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You'll also find the Google Map and a PDF in your confirmation email in case you'd like to check where you are or read along with your guide. Now, let's get started with your tour. I'll let you know when to pause to get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** Hi. I'm Katherine with Free Tours by Foot, here to guide you on a tour of Lower Manhattan. Our tour begins by the Charging Bull statue. The closest subway is the 4 or 5 to Bowling Green. The one in R trains are also nearby. This tour should take an hour and a half to two hours to complete, depending on how long you spend at each stop. Let's get started.

The Charging Bull statue was created in 1989 by Arturo DiModica, in response to a severe economic recession that began in the United States in 1987. The bull charging forward is meant as a symbol of aggressive financial optimism and prosperity. The bull measures 3.4 meters tall by 4.9 meters long, and it weighs over 3,000 kilos. This sculpture is considered guerrilla artwork, meaning that the artist did not have permission from the city when he first installed it. After casting the bull in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, DiModica trucked it into Lower Manhattan on December 15th, 1989, and placed it underneath a Christmas tree in front of the New York Stock Exchange. The sculpture was meant as a gift for the people of New York City. Because the artist did not have a permit, this was technically illegal, and the police impounded the bull. By popular demand, the bull was given a permit and placed in its current spot. This permit was technically temporary, but it has been in effect for nearly 30 years.

DiModica is still the technical owner of the bull. In 2004, he announced that it was for sale. The condition was that any would-be buyer could not move the bull from its current location. Today, the bull has become an unmistakable symbol of Wall Street, and it is one of the most visited tourist destinations in the city. Make sure you stop and rub the bull. It's supposed to bring you good luck financially.

From behind the Charging Bull, turn around to face Bowling Green Park. Bowling Green was built during the British colonial period, and was the first public park in New York City. In the Dutch colonial era, this space was used as a cattle market, and was near the site of the first public well. In 1733, a group of three prominent landowners in British New York asked that the land be leased to them so that they may create a park. This park, they said, would be the delight of the inhabitants of the city.

The original space included a Bowling Green, hence the name of the current park. The lease was granted to them for an annual rent of three peppercorns, and the park was born. In 1770, the British government installed a large equestrian statue of King George III in the park. This was relatively short-lived, though. Six years later, after the Declaration of Independence was read to the residents of New York for the first time, a crowd charged down Broadway from what is today City Hall Park. The crowd toppled the statue.

Local legend states that the statue's head was paraded around town on a pike, while the remainder of the statue was sent to a foundry to make bullets for the patriot army. The fence surrounding Bowling Green had crown-shaped finials on top of the posts, which were sawed off by the angry colonists. If you look carefully, you can still see the saw marks on some of the posts. Today, the park is a small but lovely green respite from the hustle and bustle of Lower Manhattan, but once, it saw the beginnings of a revolution.

Walk through Bowling Green to the other side. You will be in front of the building with the four large statues out front.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** This beautiful building sits roughly on the site of the original Fort Amsterdam. The current building was designed by Cass Gilbert, and was constructed between 1901 and 1907. It is named for the first secretary of the US Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. Gilbert was given the commission as a result of a design competition among private architecture firms. This was a somewhat new idea. Until 1893, all government contracts were given to government architects. The building is done in the Beaux-Arts style, and is considered a masterpiece. The 12 statues above the cornice represent the great seafaring nations of history, and the 4 large statues out front represent 4 continents. From left to right, they are Asia, America, Europe, and Africa.

The statues were designed by Daniel Chester French, most famous for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. This building was extremely important when it was built because New York was one of the busiest seaports in the world. In the 1970s, however, this building fell into disuse when Customs was moved to the World Trade Center. The building sat empty for years, and was threatened with demolition, but Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan pushed for its preservation and won. Today, it houses a bankruptcy court and the National Museum of the American Indian, a Smithsonian museum. It's free to go inside, and it's well worth a look. The beautiful main Customs Hall has been preserved and features a Guastavino rotunda.

Before you head inside, let's take a quick look at a couple of other significant buildings here at the foot of Broadway. Facing away from the Custom House off to your left, you will see the Cunard Building at 25 Broadway. This building opened in May 1921, and was done in a modified Italian Renaissance style. It was home of the famous Cunard line. The first floor of this building contained the ticketing hall.

If you look to your right, the building you see with a graceful curved side is the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway. Standard Oil's first building on this site was built in 1885, and was 10 stories. Six stories were added onto the building in 1895. After World War I, four neighboring buildings were acquired, and a massive expansion was planned. Thomas Hastings, who had also worked on the Cunard Building, was the lead architect. This building was unusual in many ways. It curved along with the curve of the street, and was one of the first buildings in the city to feature setbacks. The pyramid on top of the tower was modeled on the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It was the tallest tower in Lower Manhattan upon completion, and was illuminated as a beacon for ships coming into the harbor.

If you are facing away from the Custom House, turn to your left and walk to the crosswalk. Wait for the light, and then cross the street into Battery Park.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** Now, we will take a walk through Battery Park. This 25-acre park would have once been a part of New York Harbor, and is built entirely on landfill. It is so named because of the artillery batteries that once occupied this spot in the early days of the city. This area has been called the Battery since the days of New Amsterdam.

A little Waze into the park, you'll come to a carved flagpole with scenes around the base. This depicts the sale of Manhattan to the Dutch. The story of how Manhattan was purchased for just \$24 has become legend, but it isn't quite accurate. Firstly, if it was adjusted for modern inflation, that number would be well over \$1,000. More importantly, the Lenape tribe did not have any concept of property ownership in their culture, so the goods the Dutch were giving them, later calculated to be worth *f*60, or \$24, would have likely been interpreted as a goodwill gesture.

Now, continue walking into the park. You should be walking towards a large, round structure. This is called Castle Clinton, and was originally positioned on a small island out in the harbor as a part of the fortifications for the War of 1812. Later, it was used as a beer garden, a public promenade, and a theater. In 1855, it became the world's first immigration depot. Prior to Ellis Island opening, millions of immigrants were processed here.

When you get closer to Castle Clinton, you will see a bronze statue to your left. This is called The Immigrants, and specifically commemorates arrivals who came through here. If you head just inside Castle Clinton, there is a small exhibit showing this area from the earliest days of the city onwards. This is also where you can get tickets for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. If you plan to visit both islands, you should plan for about four to five hours total.

Press pause until you are ready to continue. When you leave Castle Clinton, continue walking along the path until you reach the waterfront. From here, you will have a view of the Statue of Liberty.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** This statue has become arguably the most well loved icon of New York City. While most people refer to her as the Statue of Liberty or Lady Liberty, the original name of the statue was Liberty and Lightning The World. The statue was a gift to the United States from the people of France, and it was designed by Frederick August Bartoli. The project was meant to be a joint venture, however. France would gift the statue itself, while the United States was to finance and build her pedestal.

The statue's arm and torch were assembled and displayed at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in an effort to attract public interest to the project. At the close of the fair, the arm and torch were brought to New York City and displayed in Madison Square Park. In 1878, the head was completed and displayed at the Paris

World's Fair. The sculptor sought the help of designer Gustave Eiffel to complete the statue's inner metal framework.

After years of attempts, fundraising for the pedestal in the United States finally began picking up. Poet Emma Lazarus composed the new Colossus for a fundraising event. Her poem, with the famous words, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free", was inscribed on a plaque and put inside the base of the statue. Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *New York World* newspaper, ran a fundraising drive, and pledged to print the name of every donor, no matter how small. The donations poured in, eventually reaching \$102,000. 80% of the donations were less than \$1.

The statue was shipped in crates to New York while the pedestal was being built. Finally, the statue was assembled and formally dedicated on October 28, 1886. The statue stands 93 meters tall from the base of the pedestal to the tip of the torch. It is made of thin copper sheeting over an inner metal frame. The copper is just 2.4 mm thick. This statue became a lasting symbol of liberty and freedom, particularly for newly arriving immigrants entering through Ellis Island, which you can see just to the right of Liberty Island.

Ellis island, which operated as the gateway to the United States from 1892 to 1954, processed over 12 million immigrants. The current structure that you see is the second to be on this spot. The first was constructed of Georgia pine and burned down in 1897, along with immigration records dating back to 1855. The current building was completed in the year 1900 and was built to be fireproof. Between 1905 and 1914, an average of 1 million immigrants per year passed through Ellis Island. On the busiest days, 5,000 people per day were processed. Processing consisted of a medical exam and a 29-question interview.

Many immigrants spent several hours at Ellis Island before being granted entry. For about 2% of arriving immigrants, this was the island of tears, and they were sent back to their home countries. This could be for several reasons, including having an infectious disease, having a criminal background, or being perceived as likely to become a public nuisance.

Ellis Island decreased in use over the years, particularly as immigration restrictions tightened. The first immigrant processed here was Annie Moore, a teenage girl from Cork, Ireland, who came here in 1892. The last was Arne Peterson, a Norwegian sea merchant, in 1954. Today, the island is a museum, and it can be visited alongside the Statue of Liberty.

From where you are standing, facing the water, turn and walk to your left. You will come to a set of stone tablets. This is the East Coast Memorial, dedicated to American service members who lost their lives in Atlantic combat during World War II. Just past the memorial, you will see a gravel path. Follow that path to the left and begin making your way out of the park. It will connect to the main paved path. Continue walking. You will pass the sea glass carousel on your left. When you exit the park, you will see the Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton across the street.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The right half of the Shrine of St. Elizabeth Anne Seaton was once a mansion belonging to James Watson. Watson was a wealthy merchant, and his home was near the water to be near his shipping interests. Watson later became a senator. The house changed owners several times over the years, but after the American Civil War, it was purchased as a Catholic mission, and it was used as a waste station for immigrant girls. Today, it is the shrine of St. Elizabeth Anne Seaton, the first American born Catholic saint.

Seaton originally lived at Eight State Street, next door to the Watson house. She wasn't the only famous figure that lived in this neighborhood. American novelist, Herman Melville, was born just around the corner on Pearl Street in 1819. Though that house is no longer standing, it would have looked similar to the Watson house. Melville's father was a wealthy merchant, and both of his grandfathers were Revolutionary War heroes.

Melville had an opulent childhood, but the family lived well beyond their means until they were forced to leave their home due to financial difficulties. After his father's death, Herman Melville went to work as a clerk, which he later did aboard a whaling ship. This provided inspiration for his most famous novel, *Moby-Dick*. *Moby-Dick* was not a commercial success when it was first published, and was actually out of print by the time Melville died in 1891. Today, it is considered one of the great American novels.

Call me Ishmael is considered one of the most recognizable opening lines of all time. Melville dedicated his novel to Nathaniel Hawthorne. "In token of my admiration for his genius," he wrote. Melville's time spent at sea was poured into the work, and it has been adapted into plays, movies and even comic books. Melville's other works included *Bartleby the Scrivener* and *Billy Budd*.

Now cross the street to the side with the shrine. Turn left and walk to Pearl Street. Turn right at Pearl, and walk north until you come to Fraunces Tavern.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The spot that is now occupied by Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl Street, was what was known as a water lot, or a lot created by landfill during the British colonial era. This building is sometimes cited as one of the oldest in the city. That isn't really a complete truth. The original building was a house built in 1719 by Etienne de Lancey. While the building that you see today rests on the very same foundation, most of the structure has been rebuilt.

The name Fraunces Tavern dates back to 1762, when Samuel Fraunces purchased the building and opened as a Tavern called the Sign of the Queen Charlotte, or the Queen's Head Tavern. By 1774, the New York Sons of Liberty were holding meetings at the Tavern. In 1775, Americans stole cannons from the Battery in Manhattan and fired on the HMS Asia out in the harbor. The Asia began firing back, and during the skirmish, a cannonball came through the roof of the Tavern. At the end of the Revolution, in 1783, George Washington retired his post as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, and held a farewell dinner for his officers in the long room of the Tavern.

In the early days of the United States, Fraunces Tavern, as it had come to be known, housed offices for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Finance and War, under the Articles of Confederation government. These were the precursors to the modern departments of State, Treasury and Defense. When George Washington was living in New York City, he asked Sam Fraunces to come and run his household.

After the era of Samuel Fraunces, the Tavern came to be owned by many different people, and the structure was rebuilt several times to the extent that we don't really know what the original building looked like. In 1900, the building was slated for demolition, but several groups, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, fought to preserve it. In 1904, the property was purchased by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, and in 1907, they began a reconstruction of the property.

Because it isn't really known what the original 1719 building looked like, there was quite a bit of guesswork involved. They did have some descriptions to work off of, such as references to the small yellow Dutch bricks. There were also some remaining original walls, and much information about typical buildings of that period. Today, there is a Tavern and restaurant on the first floor, and a small museum occupying the upper stories.

Cross to the other side of Pearl from France's Tavern and find the Square of Yellow Bricks set into the sidewalk.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** In modern New York, there are very few visible remnants of New Amsterdam, but in 1979, the Stadt Huys Block Project unearthed some remnants of the early city. This came about as a developer was planning a new building on this site. Landmark's preservation wanted a fully reconstructed facade of the original block, but this proved to be impossible because so many parts of the facade were lost over time.

Instead, an archeological dig was launched to try to discover any remaining parts of New Amsterdam. The first thing to take a look at is the square of yellow bricks set into the sidewalk. These outline what would've been the walls of the Stadt Huys, or the City Hall of New Amsterdam.

This was originally built as a tavern in 1641, but in 1653, when New Amsterdam officially became a city with a municipal charter, a city hall was needed. City Hall meetings were held at the tavern every Monday morning.

The building sat right next to the water in the days of New Amsterdam, though. Modern day water front and south streets were all a part of the bay. At three stories tall, this was an imposing looking building for the time and place. Years of water lapping at the foundation caused structural damage, and eventual sale of the building in 1699.

Now, walk up the block a little bit to where you see brass railings right alongside the building. The archeological dig hoped to find the city hall, but unearthed to foundations of another 17th century building, the Lovelace Tavern. This had been

built right next to the city hall in 1670. It was built by Colonel Francis Lovelace, the governor of New York.

When the earlier building was deemed unfit for use, meetings were moved to the Lovelace Tavern till a new city hall was completed on Wall Street in the year 1700. In 1706, the Lovelace Tavern burned down. Not only did the dig uncover the foundations, it found burned floorboards, bowls, plates, pipes, and bottles.

You'll be able to see a set of stairs leading to Stone Street. Walk up the stairs.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** This small street was one of the original streets of New Amsterdam. Its Dutch name translated to High Street, but it was known as Duke Street During the British colonial period in honor of the Duke of York. In 1794, the street was renamed Stone Street to disassociate it with any reminders of British rule.

The cobble stones of Stone Street were notable because it was said to be the first paved street in New Amsterdam. In 1835, a massive fire swept through New York City and destroyed much of lower Manhattan. The buildings that you see on Stone Street today were primarily built right after that fire.

Stone Street used to be longer, but it was cut off when the Goldman Sachs building was being constructed in the 1970s. The construction ended up becoming an archeological dig as foundations from prior buildings were discovered, including a 1670s tavern. Stone Street was designated a historic district in 1996.

Walk up Stone Street until you come to Mill Lane. Take a left and then a right on South William Street, Walk until you come to Beaver Street, and you'll see Del Monaco's.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** Del Monaco's started as a small shop selling pastries, coffee and chocolate in 1827, opened by the Del Monaco brothers. Their early success led to them acquiring this triangular plot of land that you see here. The new restaurant was one of the first fine dining establishments in the United States.

Visitors entered through the grand columns out front, which were said to have been excavated from the ruins at Pompey. The restaurant offered many things that were unheard of at the time, such as ordering a la carte off of a menu or and ordering off of a wine list. The restaurant became famous for their Del Monaco steak, as well as possibly inventing Manhattan clam chowder, lobster newberg, and baked Alaska.

At their peak of their popularity in the 19th century, the Del Monaco family had 10 locations. The original location that you see here closed down in 1917, but was revived by Oscar Tucci in 1927. Despite a lawsuit from the Del Monaco family, Tucci revived the name, the recipes and the menu, and brought the restaurant back to prominence. It is operated by yet another owner today, and remains a staple of lower Manhattan.

Now, begin walking north up William Street. Off to your right, you will see 20 Exchange Place, a fantastic example of an art deco style building featuring setbacks. The building is 57 stories, and was completed in 1931. The building was originally designed in 1929 to be the tallest in the world, but depression era cutbacks in spending led to the height of the building being reduced by about 30 meters.

The building was originally called the City Bank Farmer's Trust Building for the recently merged National City Bank of New York and the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company. This was the predecessor to the Modern Day City Group. The building was sold in 1979, and today is part commercial and part residential.

Now, continue walking north on William Street until you come to Wall Street.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** Wall Street is so named because of a wall built here by the Dutch to serve as a defense of their northern border. The British later removed the wall, but the name stuck. Wall Street today has become synonymous with American finance. The first stocks in the country were traded here on this street. This was also an early center of US government. New York City served as the capital of the United States briefly, and many important early steps for the country happened right on this street.

Wall Street today is home to the Museum of American Finance, housed in the old Bank of New York building, Cipriani housed in 55 Wall Street, former home of the New York Merchants Exchange, and Deutsche Bank headquarters at 60 Wall Street.

Turn left and walk west down Wall Street. When you get to 40 Wall Street, stop.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** 40 Wall Street was originally known as the Bank of Manhattan Trust Building, and was completed in 1930. This skyscraper was designed by H Craig Severance, and it was in competition to become the tallest building in the world. They specifically designed the building to be slightly taller than the planned Chrysler Building uptown on Lexington Avenue.

When 40 Wall Street was completed, it stood 283 meters tall and claimed the title of tallest building in the world in May of 1930. Their victory was short-lived, however, shortly after the team uptown at the Chrysler Building revealed their secret weapon, the shining steel spire. When the spire was hoisted into place from where it had been secretly assembled in the crown, the building was 319 meters.

On May 28th, 1930, the Chrysler Building officially became the world's tallest. Architects who had consulted on the 40 Wall Street Project immediately protested that the spire was strictly ornamental, and that, because 40 Wall Street actually had the highest usable floor, it should still be considered the tallest.

11 months later, the Empire State Building was finished, and at 380 meters, it shut down any further arguments over the title of tallest building in the world. In 1955, Bank of Manhattan merged with Chase National Bank to become Chase Manhattan Bank, 40 Wall Street today is an office building. It has been owned by Donald Trump

since 1995 when he purchased it for the bargain price of \$8 million. The building today is worth roughly half a billion dollars.

Continue down Wall Street until you come to Federal Hall with the statue of George Washington out front.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The original building on this site was built in 1700 as the City Hall of the British Colony of New York. In 1765, delegates from 9 of the original 13 colonies met here as the Stamp Act Congress in response to the new Stamp Act levied by Parliament. The attendees crafted a statement to King George III, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, claiming that they did not have the same rights as residents of Britain, and argued against taxation without representation. This grievance is cited as one of the major causes of the American Revolution.

After the revolution, City Hall was used as a meeting place for the Congress of the Confederation until 1789. The building was named Federal Hall when it became the first United States Capitol under the Constitution in 1789. When the first US Congress met here in March of that year, they tallied the votes that made George Washington the first president. He was sworn in on the balcony of Federal Hall in front of crowds of people on April 30, 1789. The Bill of Rights was ratified here, and the US federal court system was created here. When the Capitol moved to Philadelphia, the building once again became New York City Hall. In 1812, New York's current city hall was completed, and the original city hall building was torn down.

The current structural, Federal Hall National Memorial, was built in 1842. It was the US Customs House for the Port of New York. In the 1860s, it was used as a sub-treasury building. and millions of dollars of gold and silver were kept in the basement until 1920. In 1939, this became a designated historic site. The bronze statue of George Washington out front marks the approximate spot where he was sworn in as president. This is a great spot to pop inside for a few minutes. Start in the visitor center, where you can watch an introductory video, talk to a park ranger about what more there is to see.

There are both rotating and permanent exhibits, including a George Washington inaugural gallery and an original vault. This building also has one of the very few public restrooms in the neighborhood. When you are ready to go, head directly across the street, where you will see some marks and scars on the Morgan building. Until September 11, 2001, the worst terrorist attack in New York City happened in 1920 right outside Federal Hall. 33 people were killed when a bomb went off. Nearly 100 years later, you can still see the visible damage on this building.

From where you're looking at the damage on the Morgan building, walk west down Wall Street to the Stock Exchange building at the corner of Wall Street and Broad Street.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The New York Stock Exchange is the largest exchange in the world. In 2013, \$169 billion was the average value of stocks traded per day. The New York Stock Exchange is one of the oldest organizations in the United States. After the American Revolution, the Congress, sitting just across the street from here in Federal Hall, issued \$80 million in bonds to help pay down the massive debt that had been created by the war. A marketplace was needed to exchange securities, and so the exchange was formed.

The trading that went on then would have seemed informal to a modern viewer. Trading happened outside on the street or in coffee houses. In 1792, 24 brokers created the Buttonwood Agreement, an official set of rules for traders. The name referenced a Buttonwood tree that used to be on Wall Street between William and Pearl that was a popular spot for traders to gather.

The New York Stock Exchange moved to its current location in 1865. The building that you see today was completed in 1903. This building proved to be very sturdy when, in 1920, a bomb went off on Wall Street. 33 people were killed in the blast, and visible damage can still be seen on the building across the street. The market has seen its shares of highs and lows. The most notable low being the stock market crash in 1929. On October 29th of that year, referred to as Black Tuesday, 16 million shares were traded as panic mountain. This stood as a record for shares traded in a single day for 40 years afterwards.

In the aftermath of September 11th, 2001, the New York Stock Exchange closed for four sessions, marking one of the extremely rare times that they have closed for more than one session. This was also when the building was officially shut off to visitors. Prior to this, it was a popular tourist activity to visit the exchange. Despite the movie image of a bustling trading floor, most trading these days happens via computer.

Continue west down Wall Street until you come to Trinity Church at Wall Street and Broadway.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** Trinity Church has been a part of New York City since 1697, and they are one of Manhattan's wealthiest landowners. The source of that wealth is a 1705 land grant from Queen Anne. This granted Trinity all of the land west of Broadway from Fulton to Christopher Street, 214 acres. They only have about 14 acres of the original parcel today, but it brings them net earnings of \$40 million a year. The money goes to supporting their numerous programs.

The Trinity Church you see today is actually the third building on this spot. The first burned down in 1776 at the start of the revolution. The second had to be torn down in 1839 after a harsh winter caused structural damage. The current building was completed in 1846. The church's in the Neo-Gothic style, which was very popular at the time. The choice of building material, however, was seen as odd. It is done in brownstone, which was seen as a cheap or lowbrow building material back then. A wealthy congregation like Trinity would have been expected to use marble or another expensive and traditionally beautiful material. This was the tallest building in the United States when it was finished. The land grant given to Trinity didn't actually

include the land that you're on today. Trinity was supposed to pay one peppercorn a year to the crown as a symbolic rent payment for this spot. In 1976, Queen Elizabeth II visited Trinity and was given 279 peppercorns as back rent.

Trinity cemetery is filled with famous figures, including Robert Fulton, inventor of the commercial steamship, and Alexander Hamilton, First Secretary of the US Treasury, and a founding father of the United States.

Take a few minutes now to go inside. Make sure you check out the beautiful bronze doors on your way in. The doors were a gift from the Astor family. The interior features a magnificent altar and stained glass windows. Trinity is an Episcopal Church. Trinity, along with many other churches in 13 original colonies, was originally a part of the Church of England, with the British monarch as its head. When the American Revolution was over and independence had been won, the Episcopal Church was formed, a church that maintained many Anglican traditions but was compatible with a young republic. For a more in-depth look at the church, Trinity offers daily tours at 2:00 PM, and also has an app that can be downloaded from their website, [www.trinitywallstreet.org](http://www.trinitywallstreet.org).

If you're facing away from Trinity Church, turn left and learn about the Canyon of Heroes as you walk north of Broadway. Begin walking north on Broadway. As you're walking, you will see dark gray granite stripes set into the sidewalk. This stretch of Broadway is called the Canyon of Heroes, and this is the route for New York's famous ticker tape parades. The first of these was in 1886 when a parade was being held for the dedication of the Statue of Liberty. As the parade entered this neighborhood, office workers threw used ticker tape out the window, and a tradition was born. Each stripe that you see commemorates a specific ticker tape parade on this route.

Continue walking north until you come to Zuccotti Park on your left. This small park was the primary encampment for the Occupy Wall Street movement in September of 2011, a movement protesting income inequality. Due to zoning laws, this park is technically private property legally required to be open to the public 24 hours a day.

Around 200 protesters stayed here day and night until they were ultimately driven out by the police on November 15th, 2011. Officially, this was for cleaning and sanitation purposes. Though the park is still open 24 hours a day, there are new rules prohibiting sleeping or camping out in the park. Attempts to re-occupy Zuccotti Park were short-lived, but the spot will forever be tied with the Occupy Wall Street movement.

When you're ready, go to the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway at the northeast corner of Zuccotti Park. Cross over Broadway at the light, and then walk East down Liberty Street until you come to the Federal Reserve Bank.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The building that you see, if you look down Nassau Street, is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which was completed in 1924. The building was done in the Italian Renaissance style, and it occupies a full city block. The building is 14 stories, and also has five underground floors. The gold vault of the Federal Reserve

Bank sits on the bedrock of Manhattan, 15 meters below sea level. This is to accommodate the enormous weight of both the gold and the building itself.

Today, the vault is the largest gold repository in the world, holding approximately 7,000 tons of gold, more than Fort Knox. 98% of this gold belongs to the central banks of 36 other countries. Only about 2% belongs to the US. The Fed serves as the guardian of this gold store, which is done for free, but when a transaction is made and gold needs to be moved, there is a fee per bar. There are elaborate procedures for gold handling in the vaults, and workers wear special shoes to protect their feet in case of dropped gold. The bars weigh 13 kilograms a piece. The Federal Reserve Bank offers tours of the building, including the gold vaults. These must be booked in advance, and there is security screening to get in.

Facing north on Broadway, turn to walk left down Liberty Street. Walk until you come to the World Trade Center.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The new World Trade Center is still a work-in-progress. The tallest building is One World Trade Center, nicknamed the Freedom Tower. It is the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere at 1,776 feet tall, or 541.3 meters. The 1,776 feet is to commemorate the year the US declared independence. The other completed buildings are number four and number seven. After cleanup, following the events of September 11th, 2001, a design competition was held to determine what the new complex would look like. It was won by architect Daniel Libeskind.

Some elements of the original complex were included, most notably in the memorial pools. The pools sit directly in the footprints of the original north and south towers. They're each 1 acre in size, and contain the largest manmade waterfalls in North America. Carved in bronze around the edges of the pools are the names of the nearly 3,000 people killed on 9/11, as well as the victims of an earlier trade center bombing in 1993.

The prism-shaped building houses the 9/11 Memorial Museum. While it looks small from the outside, the bulk of the museum is seven stories below ground. This was done because following 9/11, the World Trade Center became a federal landmark. Any salvageable structures had to be preserved and made accessible to the public. Post-cleanup, the only structures that could be kept were the foundations from the original Twin Towers and a massive concrete slurry wall built to keep out water during the original construction. It was decided that the memorial would be built in the building footprints, and the museum would be built around these remaining underground features.

Most of the trees in the plaza are uniform. They're swamp white oaks. There's one that is different, however, and it has a small fence around it. This pear tree is called the survivor tree, and it was found in the rubble of the World Trade Center. It was removed and nursed to health and then brought back here when rebuilding commenced. To learn more about the World Trade Center, check out one of our guided walking tours or our self-guided audio tour of the World Trade Center.

**Speaker 1:** Walk to the north end of the World Trade Center complex towards One World Trade Center. When you pass One World Trade Center on your left and the transit center on your right, you will come to Vesey Street. Take a right down Vesey Street. Once you cross over Church Street, you'll be walking alongside St. Paul's Churchyard. Go around to the front of the church on Broadway.

Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** St. Paul's Chapel is the oldest public building in continuous use in Manhattan. It is actually a part of Trinity Church, and was built to be an uptown alternative to the main church. It's hard to believe that this could be considered uptown, but in 1766 when it was finished, it was near the very north end of the city. St. Paul's is modeled after St. Martin-in-the-Fields in London. When the first Trinity Church building burned to the ground in 1776, St. Paul's had to take over as the primary worship space for members of Trinity. St. Paul's had been saved in that fire because colonists formed a bucket brigade to the river and passed water from person to person to douse the flames.

With Trinity Church out of commission, St. Paul's hosted George Washington's Inauguration Day services. George Washington regularly attended service here while living in New York as President. St. Paul's has stood for many years as the city around it changed dramatically. On September 11th, 2001, St. Paul's miraculously escaped any damage despite being directly across the street from the World Trade Center.

Over the following months, St. Paul's became a relief center for the hundreds of workers participating in cleanup at the Trade Center site. Firefighters, police officers, and other rescue personnel ate, got medical attention, and even slept inside. The fence outside became crowded with letters, flowers, candles, and more, and served as a temporary memorial. St. Paul's Chapel has had a recent restoration both inside and out, so it's definitely worth a stop in.

In the Churchyard Outback, you can visit the Bell of Hope, which was gifted by the city of London. It was given one year after the 9/11 attacks, and is rung annually in remembrance of the victims. It has also been rung after other global attacks, such as Madrid in 2004 and London in 2005.

In the tradition of FDNY tributes to fallen firefighters, the bell is rung in four sets of five rings. The bell was made of bronze and was cast in the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. The foundry opened in 1570, and is where the bell at the houses of parliament and the Liberty Bell were cast.

From the front of St. Paul's facing Broadway, turn to Walk left one block up Broadway, then cross over Broadway at the light to get to the entrance to City Hall Park. If you look up into your left, the tall building you see across the street is the Woolworth Building.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** The beautiful Woolworth building stood as the tallest in the world when it was completed. This building is 60 stories tall and done in the Neogothic style. It

reaches 241.4 meters tall, and it is still one of the 100 tallest buildings in the United States. This building was commissioned by FW Woolworth to be the headquarters of the Woolworth Company. He hired architect Cass Gilbert, who had designed the Custom House further downtown. Woolworth was financially successful enough that even with a construction cost of \$13.5 million, they owned the building outright shortly after completion. There was no mortgage on the building.

The Woolworth Building's nickname was the Cathedral of Commerce. The building was fully wired for electricity. For the official opening on April 24th, 1913, President Woodrow Wilson pushed a button in Washington DC to light up the tower. The Woolworth company owned the building until 1998. Currently, the top 30 floors are being converted to apartments. The lower half of the building remains office space.

Now enter City Hall Park. Continue walking straight until you see City Hall right ahead of you.

**Speaker 1:** Pause here until you get to your next stop.

**Katherine:** New York City Hall is the oldest in the United States that is still used for its original function. When plans began for this building, the site was at the northern limits of the city. This building was designed by Joseph-François Mangin and John McCombs Jr. They won this commission through a design competition, and they received a grand prize of \$350.

The cornerstone was laid in 1803, but the building took until 1812. Construction was delayed when the city complained that the design was too extravagant and expensive. To cut costs, the front of the building was done in expensive marble, and the back was done in brown stone. City Hall had a mismatched appearance all the way until 1954 when the entire facade was replaced with Alabama limestone.

Two United States presidents have **[unintelligible 00:48:53]** and stayed inside New York Hall, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. Lincoln had also visited City Hall while alive. He was hosted in 1861 as the new president-elect. Today, this building is very small to house a city government the size of New York's. The wedding cake-shaped building you see off to the right with the gold statue on top is the municipal building. That's where much of the day-to-day work of governing New York City happens. City Hall hosts official receptions in the governor's room, mayoral press conferences, and bill-signing ceremonies.

That's the end of our tour. Thank you for joining me. To learn more about this area, consider trying some of our other self-guided audio tours such as *Brooklyn Bridge* and the *World Trade Center*, or think about joining one of our Pay-What-You-Wish Walking Tours. Check out [www.freetoursbyfoot.com](http://www.freetoursbyfoot.com) for more information.

See you next time.

**[00:49:55] [END OF AUDIO]**