

### **FINANCIAL DISTRICT TOUR** | LOOP 1

One Wall St

One Wall Street | Our tour starts with this 1931 Art Deco masterpiece at the intersection of Wall Street and Broadway. Designed by Ralph Walker, its curved steel skeleton is covered in limestone, while the 2-story entrance hall features Hildreth Meive's beautiful red and gold mosaics. Originally called the Irving Trust Building, it became the Bank of New York Building and is now called the BNY Mellon Building On the other side of Broadway is historic Trinity Church. Many famous people are buried there including Alexander Hamilton. Across Wall Street used to be 9 Fraunces Tavern 10 Wall Street - the first Presbyterian Church in NYC, begun in 1716. The original pastor James Anderson led a small but growing congregation of Scots During the Revolution it became known as the "Church of Patriots," and was confiscated by the British during

10 James Watson House the Occupation

2 NY Stock Exchange

11 Wall Street (Wall & Broad) The heart of the American economy the New York Stock Exchange - is at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets. It is the most famous of the buildings designed by George B. Post.

3 Federal Hall

26 Wall Street | Federal Hall was the site of George Washington's inauguration. Now a national memorial. it will be hosting the American-Scottish Foundation's photo exhibition on John Muir, the father of America's national

40 Wall St.

40 Wall Street | 40 Wall, designed by William Lamb, was once the tallest building in the US – until the Chrysler Building's designers raised a secret

5 Museum of merican Finance

48 Wall Street | 48 Wall is the Museum of American Finance. Closed 13 Cunard Steamship (orig)

6 22-24 Exchange Place

20 Exchange Place | 20 Exchange Place covers an entire block that. in the 19th century, was filled with foreign financial companies. It included famed Scottish bankers Maitland, Phelps & Co. (who were at 22-24 Exchange PI) and insurers North British & Mercantile.

1 Hanover Square

Hanover Square | This was the original NY Cotton Exchange, designed by George Post in 1885. One of the grand buildings he was famous for, it was first commodity "futures" exchange. Across the street is the

memorial to British victims of 9/11.

8 Tontine Coffee House (dem) Wall & Water St. NW corner

On the far side on the northwest corner of Wall and Water Streets, was the Tontine Coffee House, now demolished. Designed by John McComb Jr, it was effectively the first stock exchange – in an atmosphere more akin to the Mos Eisley Cantina! "We need a fast ship to Scotland, no questions asked "

54 Pearl Street | Fraunces Tavern. the oldest building in NYC, was at

the heart of the American Revolution. Downstairs has a famed pub and restaurant, upstairs is a museum.

7 State Street | If you wish, you can veer a couple blocks south to see the James Watson House at 7 State Street. Designed by John McComb .lr it features his trademark unusual angles. It later became a safe waystation for thousands of immigrant

11 New York Produce

Irish airls.

Exchange (dem) 2 Broadway | At the bottom of Broadway was the New York Produce Exchange, a "colossal Beaux Arts masterpiece" designed by George Post in 1884. The "first building in the world built of both masonry and wrought iron" it was also one of the first with elevators.

12 Castle Clinton

Battery Park | You can also veer to the west to visit Battery Park, filled with many attractions including Castle Clinton, a stone fort that guarded Manhattan during the city's early years. Designed by John McComb Jr. in 1811. it was also the city's first popular entertainment venue.

25 Broadway | 25 Broadway was the home of the Cunard steamship line. Look for the old signs for passengers and tickets. This was the heart of "Steamship Row." where 30 companies with 85 ships were based, including the Anchor Line (the Caledonia in 1872). The White Star Line (the Titanic) was at 11 Broadway. and booking agents Henderson Bros were at 17-19 Broadway.

14 Standard Oil 26 Broadway | Our tour ends at 26 Broadway, one of the city's most dramatic buildings. Once the headquarters of the Standard Oil building it was also the site of Alexander Hamilton's original home and so we come full circle.

**MIDTOWN EAST TOUR** | LOOP 2

**15** Grand Central Terminal 42nd St and Park Ave | This glorious nerve center for New York City was designed and built by countless people. Among the Scots involved were lead architects Warren and Wetmore: Augustus N Allen, who designed the Augustus N Alien, who designed Campbell Apartment, private quarters of Campbell Apartment, private quarters of Management 200 St Bart's Church

of the board of directors; and a man named William Bryce Binnie, who was born near Linlithgow Scotland in 1886 Binnie studied at the Glasgow School of Art, was awarded a gold medal and a scholarship to study in Italy, and in 1910, moved to NYC. He worked at Warren & Wetmore, handling some interior details

Villard Houses of Grand Central, During WWI, he served with the Black Watch regiment and was decorated for bravery. After the war he worked for the Imperial War Graves

Commission until 1927 before returning

to architectural practice in London.

16 Chrysler Building

405 Lexington at 43rd | One of New York's most beautiful and revered buildings is the Chrysler Building, which opened in 1930 and was the world's tallest building for 11 months. Connected to it is an annex at 666 Third Ave. now called Chrysler Building East, This International Style building, built in 1952 with 32 floors, was renovated in the late 1990s, with renowned architect Philip Johnson replacing the facade with darker glass and adding an extension. Then a third structure, also designed by Johnson, was built between the original skyscraper and the annex. This became the Chrysler Trylons, a 3-story commercial pavilion of intersecting glass pyramids inspired by the triangular windows of the Chrysler

17 Lipstick Building 885 Third Ave at 53rd | A long walk gets you up to the very striking "Lipstick MoMA Building," so nicknamed because of its unique shape and color. This was Philip Johnson's 2nd postmodern building in the city. Designed by Johnson and John

Burgee, it was built in 1986.

Building's crown.

18 Seagram Building

375 Park Ave btwn 52/53 | The Seagram Building is an iconic design of post-war modern architecture. Built by Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson in 1958, it was landmarked in the 60s. Johnson also designed the Four Seasons restaurant inside it, which is a rare landmarked interior.

19 NY Racquet & Tennis

370 Park Ave btwn 52/53 | Another of Charles McKim's achievements is this private social and athletic club, completed in 1918 in the Italian Renaissance style

Park Ave btwn 50/51 | On the east side of Park is historic St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, built in 1908, Its portico was created in 1903 by McKim. Mead & White for a previous location.

455 Madison Ave btwn 50/51

The Villard Houses were originally three separate Villard family mansions designed as one Italianate structure by McKim, Mead and White, and built 1882-1884. They are now part of the Palace Hotel, which was landmarked 1968. The landmark includes the primary rooms of the former mansion.

550 Madison Ave btwn 55/56

A building with 2 nicknames, 550 Madison was previously called the AT&T Building. Designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee and completed in 1984, it's a famous representation of the Postmodern Style. Notice its 7-story entrance arch and its furniture-like

23 University Club

Fifth Ave at 54th St | Regarded as one of the grandest private social clubs in the city, this building was designed by Charles McKim, William Mead and Stanford White (who were all members) in the Italian Renaissance style, and was completed in 1918.

18 W 54 btwn 5th/6th Ave

Our tour ends at the Museum of Modern Art, whose indoor sculpture garden was created by Philip Johnson. We hope you've enjoyed the walk!

**MIDTOWN WEST TOUR** | LOOP 3

25 Empire State Building 20 West 34th Street | Designed by

Scottish-American architect William Lamb, the Empire State Building was built in 1931, is 103 stories tall, and for over 42 vears was the world's tallest skyscraper. The building was Lamb's most important commission, with its completion marking a historical turning point in architecture due to its exceptional design and size. With its distinctive Art Deco style, it is certainly an American cultural icon, and in 2007 was listed as first on the American Institute of Architects' list of America's favorite architecture.

**26** Morgan Library

225 Madison Avenue | Designed by Scottish-American architect Charles McKim of the firm McKim, Mead and White, the Morgan Library was built between 1902 and 1906. With a polychrome rotunda leading to three public rooms, its grand scale acts as a testament of McKim's architectural prowess. He's also credited for the design of Columbia University and Penn Station

among a number of other well-known New York landmarks. This began as the private library of financier J.P. Morgan, but was made a public institution in 1924 by J.P Morgan Jr.. In doing so, J.P Morgan's hopes of a library, and the extensive knowledge that lay within, being open to the public were fulfilled.

27 NY Public Library, Main Branch

476 Fifth Avenue | Designed by Carrère and Hastings, the New York Public Library Main Branch was constructed between 1897-1911. It is the heart of the NYPL which was created when Scottish American industrialist Andrew Carnegie donated millions of dollars to create an enormous public library system with 39 branches all across New York City.

28 500 Fifth

500 Fifth Avenue | Another building designed by William Lamb, 500 Fifth Avenue has 60 floors and was built between 1929 and 1931 in the popular Art Deco style. It was the original transmitter site for CBS Radio's New York City FM

29 Lefcourt Building

521 Fifth Avenue | Nearby is 521 Fifth Ave., also designed by William Lamb of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon. Formerly known as the Lefcourt Building, this 39-story office skyscraper was built in 1929 in the art deco style typical of the era.

**30** General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen

20 West 44th Street | The General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen of the City of New York was founded in 1785 at a meeting of 22 skilled craftsmen. Today, this organization continues to serve and improve the lives of New Yorkers with its educational and cultural programs including its tuition-free Mechanics Institute, General Society Library, and Lecture Series. Its current location was originally designed by Scottish-born Hugh Lamb and Charles Alonzo Rich, and was acquired in 1899. Between then and 1908. Andrew Carnegie, a Society member. contributed over half a million dollars to significantly expand the building.

31 Harvard Club

35 West 44th Street | The Harvard Club is a private social club for the alumni and faculty of Harvard University Located on a block that is often dubbed "Clubhouse Row." the original wing was built in 1894 and designed in red brick neo-Georgian style by Charles Follen McKim of McKim Mead & White



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in the Financial District, includes locations that go back to New York's earliest days.

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include locations in the Midtown area.

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# **WALKING TOURS**

**OF HISTORIC LOCATIONS** WHERE SCOTTISH **ARCHITECTS, DESIGNERS** AND ENGINEERS HELPED **CREATE NEW YORK CITY** 



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