

Look Up, Central Park!

**New York City Walking Tours of
the Upper East Side
and the Upper West Side**

A Walking Tour of New York's Upper East Side

from walkthetown.com

Stretching from East 59th Street all the way up to 110th Street, from Fifth Avenue eastward to the river, the elite Upper East Side has since the 1800s been the place to live for Manhattanites who value the cachet of their address; the latest United States Census claims that the Upper East Side had the highest per capita income of any urban quarter in the nation.

The 50+ blocks of the Upper East Side are home to some of Manhattan's most luxurious residences. During America's Gilded Age, Fifth Avenue was known as "Millionaire's Mile." Generations later, with many of the most fantastical spaces converted to alternate use, it is referred to as "Museum Mile."

Our walking tour will start at the foot of the Upper East Side on 59th Street and Central Park. Begin by marching north on Fifth Avenue with the park on your left and sumptuous architecture on your right...



1. Sherry-Netherland Hotel
781 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of 59th Street



Architects Leonard Schultze and S. Fullerton Weaver teamed up in 1921 and set about building some of the Roaring Twenties' grandest hotels. This French Renaissance-inspired, 38-story hotel/apartment from 1927, topped with fanciful chimneys and stuffed with gargoyles and griffins, was one of their best. Although it was the tallest residential building in New York City there were only 165 apartments and 54 hotel rooms, allowing plenty of room for the well-heeled clientele to spread out.

2. Metropolitan Club
1 East 60th Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue



The Metropolitan Club organized in 1891 as a private gentleman's club. The membership roster was studded with Vanderbilts and Roosevelts and financier J.P. Morgan was the first president. Club member and celebrated architect Stanford White, working with a \$1.6 million budget, executed the stately clubhouse in the image of an Italian palazzo with brick exterior walls covered in limestone and elegant interiors gilded and slathered in marble.

3. Pierre Hotel
795 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of 61st Street



Charles Pierre Casalasco was born into the hospitality industry. His father, Jacques Pierre, was owner of the fashionable Hotel Anglais in Monte Carlo, where Charles worked as a pageboy.

He sailed to New York when he was 25-years old and after a decade was able to open Pierre's on the Park at 230 Park Avenue that became one of the city's hottest eateries of the Roaring 20s. Casalsco sold out and began construction of Pierre's, a \$15,000,000, 714-room hotel tall enough to command unobstructed views of Central Park. Architects Leonard Schultze and S. Fullerton Weaver provided a Georgian structure of granite and cream-colored brick and topped it with a tall tower of gleaming copper, inspired by a French chateau. The Pierre opened to great fanfare and was quickly the toast of the town. Almost as quickly it was also in bankruptcy, a victim of the Depression. The Pierre was sold at a public auction on January 12, 1933 and Charles Pierre Casalsco died the following year. In 1938, oil tycoon John Paul Getty purchased the hotel for \$2.5 million and the Pierre was once again on the upswing. In 1950, it became the first hotel to install radio and television sets in all the guest rooms. In 1959, The Pierre became a cooperative, and 75 apartments were sold to individual private residents, including Elizabeth Taylor. The remaining guest rooms, restaurants, bars and reception rooms continued to be patronized by a devoted international clientele.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST 64TH STREET.

4. Knickerbocker Club 2 East 62nd Street at Fifth Avenue



Along with the Metropolitan Club and the Union Club, the Knickerbocker is considered one of the bastions of old-world society. Known informally as “The Knick,” the club was founded on the evening of October 31, 1871 by 18 members of the Union Club. Early meetings were held at Delmonico's until the first clubhouse opened on February 2, 1872, a few blocks from Delmonico's and Union Square. The present clubhouse by William Adams Delano of the architectural firm of Delano & Aldrich dates to 1913 and uses brick laid in Flemish bond, punctuated by large multi-paned windows. A meticulous restoration was completed in 1992.

5. 820 Fifth Avenue



One of the city's grandest apartment buildings, this 12-story limestone palazzo has only one apartment per floor. Designed by Goldwin Starrett and Joseph Van Vleck for Fred T. Ley and Company and erected in 1916, this was one of the town's earliest luxury apartments. Four-time governor Alfred E. Smith lived here, where he enjoyed nightly walks in the Central Park Zoo just across the avenue. Each of the twelve floors contain just a single apartment and the units rarely change hands - if one comes on the market expect to bring about \$25 million with you to move in.

WALK INSIDE THE PARK AT 64TH STREET.

6. The Arsenal 64th Street at Fifth Avenue



Originally designed to resemble a medieval castle, The Arsenal is the second oldest building in Central Park, (the oldest being the Block House constructed in 1812 and tucked away in the northern reaches of the park). It was raised between 1847 and 1851 and was originally designed by architect Martin E. Thompson as a munitions depot for New York State's National Guard. Despite not being included in the original plans for the park and battered by numerous critics, the versatile building has done duty as a police precinct, a museum (the precursor to the American Museum of Natural History), a weather bureau and an art gallery. It also served as a makeshift zoo until 1871. Taken over by public works czar Robert Moses in 1934, it was converted into his command center and remains the office of the Parks Commissioner to this day. Behind the arsenal is the Central Park Zoo, for which it serves as offices.

CROSS FIFTH AVENUE AND WALK DOWN 64TH STREET.

7. Edward Berwind Mansion
828 Fifth Avenue



When this residence was built in the 1890s Edwin Berwind was America's largest owner of coal mines. He helped fund the New York subway system and his coal powered the United States Navy during World War I. His was not only a prominent presence on Millionaires Row here but in Newport, Rhode Island where the Elms was built as his summer home. For this showcase Berwind hired Nathan Clark Mellen and when it was finished, he retained the Parisian decorating firm of Jules Allard's to furnish its 18,000 square feet in a lavish 18th-century décor.

8. Wildenstein Gallery
19 East 64th Street



The gallery was founded in Paris some 130 years ago by Nathan Wildenstein who elected to leave his native Alsace in the wake of the Franco-Prussian War in order to remain a French citizen. The business he created in the 1870s has grown into a vast, far-flung enterprise that today includes galleries in New York and Tokyo and a research institute in Paris. Realizing that the market with the most potential was in the United States, in 1903 Wildenstein and his associates Ernest and René Gimpel opened a gallery on Fifth Avenue. In 1932 Wildenstein & Co. relocated to this elegant five-story limestone Beaux Arts-inspired space created by celebrated Philadelphia architect Horace Trumbauer that today serves as the company's headquarters.

RETURN TO FIFTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

9. Temple Emanu-El
840 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of 65th Street



This is the largest house of Jewish worship in the world. During the time of the American Revolution there were approximately 10,000 Jews living in the United States. Following the failure of the liberal revolutions in central Europe in the 1830s and 1840s, some 250,000 Jews from the regions of Germany and Austria streamed across the Atlantic. With a congregation of 37 Jews from Germany, Temple Emanu-El held its first services in a second floor loft at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets on the Lower East Side in 1845. By 1868 the congregants built an edifice at Fifth Avenue and East 43rd Street, which was at that time the largest synagogue structure in America. This colossal temple dates to 1929.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST 66TH STREET.

10. Grant House
3 East 66th Street

This was the home of Ulysses S. Grant from 1881 to 1885. Forced into bankruptcy after a scandal-ridden presidency and ravaged by cancer, Grant retired here to concentrate on penning his memoirs. After his death, his autobiography met with great critical acclaim and earned a tidy sum for his family. It is still considered the best work of its type by an ex-President.

RETURN TO FIFTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

11. Frick Collection
1 East 70th Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue



The mansion of coke and steel tycoon Henry Clay Frick swallows an entire block of some of the world's costliest real estate. The mansion of Indiana limestone was designed by Thomas Hastings who also did the New York Public Library, and planned from the start as both home and gallery.

Frick, once chairman of Carnegie Steel, was an avid collector of art, especially from the Italian Renaissance. He left the 1914 house and the art to the City, and the Frick Collection is one of the jewels of New York City's art scene.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST 73RD STREET.

12. Joseph Pulitzer House 11 East 73rd Street



Stanford White designed this Venetian-inspired house for powerful newspaper publisher Joseph Pulitzer in 1903. Despite gobbling up as much expensive New York frontage as you will see on the Upper East Side, Pulitzer rarely lived in this house because of his extreme sensitivity to sound. At one time, it contained a special soundproof room (mounted on ball bearings to prevent vibrations).

RETURN TO FIFTH AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

13. 1 East 75th Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue



On the verge of bankruptcy early in his career, John D. Rockefeller was staked with critical dollars by Stephen V. Harkness. That \$70,000 investment of faith turned into many millions of dollars as Harkness became Rockefeller's wealthiest partner in Standard Oil. His son Edward inherited much of the money and built this mansion on designs by a young architect, James Gamble Rogers. This reserved Roman-influenced mansion of Tennessee marble with granite and terra cotta trim, launched his career as one of America's great academic architects for Yale, Columbia, Northwestern and others. In 1918, the building became the headquarters of the Commonwealth Fund, a foundation set up by Mrs. Stephen Harkness.

14. James B. Duke House
1 East 78th Street



This enormous freestanding house, modeled on the 18th-century Château Labottière in Bordeaux, France is one of the most magnificent mansions in New York. It was built originally as the James B. and Nanaline Duke home in 1912, designed by Horace Trumbauer. Duke was born a poor boy in North Carolina and eventually rose to become a figure of unrivaled power in the American tobacco industry. Nanaline Duke and her daughter Doris gave the mansion to New York University in 1957, and it has been successfully adapted for use as the university's graduate school of art history.

15. Payne Whitney House
972 Fifth Avenue



At their marriage in 1902 Payne Whitney and Helen Hay received as a present a Fifth Avenue plot with a house to be designed by Stanford White. This gift was not from Whitney's father, William C. Whitney, who had made millions in street railways -- the son had quarreled with the father on the latter's remarriage after the death of his first wife, Payne Whitney's mother. Rather, the new house was the gift of Payne Whitney's uncle, Oliver Hazard Payne, childless and with millions of oil refining dollars. A Civil War officer, Payne had early in life been cured of a serious disease by a physician and when he became wealthy much of his money was funneled to Cornell's Medical College and others. The price tag for the granite mansion and furnishings topped a million dollars and kept climbing but fabled architect White, slain in a notorious murder by jealous romantic rival Harry Thaw in 1906, never saw its completion. Today the building serves as the French Embassy's Cultural Services Office.

16. Isaac and Mary Fletcher Mansion
2 East 79th Street at Fifth Avenue



In 1898 Isaac Fletcher, a banker and railroad investor, commissioned the famous Minnesota architect Cass Gilbert to build a house using William K. Vanderbilt's French Renaissance chateau in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Biltmore, as a model. Fletcher was so pleased with his new home that he hired Jean Francois Raffaelli to paint a portrait of it; the painting, the mansion and the Fletcher's extensive art collection were all eventually bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1917. Harry F. Sinclair, the founder of the Sinclair Oil Company and perpetrator of the Teapot Dome Scandal in the 1920s, purchased the Fletcher Mansion in 1920 and sold it in 1930 to Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant, Jr., a descendant of New York pioneer Peter Stuyvesant. Today you can find the Ukrainian Institute of America here.

17. Duke-Semans Mansion
1009 Fifth Avenue



In 1901, Benjamin Duke, using American Tobacco money, bought this French Renaissance mansion on "Millionaire's Row" as a speculative property. Various Duke family members lived in the house over the years and in 2006 it sold for \$40 million, considered to be the highest-priced townhouse sale in Manhattan history.

18. Metropolitan Museum of Art 1000 Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street



More people visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art than any other New York cultural touchstone - to the tune of four million a year. There is plenty to see - the art collection is the largest in the country. Its architectural pedigree is first rank as well. Richard Morris Hunt, the first American to graduate from Paris' influential École des Beaux-Arts, did the central section in 1902 and the wings were added by the legendary shop of McKim, Mead and White. The museum was founded in 1870 by an act of the New York legislature and set came to Central Park a decade later. The High Victorian facade by Calvert Vaux and Jacob Wrey Mould still stands as the east wall of the Lehman wing.

19. 1040 Fifth Avenue



After the assassination of her husband in 1963 this is where Jacqueline Kennedy came to raise her children. She moved here because it was close to her sister Lee Radziwill and because she wanted daughter Caroline to go to school at Sacred Heart on 91st Street. She bought the entire 15th floor for \$250,000. In 1996, after she died, it sold for \$9.5 million. The apartment overlooks the large reservoir in Central Park that is now named for her.

20. William Starr Miller residence
135 Central Park West



The six-story Georgian brick-and-limestone ornament was designed by John Carrère & Thomas Hastings in 1914 for banker William Starr Miller, but was more famously known after 1944 as the home of Grace Vanderbilt, the “Queen of America’s High Society.” The founder of the Vanderbilt fortune, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, was a notorious tightwad, but he was also the richest man ever to die in America when he passed so his descendants had a bundle to build impressive homes. For nearly forty years, 1048 Fifth Avenue did not function as a mansion at all: it housed the collections of the Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut, now officially known as YIVO Institute for Jewish Research.

21. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
1071 Fifth Avenue, between 88th and 89th streets



The Guggenheims were a mining family who made their money in the Yukon Gold Rush of the 1890s. By that time Solomon, then in his thirties, was more interested in prospecting in the art world. He collected old masters and embraced 20th century modern art early on. In 1937, he established the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation to foster the appreciation of modern art. In the 1940s master architect Frank Lloyd Wright was hired to create a home for the “The Museum of Non-Objective Painting.” Wright was no fan of the New York streetscape; he claimed that his museum would make the nearby Metropolitan Museum of Art “look like a Protestant barn.” His ribbon-like design, loved by some and hated by others, would be his last major work when it opened in 1959. Solomon Guggenheim did not live long enough to see his collectin displayed here - he died in 1949 at the age of 88.

22. Andrew Carnegie Mansion/Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum
2 East 91st Street



This was “the country” back in 1898 when steel baron Andrew Carnegie bought land far north of the bustle of the city, a place where he could puddle around in one of Manhattan’s few private gardens. Carnegie was in the process of selling his United States Steel to J.P. Morgan for \$400 million and was looking for a retirement house from which he could give away all his money, much of it to fund the building of more than 2,700 public libraries across the world; 39 of which were in New York City alone. Six of those would be designed by the architectural firm of George Fletcher Babb, Walter Cook, and Daniel W. Willard who also did this 64-room Georgian manor intended to be the “most modest, plainest, and most roomy house in New York.” Today the mansion trundles on as the Cooper-Hewitt National Design Museum, a branch of the Smithsonian Institution that is America’s only museum devoted exclusively to historic and contemporary design.

23. Otto Kahn House/Convent of the Sacred Heart
1 East 91st Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue



In business German-born financier Otto Hermann Kahn was known for his knack of organizing American railroads. In the arts he was known for his patronage of the Russian ballet, the Paris Conservatory orchestra, and the Metropolitan Opera Company. Completed in 1918, after four years in the making, on Italian Renaissance plans drawn by J. Armstrong Stenhouse and Charles Pierrepont Henry Gilbert, his enormous 80-room house was one of the largest in America. After Kahn died in 1934 at the age of 67 the mansion was acquired for use as a school by the Society of the Sacred Heart in 1934.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST 91ST STREET. TURN RIGHT ON PARK AVENUE.

24. Church of St. Ignatius Loyola
980 Park Avenue, southwest corner of 84th Street



This parish organized in 1851 as the St. Lawrence O'Toole Church, taking the name of a 12th century Dublin bishop. The congregation was assembling in a modest wooden structure the following year and a humble brick meetinghouse the year after. A name change accompanied the coming of this limestone house of worship in 1898 from a design by William Schikel. The German-American architect had an even grander vision for St. Ignatius of Loyola but the dueling 210-foot towers were never built. The church was the site of Jacqueline Kennedy's funeral in 1994.

TURN RIGHT ON EAST 75TH STREET.

25. Whitney Museum of American Art
945 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of East 75th Street



Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, a great-granddaughter of the Vanderbilt family money, was a sculptor of some renown in her own right, but it is her art collection and the museum it spawned that carries her legacy. Hungarian-born architect Marcel Breuer created the granite landmark in 1966 that is the third home for the Whitney Museum of American Art.

RETURN TO PARK AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

26. Asia Society

725 Park Avenue, northeast corner of 70th Street



The Asia Society was founded by John D. Rockefeller III in 1956 to foster better relations between America and Asia through culture and the arts. Its galleries are worth a look. The Society's New York headquarters exhibits the Rockefeller Collection of Asian Art which includes some of the most important masterpieces from the Far East.

TURN LEFT ON EAST 70TH STREET.

27. Paul Mellon House

125 East 70th Street, between Park and Lexington avenues



Many consider East 70th to be the finest of all New York City streets. This townhouse was built in 1965 for billionaire philanthropist Paul Mellon who demolished two 1860 roughhouses for his 40-foot-wide stuccoed French provincial mansion. When it went on the market in 2005 the price tag was \$26.5 million.

RETURN TO PARK AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

28. Union Club

701 East 69th Street at Park Avenue



Organized in 1836, the Union is considered the first men's social club in New York, or at least the oldest. Club members were famously conservative. During the Civil War, seceding from the Union did not disqualify members from the Union Club - Confederate members were not expelled during the rebellion. This is the sixth clubhouse for the venerable organization, the third constructed by the club. The rusticated limestone confection under a mansard roof, designed by William Adams Delano and Chester Holmes Aldrich is so big it looks like a Fifth Avenue mansion on steroids. When the Union Club took residency in 1933 the membership roster numbered 1,300 and the club humidor was home to 100,000 cigars.

29. Percy Rivington Pyne House/America's Society

680 Park Avenue



Percy Rivington Pyne II was the grandson of Moses Taylor, founder of the First National City Bank of New York and a stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Pyne would trot in his grandfather's footsteps in his business career. He moved his family into this Colonial Revival townhouse in 1909 from McKim, Mead & White when he was 52 years old. It later became the Soviet Mission to the United Nations; Nikita Khrushchev stayed here while visiting the United Nations. The Marquesa de Cuevas purchased the building to save it from demolition and, in 1966, donated it to the Americas Society, then known as the Center for Inter-American Relations. Founded in 1965 by a group of businessmen led by David Rockefeller, the Center for Inter-American Relations became the Americas Society in 1985.

30. Harold Pratt House

58 East 68th Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue



This elegant town house took its place among Upper East Side mansions in 1920 as the home for Harold Irving Pratt. His father's Astral Oil was folded into John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil of New Jersey colossus which insured the family fortune. The house which was officially opened as the Council of Foreign Relations' new headquarters on April 16, 1945.

TURN RIGHT ON 65TH STREET.

31. Roosevelt House

47-49 East 65th Street



Roosevelt House, a double townhouse, was a wedding gift from Sara Delano Roosevelt to her son, Franklin, and his new bride, Eleanor. Sara lived at No. 47, and the young couple at No. 49. At Roosevelt House, Franklin began his storied political career, rising from New York State Senator and Assistant Secretary of the Navy to Governor of New York and President of the United States. Here he also renewed his strength and optimism after polio left him unable to walk.

CONTINUE ON TO FIFTH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK. TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

A Walking Tour of New York's Upper West Side

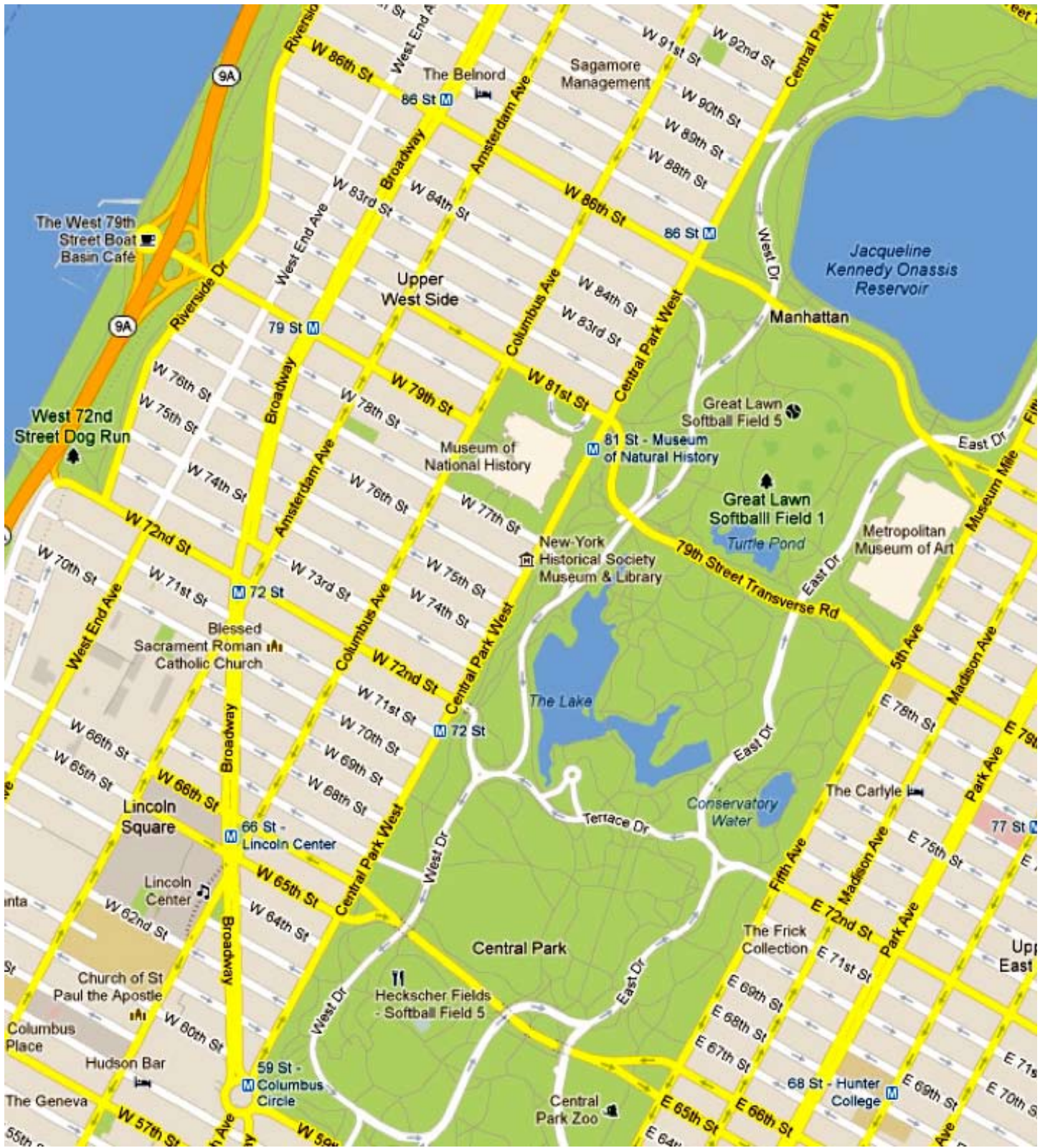
from walkthetown.com

The New York of a century ago was a town in constant flux. Growing northward at the galloping pace of a mile every decade, the city's centers of wealth, entertainment, commerce and residence metamorphosed in a constant, dizzying dance. One theme remained always – an agonizing housing shortage.

So when the 9th Avenue El's opening in 1879 made the West Side easily accessible for the first time, most everyone expected would-be homeowners to absolutely pour into the area, checkbooks at the ready. But it didn't happen that way. This was especially true in the southern portion of the neighborhood-to-be, the land where John Somerindyck had once farmed, fished and hunted his vast estate. The 1880s saw an invasion by hordes of cheap, speculative tenements west of Broadway. The land around Central Park remained mostly vacant. There was nothing particularly compelling to lure new homesteaders away from the heart of fashionable society far downtown along Fifth Avenue between Madison Square and Murray Hill. The billowing smoke and noise of the ugly but essential El on Ninth Avenue cast a pallid cloud upon the area. Farther to the west ran the massive trackworks of the New York Central railroad line, which opened around 1880. Besides adding another dose of smoke and noise, the trains carried livestock to stockyards at 60th Street with its own special odors.

The Upper West Side experienced a building boom from 1885 to 1910, thanks in large part to the 1904 opening of the city's first subway line. Like the Upper East Side, the Upper West Side is primarily a residential and commercial area today, with many of its residents working in more commercial areas in Midtown and Lower Manhattan. Although an affluent neighborhood the Upper West Side never acquired the crustiness associated with its fellow Central Park habitue on the East River.

Our walking tour will start at the foot of the Upper West Side in Columbus Circle...



1. Columbus Circle

at the southwest corner of Central Park; intersection of Broadway, Central Park West, 59th Street, and Eighth Avenue



The traffic circle, envisioned by Frederick Law Olmsted as a grand entrance to Central Park in the mid 1800s, was not constructed until 1905. William Eno, who pioneered several early innovations in road safety and traffic control, designed the intersection. The monument of the Genoan explorer at the center, created by Italian sculptor Gaetano Russo, is the point at which distances to and from New York City are officially measured. It was erected as part of New York's 1892 commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage to the New World.

START WALKING NORTH ON BROADWAY.

2. Lincoln Center

62nd to 66th streets between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues



On May 14, 1959, United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower stood near Broadway and 64th Street and broke ground on Manhattan's Upper West Side for Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, hailing it as a "great cultural adventure." Envisioned as the largest and most ambitious of any performing arts complex in the world, Lincoln Center was considered a radical idea at the time, since the plan called for both educational and performing arts institutions in one location. The first president of Lincoln Center was John D. Rockefeller 3rd helmed Lincoln Center in the beginning and over the next five decades the following organizations have come online: Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (June 22, 1956); New York Philharmonic (November 29, 1956); The Juilliard School (February 1, 1957); The Metropolitan Opera (February 21, 1957); New York City Ballet and New York City Opera (City Center of Music and Drama, Inc., April 12, 1965); New York Public Library for the Performing Arts (November 26, 1965); The Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center (January 1, 1973); The Film Society of Lincoln Center (November 4, 1974); Lincoln Center Theater (July 1, 1985); School of American Ballet (May 4, 1987); Jazz at Lincoln Center (July 1, 1996).

3. Julliard School 60 Lincoln Center; Broadway at 65th Street



At the time the idea for establishing the Institute of Musical Art was being kicked around in 1905 there was no music academy in America to rival the European conservatories. Frank Damrosch, the head of music education for New York City's public schools, was convinced that aspiring American musicians need not tramp across the Atlantic Ocean for their training. He coaxed money from James Loeb and modestly planned for 100 students but he had greatly underestimated the demand for high-quality musical training. The School quickly outgrew its original home at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, and, in 1910, moved to new quarters on Claremont Avenue. When Augustus D. Juilliard, a wealthy textile merchant died in 1919 his will contained the largest single bequest for the advancement of music up to that time.

4. Dorilton 171 West 71st Street, northeast corner of Broadway



Early in 1899 Hamilton M. Weed picked up this lot for \$275,000 before the subway that was to open the West Side to easy development was announced. Weed called on his go-to architects Elisha Harris Janes and Richard Leopold Leo to design his apartment complex. The team created numerous exuberant Beaux Arts buildings during their years as partners from 1898 until 1911 but were never so flamoyant as they were for the French Baroque Dorilton in 1902. The brick exterior trimmed in limestone is flooded with blaustrades, corner quoins, monumental sculptures and decorative terra-cotta all under a mansard roof punctuated by a riot of ornate dormers and chimneys and rich copper cresting.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST 71ST STREET.

5. The Church of the Blessed Sacrament
150 West 71st Street



The Parish of the Blessed Sacrament was founded in 1887 with the first mass held in a stable on 72nd Street where the surrounding land was open country. The first house of worship came in the form of a red brick Italianate building erected on 71st Street, just west of the current sanctuary. The old Blessed Sacrament church was torn down in 1917 and Gustave Steinback masterfully fitted a new Gothic-inspired church building into the now crowded streetscape, complete with a magnificent blue and red rose window.

RETURN TO BROADWAY AND TURN RIGHT.

6. 72nd Street IRT Control House
Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, south of 72nd Street



The Interborough Rapid Transit Company (IRT) was the private operator of the original New York City Subway line that opened in 1904 with underground trains running from City Hall up to 145th Street. Architects George Lewis Heins and Christopher Grant LaFarge provided the unusual Flemish Renaissance headhouse that today provides no station entrances from the sidewalk.

7. Central Savings Bank /Apple Bank
2100 Broadway, northeast corner of 73rd Street



Apple Bank took its first deposits in 1863 as the Haarlem Savings Bank when Harlem was still a remote suburban village not part of New York City. There were over 30,000 accounts by the end of the century and through the name changes has emerged as New York's 4th largest bank. This Italian Renaissance vault came from America's greatest bank architects, Edward York & Philip Sawyer, in 1928. A coffered barrel-vault spans the grand banking hall where deposits are still being taken.

8. Ansonia Hotel
2109 Broadway, between 73rd and 74th streets



William Earle Dodge Stokes, heir to one of America's greatest mining fortunes, set out to build the town's grandest hotel in 1899, which he planned to name for his grandfather Anson Green Phelps. Paul E.M. Duboy, a sculptor, got the job but Stokes listed himself as "architect-in-chief" on the project. The result was an 18-story, Parisian-influenced ornament that helped usher in luxury living on the Upper West Side. Tenants enjoyed a grand ballroom, a swimming pool, a theater, the town's first air conditioning and a system that sent messages swooshing in pneumatic tubes from room to room. Live seals splashed in the fountain, and Stokes kept a pet bear and farm animals in the roof garden next to his apartment, accessed via a cattle elevator he installed. Celebrities from Enrico Caruso to Babe Ruth have lived here, and the Chicago White Sox conspired here to throw the 1919 World Series.

9. Fairway Market
2127 Broadway



Many Upper West Side residents will swear that this neighborhood institution under the trademark blue awning is the world's greatest supermarket.

10. Schwab Mansion site
11 Riverside Drive

Two blocks west of Broadway, along the Hudson River steel magnate Charles M. Schwab moved into his new, 75-room French chateau-style mansion on the block bounded by 73rd and 74th Streets, West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The site had formerly been occupied by the New York Orphan Asylum and had been purchased by financier Jacob Schiff. Apparently Schiff's wife worried that "she would never see her fashionable friends again if she had to live on the Drive" and reluctantly Schiff sold the property to Schwab, who was an associate of Andrew Carnegie's in running United States Steel. The cream-colored granite structure had 116-foot-high pinnacles and was impressive enough to lead Carnegie, who had recently built his own mansion on Fifth Avenue and 91st Street that is now the home of the National Museum of Design, to ask a friend, "Have you seen that place of Charley's...It makes mine look like a shack." It was the largest and most lavish mansion ever built in Manhattan. When he died in 1939, Schwab bequeathed his magnificent house set in lush gardens behind handsome fences to the city for the mayor's residence, but Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia indignantly rejected it. "What, me in that?" he reportedly said. In 1943, the Mayor moved into Gracie Mansion in Carl Schurz Park on the Upper East Side. Without fanfare, the Schwab mansion was torn down five years later in 1948.

11. The Apthorp
2211 Broadway, between 78th and 79th streets

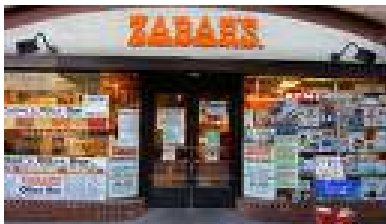


Loyalist Charles Ward Apthorp owned one of the largest swaths of land, some 300 acres, on the Upper West Side in the 1700s. This apartment building that consumes a full block, was raised in

1908 resides on the site of the ancestral Apthorp home. Charles W. Clinton and William Hamilton Russell drew up plans for the world's largest apartment house for landowner William Waldorf Astor. Modeled after the Pitti Palace in Florence and brought to life by the passion of William Waldorf Astor, Formally divided into four buildings, the Apthorp comes together around a spacious courtyard. Some who have lived here: Al Pacino, Conan O'Brien, Cyndi Lauper, and Rosie O'Donnell.

12. Zabar's

2245 Broadway at 80th Street



In 1934 Louis and Lillian Zabar started Zabar's by renting an Appetizing Counter in a Daitch Market. Louis had a philosophy. He would sell only the highest quality smoked fish at a fair price. He wanted his customers to trust him and he wanted them to become "regulars." He traveled to the smokehouses and sampled the smoked fish himself. He refused much more than he accepted. He developed a reputation of being hard to please. Over the years Lillian and Louis took over the Daitch Market - and Zabar's - an Upper West Side institution was born.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST 81ST STREET AND WALK TO CENTRAL PARK.

13. Beresford

211 Cenral Park West, northwest corner of 81st Street



Architect Emery Roth placed four brawny apartment blocks on Central Park West and The Beresford, completed in 1929, is the largest. Roth infused his design with Italian Renaissance motifs, including three octagonal copper-topped towers. It takes its name from the six-story Hotel Beresford that was erected by Alva Walker here in 1889. Jerry Seinfeld, Diana Ross, John McEnroe and Tony Randall have been among the Beresford's celebrity residents.

TURN RIGHT ON CENTRAL PARK WEST.

14. American Museum of Natural History Central Park West at 79th Street



Theodore Roosevelt's father was one of the museum founders in 1869; the first exhibits were displayed in the old arsenal in Central Park - the collection today numbers some 30 million specimens and 46 permanent exhibition halls display a small fraction of it. Calvert Vaux and J. Wrey Mould, veterans of the Central Park design, drew the plans for the museum's first permanent home, a picturesque Victorian Gothic structure that opened in 1877. It was soon overshadowed by a turreted and towered brownstone in the brawny Richardsonian Romanesque style by J. Cleaveland Cady. Extending along 77th Street, the towers rise 150 feet above the adjacent park. The entrance on Central Park West is the New York State Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, a magnificent Beaux-Arts rendering by John Russell Pope, completed in 1936. The building at 81st Street between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue is the glorious Rose Center for Earth and Space. Even if you don't have time for the Cosmic Pathway or Hayden Planetarium, you can admire the building, a stunning glass cube enclosing a glowing white globe.

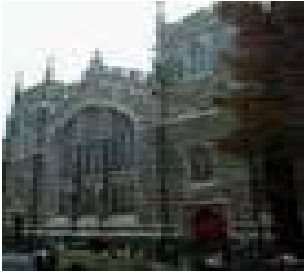
15. New York Historical Society 170 Central Park West



This was New York's first museum, founded in 1804. Today four centuries of America's heritage seen through the prism of New York City are located in this Neoclassical building, an Edward York and Philip Sawyer effort from 1908. It is the second depository designed specifically for its collections, replacing an 1857 building at the then-fashionable intersection of Second Avenue and 11th Street, where it stayed for the next fifty years. A. Stewart Walker and Leon N. Gillette, who practiced architecture in New York for almost forty years, added the flanking pavilion in 1938.

TURN RIGHT ON 76TH STREET.

16. Universalist Church of New York
4 West 76th Street



Originally home to the Fourth Universalist Society, this church reflects the long-lasting popularity of the Gothic Revival as a style for Christian ecclesiastical structures. It went up in 1898, some sixty years after Gothic churches began to appear on New York streets. Built to serve churchgoers from the immediate neighborhood, the church also attracted members of high society from across the park.

RETURN TO CENTRAL PARK WEST AND TURN RIGHT.

17. Kenilworth Apartments
151 Central Park West, northwest corner of 75th Street



The Kenilworth is one of several distinguished French Second Empire-style apartment houses on the West Side that are among the city's most eye-catching residential buildings. Designed by Townsend, Steinle and Haskell for the Lenox Realty Company, this 13-story building, which is surrounded by a dry moat, was erected in 1908 and converted to a cooperative in 1958. It has only 42 apartments. The limestone trim set against the red brick appears almost as cake icing.

18. San Remo

145-46 Central Park West, between 74th and 75th streets



Another effort from architect Emery Roth, construction began here in 1929. He took advantage of recent zoning changes to insert dueling ten-story towers topped up with lanterns intended to call to mind the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates from ancient Greece. The building is dressed in light brown brick and terra-cotta, above a three-story limestone base. The lengthy list of famous San Remo residents include Steven Spielberg, Tiger Woods, Steve Jobs, Demi Moore, Glenn Close, Dustin Hoffman, U2 frontman Bono, Steve Martin, Bruce Willis, Eddie Cantor, Stephen Sondheim, and Aaron Spelling. Screen siren Rita Hayworth spent her last years there.

19. Site of first auto traffic fatality

Central Park West and West 7th Street



On the evening of September 13, 1899 Henry Bliss, a New York real estate man, jumped down from a streetcar and was struck by a passing automobile here. When he died the next morning, Mr. Bliss became the first person killed by an automobile in the Western hemisphere. A sign above eye level on the park side of Central Park West offers a remembrance.

20. The Langham
135 Central Park West



The Langham was another mammoth apartment building that went fishing for deep-pocketed tenants with a French Renaissance design in 1905. Charles W. Clinton and William Hamilton Russell provided the design. Members of the Bloomingdale and Saks families were among the first to sign leases to pay \$500 a month (a good working wage was about \$2 a day) when the building opened in 1907.

21. Dakota
1 West 72nd Street, northwest corner of Central Park West



The Dakota, constructed on designs by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh, opened in 1884 and immediately its French flavor made it one of the most influential buildings in New York City. According to popular legend, the Dakota was so named because at the time it was built, the Upper West Side of Manhattan was sparsely inhabited and considered as remote as the Dakota Territory. It is more likely that the building was named “The Dakota” because moneyman Edward C. Clark, a founder of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, harbored a fondness for the names of the new western states and territories. High above the 72nd Street entrance, the figure of a Dakota Indian keeps watch. The building is best known as the home of former Beatle John Lennon and his wife, Yoko Ono, starting in 1973, and as the location of Lennon’s assassination in 1980. The Strawberry Fields memorial was laid out in memory of Lennon in Central Park directly across Central Park West.

22. Majestic

115 Central Park West, between 7st and 72nd streets



In 1930 Irwin Channin created one of Central Park West's famous twin-towered apartment houses, the 29-story Majestic on the former site of the famous 12-story, 600-room Hotel Majestic that had been built in 1894 by Albert Zucker with a roof garden and bowling alleys. The Depression took its toll on the building and Chanin defaulted on its mortgage in 1933. Columnist Walter Winchell and mafia boss Frank Costello, the "Prime Minister of the Underworld," lived in the Majestic, and Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the convicted kidnapper of Charles Lindbergh's baby, worked on the building as a carpenter.

23. Congregation Shearith Israel

99 Central Park West, southwest corner of 70th Street



America's oldest Jewish congregation was founded by Spanish and Portuguese immigrants in 1655, although they were not given permission to worship in a public synagogue for several decades. The congregants first gathered in this Neoclassical house of worship, dominated by a quartet of large Corinthian columns, in 1897.

24. Brentmore

88 Central Park West, southwest corner of 69th Street



This handsome, 12-story, beige brick apartment building overlooking Central Park was an early project from Simon I. Schwartz and Arthur Gross in a partnership that lasted from 1902 into the 1950s. After it became a co-operative in 1958 one of the first buyers was actress Celeste Holm. She paid \$10,000. She stayed until her death at the age of 95 in 2012 and her eight-room suite went on the market for \$13,950,000 - 1,395 time more than her purchase price.

25. First Church of Christ

77 Central Park West, southwest corner of 68th Street



In the 1860s, Mary Baker Eddy recovered from an illness after reading of the healing of Jesus, and in 1879 she established the Christian Science Church in Boston, dedicated to using the power of religious belief to heal. Seven years later a group of followers started New York's first Christian Science church, operating for years out of rented quarters. They settled on 96th Street and Central Park West when a faction broke off and started the Second Church of Christ here in 1901. After many contentious years the two sects unified, taking this site but importing the name from up the street.

26. Hotel des Artistes

1 West 67th, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue



This 18-story building has 115 apartments, most duplexes with double-height living rooms and balcony bedrooms. Architect George Mort Pollard crafted the Neo-Gothic building as a co-operative with artists in mind. Over the years it attracted such famous practitioners of the arts as hearthrob actor Rudolph Valentino, dancer Isadora Duncan, playwright Noel Coward, New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, writer Alexander Woollcott, and Norman Rockwell, the artist. Artist Howard Chandler Christy, an early resident, painted murals for the building's famous restaurant, Café des Artistes.

TURN RIGHT ON WEST 66TH STREET.

27. ABC Television Headquarters

West 66th Street



This block is home to ABC Television; No. 77 is the headquarters building and home to *World News Tonight*. Three massive buildings comprise the ABC complex, each with different brick facings and fenestration but all designed by the same architect in the 1980s - Kohn Pederson Fox.

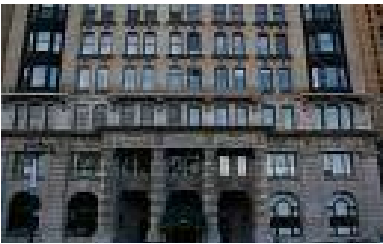
RETURN TO CENTRAL PARK WEST AND TURN RIGHT.

28. 55 Central Park West
southwest corner of 66th Street



Simon I. Schwartz and Arthur Gross designed this Art Deco tower in 1930 for moneymen Victor Earle and John C. Calhoun, who had been developing the Upper West Side for decades. It would be admired by architecture critics but remembered by movie fans for its star turn as the building where Sigourney Weaver and Rick Moranis were haunted in *Ghostbusters*.

29. The Prásáda
50 Central Park West, southwest corner of 65th Street



Erected in 1907 by Franklin and Samuel Haines and designed by Charles W. Romeyn and Henry R. Wynne, the Prásáda originally began life as a French Second Empire-style apartment house. In 1919, its mansard roof came down in an insensitive makeover, although New York City has certainly seen worse.

30. New York Society for Ethical Culture
33 Central Park West, southwest corner of 64th Street



The school first opened in 1878, as a free kindergarten founded by Felix Adler when he was 24 years old and still idealistic enough to believe in educating poor children, which wasn't done then. By 1890 the school's academic reputation was such that wealthy parents ought it out and in 1895 the name changed to "The Ethical Culture School." The school moved into this landmark building in 1904. The entire school operated here until 1928 when the high school division (Fieldston) moved to Riverdale in the Bronx.

31. The Century

25 Central Park West, between 62nd and 63rd streets



The sister of the Majestic apartment building several blocks to the north, the Century opened in 1932 as one of the buildings in the stable of prolific developer Irwin S. Chanin, who also built the 56-story Chanin Building on East 42nd Street and many famous theaters around Times Square such as the Roxy, the Biltmore and the Majestic. Each of the twin towers is topped with intersecting vertical and horizontal fins. It has not weathered the years as gracefully as its neighbors to the north; for instance a look at its roster of celebrity tenants does not reveal any of recent vintage: agent William Morris, Lee Shubert, the theater magnate, writer Marc Connelly, and entertainers Ethel Merman, Robert Goulet, Ray Bolger, Fay Wray and Nanette Fabray.

A FEW MORE STEPS RETURNS YOU TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture:

Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

French Colonial (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

Georgian (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - Doric: plain capitals
 - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture:

General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

Stick Style (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

Tudor (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

French Chateausque (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

Beaux Arts (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

Pueblo Revival (1910-present)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

Prairie Style (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

Craftsman (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

Art Deco (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

Art Moderns (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

International (1925-present)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls