

NYPD MAP ATLAS



NEW YORK NOIR: NYPD MAP ATLAS

V5.2, 1/6/25

Introduction

This map atlas directory contains the following:

- An overview map of the neighborhoods of Manhattan along with their 2-letter abbreviations
- Maps of each neighborhood in Manhattan, sorted alphabetically by abbreviation
- Background information and history for each neighborhood in Manhattan
- A subway map of Manhattan
- Maps of the 4 outer boroughs in New York City (Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx, and Redmond)
- Additional maps of surrounding areas

New York City Overview

New York City is divided into 5 boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx, and Redmond, as well as some small surrounding islands. Each of these boroughs is divided up into a number of neighborhoods, each with their own distinct personality.

Neighborhood Maps

The bulk of this document contains 2-page spreads for each neighborhood in Manhattan. On the left you will find a page that provides background information and history about the neighborhood along with points of interest illustrated on the map. On the right you will find the neighborhood map.

At the bottom right of each neighborhood map is an **overview** showing where the particular neighborhood is spatially located in Manhattan.










You will also notice **dotted lines on the map showing where adjacent neighborhood boundaries** are. This can be useful if you are trailing someone and they leave the boundary of a neighborhood.

Neighborhoods are illustrated by colored blocks. The **block color reflects its official zoning**, which is not determinative but merely suggestive of its use:

- Yellow: Commercial
- Blue: Residential
- Gray: Mixed residential and commercial
- Orange: Industrial
- Red: Maritime
- Green: Park or mixed outdoor

You will also notice some small **symbols** on some blocks. The legend for those symbols is:

- Blue bus symbol: Marks the westmost starting point of a East-West bus line
- Orange subway symbol: Marks a subway station stop
- Blue shield symbol: Markes neighborhood police precinct

	COMMERCIAL		SUBWAY
	RESIDENTIAL		BUS
	MIXED		POLICE
	INDUSTRIAL		
	MARITIME		
	PARK / GARDEN		

MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOODS



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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

- 003: Woman's Hospital
- 006: Rutherford Apartments
- 013: Lion Brewery
- 018: Ivy Courts (apts)
- 027: General Memorial Hospital
- 031: Newport Court (apts)
- 034: Master Apartments
- 038: Marseilles Apts.
- 040: Association for the Relief of Indigent Females
- 052: Manhattan Court Apts.
- 054: Hotel Whitehall
- 055: Saint Michael's Protestant (chur)
- 065: The Della Robbia (apts)
- 067: East River Savings Bank - Bloomingdale
- 068: Scientist First Church of Christ
- 075: Symphony Theater (mush)
- 076: Hotel Newton
- 092: Trinity School
- 093: Ardsley Apartments



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.

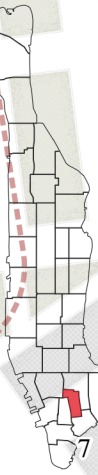
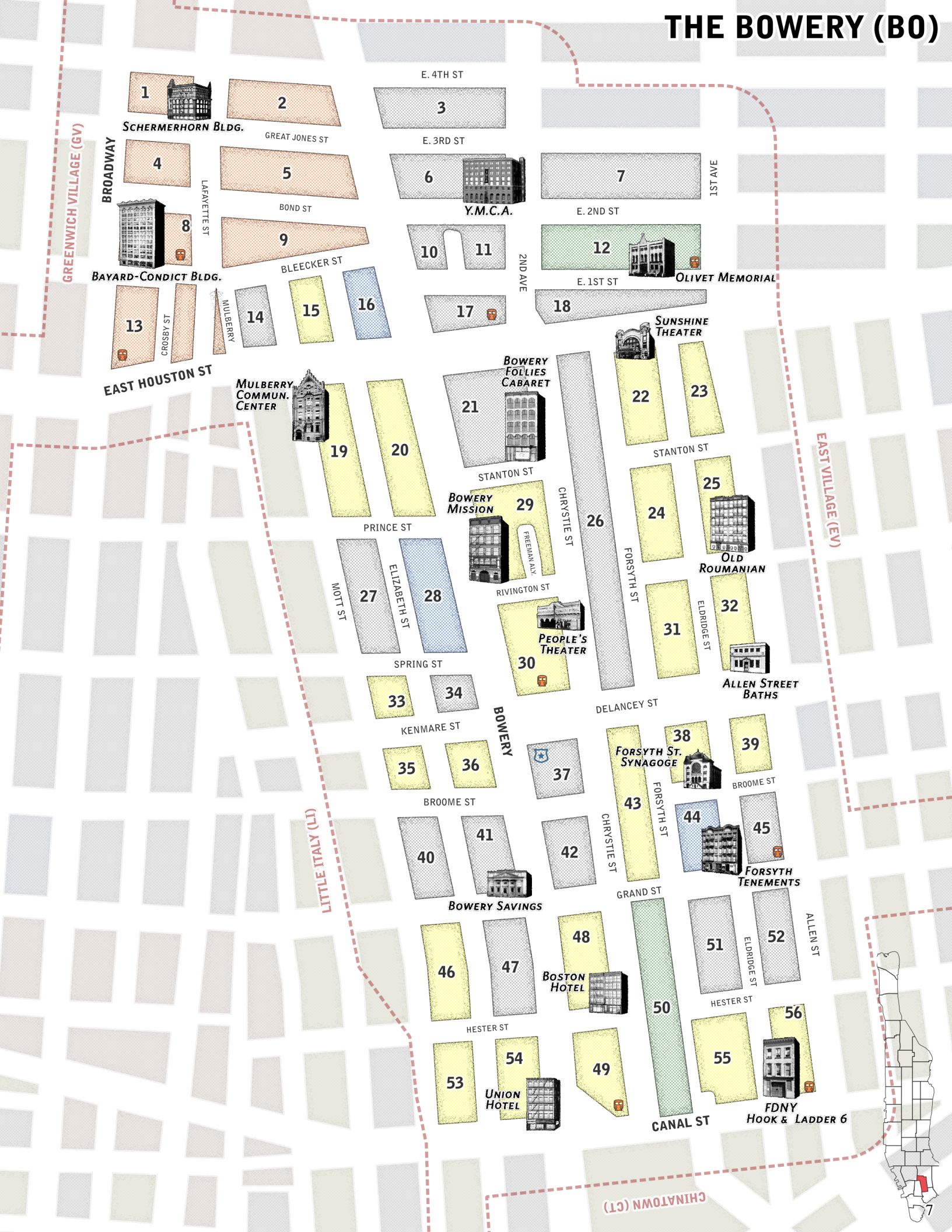
In 1803, at a time when alchemy and pharmacy were kindred spirits, the oldest pharmacy in America was The Bowery's **Olliffe Apothecary**. Between the 1850s and 1875, the Bowery was an upscale neighborhood -- the heart of New York City's first theater district, and in 1892 the first staging of "Uncle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

- 001: Schermerhorn Building (ofc)
- 006: Y.M.C.A. - Bowery (club)
- 008: Bayard-Condict Building (ofc)
- 012: Olivet Memorial Church
- 019: Sammy's Bowery Follies Cabaret (dnce)
- 020: Sunshine Theater (movie)
- 022: Mulberry Community Center (club)
- 024: Bowery Mission (shelt)
- 027: Old Roumanian Restaurant
- 030: People's Theater
- 032: Allen Street Baths
- 038: Forsyth Street Synagogue (holy)
- 041: Bowery Savings Bank
- 044: Forsyth Tenements (apts)
- 048: Boston Hotel
- 053: Union Hotel
- 056: FDNY Firehouse - The Bowery (Hook & Ladder 6)

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.

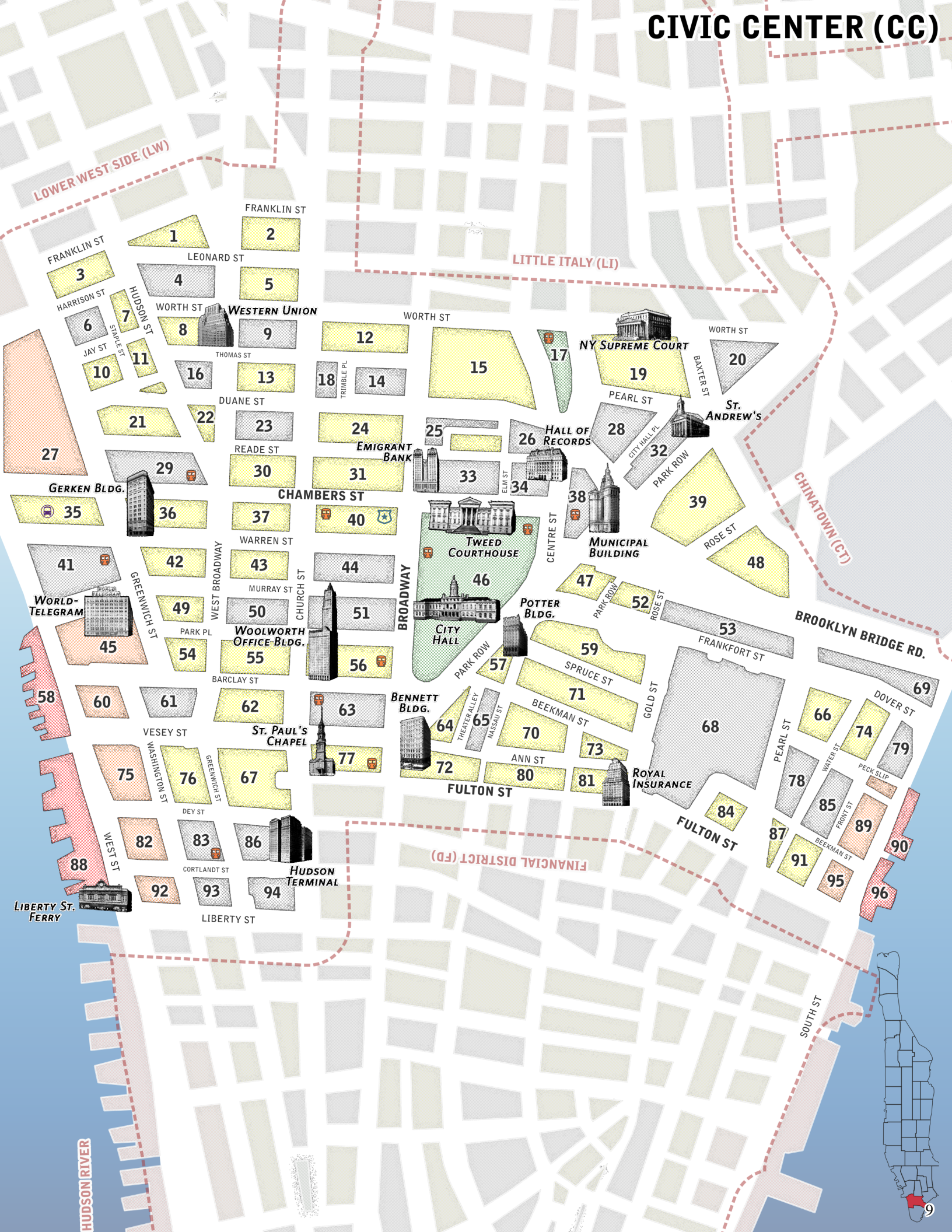
By the 1880s, the city of New York was rapidly growing; the population had increased to more than a million residents, and the government was outgrowing its offices. The mayor, Franklin Edson, recognized the need for more space for government offices and was reluctant to add onto the original City Hall 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

- 010: Western Union - Civic Center
- 021: New York County Supreme Court
- 032: Gerken Building (ofc)
- 035: Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
- 036: Hall of Records (govt)
- 037: Saint Andrew's Church
- 039: Municipal Building (govt)
- 044: World Telegram (newsp)
- 048: City Hall (Mayor's Office) (govt)
- 048: Tweed Courthouse
- 052: Woolworth Office Building
- 053: Potter Building (ofc)
- 062: Saint Paul's Chapel (chur)
- 070: Bennett Building (ofc)
- 072: Royal Insurance
- 078: Liberty Street Ferry Terminal
- 081: Hudson Terminal - Cortlandt Building (sbwy)

CIVIC CENTER (CC)



LOWER WEST SIDE (LW)

LITTLE ITALY (LI)

CHINATOWN (CT)

FINANCIAL DISTRICT (FD)

LIBERTY ST. FERRY

HUDSON RIVER

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.

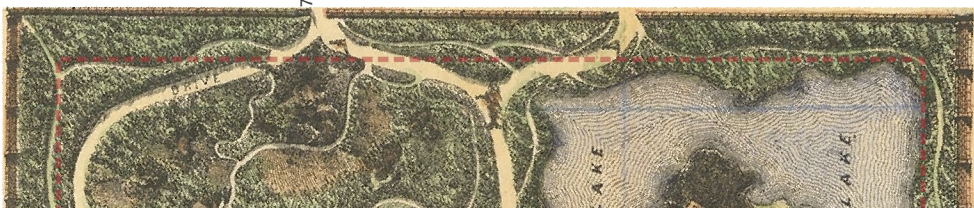
POINTS OF INTEREST

- 003: Harlem Alhambra (dnce)
- 007: Colonial Hotel
- 008: Blumstein's Department Store
- 011: Sydenham Hospital
- 014: Ephesus Seventh Day Adventist Church
- 023: Second Reformed Presbyterian Church
- 024: The Washington (apts)
- 026: Harlem Presbyterian Church
- 031: Mount Olivet Baptist Church
- 032: Mount Morris Park Sanatorium (hosp)
- 044: Shaarei Zedek Synagogue (holy)
- 051: Granite Apartments
- 054: Graham Court Apts.
- 058: Regent Theatre (thtr)
- 060: Lenox Hall (mush)
- 063: The Strathmore (apts)
- 069: The Shoreham (apts)
- 071: Manhattan Apartments
- 081: The Zenobia (apts)

CENTRAL HARLEM (CH)

NORTH HARLEM (NH)

ITALIAN HARLEM (IH)



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.

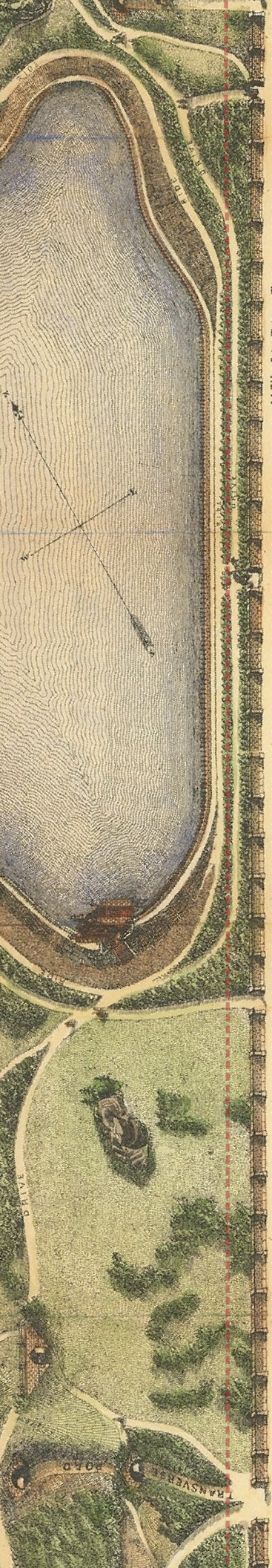
HISTORY

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

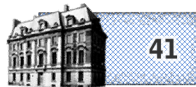
- 006: Armory - Squadron A
- 012: Carnegie Hill Apartments
- 013: Felix Warburg House (land)
- 017: Otto Kahn Mansion (land)
- 020: 92nd Street Y (thtr)
- 021: Carnegie Mansion (land)
- 027: Scotland Apartments
- 037: Liederkreis of the City of New York (club)
- 038: Park Avenue Synagogue (holy)
- 040: Horn & Hardart Automat (restr)
- 041: William Starr Miller House (land)
- 043: Lexington Houses (apts)
- 048: Hans Jaeger Restaurant
- 055: Lexington Candy Shop
- 061: Stanhope Apartments
- 068: All Souls Unitarian Church



SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

E. 96TH ST



WILLIAM STARR MILLER HOUSE



5TH AVE

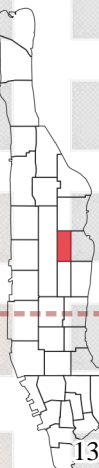
STANHOPE APARTMENTS

LEXINGTON CANDY SHOP

ALL SOULS UNITARIAN CHURCH

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

- 035: Metropolitan Museum of Art

MORNINGSIDE (MS)

CENTRAL HARLEM (CH)
CENTRAL PARK N.

CENTRAL PARK (CP)

BLOOMINGDALE (BD)

CENTRAL PARK W.

SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

5TH AVE

UPPER WEST SIDE (UW)

CENTRAL PARK W.

CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

AV H15

YORKVILLE (YV)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

CENTRAL PARK W.

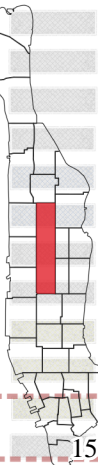
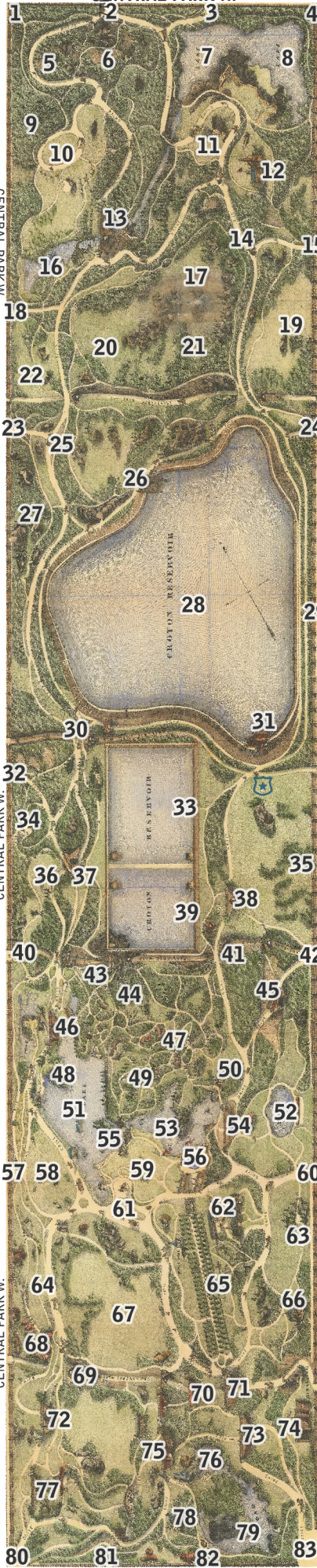
UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

AV H15

LENOX HILL (LH)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

TURTLE BAY (TB)



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

- 005: Church of Saint Michael
- 010: Post Office (U.S. Central)
- 017: French Hospital
- 030: Hudson Charitable Guild (club)
- 031: Church of the Holy Apostles
- 035: Williams Warehouse
- 046: London Terrace Apartments
- 054: Hotel Chelsea
- 062: General Theological Seminary (holy)
- 065: Y.M.C.A. - Chelsea (club)

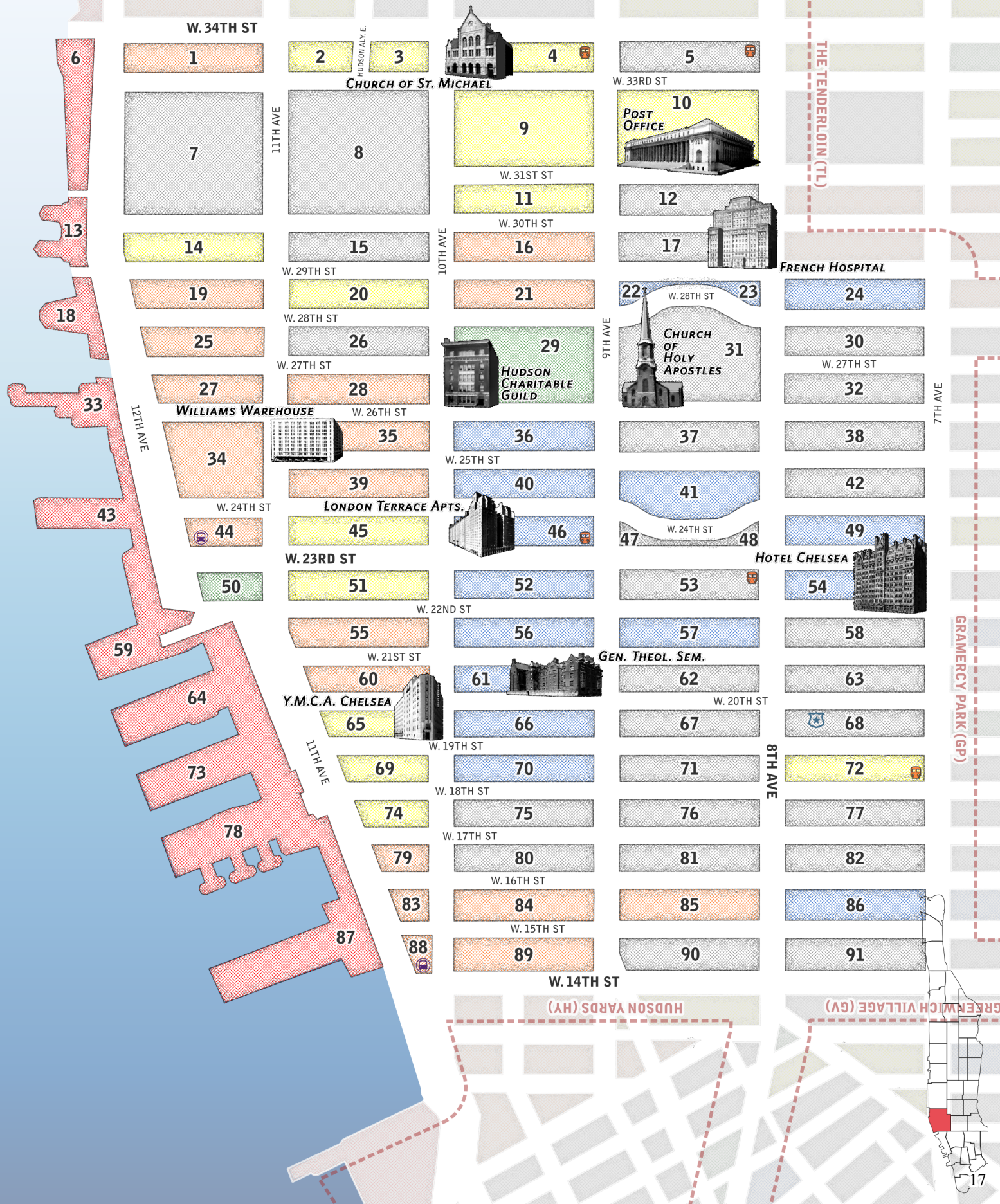
CHELSEA (CS)

HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)



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

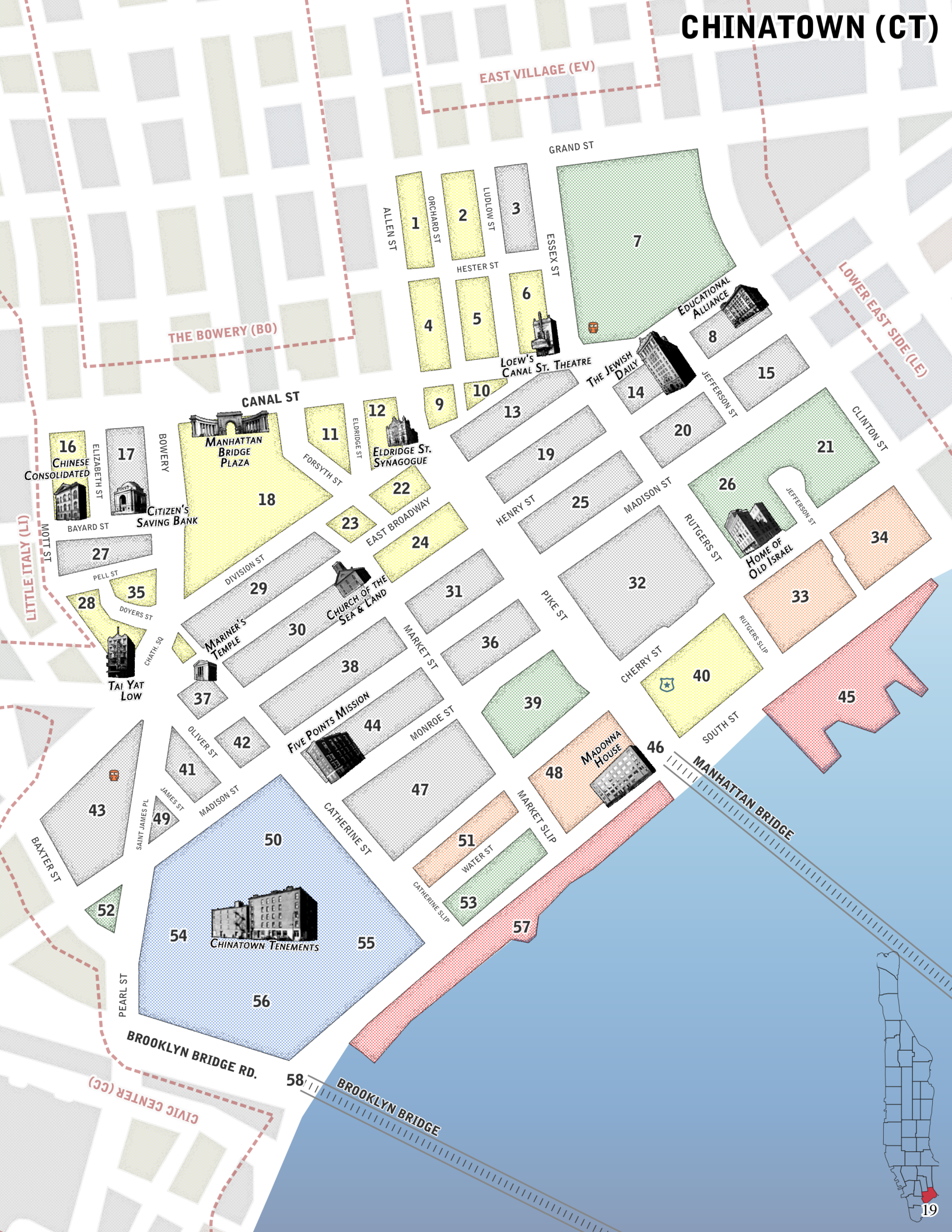
The Tongs (secret societies or associations) initially began as fraternal organizations assisting Chinese immigrants, but eventually became associated with criminal activities. By the early 20th century, the **On Leong** and **Hip Sing Tongs** were the major players, and they battled violently over territory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

- 007: Loew's - Canal Street Theatre (movie)
- 008: Educational Alliance
- 012: Jewish Daily Forward (newsp)
- 014: Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association
- 015: Citizen's Saving Bank
- 017: Eldridge Street Synagogue (hol)
- 020: Manhattan Bridge Plaza (trans)
- 026: Home of Old Israel (chur)
- 031: Tai Yat Low (restr)
- 033: Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land
- 035: Five Points Mission (club)
- 038: Mariner's Temple Baptist Church
- 048: Saint Madonna House (chur)
- 050: Chinatown Tenements North (apts)
- 059: Chinatown Tenements West (apts)
- 060: Chinatown Tenements East (apts)
- 062: Chinatown Tenements South (apts)

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

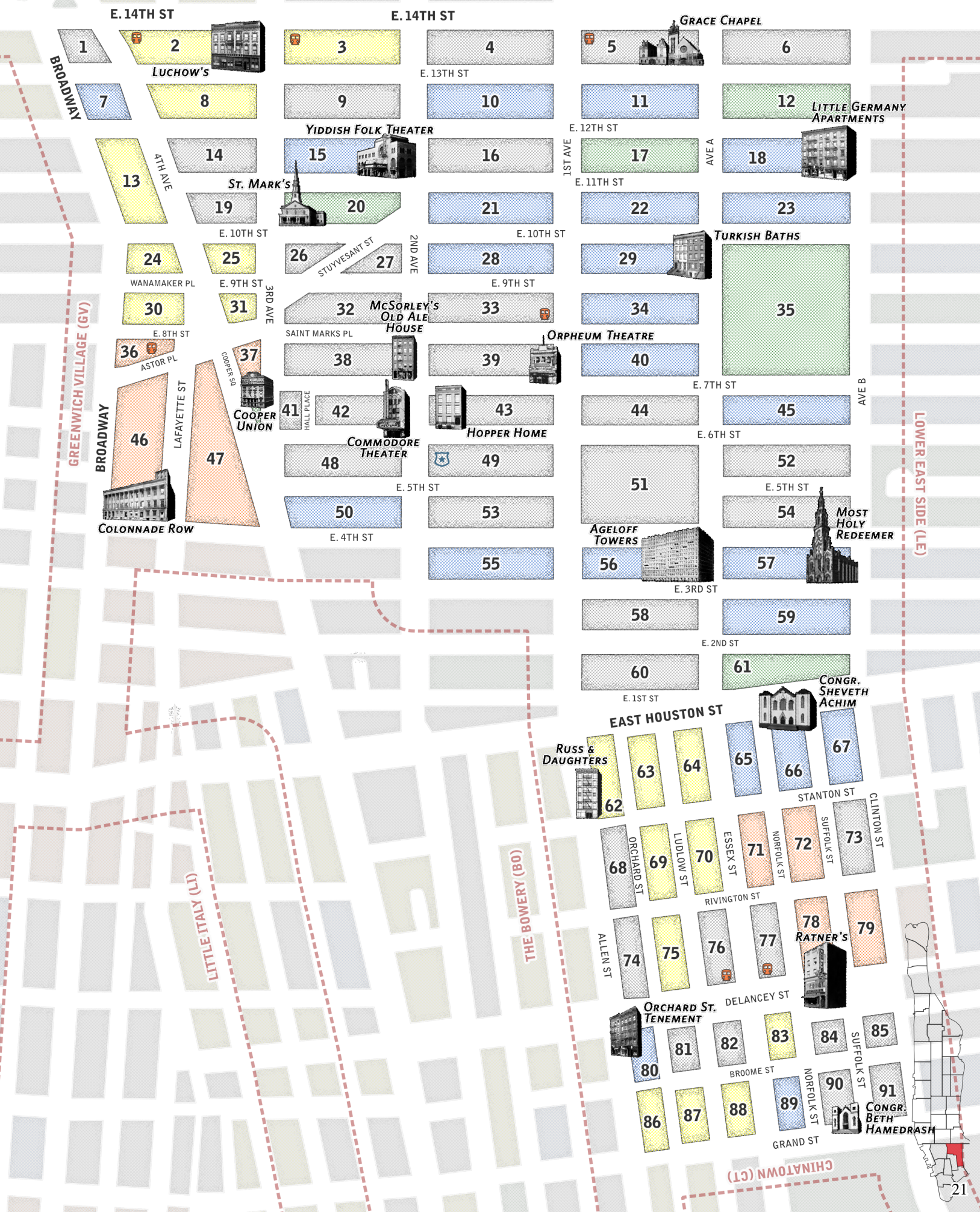
The East Village was originally a farm, covering an area that is now Fourth Avenue to the East River, and 17th Street to Fifth Street. Irish and German immigrants moved into the neighborhood starting around the 1850s, and in the early 1900s, Italians and Eastern European Jews followed.

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

- 002: Luchow's Restaurant
- 005: Grace Chapel (chur)
- 015: Yiddish Folk Theatre (thtr)
- 018: Little Germany Apartments
- 020: Saint Mark's Church
- 029: Turkish and Russian Baths
- 037: Cooper Union Foundation (edu)
- 038: McSorley's Old Ale House (bar)
- 039: Orpheum Theatre (thtr)
- 041: Colonnade Row (land)
- 043: Commodore Theater (movie)
- 044: Isaac T. Hopper Home (board)
- 056: Ageloff Towers (apts)
- 057: Church of the Most Holy Redeemer
- 062: Russ & Daughters (restr)
- 066: Congregation Sheveth Achim Anshe Slonim (holy)
- 078: Ratner's Restaurant
- 080: Orchard Street Tenement (apts)
- 090: Congregation Beth Hamedrash Hagodol (holy)



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

- 056: New York Stock Exchange (invst)

FINANCIAL DISTRICT (FD)



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

- 001: The Lydia Arms (apts)
- 005: Cloisters Museum
- 009: Gibraltar Court (apts)
- 014: Jewish Memorial Hospital
- 022: Isabella Geriatric Center (hosp)
- 030: Saint Elizabeth's Hospital
- 032: Highland Court (apts)
- 037: St Abby Towers (apts)
- 038: Wadsworth Manor (apts)
- 044: The Middleton (apts)
- 062: Yeshiva University (edu)
- 064: Fourth Church of Christ Scientists (holy)
- 069: Cat and Dog Hospital (pet)
- 071: The Palmerston (apts)
- 087: The Eugene (apts)
- 090: Fort Washington Collegiate Church
- 092: W.T. Grant Store

FORT TRYON (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

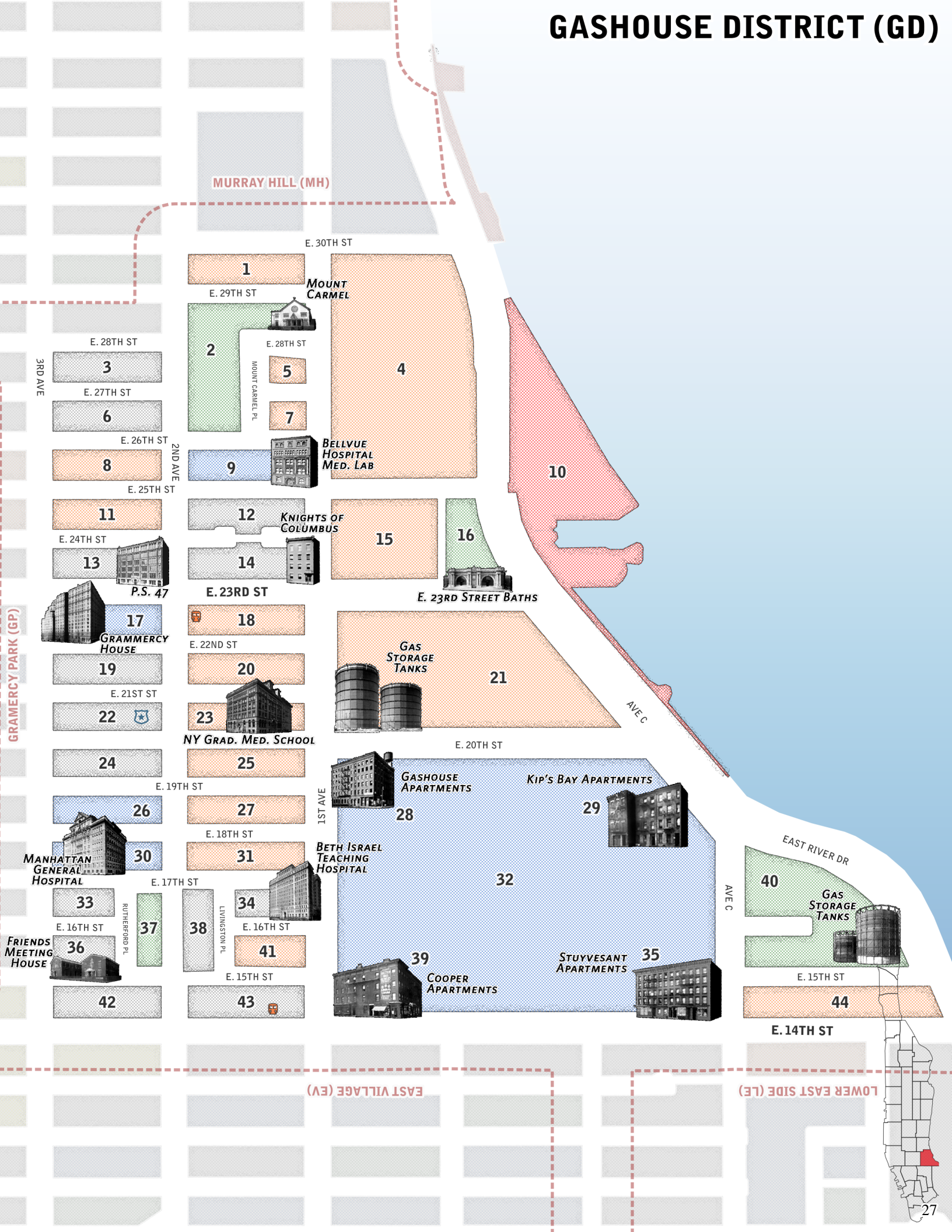
The first gas silo was in place by 1842. It did not take long before more were built, and these giant structures were the skyscrapers of their day. However, the frequency of gas leaks indicated a complete disregard for the comfort and health of the area's residents.

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

- 002: Church of Our Lady of the Scapular
- 009: Bellevue Hospital Medical College Laboratory
- 013: P.S. 47 - Elementary Trade School of the Deaf
- 014: Knights of Columbus (club)
- 016: East 23rd Street Baths
- 017: Gramercy House (apts)
- 021: Gas Storage Tanks on 1st (fact)
- 023: NY Post-Graduate Medical School & Hospital
- 028: Gashouse Apartments
- 029: Manhattan General Hospital
- 031: Kip's Bay Apartments
- 034: Friends Meeting House (Quakers) (holy)
- 037: Beth Israel Teaching Hospital
- 039: Cooper Apartments
- 040: Stuyvesant Apartments
- 041: Gas Storage Tanks on E. River (fact)

GASHOUSE DISTRICT (GD)



MURRAY HILL (MH)

E. 30TH ST

E. 29TH ST

MOUNT CARMEL

E. 28TH ST

E. 28TH ST

E. 27TH ST

E. 26TH ST

E. 25TH ST

E. 24TH ST

P.S. 47

E. 23RD ST

E. 23RD STREET BATHS

NY GRAD. MED. SCHOOL

E. 19TH ST

E. 18TH ST

E. 17TH ST

E. 16TH ST

E. 15TH ST

E. 16TH ST

EAST RIVER DR

E. 15TH ST

E. 14TH ST

EAST VILLAGE (EV)

LOWER EAST SIDE (LE)

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

- 001: Kheel Tower (ofc)
- 003: Johnston Building (ofc)
- 012: New York Life Insurance
- 016: Trinity Chapel (chur)
- 018: Appellate Division Courthouse
- 019: 69th Regiment Armory
- 027: Church of St. Vincent de Paul
- 028: Masonic Society (club)
- 029: Metropolitan Life Tower (insur)
- 031: Hotel George Washington
- 036: Flatiron Skyscraper (ofc)
- 038: United Charities Building (club)
- 042: Gramercy Park Hotel
- 045: Church of the Holy Communion
- 054: Park Avenue Lofts (apts)
- 057: B. Altman Store
- 058: Central Mercantile Building (ofc)
- 062: Pete's Tavern (bar)
- 067: Guardian Life Insurance Co. of America
- 070: American Foundation for the Blind (edu)
- 072: Tammany Hall (land)
- 074: Street and Smith's Publishing (publ)
- 078: Union Square Savings Bank
- 082: Amalgamated Bank

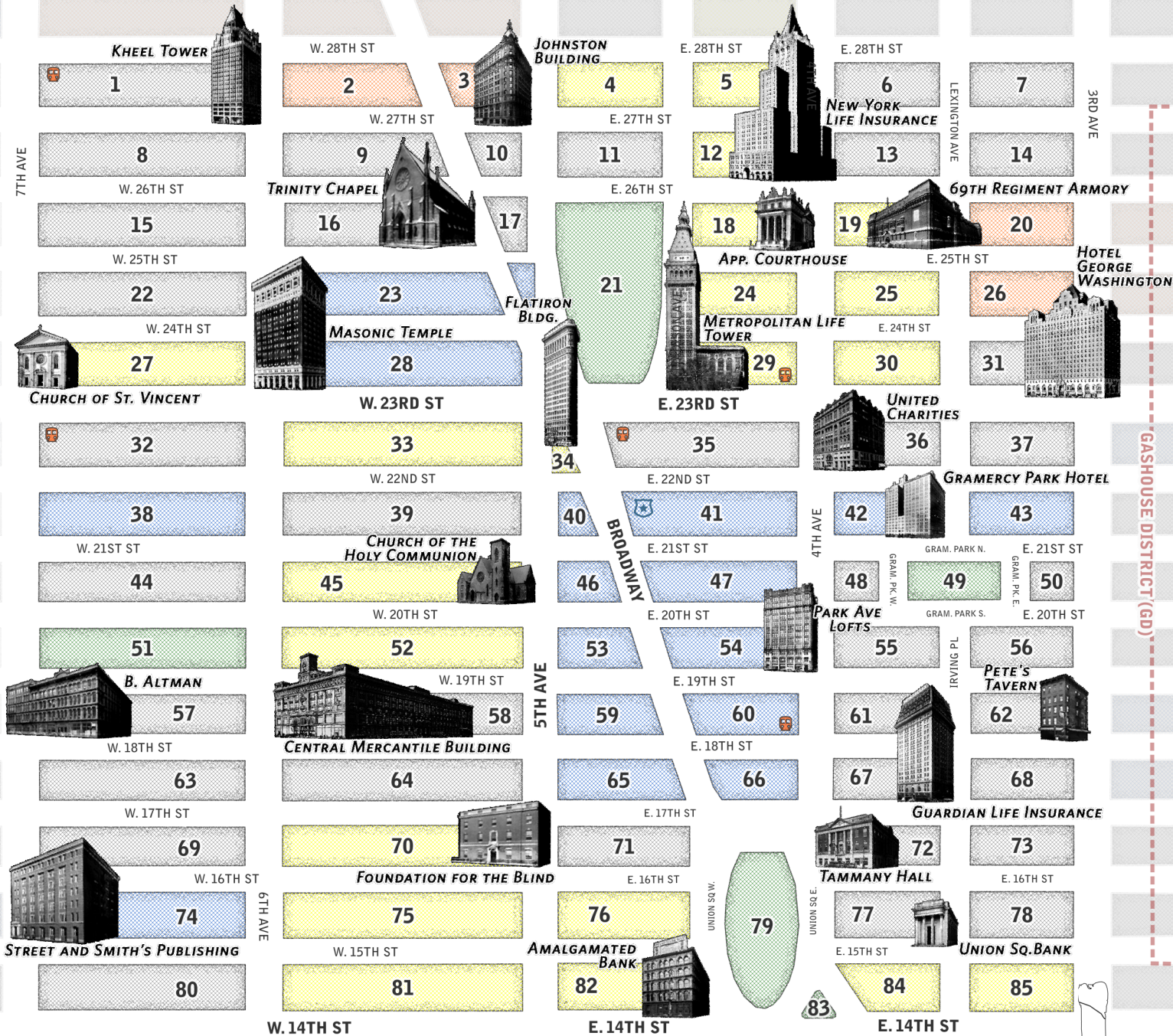
GRAMERCY PARK (GP)

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.

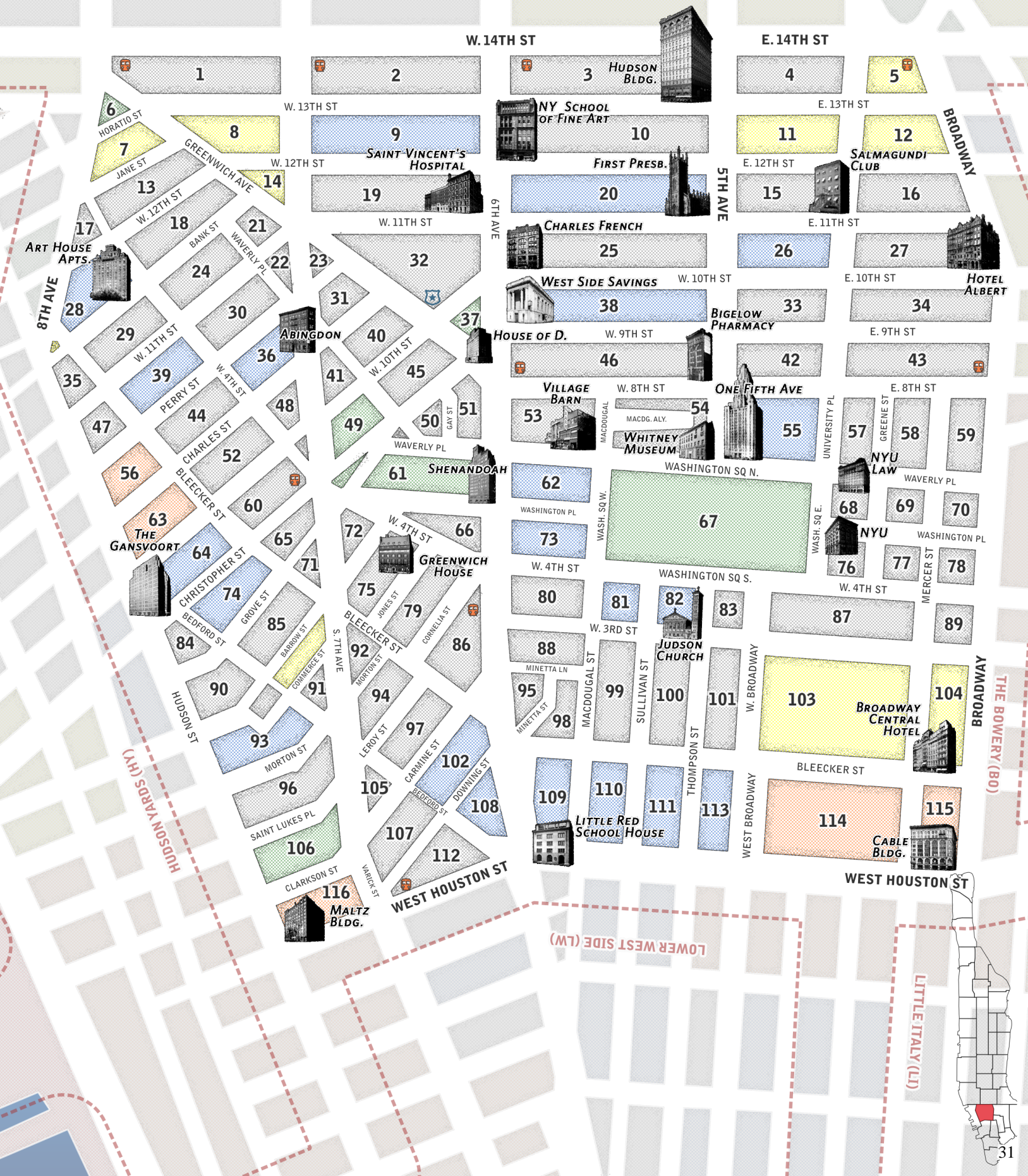
POINTS OF INTEREST

- 004: Hudson Building (ofc)
- 010: New York School of Fine and Applied Art
- 018: Saint Vincent's Hospital
- 019: First Presbyterian Church
- 020: Salmagundi Club
- 022: Art House Apartments
- 027: Charles French Restaurant
- 029: Hotel Albert
- 034: House of Detention for Women (jail)
- 035: West Side Savings Bank
- 040: Abingdon Apartments
- 046: Bigelow Pharmacy
- 053: Village Barn Nightclub
- 055: The Shenandoah (apts)
- 056: Whitney Museum of American Art
- 057: One Fifth Ave (nght)
- 064: The Gansvoort (apts)
- 067: NYU Law School
- 073: Greenwich House (club)
- 081: New York University (edu)
- 084: Judson Memorial Baptist Church (holy)
- 102: Broadway Central Hotel
- 108: Little Red School House
- 115: Cable Building (ofc)
- 116: Maltz Building (ofc)

GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

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

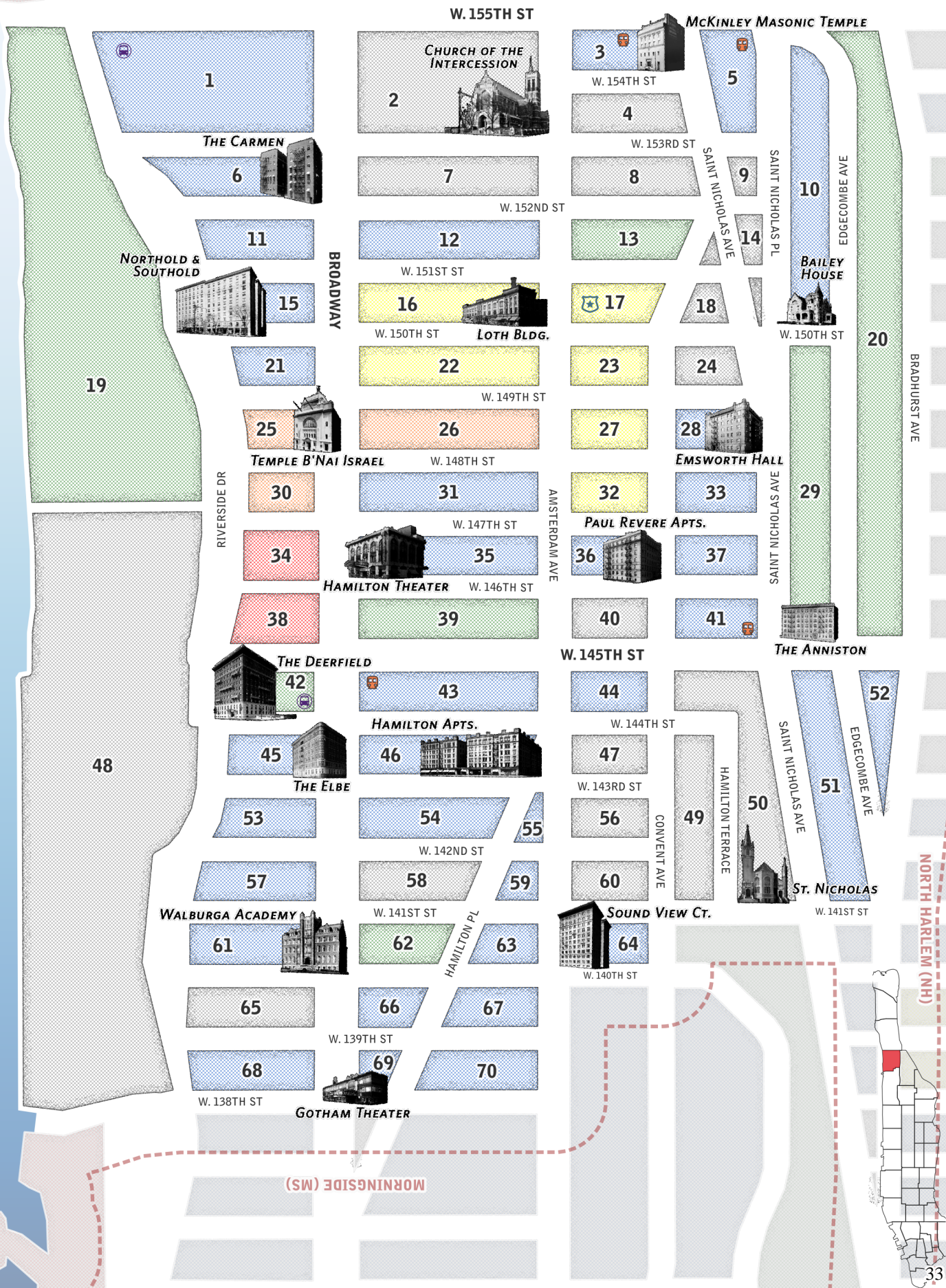
The area is named after Alexander Hamilton, one of the founding fathers of the United States. Hamilton Heights was once part of Hamilton's estate, known as "The Grange." Hamilton commissioned architect John McComb Jr. to design a Federal-style country home on a 32-acre estate in upper Manhattan; this 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

- 002: Church of the Intercession
- 003: William McKinley Masonic Temple (holy)
- 006: The Carmen (apts)
- 010: Bailey House (land)
- 015: Northold Apartments; Southold Apartments
- 016: Loth Building (ofc)
- 025: Temple B'nai Israel (Hamilton Heights) (holy)
- 028: Emsworth Hall Apts.
- 033: The Anniston (apts)
- 035: Hamilton Theater
- 036: Paul Revere Apartment House
- 042: The Deerfield (apts)
- 047: The Elbe (apts)
- 048: Hamilton Apartments
- 060: Saint Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church
- 061: Walburga Academy (edu)
- 064: Sound View Court (apts)
- 069: Gotham Theater

HAMILTON HEIGHTS (HH)

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS (WH)



MORNINGSIDE (MS)

NORTH 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

- 002: Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital
- 004: Hearst International Magazine Building (publ)
- 010: Joe Harry Diner
- 020: Joe's Service Garage (gara)
- 030: Horn & Hardart Bakery
- 033: Madison Square Garden (sprt)
- 045: Hartley Settlement House (club)
- 054: Martin Beck Theatre (thtr)
- 060: Riverbank Apartments
- 062: Holy Cross Church
- 067: Litwack Slaughterhouse (deli)
- 079: Dockworker's Lodging House (apts)
- 096: Hotel New Yorke

HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

KNAPP MEMORIAL
EYE HOSPITAL

W. 57TH ST

HEARST MAGAZINE BUILDING

JOE HARRY DINER

DEWITT CLINTON PARK

JOE'S SERVICE GARAGE

HORN & HARDART BAKERY

W. 49TH ST

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

PIER 88

11TH AVE

10TH AVE

9TH AVE

8TH AVE

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

7TH AVE

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

LINCOLN TUNNEL

75

W. 41ST ST

W. 42ND ST

HOLY CROSS CHURCH

LITWACK SLAUGHTERHOUSE

W. 40TH ST

W. 39TH ST

W. 38TH ST

W. 37TH ST

W. 36TH ST

W. 35TH ST

W. 34TH ST

DOCKWORKER'S LODGING

HUDSON ALY. W.

HUDSON ALY. E.

NEW YORKER HOTEL

CHELSEA (CS)

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

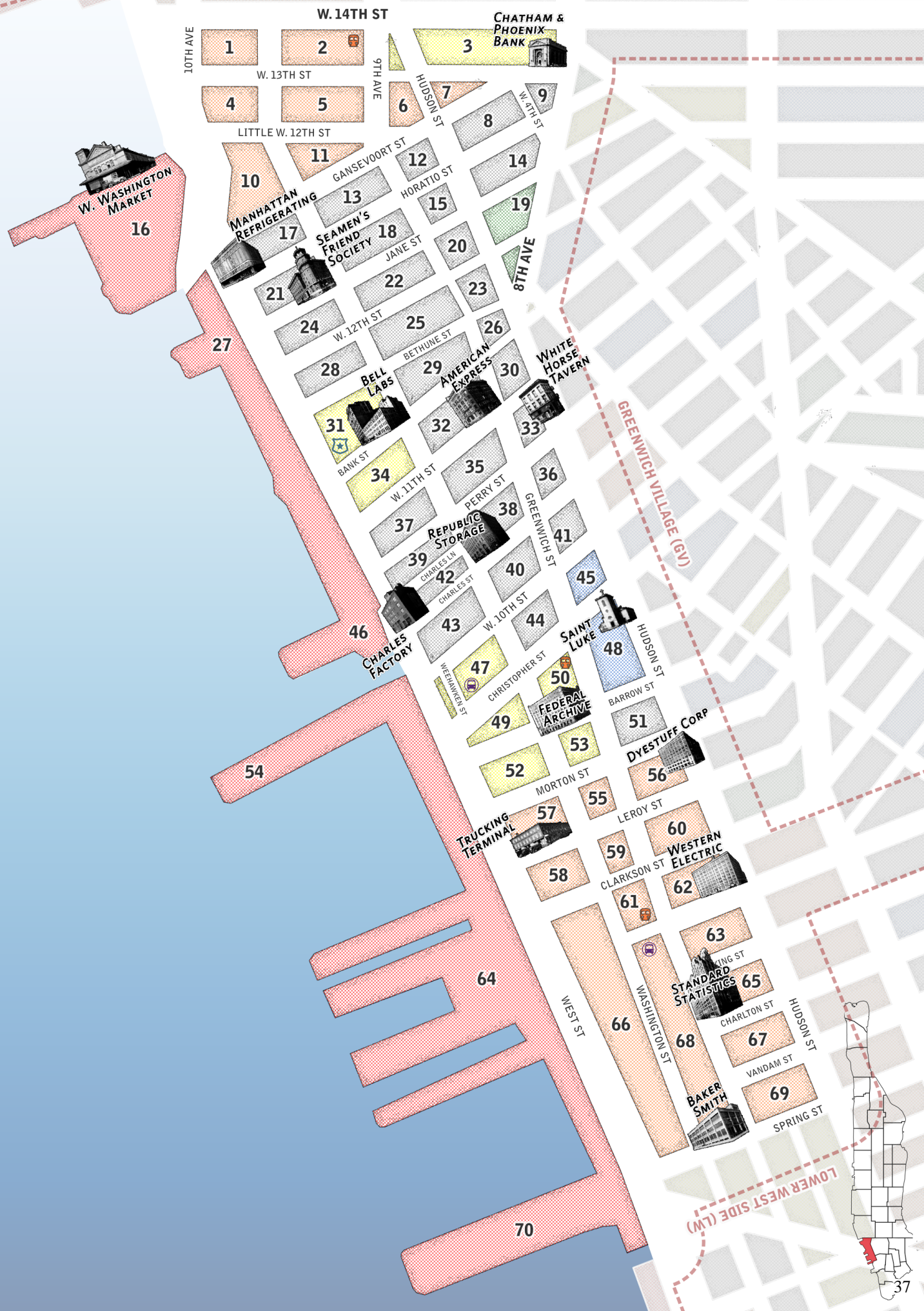
Originally, the region was a Lenape Indian riverside trading station called Sapohanikan. It was the location of Fort Gansevoort and was considered a vacation area in the north of Greenwich Village.

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

- 003: Chatham & Phoenix National Bank
- 016: Washington Market (food)
- 017: Manhattan Refrigerating Company (comer)
- 019: The Abingdon (apts)
- 020: Seamen's Friend Society (club)
- 031: Bell Laboratories (rsrch)
- 032: American Express Company (invst)
- 033: White Horse Tavern (bar)
- 039: Republic Storage (move)
- 041: The Charles Factory
- 048: Saint Luke in the Fields Church
- 050: Federal Archive Building (govt)
- 056: General Dyestuff Corporation (fact)
- 057: Trucking Terminal
- 062: Electric Building (util)
- 066: Standard Statistics Building (ofc)
- 067: Baker Smith and Co. Heating Plant (fact)



Italian Harlem (IH)



OVERVIEW

The neighborhood known colloquially as **Italian Harlem** is sandwiched between Central and North (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

- 005: Crane Co. Warehouse
- 013: All Saints Roman Catholic Church
- 017: Gristede Bros. Grocers (groc)
- 019: IRT Inspection Building (trans)
- 026: Harlem Boys House (club)
- 030: MGM Studios (stdio)
- 031: Powers Office Building
- 033: Lee Building (move)
- 034: Rainbow Gardens Dance Hall
- 038: Lohengrin Apartments (dnce)
- 046: Hospital for Joint Diseases
- 048: Hotel Charles
- 060: Palace Theater
- 061: P.S. 80 (edu)
- 065: Harlem Courthouse
- 078: Temple B'nai Israel (Italian Harlem) (holy)
- 085: Saint Paul's Church
- 091: Mt. Morris Theatre (thtr)
- 095: First Magyar Church
- 096: Haarlem House (muse)
- 102: Cosmo Theatre (thtr)

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

- 008: Kingsbridge Power House (util)
- 025: Grenville Hall (apts)
- 027: Church of the Good Shepherd
- 034: Dyckman Farmhouse (agr)
- 035: Harlem Savings Bank (IW)
- 051: The Broadyke (apts)
- 071: Sherman Creek Power Plant (util)

INWOOD (IW)



Lower East Side (LE)



OVERVIEW

The **Lower East Side** 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, 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.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 001: Krakovia Apartments
- 007: Warsaw Tenement (apts)
- 007:: Gas Storage Tanks (Lower East Side) (fact)
- 009: Corn Exchange Bank
- 010: Christodora House (apts)
- 014: Saint Brigid's Roman Catholic Church
- 016: Odessa Tenement (apts)
- 023: Church of the Holy Trinity
- 026: Bucharest Tenement (apts)
- 027: Henington Hall (amus)
- 030: Lavanburg Homes (apts)
- 038: Our Lady of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church
- 042: Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House (club)
- 043: Hirsch's Dairy and Vegetarian Restaurant
- 057: Amalgamated Dwellings (apts)
- 058: Madrid Tenement (apts)
- 061: Bialystoker Synagogue (holy)
- 064: Henry Street Settlement Agency (club)
- 066: Bialystoker Center and Home for the Aged (club)
- 067: All Saints Church

KRAKOVIA APARTMENTS

E. 14TH ST



E. 13TH ST

E. 13TH ST

E. 12TH ST

E. 12TH ST

E. 11TH ST

AVE C

DRY DOCK ST

AVE D

CHRISTODORA HOUSE

GAS TANKS

CORN EXCHANGE BANK

WARSAW TENEMENT

ODESSA TENEMENT

St. BRIGID'S

HOLY TRINITY

BUCHAREST TENEMENT

17

EAST RIVER DR

EAST VILLAGE (EV)

HENINGTON HALL

LAVANBURG HOMES

EAST HOUSTON ST

ATTORNEY ST

STANTON ST

CLINTON ST

RIVINGTON ST

ATTORNEY ST

DELANCEY ST

DELANCEY ST

DELANCEY ST

BROOME ST

GRAND ST

EAST BROADWAY

CLINTON ST

CHERRY ST

SOUTH ST

CLINTON ST

CHERRY ST

SOUTH ST

CLINTON ST

CHERRY ST

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STANTON ST

CLINTON ST

RIVINGTON ST

ATTORNEY ST

DELANCEY ST

DELANCEY ST

DELANCEY ST

BROOME ST

GRAND ST

EAST BROADWAY

CLINTON ST

CHERRY ST

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Lenox Hill (LH)



OVERVIEW

The **Lenox Hill** neighborhood represents the easternmost half of the Upper East Side. Its western boundary ends at **3rd Avenue** where stone buildings tower above the street level, their grand masonry and elegant stonework implying wealth and sophistication. On the east side of the neighborhood, boulevards of brownstones reflect more modest incomes.

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.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- 002: Cherokee Club
- 008: East River Homes (apts)
- 020: IRT Powerhouse - Lenox Hill (fact)
- 022: Bohemian National Hall (club)
- 023: Jones Memorial Boys Club
- 029: National Society of Colonial Dames (club)
- 041: First Hungarian Reformed Church
- 043: Cornell Medical Center (hosp)
- 046: Memorial Cancer Hospital
- 049: Czechoslovak National Church of Saint John
- 055: City and Suburban Homes Estate (apts)
- 056: Rockefeller Institute Hospital
- 065: Industrial Washing Company (fact)

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

3RD AVE

2ND AVE

YORK AVE

EAST RIVER DR

RIVERVIEW TER

CHEROKEE CLUB

E. 79TH ST

E. 78TH ST

EAST RIVER HOMES



CHEROKEE PL

E. 77TH ST

E. 76TH ST

E. 75TH ST

1ST AVE

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL

E. 74TH ST

JONES MEMORIAL BOY'S CLUB

E. 73RD ST

SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL DAMES

E. 72ND ST

E. 71ST ST

E. 70TH ST

E. 69TH ST

E. 68TH ST

E. 67TH ST

E. 66TH ST

E. 65TH ST

E. 64TH ST

E. 62ND ST

E. 63RD ST

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E. 60TH ST

E. 59TH ST

TURTLE BAY (TB)

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE

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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.

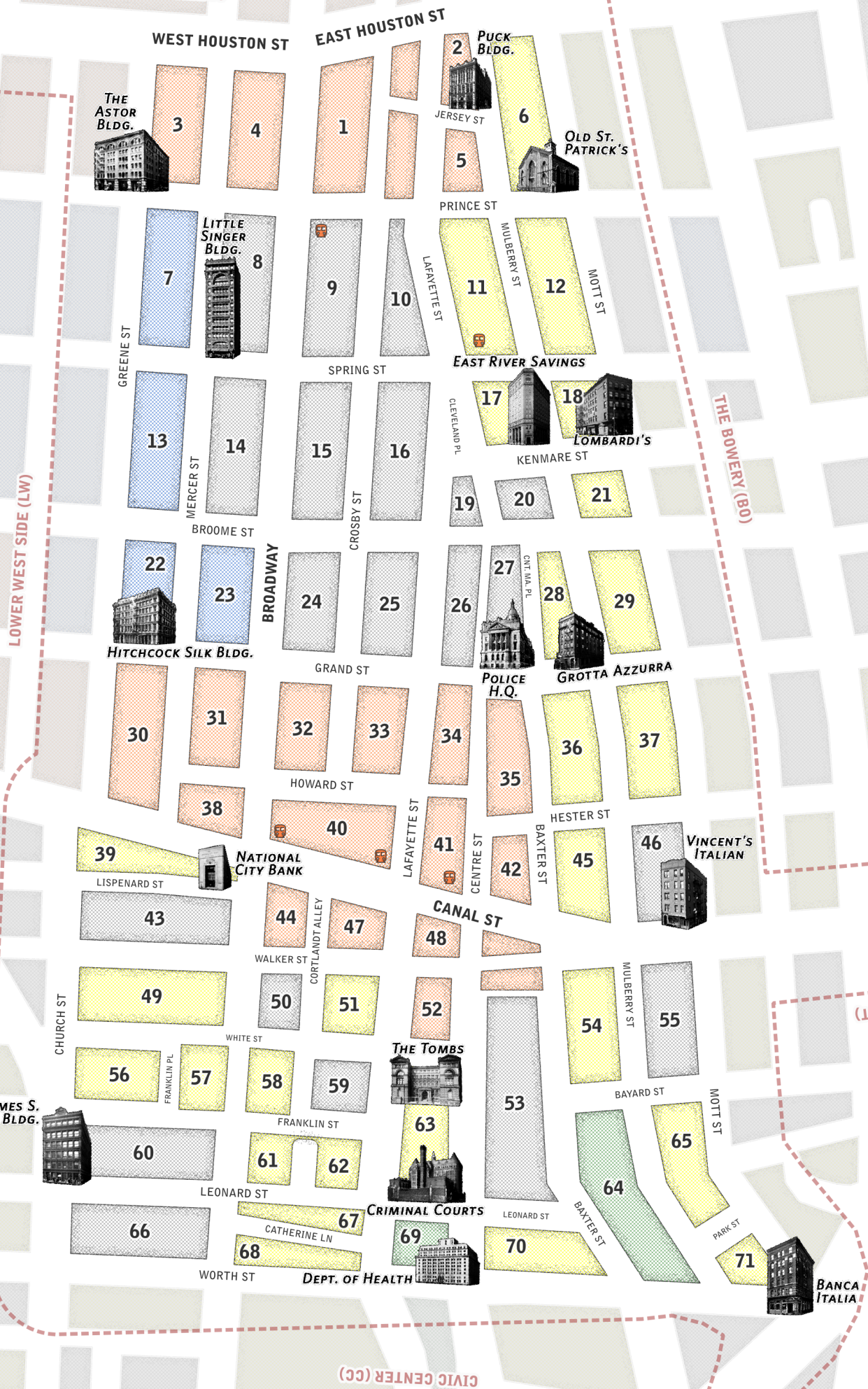
This was one of the worst areas of Five Points, which itself was one of the worst areas in Manhattan. It was so bad, in fact, that in 1897 the city razed a number of tenement buildings and built Mulberry Bend Park in its place (now called Columbus Park). By that time middle and upper-class residents 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

- 001: The Astor Building (ofc)
- 004: Puck Magazine
- 006: Old Saint Patrick's Cathedral (chur)
- 008: Little Singer Building (apts)
- 017: East River Savings Bank - Little Italy
- 018: Lombardi's Pizza (restr)
- 022: Hitchcock Silk Building (impex)
- 027: Grotta Azzurra (restr)
- 034: NYPD - Police Headquarters
- 037: National City Bank - Little Italy
- 046: Vincent's Italian Restaurant
- 058: James S White Building (ofc)
- 061: City Prison (The Tombs)
- 068: Department of Health (govt)
- 070: Kimlau Mortuary (cmtr)

GREENWICH VILLAGE (GV)

LITTLE ITALY (LI)



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.

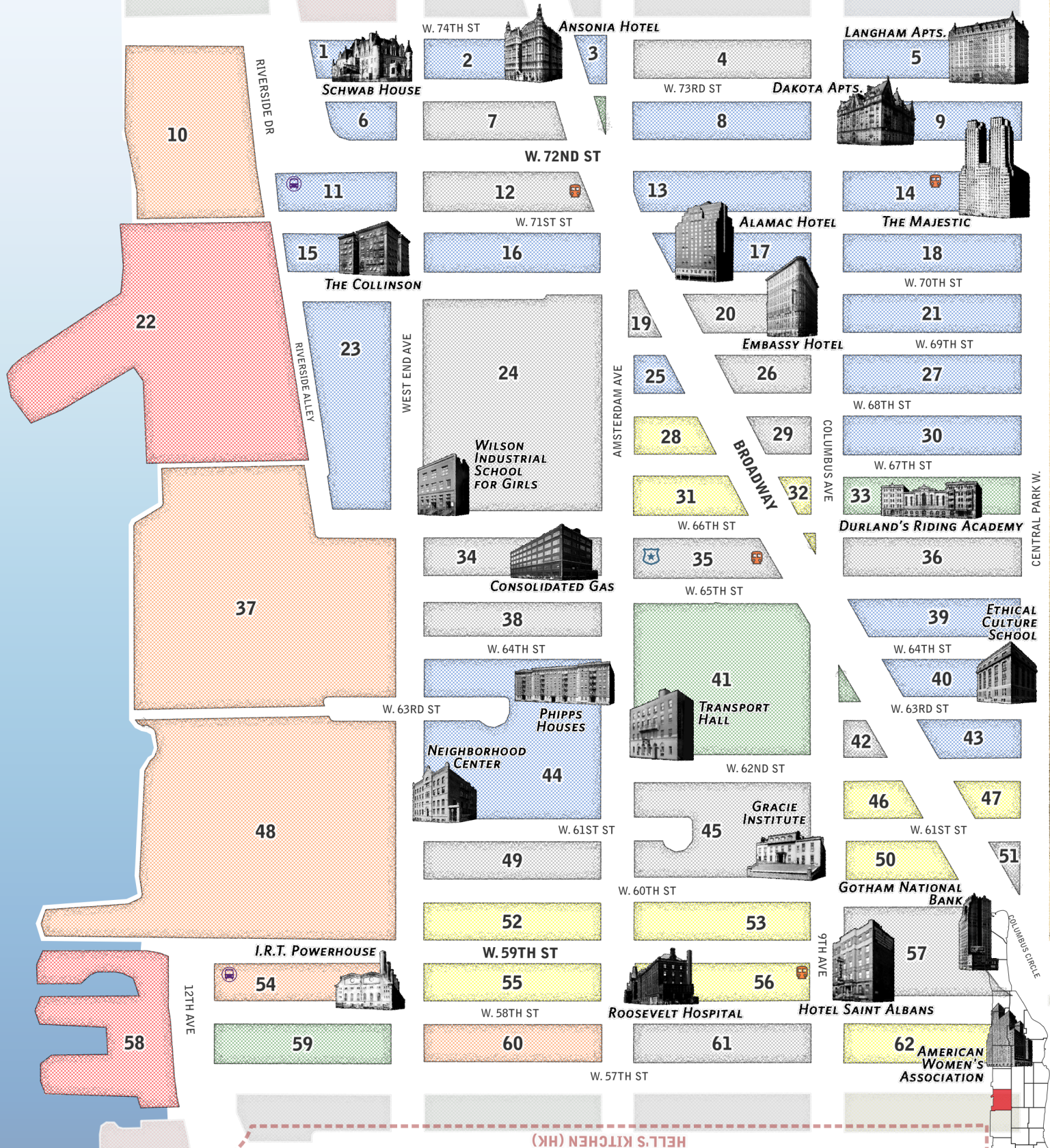
Around 1900, a developer called **John L. Miller** was active in the area around the double triangle formed by Broadway, Columbus Avenue, 63rd Street and 66th Street, which had been known for at least 30 years as **Empire Square** or **Empire Park**. In May 1906, in one of many attempts to revitalize 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

- 001: Schwab House (land)
- 002: Ansonia Hotel
- 005: Langham Apartments
- 010: The Dakota (apts)
- 014: Majestic Apartments
- 015: The Collinson (apts)
- 017: Alamac Hotel
- 022: Embassy Hotel
- 024: Wilson Industrial School for Girls
- 033: Durland's Riding Academy (edu)
- 034: Consolidated Gas Company (util)
- 040: Transport Hall (club)
- 041: Ethical Culture School
- 042: Phipps Houses - Lincoln Square (apts)
- 042: Columbus Hill Neighborhood Center (sprt)
- 046: Gracie Institute (edu)
- 054: IRT Powerhouse - Lincoln Square (fact)
- 056: Roosevelt Hospital
- 057: Hotel Saint Albans; Gotham National Bank
- 062: American Women's Association Building

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.

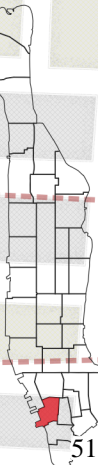
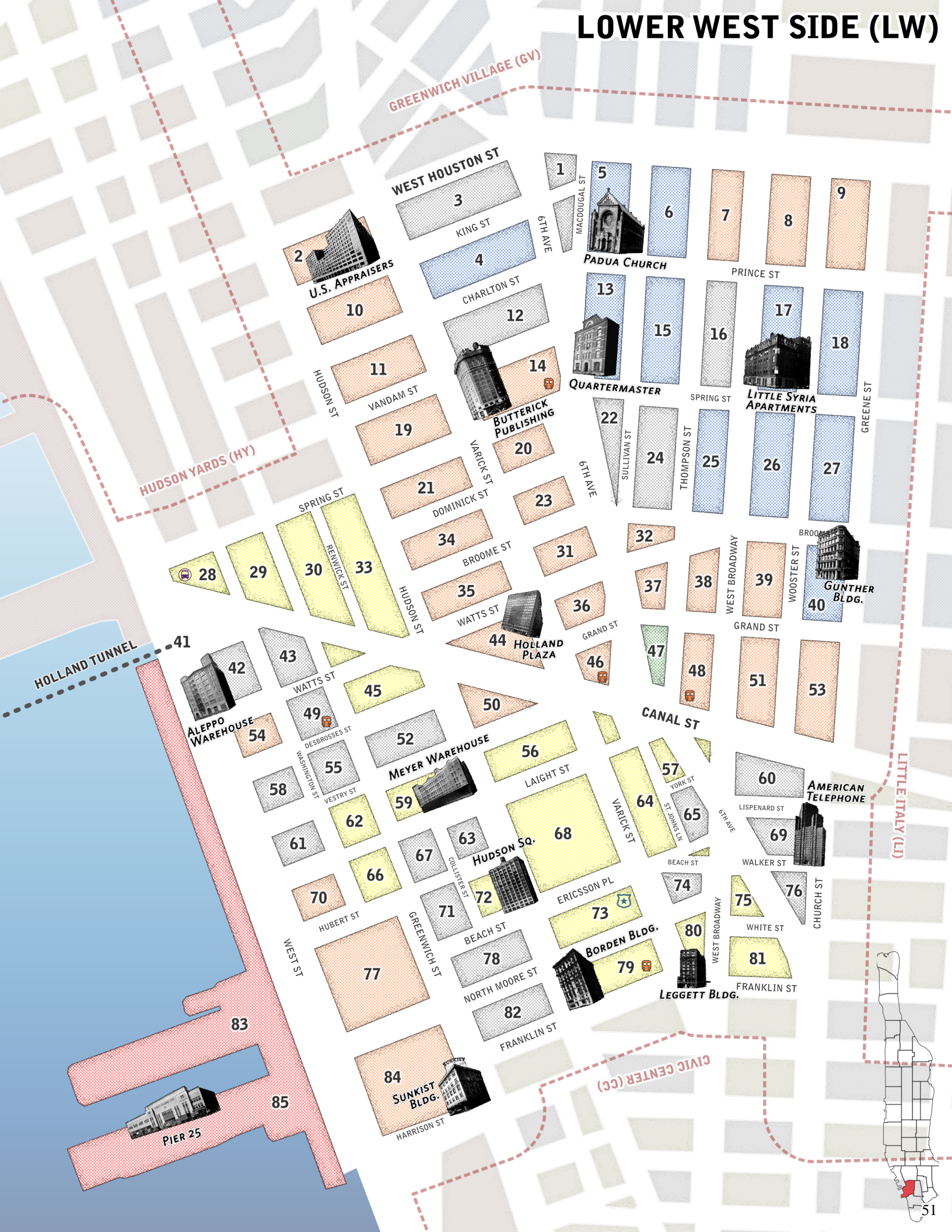
In 1851 the land along the Hudson River was leased to the Hudson River Railroad, which increased development and wealth in the neighborhood, and led to a significant Industrial Revolution-related development boom.

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

- 003: U.S. Appraisers Stores
- 004: Saint Anthony of Padua Church
- 013: NYPD Quartermaster's Storehouse
- 017: Butterick Publishing Company (publ)
- 018: Little Syria Apartments
- 041: Gunther Building (ofc)
- 042: Aleppo Warehouse
- 044: Holland Plaza Building (ofc)
- 047: Maltz Industrial Building (ofc)
- 057: Meyer Warehouse
- 069: American Telephone and Telegraph (util)
- 072: Hudson Square Building (ofc)
- 078: Borden Building (ofc)
- 079: Leggett Building (ofc)
- 084: Pier 25
- 085: Sunkist Building (ofc)

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.

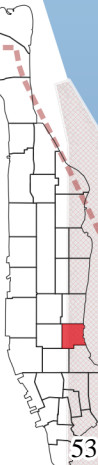
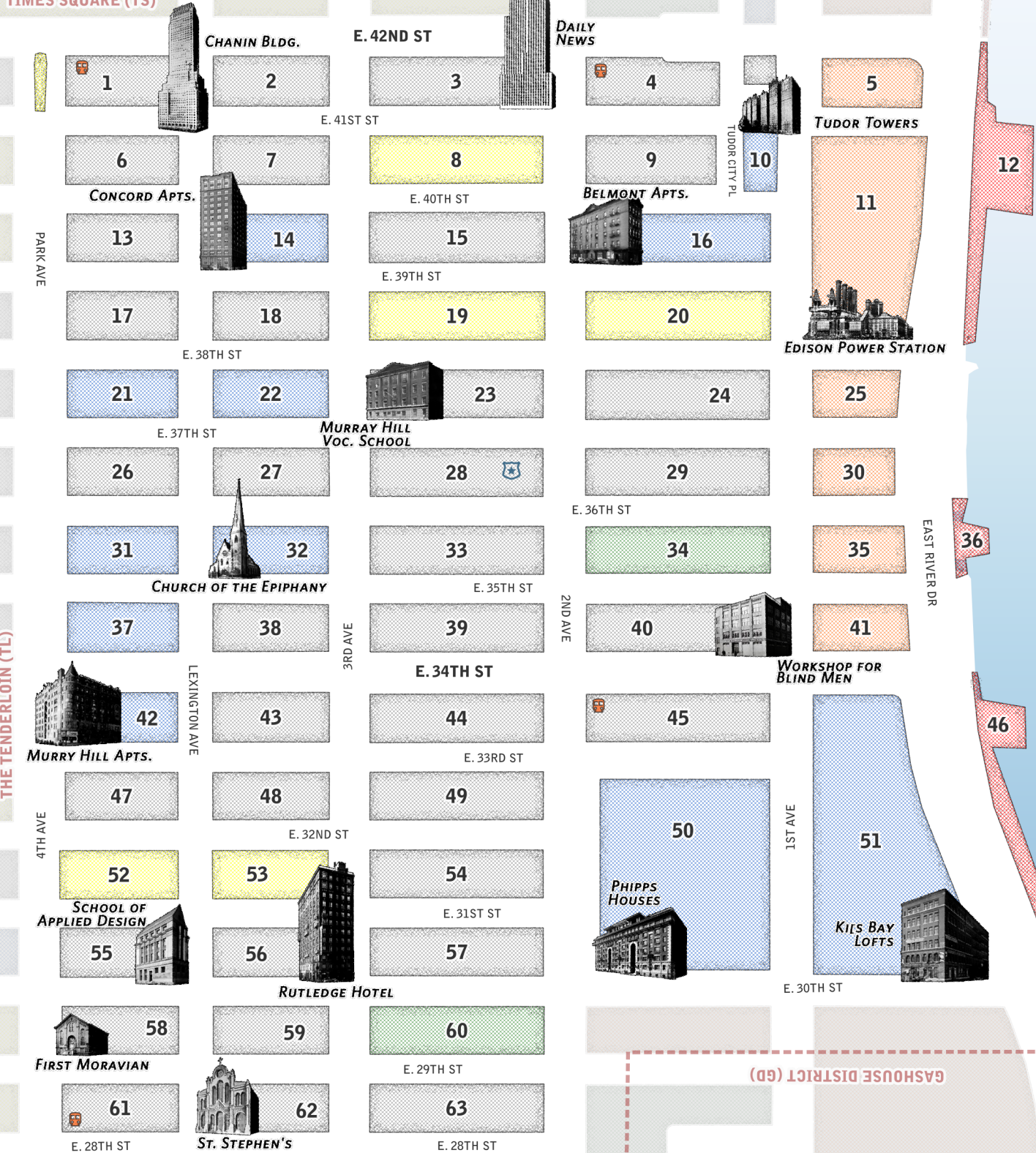
POINTS OF INTEREST

- 001: Chanin Building (ofc)
- 003: Daily News (newsp)
- 010: Tudor Tower (apts); Windsor Tower (apts)
- 013: Concord Pershing Apartment House
- 015: Belmont Apartments
- 016: Edison Waterside Power Station (util)
- 023: Murray Hill Vocational School
- 032: Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany
- 040: Street Workshop for Blind Men (edu)
- 042: Murray Hill Apartments
- 053: Phipps Houses - Murray Hill (apts)
- 054: Kip's Bay Lofts (apts)
- 055: New York School of Applied Design for Women
- 056: Rutledge Hotel
- 058: First Moravian Church
- 062: Saint Stephen's Church

MURRAY HILL (MH)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

TURTLE BAY (TB)



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.

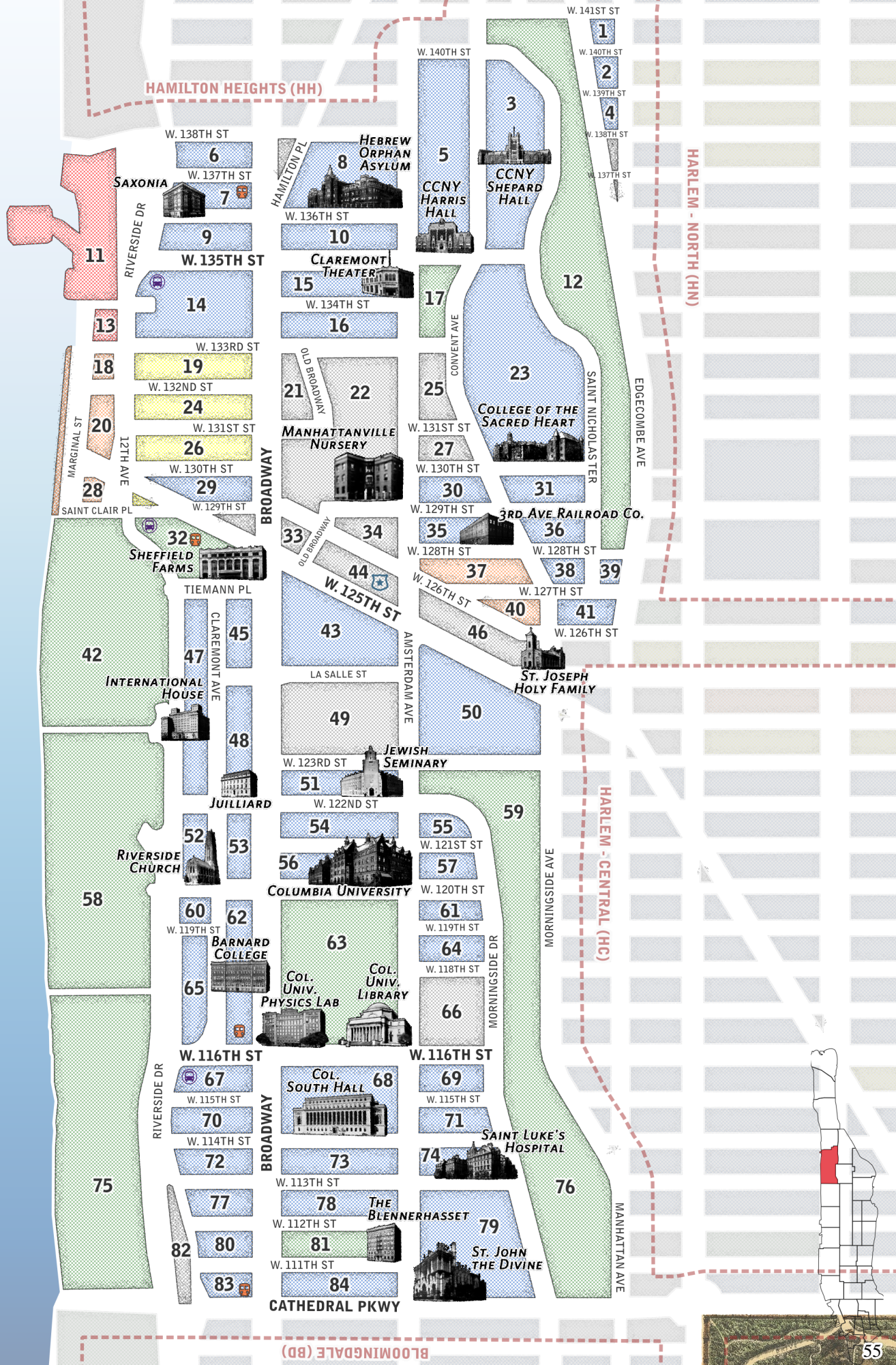
MANHATTANVILLE

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

- 006: City College of New York - Shepard Hall (edu)
- 007: The Saxonía (apts)
- 008: Hebrew Orphan Asylum
- 012: Claremont Theater (movie)
- 022: College of the Sacred Heart (edu)
- 029: Manhattanville Day Nursery (fmly)
- 032: Sheffield Farms - Milk Pasteurization Plant (agr)
- 035: 3rd Ave Railroad Company (trans)
- 043: Church of Saint Joseph of the Holy Family
- 047: International House (edu)
- 048: Juilliard School of Music
- 051: Jewish Theological Seminary (holy)
- 053: Riverside Church
- 057: Columbia University - Teachers College (edu)
- 062: Barnard College (edu)
- 063: Columbia University - Physics Laboratories (edu)
- 063: Columbia University - Library
- 068: Columbia University - South Hall (libr)
- 075: Saint Luke's Hospital
- 081: The Blennerhasset (apts)
- 082: Saint John The Divine Cathedral (chur)

MORNINGSIDE (MS)



North Harlem (NH)



OVERVIEW

North Harlem, colloquially known as 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."

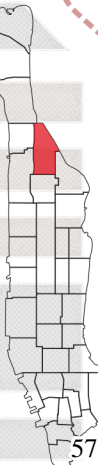
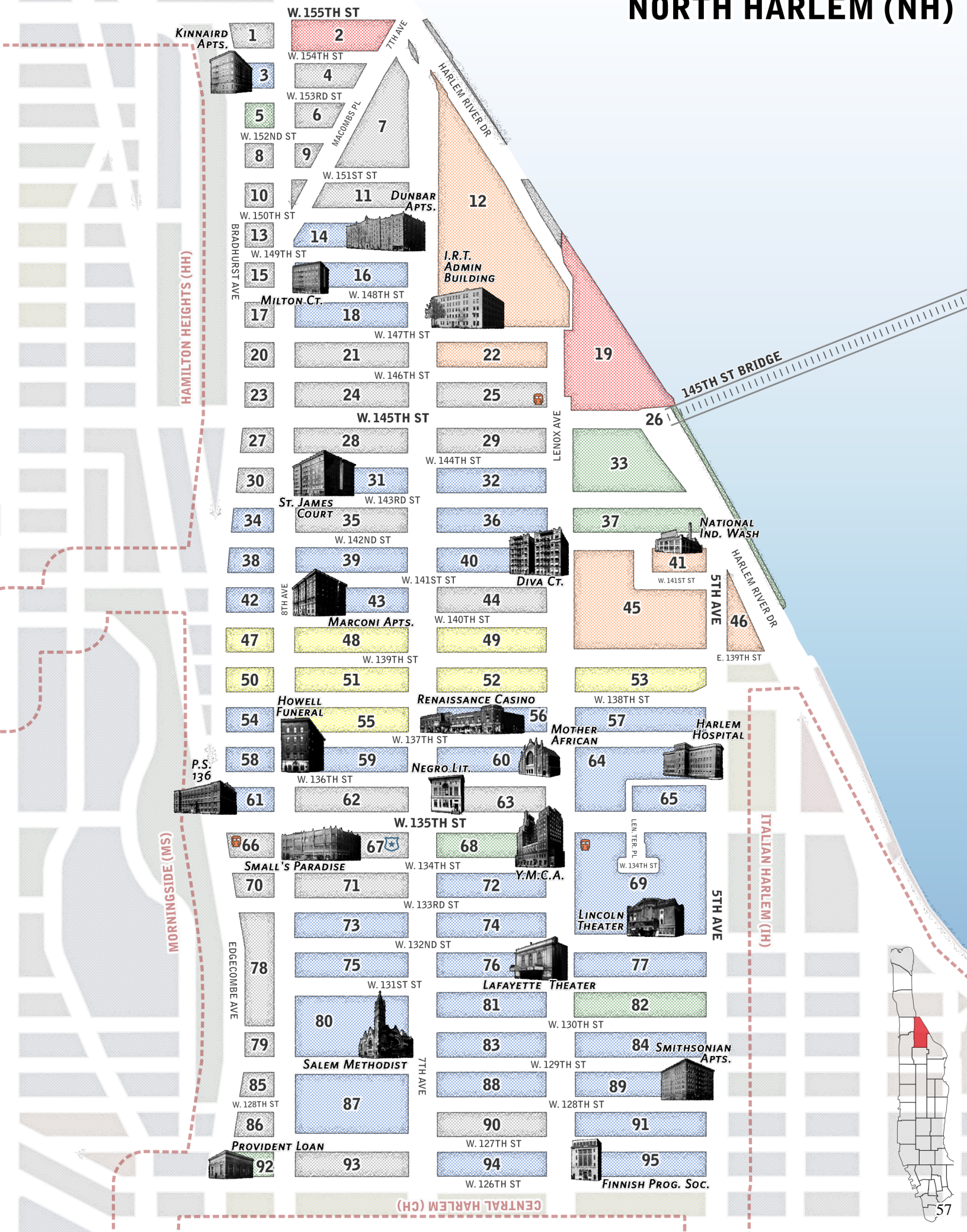
HISTORY

In 1905, real estate entrepreneur **Philip Payton Jr.** established the **AfroAmerican Realty Company** (located on 125th Street at the border between North 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

- 003: Kinnaird Apartments
- 013: Dunbar Apartments
- 014: IRT Administration Building (trans)
- 016: Milton Court (apts)
- 030: Saint James Court (apts)
- 039: Diva Court (apts)
- 040: National Industry Wash (Indr)
- 042: Marconi Apartments
- 055: Renaissance Casino and Ballroom
- 058: Howell Funeral Home
- 059: Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
- 060: P.S. 136 (edu)
- 062: Division of Negro Literature (muse)
- 063: Harlem Hospital
- 066: Small's Paradise nightclub
- 067: Y.M.C.A. - Harlem (club)
- 073: Lincoln Theater Music Hall
- 076: Lafayette Theater
- 079: Salem Methodist Episcopal Church
- 088: Smithsonian Apartments
- 091: Provident Loan Society (club)
- 094: Finnish Progressive Society (club)

NORTH HARLEM (NH)



Spanish Harlem (SH)



OVERVIEW

Informally known as **Spanish Harlem** and sometimes referred to as "East Harlem" or "El Bario", 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

- 001: Rao's Restaurant
- 003: New Madison Theatre (thtr)
- 013: Methodist Episcopal Church of the Savior
- 021: Gas Storage Tanks (Spanish Harlem) (fact)
- 023: Peace House (club)
- 035: Daughters of Israel (club)
- 042: Odd Fellows Temple (holy)
- 047: 5th Ave Hospital
- 049: Saint Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church
- 051: Post Office (Spanish Harlem)
- 052: Church of the Ascension
- 059: Museum of the City of New York
- 064: Harlem Market (food)
- 065: New York Academy of Medicine (edu)
- 077: McMahon Pocket Billiard Parlor (amus)
- 080: Mount Sinai Hospital
- 081: Rail Car Barn (trans)
- 096: Van Cortlandt Apartments
- 097: Saint Francis Roman Catholic Church

SPANISH HARLEM (SH)

ITALIAN HARLEM (IH)



CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

YORKVILLE (YV)

Turtle Bay (TB)



OVERVIEW

Turtle Bay is dominated on the east side by heavy riverfront industry: giant breweries, laundries, abattoirs and power plants, including the **Waterside Station**, a power plant operated by the **Consolidated Edison Company**. But as one moves westward the neighborhood becomes more grand and alive with activity.

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

- 007: Ritz Tower (apts)
- 018: Sutton Place Apartments
- 021: P.J. Clarke's Bar
- 022: Hotel Sutton
- 025: Brook Club
- 027: Zum Brau-Haus (restr)
- 036: Y.W.C.A. - Turtle Bay (club)
- 040: River Club of New York
- 052: Waldorf Astoria (hotel)
- 056: Panhellenic Tower (hotel)
- 058: Shelton Towers Hotel
- 059: Turtle Bay Gardens II
- 071: New York Central Building (ofc)
- 074: Turtle Bay Towers (apts)
- 078: Grand Central Terminal (sbwy)
- 081: Beaux-Arts Institute of Design (edu)
- 082: Chrysler Building (ofc)

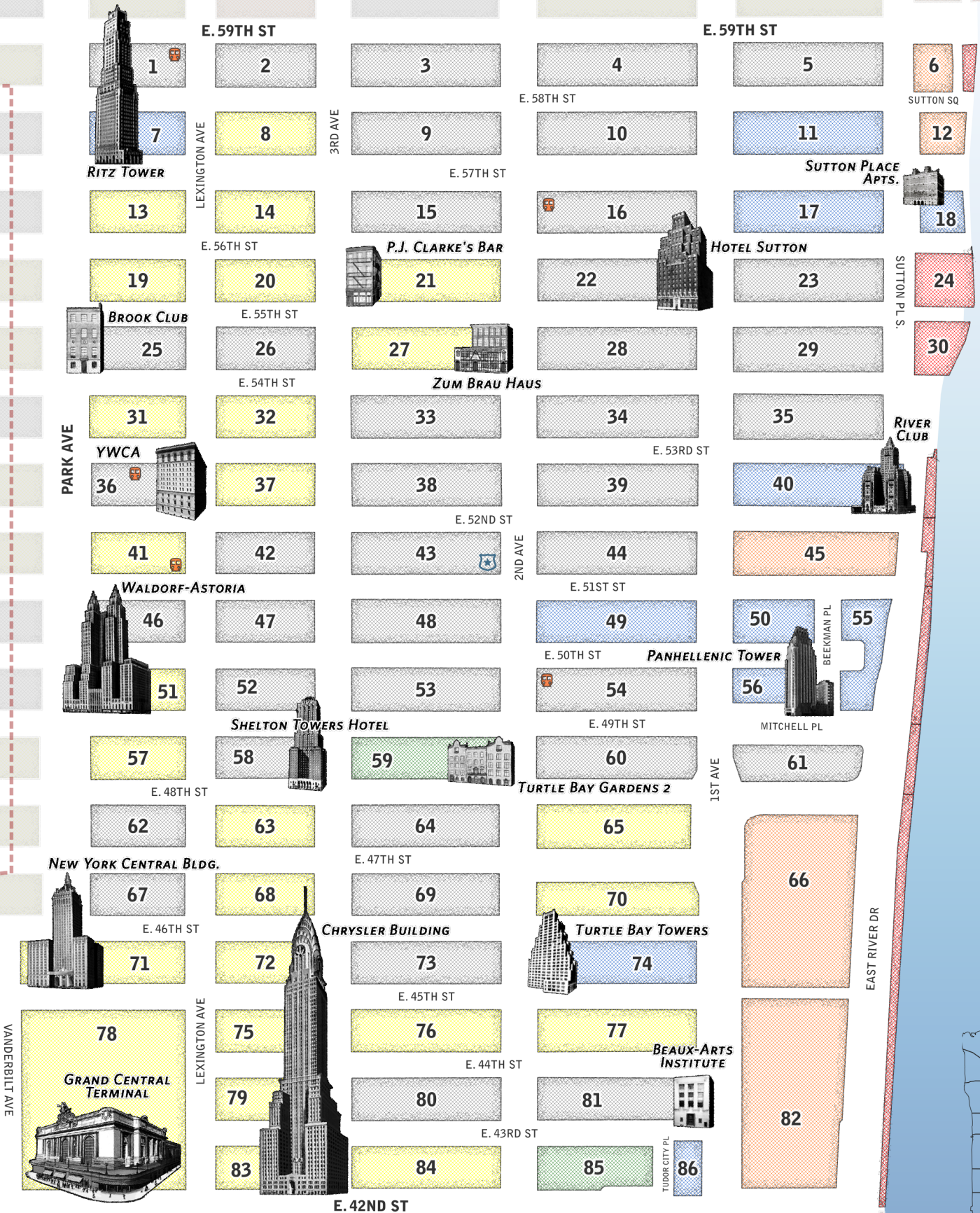
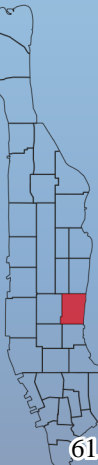
TURTLE BAY (TB)

UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

LENOX HILL (LH)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

EAST RIVER DR



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

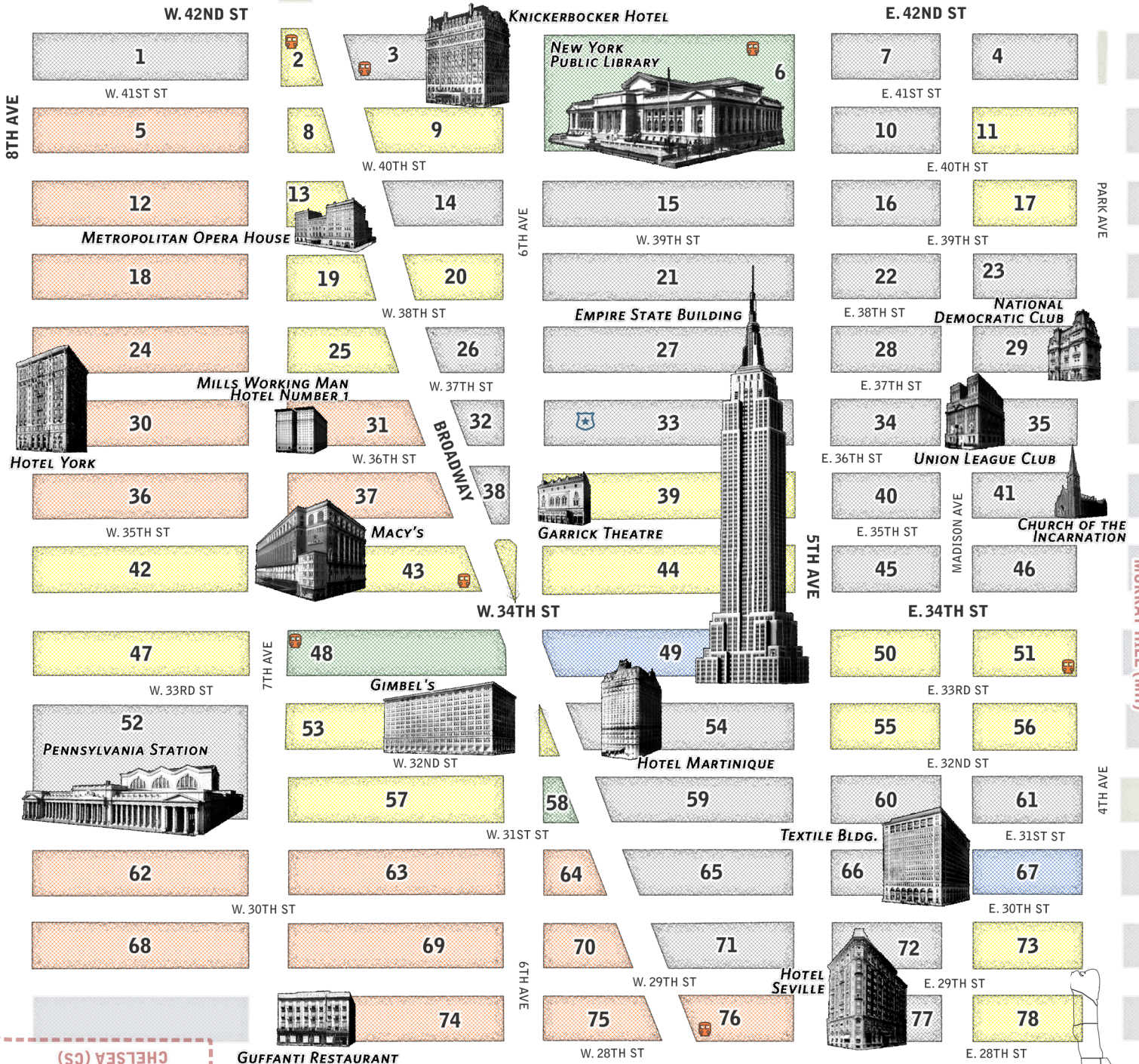
By 1880 it was said that as many as half of the buildings in the district were connected with vice. Reformers referred to the area as "**Satan's Circus**", and one anti-vice crusading minister, the **Rev. Thomas De Witt Talmage**, denounced the entire city of New York as "the modern Gomorrah" for allowing 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

- 003: Knickerbocker Hotel
- 006: New York Public Library
- 013: Metropolitan Opera House
- 029: National Democratic Club-House
- 030: Hotel York
- 031: Mills Hotel No. 3
- 035: Union League Club
- 039: Garrick Theatre (movie)
- 041: Church of the Incarnation
- 043: Macy's (dept)
- 049: Empire State Building (ofc)
- 052: Pennsylvania Station (sbwy)
- 053: Gimbels (dept)
- 054: Hotel Martinique
- 066: Textile Building (grmt)
- 074: Guffanti Restaurant
- 077: Hotel Seville

THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)



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

- 002: New York Athletic Club
- 003: Hotel Saint Moritz; Plaza Hotel
- 006: Hotel Clarendon
- 015: Carnegie Hall (mush)
- 031: Cumberland Hotel
- 034: Museum of Modern Art
- 048: Ambassador Hotel
- 052: Radio City Music Hall
- 055: Jack Dempsey's Lounge (nght)
- 058: RCA Building (ofc)
- 063: Hotel Chesterfield
- 066: Longchamps Restaurant (Times Square)
- 073: RKO Palace Theater
- 075: Ritz-Carlton Hotel
- 087: Sardi's (restr)
- 089: The Hippodrome (movie)
- 093: New York Times (newsp)
- 094: Henry Miller Theater

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

LINCOLN SQUARE (LS)

UPPER EAST-SIDE (UE)

HOTEL CLARENDON



E. 59TH ST

5

6

E. 58TH ST

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E. 57TH ST

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E. 56TH ST

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E. 55TH ST

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E. 54TH ST

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E. 53RD ST

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E. 52ND ST

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E. 51ST ST

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E. 50TH ST

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E. 49TH ST

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E. 48TH ST

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E. 47TH ST

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76

E. 46TH ST

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81

E. 45TH ST

85

86

E. 44TH ST

90

91

E. 43RD ST

96

97

E. 42ND ST

VANDERBILT AVE

PARK AVE

TURTLE BAY (TB)



THE TENDERLOIN (TL)

HELL'S KITCHEN (HK)

8TH AVE

7TH AVE

5TH AVE

6TH AVE

CENTRAL PARK S.

W. 58TH ST

W. 57TH ST

W. 56TH ST

W. 55TH ST

W. 54TH ST

W. 53RD ST

W. 52ND ST

W. 51ST ST

W. 50TH ST

W. 49TH ST

W. 48TH ST

W. 47TH ST

W. 46TH ST

W. 45TH ST

W. 44TH ST

W. 43RD ST

W. 42ND ST



NEW YORK TIMES

HENRY MILLER THEATER

RKO PALACE THEATER

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

RCA BUILDING

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

CARNEGIE HALL

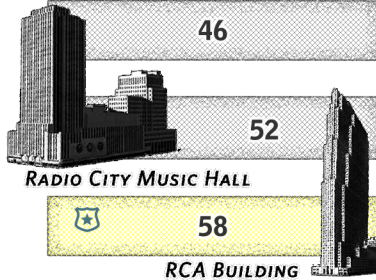
HOTEL ST. MORITZ

NY ATHLETIC CLUB

PLAZA HOTEL

CUMBERLAND HOTEL

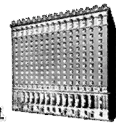
BROADWAY



AMBASSADOR HOTEL



LONGCHAMPS



RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL

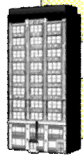


THE HIPPODROME



HENRY MILLER THEATER

SARDI'S



RKO PALACE THEATER



63



39



27



15



2



3



10



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HENRY MILLER THEATER

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73

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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**.

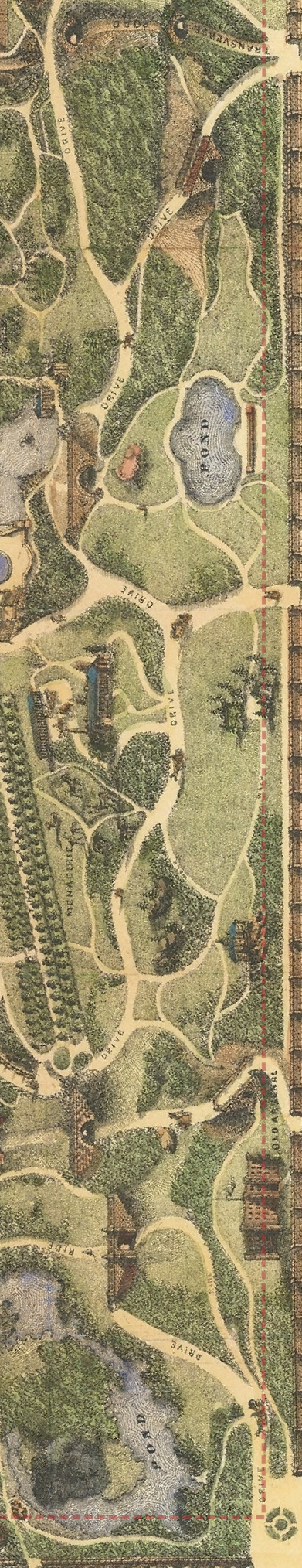
There is little crime in the neighborhood, and the entire area exudes wealth and serenity.

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

- 001: Duke House (land)
- 002: Longchamps Restaurant (Upper East Side)
- 010: Carlyle Hotel
- 011: Lenox Hill Hospital
- 016: Saint Jean Baptiste Catholic Church
- 021: Pulitzer House (land)
- 022: Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church
- 030: 740 Park Avenue (apts)
- 033: Frick House (land)
- 037: Hotel Westbury
- 039: Union Club
- 041: Marquand Apartments
- 042: Pyne House (land)
- 043: Hunter College (edu)
- 047: Lexington School for the Deaf
- 053: Temple Emanuel Synagogue (hol)
- 056: Church of St Vincent Ferrer
- 058: Mayfair House (hotel)
- 066: Colony Club
- 068: Hotel Barbizon
- 069: Knickerbocker Club
- 073: Hotel Pierre
- 077: Sherry-Netherland Hotel
- 080: Bloomingdale's (dept)



CARNEGIE MANSION (CM)

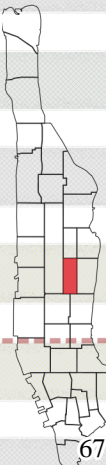
UPPER EAST SIDE (UE)

5TH AVE	1 DUKE HOUSE	2 LONGCHAMPS	E. 79TH ST	3	4
	5	6	E. 78TH ST	7	8
	9	10 	CARLYLE HOTEL	E. 77TH ST	12
	13	14	E. 75TH ST	15	16
	17	18	MADISON AVE	19	20 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE
	21 	22 	MADISON AVE. PRESB.	23	24
	25	26	PARK AVE	27	28
	29	30 	740 PARK AVE.	31	32
	33 	34	FRICK HOUSE	35	36
	37 	38	HOTEL WESTBURY	39 	40
41 	42 	PYNE HOUSE	43 	44	
45	46	E. 67TH ST	47 	48	
49	50	LEXINGTON SCHOOL	51	52	
53 	54	E. 66TH ST	55	56 	
57	58 	MAYFAIR HOUSE	59	60	
61	62	E. 65TH ST	63	64	
65	66 	COLONY CLUB	67	68 	
69 	70	E. 63RD ST	71	72	
73 	74	HOTEL PIERRE	75	76	
77 	78	SHERRY-NETHERLAND	79	80 	
		E. 59TH ST			

LENOX HILL (LH)

TIMES SQUARE (TS)

TURTLE BAY (TB)



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

- 003: Greystone Hotel
- 009: Claremont Stables
- 010: Dwight School
- 015: Saint Urban Apartments
- 022: Church of Saint Paul and Saint Andrew
- 023: Belnord Apartments
- 026: Clarendon Apartments
- 030: Hotel Peter Stuyvesant
- 034: Colonial Apartments
- 036: Hyperion Apartments
- 046: Soldiers and Sailors Monument
- 052: Riverside Towers Hotel
- 055: Disciples of Christ Church
- 059: Lucerne Hotel
- 065: Museum of Natural History
- 071: Hotel Belleclaire
- 074: New York Historical Society (club)
- 079: Kenilworth Hotel
- 083: Emerson Hotel

UPPER WEST SIDE (UW)

BLOOMINGDALE (BD)

SOLDIERS
AND
SAILORS
MONUMENT



W. 91ST ST

1

2

GREYSTONE HOTEL

3

4

5

W. 90TH ST

6

7

8

9

DWIGHT SCHOOL

10

W. 89TH ST

11

12

13

14

CLAREMONT STABLES

15

W. 88TH ST

16

17

18

19

SAINT URBAN APTS.

20

ST. PAUL CHURCH

21

22

BELNORD APTS.

23

24

W. 87TH ST

25



26

27

28

29

W. 86TH ST



30

CLARENDON APTS.

31

32

33

34

COLONIAL APTS.

W. 84TH ST

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39

THE HYPERION

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W. 82ND ST

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51

RIVERSIDE
TOWERS

52

53

54

55

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

59

W. 81ST ST

61

56

57

58

HOTEL LUCERNE

W. 79TH ST

65

MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL HISTORY

RIVERSIDE DR

62

63

64

W. 78TH ST

69

66

67

68

W. 77TH ST

73

NY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

74

70

71

72

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE

75

76

77

78

KENILWORTH HOTEL

84

W. 75TH ST

80

81

82

EMERSON
HOTEL

83

W. 74TH ST

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

- 001: The Pinehurst (apts)
- 002: Nathan Hale Apartments
- 014: Wadsworth Arms (apts)
- 022: Holyrood Church
- 027: Rockyville Apartments
- 054: Broadway Towers (ofc)
- 079: Armory - 22nd Regiment
- 083: Columbia-Presbyterian Eye Hospital
- 089: Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center (hosp)
- 092: Audubon Ballroom
- 097: Institution for the Deaf (edu)
- 117: Jumel Mansion (land)
- 132: The Riviera (apts)
- 134: Audubon Terrace Building (ofc)



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. Near the southern boundary can be found the unofficial enclave of **Little Hungary**, between 78th street and 79th street and centered on 2nd avenue.

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

- 003: Grafenhof Apartments
- 006: Fichtenhof Apartments
- 007: Consolidated Edison Company Storage (util)
- 014: Jacob Ruppert Brewery
- 024: P.S. 151 (edu)
- 027: Rhineland Industrial School
- 029: Doctor's Hospital
- 030: Woolworth's Dept. Store - Yorkville
- 033: Misericordia Hospital
- 034: Gracie Mansion (govt)
- 035: Yorkville Casino (club)
- 042: Chapin's School for Girls
- 043: Baptist Church
- 047: 10 Gracie Square (apts)
- 055: Saint Stephen of Hungary (chur)
- 057: The Yorkgate (apts)
- 058: Manhattan Storage & Warehouse - Yorkville
- 065: Electrical Testing Laboratories (rsrch)

E. 96TH ST

1

2

GRAFENHOF APTS.

3

E. 95TH ST

4

E. 94TH ST

6

E. 93RD ST

10

E. 92ND ST

12

JACOB RUPPERT BREWERY

15

7

FICHTENHOF APTS.

11

13

16

19

23

27

E. 87TH ST

31

E. 86TH ST

36

E. 85TH ST

40

E. 84TH ST

44

E. 83RD ST

49

E. 82ND ST

53

54

E. 81ST ST

59

E. 80TH ST

63

62

5

CONSOLIDATED EDISON

14

E. 91ST ST

17

20

P.S. 151

24

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29

DOCTOR'S HOSPITAL

33

MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL

37

38

41

42

CHAPIN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

45

46

50

51

St. STEPHEN

55

56

THE YORKGATE

60

61

64

65

E. 79TH ST

ELECTRICAL TESTING LABS

EAST RIVER DR

E. 90TH ST

21

25

E. 89TH ST

22

E. 88TH ST

26

WOOLWORTH'S

30

35

YORKVILLE CASINO

39

43

BAPTIST CHURCH

48

53

MANHATTAN STORAGE

58

GRACIE MANSION

GRACIE SQ

10 GRACIE SQUARE

52

GRACIE TER

57

ADDITIONAL MAPS

MANHATTAN & SUBWAY MAP

Owned by the City of New York
and
Operated by the Board of Transportation

— LEGEND —
— IRT DIVISION —
— IND DIVISION —
— BMT DIVISION —

Manhattan Bus Guide

M New York City
Transit Authority

Busses run crosstown from East to West and back, from 6am to 10pm daily.

Embarking and disembarking may be done on most corners except during rush hours. Board at front of bus and exit at rear.

For your safety please hold on to straps or rails while standing. Do not speak with the operator while bus is in motion.

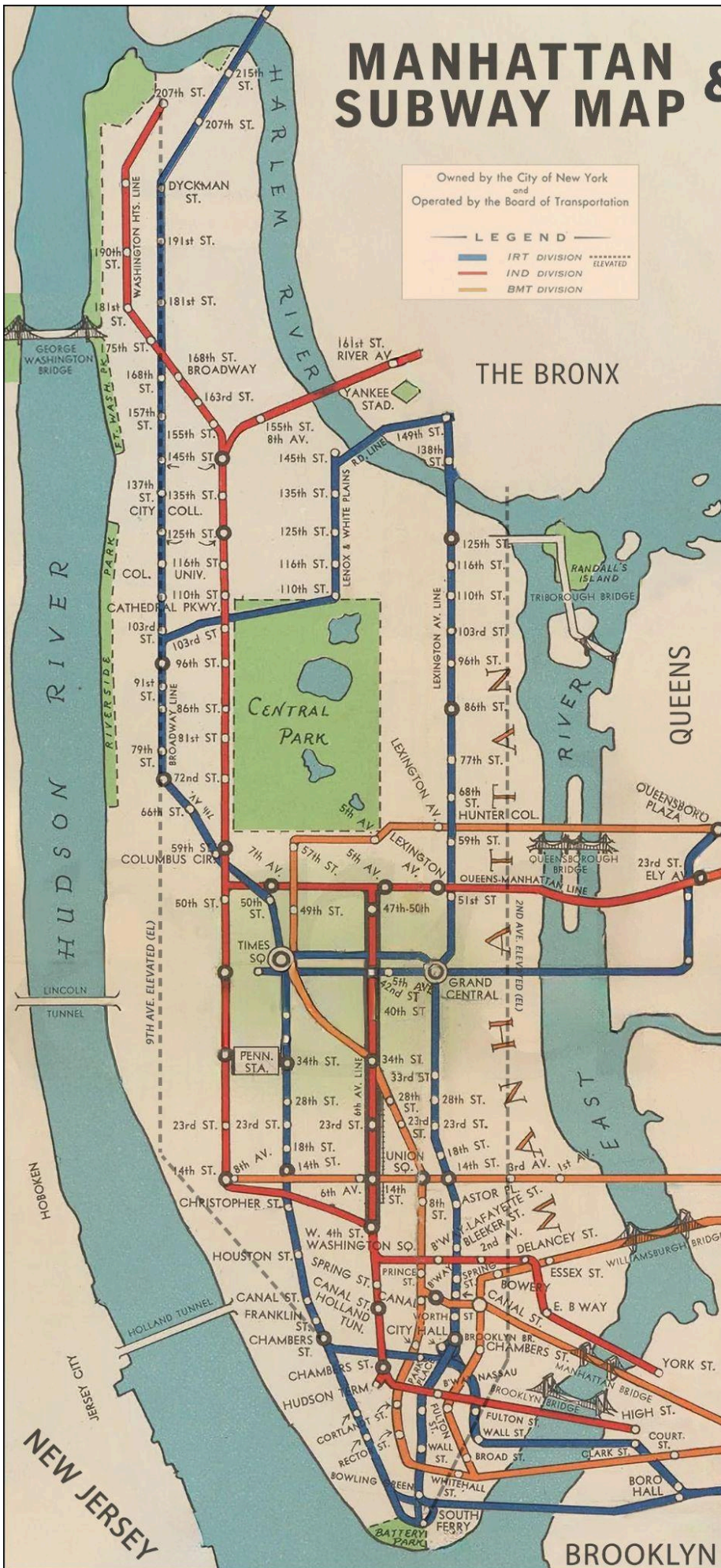
Have exact change ready (5 cents). Transfers available on request.

CROSSTOWN ROUTES

- 155th St.
- 145th St.
- 135th St.
- 125th St.
- 116th St.
- Cathedral Pkwy. / Central Park N. / 110th St.
- 96th St.
- 86th St.
- 72nd St.
- 59th St. / Central Park S.
- 42nd St.
- 34th St.
- 23rd St.
- 14th St.
- Christopher St. / 8th St.
- Houston St.
- Canal St.
- Chambers St. / Brooklyn Bridge Rd.

LOST ITEMS

Items forgotten on bus can be claimed at the west-most starting point of each bus route; ask to speak with the route's regular driver.



NEW YORK CITY

DESCRIPTION:

POPULATION 7,454,995
(more than twice the size of Chicago)

Native white 4,897,481

Foreign-born white 2,080,020

Negro 458,444

Other races 19,950

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 2,047,919

—owner families 323,143

—tenant families 1,724,776

FAMILIES BY MONTHLY RENT & ANNUAL EXPENDITURE GROUPS

Rental Expenditure

\$150 & up 31,868

100-149 60,000-9,999 52,264

75-99 4,500-5,999 90,280

50-74 3,000-4,499 369,241

30-49 1,800-2,999 898,629

40-49 2,400-2,999 371,441

30-39 1,800-2,399 571,441

Under 30 1,800 556,114

Unknown 49,513

Median family expenditure \$2,320

Average family expenditure \$2,740

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES 618,087

—English Kilt 286,497

—one-family houses 146,350

—two-family houses 146,350

—three-or-more-family houses 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.

Median family expenditure is shown in the table on this page.

MEANS 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 Hell's Kitchen

4 Chelsea

5 Madison Square

6 Stuyvesant Square

7 De Witt Clinton

8 Columbus Circle

9 Times Square

10 Plaza

11 Queensboro Bridge

12 Central Park West

13 Fifth Avenue

14 York Avenue

15 Columbia University

16 Manhattanville

17 Jefferson Park

18 Harlem Bridge

19 City College

20 Washington Heights

21 Inwood

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RICHMOND

1 Brighton

2 Stapleton

3 Dongan Hills

4 Port Richmond

5 Marine's Harbor

6 Travis

7 Great Kills

8 Prince's Bay

9 Totenville

10

11

12

13

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QUEENS

1 Astoria

2 Long Island City

3 Sunnyside

4 Woodside-Winfield

5 Jackson Heights

6 Corona

7 Elmhurst-S. Elmhurst

8 Elmhurst

9 Ridgewood-Glendale

10 Nassau Heights

11 Forest Hills

12 Flushing South

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BRONX

1 Jerome Park Res.

2 Riverdale

3 Hunt's Point

4 Chas. A. Conner

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

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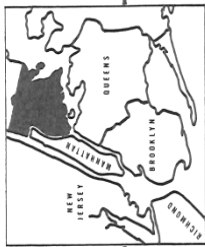
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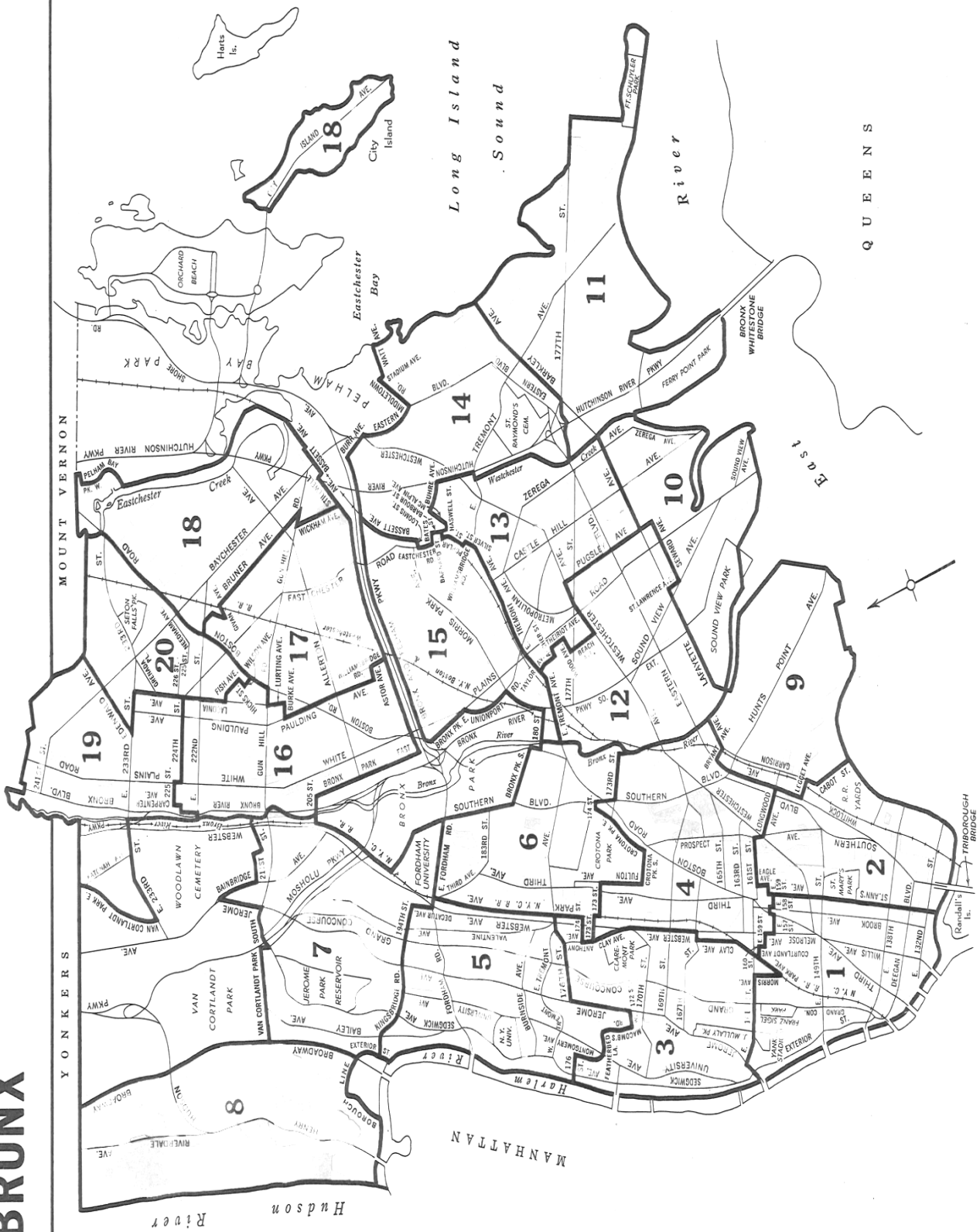
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BRONX



DISTRICTS name & number

- 1 North New York
- 2 St. Mary's Park
- 3 Hill Country
- 4 Morrisania
- 5 Fordham Heights
- 6 Bronx Park West
- 7 Jewish Park Res.
- 8 Riverdale
- 9 Hunt's Point
- 10 Clifton Park
- 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

DESCRIPTION :

POPULATION

(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

owner families 377,843
 tenant families 30,490
 total families 347,353

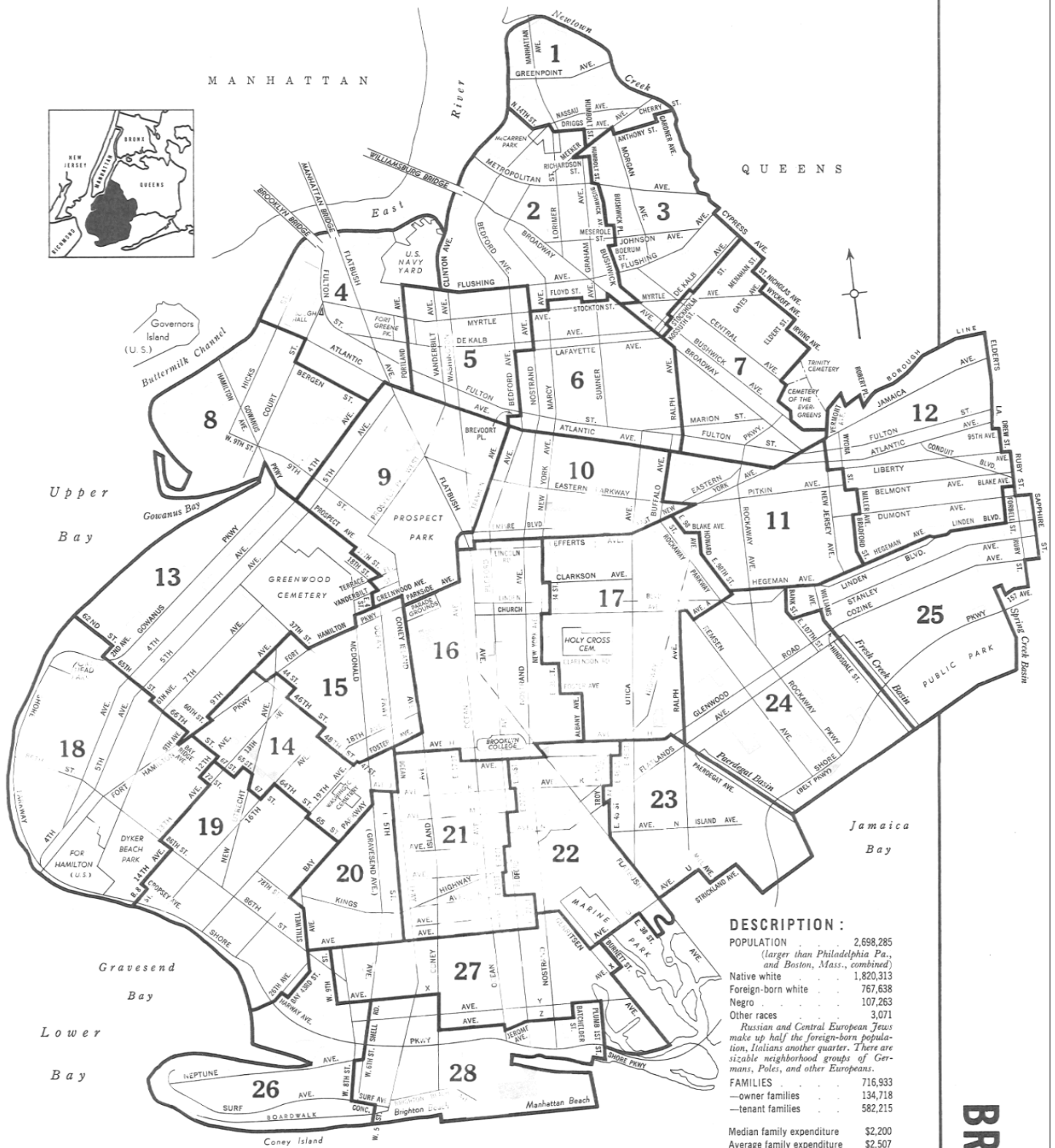
Median family expenditure

Average family expenditure \$2,624

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

one-family houses 60,956
 two-family houses 21,497
 three-or-more-family houses 16,072
 total structures 23,387

MANHATTAN



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
<i>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.</i>	
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

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BROOKLYN

QUEENS

DISTRICTS—name & number

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

DESCRIPTION:

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

Native white 994,143
Foreign-born white 275,588
Negro 25,890
Other races 1,013

The relatively small foreign-born group includes 30% Germans and other Central Europeans; 20% Italians; 10% Irish; balance from other European countries.

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

