

New York City Adventure

Friday, October 10, 2014

Departing Boon Center at 12:00 PM

Tickets: \$50 (Includes transportation, lunch, tour, and dinner)



The Manhattan Campus of Nyack College and Alliance Theological Seminary

"Nyack's roots as a leader in Christian higher education were planted in New York City more than 130 years ago. Our new city campus at 2 Washington Street in Lower Manhattan's Battery Park will help us reach our goal of becoming a world class institution of higher education," said **Dr. Michael Scales**, president of Nyack College. "We are committed to providing our growing student population with the best learning environment possible, which includes access to career opportunities in the heart of New York City."



Battery Park

Named for the battery of cannons that protected the harbor. From the waters edge, the Dutch, British and Americans all protected Manhattan against possible attack or invasion. The modern, 25-acre park is mostly landfill. Within Battery Park can be found numerous memorials, the ferries to Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty as well as Castle Clinton.



Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House (Museum of the Native American – Smithsonian) (1 Bowling Green)

The Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House was designed by Cass Gilbert and built between 1902 and 1907. It is a glorious Beaux-Arts building with four large sculptures in front designed by Daniel Chester French. It was originally built to house the import duty operations for the port of New York. It is currently home to the New York branch of the Smithsonian Museum of the American Indian and federal Bankruptcy Court.



Bowling Green Park

The history of this small space goes all the way back to the 1630s, when the Dutch declared it the site of the annual cattle and grain market. In 1733, three colonists leased it from the English crown for the nominal fee of one peppercorn a year and it became New York's first park. The British installed a statue of King George III in 1770 and built the fence to protect the statue soon after. The statue was torn down on July 9, 1776 by an angry mob. The fence remains intact.



Charging Bull

Charging Bull, which is sometimes referred to as the *Wall Street Bull* or the *Bowling Green Bull*, is a 3,200-kilogram (7,100 lb) bronze sculpture by Arturo Di Modica that stands in Bowling Green Park near Wall Street in Manhattan, New York City. Standing 11 feet (3.4 m) tall and measuring 16 feet (4.9 m) long, the oversized sculpture depicts a bull, the symbol of aggressive financial optimism and prosperity, leaning back on its haunches and with its head lowered as if ready to charge. The sculpture is both a popular tourist destination which draws thousands of people a day, as well as "one of the most iconic images of New York" and a "Wall Street icon" symbolizing "Wall Street" and the Financial District.



Trinity Church (75 Trinity Place)

Trinity Church is one of the oldest institutions in New York, founded in 1697 by royal charter. Built in 1846, this lovely neo-Gothic building is the third Trinity Church erected at this site. The church spire was the tallest structure in New York until the Brooklyn Bridge towers were built 30 years later. And yes, this is the Trinity Church featured in the film *National Treasure*.



The 9/11 Memorial (1 Liberty Street)

The National September 11 Memorial is defined by two enormous reflecting pools that sit in the footprints of the Twin Towers, a grove of trees, and the names of nearly 3,000 people inscribed in bronze. The 9/11 Memorial is a national tribute of honor and remembrance to the victims of the terror attacks of February 26, 1993 and September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center site, near Shanksville, PA., and at the Pentagon.

(Not including the 9/11 Museum)



The Survivor Tree (At the 911 Memorial)

A callery pear tree became known as the "Survivor Tree" after enduring the September 11, 2001 terror attacks at the World Trade Center. In October 2001, the tree was discovered at Ground Zero severely damaged, with snapped roots and burned and broken branches. The tree was removed from the rubble and placed in the care of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. After its recovery and rehabilitation, the tree was returned to the Memorial in 2010. New, smooth limbs extended from the gnarled stumps, creating a visible demarcation between the tree's past and present. Today, the tree stands as a living reminder of resilience, survival, and rebirth.



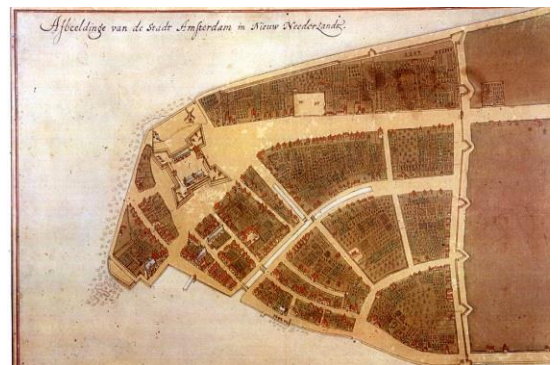
Starbucks Coffee Break (115 Broadway and Themes)

If time allows, groups may stop for coffee at Starbucks. The nearest bathroom is at Trinity Church one block south on Broadway.



Wall Street

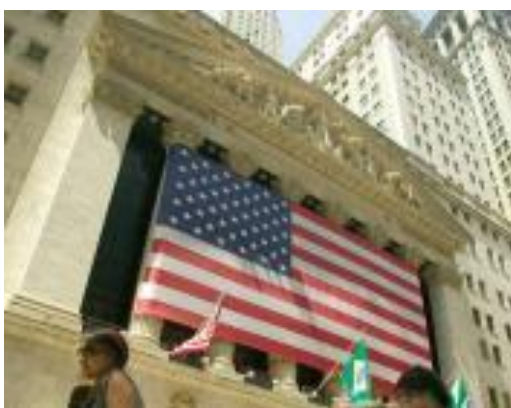
When the Dutch settled here in 1626, Wall Street – where there really was a wall to defend the city of New Amsterdam --marked the city's northern limit. Today, "The Street" remains a symbol of the American financial system. This, of course, leads to both protest and praise.





Federal Hall National Monument (26 Wall Street)

This is the site of New York's second city hall and of George Washington's inauguration as America's first President. The post-revolutionary Congress met here and adopted the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. The current, Greek Revival building, was built in 1842 as the Custom House. Today, Federal Hall is a museum operated by the National Park Service.



New York Stock Exchange (Corner of Broad and Wall Street)

The New-York Stock Exchange traces its history to the signing of the "Buttonwood Agreement" in 1792. The agreement set the basic rules for trading that are still used today. Little did those early 24 traders know that this agreement would evolve into the epicenter of the financial world as we know it. Since 1903, the NYSE has been here on the corner of Broad and Wall streets. Within these walls billions of dollars' worth of stock is traded every day, although much of it is done electronically today.



Fraunces Tavern (54 Pearl Street)

Acclaimed to be New York City's oldest surviving building, Fraunces Tavern is a conjectural reconstruction of a prerevolutionary war tavern originally built in 1719 by Eteinne DeLancey as a private residence. A French Huguenot gentleman who inherited the property from his father-in-law, Mayor Stephanus van Cortlandt, DeLancy sold the property in 1762 to Samuel Frances who converted it to the Queen's Tavern. On December 4, 1783 at an elaborate "turtle feast," General George Washington bid the officers of the Continental Army a final and fond farewell.