



The Princeton Area Walkers invite you to walk the LOWER MANHATTAN Year-round Event

Event Y315, LOWER MANHATTAN, Year-round Event 12 km; AVA trail rating 1A

Walk Overview:

This walk visits Hudson River Esplanade with views of Ellis Is. & Statue of Liberty, South St Seaport, Financial District's Wall Street, NY Stock Exchange, the 9/11 Memorial Area, the new World Trade Center. It also traverses the East River on the Brooklyn Bridge. (NS) indicates there is 'no street sign' at the intersection or point of interest.

Choose Walk Completion Method:

The Princeton Area walkers provide support for either using "Remote Registration" or the "Online Start Box" for signing an AVA waiver, collection of walk fees, and IVV credit (stamping books or insert cards). Whatever method you have chosen to get these directions, please continue to use that method to "complete" your walk.

Remote Registration Walk Completion:

The event POC, Charles Kaiser at charles.a.kaiser.civ@mail.mil, supports remote registration via email and regular mail. Please contact Charles to arrange for IVV credit (stamping books or insert cards). Please note Charles does NOT provide Online Start Box support.

Online Start Box Walk Completion:

Login to your online start box account provided by the American Volkssport Association website (<https://my.ava.org/login.php>). Click on the "My Event Bag" tab to assure you have sufficient funds in place to pay for your walk (if not use links/buttons on this page to add funds to your account). Click on the "My Start Box" tab then the "Finish Table" tab. On the displayed page, click on the "Event Complete, go to finish" button for this event (that you registered for). Use the displayed entry form to enter the date and distance of your walk as well as select applicable AVA Special Programs, then hit "Submit" to generate stamped "virtual" insert cards that you may later choose to print out.

Walk Directions Format:

Walk direction directives (turns, etc.) are in **BOLD**. Informational points of interest appear in *Italic text*.

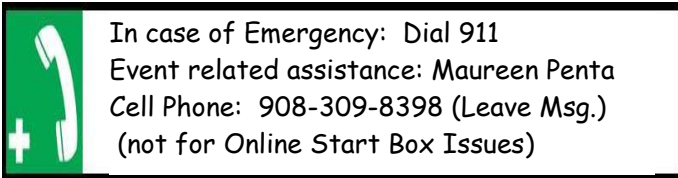
Special Programs:

View the list of AVA Special Programs on this event's website: <https://my.ava.org/event-view.php?y=0315>

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Restrooms: There are restrooms inside the Chamber St. subway station before you pass through the turn styles to exit the station.

1. Walk starts at Chambers & Hudson St. subway station serving the 1-2-3 subway lines.

There are multiple "Chambers Street" subway stations. Make sure you are at the western-most station serving the 1-2-3 lines. **Exit** at the West Broadway Northwest (NW) Corner exit.

Looking east (to your left) on Chambers St., you'll see the Municipal Building topped by a golden statue. From top of subway steps, **turn right** and **walk west** on Chambers St. toward the Hudson River to the Tribeca Bridge for walkers, **crossing** Greenwich St., PS 234 on your left, and the Washington Market Park Tennis Courts on your right.

At West St., **climb the steps on your right** or take the elevator to enter and **walk across** the enclosed walkway/bridge over West St.

See the Hudson River, the Borough of Manhattan Community College, part of the City University of New York, on your right. On either side, see the Hudson River piers and boating activities.

At end of walkway/bridge, **look for** sign for Rockefeller Park and entry doors for Stuyvesant High School.

2. Turn left and **walk down** stairs to face school building, PS/I.S. 89

3. Turn right on Chambers St. and **walk** toward Hudson River, pass North End Ave. and Stuyvesant H.S. on your right, new brick apartments on your left and River Terrace.

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The high school you are passing here is named after the last governor of the Dutch Colony Nieuw Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, who ruled here with an iron fist until 1664 when the British landed by surprise and claimed Manhattan for the Duke of York. They promptly renamed the colony New York and made English the official language. Stuyvesant retired to a farm just north of here, which he named the Bowerie, a name which was identified in later years with New York's infamous skid row, the Bowery. By the way this school is one of the city's prestigious public schools for gifted and talented students. Only one in ten applicants is admitted.

4. Continue straight on Chambers St., **entering Rockefeller Park, bear right** to pick up the Esplanade. The Hudson River will always be on your right as you **walk along** the Esplanade, a walkway which follows the waterfront along a fence.

You are entering North Meadow. Notice on your left a fenced-in area, an unusual playground featuring miniature figurines of whimsical designs to delight both young and old.

Continue through grassy area with landscaped trees and flowers and plenty of benches to rest upon to view the sights and activities along the Hudson. The outlines of Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty are among those in the distance, as well as the New York skyline.

It was here along the Hudson waterfront that Robert Fulton perfected his first steamboats and demonstrated his invention to his backers and friends. Although others had built steamboats before Fulton, his design in 1807 was the first commercially successful steamboat in American waters. The invention started ferry service across the bay to Staten Island, and by 1840, steamboats started to replace the tall sailing ships for regularly scheduled ocean travel.

Continue along the Esplanade, **through** South Meadow, **passing** a playground and the Battery Park residential apartments. On your left, you will **pass** the New York Mercantile Exchange, getting your first view of the new WTC as you look down Vesey St., and on your right, the New York Waterways floating launch for passengers.

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Ferry service is available from here to Hoboken, NJ and other New Jersey locations across the Hudson River.

Note across the river the Colgate Clock on the shore. From Wikipedia, "It has a diameter of 50 feet. It is currently situated 400 metres south of where the headquarters of consumer products conglomerate Colgate-Palmolive used to be sited, before it left the area in 1985." The clock dates from 1924. Colgate left the area in 1985, and the clock was moved south a bit during the site's renewal for additional buildings that sit on the original location.

NOTE: Restrooms are located on the floating launch pier. (1.2 km)

As the Esplanade **goes around the North Cove yacht marina**, you face a glass-enclosed structure, Brookfield Place, part of the World Financial Center and the World Trade Center.

Brookfield Place underwent extensive reconstruction after the 9/11 attack, and is again open to the public. Enter this magnificent structure if you wish to have a great elevated view of the new World Trade Center. Don't miss it. There are many eateries and rest rooms inside (far left).

Continuing around the marina, you will see on your left near three tall flagpoles, a black marble memorial dedicated to the memory of members of the Police Department who lost their lives in service to the people of the City of New York. Unfortunately, many names have been added since 9/11.

Continuing along the Esplanade to South Cove,

Way ahead and to the left, you will see the outline of the formerly named "Verrazano-Narrows Bridge" in the distance, built in 1964. It was the longest suspension bridge in the world at the time, and had to take into account the curvature of the earth. In 2018, it was renamed "Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge", correcting the original misspelling (that mistakenly had only one 'z'). The South Cove has many landscaped gardens and sitting areas.

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Passing the octagonal Museum of Jewish Heritage on your left, **(2.5 km)** you **enter** Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Park.

The Museum of Jewish Heritage is a recently built octagonal shaped memorial to those who died in the Holocaust.

Continuing through the Park, **enter** Battery Park, **passing** on your right Pier A, an historic rehabilitation of the last Victorian pier in Manhattan.

Pier A is Manhattan's oldest surviving pier, dating back to the Victorian Age. Dignitaries and celebrities arrived here to be received with great fanfare. The pier has been restored to its former glory and features shops, restaurants, and a visitor center.

5. Continue clockwise to the front of Pier A's main entrance facing Battery Park. You can view just off on the water to your right the American Merchant Marine Memorial. **Proceed left towards** the low, round brownstone structure, Castle Clinton National Monument.

Castle Clinton, named after George Dewitt Clinton, first governor of New York State who is credited with building the Erie Canal, was built just before the War of 1812 as part of an extensive harbor defense system. It was originally located about 200 feet from shore. A timber causeway with drawbridge connected the fort with Manhattan. Its circular design permitted twenty-eight guns to fire in all directions, but the only guns ever fired were for target practice.

Castle Clinton did not remain a fort for very long. It became a fashionable theater, Castle Garden, until the 1850s, fully enclosed with a domed roof. After the Civil War, until 1890, the structure was used as an immigration station, predecessor to Ellis Island. Later it housed an aquarium. Today it is the main visitor center for National Park Service sites in Manhattan. Over the years, landfill extended the shore line way past the old fort.

STATUE OF LIBERTY: If you have not been to this world-famous landmark, this is your opportunity. Ferries depart from Battery Park every half hour. No extra distance credit applies.

ELLIS ISLAND: Over 4 million people a year visit this newly-restored immigration station museum. You may not have enough time to include a visit as part of your walk. But, if you do, get there early and sign up for a

one hour ranger-guided tour given by NPS that shows you how immigrants were processed through this station from 1892 until 1954. Again, no extra distance credits. Use the same ferry.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY: If you have time, enjoy a free ride on this ferry across the bay and back. You will have a spectacular view of Manhattan's skyline as the ferry takes you past the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. As always, have your camera ready. The ferry is located just a short distance from our trail at Battery Park at the very tip of Manhattan. Again, no extra distance credit.

Security now keeps you from walking along the Esplanade. So **walk, passing and keeping** Castle Clinton (a US National Park bookstore and dioramas on early New York City are inside the fort) on your right, **back** to the esplanade on the water, **turning left** and **continue along** the Esplanade passing the U.S. Navy and Marine Corp Memorial (tall large stone monuments) on your left.

6. Continue straight, (3.5 k) remaining along fence and water on right.

NOTE: Restrooms are directly in front of the Battery Gardens restaurant.

Turn left immediately before the Battery Gardens restaurant, facing the Manhattan skyline, (Staten Island Ferry is one block to your right) toward the flagpole, and **proceed out** of the park to State St. with the playground on your right.

At State St. you will see the Watson House, built in 1793. Today, it is a Rectory of the Shrine of St. Elizabeth Seton.

7. Cross and turn left on State St. **Continue** past Pearl and Bridge Streets to Bowling Green.

This is one of the oldest sections of the city.

The building on your right as you approach Bowling Green is the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian. It sits on the original trading ground of the Algonquin Indians. The museum is open daily and entry is free. You will find a collection of 850,000 objects on display. Before the Dutch arrived, this area was a dense forest and a favorite hunting ground of the native Indians. The Dutch bought the island from the Indians in

1626 under Governor Peter Minuit for \$24. worth of trinkets. The building was originally constructed to serve as the U.S. Customs House under the direction of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, to collect revenue from ships to pay off the Revolutionary War debts which he succeeded in doing by 1835, long after his early death.

Bowling Green was originally Dutch bowling grounds, and the location has never changed during the city's history way back to when the Dutch founded New Amsterdam in the 1620s. Virtually any map, no matter how old, of lower Manhattan marks this location. Bowling Green is New York City's oldest public park. In 1776, Colonial patriots toppled the statue of King George III that stood here where the fountain now stands. They hacked the crowns off the iron fence around it, and burned the British governor in effigy as news arrived that the Revolution had begun.

8. Continue straight to and **through** Bowling Green Park past the fountain to the statue of the bull. You can rub the bull for good investment luck.

The statue of the Fearless Girl that was once erected here is now located in front of the NY Stock exchange that we will visit later.

Immediately across the street from Bull, at 26 Broadway, is a once hated symbol of monopoly, the headquarters of Standard Oil Company which John D. Rockefeller, Jr. built to consolidate his oil empire. He and his five sons had offices here.

9. Carefully cross Broadway on your left, **turn right, and continue straight** on the Broadway's left side (the Bull is behind you) a short distance to No. 39 Broadway.

George Washington resided here on Broadway in an elegant mansion after living in a more modest house on Cherry St. near the East River north of town (see map). It was here on Broadway that Washington fell ill with influenza, a disease that had swept the whole town, affected most of his cabinet, and claimed the life of one member of Congress. The whole country feared for the President's life. Broadway had to be cordoned off to give the President some quiet.

10. Carefully cross Broadway to #42, and **turn right.**

11. Walk down Broadway (Bull on your right) towards the U.S. Customs House you passed by earlier. Along the way, Broadway ends on the left side of the Customs Building, turning into Whitehall St. You'll pass Exchange Pl., Beaver, Stone and Bridge Streets on your left.

In 1776 a fire broke out here on Whitehall St. which spread over the entire west side of Manhattan and eventually consumed over 500 structures including the original Trinity Church which the British had built in 1697.

12. Turn left on Pearl St. and **continue to** Broad St. Notice a plaque on the house across Broad St. on the northeast corner. It marks historic Fraunces Tavern.

Fraunces Tavern at the corner of Pearl and Broad, named after the innkeeper Samuel Fraunces, is the site of George Washington's sentimental farewell address in 1783 to his officers. A month earlier, New York Governor George Clinton held a dinner here for George Washington to celebrate America's victory and the evacuation of the British. Fraunces became a steward of President Washington's household, both in New York and in Philadelphia. You may visit the museum upstairs as well as dine in the restaurant where tables are set with pewter plates or have your meal in the Tap Room. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr attended a meal together here shortly before the famous duel that ended in Hamilton's death.

13. Turn left on Broad St. (4 km), **passing** Bridge St. and Stone St. on the left, William St. on the right, Marketfield St. on the left, and Beaver St. and Exchange Pl.

In colonial times, Broad St. was divided by a canal with boat traffic connected with the bay. During his tenure, Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant imposed a speed limit for all traffic on Broad St.

You are passing many notable buildings and impressive architecture including International Telephone at 475 Broad and the J.P. Morgan Bank, across from the NYSE, at 23 Broad and at 26 Wall St.

You will come to the intersection of Wall St. and Broad St., the location of the New York Stock Exchange on your left and Federal Hall ahead of you.

Wall Street got its name from a massive wall the Dutch built under Peter Stuyvesant to keep out the Indians, and eventually the British since Holland and Britain were already at war over rights to world trade routes. The wall extended from river to river and was largely built with slave labor. It featured seven lookout towers equally spaced across the island. A lively slave market existed at the foot of Wall St., and slaves were loaned out or traded on a daily basis.

The NY Stock Exchange is the world's largest stock exchange. It was founded on Wall St. (not at this location) in 1792. The current building dates from 1903. Originally all trades were made at this site; today, most are made by computers in their data center in Mahwah, NJ. Across Wall St. is the Federal Hall National Memorial. This building was built in 1842 to replace the earlier structure and marks New York City as the nation's first Federal Capital under the US Constitution. The imposing statue of George Washington is where his first inauguration on March 4, 1797 was held on the porch of the original building. In 1789, the Federal Congress had its first session here, the Bill of Rights was adopted here. Enter this National Parks site free on weekdays. After the 9/11 WTC attack, several thousand people found temporary shelter in this building as smoke and falling debris spread in all directions.

14. Turn left on Wall St. and **continue to** Broadway.

At No. 1 Wall St, at the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, you pass on your left the former headquarters of the Bank of New York, the oldest banking institution in the city co-founded by Alexander Hamilton. In 2017, it merged with Mellon Financial Corporation of Pittsburgh and is now known as BNY Mellon. The building, sold in 2014, is now undergoing renovations for residences and retail.

15. Cross Broadway and **turn right** to stop at Trinity Church

The Trinity Church you see here is the third church structure on this site. It once was the tallest structure in Manhattan and a familiar landmark for ships sailing into New York harbor. Queen Elizabeth II visited Trinity Church in 1976. If open and not under construction, feel

free to take a tour of the church and visit its small museum which, among other things, displays replicas of the pistols used during the famous duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. In the churchyard the oldest grave dates to 1681.

Restrooms located in the rear of the church. Feel free to visit the churchyard, particularly on the south side of the church where you will find the burial sites of Alexander Hamilton and his wife (against the fence along Rector St.), Robert Fulton, and Captain James Lawrence, Commander of Frigate Chesapeake—during the War of 1812—, whose dying words were, "Don't give up the ship."

16. Facing Trinity Church, turn right and walk uptown along Broadway to Liberty St.

At Liberty and Broadway look to right toward East River to see the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 33 Liberty St., modeled after a Florentine palace. The world's largest storage of gold (mostly foreign-owned and more than the US deposits at Fort Knox) is located in their below-ground vaults.

17. Turn left on Liberty St. and **continue two blocks.** Zuccotti Park will be on your left.

18. Continue diagonally right across the intersection of Liberty and Greenwich Streets and **enter** the National September 11 Memorial Park. **Walk clockwise** past the South pool (keeping it on your right) to the North pool.

The Memorial Park is now open to visitors. You may continue diagonally to the South Pool, then pass the Museum on the right (\$24.00 entry fee), then the North Pool. The two pools have all of the victims' names on the ledges as you look down into the pools. In front of you is the new tower, called One World Trade Center Tower, across the street from the North Pool. You may now take the elevator (entrance around the left corner of the tower) to the observation deck for \$32.00.

Walk along the North pool, keeping it on your left. **Halfway down** the pool's side, **turn right** and **cross the** plaza. **Cross** Greenwich St.

You'll see the white entrance ("World Trade Center") with the large set of outstretched arms of the "Oculus" shopping underground shopping center. It opened in 2016, and is Manhattan's largest shopping mall (800,000 square feet) costing \$4 billion dollars to complete!

Walk along Fulton St., away from the North pool, keeping the Oculus on your right.

Cross Church St. at the Millennium Hilton Hotel and **continue** on Fulton St.

On your left you'll see St. Paul's Chapel, built in 1766 and is the oldest surviving church building in Manhattan. It housed many of the 9/11 responders who worked on Ground Zero after the 9/11 terrorist attacks. When George Washington was inaugurated in 1789, he walked from Federal Hall on Wall St. to St. Paul's Chapel accompanied by his family and Vice-President John Adams to pray for the new nation. General Richard Montgomery, Revolutionary War hero after whom Montgomery County, Maryland is named, is buried here beneath the East Portico of the chapel. You will find a commemorative plaque on the wall near the entrance. Step inside the chapel to find George Washington's private pew against the north wall. Directly opposite, against the south wall, you will find the pew which was reserved for the first governor of the State of New York, George Clinton.

Continuing to Broadway, you'll see on your right at 195 Broadway the former world HQ of AT&T.

19. Cross and turn left on Broadway and **continue** to Ann St.

20. Turn right on Ann St. **Continue** on Ann St., **crossing** Nassau St. to William St.

21. Turn right on William St. to Fulton St. **(5.5k)**

You are passing through the narrow streets of the old seaport where the early immigrants lived. Just two blocks south of Fulton St. was the residence of Thomas Jefferson, first Secretary of State, located on Maiden Lane. It was here in June of 1790, over a bottle of Jefferson's best wine, that Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson came to the "Compromise Agreement" to push for the temporary relocation of the Federal Government

to Philadelphia and later to a permanent location on the Potomac.

20,000 people crossed the bridge to Brooklyn to escape the WTC attack.

22. Turn left on Fulton St and **cross** both Gold and Water Streets.

25. Turn around at the elevated highway to return to Fulton St., keeping the East River behind you.

23. STOP at Titanic Memorial lighthouse on left, at Water St.

Fulton Street has been turned into a pedestrian zone with a biergarten and stage for music.

The Titanic Memorial Lighthouse is a memorial to the passengers, officers and crew who died as heroes when the Titanic sank after collision with an iceberg on April 15, 1912. Ahead of you and to the left on the small cobblestone street (also marked Water Street), note the location of Bowne and Company of the South Street Seaport Museum. They were up to being privately acquired in 2010, the oldest publicly traded company in the United States. This print shop is the oldest continuously operating business in New York City.

26. Turn right on Front St. (NS), roughly half way between South St. and Water St.

Jeremy's, a now famous Volksmarcher's stop, is on the left at 228.

24. CONTINUE to the end of Fulton St. at South St. under the elevated FDR Drive. (Feel free to **cross onto** the pier ahead of you to view the boats and other attractions located on the pier.)

27. Turn left on Dover St. in front of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The Bridge Café, corner of Water St., was the site of the oldest continuous drinking establishment (1826) and oldest wood-frame commercial building (1794) in Manhattan. It closed in 2017 due to the effects of superstorm Sandy that damaged many buildings in the South Street Seaport area.

The East River and borough of Brooklyn are in front of you.

Continue uphill to Pearl St., where Dover St. changes to Frankfort St. **Continue** on Frankfort St., passing Pace University on the left, until **bearing left** on Park Row. After passing statue of Ben Franklin, **cross** Spruce St. and Park Row.

There are places to sit to watch the sights of the river. It is here that the first waves of European immigrants arrived in the early 1800s from Germany and Ireland.

Across the East River is Brooklyn Heights from where General George Washington evacuated his army in August 1776 after his defeat by British and Hessian troops in the Battle of Long Island, the biggest of the Revolutionary War. He did so under cover of darkness, aided by rain and fog. Looking downstream, you see Governor's Island, so named because Colonial governors made their headquarters there.

28. Turn right in front of City Hall Park. At the next light **cross** Centre St. (NS) and **enter** the Brooklyn Bridge. (Push button for signal to cross.)

Stop at corner for good view of Brooklyn Bridge that everybody has tried to sell. It's a beauty, one of first suspension bridges ever built; first and last bridge built with walking public in mind. It spans about 1600 feet across the river. Notice that upper level is reserved for walkers and bikers. Designed by a genius—John Roebling, a German immigrant who specialized in making steel cables— construction of bridge took place from 1869 to 1883. President Grover Cleveland was first to walk across bridge at its inauguration, followed by 120,000 pedestrians on opening day. On 9/11 more than

*As you enter path to bridge, notice stripe in middle of path to keep walkers to right, bikers to left. **For safety, stay to far right.** Take your time and enjoy the view as you cross bridge. Hold onto your hat on a windy day. As you go uphill toward bridge tower, notice police recruiting poster on left. Also on left, you pass Murray Bergtraum High School for Business Careers. On right, see buildings of Pace University. Notice that path you are on changes from concrete (the ramp) to boardwalk (bridge proper). You are now on upper level of bridge.*

All vehicular traffic is below you. This is said to be only bridge ever built with pedestrian (say walker) in mind. As you approach West Tower, notice Pier 17 below, on right, next to Fulton Fish Market. Arriving at the magnificent bridge tower, notice display plates on both sides. Study them for a moment. They provide interesting information on construction of the bridge.

Continue on the bridge toward the East Tower as you **cross** the East River.

Continue on the walker side of the yellow stripe. As you arrive at the East Tower, notice a plaque mounted to the wall of the tower in memory of Emily Warren Roebling, wife of Col. Washington Roebling who, in a special way, was instrumental in the construction and completion of the bridge.

Stop for a moment and view additional display plates along both sides of the tower relating to the construction method of the bridge. The bridge underwent a major reconstruction in 1954 during the tenure of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

29. Retrace your steps back **across the** bridge to Centre St. in Manhattan. **Cross** Centre St. with the traffic signal.

30. Turn left at the subway station passing City Hall on your right and Pace University on your left.

Continue on sidewalk along City Hall Park on your right. If City Hall Gate is open (seldom) to visitors, you may want to visit City Hall as well as City Hall Park.

City Hall is one of Manhattan's most delightful buildings. It was erected between 1803 and 1811 and combines Georgian and French Renaissance styles. Its cupola is crowned with a statue and houses a 6000-pound bell. It is on these City Hall steps that New York mayors bestow the keys to the city upon honored guests. The building is sometimes open to the public on weekdays for you to view the splendid lobby with its Corinthian columns. You may also visit the elegant Governor's Room upstairs where George Washington's writing desk and inaugural flag are displayed. Closed to visitors during security alert.

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In the days of the Revolution, City Hall Park was known as The Commons, a green area available for common use. Over the years the park has been used as burial ground for paupers and as the site of public executions, parades, and protest gatherings. It was on this site that George Washington read the Declaration of Independence to a large gathering of citizens on July 9, 1776, officially bringing New York into the Revolutionary War. City Hall Park was renovated in 1999 to offer residents and visitors an attractive place to sit near the memorial fountain. It is fitting to end your walk in this historic park.

31. Turn right to Broadway as you **continue around** City Hall Park. **Bear right** on Broadway along the park fence.

32. CONTINUE on Broadway to Chambers St.

33. LEFT on Chambers St, **crossing** Church St., **to the** subway Entrance at Chambers St. at the Hudson St/West Broadway St. intersection.

Thank you for walking our Lower Manhattan YRE!

We hope your walk in this magnificently historic and scenic portion of New York City was a rewarding experience. Please mention us to your friends at home.

The following is a nowhere near complete guide for NYC newbies on how to get into and around NYC. For a more complete guide, consider using the official NYC tourism website: <https://www.nycgo.com/>. An excellent source for paper NYC street maps that can be purchased online can be found at <http://vandam.com>. For example, here is a link for a paper map focusing on downtown Manhattan: http://vandam.com/mapstore_title.php?id=57 (scroll down on this page to see the contents of this map). Note that vandam.com has other types of NYC maps.

Please note this guide is **not** intended for those living in the NYC suburbs in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey who should know most the info below and most likely already have their favorite way to get into and around Manhattan.

If you are driving, consider parking outside of “the city” (local jargon for Manhattan) and taking a train into the city. The cost of traversing bridges/tunnels from NJ into Manhattan is currently \$15 and parking in the city can range from \$20 to \$50 depending on the location and time of day. Parking on the street is not recommended for the novice. Figuring out the meaning of NYC parking signs is challenging to say the least. If your car gets towed for being illegally parked, you can expect to be out hundreds of dollars and a couple hours getting your car including tracking down and getting to the location of where your car was towed.

Costs to take New Jersey Transit (NJT) trains from/to NJ to/from Manhattan vary from \$4 to \$12 (one-way) depending station location. Here is a link to a NJT system map: https://www.njtransit.com/pdf/rail/Rail_System_Map.pdf. Senior rates (typically a 50% cheaper) are available for those 62 and older and you don’t need to be a NJ resident. All NJT trains go to Penn Station in Manhattan, located between 31st - 34th streets and between 7th - 8th Avenues (underneath Madison Square Garden). Parking at NJT stations can be free during off hours and weekends at some locations. But weekday rates and availability vary significantly depending on the station. For example, the rate at Secaucus Junction is \$32 per day, while Princeton Junction is \$6/day. See https://www.njtransit.com/rg/rg_servlet.srv?hdnPageAction=StationParkRideTo.

Costs to take Metro North Rail (MNR) trains from/to Connecticut/NY to/from Manhattan vary from \$5 to \$28 (one way) depending station location and time of day (peak vs. off-peak). Here is a link to a MNR system map: <http://web.mta.info/mnr/html/mnrmap.htm>. Senior rates (typically are 50% cheaper) are available for those 65 and older and you don’t need to be a NY/CT resident. All MNR trains on the east side of the Hudson River go to Grand Central Station in Manhattan, located on 42nd street and Park Ave. MNR trains on the west side of the Hudson River feed into the NJT Secaucus Station where one must transfer to a NJT train to get to/from Penn Station. Parking at MNR stations can be free during off hours and weekends at some locations. But weekday rates and availability vary significantly depending on the station. For example, the rate at the Tarrytown Station is \$18 for 12hrs (max), while Beacon is \$2.75/16hrs. See <http://web.mta.info/mnr/html/parking.htm>

A fun way to get to or from a walk starting point is via the NYC Subway, a ride currently costs \$2.75 but if you use a one-ride metro card, the cost is \$3. If riding the subway multiple times, you should consider purchasing a metro card with more cash on it. Another option is to use your tap (contactless) credit card or smart phone via the new OMNY (One Metro NY) pay system being deployed system-wide. See <https://omny.info/>. Unlike many other cities in the US, you do NOT swipe your card when you exit the system. If you purchase a Metro card with more than \$5.50 credited, you also receive a 5% bonus. On the following page is a Manhattan Subway Map where the 4 NYC YRE starting points are shown. You may wish to get a paper map from a NYC Information center at Times Square, Macy’s at Herald Square, or City Hall. See <https://ny.curbed.com/2019/1/25/18195014/new-york-mta-subway-map-fare-history>

NYC YRE Name	Starting Point Location	Nearest Subway Station
Central Park	Radio City Music Hall – 1260 6 th Ave (Corner of 50 th St and 6 th Ave.)	47 th - 50 th St / Rockefeller Center
High Line Park, Greenwich Village, China Town, Little Italy	Corner of 34 th St and 7 th Ave Next to Penn Station	Penn Station – between 7 th - 8 th Ave and 31 st -34 th St.
Lower Manhattan	Chambers and Hudson St Subway Station (1, 2, and 3 Trains)	Chambers and Hudson St (1, 2, and 3 Trains)
Midtown	Corner of 42 nd St and 6 th Ave next to Bryant Park	42 nd St Bryant Park

Manhattan Subway Map with Walk Starting Points



Other YRE/SE Events
Sponsored by the Princeton Area Walkers
(See <http://www.avaclubs.org/paws/>)

- Atlantic City - 5km/10km/12km Walk
- Asbury Park - 5km/10 km Walk
- Barnegat Light – 5km/10 km Walk
- Long Branch - Ocean - 5km/10km Walk
- Princeton Tow Path - 5km/10km/15km/20km Walk
- Princeton Historic/Capital - 5km/10km Walk
- Moorestown - 10km
- Sea Girt - 5km/10 km Walk
- Titusville - Washington Crossing - 5km/10km Walk
- New York City - Lower Manhattan - 12km Walk
- New York City - Central Park - 11km Walk
- New York City - Midtown - 12km Walk
- New York City - High Line - 13km Walk