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United States Historic PlaceSouth Via Seaport.u.s. Historic places.s National Register. South Street Historic District and Brooklyn Bridge (c. 1900) Show Map of Lower Manhattanshow Map of Manhattanshow New York City Schow Map New Yorkshow Map Map of State StatesLocationBounded by Burling (John St.) and Peck Slips, San Acqua and East RIVER, IN NEW YORK CITY, STATESOORINININININE540Á STATE, Á ° 42a Á²22Á € Á²n 74Á ° 0Á, Á¹12Á € á²wÁ" Á Á¿ / Á Á Á¿40.70611á, Á ° n Á ° 74.00333á, wI Á »Á¿ / 40, 70.611 thousand; -74.00333Área3.5 Acri (1.4a hectare) ArchitectMultiplearchitecturalÁ, Stylegeek Revivalnrhpá, reference No.72000883 [1] South Street Seaport District.u.s. National Register of Historic Places LocationRoughly Delimited by East River, Brooklyn Bridge, Fletcher Alley, and Pearl and Southern Streets, Manhattan, New York City, Acres State StareaEIE44 (17a ha) ArchitecturalÁ, StyleGreek Revival, Romanesquenrhpá, reference No.78001894 [1] Added to NrhpDecember 12 1978 Added to NrhpOctober 18, 1972 South Street Seaport is a historic area in the New York district of Manhattan, where centered Fulton Street meets East River, and adjacent to the financial district. The port is a designated historic district, and distinguished from the neighboring financial district. It is part of Manhattan Community Board 1 to Lower Manhattan, and is bordered by the Financial District to the west, south-west, and north; The East River to the south-east; And two bridges north-east. It is equipped with some of the oldest architectures in the center of Manhattan, and includes the largest concentration of commercial buildings at the beginning of the 19th century, restored in the city. This includes renovated original merchant buildings, renovated sailing ships, the former Fulton fish shop and modern tourist shopping centers that characterize food, shops and nightclubs. History as the first pier door in the area appeared in 1625, when the Dutch company of the West Indies founded an outpost there. [2] With the influx of the first settlers, the area was quickly developed. One of the first and busiest roads in the area is today Pearl Street, so called for a variety of coastal pearl shells. [3] Thanks to its position, Pearl Street quickly gained popularities among traders. [4] [5] The East River was finally reduced. In the second half of the 17th century, the pier was extended to Water Street, then to Front Street, and the beginning of the 19th century, at South Street. [2] The pier was well reputed, as it was protected by the winds of west and the ice of the Hudson River. [3] In 1728, the Schermerhorn family established the trade with the city of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, rice and indigo came from Charleston. [6] At that time, the port was also the focal point of delivery of the goods from England. In 1776, during the American War of Independence, the British occupied the port, which negatively affects trade leads for eight years. In 1783, many traders returned to England, and most port companies collapsed. [2] The port rapidly recovered from the post-war crisis. From 1797 to half of the 19th century, New York had the largest system in the village of maritime trade. [2] From 1815 to 1860 the port was called the Port of New York. On February 22, 1784, China's empress sailed from the port to Guangzhou and returned to Philadelphia on May 15, 1785 [7] taking a green and black, porcelain, and other goods. [8] This operation marked the start of commercial relations between the new format in the United States and the Qing Empire. [9] On 5 January 1818, the 424-ton transatlantic package James Monroe sailed from Liverpool, the opening of the first regular transatlantic journey, the black ball line. [10] Shipping up route continued until 1878. [11] commercially successful transatlantic traffic led to the creation of many competing companies, including the red star line in 1822. [12] [13] Transport significantly significantly At the New York plant as one of the world trade centers. [2] The fish market during the great depression the port at the end of the 1970s one of the largest companies in the Seaport Seaport South Street was the Fulton Fish Market, opened in 1822. The tin building is open to internal market in 1907; It is one of the two remaining structures from the market and from the only one that is officially designated as a reference point. [14] In 2005, the market was transferred to the point hunting, Bronx. [15] [16] In November 1825, the Erie canal, located, was opened, was opened. [17] The channel, which connects New York to the western United States, has facilitated the economic development of the city. [18] [19] However, for this reason, together at the beginning of the shipping era, there was a need to stretch the pillars and deepen the port. [20] The night of 17 December 1835, a great fire in New York destroyed 17 isolates, [21] and many buildings in the southern sea port burned on the ground. However, with 1840, the retrieved port, and in 1850, reached its period of maximum splendor. [2] Looking to the east, it was seen in the distance on the long river by Coenties slipping to Catharine Street [SIC], countless trees of many calipers and packages of London and Liverpool, with their long envelopes that extend to South Street road, reaching almost the opposite side. [22] At its peak, the port hosted many commercial companies, institutions, candelacrus, workshops, boarding, salons and brothels. However, since 1880, the port began to be exhausted of resources, the space for the development of these companies was decreasing, and the port has become too superficial for the new ships. In the 1930s, most of the piers no longer works, and the cargo ships are mainly also on the ports on the west side and in Hoboken. [3] At the end of the 1950s, the old ward line, comprising piers 15, 16 and the 17-year-old part, were mostly vacant. [Required quote] As part of the Museum of the Schermerhorn row, early 19th century merchant buildings, the South Street Seaport museum was founded in 1967 by Peter and Stanford. When it was originally open as a museum, the focus of the conservation of the Seaport museum had to be an educational historical site, with shops that operate mostly as reproductions of work environments found during the sea period of the seaport. In 1982, the redevelopment began to transform the museum into a greater tourist attraction through the development of modern shopping areas. The project was carried out by the prominent James Rouse developer and shaped in the concept of a "festival market", a leading revitalization strategy in the 1970s. [23] On the other side of Fulton Street from the Row of Schermerhorn, the main building of the Foton fish market, which had become a large garage type structure, has been rebuilt as a luxury shopping center. The old Pier 17 platforms have been demolished and a new glass shopping pavilion raised in its place, which was inaugurated in August 1983. The original intent of the development of the maritime port was the conservation of the blockade of Buildings known as Schermerhorn Row on the south-west side of Fulton Street, who have been threatened with negligence or future development, at a time when the history of the New York sailing sailing sector was not valued, except by some antiquarians. The first historical conservation efforts focused on these buildings and the acquisition of different sailing ships. Almost all buildings and the entire sector of the seaport are destined to transport the visitor back in time for the half of the nineteenth century in New York, to show what life in the commercial maritime trade was. Screwed Maritime Port are some historic sailing ships, including waverette. A section of nearby Fulton Street is preserved as pebbles and flanked by shops, bars and restaurants. The Bridge Cafe, which claims to be "the oldest drinking establishment in New York" is in a building that previously hosted a brothel. Pier 17 before DemolitionNewly renovated Pier 17 in 2018 at the end of October 2012, the sandy hurricane has strongly damaged the Il Tide floods up to 7 feet (2.1 m) in deep flooded with much of the seaport, causing a cororoging damage that has forced end at the end of the plans to join the Seaport museum with the New York City Museum. [24] Many of the closed companies and the remaining companies have suffered a strong decline in the business after the storm. [25] The South Street Seaport Museum has been reopened in December 2012. The Howard Hughes Corporation, announced that he would have thrown down the most important shopping area of the port port, Pier 17, as part of a larger redevelopment of the neighborhood. The new pier contains shops, restaurants and a seat on the roof performance. [26] was reopened in July 2018. [27] [28] Subsequently, the tin building was raised and transferred 32 feet (9.8 m) east in a project started in 2018, with a date of Expected completion of 2021. [14] Scores constituting the property and the management of the Pier 17 Pier 17 is currently own property and managed by Howard Hughes Corporation. [29] Previously, it was managed by general properties of growth, which acquired the long-standing owner of Pier 17, the Rouse company, in 2004. [30] As part of its restructuring, general growth is unleashed from the HOWARD HUGHES CORPORATION company. [31] Historic district of Seaport Street Seaport PS 343, The Peck Slip School Beck Slip Slip, which occupies the area between current water and Streets, served as an active mooring place for boats until 1810, and even served as a Temporary hideout for George Washington and his troops in April 1776 when fled from the battle of Long Island. Then, in 1838, the first steam ship to make a transatlantic journey, S. S. Á € Great Western, moored to Bepa slipping to the applause of a rapidly growing crowd of spectators. [32] Today, the "island" center of the street acts as an open space for the community with a view of Brooklyn Bridge. Often visualizing installations of public art and meetings, such as fairs and concerts. [33] Beck Slip is also home to the K-5 Elementary School of the Slip Peck School, P.S. 343. [34] In 2018, the plans were revealed for the redevelopment of parking at 250 Water Street, facing the school. [35] [36] Museum designated by the Congress in 1998 as one of the many museums that together compensate "The National Maritime Museum of America", South Street Seaport Museum is located in a historic 12-block district that is the port website Original New York City. [37] The museum has over 30,000 square feet (2,800 m2) of exhibition space and educational facilities. Exhibition gallery houses, a 19th-century print shop, an archaeological museum, a maritime library, a craft center, a marine life conservation workshop and the largest private property fleet of historical ships in the country. Shopping center and tourist attraction Pier 17 Pier 17 shopping center, September 2018 at the Porto Seaport, a shopping center and the tourist center is built on the Pier 17 on the East river. It was rebuilt in 2010 and reopened in June 2018. [38] Bridges outside the pier 15 [39] allow the views of the East river, Brooklyn Bridge and Brooklyn Heights. Paris's coffee, within the historic area of Seaport Seaport South Street, is claimed one of the oldest bars in New York City. [40] At the entrance of the maritime port is the titanic commemorative lighthouse. ESPN Studios Sports Broadcaster ESPN opened a radio and television studio at Pier 17 in April 2018, covering 17,000 square feet (1,600 m2). [41] Ships in the port The museum has five ships permanently or permanently, four of which have a formal historical status. Name Year of Launch Type Description Image Notes United States Lightship LV-87 1908 Lightship LV-87 is a 135 foot light bulb (41 / Long and 29 feet (8.8 m), built in Camden, New Jersey in 1907. It was stationed at the Ambrose canal entrance and became the third river there since 1854. In 1932 the ship was replaced by the new ship LV-111 and moved to Scotland station. The LV-87 was withdrawn in 1966 and sent to South Street's maritime port in 1968. In 1989 she earned national national historic state. [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] Lettie G. Howard 1893 Scholar The Goletta Fishing was launched in Essex, Massachusetts. The vessel is 125 feet (38a m) along the total and 21 feet (6.4th m) wide. The schooner has been used for fishing mostly off the coast of Yucatan. In 1989 the national status Historic Landmark was given. [49] [50] [51] [52] Pioneer 1885 schooner The schooner was launched in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania in Pennsylvania. Initially, it was rigged like a sloop, but in 1895 it was reigned as a schooner. The ship is 102 feet (31a m) in length. The hull of her was originally in wrought iron, but was rebuilt in steel in 1960. It was used for the transport of various goods: sand, wood, stone, bricks and oysters shells. Now it is used for the teaching exits of New York port. [53] [54] Wo Decker 1930 Tugboat The 52 foot steam tug (16a M) was built at Long Island City, Queens and the first name Russell I. Subsequently, the engine was replaced by a 175 diesel engine CV (130 kW). In 1986 the boat was transferred to the South Street Seaport museum. In 1996 she was included in the National Register of Historic Places. [55] [56] [57] Wavortree 1885 Freighter The ship was launched at Southampton. She is 325 feet (99th m) alongside rumors and 263 feet (80th m) on the platform. The ship is the largest remaining wrought iron ship. Initially it was used for the transport of jute from the east of India in Scotland, and then it was involved in the wandering trade. In 1947 she was transformed into a barbish, and in 1968 she was acquired by South Street Seaport Museum. In 1978 the ship was registered in the National Register of Historical Places. [58] [59] [60] The Titanic Memorial Legend: A Designato National Historic Landmark and in the National Register of historical sites Á € Á, in the National Register of historical places The Pioneer and Wo Decker operate during the favorable season. Transport South Street Seaport is served by lines M15 and M15 SBS New York City Bus. [61] New York Water Taxi serves South Street Seaport directly on Friday, weekend and holidays during the summer, while others in New York Water Taxi, New York Ferry, and SeataTeak ferries serve nearby ferry ferrule 11 / Wall Street every day. [62] Fulton Street Station / Fulton Center Complex (2, 3A, 4, 5 bis, A, AC, Á, Á € , Ja, N, AR, WA and Trains Z) is the New York metro station closer. [63] A new metro station, temporarily called Seaport, has been proposed as part of the UNFunded 4 phase of the second subway avenue. Although this station is located just 3 blocks from Fulton Street station, there are no tops for a free transfer to each other. [64] In popular culture films the film pickup on South Street (1953) with Richard Widmark, Jean Peters and Thelma Ritter was set in the neighborhood. Ritter received an Oscar nomination for her role. A Thousand Clowns (1965), played by Jason Robards, was shot at 19 Fulton Street. [65] Alvy Singer (Woody Allen) and Annie (Diane Keaton) had a key scene standing by a pier 16 railing in I and Annie (1977). In the film Working Girl (1988), Tess McGill (Melanie Griffith) accidentally encounters an investment banker (Harrison Ford) in a bar by South Street Seaport. [66] Scenes of the film Home Alone 2: Lost in New York (1992) were shot on South Street at Beekman Street. In Godzilla (1998), it is the place where the owner Kaiju (Monster) first came to the ground by East River, spreading the fish everywhere. [67] He was seen in the final shoot of the film gangs of New York (2002). Fulton Street was used in scenes from the Hitch film (2005), played by Will Smith. [67] The port is a crucial place in the film I am a legend (2007), in which the transmissions Will Smith's character who will be there every day at noon, to satisfy any other survivors of a virus epidemic. [68] Many areas of the surrounding neighborhood was also used as the location of the film The Adjustment Bureau (2011) games in the video game Crysis 2 (2011), (2011), 17 It looks like a multi-player map. [69] South Street Seaport makes its appearance in Grand Theft Auto IV renamed south Fishmarket. Music The original version Sub video "in Bloom" video of Nirvana was shot here in 1990. The video presents Kurt, Krist, and Chad Clowning around the South Street Mall, as well as a Wall Street. The seat hosts the Seaport Music Festival every summer. Television The Episode Kojak, "Sister Maria" (1977), was shot in the port. [70] Anthony Bourdain moved a segment for his show of a tour tour, episode 5. SEASON 2 "Elements of a great bar" (2003), was shot at Jeremy Ale House home on Front Street, in South Street Seaport [71] Scenes from Cinemax's horse-time television series Knick turned the scenes on the Historic Front Street. [72] View Aerial Gallery Fulton Market Pier 17 on the corner of Front and Beekman Street Peck Slip US Post Office, now reused as school [73] See also East River Esplanade List of maritime museums in the United States List of ships Museum References ^ AB "National Register System Information". National registry of historical places. National Park Service. March 13, 2009. ^ A B C D E F "South Street Seaport Historic District DesignationReport" (PDF). 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