain Elevators in Brooklyn.*

trees of Spanish forests, leather goods, drugs, and glassware from other countries. And back they go full of grain and meat for the English, French, Germans, or Spanish to eat.

Great quantities of goods come to New York from eastern and southern Asia. The tea that

you drink, fine silk goods and straw goods, and coffee are brought through the harbor on ships that carry back to Asia goods which are manufactured here.

Find South America, page 28. Find Mexico, page 32. Find the West Indies. Vessels from these countries bring into New York Harbor coffee, rubber, cocoa, sugar, cotton, hides, hemp, drugs, and tobacco (see page 22). They take



*Ferryboats leaving a railway terminus in Jersey City for several piers in Manhattan.*

back food-stuffs, clothing, manufactured leather, and machinery.

Where do you think we get all the things that go out of the harbor on all these ships?

Some things are made in this city. But grain and cotton do not grow in the city. Even the things that are manufactured here are made out of materials brought into the city.

The grain is brought from the farms in the western part of our country. Much of it comes on canal boats which are brought down the river to the South Brooklyn water front. There it is transferred from the boats to bins in tall elevators, where it is kept till it is transferred again to some ship going to some foreign country.

From New England come boats and cars loaded with shoes, hats, fish, paper, and all sorts of manufactures. From the South come cotton, lumber, sugar, rice, fruits and vegetables. From

the West come grain, beef, pork, lumber, fruits, iron, copper, coal, oil, furniture, and manufactures of iron and steel. These states receive in return articles manufactured in New York, or brought here from foreign countries.

**Seat Work** (Composition). Write a paragraph on one of these topics: 1. You are a grain of wheat coming to New York and sent away from New York. Tell your history. 2. The fish and rice on your dinner table have a conversation before dinner. Each tells how it got here. Write the conversation. 3. Pretend that you are sailing down New York Bay in a steam yacht of your own, with a friend. Point the sights out to him as you go.

## LESSON XXIV

In watching the ships going in and out of the harbor and the trains and canal boats, one feels astonished that so many things can be brought here and taken away, and that so many people

can come and go with so little confusion. But each steamship line and each ferry company and each railroad has its own dock. Look at the bird's-eye view, page 125. From



*Tug towing canal boats in North River.*

the Battery northward, see how many piers you can count on North River. How many can you count on the Jersey City, Hoboken and Brooklyn shores?

Along the Hudson River many railroad and steamship companies have their docks.

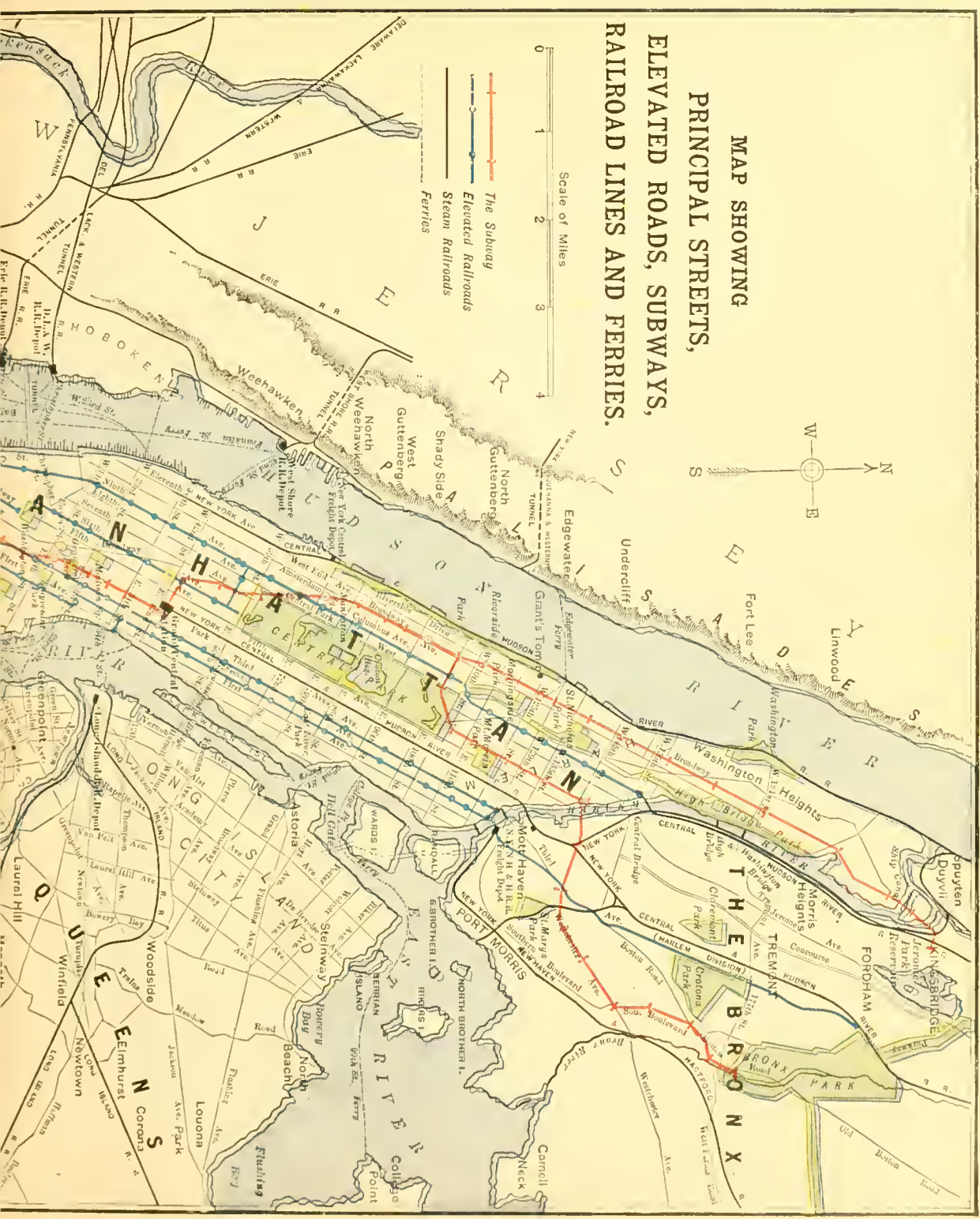
Count the piers from the Battery eastward. Northeast of the Battery there are many sailing vessels and steamers which carry freight, and there is a village of canal boats which come down the Hudson with grain and flour. You can often see these canal boats in the river, being pulled along by small tugs.

Look on the map for the Navy Yard. Here may be seen United States war ships.





# MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL STREETS, ELEVATED ROADS, SUBWAYS, RAILROAD LINES AND FERRIES.





Look on the bird's-eye view for the Atlantic Basin. Along the Brooklyn shore there are several almost enclosed sheets of water called basins and docks. Hundreds of vessels can be accommodated in them.

The Atlantic Docks are surrounded by great warehouses for storing goods, and steam elevators for loading and unloading grain.

The Erie Basin, which also is on the Brooklyn shore, has several docks called dry docks, where ships can be repaired.

Along the Brooklyn water front there are great warehouses, and from them goods are shipped more than half way around the world.

Find St. George in the Borough of Richmond. Here five thousand feet of water front is owned by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. At this place are freight yards also for the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad, which brings train loads of produce from the western and southern parts of our country.

All about the piers and docks of the city the streets are full of wagons, drays, and vans, carrying goods to or from the ships and the warehouses. There is a constant rumble of wheels and shouting of drivers, and sometimes the street cars are stopped by the crowding of all these freight carriers.

**Seat Work.** Look on the map, page 144, and find the chief railroad ferries. Find the docks where freight steamers go, and the canal boat village. Where are the Atlantic Docks? The Erie Basin? The Navy Yard?

How do the canal boats reach their wharves? Why are the streets near the docks so crowded?

What important docks are there in Richmond?

## LESSON XXV

The water in New York Harbor is so deep that the largest ocean steamers can come to their wharves and there be unloaded. With such a harbor this city is a fine natural seaport.

But every fine seaport is not a great city. Let us see then what else besides its good harbor helped to make New York a great city. Look at the country north of New York on page 49. Follow with your pencil the Hudson River from New York to Albany. Near Albany the Mohawk River flows into the Hudson. There

are mountains south of the Mohawk River, and there are mountains north of it. But there is a great break in the mountain wall at the Mohawk valley, and through this break it is easy to travel from the lakes to the Hudson and down the Hudson to



*In West Street—wagons, drays and vans.*

New York. Because of this break in the mountains a canal was built many years ago across the country from Buffalo to the Hudson. The canal boats which we see in the harbor come down the Hudson from this canal. It is called the Erie Canal and to it New York City owed a great deal of its early importance as a seaport. On the canal produce could be brought from different parts of the country to the city and goods could be carried back very cheaply. This gave New York an advantage over any other seaport on the Atlantic coast, and it soon grew to be the richest and largest city in the United States.

At that time there were no railroads, but by the time railroads began to be built New



York had all the money it needed to bring railroad lines here, and also to bring here the new steamship lines that were needed to carry on the business of a great seaport. So it happens that to-day New York has many railroad and steamship lines, and steamboats, canal boats and sailing vessels, all trying to get business away from one another. For this reason goods can be brought here from all parts of the country more cheaply than to any other seaport on the Atlantic coast. And, of course, goods from other lands can also be sent back to the country more cheaply.

Many of the great railroads which bring passengers and goods to New York stop on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. The Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central and Erie Railroads have handsome depots in Jersey City. The Lackawanna has a depot in Hoboken and the West Shore Railroad has one in Weehawken. The Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna passenger trains come into the Pennsylvania depot. The Ontario and Western passenger trains come into the West Shore depot. The Baltimore and Ohio passenger trains come into the New Jersey Central depot. Each of these roads has its own freight depot.

The New York Central and New York and New Haven Railroads bring passengers into New York City as far as Forty-second Street to the

and the New York and New Haven Railroad has its freight depot at the lower end of the Harlem River in the Borough of the Bronx.



*Grand Central Station at Forty-Second Street, Manhattan.*

**Seat Work.** Turn to the map on page 144. Find the railroads that come into depots in New Jersey. Find the railroads that come into Queens and Richmond. Make a list of all these railroads. Opposite the name of each road write the ferries which take passengers to it from Manhattan. Find the railroads that come into the Grand Central Station.

## LESSON XXVI

Did you ever watch a shoemaker at work? The piece of leather which comes into his shop goes out a finished shoe. At a pottery, loads of clay which are dumped at one door come out finally as beautiful vases, or delicate cups and saucers. A pile of clay, worth a few dollars when it goes in, may be worth thousands of dollars when it comes out. Its worth has been multiplied by the workmen who have given it its graceful shape, its fine polish, and its beautiful decorations.

Many things which are brought into New York are changed before they go out, and are sold for much more after the change.

We have seen that hides and leather come into the city, and that boots and shoes and leather goods go out. Raw sugar comes in, and fine white sugar goes out. Pig iron and sheet iron come in, and machinery and iron ware go out. Cotton, woollen, silk and linen goods come in, and manufactured clothing for men, women and children goes out. Tobacco leaves



*Freight Depot, New York & New Haven Railroad, The Bronx.*

Grand Central Station, which is one of the handsomest in the country. The New York Central Railroad has its freight depot on the North River,

come from Cuba and the Southern States, and smoking tobacco, cigars and cigarettes go out.

There are thousands of different kinds of things made in New York City and in the towns near by.

The places where these things are made are



*Steinway Piano Factory.*

called factories. New York contains more factories than any other city in the United States.

On the Brooklyn shore of the East River, in Williamsburg, is the largest sugar refinery in the world. Here raw sugar is made into the fine white sugar which we use on our tables. There are several other refineries in Brooklyn between Greenpoint and Wallabout Bay.

In the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, steel ships are built. In Erie Basin and Atlantic Basin merchant ships are built and repaired.

About a hundred thousand people in New York are employed in making clothing. On the east side of Manhattan are many of the shops where clothing is made.

In Long Island City are the great oil refineries. The oil comes in pipes all the way from the oil wells in Pennsylvania to Long Island City.

Among the chief articles made in New York are books, magazines, and newspapers. This book was made here. At the Herald Building on Broadway, Manhattan, or the Eagle Building, Brooklyn, people can stand at the windows and see the great presses printing, and counting, and folding and piling the papers. Near the City Hall in Manhattan is a group of newspaper

offices, and the open space near them is called Printing House Square.

**Seat Work.** 1. Which is worth more money, a piece of leather big enough to make into a pair of shoes, or the pair of shoes? 2. Why? 3. What do you call the process of making things? 4. If you were to knit a pair of mittens, would you call your house a mitten factory? 5. Why? 6. If you ever saw a factory, tell what went into it as material, and what came out as product. 7. Where is a factory district of New York City?

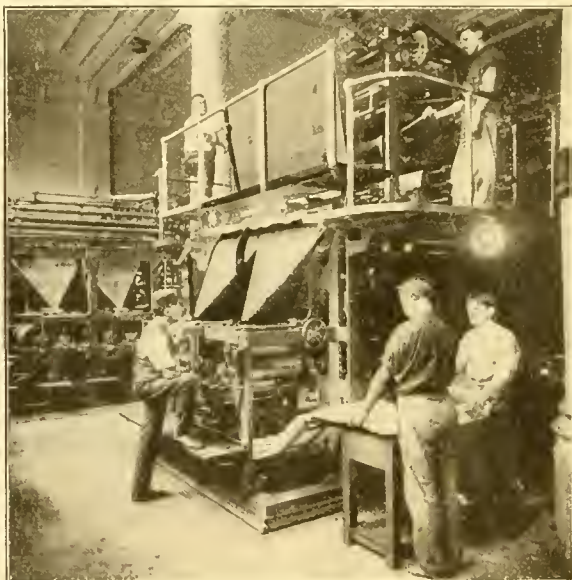
## LESSON XXVII

If you want a pair of shoes, a hat, a slate and pencil, and a handkerchief, you cannot go to the different factories for them. It would take too much time and cost too much money. Thus it happens that in every neighborhood we find stores which buy all these things from the different factories and sell them to the people who live near by.

So, while many people in New York earn their livings by manufacturing things, many others make their livings by selling these things.

On every business street of the city you can buy almost anything that you want.

The stores from which we buy things are called retail stores. Some of the retail dealers, as the



*Printing the "Brooklyn Eagle."*

butcher, the druggist, the grocer, sell only certain kinds of goods. Others keep nearly all kinds of goods for sale in one building. Such a building is called a department store.

In Manhattan the largest department stores are on Broadway between 14th and 35th Streets,



*A Big Department Store.*

on Sixth Avenue, and on 14th and 23d Streets. In Brooklyn they are on Fulton Street, Broadway, and Fifth and Myrtle avenues.

Besides the retail stores there are other stores, called

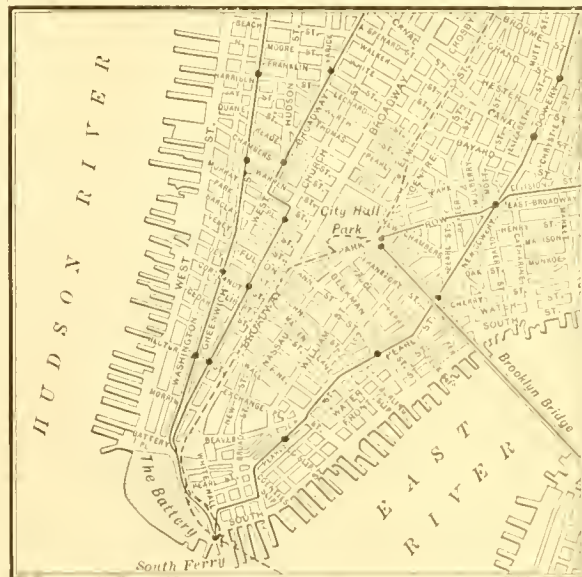
wholesale stores or jobbing houses, that buy goods from factories to sell to retail stores all over the country. Many of these wholesale stores are south of 14th Street in Manhattan. Buyers from all over the United States come to these stores once or twice a year to lay in their stocks of goods. For convenience dealers in certain articles select certain parts of the city for their stores.

Hardware and cutlery dealers are found on, or near, Chambers Street. Dealers in machinery are on Centre Street. Leather dealers are on, or near, Gold, Spruce, and Ferry streets. Stove dealers are on Beekman and Water streets. Wholesale dealers in boots and shoes are on Duane and Reade streets. Wholesale drygoods dealers are on Church, Leonard, White, Walker, Franklin, Thomas, and on Broadway near these streets. Wholesale fruit dealers are on or near Washington Street.

Coffee is sold at the Coffee Exchange at the corner of Pearl and Beaver Streets, and the

coffee trade is in that neighborhood. Flour, bacon and lard are sold at the Produce Exchange near the southern end of Broadway, and many produce dealers have their offices in the Produce Exchange Building, and the streets near by. Cotton is sold at the Cotton Exchange in Hanover Square, and the cotton merchants have their offices in that neighborhood. At the Mercantile Exchange, on Hudson Street, butter, eggs, etc., are sold.

The chief places where food is sold are called markets. Some of the best known markets in Manhattan are Washington Market, covering a block bounded by Washington, West, Fulton, and Vesey Streets; West Washington Market, at



*Map of Lower New York.*

13th Street between Washington and West Streets; and the Fulton Fish Market east of South Street between Fulton and Beekman Streets. In Brooklyn, Wallabout Market, east of the Navy Yard, is the chief place for the sale of food. Early in the day these markets are among the busiest and noisiest places in the city.

**Seat Work.** 1. What is a retail store? 2. What is a wholesale store? 3. What is a market? 4. Name five stores in your neighborhood. 5. If you were going to set up a little grocery and meat store, would you go where there were other stores of the same sort, or where there were none within several blocks? Why? 6. Would you go to the middle of a neighborhood full of offices, or full of houses? Why?



## LESSON XXVIII

## A READING LESSON

When a person who lives in New York goes to the country or to a smaller city to visit, the place seems to him wonderfully quiet, for he is used to a constant noise. If the street in which he lives is a quiet one, yet there is always to be heard the hum of the city,—the rumble of the elevated train, the clang of the surface car bell, the clatter of horses' hoofs, and the mingled cries and calls of many people. From very early in the morning until far into the night all these noises go on. In many parts of the city there are only two or three hours out of the twenty-four which are quiet, and a visitor from the country would think them noisy.

A large part of all this bustle is due to the making and buying and selling that go on so constantly. The raw materials are carried to the factory. The factory hands are astir and on their way to work. The manufactured goods are traveling to the wholesale dealer. The buyers are visiting the wholesale stores. The goods they buy are rattling over the stone streets to the railway, or wharf, or to the retail store. Shoppers are hurrying back and forth and in and out of stores, buying goods. Over the ferries come the market gardeners from Long Island and from New Jersey with vegetables. In from the west come refrigerator cars full of fruit or meats. And up and down the aisles of the market goes the housekeeper or the buyer from the hotel. At the hotel tables sit many people, some of whom come, perhaps, from the very neighborhood in New Jersey where the vegetables they are eating were raised. They pay now good prices for these home products that have been prepared by a French cook, and then off they go, perhaps to buy lace brought over from Ireland,

silk from Japan, and shoes, made by New York workmen from South American hides. Then they go back to their New Jersey homes. They have added their share to the noise and confusion but also to the wealth of the second greatest city in the world.

## LESSON XXIX

Besides the merchants and manufacturers there are business men in New York called stock brokers. They do not sell drygoods or groceries, but stocks. Do you know what stocks are? When a railroad is built, or a bank is started, the money is furnished by many men who form a company. Each man gets a paper which tells how much money he put in, and the men who own these papers own the railroad or mine. Such papers are called stocks. There are thousands of such companies and millions of stocks. These stocks are bought and sold in a building called the Stock Exchange, on Wall Street, and the men whose business is to buy or sell them are stock brokers.

The Banks are places where business men keep their money. For all the goods brought into New York, money goes out; for all the goods sent out of New York, money comes in. This money goes and comes through the banks, and it makes a very large business. There are about one hundred and fifty banks in all the boroughs, and people are putting money into them and taking money out of them every day. Banks also lend money to a man who can satisfy them that he will pay it back.

Rich men have formed other companies called Trust Companies, where people can put their money. These trust companies are very much like banks. They take care of all sorts of valuables, and look after the property of widows and of orphan children.



Wall Street; Trinity Church in the distance; U. S. Sub-Treasury on the right, with Statue of Washington in front.

The people of New York also have companies called Insurance Companies which do a large business. Some of these companies insure people's lives. Others insure their homes and furniture against fire. Do you know what this means? If a man who is insured dies, the company pays a certain sum of money to his family. If a house which is insured burns, the company pays the owner a certain sum of money for the house. The Equitable, the Mutual, the New York Life and other insurance companies have magnificent buildings, and all these companies together have more than a billion dollars.

There is also a kind of bank called a Savings Bank. People who have only a little money to spare can put it into these banks and get interest on it if it stays in the bank six months. The money in all these banks in our city is nearly six hundred million dollars.

So you can see that the people of New York City have a great deal of money. It is the richest city in the world. Men from all over the country come here to borrow money when they want to start railroads, factories, or other enterprises. Many of the largest banks, trust companies, and insurance companies are on Wall Street and in the streets near by. The United States Sub-Treasury, where millions of dollars are kept all the time, is also on Wall Street, and so this neighborhood is the money center of New York. For this reason Wall Street is known all over the world.

**Seat Work.** 1. What does a broker do for his living? 2. If you were ever in a bank, tell what was done there. 3. Tell several reasons why much money comes into New York.

## LESSON XXX

Did you ever see a police parade, or a fire department parade, or a procession of street-cleaners? These men and the other city servants of all kinds would make an army. At the head of this army are the officers of the city. These officers and men all work for the people and are paid by the city.

**The Mayor** is the chief officer in the city. A mayor is chosen by the people every two years. He does not govern the city directly himself, but he appoints men to look after the various parts of the city government. His office is in the City

Hall, Manhattan.

**Board of Aldermen.**—Over seventy men meet together to make city laws. These law-makers are called aldermen. They also are chosen by the people.

**Borough Presidents.**—Besides the mayor, who is



*The City Hall, Manhattan.*

the chief officer for the whole city, each borough has a president, who is its chief officer. He has control of the paving of streets and roads in his borough; of the giving of permits to build houses; of the cleaning and repairing of public buildings and sewers. Each borough president has his office in the Borough Hall of his own borough.

The government of the city has to do so many things that its duties are divided up into a number of classes, and each class of service is placed under one **department** of the government. There are a number of these departments.

Among the most important is the Depart-

ment of **Finance**. Finance means money. The officer at the head of this department is called the comptroller. He is elected by the people, and it is his duty to collect all the money for the city and pay the debts of the city. The money which the people pay to be used for the city is called taxes.

At the head of the **Police Department** is the Police Commissioner. This department controls all the policemen in the city.

At the head of the **Department of Street Cleaning** is the Street Cleaning Commissioner. All men, horses and wagons employed in cleaning the streets are under his control.



*Blackwell's Island, showing the Charity Hospital and the Penitentiary.*

The chief officer of the **Fire Department** is called the Fire Commissioner. This department builds and controls all engine houses, cares for the fire-engines and horses, and makes rules which the firemen must obey.

New York is a very healthful city. This is partly because it is surrounded by salt water and swept by breezes from the ocean. But is also because the **Health Department**, which is a part of the city government, looks after the matter. Meat and milk sold in the city are inspected to see if they are pure. The water pipes and waste pipes of new houses are examined to see that no foul gases escape. People are vaccinated, and people with contagious diseases are taken to the hospital on North Brother Island. Laws are made to prevent people from keeping about their houses decaying vegetables or other things likely to create disease. Spitting on the floors of ferry boats and street cars is forbidden, because

that is a way in which diseases are often spread.

In order that people may have good health a city should have good water. The water supply of New York is under the care of the **Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity**. Water from hills far outside the city is brought here through large underground pipes, called aqueducts, and kept in great stone basins, called reservoirs. From the reservoirs it flows through pipes to the houses on the different streets.

The **Department of Education** is under a Board of Education, made up of forty-six men. The Department of Education builds school houses, appoints teachers and principals and looks after the education of the people.

The **Department of Public Charities** cares for the poor, and provides hospitals for sick people who have no friends or relatives to take care of them. Its head is the Commissioner of Public Charities.

City prisons and penitentiaries are governed by the Commissioner of Correction, who is at the head of the **Department of Correction**.

There is a **Tenement House Department**, at the head of which is a Tenement House Commissioner. This department looks after the building of large houses where many families live. There are laws to prevent people from building tenement houses with dark, close rooms, likely to injure the health of people who live in them.

Besides the departments named there are the **Department of Bridges**, the **Law Department**, the **Department of Parks**, and the **Department of Docks and Ferries**, each with a special work to do in the government of the city. If dishonest men are in power, the work of the different departments may be very badly done, and great sums of money may go to men who do not serve the city at all. But if the people elected to the government and the men appointed by the Mayor are honest, the work is well done and the money spent is paid to the people who do the work.

The clerks in the post office and the letter carriers who bring you your letters every day, the officers in the Sub-Treasury and in the Custom House, and the men who



meet the ships coming in, and make people pay duty on goods made in foreign countries, are not officers of New York City, although they live here and work side by side with the city officers. They are officers of the United States. The United States also has courts here that sit in the Post Office building and that punish any man in the city of New York who breaks any law of the United States.

We also have judges that hold court in the County Court Houses

of New York, Kings, Richmond and Queens. In these courts there are Sheriffs, Clerks, Jurors. They punish persons who rob houses, kill people, or do any such wicked things. They are not city officers. They are state officers, and they punish people for breaking laws made by

the state. So you see that the people of New York have city laws made by the aldermen; they have state laws made by the State of New York and they have laws made by the United States. There are three sets of officers here ready to arrest and punish people who break any of those laws.

**Seat Work.** 1. Who is the present mayor of New York? 2. Find out who is the president of your borough. 3. Find out who is the alderman from your district. 4. Can you think of any branch of the city government that has done some service for you? What has it done? 5. Do you know what the Health Department does to a house where there has been a contagious disease? Where are people with small pox taken by the Health Department? If their friends do not want them to go, do you think the city government has any right to take them? Why? 6. If I want to build a house with dark rooms and you are willing to rent the rooms from me, what right has the city government to interfere? 7. How many sets of officers are there in New York City. 8. Name some officers of the United States who have work to do in the city of New York. What state officers have work here?



*St. Patrick's Cathedral.*

## LESSON XXXI

The people of a city ought to be intelligent. If they are not, they will choose bad men to make the laws and bad men to carry out the laws, and do many other unwise things. Then no one will wish to go to such a city to live or to visit. For this reason, our city spends millions of dollars every year to educate the children, so that when they grow up to be men and women, they will be intelligent. The law says that every child from six to twelve years of age must go to school.

We have kindergartens, primary and grammar schools, high schools, a city college for boys, and a normal college for girls. Children can go through these without any cost to their parents, even for books.

For persons who have to work all day, there



*St. Luke's Hospital.*

are free evening schools and lectures in the public school buildings. These schools are all paid for out of the money which comes from taxes.

There are also other schools where children are taught free of charge. Many Roman Catholic churches have free schools for the children of their members. These schools are paid for by the churches and are called parochial schools. The larger churches of other denominations also have mission schools for the poor.

Besides the public schools, the parochial schools and other free schools, there are many private schools and colleges, and two universities in the city. Pupils who go to them must pay for tuition, but the colleges and universities have ways of helping clever students who pay their



*Hall of Fame, University of New York, University Heights.*

The leading colleges and universities in New York are as follows:—Columbia University, University of the City of New York, the City College, the Normal College, Adelphi College, College of St. Francis Xavier, Manhattan College, and St. John's College.

Not only children, but many grown men and women also wish to study, and the city has planned for them, too. Free lectures are given and night schools are kept up, and there is a great system of public libraries. The chief library building is at

Fifth Avenue and 42d Street. In all the boroughs there are branch libraries, and anyone who wishes can go to them to read or to borrow books. There are also special libraries for special subjects, such as History or Geography. Such libraries belong to societies of people interested in those subjects. Universities also have big libraries, and some of the churches and charitable societies have libraries and reading rooms. No one in the city need be without good books to read.

Cooper Institute has a school where art, drawing, bookkeeping, and other useful occupations are taught free of charge.

New York has more than a thousand church buildings of all denominations, and Brooklyn

way. Any poor boy in the city, who is willing to work hard, may learn here to be a doctor, a lawyer, a dentist, an engineer, or a college professor.

used to be known as The City of Churches. These teach us to do right.

On 50th Street and Fifth Avenue there is St. Patrick's, the great Catholic Cathedral. On University Heights, near Riverside Drive, St. John's, the Episcopal Cathedral, is being built. On Fifth Avenue, opposite Central Park, there is a fine Jewish Synagogue.

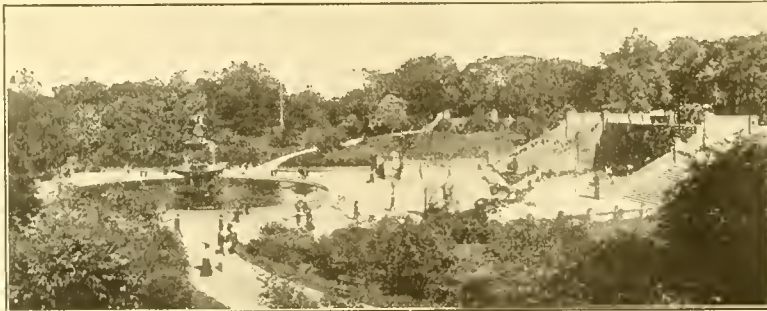


*Library, Columbia University.*

## LESSON XXXII

In a crowded city like New York very few people have gardens and grounds of their own where

they can sit out - of - doors and enjoy the fresh air. And yet every body needs some such place. For this reason the city has made places called parks where



*The Fountain in Central Park.*

every one can get fresh air, and where boys and girls can play.

Find Central Park on map, page 144. Here are driveways for those who have carriages, and bridle paths for those who ride horseback. For those who walk there are foot paths, leading beside grassy meadows, and through leafy woods, and past beautiful lakes, and over rocky hills, and across tumbling streams. A great part of the park has been left as much like the country as possible.

In the Menagerie birds, snakes, and other wild animals have been collected from many lands. In the winter some of the circuses send their animals there to board.

On some of the meadows boys play ball. Swings

and other children's games are allowed in the part called the carousel.

In the park and at its gates are many statues. One of Columbus, the great Italian who discovered America, was given by the Italians of New York; another of Scott, a noted Scotchman, was given by the Scotch people of the city.

Find Riverside Park. This park extends along a high bank by the side of the Hudson River, so that those who walk along its paths or rest on its benches look out on a very beautiful view. On the east side of the park and facing it have been built many very elegant houses, each surrounded by beautiful grounds. In this park stands Grant's Tomb, a large white building containing the coffins of a great American soldier and his wife. There are several other statues in the park, one of Washington, given to the city by the school children.

Find the Battery Park. A stone wall protects it from the waters of the bay. In old times, where this wall now is there was a battery with cannon to defend the city. There is an odd round building near the water's edge which once was a fort called "The Castle," and then was an opera house, "Cas-

Through the summer the yards and the roofs of some of the school buildings are open for the children of the neighborhood to play in. And some of the parks have playgrounds in them.



*Hudson River and Riverside Park, showing Grant's Tomb on the bluff and the New York Central Railroad tracks along the river below.*



*Madison Square, and Madison Sq. Garden.*

Find Seward Park. It is almost entirely devoted to the children. Sometimes there are six or seven thousand children here at a time.

Find Madison Square. Its cool shade and the waters of its spouting fountain are very pleasant to the busy crowds that hurry through it.

Find City Hall Park. This green space is all that is left of what used to be the city "Common."

In olden times an open space kept for the use of all the people was called a common. Soldiers drilled there, public speeches were made there, and children played on the common. But it was not made beautiful as parks are nowadays.

Find Bowling Green. This little green spot is the oldest park in the city. The old Dutch settlers used it first for bowling, and then for a market place, but the English made a park of it.

The Speedway is a level road three miles long on the west bank of the Harlem River, above 159th Street. In Central Park fast driving is not permitted, but on the Speedway people may drive as fast as they please.



*Recreation Pier.*

the Garden," and then was used as a place to receive immigrants. Now it is an Aquarium. All sorts of things that belong to the sea, turtles and seals, corals and sponges—can be seen there.



Find Prospect Park. It is nearly as large as Central Park. Many people think it is more beautiful. This park is not only beautiful itself, but very beautiful views may be seen from it, particularly from Lookout Hill. Here also are an electric fountain, a lake with boats, fields for games, and beautiful walks and drives.

Find Greenwood Cemetery. This is not a park, but it is so attractive that people visit it as they visit parks.

Find Bronx Park. The Bronx River runs through it. This park contains the Zoölogical Garden, which has many wild animals, chiefly those found in America. Here also are the Botanical Gardens, where many interesting plants are grown.

Find Pelham Bay Park on map page 122. It is the largest park in the city.

Find Van Cortlandt Park on map page 122. There is a fine parade ground for soldiers in this park, but most of the park is a country region, wild, woody and rocky.

Almost every good sized city nowadays has parks of some sort. But very few cities have such good opportunity as New York has for another sort of fresh-air space. At various places along the waterfront the city government has established recreation piers. These piers are on the upper parts of regular piers. They have flags floating over them, and bands play in them in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons.

The people of New York are fortunate in liv-

ing so near the ocean. All along the coast of Queens and Brooklyn Boroughs and the Richmond coast, there are sandy beaches where people bathe, and where there are hotels and entertainments. They are reached by boats and by the cars, and are crowded on summer holidays.

There must be care-takers in the parks, and park policeman, and men to feed the animals in the "Zoo," and firemen on the excursion boats, and musicians on the piers, and bathing masters at the baths. So that the amusements of this great city as you can see



*The Speedway: Harlem River. Notice the wall of gray rock which forms the "backbone" of Manhattan Island.*

give work to thousands of people.

**Seat Work.** 1. Name some parks that are like the country. 2. Name some parks where you can see wild animals. 3. Name some statues in the city parks, and tell whom they represent. 4. Name two parks that have beautiful views. 5. What park contains a noted tomb? 6. What park has a river running through it? 7. What park is a piece of the old common? 8. What park contains an old fort?

#### LIST OF PLACES TO VISIT

**Manhattan.**—City Hall, Central Park, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Battery Park, New York Aquarium, Custom House, Sub-Treasury and Washington's Statue, Liberty Island, Governor's Island, Riverside Park, General Grant's Tomb, Morningside Park, Columbia University, Stuyvesant Square, Madison Square Garden, Washington Square.

**Brooklyn.**—Prospect Park, the United States Navy Yard, Fort Hamilton, Fort Greene Park, Mt. Prospect and the Reservoir (from which may be seen much of the whole city), the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Lincoln Terrace (at the Eastern Parkway and Buffalo Avenue from which Jamaica Bay and the ocean may be seen), Bergen Beach.

**The Bronx.**—Bronx Park, Zoölogical Gardens, Botanical Gardens, Van Cortlandt Park, University of the City of New York, Pelham Bay Park, High Bridge, Claremont Park, Crotona Park.

**Richmond.**—Midland Beach, South Beach, Fort Wadsworth, Sailors' Snug Harbor.

**Queens.**—Forest Park, Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, North Beach, College Point.



*Soldiers and Sailors' Arch; entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.*















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