

NYPD MAP ATLAS



SUPERVUE OF NEW YORK
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1845 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK NOIR: NEIGHBORHOOD GUIDE

DRAFT V2.4, 11/17/24



MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOODS



- BD: Bloomingdale
- BO: The Bowery
- CC: Civic Center
- CH: Central Harlem
- CM: Carnegie Mansion
- CP: Central Park
- CS: Chelsea
- CT: Chinatown
- EV: East Village
- FD: Financial District
- FT: Fort Tryon
- GD: Gashouse District
- GP: Gramercy Park
- GV: Greenwich Village
- HH: Hamilton Heights
- HK: Hell's Kitchen
- HY: Hudson Yards
- IH: Italian Harlem
- IW: Inwood
- LE: Lower East Side
- LH: Lenox Hill
- LI: Little Italy
- LS: Lincoln Square
- LW: Lower West Side
- MH: Murray Hill
- MS: Morningside
- NH: Negro Harlem
- SH: Spanish Harlem
- TB: Turtle Bay
- TL: The Tenderloin
- TS: Times Square
- UE: Upper East Side
- UW: Upper West Side
- WH: Washington Heights
- YV: Yorkville

Bloomingdale (BD)



OVERVIEW

Bloomingdale has become a fashionable suburb for the city's growing middle class. The neighborhood is known for its impressive architecture, which includes brownstones, row houses, and elegant apartment buildings. It is located at the North end of the Upper West Side, and runs from **West 96th Street** to **West 110th Street**, from the **Hudson River** to **Central Park**.

Crime is rare in Bloomingdale, but the slaughter of pedestrians by automobiles, which has been happening all over the US, is a major issue in Bloomingdale.

HISTORY

The term "**Bloomingdale**" was derived from the Dutch "**Bloemendaal**," which means "valley of flowers" or "vale of flowers." This bucolic neighborhood was also named after a farm that was owned by the Bloomingdale family (not related to the Bloomingdales of department store fame) in the 18th century.

Early development in the 1870s and 1880s focused on institutional care for the sick or aged. It included places such as the **Hebrew Home for the Aged**, the **Catholic Old Age Home**, the **Home for Respectable Aged Indigent Females**, and the **Towers Nursing Home**, constructed as a cancer ward by **John Jacob Astor III** in 1884.

Parts of **Columbia University** (see also the adjacent **Morningside** neighborhood for the main campus) were located in Bloomingdale. However, Buell Hall is the only remaining building that dates back to Columbia's predecessor on the site, the infamous Bloomingdale Insane Asylum - a place with deplorable conditions, where wealthy men sent their wives to be rid of them. It remains the oldest building on the Columbia campus, and some believe it to be haunted.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hotels:** Hotel Alexandria (38); Hotel Newton (76); Hotel Whitehall (55)
- **Museums:** Nicholas Roerich Museum (11); Riverside Museum & Roerich Museum (34)
- **Other:** Riverside Park (16); Saint John The Divine Cathedral (3); Symphony Space Music Hall (75); Woman's Hospital (3)

CATHEDRAL PKWY

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RIVERSIDE DR

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BROADWAY

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MANHATTAN AVE

COLUMBUS AVE

CENTRAL PARK W.

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The Bowery (BO)



OVERVIEW

While it was once a neighborhood of the rich, the Bowery has fallen on hard times, and is now known for its many vices such as prostitution, speakeasies, bootlegging, illegal gambling operations, violent crime, gang activity, a large homeless population, and police corruption that allows all of these things to continue unchecked.

HISTORY

The Bowery was once a trail used by Indians in their attacks against New Amsterdam. The Dutch called the area "the road to the bouwerij (farm);" it was also known as the country estate of Peter Stuyvesant. The area played a key role in the Revolutionary War, as it was the only land entrance to New York City.

In 1803, at a time when alchemy and pharmacy were kindred spirits, the oldest pharmacy in America was The Bowery's **Olliffe Apothecary**. Between the 1850s and 1875, the Bowery was an upscale neighborhood -- the heart of New York City's first theater district, and in 1892 the first staging of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" took place here at the **National Theatre**.

However, from 1870 onwards The Bowery entered an accelerated decline. The neighborhood became a "skid row" due to crime and homelessness, known as a place of unspeakable corruption. At the present time the neighborhood is overrun by flophouses, with bug-infested beds in unventilated pigeon-holes costing a quarter a night, and restaurants serving ham and eggs for a dime. Most of the thousands of unemployed people can only rely on the kindness of strangers; many sleep in all-night restaurants, in doorways and on loading docks, hopeless-faced, waiting on a free breadline or free lodging. The area has no agency to provide food, shelter and clothing, other than a few church missionaries.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Music & Opera Halls:** Amato Opera (10); Tony Pastor's Opera & Vaudeville House (30)
- **Bars & Pubs:** Attaboy Pub (39); Bowery Beer Hall (47); McGurk's Suicide Hall (17); Paresis Hall Pub (37)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** Bowery Amphitheatre (53); Bowery Theatre (53); Fleck's Theater (48); La MaMa Theatre Club (3)
- **Dancing & Ballrooms:** Bowery Ballroom (30); Sammy's Bowery Follies Cabaret (19)
- **Charities:** Bowery Mission (24); Germania Settlement House (29); Salvation Army Outpost (29); Y.M.C.A. - Bowery (19)
- **Hotels:** Bowery Hotel (6); Hotel Florence (46); New Grand Hotel (30); The Whitehouse Hotel (5)
- **Restaurants & Nightclubs:** Bowery Restaurant (24); Old Roumanian Restaurant (27); Rainbow Inn Lounge (3)
- **Religious:** Church of All Nations (17); Russian Orthodox Cathedral (12); Mahayana Buddhist Temple (54)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Forsyth Garden Conservancy (51); First Street Garden (12)

THE BOWERY (B0)



Civic Center (CC)



OVERVIEW

The Civic Center is a bustling and historically rich neighborhood in Manhattan, known for its elegant courthouses, government offices, and law enforcement institutions. Here is the seat of government for all of Manhattan.

HISTORY

Originally, the Lenape American Indians occupied the Civic Center area due to its rich pastoral fields and its proximity to the East River and Hudson River. There was a series of marshes in the area, and a big pond in what is now Foley Square which the early settlers called "The Collect" or "Collect Pond".

In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English explorer working for the Dutch, came and claimed the land for the Dutch. The Civic Center was then known as the commons, and the first recorded building there was a windmill built by Jan de Wit and Denys Hartogveldt in 1663. The city continued to expand and the system of government became increasingly powerful.

The Tweed Courthouse was built at the north end of City Hall Park in 1881; work on the building stopped between 1872 and 1877 after the downfall of its patron Boss Tweed and the death of its primary architect.

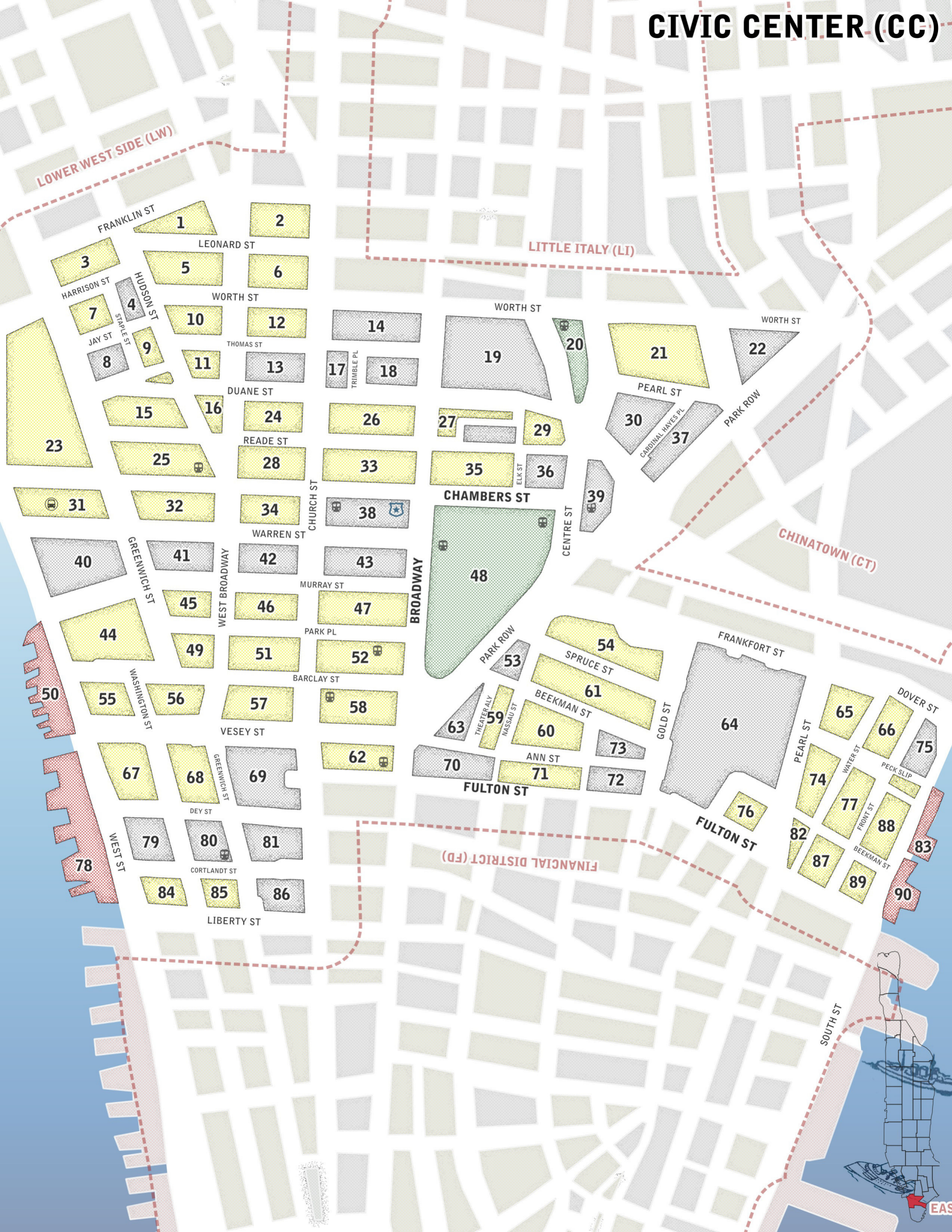
By the 1880s, the city of New York was rapidly growing; the population had increased to more than a million residents, and the government was outgrowing its offices. The mayor, Franklin Edson, recognized the need for more space for government offices and was reluctant to add onto the original City Hall building. Instead, between the years of 1888 and 1907, the city organized a series of competitions to choose designs for several new structures.

On the western edge of the Civic Center, several buildings were completed in the 1890s. The first to be completed were the Home Life and Postal Telegraph Buildings at Broadway and Murray Street, constructed simultaneously between 1892 and 1894, and later combined into one structure. In 1908, City Hall Park was renovated, and the old gaslights were replaced with electric ones.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Government Buildings:** Family Court Building (19); New York County Supreme Court (21); Surrogate's Court (36); Tweed City Courthouse (48); U.S. District Court (30); U.S. Courthouse (21); U.S. Courthouse (30); Metropolitan Correctional Center (37)
- **Landmarks:** African Burial Ground National Monument (27); Potter Building (53); The New York Herald Bennett Building (70)
- **Museums:** Barnum's American Museum (70)
- **Food Markets:** The Fulton Fish Market (83)
- **Churches:** Saint Andrew's Church (37); Saint Paul's Chapel (62)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Thomas Paine Park (20); City Hall Park (48); Fishbridge Garden (65); Foley Square Wedding Garden (21); Bogardus Garden (25)

CIVIC CENTER (CC)



LOWER WEST SIDE (LW)

LITTLE ITALY (LI)

CHINATOWN (CT)

FINANCIAL DISTRICT (FD)

Central Harlem (CH)



OVERVIEW

Central Harlem has been undergoing a renaissance since the early 1920s, buzzing with a mix of cultures -- including artists, writers, and musicians -- breathing life into this mixed neighborhood.

Beginning at the north end of **Central Park** and adjacent to the neighborhoods of **Morningside**, as well as the **Negro, Spanish, and Italian Harlems**, Central Harlem is a true melting pot, and a place where the upper class and the lower classes meet to enjoy the rich musical talents of the city.

HISTORY

During the late 17th to mid-18th centuries several rural villages were established in the area, including **Harlem Village**; the majority of its residents were farmers. During the American Revolutionary War, Harlem was a battleground for many major engagements.

By the 1860s, the extension of the elevated railroads to Harlem stimulated urban growth and led to an influx of immigrants, including Irish, Germans, Jews and Italians among others. Through the early 1900s, an enormous increase in housing developments led to a New York City real estate boom. Harlem was advertised as an upper-middle-class neighborhood known as "**Harlem Heights**."

Despite the efforts to develop Harlem as an upscale neighborhood, many properties remained unoccupied. To avoid bankruptcy, many landlords began to rent their properties to Negroes. Throughout the 1920s the "**Great Migration**" has brought a large number of Negroes from the South to settle in Harlem. The neighborhood has become a major center for Negro businesses and cultural developments.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Performance Halls:** Alhambra Ballroom (3); Apollo Theater (3); Lenox Casino (83); Minton's Playhouse (48); West End Theatre (4); The Harlem Alhambra Music Hall (4); Harlem Opera House (8); Loew's Victoria Theater (3)
- **Restaurants:** Chez Florence (8); Pabst Harlem Restaurant (4); Red Rooster (5)
- **Hotels:** Colonial Hotel (7); Hotel Cecil (42); Hotel Theresa (8)
- **Cocktail Lounges:** Lenox Lounge (10)
- **Hospitals:** Morningside Hospital (47); Sydenham Hospital (17)
- **Churches:** Mount Morris Ascension Presbyterian Church (26); Mount Olivet Baptist Church (31)
- **Libraries:** New York Public Library, Harlem Branch (10)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Mt. Morris Park (27); Marcus Garvey Park (27); Electric Ladybug Garden (76)
- **Other:** Afro-American Realty Company (5)

CENTRAL HARLEM (CH)

NEGRO HARLEM (NH)

ITALIAN HARLEM (IH)

5TH AVE

EAST 124TH ST

MADISON AVE

EAST 120TH ST

5TH AVE

5TH AVE

SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

FRAMLEY CIR

CENTRAL PARK N.

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SEVENTH AVE BLVD

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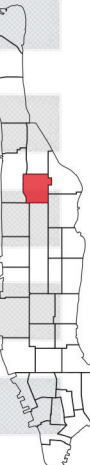
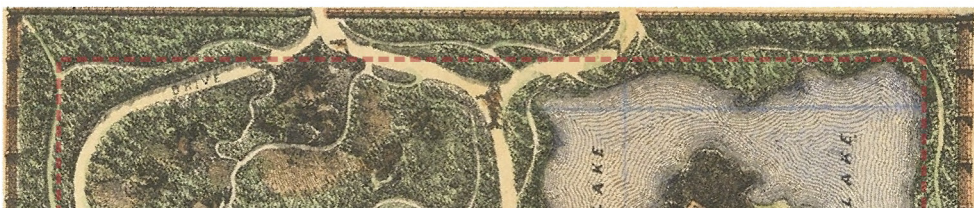
81

82

83

MORNINGSIDE (SM)

BLOOMINGDALE (BD)



Carnegie Mansion (CM)



OVERVIEW

The Carnegie Mansion neighborhood, sometimes called **Carnegie Hill**, is located on the **Upper East Side** of Manhattan, and is one of the most expensive and prestigious regions in the United States, brimming with opulence and charm. The area gets its name from the sprawling Carnegie Mansion at its center; its stone edifice, columns, terraces, and sprawling gardens stand as a testament to the aristocratic elegance of the district.

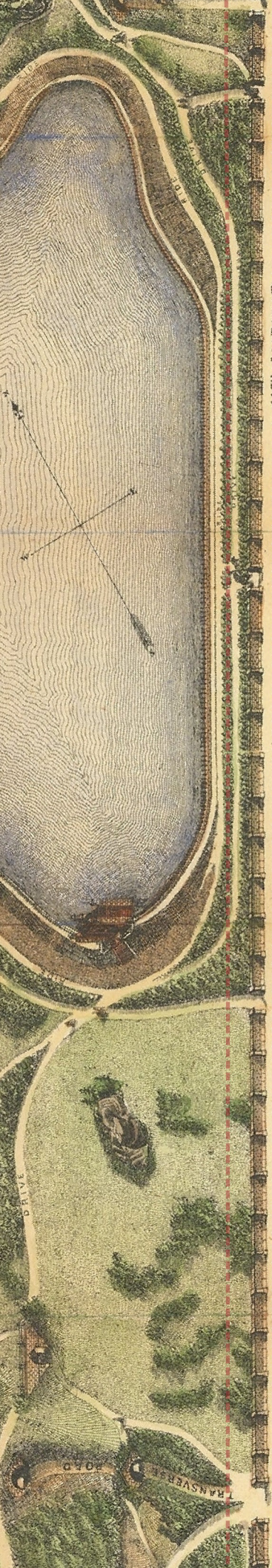
HISTORY

Daniel Carnegie, a Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist, commissioned the construction of his mansion in this neighborhood in 1898. The building of the mansion marked a distinct period of revitalization of the neighborhood by wealthy industrialists. The turn of the century has seen many affluent families of New York society build imposing mansions in the neighborhood, but there has been a recent shift towards multiple-occupancy dwellings. The proximity to Central Park and to reputable institutions has begun to attract more middle-class residents.

There is little street crime of note here. The most prominent families have been known to employ their own local security services to handle problems unofficially, and are rumored to keep such incidents out of the press, with a storied history of considering themselves above the laws that apply to everyday New Yorkers.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Museums:** National Academy Museum and School (25)
- **Hotels:** 86th Street Hotel (41); Hotel Ashton (13)
- **Performance Halls:** 92nd Street Y (20)
- **Churches:** All Souls Unitarian Church (68); Convent of the Sacred Heart (21)
- **Landmarks:** Armour-Stiner House (54); Burden Mansion (21); Carnegie Mansion (21); Felix Warburg House (13); Guggenheim Mansion (17); Otto Kahn Mansion (17); The William Starr Miller House (41)
- **Libraries:** New York Society Library (66)



SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

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EAST 92ND ST			
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EAST 91ST ST			
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EAST 90TH ST			
25	26	27	28
EAST 89TH ST			
29	30	31	32
EAST 88TH ST			
33	34	35	36
EAST 87TH ST			
37	38	39	40
EAST 86TH ST			
41	42	43	44
EAST 85TH ST			
45	46	47	48
EAST 84TH ST			
49	50	51	52
EAST 83RD ST			
53	54	55	56
EAST 82ND ST			
57	58	59	60
EAST 81ST ST			
61	62	63	64
EAST 80TH ST			
65	66	67	68
EAST 79TH ST			

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

YORKVILLE (VY)



Central Park (CP)



OVERVIEW

In 1857, **Frederick Law Olmsted** and **Calvert Vaux** won a design competition to create a massive 843-acre public park in the heart of New York City, to rival those found in the great cities of Paris and London. Their "**Greensward Plan**" became the blueprint for Central Park's development. The park's construction, from **59th Street** to **110th Street** and from **5th Avenue** to **8th Avenue**, lasted a decade and displaced thousands from the area - including many from **Seneca Village**, one of the city's early Black settlements. By the late 19th century, Central Park had become a focal point for the city's residents and for most large parades and large events.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Most park-related "crime" in the late nineteenth century involved simple violations of park ordinances (picking flowers, public intoxication, littering, fast driving, etc.) However, in recent years criminal activity in the park has grown substantially, especially during late-night hours. Serious crimes such as robbery, theft, sexual assault, and even homicide have begun to increase dramatically of late.

DEMOGRAPHICS

There is no residential housing on the grounds of Central Park, though the residential apartment buildings surrounding the park represent some of the most sought-after and expensive properties in the entire city.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Churches:** Church of the Divine Paternity (48)
- **Libraries:** The Library at the Metropolitan Museum of Art (34)
- **Museums:** Frick Museum (63); Metropolitan Museum of Art (35)
- **Central Park:** Central Park Zoo (75); Casino Lounge (65); Lake (51); Tavern On The Green (68); N Meadow Baseball Fields (17); Swedish Cottage Marionette Theatre (46); Delacorte Theater (38); Carriage Concourse (20); Ramble (47-52); Cleopatra's Needle Obelisk (39); Great Lawn (34-38); Alice In Wonderland Statue (54)
- See map & reverse directory for complete list of Central Park points of interest

MORNINGSIDE (MS)

CENTRAL HARLEM (CH)

CENTRAL PARK (CP)

CENTRAL PARK N.

BLOOMINGDALE (BD)

CENTRAL PARK W.

SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

AV H15

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

5TH AVE

YORKVILLE (YV)

UPPER WEST SIDE (UW)

CENTRAL PARK W.

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

AV H15

LENOX HILL (LH)

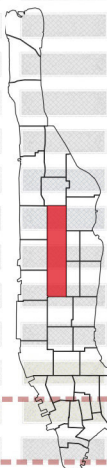
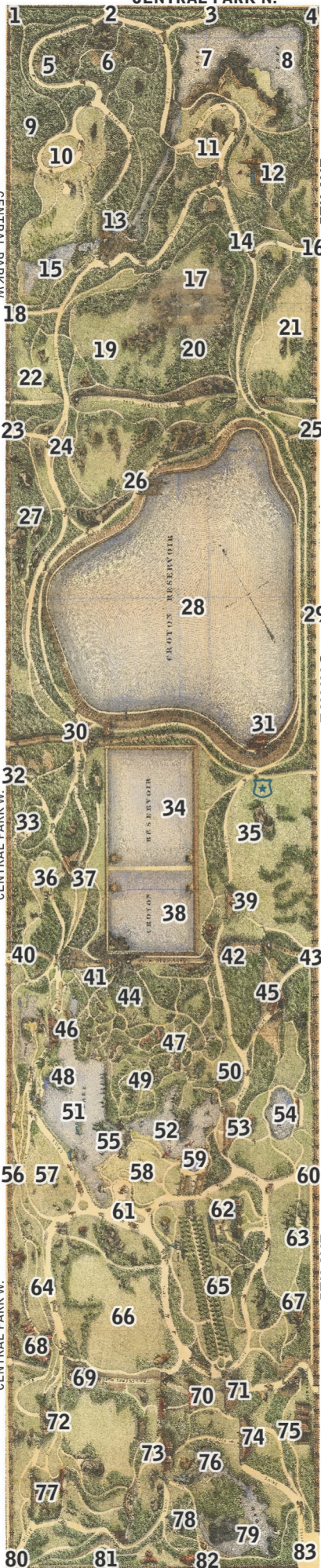
LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

CENTRAL PARK W.

CENTRAL PARK S.

TURTLE BAY (TB)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)



Chelsea (CS)



OVERVIEW

The southern border of Chelsea begins on **14th Street**, and runs west to east from **10th Avenue** to **6th Avenue**. Its northern border is less well defined, but is generally agreed to run to at least **34th Street**.

Chelsea is primarily residential, with a mix of tenements, apartment blocks, city housing projects, townhouses (narrow multi-story single-residence buildings), and row houses (connected houses sharing a common roof and walls). Many factories and warehouses can be found along the western edge of the neighborhood, near the Hudson River docks.

Chelsea has its fair share of tenements that have become hubs of vice and crime. The proximity to the docks means that smuggling and related waterfront crimes are of particular concern.

HISTORY

The name "**Chelsea**" comes from the **Royal Hospital Chelsea** in London, England. It was given that name by British Major **Thomas Clarke**, who in 1750 purchased what was originally a farm owned by **Jacob Somerindyck**.

Chelsea saw substantial immigration in the 19th century, with the Irish dominating. In the Garment District, women were the main workforce before 1840, but by 1880 men took most of the skilled positions previously held by women due to the massive migration of Jewish men from Poland and Russia.

In 1910s Chelsea became home to a large Titanic survivor community due to the proximity of Pier 54, at the neighborhoods southern border,, where the Carpathia docked to rescue survivors of the sunk ship

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hotels:** Adelphi (52); Chelsea (54); New Transit Hotel (52); Penn Post Hotel (13); Terrace Hotel (46); Transatlantic Hotel (52)
- **Bars & Restaurants:** Bathtub Gin Bar (72); Billymark's West Bar (17); Cavanagh's (54); Old Homestead Steakhouse (90)
- **Food Markets:** Chelsea Food Market (80)
- **Churches:** Church of Saint Michael (5); Church of the Holy Apostles (31); General Theological Seminary (62)
- **Performance Halls:** Manhattan Opera House (6); Joyce Theater (72); London Terrace Theatre (46); The Elgin Theater (72)
- **Transportation:** Hudson River Park Boathouse (27); Hudson River Community Sailing (27); Penn Station West End Concourse (10)
- **Other:** Y.M.C.A. - Chelsea (49)

CHELSEA (CS)

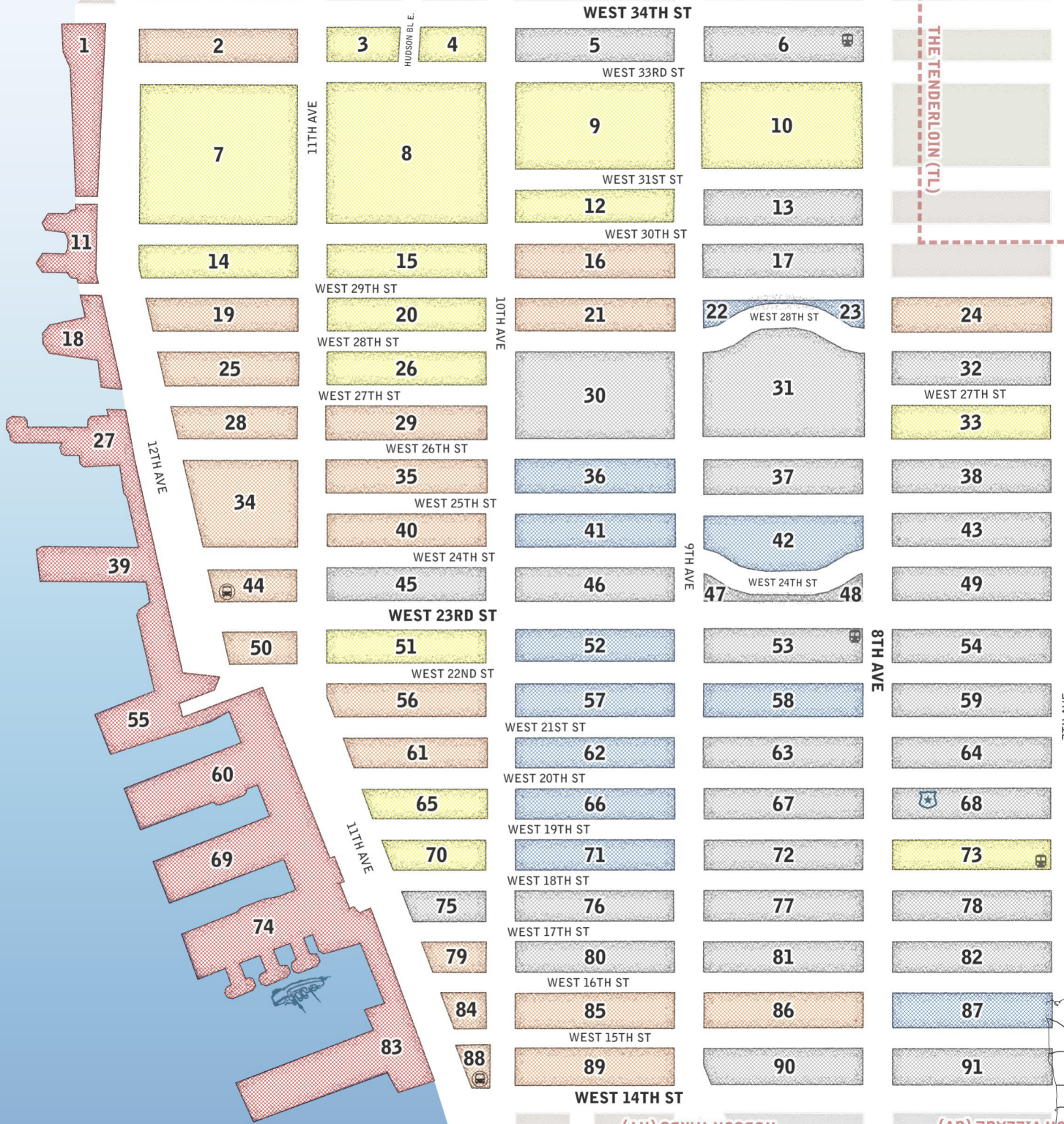
HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

HUDSON YARDS (HY)



Chinatown (CT)



OVERVIEW

The boundaries of **Chinatown** are, like many of New York's neighborhoods, informal and up for some debate. The most generous assessment has it bounded by **Delancey Street** on the north and **Mott Street** on the west, where it shares a wide and contentious border with **Little Italy**. To the south lie **Chambers Street** and the Financial District.

The area in the south-east of the neighborhood is sometimes known as "**The Twin Bridges**". The **Brooklyn Bridge** was completed in 1883 and connects to the Brooklyn Heights neighborhood in the borough of Brooklyn; in 1909 the **Manhattan Bridge** was completed, connecting to downtown **Brooklyn**. Both support foot and vehicle traffic; a BMT subway line runs across the Manhattan bridge.

Before the 1870s, the population of Chinese immigrants in New York City was relatively small. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 severely limited Chinese immigration, but despite this, the neighborhood's population continued to grow as many Chinese migrants moved eastward from the West Coast due to escalating racial tensions and anti-Chinese violence.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

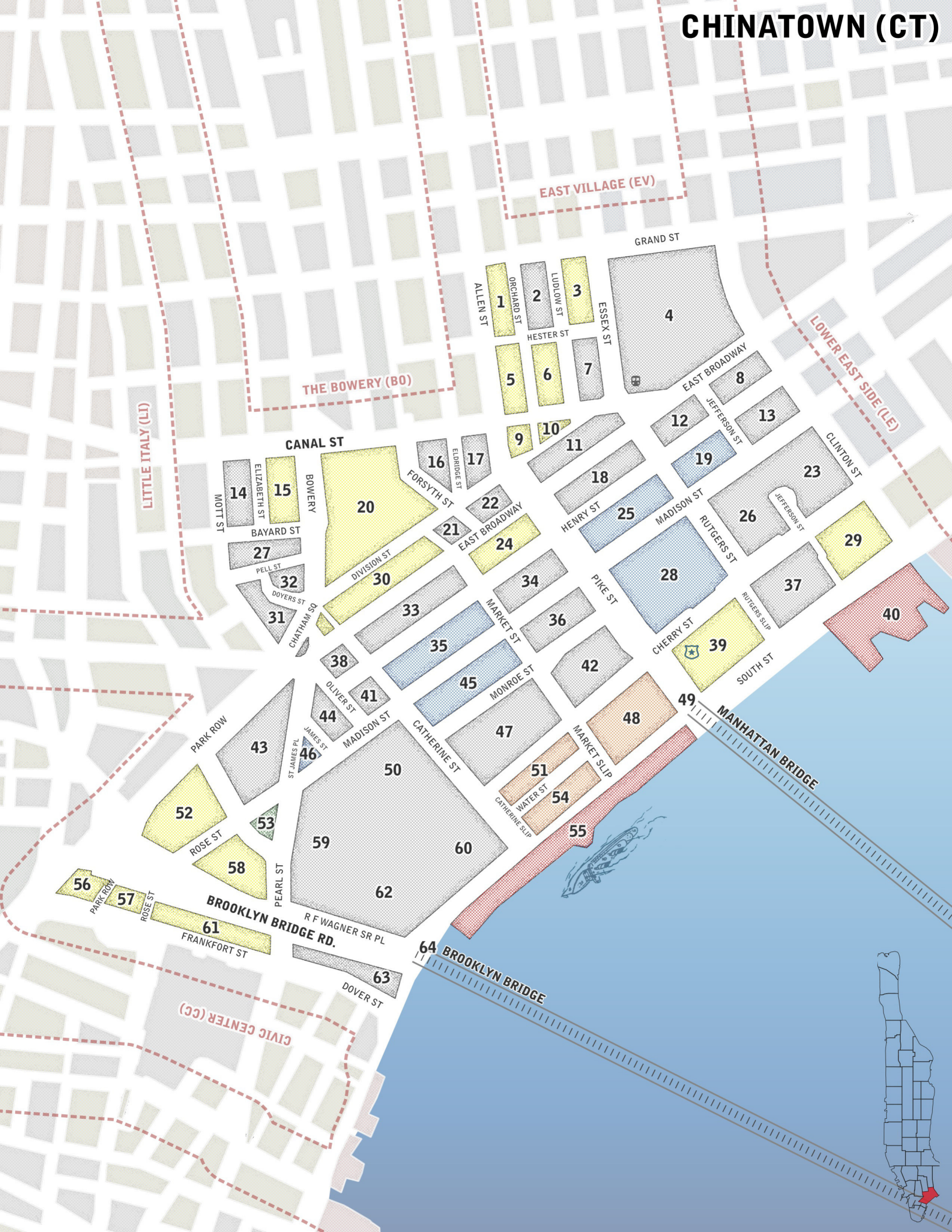
The Tongs (secret societies or associations) initially began as fraternal organizations assisting Chinese immigrants, but eventually became associated with criminal activities. By the early 20th century, the **On Leong** and **Hip Sing Tongs** were the major players, and they battled violently over territory and influence in what became known as the "Tong Wars."

The NYPD still struggles to police Chinatown, partially due to language barriers, cultural misunderstandings, and the insular nature of the community. Police often rely on interpreters and local "fixers" to mediate, and rumors of corruption among the police in Chinatown run rampant. The intricate network of alleys, especially the famous bend on **Doyers Street** (the "**Bloody Angle**"), has been the scene of frequent ambushes and attacks on law enforcement. Conflicts are common between the Tongs and business associations in Chinatown and the Italian Mafia in adjoining **Little Italy**.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Restaurants & Food:** Chatham Restaurant (31); Fong Inn Too Tofu (27); Hoe Sai Gai Restaurant (27); Meehan's Restaurant (20); New Bo Bo Gourmet Restaurant (31); Nom Wah Dim Sum & Tea Parlor (31); Oriental Garden Restaurant (15); Pell's Restaurant (15); Tai Yat Low (31); Sun Hing Lung Ho Fun Tofu Market (35)
- **Social Clubs:** Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (14); Chinese Freemasons Association (31); Five Points Mission (20); Hip Sing Association (32)
- **Performance Halls:** Great China Theatre (38); Moneta Theatre (32); Park Theatre (45); Port Arthur Theatre (38); Chinese Opera House (31)
- **Movie Projection Houses:** Loew's Canal Street Theatre (7); Nickelodeon Moving Picture Theater (30); Royal Theatre (30); Sun Sing Theater (38)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Seward Park (4); Catherine Slip Malls (54); James Madison Plaza (53); Little Flower Playground Basketball Court (26); Little Flower Playground Handball Courts (26)
- **Schools & Government:** The Educational Alliance (8); New York Chinese School (14); Gouverneur Hospital (13)
- **Transportation:** Brooklyn Bridge (64); Manhattan Bridge (49)

CHINATOWN (CT)



East Village (EV)



OVERVIEW

The **East Village** is a neighborhood of bustling immigrant activity. It runs from **Grand Street** on the south, to **14th Street** in the north, and from **Broadway** to **Avenue B** -- with a carve-out for the **Bowery** in the South-West.

It's dominated by old brick row houses and tenement buildings, many dating back to the late 19th century, with peeling paint, crumbling bricks, wrought-iron fire escapes, and oversized signage advertising local businesses hung precariously over the sidewalks.

HISTORY

The East Village was originally a farm, covering an area that is now Fourth Avenue to the East River, and 17th Street to Fifth Street. Irish and German immigrants moved into the neighborhood starting around the 1850s, and in the early 1900s, Italians and Eastern European Jews followed.

Because most of the new immigrants were German speakers, the East Village and the Lower East Side collectively became known as "**Little Germany**", and boasted the third largest urban population of Germans outside of Vienna and Berlin. It was America's first foreign language neighborhood; hundreds of political, social, sports and recreational clubs were set up during this period.

By the 1890s and 1900s, any remaining manors on Second Avenue had been demolished and replaced with tenements or apartment buildings. Simultaneously with the decline of the last manors, the Yiddish Theatre District or "Yiddish Rialto" developed within the East Side. It contained many theaters and other forms of entertainment for the Jewish immigrants of the city.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Bars & Nightclubs:** Angel's Share Pub (32); The Back Room (78); Death & Co. Pub (45); The Garret East Bar (12); McSorley's Old Ale House (38); Please Don't Tell (34); Russian Kretchma Nightclub (3)
- **Libraries:** Astor Library (47); The Ottendorfer Library (32); Tompkins Square Library (23)
- **Performance Halls:** Astor Place Theatre (41); The Gaiety Theatre (70); Orpheum Theatre (39); Second Avenue Theatre (55); The Standard Theatre (49); Yiddish Art Theatre (63); Commodore Theater (43); Theatre 80 (39); Fillmore East (43); The Norfolk Street Opera House (89); Schuetzen Music Hall (38); Webster Hall (14)
- **Associations:** Children's Aid Society Orphanage (10); German-American Shooting Society Clubhouse (38); Saint Mark's Place (20); Ukrainian National Home (33)
- **Churches:** Church of the Immaculate Conception (5); Church of the Most Holy Redeemer (57); Grace Church (13)
- **Hotels:** Cooper Square Hotel (48); East Village Hotel (28)
- **Schools & Government:** Cooper Union Institute (31); Isaac T. Hopper Women's Prison (44); Polyclinic Hospital (32)
- **Restaurants & Food:** Geffner's Restaurant (38); Luchow's Restaurant (2); New Russian Art Restaurant (15); Ratner's Restaurant (78); Russ & Daughters (62); The Essex Food Market (83); Stuyvesant Fish House (26)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Tompkins Square Park (35); Abe Lebewohl Park (20); Hope Garden (61); Avenue B Community Garden (12); Open Road Garden (17)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

GASHOUSE DISTRICT (GD)

EAST VILLAGE (EV)

EAST 14TH ST

EAST 14TH ST

EAST 13TH ST

EAST 12TH ST

EAST 11TH ST

EAST 10TH ST

EAST 10TH ST

EAST 9TH ST

EAST 9TH ST

EAST 8TH ST

ST MARKS PL

EAST 7TH ST

EAST 6TH ST

EAST 5TH ST

EAST 4TH ST

EAST 5TH ST

EAST 3RD ST

EAST 2ND ST

EAST 1ST ST

EAST HOUSTON ST

STANTON ST

RIVINGTON ST

DELANCEY ST

BROOME ST

GRAND ST

BROADWAY

GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

BROADWAY

4TH AVE

3RD AVE

STUYVESANT ST

2ND AVE

1ST AVE

AVE A

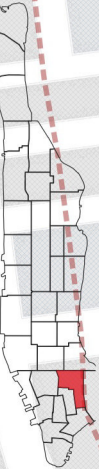
AVE B

LOWER EAST SIDE (LE)

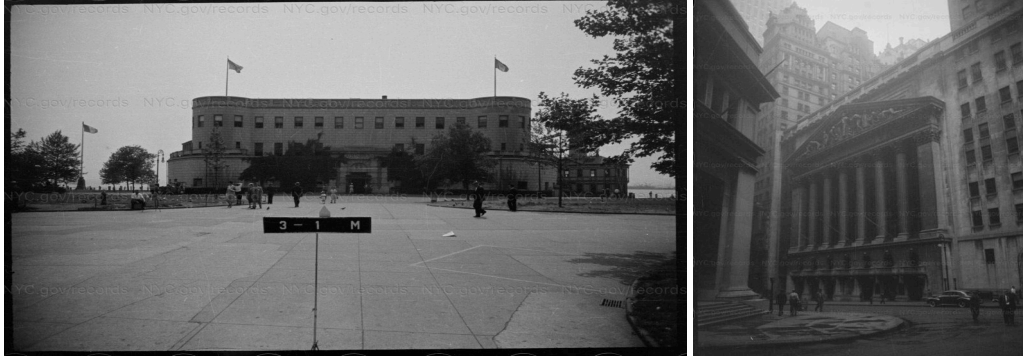
LITTLE ITALY (LI)

THE BOWERY (BO)

CHINATOWN (CT)



Financial District (FD)



OVERVIEW

The **Financial District** (including **Battery Park**) begins on the shore of the southernmost tip of lower Manhattan, and extends northward towards **Chambers Street** and **Frankfort Street**. Past the bucolic Battery Park, the Financial District is a maze of densely packed, irregular streets, containing perhaps the greatest concentration of financial corporations in the world. At its symbolic, if not literal, center lies **Wall Street** and the New York Stock Exchange.

HISTORY

Battery Park was originally occupied by the **Lenape Native American Indians**, and gets its name from the artillery batteries that were built in the late 17th century to protect Dutch settlers who populated the land behind them. It is surrounded by shipping piers and a wide variety of maritime storefronts. Until the shift to **Ellis Island** in 1892, **Castle Clinton** in Battery Park was the major processing center for immigrants to the city; the **Statue of Liberty** is easily visible to the South.

Wall Street was a literal 9-foot castle wall commissioned by the Dutch West India Company, at the northernmost edge of the original Dutch settlement in 1653. In 1711 Wall Street became an official slave trading market. In 1789, Wall Street was the scene of the United States' first presidential inauguration when George Washington took the oath of office on the balcony of **Federal Hall**. By the 1850s, residents were migrating north en masse, and Lower Manhattan gradually became dominated by business interests.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

There is little street crime in the Financial District and in Battery Park; white-collar crime is another matter. However, one modern-day crime stands out - on September 16, 1920, suspected anarchists Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti bombed Wall Street, killing 38 people.

DEMOGRAPHICS

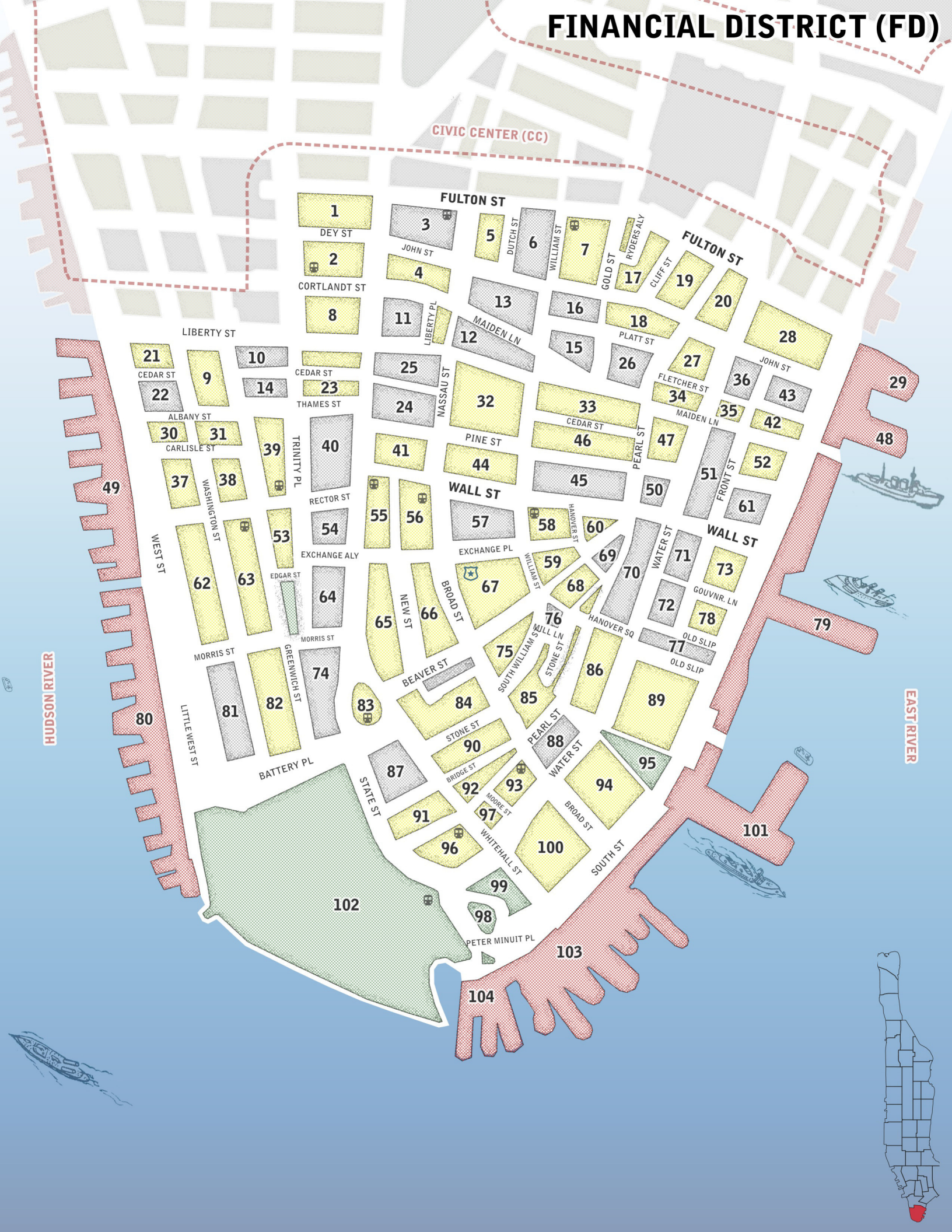
The Financial District and Battery Park are primarily business districts, with low residential density. Dominant ethnicities include immigrants of Dutch, Jewish, and other European backgrounds. While the Financial District is the workplace of millionaires, its full-time residents are generally lower-income.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Transportation:** Battery Maritime Ferry Terminal (103); Whitehall Ferry Terminal (104); Governors Island Ferry Manhattan Terminal (103); Battery Maritime Building Ferry (103); Statue Of Liberty & Ellis Island Terminal (102); Battery Park Slip 6 (80); Battery Park Slip 6 Ferry Landing (80); Pier 11 Wall Street Ferry Landing (79)
- **Parks:** Bowling Green Park (87); Battery Park - South Street (102); The Battery South Kiosk (102); Battery Park Seaglass Carousel (102); The Battery North Kiosk (102); Battery Park (102); Coenties Slip Park (98); Old Slip Park (95); Battery Park - West Street (102); Jeannette Park (95); New Amsterdam Plein & Pavilion (99)
- **Bars & Pubs:** The Dead Rabbit Grocery & Grog (88)
- **Restaurants & Food:** Delmonico's Steakhouse (75); Eberlin's Restaurant (65); The Garret Restaurant (22); MacDougall, Alice Foote (34); Ye Olde Chop House (14); South Street Seaport (28)
- **Courthouses:** Federal Hall (44); U.S. Bankruptcy Court (87)
- **Museums & Libraries:** New York City Police Museum (77); Libraries: New York Law Institute (24)
- **Churches:** Trinity Church (40)

FINANCIAL DISTRICT (FD)

CIVIC CENTER (CC)



Fort Tryon (FT)



OVERVIEW

Fort Tryon is a pristine, rolling terrain, nestled amidst the green expanse of northernmost Manhattan. Perched high above the Hudson River, the neighborhood offers breathtaking panoramas of the river and the distant New Jersey Palisades.

HISTORY

The Fort Tryon area was known to be inhabited by the Wecquaesgeek tribe of Lenape Native Americans, who referred to the area around Fort Tryon Park as Chquaesgeck. When Dutch settlers moved into the lower Hudson Valley in the early 17th century, they began to force out the Native Americans.

The Dutch referred to the Fort Tryon park site as **Lange Bergh (Long Hill)**, a name first given by Dutch settler Joost van Oblienus in 1691. At the time, Long Hill was a heavily wooded area that was part of the town of Harlem. As late as the 17th century, wild animals could be hunted on the northern portion of the hill, within the park's present site. In 1711, Harlem's political leaders decreed that a road be built through the area. When Harlem was subdivided the following year, the hill was split into multiple smaller lots.

As New York City expanded and prospered following the end of the Revolutionary War, the land comprising the park remained undeveloped, except for a few country estates. Between 1901 and 1905, C. K. G. Billings combined Chittenden's, Muschenheim's, and Libbey's properties into a single estate. In 1917 **John D. Rockefeller** purchased the land for the ungodly sum of \$35,000 per acre. After landscaping the property at a cost of \$3,600,000, Rockefeller donated the land to New York City for use as a public park.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Parks & Gardens:** Bennett Park (89); Hidden Fort Park (5); Sir William's Dog Run (5); Amelia Gorman Park (38); Ft Tryon Park (23+); Hudson View Gardens (75)
- **Landmarks:** Billings Mansion Ruins (24); Bonnefont Cloister (5); Cuxa Cloister (5)
- **Museums:** The Cloisters Museum & Garden (5); The Met Cloisters Museum (5)
- **Religious Institutions:** Fort Tryon Jewish Center (77); The Hebrew Tabernacle (64); Mother Cabrini Shrine (30); Fort Washington Collegiate Church (90)
- **Schools & Health:** Yeshiva University (73); Isabella Geriatric Center (22)
- **Docks & Transportation:** Dyckman Pier & Dyckman Marina (23)

FORT TYRON (FT)



Gashouse District (GD)



OVERVIEW

The **Gashouse District** gets its name because of the two giant, circular gas storage tanks ("gashouses") that originally existed there. Today the "Gashouse District" name is largely a holdover, although four large gashouse tanks still remain near the East River.

This is a historically poor area and is home to many newly arrived immigrants because of the affordable rent. With tenement prices low, it has been a magnet for poor immigrants - those coming from Ireland in the mid-19th century, and then Germans, Slovaks and other Eastern Europeans, Italians and Armenians by the 1920s. While it is considered one of Manhattan's least desirable neighborhoods, it remains all that many can afford.

KIP'S BAY

At the northern edge of the Gashouse District, above 23rd street and buffering the Gashouse district from the glamorous **Murray Hill** neighborhood to the north, lies **Kip's Bay**, a region which has staked out its own, less dismal, identity, though it also contains numerous large industrial plants - breweries, laundries, and power plants, resulting in possibly the heaviest sootfall in all of Manhattan.

HISTORY

The first gas silo was in place by 1842. It did not take long before more were built, and these giant structures were the skyscrapers of their day. However, the frequency of gas leaks indicated a complete disregard for the comfort and health of the area's residents.

In the 1800s the district had a very high crime rate due to the presence of the "Gas House Gang," which reportedly committed 30 holdups every night on 18th Street alone. Living near the gas tanks also had its share of dangers; in 1898 one of them collapsed, killing three and severely injuring 13.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hospitals:** Bellevue Hospital (5); Beth Israel Teaching Hospital (37)
- **Religious Institutions:** Friends Meeting House (Quakers) (34)
- **Schools & Education:** Manhattan Trade School for Girls (13)
- **Bars & Pubs:** Otto's Shrunken Head (39)
- **Churches:** Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany (19); Saint George's Church (32)
- **Parks & Outdoors:** Stuyvesant Cove Park (10); Stuyvesant Square (35); Asser Levy Park (16); Bellevue South Park (2); Bellevue South Park Basketball Court (2)
- **Docks & Transportation:** Pier 73 (10); 24 Street Ferry Landing (10)

GASHOUSE DISTRICT (GD)



Gramercy Park (GP)



OVERVIEW

Gramercy Park is an enclave of genteel grace and distinctive architecture. It was named for Gramercy Park - the city's last privately-owned park, reserved only for those lucky enough to possess a key. The park's exclusivity made it a treasured oasis of calm in the bustling city, a historic neighborhood sandwiched between Midtown and Downtown, determined to preserve a slower pace of life than its neighbors.

Its residences are chiefly Brownstones, built in the 19th century, their facades adorned with ornate wrought-iron railings, carved stone lintels, and pointed gothic-style arches. Some are of the Italianate style with their tall, narrow windows and ornamental cornices, while others display the distinguishing features of the Queen Anne style - complex gable roofs, wraparound porches, and decorative brackets - adding diversity to the neighborhood's architectural landscape.

HISTORY

Gramercy is an archaic English word meaning 'many thanks'. The region was originally farmland; the area began to develop in the 1830s when **Samuel B. Ruggles**, a lawyer and real estate developer, began to transform the area into a residential neighborhood. Ruggles aimed to create an upscale neighborhood with landscaped gardens, elegant rowhouses, and a private park, which would become known as Gramercy Park. Gramercy Park was originally surrounded by an ornate iron fence, while its greenery was punctuated by meticulous English-style landscaping, and a grand statue of **Edwin Booth**, a famous American actor, was its centerpiece.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Courthouses:** 10th District Police Courthouse (52); Appellate Division Courthouse (18)
- **Performance Halls:** Algonquin Theater (25); Gramercy Theatre (30); Madison Square Theatre (28); The Street and Smith's Auditorium (74); The Loew's Seventh Avenue Theatre (80)
- **Hotels:** Arlington Hotel (22); Caledonia Hotel (16); Fifth Avenue Hotel (28); Gramercy Park Hotel (42); Hotel Belmore (20); Hotel Beverwyck (2); Madison Hotel (4); Prince George Hotel (4); Union Square Hotel (67)
- **Food & Drink:** Billy The Oysterman (46); The Blue Bar (42); Flatiron Lounge (52); Old Town Bar (60); Pete's Tavern (62); Raines Law Room (70); Jaburg Bros Food Market (10)
- **Churches:** Calvary Church (48); Church of the Holy Communion (45)
- **Nightclubs & Cocktail Lounges:** Diamond Palace (16); The Players Club (49)
- **Associations:** Enoch Grand Lodge (28); Masonic Society (28); National Arts Club (55); Neapolitan Social Club (81); Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children (42); United Charities Building (38)
- **Landmarks:** Flatiron Skyscraper (36); Irving House (72); Tammany Hall (72)
- **Schools & Education:** New York Electrical School (64); New York Tech (75); Paine-Hall School (34)
- **Parks:** Little Gramercy Park (83); Union Square Park (77); Chelsea Green (51); Gramercy Park (49); Madison Square Park (23)

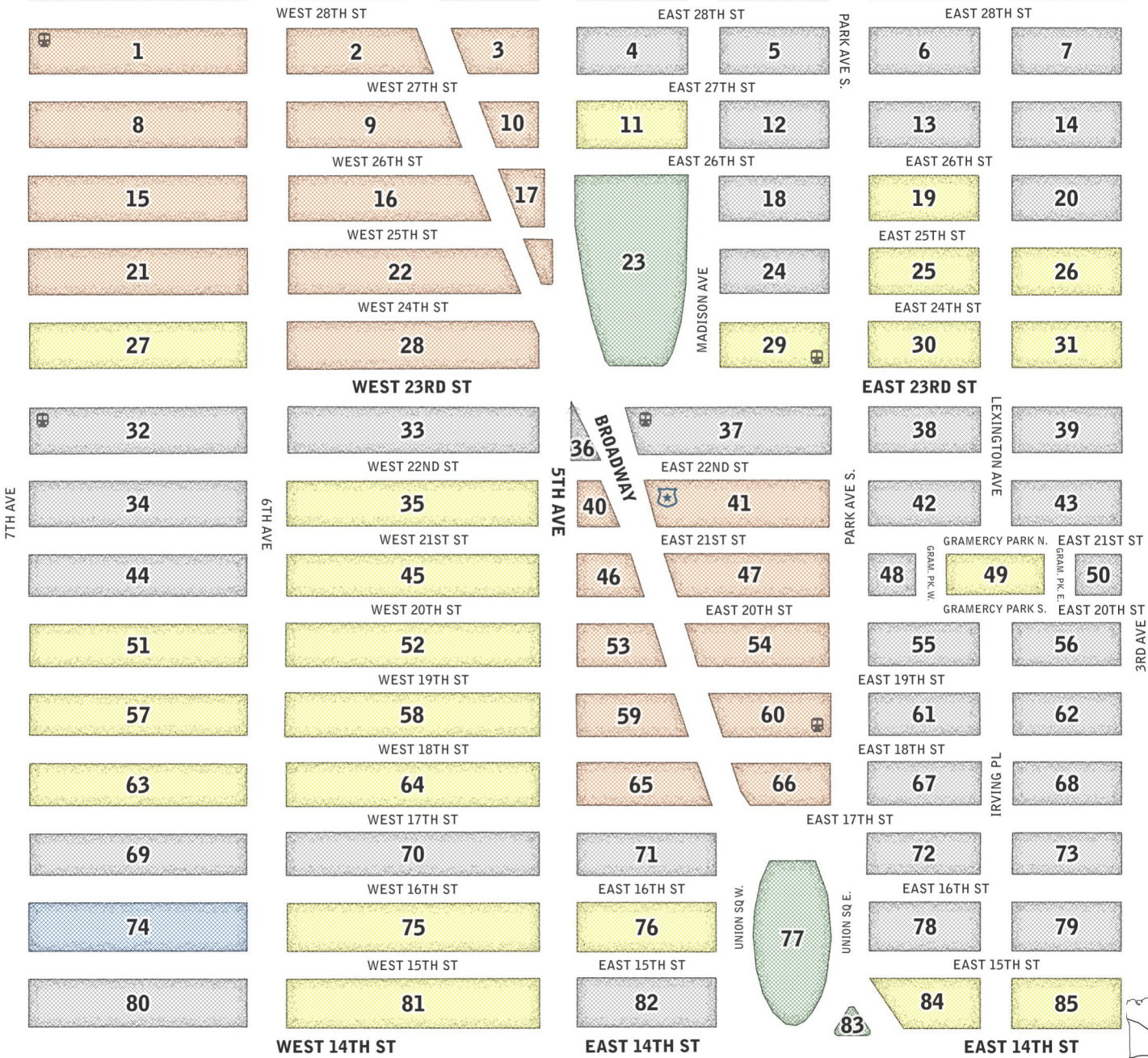
GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

MURRAY HILL (MH)

CHELSEA (CS)

GASHOUSE DISTRICT (GD)



GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

EAST VILLAGE (EV)



Greenwich Village (GV)



OVERVIEW

Greenwich Village is a bohemian oasis tucked away amidst the shadows of the soaring skyscrapers of Midtown. A sanctuary for artists, writers, and intellectuals, its charming vitality is reflected in an eclectic mix of architectural styles. Cobblestone streets and irregular corners curve unpredictably, weaving through a patchwork of Georgian and Federal style low-rise townhouses, and red brick and brownstone rowhouses. And all throughout the neighborhood, an underground network of secret bars and clubs which have become prominent places for drinking and socializing during prohibition.

At the heart of the neighborhood lies Washington Square Park, a vibrant five-acre community hub that serves as a common gathering place, dominated by the iconic white marble Washington Arch. Music, poetry, and vigorous public debate can all be heard here on a daily basis, often simultaneously, amidst a steady stream of public chess matches - a testament to the neighborhood's flourishing creativity, intellectualism, and activism.

HISTORY

Greenwich Village's known history dates back to the 16th century, when it was a marshland called Sapokanican by Native Americans. By the 1630s Dutch settlers had cleared pastures and planted crops in this area, which they referred to as Noortwyck. Freed African slaves were brought here by the Dutch and the area came to be known as Groenwijken, Dutch for "Green District." After the English conquest of New Amsterdam in 1664, the settlement evolved into a country hamlet, designated Grin'wich.

In the 1780s the city purchased a parcel of eight acres for use as a potter's field and public gallows, at what is now Washington Square Park. The potter's field was closed in 1826 and transformed successively into a military parade grounds and a spacious pedestrian commons. The crowning addition to this urban plaza was the triumphal marble arch designed by **Stanford White**. Erected in 1892 and funded through private subscription, it replaced a temporary portal raised to commemorate the centenary (in 1889) of George Washington's inauguration as President.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hotels:** Albert Hotel (29); Broadway Central Hotel (102); The Earle Hotel (53); Hotel Albert (29); Hotel Judson (66); Hotel Lafayette (42); Hotel Oakland (34); Mills Working Man Hotel No. 1 (111)
- **Nightclubs & Cocktail Lounges:** Barney Gallant's Supper Club (20); The Bitter End (100); Cafe Society Downtown (74); Café Wha? (83); El Chico Nighclub & Lounge (55); Ernie's Supper Club (100); Greenwich Village Inn (55); J. Kelly's Supper Club (111); One Fifth Ave (57); Vanguard Nightclub (16); Village Barn Nightclub (46); Village Vanguard (24)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** Barrow Street Theatre (73); Cherry Lane Theatre (94); Fat Black Pussycat (83); Provincetown Playhouse (79); Sullivan Street Playhouse (111); Film Guild Cinema (53)
- **Social Clubs:** Benito Juarez Society Club (78); Casa Italiana (19); Marshall Chess Club (27); Salmagundi Club (20)
- **Restaurants:** Bruno Cafe (5); Charles French Restaurant (27); Club Gaucho (98); Mario's Restaurant (9); Pappas (2); Sixty-Eight Restaurant (11); Village Door Restaurant (79)
- **Bars & Pubs:** Cedar Tavern (41); Chumley's Bar (77); Dante (108); Employees Only Bar (64); Julius' Bar (44); Minetta Tavern (97); The Stonewall Inn (50)
- **Churches:** Church of the Ascension (28); First Presbyterian Church (19); Tower of the Church of the Ascension (28); Judson Memorial Baptist Church (66)
- **Jails and Prisons:** House of Detention for Women (34)
- **Schools:** The Little Red School House (108); New York University (67); Parsons School of Design (19); Pratt Institute Manhattan (3)
- **Hospitals:** Saint Vincent's Hospital (16)
- **Museums, Galleries, Libraries:** Whitney Museum of American Art (56); Gallery of Living Art (67); Jefferson Market Library (34)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Washington Square Park (66); Sheridan Square Viewing Garden (55); Jefferson Market Garden (34)

CHELSEA (CS)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)



Hamilton Heights (HH)



OVERVIEW

Hamilton Heights lies to the west of the Harlems, and just above the Morningside neighborhood. Its streets are lined with mature trees and stately brick and brownstone townhouses, with carved stone facades and wrought-iron railings. Amidst these residential buildings stands the notable City College of New York, founded in 1847.

Originally, the neighborhood was home to a mixture of German, Irish, and Jewish immigrants. Lately it has seen an influx of Russians and others of Eastern European heritage. It also includes the **Sugar Hill** district, extending from **Amsterdam Avenue** on the west to **Edgecome Avenue** on the east; this district has recently become popular amongst wealthier Negro residents.

HISTORY

The area is named after Alexander Hamilton, one of the founding fathers of the United States. Hamilton Heights was once part of Hamilton's estate, known as "The Grange." Hamilton commissioned architect John McComb Jr. to design a Federal-style country home on a 32-acre estate in upper Manhattan; this house was completed in 1802 and named "**The Grange**" after his father's ancestral home in Scotland. On July 11, 1804, Hamilton was fatally wounded in a duel with his personal and political rival, Vice President Aaron Burr.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Landmarks:** The Atkinson Residence (60); James Bailey House (10)
- **Churches:** Church of the Intercession (2); Convent Avenue Baptist Church (60); Saint Martin's Episcopal Church (10)
- **Schools:** City College - Gothic building (60)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Jackie Robinson Park (24); Riverbank Park Picnic Area (46); Colonial Park (24); Ft Washington Park (19); Edgecomb Avenue Garden Park Sanctuary (33)
- **Restaurants:** Jimmy's Chicken Shack (28)

WEST 155TH ST

BROADWAY

AMSTERDAM AVE

ST NICHOLAS PL

BRADHURST AVE

EDGECOMBE AVE

WEST 150TH ST

ST NICHOLAS AVE

HAMILTON TER

WEST 141ST ST

CONVENT AVE

WEST 145TH ST

WEST 140TH ST

WEST 140TH ST

WEST 138TH ST

MORNINGSIDE (MS)

NEGRO HARLEM (NH)



Hell's Kitchen (HK)



OVERVIEW

Hell's Kitchen has long been a bastion of poor and working-class Irish Americans, and its gritty reputation has long held real-estate prices below those of most other areas of Manhattan.

Shortly after the Civil War, Hell's Kitchen became known as one of the most dangerous areas of America. Various criminal gangs have made names for themselves here, including the **Hell's Kitchen Gang**, the **Parlor Mob**, and the **Gopher Gang**. The gangs shake down businesses for protection money and run gambling operations. The shipping docks on the west side are their prime real estate, where they control goods illegally offloaded from cargo ships, and exert influence on the labor unions. Many honest men have spent their last moments face down in the Hudson River if they dared challenge one of the gangs.

Although there are German, Italian, and Jewish immigrants, the area is a bastion of poor and working-class Irish-Americans. For some, there was work to be had building railroad lines, at tanneries, and on the docks. Unlike the well-established Italian Mafia, with its rules and hierarchy, many of the Irish gangs based out of Hell's Kitchen were just a collection of relatives and close friends. They looked to score money and goods, but through violence and intimidation.

HISTORY

The true origin of the name "Hell's Kitchen" is widely debated, although there are several theories. Some say that it earned its name from its reputation as a poor, high-crime, and violent area, since living in the neighborhood was like living in hell. Others say that the name originates from the Dutch phrase "**hellegot**," meaning "clear passage" or "bright gateway," which may have evolved into "Hell's Kitchen" as the neighborhood's reputation changed.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Associations:** The Actors Studio (57); Hartley Settlement House (45)
- **Performance Halls:** Madison Square Garden (33); Manhattan Ballrooms (96); Martin Beck Theatre (54); Irish Arts Center & Museum (23);
- **Churches:** Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (24); Holy Cross Church (62)
- **Nightclubs:** Cuban Casino Nightclub (54); Jack Dempsey's Lounge (33); Rogers Corner (33)
- **Hotels:** Hotel Belvedere (37); Hotel New Yorker (96); West Shore Hotel (65)
- **Food & Drink:** The House of Brews (46); West Side Steakhouse (56)
- **Parks & Outdoors:** De Witt Clinton Park (15); Sheffield Farms (2); Clinton Community Garden (40); Oasis Garden (19)
- **Transportation:** Lincoln Tunnel (71); W.Midtown Ferry Terminal (82); Port Authority Bus Terminal (70); Manhattan Cruise Terminal (14)

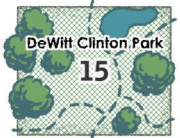
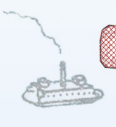
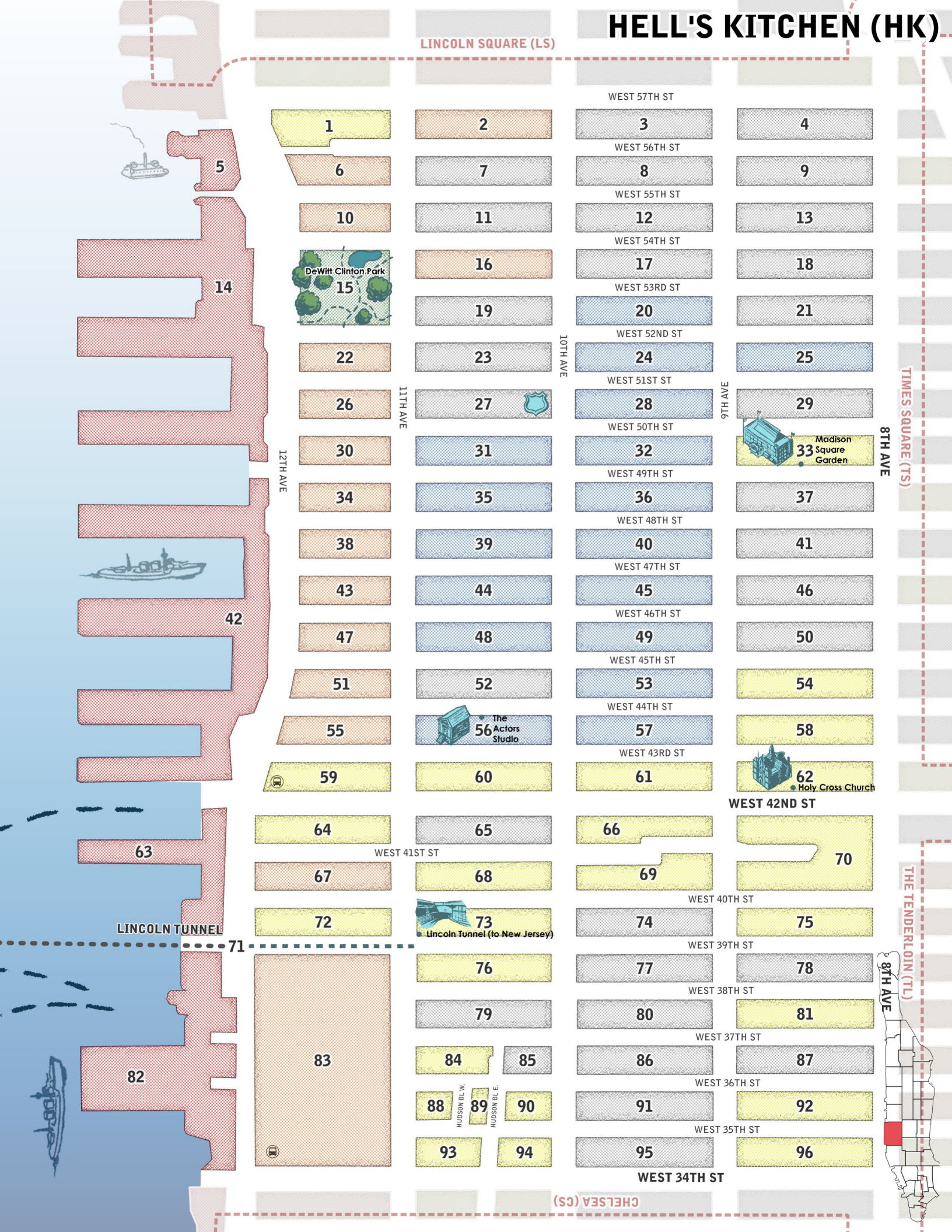
HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

CHELSEA (CS)



LINCOLN TUNNEL

71

WEST 41ST ST

WEST 42ND ST

WEST 40TH ST

WEST 39TH ST

WEST 38TH ST

WEST 37TH ST

WEST 36TH ST

WEST 35TH ST

WEST 34TH ST

WEST 57TH ST

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WEST 47TH ST

WEST 46TH ST

WEST 45TH ST

WEST 44TH ST

WEST 43RD ST

HUDSON BL. W.

HUDSON BL. E.

8TH AVE

11TH AVE

12TH AVE

10TH AVE

9TH AVE

Hudson Yards (HY)



OVERVIEW

"Hudson Yards" is the current nickname for a small slice of Manhattan below Chelsea that has at other times been called the "**Meatpacking District**," and seems to resist any attempt at a permanent name. Its west side, facing the Hudson River, is dominated by a variety of heavy industry and shipping operations of all types. In the center are a huge number of slaughterhouses and meat packing plants, as well as produce and food markets. To the east are cheap residential tenements.

HISTORY

Originally, the region was a Lenape Indian riverside trading station called Sapohanikan. It was the location of Fort Gansevoort and was considered a vacation area in the north of Greenwich Village.

Construction of residences in the neighborhood – primarily rowhouses and townhouses, some of which were later converted into tenements – began around 1840 in the Greek Revival style. In the 1880s, open-air and enclosed markets made the neighborhood the city's premier destination for produce, poultry, fish and meat, as well as a variety of other industries. By the mid-century Fort Gansevoort was replaced by the freightyards of the **Hudson River Railroad**, turning the west half of the neighborhood into a hub of heavy industry, including major iron factories.

As the neighborhood grew more industrial, it became a less desirable area to live in, and single-family residences were replaced with larger multiple-family dwellings. By 1900 the area was home to 250 slaughterhouses and packing plants.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hotels:** The Jane Hotel (20); Strand Hotel (1)
- **Churches:** Saint Luke in the Fields Church (48)
- **Bars & Pubs:** White Horse Tavern (33)
- **Outdoor Spaces:** Jane Street Garden (19)

HUDSON YARDS (HY)



Italian Harlem (IH)



OVERVIEW

The neighborhood known colloquially as **Italian Harlem** is sandwiched between Central and Negro Harlem on its west, and Spanish Harlem to its south. It is populated mostly by Southern Italians and Sicilians, and a moderate number of Northern Italians. Its low-income immigrants often live in almost slum-like conditions.

Italian Harlem became notorious during the early 1900s due to the exploits of an organized crime syndicate known as the "**Black Hand**" on Second Avenue, which indulged in large-scale blackmail operations. The neighborhood was the founding location of the **Genovese** crime family, one of the Five Families that dominated organized crime in New York City, and continues to be plagued by organized crime operations and the Italian-American Mafia.

HISTORY

Italian Harlem was the original Italian-American hub of Manhattan; it was the first part of Manhattan to be referred to as "Little Italy" before that name came to be associated with the downtown neighborhood near Mott Street. The first Italians arrived in East Harlem in 1878, from Polla in the province of Salerno, and settled in the vicinity of 115th Street.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Restaurants:** Beach's Restaurant (86); Patsy's Italian Restaurant (88)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** The Blue Bird Theatre (63); The Cosmo Theatre (42); National Black Theater (31); Teatro Amato (103)
- **Churches:** East Harlem Protestant Parish (53); Saint Andrew's Episcopal Church (20); Saint Paul's Church (85)
- **Libraries & Museums:** East Harlem Public Library (42); La Guardia Museum (96)
- **Landmarks:** Fiorello LaGuardia's House (61); The Langston Hughes House (24)
- **Courthouses:** Harlem Courthouse (65)
- **Hospitals:** North General Hospital (55)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Harlem River Park Annex (30); Harlem River Park (27); Harlem River Park W 145 St (19); Abraham Lincoln Playground (4); El Barrio Community Garden (89); El Gallo Community Garden (86); Harlem Rose Garden (15)
- **Transportation:** Manhattan Depot (30)

ITALIAN HARLEM (IH)



Inwood (IW)



OVERVIEW

Inwood, nestled in the northernmost tip of Manhattan, is physically bounded by the Harlem River to the north and east, the Hudson River to the west, and the **Fort Tryon** neighborhood to the south. It is a picturesque neighborhood that bears little resemblance to the bustling city center to its south, and more to a charming provincial village. It is predominantly residential and its housing remains affordable. Its slender streets snake through a matrix of charming brick buildings and multiple-story homes with eclectic architectural influences, and ample green spaces including marshy vistas and scenic hiking trails.

More recently the neighborhood has seen the construction of more industrial rail and auto yards, and is becoming a more working-class neighborhood, with a diverse mix of Irish, Jewish, and Dominican residents.

HISTORY

Inwood's rich history can be traced back to the 17th century. The area was originally inhabited by the Lenape people until the Dutch established a colony in the late 1600s. By the mid-18th century, the neighborhood became a rural retreat for wealthy New Yorkers and remained so until the late 19th century.

In 1876, nineteen years after Central Park was designed, **Frederick Law Olmsted** and **James R. Croes** envisioned a residential neighborhood with beautiful topography for "fairly comfortable people." Their vision was not fully carried out, but it did prompt private citizens and the city to work together in preserving the beauty of the area – which remains about half parkland.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hospitals:** Allen Hospital (3)
- **Churches:** Church of the Good Shepherd (27); Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (51)
- **Schools & Education:** Columbia University - Baker Athletics Complex (3)
- **Parks & Outdoors:** Inwood Hill Park (22); Inwood Hill Park - White Pines (22); Inwood Hill Park - Glacial Potholes (22); Isham Park (22); Inwood Hill Park - Duck Observation Area (5); Swindler Cove Park (73); Sherman Creek Park (73); Seaman-Drake Arch (12); Baker Field (3); Dyckman Farmhouse (34)
- **Libraries:** Inwood Public Library (58)
- **Performance Halls:** Richard B. Fisher Hall (3)
- **Transportation:** Henry Hudson Parkway (2); University Heights Bridge (44)

INWOOD (IW)



Lower East Side (LE)



OVERVIEW

While not all agree on the precise boundaries of the The **Lower East Side**, it is generally considered to cover the area west of **Clinton Street** and below **14th street**, with **Delancey Street** at its symbolic center. The bulk of immigrants to New York City in the late 19th century came to live, cheek-by-jowl, in its crowded tenements. It is a vibrant, bustling, dusty neighborhood: poor, but filled during the day with street vendors and carts hawking wares, and a steady flow of foot and motor traffic.

In the evening, the neighborhood is alive with conversation. Eastern Europeans -- German, Jewish, Italian, and Irish immigrants -- sit and talk from their tenement window sills, and on balconies, and on the stoops of brown and gray brick. In the hot summers many sleep out on their apartment fire escapes (a signature feature of these buildings), with laundry being strung out to dry between the metal railings. Life in the Lower East side revolves around family and culture, and the tight social bonds tend to keep crime to a minimum.

HISTORY

Much of the Lower East Side was part of the Delancey farm. **James Delancey's** pre-Revolutionary farm east of Post Road survives in the names **Delancey Street** and **Orchard Street**. A proposed "Delancey Square" -- intended to cover the area between today's Eldridge, Essex, Hester and Broome Streets -- was rejected when the loyalist Delancey family's property was confiscated after the American Revolution.

In the far south-east corner of the neighborhood, bordering the East River, lies **Corlears Hook**. It was named after the schoolmaster Jacobus van Corlaer, who settled in this area in 1638. As early as 1816, Corlears Hook was notorious for streetwalkers, "a resort for the lewd and abandoned of both sexes", and in 1821 its "streets abounding every night with preconcerted groups of thieves and prostitutes" were noted by The **Christian Herald**. In the course of the 19th century, they came to be called **hookers**. In 1833, Corlears Hook was the location of some of the first tenements built in New York City.

By the 1840s, large numbers of German immigrants settled in the area, and a large part of it became known as "Little Germany." This was followed by groups of Italians and Eastern European Jews, as well as Greeks, Hungarians, Poles, Romanians, Russians, Slovaks and Ukrainians, each of whom settled in relatively homogeneous enclaves. By 1920, the Jewish neighborhood was one of the largest of these ethnic groupings.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Religious Institutions & Churches:** Bialystoker Synagogue (61); Saint Augustine's Church (67)
- **Parks & Outdoors:** East River Park (69); Williamsburg Bridge Park (54); Vladeck Park (71); Ahearn Park (62); Hamilton Fish Park (34); Campos Community Garden (9); Yu Suen Garden (9); East River Park (19); Fiorello La Guardia Park (68); Brian Watkins Tennis Center (19); Masaryk Basketball Gym (40); Orchard Alley Garden (25); Siempre Verde Garden (37); Secret Garden (22); Firemen's Memorial Garden (15); Flower Door Garden (12)
- **Charities:** Henry Street Settlement Agency (64)
- **Hotels:** Hotel Hatfield (56)
- **Transportation:** Williamsburg Bridge (47); Manhattan Railway Company (75)

LOWER EAST SIDE (LE)



Lenox Hill (LH)



OVERVIEW

The **Lenox Hill** neighborhood represents the easternmost half of the Upper East Side. Its western boundary is in flux, but is here delineated at **3rd Avenue**. The western part of the neighborhood is a spectacle of grandeur; stone buildings tower above the street level, with awe-inspiring grand masonry and elegant stonework that imply wealth and sophistication. Their ornamented archways and cornices are often accentuated by wrought-iron details and large, trimmed French windows.

HISTORY

The neighborhood is named for the hill that stood at what became **70th Street & Park Avenue**. This area, it should be noted, lies just west of the currently accepted boundaries of the neighborhood, in what is called the Upper East Side proper. The name "Lenox" is that of the Scottish immigrant **Robert Lenox** (1759-1839), a wealthy merchant and real estate investor who once owned the land.

In the 1870s, the construction of elevated train lines and the opening of Central Park spurred a wave of development in the neighborhood, with grand mansions and townhouses replacing the farms and fields. Lenox Hill became a fashionable destination for the city's elite, and its streets were lined with grand homes and stylish shops. The opening in 1857 of the **Lenox Hill Hospital**, now formally considered to be located in the Upper East Side neighborhood, further enhanced the area's reputation, attracting doctors and medical professionals to the neighborhood.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Associations:** Bohemian National Hall (22); National Society of Colonial Dames (29)
- **Hospitals:** Cornell Medical Center (43); Rockefeller Institute Hospital (56); Sloan-Kettering Institute (46)
- **Education:** Cornell Medical College Laboratories (43)
- **Churches:** Czechoslovak National Church of Saint John Nepomucene (49); First Hungarian Reformed Church (41)
- **Food:** Schrafft's - Lenox Hill (47); Winter's Market (29)
- **Transportation:** Queensboro Bridge (77)
- **Parks:** Andrew Haswell Green Park (72)
- **NOTE:** Lenox Hill Hospital can be found in the Upper East Side neighborhood.



Little Italy (LI)



OVERVIEW

The size of Little Italy seems to shrink daily, encroached on by the Chinese to the east and the Eastern European immigrants around it, but it remains one of the most insular and homogeneously populated neighborhoods in the city. It is a region of manual laborers and stall hawkers, pastry shops and bakeries, butchers and fruit stands, as well as a large number of the city's most well regarded Italian restaurants.

Lately the influence of the Italian-American mafia seems to be growing both in the practical day to day affairs of the neighborhood, and in the reputation of the people who live here.

HISTORY

Downtown's Little Italy took shape when, in the 1840s, the first wave of Italian immigrants began to arrive in its notorious **Five Points** region. An even bigger wave of tens of thousands of immigrants came from Italy between 1880 and 1920, fleeing hardships at home.

Between 1880 and 1920, over four million Italians arrived in America, with tens of thousands settling in New York City alone. Many settled into an area of Five Points called "**Mulberry Bend**," at **Worth & Baxter** streets, in the far south-easterly corner of the current neighborhood boundaries.

This was one of the worst areas of Five Points, which itself was one of the worst areas in Manhattan. It was so bad, in fact, that in 1897 the city razed a number of tenement buildings and built Mulberry Bend Park in its place (now called Columbus Park). By that time middle and upper-class residents had fled the area, leaving only the poor – mostly immigrants – to suffer its squalor. At the turn of the 20th century, over 90% of the residents of the neighborhood were of Italian birth or origin.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Restaurants:** Angelo's Italian (36); Emilio's Ballato (6); Forlini's Northern Italian Eatery (55); Grotta Azzurra (27); Lombardi's Pizza (18); Vincent's Italian Restaurant (46); Piemonte Ravioli Market (28)
- **Hotels:** The Baxter Hotel (65); The Mercer Hotel (22)
- **Churches:** The Church of Transfiguration (66); Old Saint Patrick's Cathedral (5)
- **Courthouses & Prisons:** New York County Criminal Court (62); Manhattan Family Court (60); Criminal Court (64); City Prison (The Tombs) (62); New York House of Detention (62)
- **Performance Halls:** Italian Opera House (24); Niblo's Garden Opera House (3); Putnam's Opera House (39); Rome Opera House (24); The Olympic Theatre (31); Wallack's Theatre (23); Miner's Theatre (2)
- **Museums:** Italian-American Museum (35); Museum of Chinese in America (33)
- **Social Clubs:** Lin Sing Association (66); On Leong Tong (56); The Tower Social and Athletic Club (10)
- **Bars & Pubs:** Mulberry Street Bar (28); The Ship (32)
- **Parks:** Columbus Park (65); Minetta Green (68)
- **Other:** Fire Department Borough Command Division One (11)

LITTLE ITALY (LI)

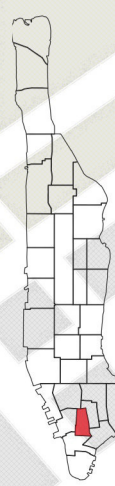
GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

LOWER WEST SIDE (LW)

THE BOWERY (BO)

CHINATOWN (CT)

CIVIC CENTER (CC)



Lincoln Square (LS)



OVERVIEW

The Lincoln Square neighborhood centers around "**Lincoln Square**," the large open intersection formed where wide **Broadway** meets **Columbus Avenue**. The region is dominated by rowhouses, tenements and the occasional brownstone, strung shoulder-to-shoulder along the grid-like streets, but sliced down the middle by Broadway.

The neighborhood has long been seen as one of New York's most persistent slums, but recently some developers have talked of grand artistic plans to tear down the tenements and remake the neighborhood as a center for the arts. A noticeable Japanese-American enclave has recently taken root, anchored by a string of boarding-houses on West 65th Street.

HISTORY

Before the Harlem renaissance uptown, the neighborhood we now call Lincoln Square was called **San Juan Hill**, and was heavily populated by Negroes. San Juan Hill developed in the late 19th century when Negroes began flocking to the cities, making it one of the more densely populated areas of the city, and also one of the more violent. The name San Juan Hill is variously attributed either to the United States Army's black **10th Cavalry**, which fought at the battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War in 1898, or more likely to the violent clashes between black and white residents of the area. In the midst of all the excitement, San Juan Hill was also home to an extensive night life that served as a significant crucible for the development of jazz music.

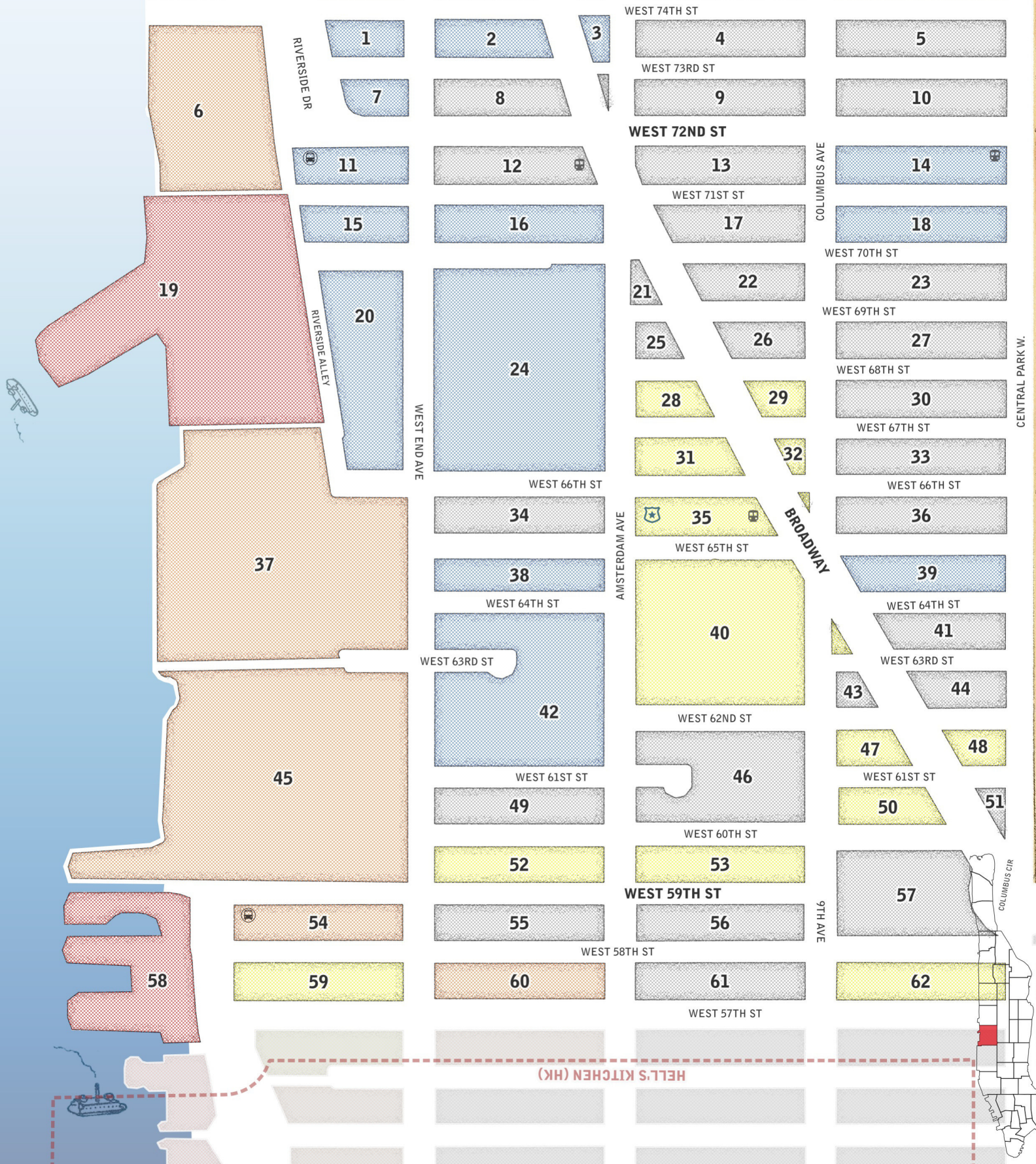
Around 1900, a developer called **John L. Miller** was active in the area around the double triangle formed by Broadway, Columbus Avenue, 63rd Street and 66th Street, which had been known for at least 30 years as **Empire Square** or **Empire Park**. In May 1906, in one of many attempts to revitalize the region, the city's Board of Aldermen passed a resolution renaming the double triangle Lincoln Square; the neighborhood itself was renamed as a result.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Churches:** Holy Trinity Lutheran Church (36)
- **Social Clubs:** Y.M.C.A. - Central Park (44)
- **Hotels:** Alamac Hotel (16); Ansonia Hotel (2); Bradford Hotel (24); Circle Hotel (57); The Dauphin Hotel (31); The Embassy Hotel (21); The Empire Hotel (43); Hotel Acropolis (62); Hotel Saint Albans (57); Hotel Prisament (2)
- **Restaurants:** Automat Cafeterias (62); Kelly Bros. Restaurants (10); The Ribbon Steak & Burgers (14); Tavern-On-The-Green (33)
- **Performance Halls:** Merkin Concert Hall (28); The New York Philharmonic (40); Cinema Studio (32)
- **Schools & Education:** Ethical Culture Fieldston School (41); Fordham University - School of Law (46); Graham School of General Education (55); The Juilliard School (35)
- **Hospitals:** Roosevelt Hospital (56); William J. Syms Operating Theater (56)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Lincoln Center Plaza (40)
- **Transportation:** Baltimore & Ohio Bus (51); W 72 St Marina (6)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

UPPER WEST SIDE (UW)



Lower West Side (LW)



OVERVIEW

The **Lower West Side** is one of Manhattan's "unofficial" neighborhoods. It is bounded by the Hudson river to its west, and spans the area between **Houston Street** on the north, where it meets **Hudson Yards** and **Greenwich Village**, **Franklin Street** on the south, where it meets the **Civic Center**, and **Little Italy** on its east at **Green Street**.

With such varied neighbors, it's no wonder that the neighborhood exhibits something of a split personality. At the west docks one finds the bustle of shipping activity, but with less of the rough criminality seen in the **Hudson Yards** and **Hell's Kitchen** areas. In the south one is more likely to encounter small shops serving the financial and government workers in lower Manhattan. To the north, the artistic and musical influences of **Greenwich Village** are obvious.

The neighborhood's ethnic population is similarly eclectic, with Arabs and others from the Middle East mixing with Eastern Europeans on largely friendly terms. While violent crime in the Lower West Side remains low, pick-pocketing activity seems to be on the rise lately.

HISTORY

In 1750 the Lower West Side region was a rural expanse of market gardens and open fields owned by members of the British military and used for farming during the colonial era. Until around 1820, the Lower West Side was a high-end, wealthy neighborhood; from the late 18th century, immigrants settled on the Lower West Side because of its proximity to **Castle Garden** and **Ellis Island**. In the first half of the 19th century, as residents became successful and moved away from the busy harbor, their homes were converted to multi-family tenements to accommodate new waves of immigrants.

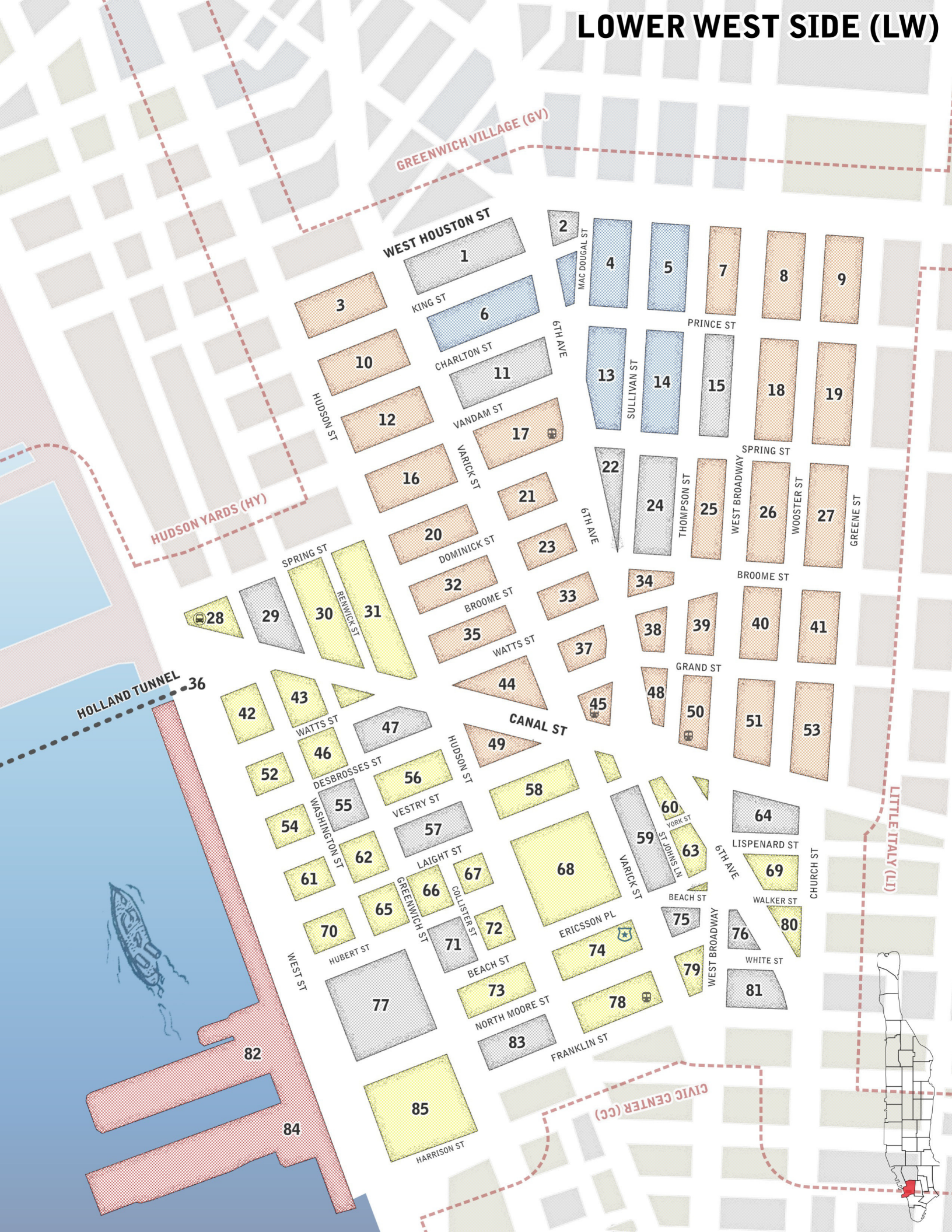
In 1851 the land along the Hudson River was leased to the Hudson River Railroad, which increased development and wealth in the neighborhood, and led to a significant Industrial Revolution-related development boom.

Starting in the 1880s, the neighborhood saw a large influx of Arab immigrants in what came to be called the **Syrian Quarter**, or "**Little Syria**," a predominantly Christian community.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Food & Drink:** The Brandy Library Bar (74); Ear Inn (29); Pegu Club Bar (8); Del Monte Inn (83)
- **Churches:** Saint Anthony of Padua Church (4); Saint John's Chapel (59)
- **Transportation:** Holland Tunnel (36)

LOWER WEST SIDE (LW)



Murray Hill (MH)



OVERVIEW

Murray Hill is generally considered to cover the area east of **Park Avenue**, bounded between **42nd Street** and **28th Street**. It represents another of Manhattan's storied and eccentric districts, whose residents take obvious pride in being considered part of it.

It is easy to see why residents are proud of Murray Hill, a picture of genteel elegance and cosmopolitan splendor. An area steeped in history yet pulsating with the rapid beat of contemporary city life, and marked by its brownstone row houses and mansions set behind neat flower beds and wrought-iron fences. The area around Park Avenue is especially prestigious, being interspersed with stately homes on generously wide tree-lined streets.

Along the **East River**, the neighborhood's industrial sector has its own charm. The bustling shipyard and factories have so far escaped the poor conditions and shady reputation of their sister docks serving the **Hudson River** on the west side of the island.

HISTORY

Originally settled by European colonists in the 17th century, the area was predominantly farmland. It gained its name from the **Murray** family, who were influential landowners in the region. **Robert Murray**, a wealthy importer, and his wife, **Mary Lindley Murray**, bought a tract that covered what is now Madison to Lexington Avenues and **33rd to 39th Streets**. They called their estate **Belmont**, but it became known as **Murray Hill**. According to the Murray Hill Neighborhood Association, legend has it that on Sept. 15, 1776, Mrs. Murray invited the British general **William Howe** and his men to have tea at Belmont, thus giving Colonial soldiers time to escape after a surprise attack on the British in nearby **Kips Bay**. The attack failed, but the next day, the Americans fought the British in the Battle of Harlem Heights and won.

As the city grew and urban development expanded, Murray Hill underwent a transformation from rural countryside to a desirable residential neighborhood. During the 19th century, it became an affluent enclave with elegant townhouses and mansions, attracting wealthy families and socialites.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Churches:** Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (57)
- **Restaurants:** Franchetti's Restaurant (58)
- **Hotels:** The Hotel Deauville (58); Hotel Vanderbilt (42); The Renwick Hotel (12); Rutledge Hotel (56)
- **Bars & Pubs:** Middle Branch Bar (48)
- **Landmarks:** Socony-Mobil Office Building (2); National Review Building (38)
- **Parks:** St. Vartan Park (34)
- **Transportation:** Baltimore & Ohio Bus (1); E 34 St Midtown East Ferry Landing (36)

MURRAY HILL (MH)

EAST RIVER DR

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

TURTLE BAY (TB)

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EAST 28TH ST

TUDOR CITY PL

2ND AVE

3RD AVE

LEXINGTON AVE

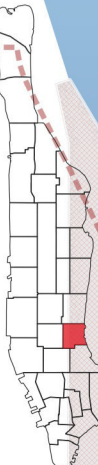
PARK AVE

PARK AVE S.

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

GASHOUSE DISTRICT (GD)



Morningside (MS)



OVERVIEW

Morningside, also known as **Morningside Heights**, runs roughly from **110th Street** to **140th Street**, and from the **Hudson River** to **Morningside Avenue**. It includes, in its northern half above **125th Street**, the sub-neighborhood known as "**Manhattanville**."

A large portion of Morningside Heights is part of the campus of **Columbia University**, a private Ivy League university, but there is continuing tension between the two main groups that inhabit the area: the upper middle class population affiliated with the university institutions, and the older, more ethnically-varied and lower-class residents.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

The neighborhood of Morningside Heights got its name from Morningside Park, a scenic park located within its borders. The term "Morningside" refers to the elevated location of the neighborhood, which sits on a high bluff overlooking the Hudson River. The area was originally known as **Vandewater Heights** after a prominent Dutch family, but the name gradually changed over time. Morningside Heights became more widely recognized when Columbia University relocated its campus to the neighborhood in the late 19th century, solidifying its identity as an academic and intellectual hub.

MANHATTANVILLE

Manhattanville, the area above 125th street, boasts an active wharf with daily ferry and river conveyances. It was the first station on the Hudson River Railroad running north from the city, and the hub of daily stagecoach, omnibus and streetcar lines. Situated near Bloomingdale Road, its hotels, houses of entertainment and post office make it an alluring destination of suburban retreat from the city, yet its direct proximity to the Hudson River also makes it an invaluable industrial entry point for construction materials and other freight bound for Upper Manhattan.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Schools & Education:** Bank Street College of Education (80); Barnard College (62); Bureau of Educational Experiments (80); City College of New York (5); Columbia University - Teachers College (57); Columbia University (67); Columbia University's Physics Laboratories (67); International House (47); Jewish Theological Seminary of America (55); Manhattan School of Music (48); Teachers College (57); Columbia University Law Library (63); Nicholas Murray Butler Library (68)
- **Landmarks:** Alfred Tennyson Statue (59); Claremont Inn (28); Grant's Tomb (59); Hamilton Grange Memorial (13); Meyer House (64); Monument of Samuel J. Tilden (79)
- **Churches:** Broadway Presbyterian (70); Cathedral of Saint John the Divine (82); Church of Saint Joseph of the Holy Family (43)
- **Entertainment:** The Claremont Theater (12); The West End (68)
- **Hotels:** Hotel Royal (77); Westminster Hotel (69)
- **Religious Institutions:** Jewish Theological Seminary (51); Kraft Jewish Center (70)
- **Hospitals:** Saint Luke's Hospital (71)
- **Food Markets:** West Side Market (84)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Morningside Park (78); St Nicholas Park (13); West 111 Street Peoples Garden (81)
- **Transportation:** Manhattanville Bus Depot (19)

MORNINGSIDE (MS)



Negro Harlem (NH)



OVERVIEW

Negro Harlem is generally considered the area of Harlem above 125th Street.

Crime in Harlem primarily consists of theft, robbery, drug trafficking and prostitution. Criminal organizations such as street gangs are responsible for a significant portion of crime, particularly violent crime. Additionally, there are regular confrontations and occasional threats of race riots between poor young men from Negro Harlem and their Puerto Rican and Italian equivalents from Spanish and Italian Harlem. There is also organized crime and mob activity in Negro Harlem, as in all the Harlem neighborhoods, often centered around the illegal gambling operation known as "The Numbers."

HISTORY

In 1905, Negro real estate entrepreneur **Philip Payton Jr.** established the **AfroAmerican Realty Company** (located on 125th Street at the border between Negro and Central Harlem), and began renting properties to Negroes in Harlem. It marked the beginning of the transformation of Harlem into a black neighborhood. From 1910 to 1920 there was a mass movement of blacks from the rural South to the North and West due to racial violence and lack of opportunities. This increase in the Negro population began what continues to be an exciting renaissance and revitalization of Negro culture in Harlem. It has led to a recent outpouring of artistic work without precedent among black Americans.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Churches:** Abyssinian Baptist (55); Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (59); Saint Philip's Episcopal Church (69)
- **Nightclubs:** Big Apple Night Club (66); Bill's Place (72); Cotton Club (39); Small's Paradise nightclub (66); The Ubangi Club (80)
- **Hospitals:** Harlem Hospital (63); Marlem Hospital (63)
- **Hotels:** Hotel Blythwood (75); Hotel Braddock (92)
- **Performance Halls:** La Gorce Dance Hall (49); Renaissance Casino and Ballroom (50); Rockland Palace Dance Hall (2); Savoy Ballroom (44); Lafayette Vaudeville Theater (71); Thalia Theatre (66); Connie's Inn Music Hall (76); The Cotton Club (36); Harlem Casino Hall (42); Lincoln Theater Music Hall (73)
- **Libraries:** Schomburg Center Library for Research in Black Culture (62)
- **Restaurants:** Well's Restaurant (72)
- **Social Clubs:** Y.M.C.A. - Harlem (67)
- **Apartment Buildings:** The Drew Hamilton Houses (30); Dunbar Apartments (13); Harlem River Houses (5); Lenox Terrace (73)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Colonel Charles Young Playground (36); 145th Street Park (32); St Nicholas Miracle Garden (91); Harlem Grown Street Farm (81); Harlem Valley Garden (67); Bradhurst Avenue Garden (5)

NEGRO HARLEM (NH)



Spanish Harlem (SH)



OVERVIEW

Informally known as **Spanish Harlem** and sometimes as "East Harlem", this neighborhood is located south-east of Central Harlem, and borders the northeast corner of **Central Park**.

Ethnic tensions occasionally boil over between the Puerto Rican youth of Spanish Harlem and those from other Harlem neighborhoods, including Negro Harlem, but especially those from Italian Harlem on the northern border. Relations between the police and residents continue to be problematic.

HISTORY

Puerto Rican and **Latin American** migration after the First World War established an enclave at the western portion of East Harlem, around 110th Street and Lexington Avenue, which became known as "**Spanish Harlem**". These immigrants were seeking better economic opportunities and escaping political turmoil. Over time they have formed a close-knit community. Although the area is ethnically quite insular, there has been some notable cross-cultural mixing with the Negroes in surrounding Harlem.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Schools:** Benjamin Franklin High School (2)
- **Churches:** Church of the Holy Agony (72); Saint Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church (49)
- **Apartment Buildings:** East River Houses I (64); East River Houses II (64)
- **Museums:** El Museo del Barrio (54); Julia de Burgos Latino Cultural Center (49); Museo del Barrio (54); Museum of the City of New York (59)
- **Hospitals:** Metropolitan Hospital Center (93); Mount Sinai Hospital (80)
- **Movie Projection Houses:** Number One Theatre (8)
- **Food:** Rao's Restaurant (1); La Marqueta Market (4)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Thomas Jefferson Park (9); Conservatory Garden (47); Thomas Jefferson Park (101); Humacao Community Garden (33); Neighbors Of Vega Baja Garden (33); Maggies Magic Garden (75); Family Community Garden (19); Pueblo Unido Garden (17)

SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

ITALIAN HARLEM (IH)

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EAST 96TH ST

EAST RIVER DR

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

YORKVILLE (YV)

5TH AVE

5TH AVE
FRANKLY CIR

5TH AVE

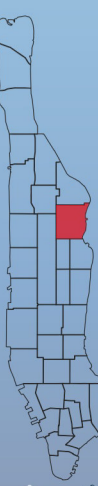
MADISON AVE

PARK AVE

3RD AVE

2ND AVE

1ST AVE



Turtle Bay (TB)



OVERVIEW

Turtle Bay is dominated by heavy riverfront industry: giant breweries, laundries, abattoirs and power plants, including the **Waterside Station**, a power plant operated by the **Consolidated Edison Company**. Scattered throughout are a variety of apartments and tenements with beautiful river views. While decidedly industrial and working class, there seems to be lively new energy in Turtle Bay, suggesting that the neighborhood may be on the way up in rankings of desirable places to live in the city.

HISTORY

It is said that the neighborhood of Turtle Bay got its name from the abundance of turtles that were once commonly seen sunbathing on the marshy shoreline and rocks along the East River. Turtle Bay was a cove on the East River until the late 1800s, when it was covered over with landfill. Over time the neighborhood underwent significant development and transformation, but the name "Turtle Bay" has remained, serving as a reminder of the area's natural history. In the 19th century, industrialization and urbanization began to shape the neighborhood with the construction of railroads and factories.

The early 1920s has seen a kind of renaissance in the area, spearheaded by wealthy **Charlotte Martin**. She bought a group of 20 brownstones on 48th and 49th Streets, between Second and Third Avenues, and converted them into charming town houses around a central Italian-inspired garden. Called **Turtle Bay Gardens**, the houses were highly acclaimed and almost immediately attracted prominent and celebrated residents; the neighborhood seems poised for further gentrification.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Culture:** George Bascom Theater (57); Dancing Carnival (72); Grand Central Art Galleries (78)
- **Schools & Education:** Beaux-Arts Institute of Design (81)
- **Nightclubs & Cocktail Lounges:** Belmont Plaza Nightclub (57); Blue Angel Nightclub (26); Lexington Terrace (63); Madeleine's Le Poissonnier (36); One-Two-Three Club (31); Versailles Supper Club (47)
- **Hotels:** Belmont Plaza (53); Lexington Hotel (63); Panhellenic Tower (56); Shelton Towers Hotel (58); Waldorf Astoria (52)
- **Restaurants:** Beverly Restaurant & Cafe (52); Fan & Bill's (67); Mont D'Or Restaurant (59); Oyster Bar & Restaurant (78); Pietro's Steakhouse (83); Restaurant Crillon (62); Swedish Rathskeller Restaurant (38); Voisin French Restaurant (36); Zum Brau-Haus (27)
- **Social Clubs:** Brook Club (25); Japan Society (65); The River Club of New York (40); Y.W.C.A. (36)
- **Bars & Pubs:** The Campbell Apartment Bar (78); P.J. Clarke's Bar (21)
- **Landmarks:** Chrysler Building (82); Graybar Office Building (78); New York Central Building (71); Henry K. Thaw House (59); Turtle Bay Gardens I & II (59)
- **Churches:** Church of Saint Agnes (79); Saint Bartholomew's Church (46); Saint John the Evangelist's Church (28)

TURTLE BAY (TB)

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

LENOX HILL (LH)

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MURRAY HILL (MH)

PARK AVE

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SUTTON PL S.

BEEKMAN PL

LEXINGTON AVE

3RD AVE

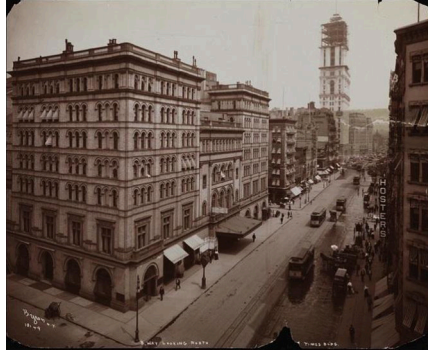
2ND AVE

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

VANDERBILT AVE



The Tenderloin (TL)



OVERVIEW

The colorfully named Tenderloin neighborhood runs, at the most generous estimation, from **24th Street** to **42nd Street** and from **Park Avenue** to **Eighth Avenue**. It comprises notorious **red-light** areas as well several districts specializing in clothing manufacture. It boasts the highest density of nightclubs and bars in the city, rivaled only by Times Square, its direct neighbor to the north.

Low-level crime and prostitution is fairly rampant in the area – though not nearly as bad as it was during its worst days. Unfortunately, one reason for the decrease in visible crime is a certain level of police corruption that has acted to legitimize and regulate the criminal activity, keeping it below the surface and out of public view.

The Tenderloin is also home to a substantial number of Negroes, especially in the downtown and western portion of the district along **Seventh Avenue**, which has become informally known as the "**African Broadway**."

GARMENT DISTRICT & FUR DISTRICT

In the northwest corner of the Tenderloin lies The **Garment District**, extending from **34th Street** to **42nd Street**, and bounded by **Sixth Avenue** and **8th Avenue** (also sometimes known as the **Fashion Center**). Below the Garment District, from 25th to 34th Street, is an area often referred to as the **Fur District**. These garment-manufacturing districts are the epicenter of the nation's garment and textile industry, and many of the world's most famous fashion designers maintain factories or showrooms in the region.

HISTORY

By 1880 it was said that as many as half of the buildings in the district were connected with vice. Reformers referred to the area as "**Satan's Circus**", and one anti-vice crusading minister, the **Rev. Thomas De Witt Talmage**, denounced the entire city of New York as "the modern Gomorrah" for allowing it to exist. Repeated failed attempts to clean up the area led eventually to **Anthony Comstock's** famous anti-vice and anti-obscenity crusade in the neighborhood, which was largely seen by the public as counter-productive.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Hotels:** Alcazar Hotel (54); Continental Hotel (3); Herald Square Hotel (48); Hotel Imperial (54); Hotel Le Marquis (66); Hotel Martinique (54); Hotel McAlpin (48); Hotel Pennsylvania (53); Hotel Seville Two (77); Hotel York (30); Knickerbocker Hotel (3); Mills Working Man Hotel No. 2 (31); Murray Hill Hotel (11); Pullman Hotel (48); Stratford House (55); Warrington Hotel (56); Wolcott Hotel (65)
- **Schools:** The American Academy of Dramatic Arts (66); City College - Graduate Center (45); Miller Institute of Shorthand & Typewriting (9); Spanish Language Center of New York (10); The R. D. Cortina Co. (9)
- **Social Clubs:** American-Scandinavian Foundation (29); Engineering Societies Building (15); Prudence Stevens Town Club (41); The Union League Club (35)
- **Performance Halls:** Koster and Bial's Music Hall (48); Metropolitan Opera House (13); New Amsterdam Theatre (1); New Apollo Theater (1); Empire Theatre (14); The Garrick Theatre (39)
- **Nightclubs:** The Café de l'Opera (14); Diamond Jim's (65); Pennsylvania Roof (53)
- **Restaurants & Bars:** Caruso (54); Drake's New Restaurant (57); Guffanti Restaurant (74); Keen's Steakhouse (39); New Campus Restaurant (57); The Ginger Man Bar (34)
- **Churches:** Church of the Incarnation (41); Little Church Around The Corner (77); Marble Collegiate Church (71)
- **Landmarks:** Empire State Building (49); Gilsey House (71); J.P. Morgan Jr. House (35); Montgomery Schuyler House (41); Vanderbilt Mansion (28)
- **Libraries & Museums:** Morgan Library (35); New York Public Library (6); The Mexican Cultural Museum of New York (17)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Bryant Park (6)
- **Transportation:** Baltimore & Ohio Bus (54); Manhattan Transit Co. (1); Pennsylvania Greyhound Bus (47); Times Square Terminal (1)

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

WEST 42ND ST

EAST 42ND ST

1

2

3

6

7

4

WEST 41ST ST

EAST 41ST ST

5

8

9

10

11

WEST 40TH ST

EAST 40TH ST

12

13

14

15

16

17

WEST 39TH ST

EAST 39TH ST

18

19

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21

22

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WEST 38TH ST

EAST 38TH ST

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WEST 37TH ST

EAST 37TH ST

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WEST 36TH ST

EAST 36TH ST

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WEST 35TH ST

EAST 35TH ST

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WEST 34TH ST

EAST 34TH ST

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WEST 33RD ST

EAST 33RD ST

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WEST 32ND ST

EAST 32ND ST

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59

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WEST 31ST ST

EAST 31ST ST

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63

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65

66

67

WEST 30TH ST

EAST 30TH ST

68

69

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71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

WEST 29TH ST

EAST 29TH ST

WEST 28TH ST

EAST 28TH ST

CHELSEA (CS)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

MURRAY HILL (MH)

PARK AVE S.



Times Square (TS)



OVERVIEW

Times Square, one of the most famous neighborhoods in the entire world, is a grid of regular streets that sits in the heart of Manhattan, between **42nd Street** and **Central Park South** and between **Park & 8th Avenues**. In the southwest corner of the neighborhood sits one of the most recognizable spots on the planet, Times Square itself, at the large intersection where Broadway meets **42nd Street**.

This is a neighborhood that never sleeps – filled by day and night with people who live elsewhere. It is a major commercial intersection and tourist destination, but is best known as the city's entertainment and hotel center. It boasts a dizzying, albeit seedy nightlife, and is packed with playhouses, music halls, movie theaters, nightclubs, and hotels – both the fancy and the roach-infested.

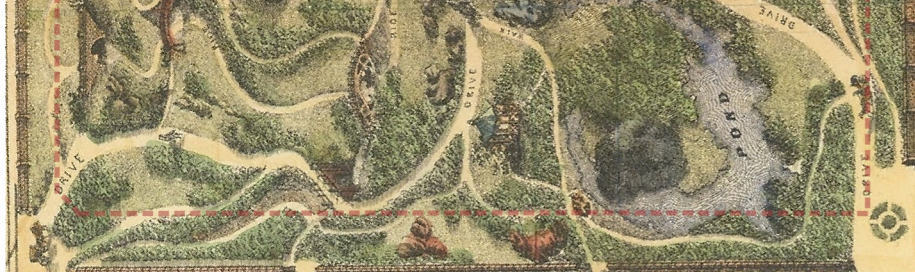
HISTORY

Formerly known as **Longacre Square**, Times Square was renamed in 1904 after The **New York Times** moved its headquarters to the then newly-erected Times Building. Times Square quickly became a place to gather to await great tidings and celebrate them, whether a World Series or a presidential election.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Music, Opera, Dance:** Aeolian Building & Music Hall (92); Carnegie Hall (15); La Martinique Music Performance Center (10); Radio City Music Hall (52); Haymarket Dance Hall (88); Palladium Ballroom (31); Roseland Ballroom (37)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** Ambassador Theatre (55); Belasco Theatre (83); Booth Theatre (82); Broadhurst Theatre (82); Broadway Theatre (37); Circle in the Square Theatre (50); Hudson Theater (83); Imperial Theatre (77); Lyceum Theatre (78); Shubert Theatre (82); Town Hall Theater (88); Winter Garden Theatre (50)
- **Movie Projection Houses:** Astor Theatre (77); The Hippodrome (89); Loew's State Theatre (78); Paramount Theater (87); Roxy Theatre (51); Strand Theater (55)
- **Restaurants:** Armando's Restaurant (30); Bal Tabarin Restaurant (72); Child's Restaurant at Times Square (96); Coq Rouge Restaurant (18); Forum of the Twelve Caesars (64); Jack Dempsey's Restaurant (55); L'Aiglon Restaurant (23); La Conga (43); La Rue (30); Le Pavillon French Cuisine (28); Lindy's Restaurant & Cheesecake (56); Longchamps (67); Louis Maison (63); Mamma Leone's (61); Sardi's (87); Schrafft's (5)
- **Nightclubs & Bars:** Astor Roof Nightclub (83); Biltmore Nightclub (91); The Birdland Jazz Club (38); Cafe Louis XIV (58); Cafe Loyal (90); Casino on the Park (2); Diamond Horseshoe Club (72); Downbeat Lounge (46); Havana-Madrid Lounge (50); Jack & Charlie's 21 Club (40); Kelly's Stable (39); Kit Kat Club (94); Onyx Club (40); Plantation Room (92); Rainbow Room (58); Russian Yar (46); Stage Door Canteen (87); The Stork Club (41); Waldorf Roof (54); The Rum House (72)
- **Publishers** (Books, News, Magazines): Associated Press Building (52); Hotelling's News Agency (93); New York Times Building (93)
- **Museums:** Museum of Modern Art (34); Museum of Science & Industry of N.Y. (58)
- **Churches:** Saint Patrick's Cathedral (58); Saint Thomas Church (35)
- **Parks:** Paley Park (35); Moma Garden (34); Pulitzer Fountain (4)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)



TIMES SQUARE (TS)

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

CENTRAL PARK S.

EAST 59TH ST

WEST 58TH ST

EAST 58TH ST

WEST 57TH ST

EAST 57TH ST

WEST 56TH ST

EAST 56TH ST

WEST 55TH ST

EAST 55TH ST

WEST 54TH ST

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WEST 53RD ST

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WEST 52ND ST

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WEST 45TH ST

EAST 45TH ST

WEST 44TH ST

EAST 44TH ST

WEST 43RD ST

EAST 43RD ST

WEST 42ND ST

EAST 42ND ST

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

PARK AVE

TURTLE BAY (TB)

VANDERBILT AVE

5TH AVE

MADISON AVE

6TH AVE

7TH AVE

8TH AVE

HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)



Upper East Side (UE)



OVERVIEW

Manhattan's **Upper East Side** is one of the most expensive and prestigious regions in the United States. It boasts some of the most prominent families of New York: the **Astors, Rockefellers, Roosevelts, Kennedys, Whitneys**, and **Dukes**, to name a few.

Sometimes called **Upper East Side South**, it is commonly considered to be between **59th Street** to **79th Street**, and between **Central Park** and **3rd Avenue**. To the east lies the **Lenox Hill** neighborhood, and to the north the **Carnegie Mansion** neighborhood, both of which are considered part of the broader Upper East Side region.

The residential Upper East Side is known for its wealthy denizens, fancy restaurants and designer shops along **Madison Avenue**. It boasts a mix of elegant, spacious brownstones and upscale high-rises, with generous, sparsely-trafficked sidewalks. **Museum Mile**, a stretch of **5th Avenue** next to **Central Park**, draws crowds to cultural institutions that include the **Metropolitan Museum of Art** and the Solomon R. **Guggenheim Museum**.

There is little crime in the neighborhood, and the entire area exudes wealth and serenity.

HISTORY

The city's elite constructed stylish mansions and townhouses on the large lots along **Fifth Avenue**, facing Central Park, and on the adjacent side streets -- a strip of land that became known as **Millionaire's Row**. In the 1880s, construction of the Second and Third Avenue El (elevated) subways began to connect the neighborhood with the city at large.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Religious:** Christ Church (75); Saint Jean Baptiste Catholic Church (16); Temple Emanuel Synagogue (57); Saint Jean Baptiste Church (12)
- **Hotels:** The Carlyle Hotel (10); Hotel Alrae (58); Hotel Barbizon (68); Hotel La Salle (78); Hotel Pierre (73); Hotel Westbury (37)
- **Bars & Nightclubs:** Bemelmans Bar (10); Cerutti (78); Copacabana (77); Pierre Nightclub (73)
- **Social Clubs:** Club of Odd Volumes (38); The Colony Club (66); Cosmopolitan Club (55); The Explorers Club (38); The Grolier Club (74); Harmonie Club (77); The Knickerbocker Club (69); Lotus Club (49); Metropolitan Club (73); Union Club (39)
- **Food:** Colony Restaurant (74); Le Veau d'Or (75); Longchamps Restaurant on Madison (45); Shaffer's Food Market (70)
- **Landmarks:** Duke House (1); The Edward Holbrook House (35); Edwin Booth House (64); The Fred French House (21); Gertrude Rhinelanders Waldo House (30); Gibson Fahnestock House (65); Harry F. Sinclair House (1); Henry Clay Frick House (33); Payne Whitney House (1); Percy Rivington Pyne House (42)
- **Schools & Education:** Hunter College (43); Lexington School for the Deaf (20); Lighthouse Guild for the Blind (79)
- **Hospitals:** Lenox Hill Hospital (11)
- **Museums:** Museum of French Art (78)

Upper West Side (UW)



OVERVIEW

The Upper West Side is considered to be bounded, in its narrowest form, by **Central Park** on the east, the **Hudson River** on the west, **74th Street** to the south, and **91st Street** to the north. Farther north lies **Bloomingdale**, and farther south lies **Lincoln Square**.

Much like its counterpart on the opposite side of the park, the Upper West Side is a tranquil residential neighborhood, with large elegant townhomes along wide, tree-lined streets that exude wealth and elegance. Towering monolithic apartment buildings rise into the skyline, with their street level awnings and doormen in waiting. Like the Upper East Side, these park-facing towers represent some of the most expensive real estate in the city.

This is a quiet neighborhood with little street crime; the amount of white collar crime is unknowable. The demographics of the neighborhood include a large population of Jews.

HISTORY

With the construction of Central Park in 1857, the neighborhood and its park views became some of the most desirable real estate in the city. Rapid development followed soon after in the form of mansions built by the richest families, as well as large apartment buildings for the nouveaux-riches. The wealthy patrons competed with their counterparts on the east side of the park to fund the Natural History Museum, one of the most notable museums in the world.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Museums:** Hayden Planetarium & Museum (65); Museum of Natural History (65)
- **Hotels:** Hotel Beresford (51); Emerson Hotel (83); Endicott Hotel (55); Greystone Hotel (3); Hotel Anderson (60); Hotel Beacon (82); Hotel Belleclair (71); Hotel Eldorado (5); Hotel Excelsior (51); Hotel Orleans (60); Hotel Ransby (36); Hotel Selkirk (47); Hotel Willard (76); The Kenilworth Hotel (79); Lucerne Hotel (59); Riverside Towers Hotel (52)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** Beacon Theatre (82)
- **Food:** Big Nick's Burger and Pizza (71); Sarabeth's Restaurant (55); Fairway Market (81)
- **Churches:** Church of Saint Paul and Saint Andrew (22); First Baptist Church in the City of New York (58)
- **Social Clubs:** New York Historical Society (74)
- **Landmarks:** Soldiers and Sailors Monument (11); Theodore Roosevelt Memorial (65)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Theodore Roosevelt Park (65); Riverside Park (46); West Side Community Garden (9)
- **Transportation:** West 79 St Boat Basin (56)

UPPER WEST SIDE (UW)

BLOOMINGDALE (BD)

WEST 91ST ST

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5

WEST 90TH ST

6

7

8

9

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WEST 89TH ST

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WEST 88TH ST

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WEST 87TH ST

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WEST 86TH ST

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WEST 83RD ST

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WEST 82ND ST

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WEST 81ST ST

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WEST 80TH ST

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WEST 79TH ST

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WEST 78TH ST

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WEST 77TH ST

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WEST 76TH ST

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78

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WEST 75TH ST

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81

82

83

84

WEST 74TH ST

46

56

65

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

Washington Heights (WH)



OVERVIEW

Washington Heights extends from **155th Street** in the south to **181st Street** in the north, and spans from the **Hudson River** to the **East River**, where the island of Manhattan narrows to a thin strip.

With its commanding views of both rivers, the neighborhood's natural appeal is undeniable. The pedestrian lanes of the neighborhood are lined with five-story walk-up apartments and boast a new modern, industrial-artistic aesthetic.

While early development in the area was done by large moneyed landowners who constructed sprawling regal mansions in sparsely populated regions, recent construction of subways has continued to make the area more accessible. The neighborhood's population has grown rapidly with an influx of immigrants, lately a more diverse group of people of European descent – both Protestant and Catholic – and a fair number of Jews.

HISTORY

The neighborhood is named for **Fort Washington**, a fortification constructed at the highest natural point on Manhattan by **Continental Army** troops to defend the area from the British forces during the American Revolutionary War.

One of the last parts of Manhattan to be developed, by the early nineteenth century Washington Heights was dotted with the large country homes of wealthy New Yorkers. These houses included **Minniesland** (155th Street at the Hudson River), the estate of painter and naturalist **John James Audubon**, and the **Morris-Jumel Mansion** (Edgecombe and 160th streets), an eighteenth-century building from which **George Washington** commanded the **Battle of Washington Heights**. The Morris-Jumel mansion also occupies a special place in the history of American popular culture: it was here, in the 1890s, that moving pictures were first projected in the United States.

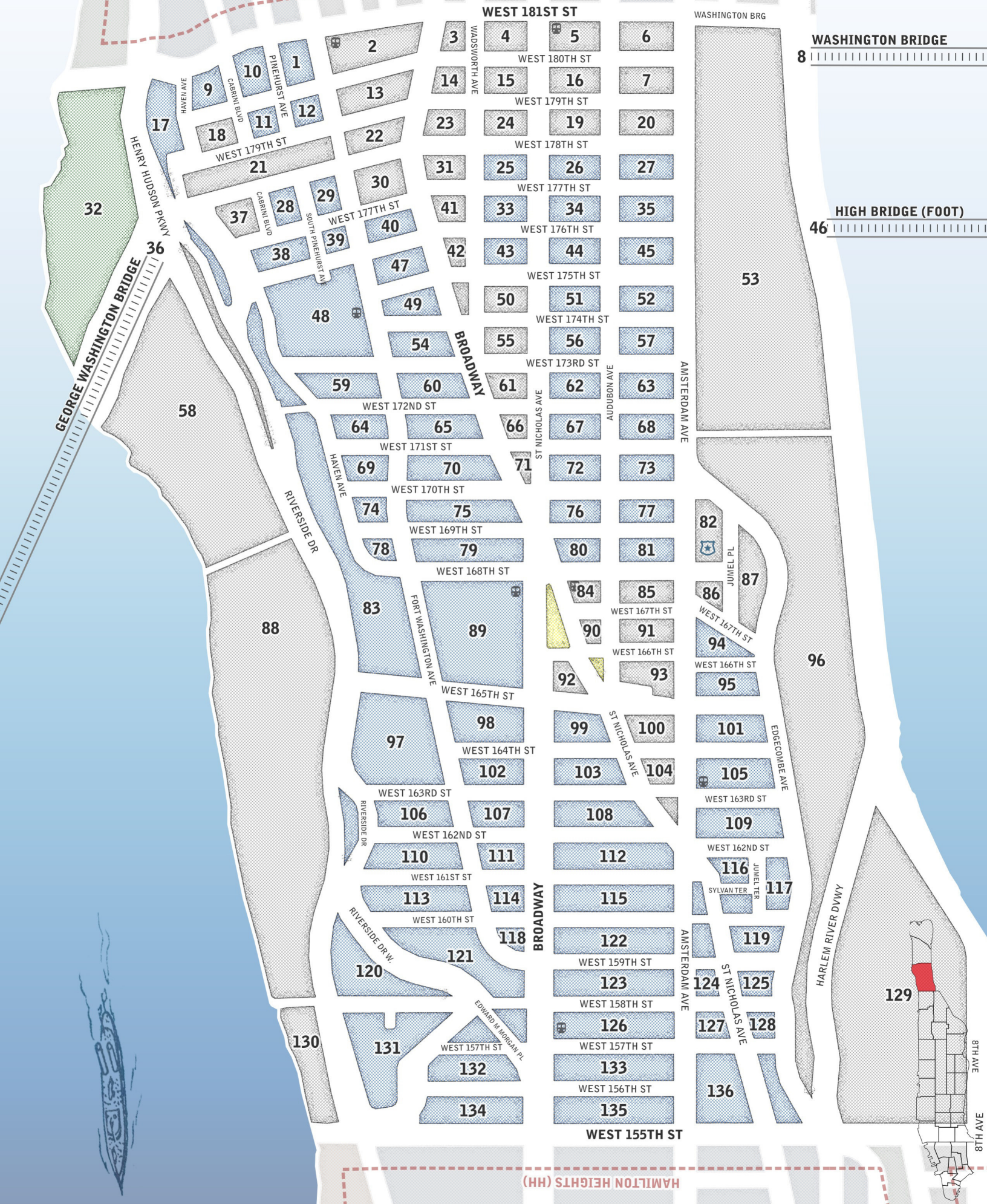
Baseball, or at least New York City professional baseball, also had its beginnings in Washington Heights. The **New York Giants** first played at the famous Polo Grounds (155th Street near the Harlem River) in 1889. The city's first American League baseball was played at **Hilltop Stadium**, on the site of the present Columbia University Medical Center (165th Street and Broadway), which housed the **New York Highlanders** from 1903 to 1913.

By the year 1900, the face of Washington Heights had begun to change. As affluent families moved their estates south – developing alongside today's Fifth Avenue and the Upper East Side – Washington Heights became an enclave for immigrants from Europe.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Social Clubs:** American Academy of Arts and Letters (134); American Geographical Society (133); The American Numismatic Society (134); Hispanic Society (135)
- **Culture:** Audubon Ballroom (92); Coliseum Theater (2); Loew's 175th Street Theater (42)
- **Food & Drink:** Coogan's Restaurant (79); Louie's Pub (102); Frank's Market (98)
- **Parks & Gardens:** Highbridge Park (53); McKenna Square (79); Haven Avenue Park (32); Fort Washington Park (88)
- **Museums & Libraries:** Hispanic Society Museum & Library (134); Museum of American Indian (135); Museum of the American Indian (135); The Hispanic Society of America Library (134)
- **Landmarks:** Morris Jumel Mansion (117); Paul Robeson Residence (119)
- **Hospitals:** New York Presbyterian Hospital (89)
- **Transportation:** George Washington Bridge (36); High Bridge (46); Washington Bridge (8); Rockland Coach Terminal (90); George Washington Bridge Bus Terminal (22)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (WH)



Yorkville (YV)



OVERVIEW

Yorkville, on the east side of Manhattan from **79th Street** to **96th Street**, and bounded on the west by **3rd Avenue**, is one of the most densely populated city subdivisions in the world.

While it reflects the melting-pot nature of the city, Yorkville is increasingly a **German** immigrant enclave, and continues to draw German residents from around the city who find the neighborhood offers a less hardscrabble environment.

HISTORY

Pre-colonization, Yorkville was an undeveloped area of forests and streams. In August 1776, **George Washington** stationed half of his Continental Army in Manhattan and the other half in **Brooklyn**. Many troops in the Yorkville area on Manhattan's Upper East Side were in defensive positions along the East River.

By 1850, a significant proportion of the inhabitants of the area were the Germans and Irish that helped build the **Croton Aqueduct**. From the 1880s, Yorkville became a destination for German-born immigrants, although the names on its many shops indicate that Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, and Irish also lived there. By the 1900s, many German residents moved to Yorkville and other neighborhoods from "**Kleindeutschland**" (**Little Germany**) on the **Lower East Side**, following the **General Slocum** steamboat disaster on June 15, 1904 that killed over a thousand people (mostly middle and upper-class Germans). The ship caught fire in the East River just off the shores of Yorkville, leading family members to move closer to the site of the incident.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- **Schools & Education:** The Brearley School (52); The Chapin School (42); Yorkville Community School (24)
- **Churches:** Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel (18); Church of Saint Joseph (32); Holy Trinity Church (48)
- **Associations & Charities:** Germania Hall (30); Yorkville Casino (35)
- **Hospitals:** Misericordia Hospital (33)
- **Restaurants:** Gluckstern's Restaurant (53); Habsburger Imperial Austrian Eatery (63); Heidelberg Restaurant (36); Huber's Vienna Restaurant (48); Mocca Hungarian Restaurant (49); Schrafft's - Yorkville (62)
- **Nightclubs:** Grinzing Nightclub (63)
- **Theaters & Playhouses:** Yorkville Theatre (35)
- **Other:** Jacob Ruppert Brewery (11); Henderson House (33); Ruppert Yorkville Towers (14)
- **Transportation:** East 90 Street Ferry Landing (34)
- **Parks & Outdoors:** Carl Schurz Park (34); Caspar Samler Farmhouse (37)

YORKVILLE (YV)

HARLEM - SPANISH (HS)

EAST 96TH ST

1

2

EAST 95TH ST

3

4

EAST 94TH ST

5

6

EAST 93RD ST

8

9

EAST 92ND ST

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EAST 91ST ST

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EAST RIVER DR

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EAST 90TH ST

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EAST 89TH ST

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EAST 88TH ST

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EAST 87TH ST

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EAST 83RD ST

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EAST 82ND ST

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EAST 81ST ST

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61

EAST 80TH ST

62

63

64

65

EAST 79TH ST

34

EAST END AVE

GRACIE SQ

47

52

GRACIE TER

57

LENOX HILL (LH)

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

3RD AVE

2ND AVE

1ST AVE

YORK AVE



NEW YORK CITY

DESCRIPTION:

POPULATION
(more than twice the size of Chicago)
Native white 7,454,995
Foreign-born white 4,897,481
Negro 2,080,020
Other races 458,444

Some two-fifths of the foreign-born are Jews from Russia and Central Europe; another fifth are Italians; balance largely from other European countries.

FAMILIES
—owner families 2,047,919
—tenant families 323,143

FAMILIES BY MONTHLY RENT & ANNUAL EXPENDITURE GROUPS

Rental
\$150 & up 31,868
100-149 6,000-9,999 52,264
75-99 4,500-5,999 90,290
50-74 3,000-4,499 369,241
30-49 1,800-2,999 898,629
20-29 2,400-2,999 377,188
10-19 2,000-2,399 517,441
Under 10 1,800 556,114

Brooklyn
Median family expenditure \$2,320
Average family expenditure \$2,740
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES
1 Greenpoint 618,087
2 Williamsburg 286,497
3 English Kills 146,350
4 Brooklyn Heights 185,240

NOTES

NEW YORK CITY is divided into five boroughs, with a total of 116 survey districts.

A SEPARATE MAP PAGE for each district is included in this study. All statistical information is from the 1940 Federal Census.

COLORS indicate median levels of rent and family expenditure. No area is colored which does not contain residential population. Since color represents only the median—or prevailing—family expenditure level for a given area, it will be seen that no single colored area need consist exclusively of families in that expenditure range. The total number of families in each range, regardless of location, is shown in the table on this page.

MEDIANS are considered preferable to arithmetic averages in picturing prevailing family expenditures, because they are not distorted by extreme cases at the high or low end of the series.

DISTRICTS—name & number

MANHATTAN

- 1 Battery Park
- 2 Greenwich Village
- 3 Lower East Side
- 4 Hell's Kitchen
- 5 Chelsea
- 6 Madison Square
- 7 Stuyvesant Square
- 8 De Witt Clinton
- 9 Columbus Circle
- 10 Times Square
- 11 Plaza
- 12 Queensboro Bridge
- 13 Central Park West
- 14 Fifth Avenue
- 15 Yorkville
- 16 Columbia University
- 17 Manhattanville
- 18 Mount Morris Park
- 19 Jefferson Park
- 20 Harlem Bridge
- 21 City College
- 22 Harlem
- 23 Washington Heights
- 24 Inwood

BRONX

- 1 North New York
- 2 St. Mary's Park
- 3 Highbridge
- 4 Morrisania
- 5 Fordham Heights
- 6 Bronx Park

BROOKLYN

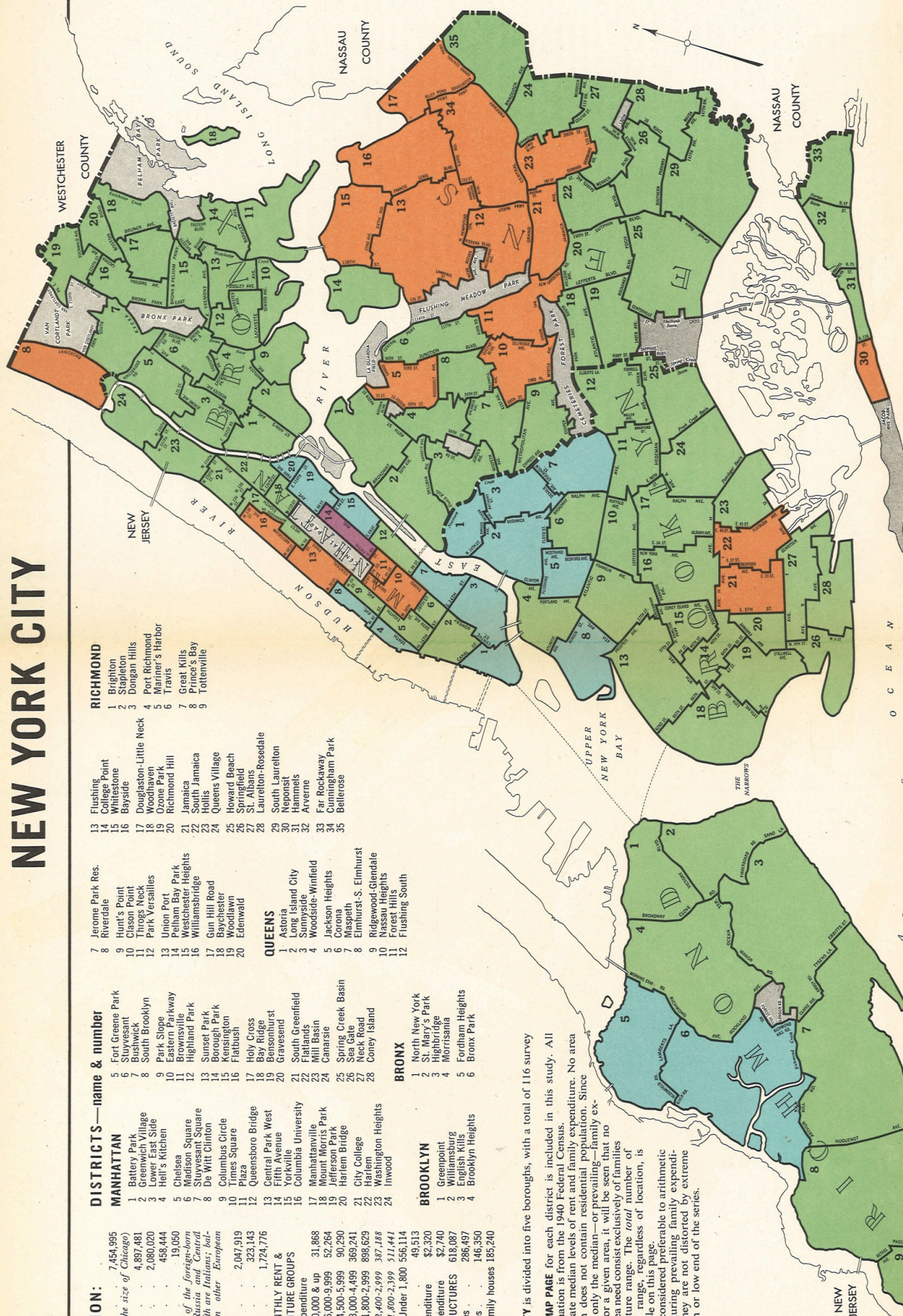
- 1 Greenpoint
- 2 Williamsburg
- 3 English Kills
- 4 Brooklyn Heights

RICHMOND

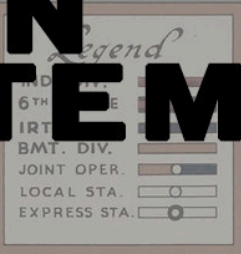
- 1 Jerome Park Res.
- 2 Hunt's Point
- 3 Clason Point
- 4 Throgs Neck
- 5 Park Versailles
- 6 Union Port
- 7 Pelham Bay Park
- 8 Westchester Heights
- 9 Williamsbridge
- 10 Gun Hill Road
- 11 Baychester
- 12 Woodlawn
- 13 Edenwald
- 14 Flushing
- 15 College Point
- 16 Whitestone
- 17 Douglaston-Little Neck
- 18 Woodhaven
- 19 Ozone Park
- 20 Richmond Hill
- 21 Jamaica
- 22 South Jamaica
- 23 Hollis
- 24 Howard Beach
- 25 Springfield
- 26 St. Albans
- 27 Laurelton-Rosedale
- 28 South Laurelton
- 29 Neponsit
- 30 Hammels
- 31 Arverne
- 32 Far Rockaway
- 33 Cunningham Park
- 34 Bellerose
- 35 Bellerose

QUEENS

- 1 Astoria
- 2 Long Island City
- 3 Conyngham
- 4 Woodside-Winfield
- 5 Jackson Heights
- 6 Corona
- 7 Flushing
- 8 Elmhurst-S. Elmhurst
- 9 Ridgewood-Glendale
- 10 Forest Hills
- 11 Flushing South
- 12 Flushing South



MANHATTAN SUBWAY SYSTEM



MAP OF
SUBWAY SYSTEM
+
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
6TH AVENUE and 40TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
+
EASILY REACHED BY ALL DIVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK SUBWAY SYSTEM



BRONX

DISTRICTS name & number

- 1 North New York
- 2 St. Mary's Park
- 3 Highbridge
- 4 Morrisania
- 5 Fordham Heights
- 6 Bronx Park
- 7 Jerome Park Res.
- 8 Riverdale
- 9 Hunt's Point
- 10 Clason Point
- 11 Throgs Neck
- 12 Park Versailles
- 13 Union Port
- 14 Pelham Bay Park
- 15 Westchester Heights
- 16 Williamsbridge
- 17 Gun Hill Road
- 18 Baychester
- 19 Woodlawn
- 20 Edenwald

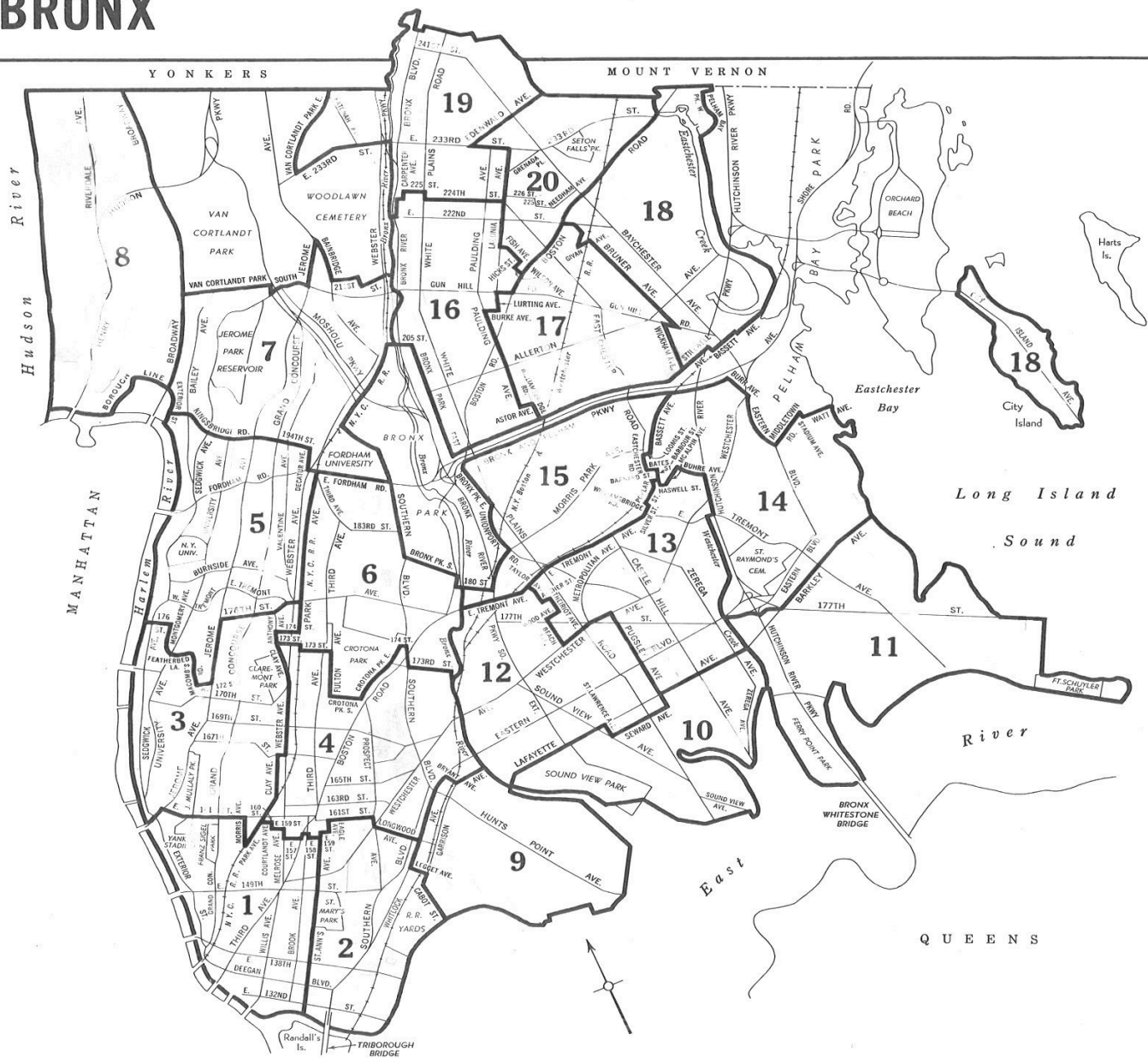
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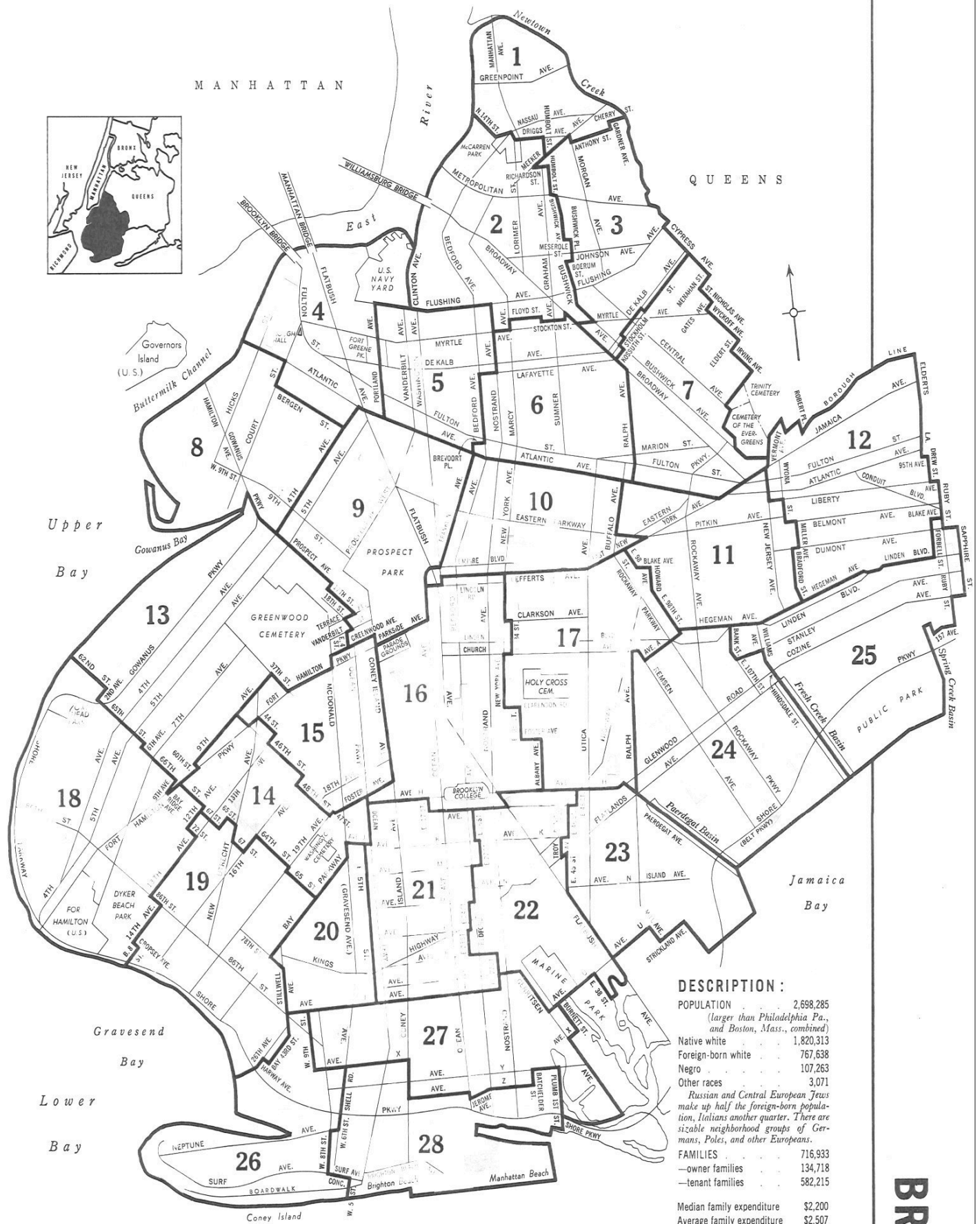
POPULATION	1,394,711
(twice as large as Pittsburgh, Pa.)	
Native white	909,843
Foreign-born white	460,476
Negro	23,529
Other races	863

Nearly three-fifths of the foreign-born are Russian and Central European Jews; one-sixth are Italians; Irish are most numerous among the balance.

FAMILIES	377,843
—owner families	30,490
—tenant families	347,353

Median family expenditure	\$2,383
Average family expenditure	\$2,624
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	60,956
—one-family houses	21,497
—two-family houses	16,072
—three-or-more-family houses	23,387





DESCRIPTION :

POPULATION	2,698,285
(larger than Philadelphia Pa., and Boston, Mass., combined)	
Native white	1,820,313
Foreign-born white	767,638
Negro	107,263
Other races	3,071
Russian and Central European Jews make up half the foreign-born population, Italians another quarter. There are sizable neighborhood groups of Germans, Poles, and other Europeans.	
FAMILIES	716,933
—owner families	134,718
—tenant families	582,215
Median family expenditure	\$2,200
Average family expenditure	\$2,507
RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	250,983
—one-family houses	85,269
—two-family houses	75,506
—three-or-more-family houses	90,208

DISTRICTS—name & number

1 Greenpoint	15 Kensington
2 Williamsburg	16 Flatbush
3 English Kills	17 Holy Cross
4 Brooklyn Heights	18 Bay Ridge
5 Fort Greene Park	19 Bensonhurst
6 Stuyvesant	20 Gravesend
7 Bushwick	21 South Greenfield
8 South Brooklyn	22 Flatlands
9 Park Slope	23 Mill Basin
10 Eastern Parkway	24 Canarsie
11 Brownsville	25 Spring Creek Basin
12 Highland Park	26 Sea Gate
13 Sunset Park	27 Neck Road
14 Borough Park	28 Coney Island

QUEENS



DISTRICTS—name & number

1 Astoria	19 Ozone Park
2 Long Island City	20 Richmond Hill
3 Sunnyside	21 Jamaica
4 Woodside-Winfield	22 South Jamaica
5 Jackson Heights	23 Hollis
6 Corona	24 Queens Village
7 Maspeth	25 Howard Beach
8 Elmhurst-S. Elmhurst	26 Springfield
9 Ridgewood-Glendale	27 St. Albans
10 Nassau Heights	28 Laurelton-Rosedale
11 Forest Hills	29 South Laurelton
12 Flushing South	30 Neponsit
13 Flushing	31 Hammels
14 College Point	32 Arverne
15 Whitestone	33 Far Rockaway
16 Bayside	34 Cunningham Park
17 Douglaston-Little Neck	35 Bellerose
18 Woodhaven	

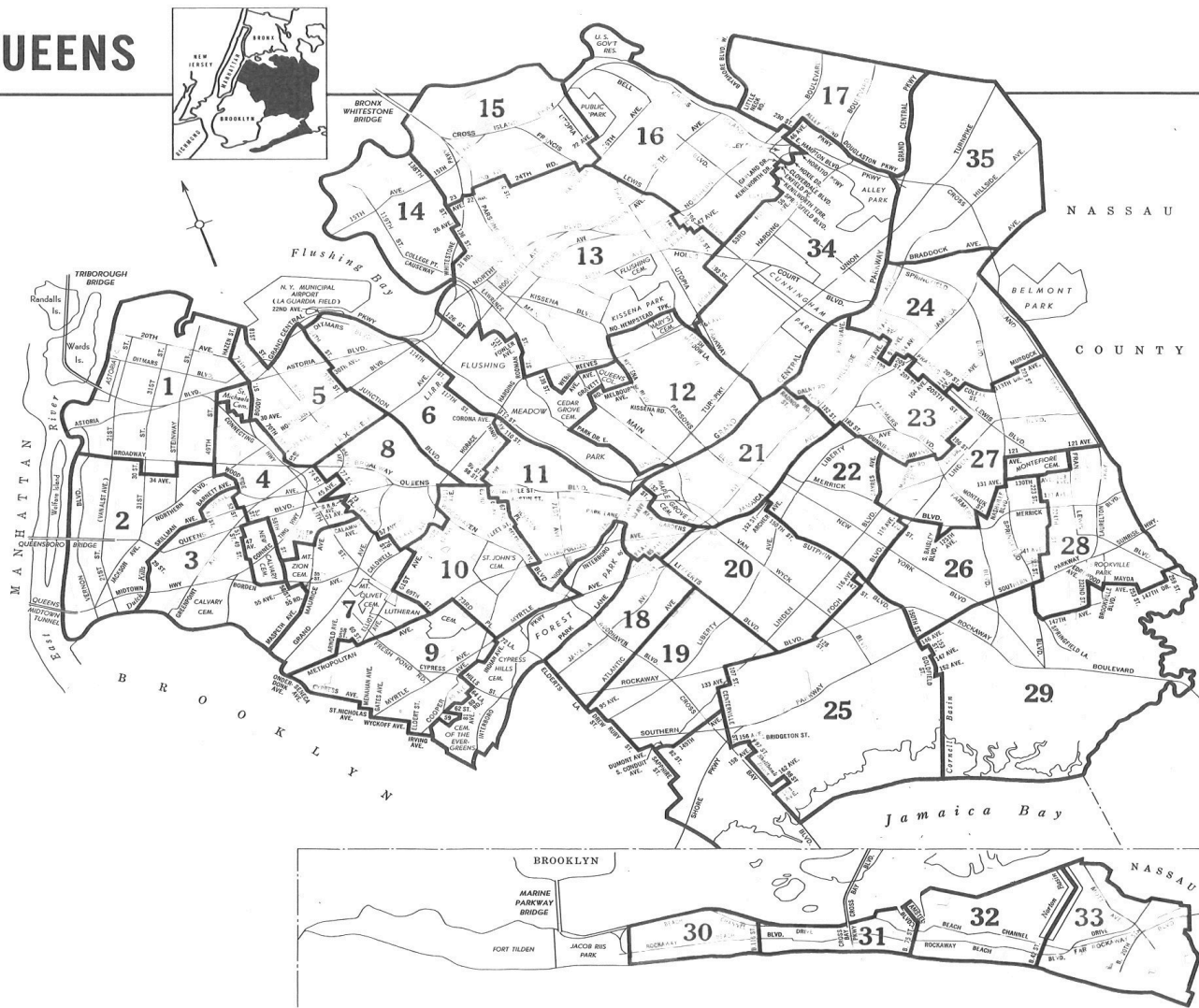
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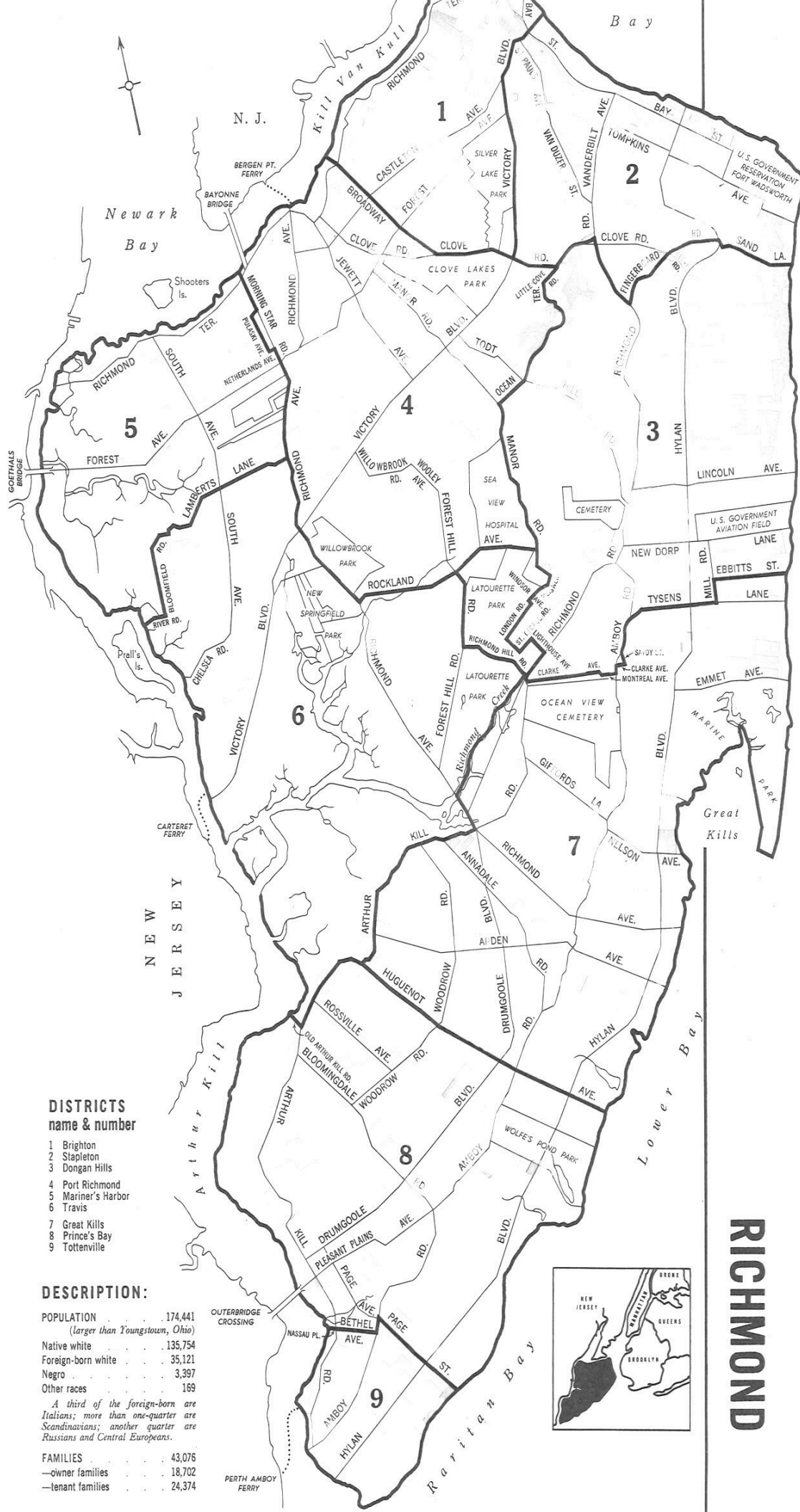
POPULATION 1,297,634
(larger than St. Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio, combined)

Native white 994,143
Foreign-born white 276,588
Negro 25,890
Other races 1,013

The relatively small foreign-born group includes 30% Germans and other Central Europeans; 30% Italians; 10% Irish; balance from other European countries.

FAMILIES 361,689
—owner families 132,889
—tenant families 228,800





DISTRICTS name & number

- 1 Brighton
- 2 Stapleton
- 3 Dongan Hills
- 4 Port Richmond
- 5 Mariner's Harbor
- 6 Travis
- 7 Great Kills
- 8 Prince's Bay
- 9 Tottenville

DESCRIPTION:

POPULATION	174,441
(larger than Youngstown, Ohio)	
Native white	135,754
Foreign-born white	35,121
Negro	3,397
Other races	169

A third of the foreign-born are Italians; more than one-quarter are Scandinavians; another quarter are Russians and Central Europeans.

FAMILIES	43,076
—owner families	18,702
—tenant families	24,374

RICHMOND





BIRDS EYE VIEW
MAP OF
New York and Vicinity

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