

The Old New York Historical Trail



Man-A-Hattin Lodge 82
Order of the Arrow

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The starting point of this 5 mile (8 kilometers) trail is the Saint Mark's-in-the-Bowery Church on the corner of 2nd Avenue and 10th Street. The area can be reached by subway to the IRT or BMT Union Square station or the L 3rd Avenue station. Subway maps may be obtained at any token booth. PATH train riders should get off at the 9th or 14th Street stops. Cars can be parked at either end of the trail and the transfer made by subway or bus.

Allow at least 4 to 5 hours for walking the trail, with a lunch stop. Add about 1 hour extra for the Fire museum.

Note: Along the trail there are several side trips. You are required to take at least one to earn your trail patch. If you wish to do more, free free. We suggest that you review the Appendix before you take the trail to help make your decision.

In 1675 the Royal Governor of Nieuw Amsterdam decreed that all persons were forbidden to "cast any dung, dirt or refuse of ye city or anything to fill up ye harbor, or among ye neighbors and neighboring shores under penalty of 40 shillings."

PLEASE DO NOT LITTER

It is the policy of the Historical Trails Committee that any groups and/or individuals taking this trail are responsible for their actions and conduct. Neither the Boy Scouts of America nor Man-A-Hattin Lodge #82 are responsible for any person or individual for undertaking this trail.

This is an experimental draft of this booklet. Please give us your comments so that we can make the final version better. Thank you for your assistance.

3/2/91

Introduction

The first European to see New York harbor was Giovanni de Verrazano in 1524, a Florentine explorer serving the King of France. Little was done until Hendrik Hudson sailed into the harbor and up the river that bears his name in 1609. The Dutch West India Company erected a permanent settlement here in 1624.

From its earliest days the main function of the settlement was that of a trading post. It soon became the main market place and financial capital of the expanding colony. Nieuw Amsterdam remained in Dutch hands from 1624 to 1664, when Director General Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the colony to the British.

Under English rule, New York continued to grow in importance as a seaport, dependent largely on its ocean trade. During the American Revolution, New York was occupied by British troops and suffered substantial damage. After the British evacuation, General George Washington returned to the city and bid farewell to his officers in a party in Fraunces Tavern. Washington returned to the city in 1789 to be sworn in as President at Federal Hall, which was the nation's capital. Congress convened here, and approved the Bill of Rights.

With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, New York became the nation's leading port and it still is. During the 1800's New York grew as a cultural center, and was also the port of entry for millions of immigrants. Many of these immigrants stayed in New York, and worked to make the United States into the nation it is today.

The trail begins on the next page.

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- 1) Begin your walk at the main gate of the Saint Mark's-in-the-Bowery Church. A "Bowery" was a Dutch farm, and at one time there were many farms in this area. Saint Mark's is the oldest church ground in New York with a church still in use. The main entrance of the present church was built in 1799. Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Director-General, is buried here. His vault is on the east side of the church along the wall. It is said that his ghost roams the grounds and will periodically sit in one of the pews during the service.

(answer question #1)

- 2) Proceed west on Stuyvesant Street to No. 21. This is the Stuyvesant-Fish House, constructed in 1804. It is named so because it is built on land once belonging to the Stuyvesant family, and was the home of Hamilton Fish, the U.S. Secretary of State from 1869 to 1877.
- 3) Continue along Stuyvesant Street and cross 3rd Avenue to Astor Place until you come to Cooper Square. The large red stone building is Cooper Union College. It was founded in 1859 as a free college for students of ability, regardless of race, color or creed. On February 27, 1860, a little known Illinois lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, made a speech here that helped win the nomination for President. Cooper Union is also one of the first steel-frame buildings in New York.
- 4) To the west, on your right, you will see two landmarks. First, you will see a piece of modern art in the shape of a cube standing on one of its corners; you may move it if you wish. The cube is entitled "Alamo" and was done by Bernard Rosenthal. The second landmark is an exact replica of the kiosk which was built in 1904 as the entrance to the Independent Rapid Transit line (IRT). Today it serves as the entrance to the Astor Place station on the #6 line. Continue west across Cooper Square.
- 5) When you reach Lafayette Street, turn left (south) and walk along the east side of the street. You will soon come to the New York Shakespeare Festival Public Theater, originally the

Astor Library, the first public library in New York. Joining with the Tilden and Lenox Libraries, it formed the New York Public Library in 1912. From 1912 to 1965, this building housed the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, which helped settle millions of Jews. Across the street is Collonade Row (428-434 Lafayette Street), previously known as LaGrange Terrace; these were some of the finest homes in a fashionable neighborhood. Continue on Lafayette Street until you reach 4th Street.

- 6) At the corner of 4th and Lafayette, you will find the DeVinne Press building, a landmark which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Thomas DeVinne (1828-1914) was a scholarly printer who produced *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas* magazine. Like many old buildings in this area, this structure does not have a steel frame; it is supported by thick masonry walls.

(See Side Trip Number 1 on page 17)

- 7) The trail continues west on 4th Street bringing you to the campus of New York University. Washington Square Park was once New York City's potters field. It is estimated that over 10,000 people are buried here. It wasn't until 1799 that the land was declared a public park. The park was used for many years as a parade ground for the militia. The park is now a well-known meeting place for residents of Greenwich Village, famous for its authors and the many artists who live and work there. It has been said that the Village has an individuality all its own.

When you reach 4th Street and Washington Square East, you will see a pathway which leads diagonally to a statue.

Continue walking towards the arch. To the right, you will notice a flag pole, dedicated to those who fought in World War I (the Great War). Go to the north side of the arch.

(answer question #2)

Walk west on Washington Square North until you reach Washington Square West. You will see another diagonal pathway which leads into the park. As you walk into the park, you will notice a large oak tree on your right. This tree is reportedly

the last "hanging tree" in New York; it was used for executing criminals through the mid-1800's.

As you continue along the trail, you will come across another statue. Proceed around the statue and continue along the trail.

Note: As you exit the park at Washington Square South, there will be a public rest room on the right. For safety's sake, please have an adult escort any youth who uses the rest room.

- 8) When you exit the park, you will be at Thompson Street and West 4th Street. The Judson Church on the right was built in the Greek Romanesque style in the 1880's. Continue down Thompson Street until you reach Spring Street. Turn right on Spring Street and walk west until you reach the New York City Fire Museum, which is between Varick and Hudson Streets. At the museum, the minimum suggested donation is \$0.50 for children and \$1.00 for adults. You can spend from 15 minutes to more than an hour at the museum, depending upon your schedule.

(answer question #3)

This general area is SoHo, famous for the many artists who live and work here. Perhaps you may wish to take a short stop in one of the galleries. SoHo is also known for the use of cast iron for building and decorating the many buildings here. The Singer Manufacturing Company building at 88 Prince Street is an excellent example.

- 9) As you leave the museum, head east back on Spring Street. At the intersection of Spring, Lafayette and Cleveland streets, there is a park, which is dedicated to Lt. Joseph Petrosino, who was killed while investigating the Mafia in Sicily. If you want to take side trip number 2, follow the instruction below. Otherwise, proceed to your right down the east side of the park and follow Cleveland Street until it turns into Centre Street. Continue at #10 when you reach Broome Street.

(See Side Trip Number 2 on page 17)

- 10) At Broome and Centre Streets is the old Police headquarters, built in 1909 and was used as such until One Police Plaza was built. It is now a cooperative apartment building.

Walk east on Broome Street to Mulberry Street and turn right on Mulberry Street. As you go south on Mulberry Street, you will be walking through the neighborhood known as Little Italy, named so because it was the first home in the country for many of the Italian immigrants who came here around the turn of the century. The annual San Gennaro festival is held here each September. The feast or festival is dedicated to the patron saint of Naples, honored by the people of that city for the miracles that occurred during a famine.

As you pass Grand Street, you will see Paolucci's Restaurant on your left at 149 Mulberry Street. This building was built in 1816 and was the home of Stephen Van Rensselaer. Walk south until you reach Canal Street. Cross the street and you will be in Chinatown. Canal Street is named after the canal which was used in the 1700's for transportation and irrigating the many farms in the area. It was also used in the early 1800's to drain Collect Pond.

- 11) Turn left on Canal Street and walk one block until you reach Mott Street. Turn right on Mott Street. You will see many stores and restaurant which make it seem like you are in China.

Sometime in the late 1830's and early 1840's, the first Chinese immigrants came to live in this area. The first Chinese resident may have been Quimpo Appo, a tea merchant. Soon afterward, others came, including the founder of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Chu Fung Wing.

How many live in Chinatown today? No one is certain, but it is estimated that anywhere from 70,000 to 100,000 Chinese live in Manhattan, with 20,000 legal and illegal residents entering New York every year.

As you walk down Mott Street, you will notice that most buildings are old tenements. This area was known in 1890 as "the Bend," which Jacob Riis referred to as "the foul core of New York's slums." Although it is a popular tourist area,

Chinatown residents face such problems as inadequate housing, language barriers, and under-employment that other immigrant groups faced and others still experience every day.

- 12) At the end of Mott Street, you will reach a large intersection known as Chatham Square. The square was named after William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Prime Minister of England before the American Revolution. This area was originally part of Collect Pond, the source of fresh water for lower Manhattan until the mid-1820's. It was filled in due to the waste and refuse which people threw in. Turn left and go north for one block. Cross the Bowery and you will see a large statue of Confucius.

(answer question #4)

Walk south and cross Division Street. Here you will see a bank which is built to look like a pagoda. Continue south past the bank and cross the street. Walk across Chatham Square towards the arch, which commemorates all the Chinese-Americans who fought in World War II. The square around the arch is dedicated to Kim Lau, a U.S. Air Force Pilot of Chinese ancestry.

(answer question #5)

- 13) Walk east from Kim Lau Square towards Oliver Street. Cross Oliver Street and continue south on Saint James Street. On Saint James, on the left between Oliver and James Streets is the first Portugese-Jewish cemetery in the city. A land grant from Governor Stuyvesant in 1656 established this Sephardic Jewish cemetery. It is the oldest Jewish burial ground in the United States and is one of the three oldest cemeteries in the city.

Walk south on Saint James Street to James Street. Turn left on James Street, also known as Ancient Order of Hibernians Street. In the middle of the block, you will see a church which has two plaques on it. Former governor Alfred Smith grew up in this area and attended mass in this church regularly.

- 14) Turn right on Madison Street and walk south to Pearl Street. On your left will be Murray Bergtraum High School. Ahead of you and on your right, in the "V" between Madison and Pearl

Streets, take the stairs which lead up to One Police Plaza. You are now entering an area with many government buildings. As you pass by One Police Plaza, you will come to the sculpture entitled "5 in 1" by Rosenthal. Each coin represents a borough of New York City.

- 15) In front of you will be the Municipal Building, which is currently being repaired. Turn right and walk past Saint Andrew's Church to Foley Square, the seat of jurisprudence for the area. Walk into the square so that you can see the New York County Courthouse, which is the building with the inscription: "The firmest pillar of good government is the true administration of justice."

(answer question #6)

This area is also known as Printing House Square, for the large number of newspapers and periodicals that were printed in this area: the *Sun*, *World*, *Tribune*, *The New York Times*, and *Scientific American*, among others.

Walk south on Centre Street towards the Municipal Building until you reach Chambers Street. At the intersection you will see Surrogate's Court (formerly called the "Hall of Records.")

Surrogate's Court, built in the early 1900's, is the court used to decide wills and adoptions. Cross the intersection to the northeast corner of City Hall Park. Look back at the Municipal Building and you will see the seal of the City.

- 16) Walk south along the east side of City Hall Park (down Park Row) until you see the sign for Spruce Street. Turn right and walk to the front of City Hall. On the ground, you will see a large plaque which is dedicated to the engineers who built one of the first New York City subways. Below you is the City Hall station of the "N" and "R" trains. Two levels below you is a station which is still intact, but is no longer used. It still has chandeliers and the original tile work.

Built in 1812, City Hall houses the desks of the first three U.S. Presidents and other memorabilia. Walk west towards Broadway. You will see a flagpole to the west of City Hall in the park. During the American Revolution, the "liberty boys"

heckled the British by erecting Liberty poles in public places. When the irritated "redcoats" chopped them down, the liberty boys countered by sheathing them in iron. The present flagpole is traditionally bound in iron. The base of the flagpole is made of stones from each of the original thirteen colonies.

- 17) Continuing west, you will see a statue of Nathan Hale at the edge of the park at Broadway. In this area, Hale, a spy for the Americans during the Revolutionary War, was hung after giving his famous speech which included the line "I regret that I only have one life to give for my country." Please read the plaques that are next to the statue.

Broadway was originally an Indian trail, running along the ridge of the island. Known as the Weckquaesgeck trail to the Indians, the Dutch later referred to it as Heere Stradt.

Walk south down the east side of Broadway until you face 233 Broadway, which is the Woolworth building. At 792 feet, it was the world's tallest building when it was completed. It was built by F.W. Woolworth, the founder of the five and dime variety stores. He wanted his company headquarters to be in the tallest building in the world. The sides of the building are held in place by cables.

- 18) Cross Broadway and walk west on Barclay Street to Saint Peter's Church. This is the city's oldest Catholic parish; it was organized in 1785. Note that the church is not the oldest Catholic building. Turn left (south) on Church Street and walk to Vesey Street. You will see the 1/4 mile high buildings of the World Trade Center.
- 19) Go east past the cemetery to the rear entrance of Saint Paul's Chapel of Trinity Parish. Quietly enter Saint Paul's and look at the display cases which have many artifacts. Originally completed in 1766, it is the only remaining colonial church in Manhattan and the oldest surviving one.

As you enter the church, there are certain things you should note. The woodworking, carving and door hinges are hand-made. The "Glory" over the altar is the work of Pierre L'Enfant, the French architect who laid the plans for Washington, D.C. "Glory" portrays Mt. Sinai in clouds and

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lightning, the Hebrew word for God in a triangle and the two tablets of law with the Ten Commandments. The pulpit is from the 18th century and the 14 chandeliers were made in Waterford, Ireland. The Royal Arms on the gallery are from the time of King George III.

George Washington worshipped at St. Paul's for almost two years during the time New York City was the nation's capital. Robert Fulton is buried in the cemetery. Leave the chapel through the front.

(answer question #7)

(See Side Trip Number 3 on page 18)

- 20) Proceed south on Broadway until you reach Wall Street and Trinity Church. The parish, still located on its original site, was established in 1697 by charter of King William III of England. The site used to house a Dutch church formed in 1664. When the British took over the city, they held their services in the old Dutch church within their fort. As the population grew, it was necessary to build a church just outside on the "Broad Way." Washington worshiped here until a fire destroyed the building in 1776. That fire spread through lower Manhattan and destroyed many buildings. The congregation moved to Saint Paul's Chapel while the second church was built. The second church was torn down because of structural problems, and the present church was completed in 1846. Be sure to pay a visit to the exhibit gallery inside the church, and note the following map of the churchyard. You may pick up a more detailed map of the cemetery in the Church.

One of the more interesting epitaphs in the churchyard is William Bradford's, who is buried at 'A' on the map. Bradford founded the town's first newspaper, *The New York Gazette* in 1763. John Peter Zenger was Bradford's apprentice. At 'B' is Francis Lewis, Vestryman of Trinity Church, and the only signer of the Declaration of Independence buried in Manhattan. At 'C' is Captain James Lawrence, U.S.N., commander of the frigate Chesapeake. He was mortally wounded during the War of 1812. His famous dying words were: "Don't give up the ship!" Alexander Hamilton is buried at 'D'. He was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. Hamilton was the first Secretary of the

Treasury of the U.S. He was also the founder of the Bank of New York, the *New York Evening Post*, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Also buried in the cemetery is statesman Albert Gallatin, author of the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812. Exit Trinity Church on Broadway and continue walking south on Broadway.

Trinity Church also has a cemetery located between Amsterdam Avenue and Riverside Drive and between 153rd and 155th Streets. Buried here are artist and naturalist John James Audubon, millionaire John Jacob Astor and Clement Clark Moore, author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas" ("'Twas the night before Christmas...").

- 21) Between Exchange Place and Morris Street is the site of the first shelter built by Europeans on Manhattan Island. Here, Adrian Rock built four huts in 1613 after his ship was burnt down. His crew built a new ship, named the *Restless*, which was the first ship built in the New World by Europeans.
- 22) You will soon come to Bowling Green Park at the base of Broadway. In 1773 it was built as New York's first public park, intended for the purpose of "recreation and delight." The fence is the original put up in 1771 to protect a statue of King George III, which was melted down and turned into ammunition for the Continental Army during the Revolution.
- 23) Next to Bowling Green is the Customs House. Here, a succession of forts have been built to protect the city and control the harbor. At one time the water's edge was here. The first fortification is probably best described in letters sent home to Holland by residents of the colony. They complained that the pigs and other livestock were continually knocking the walls over. Fort Amsterdam was built in 1626. Later forts built by the British were Fort James and Fort George.
- 24) Across the street is Battery Park. You will see a statue dedicated to Peter Minuit, who was the first Director General of Nieuw Amsterdam.

(answer question #8)

- 25) Walk down the Emma Lazarus walk. It will lead you to the circular fortification of Castle Clinton. Castle Clinton was one of five forts built to protect New York City after the British attack on the American ship *Chesapeake* during the Revolutionary War. The other forts were Fort Wood on Bedloes (Liberty) Island, Fort Gibson on Ellis Island, Castle William on Governor's Island, and the North Battery at the foot of Hubert Street. Castle William still stands and can be seen from Battery Park. Castle Clinton held 28 guns and officers quarters; there were no barracks for enlisted men.

Castle Clinton, which was originally surrounded by water, opened in 1811, but never fired a single shot in defense of the city. It was turned over to New York City in 1823. Renamed Castle Garden, it opened in June 1824 as a place of entertainment, holding concerts, fireworks displays and demonstrations of the latest scientific discoveries. A roof was added to protect the crowds. The Castle welcomed the Marquis de Lafayette and several Presidents to the city. In 1850 Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale" made her U.S. debut at the Castle. Managed by P.T. Barnum, over 5,000 people paid \$3.00 each to hear her perform.

In 1855, the Castle was joined to the mainland by landfill and became an immigrant landing depot. By the time it closed in 1890, over 8 million people had passed through its doors. The New York City Aquarium was in the Castle from 1896 until it moved to Coney Island in 1941. Declared a National Monument in 1946, the Castle re-opened as a museum in 1975; it is now maintained by the National Park Service. If the rangers are not busy, they may be able to give you a tour of the castle. Please walk towards the harbor.

There are public rest rooms located in Castle Clinton.

- 25) To your right, at the edge of Battery Park is City Pier A, now utilized by a Marine Fire Company. On top of the building is a clock tower, which is one of two clock towers in the United States that tolls its hours by ship's bells. The Pier was constructed in 1886, and the clock tower was later donated in memory of those who died in World War I. The only other similar

clock is at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

- 26) In the harbor you will see three islands in the bay. On the right with the red brick buildings is Ellis Island, which was used by the Indians as an oyster fishing ground, as a residence, and later as a famous immigration center, through which more than 12 million people passed. The Ellis Island hospital and custom's house were advanced for their time. It had some of the first buildings with central heating and ventilation. Most immigrants who came through Ellis Island were from Europe. It was here that immigration inspectors if a person would be allowed into the U.S., held in quarantine or be sent back to their country. Many arriving immigrants faced "culture shock" here. The meals contained foods that many of the immigrants had never even seen before. Ellis Island was used during World War II to intern German, Italian and Japanese sailors.

The middle island has a giant statue which you may know by its nickname "the Statue of Liberty." Its real name is "Liberté Eclairant le Monde" or in English "Liberty Enlightening the World." Originally named Bedloe's Island, it was renamed Liberty Island by Congress in August 3, 1956. The statue was created by French sculptor Frederick Auguste Bartholdi and stands on the base of Fort Wood. The statue was given to the United States by the people of France in 1884 to commemorate the ties created in the revolutionary war. From the beginning of fund-raising in 1874 to the completion in 1884, public interest was international. Emma Lazarus (see #25) wrote a poem about the statue in 1883:

Not like the brazen giant Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow the world-wide welcome; in her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,

Your Huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

The island on the left is Governor's Island, on which Castle William stands. Once the home of the Governor of New York, Governor's Island is now the largest U.S. Coast Guard base in the world. The island was used as an Army base for many years; during that time, Castle William was used as a military prison.

- 27) Continue your walk towards the east of the park and you will see many statues and memorials dedicated to the soldiers, sailors and airmen of many wars. Stop and take a look at them. The largest memorial is dedicated to those who died in World War II off the Atlantic Coast; in the middle of it is an eagle on top of a wreath of olive branches.

(answer question #9)

Go to the east end of the park and look for the entrance to the Staten Island ferry. There will be a large open space. This is Peter Minuit Plaza. Supposedly he bought Manhattan Island on this spot for 60 Dutch Guilders (or \$24). However, others claim that this happened at the northern end of the island. This point is on the Man-A-Hattin Lodge Uptown Trail.

Leave the park and find No. 7 State Street, the Watson House, which has been restored to look as it did in 1800. Now called "Our Lady of the Rosary," it was at one time the home of the first American born Roman Catholic Saint, Elizabeth Ann Seton. Next to it was one of the first churches in the city, known as the Mariner's Church.

- 29) Walk north 1/2 block until you reach Pearl Street and turn right. Walk to Moore Street. The building which you just passed on your right was the Whitehall military induction center for many years. Proceed to Broad Street and turn left. Go for two blocks until you reach Stone Street.

- 30) 30 Stone Street was the home of Olaff Van Cortland. Mrs. Van Cortland and her neighbors complained to the city that the dust and dirt from the street ruined their curtains, so, in 1658, Stone Street became the first street in the city to be paved with cobblestones. Walk south back to Pearl Street and cross Broad Street to Fraunce's Tavern.
- 31) At 54 Pearl Street is Fraunces Tavern. It was built in 1719 as the home of Stephen DeLancey and was converted into the Queen's Head Tavern in 1763. It was subsequently owned by Samuel Fraunces, a West Indian, and former steward to George Washington. It was here that George Washington bid farewell to his officers in 1783. If the tavern is open, quietly enter the building, and walk up the stairs to the museum. The facade of the building has been restored to look as it did in 1719. Go across Pearl Street and look at the displays in the ground as you walk north towards Coenties Slip. Turn right (east) on Coenties Slip and walk to Water Street.
- 32) Cross Water Street and walk to the glass structure in the middle of the large plaza. This is New York's Vietnam Memorial Plaza. Take time out to read what is written here. Walk back to Water Street, turn right (north) and walk up one block to Hanover Street (Peck Slip). Turn left (west) on Hanover Street and go one block to Hanover Square.
- 33) At the south of the plaza is the India House, which has a rich history. Captain William Kidd lived a quiet life here in 1691. He was outfitted by King William to hunt pirates, eventually becoming a pirate himself. Legend tells us that his unfound treasure is buried nearby. Between the house and the statue in the plaza is a column from the city's Heritage Trail. It will tell you more about the house and the statue.

(answer question #10)

Go west crossing Beaver Street and go onto the diagonal street known as William Street until you reach Wall Street.

- 34) Wall Street was once actually a wall: When Nieuw Amsterdam was a Dutch colony, the Dutch built the wall to protect themselves from possible Indian attacks. Unfortunately it did not

protect them from the British. There were two entrances to the city: one along Broadway and the other where Water Street is today. The wall was dismantled in 1699.

- 35) As you go west you will notice that many buildings belong to banks and other financial companies. Look for 23 Wall Street, which was the office of J.P. Morgan & Co. A bomb exploded here in 1920 and killed 30 people. Damage from the bomb can still be seen on the walls of the building. Turn left on Wall Street until you reach the intersection of Wall, Nassau and Broad Streets.
- 36) On your immediate right you will see a large building with a statue of George Washington, which is the Federal Hall National Memorial. The original building was built in 1701 as City Hall and was remodelled in 1789 by L'Enfant, planner of the nation's capital, for Washington's inauguration. After this it served as the U.S. capital for a short time. John Peter Zenger made history here when he was tried for "seditious libels" against the royal government. His acquittal was one of the first legal victories for freedom of the press. The building now standing here was built in 1842 as the U.S. Customs House and later served as the Subtreasury Building.

The earliest trading in stocks and bonds was done in this area at a table set up under a buttonwood (sycamore) tree. The large building with columns at 20 Broad Street is the New York Stock Exchange. It is one of three major world markets where people buy and sell shares of stock in companies. The other two world markets are in Tokyo, Japan and London, England.

- 37) Walk north on Nassau Street until you reach Liberty Street. On the corner, the building with iron bars guarding the windows is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This is one of the places that the government stores gold and money. If you examine the left side of any dollar bill, you will see a letter telling you where this bill came from. Examine a \$1 bill. Where does yours come from? What letter stands for New York?

Continue your walk north until you reach John Street. Turn right and walk until you reach the John Street Methodist Church. Organized in 1766, it is the oldest Methodist Society

in America and the "mother" of American Methodism. The church, the third in this location, was built in 1841. For more information, read the Heritage Trail marker here.

38) Continue down John Street to William Street, turn left and walk towards Fulton Street. As you walk north on William, on the left side, you will see a marker identifying the "Battle of Golden Hill." The colonists erected a flag pole which was immediately taken down by British soldiers. It was replaced the next day and again it was taken down. The colonists threatened the soldiers and the soldiers, in turn, threatened the colonists. Some colonists came upon some British soldiers, tried to bring them to the Mayor, but were stopped by another group of soldiers. A fight erupted, which was only ended by the British officers sending the soldiers back to their barracks. One colonist was killed and a number on both sides were injured.

39) Turn right on Fulton Street walking toward the river and the South Street Seaport Museum. The main gallery of the Museum is located at 16 Fulton Street. The museum has undertaken the task of restoring the area to the days when New York was the world's busiest harbor, and South Street was lined with ships bound for far flung ports of call. Take your time to explore the surrounding blocks and piers.

(answer question #11)

From the end of Pier 17 you have a fine view of the Brooklyn Bridge. Plans for the suspension bridge to connect the Cities of New York and Brooklyn were started by John Roebling, and following his death, his son Washington completed this engineering marvel in May of 1883.

There are public rest rooms located in the main (food) building at the Seaport and on the second floor of Pier 17.

The Old New York Historical Trail ends here. We hope that you had a good time. Our intent was not to fill you with facts, but to acquaint you with the historical importance of New York, and maybe how it affects you today.

If you decide to visit the Statue of Liberty, plan to spend almost a full day. Once you arrive on the island, visit the statue first. When

you arrive at the statue, you will have a choice: Visit the crown or visit the base. If you decide to visit the crown (the left line), you must walk the entire way and it may take more than two hours. By visiting the crown, you will also be able to visit the base. If you do not wish to visit the crown, then stand in the right line.

Subway connections may be found on Fulton Street, and the PATH trains stop in the World Trade Center.

Appendix

Side Trips

Side Trip Number 1

From the corner of 4th and Lafayette, turn left (east). When you reach 29 East 4th Street, you will be at the "Old Merchant's House". It is open on Sundays from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. This building is a fine example of Greek revival architecture. You should also look at 37 East 4th Street, the Skidmore House, which was built in the mid-1800's. These two buildings are the last remains of a very fashionable neighborhood.

(answer question for Side Trip 1)

Side Trip Number 2

Walk north up Lafayette Street until you reach Houston Street. On the corner, you will see the Puck building, which was built in 1885. On the third floor perch, you will see a gold-colored statue. Puck is a character in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. The *Puck* was also a popular humor magazine from 1877 to 1918.

Turn right (east) on Houston Street to Mulberry Street. Turn right on Mulberry Street and continue south. On the corner of Prince and Mulberry Streets is Old Saint Patrick's Cathedral. This is the original Roman Catholic Cathedral for the New York Archdiocese. It was built in 1815 and restored after a bad fire in 1868. Walk down Mulberry Street to Broome Street and turn left. Go west to Centre Street.

(answer question for Side Trip 2)

Side Trip Number 3

If you would like to visit the World Trade Center, go south on Church Street until you reach Dey Street. Cross Church Street and enter Austin Plaza. The observation deck is located in 2 World Trade Center. The fee is approximately \$3.75 per person.

The World Financial Center is across West Street; use the walkway. The Winter Garden is a beautiful indoor atrium. Rest rooms are available here.

Once you have finished touring the World Trade Center and the World Financial Center, return to Vesey Street and Broadway and continue South towards Trinity Church.

(answer question for Side Trip 3)

The Grand Old Duke of York

When Charles the First came to the throne after 12 years in exile and very much in debt, he repaid his loyal followers who had spent their fortunes in his behalf by giving them huge grants of land in America. He gave his brother, the Duke of York, the rich colony of New Netherland, recently wrested from the Dutch, stretching from the Connecticut to the Delaware River. As in the case of other colonies, the Duke was the sole ruler, acknowledging feudal loyalty to the monarch by the annual payment of 40 beaver skins. In 1673 the colony was recaptured by the Dutch only to be returned one year later as England triumphed over Holland. It was during these battles that the Dutch made up a song mocking the mighty duke.

The mighty Duke of York,
He had ten thousand men,
He marched them up the hill,
And he marched them down again.
And when you're up you're up,
And when you're down you're down,
And when you're only half way up,
You're neither up nor down.

Questionnaire

1. To whom is the flagpole dedicated?

2. The arch was built to commemorate what event?

3. Name three objects which are found in the window of the Fire Museum.

4. Who donated the statue of Confucius and why?

5. Who built the arch?

6. What is the inscription on the top of Saint Andrew's Church?

7. List two items in the glass cases at the rear of the chapel.

Questionnaire (continued)

8. In which languages are the plaques written?

9. To whom is the eagle dedicated?

10. Who does the statue depict?

11. Name two ships which are berthed at South Street Seaport.

Side Trip 1. Who built the Merchant's House?

Side Trip 2. What famous Saint is buried outside of the old Cathedral?

Side Trip 3. What is the inscription at the base of the flag poles in Austin Plaza (World Trade Center)?

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Special Thanks for Technical Assistance to:

Thomas S. Bain
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Rodine "Bobby" Wallace, Jr.

Special Thanks to:

New York City Department of Records

References and facts provided by:

National Register of Historic Places
National Trust for Historic Preservation
New York City Landmarks Commission
Heritage Trail: City of New York