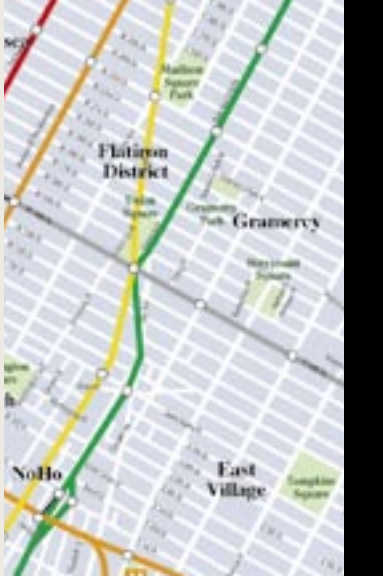


Flatiron, Gramercy & Union Square



Includes zip codes
10003, 10009, 10010, 10011

THE HABITATSSM
NEW YORK



“The Flatiron is now a hot and trendy destination for residents of all ages, and a convenient location to all of Manhattan.”

FLATIRON DISTRICT, GRAMERCY & UNION SQUARE

Beautiful Works of Man and Nature

Located in the prime, ultra-convenient, highly sought-after space between Downtown and Midtown, three neighborhoods truly have it all – fantastic shopping, beautiful parks,



The landmark Flatiron Building, at 20-stories, was Manhattan's first "skyscraper" and, at the time of its construction, thought to be the tallest building in the world. To this day, it remains one of New York's most prominent buildings.

and accessibility to businesses, nightlife and culture. The Union Square, Gramercy and Flatiron neighborhoods share historic significance and dynamic contemporary appeal. Over the past 200 years, these areas have undergone abundant change and renewal, always remaining true to their original beauty, yet

keeping pace with the momentum of modern tastes.

Flatiron District

The Flatiron District is bounded on the North by the wedge-shaped Flatiron Building (otherwise known as the Fuller Building), which was built in 1902, at the corner of 23rd Street, goes south to 15th Street, extends as far east as Park Avenue South and west to 6th Avenue. Union Square sits on the southern boundary of the Flatiron neighborhood.

At the time it was built, the 20-story Flatiron building was New York City's first skyscraper, and thought to be not only the tallest building in the world, but the first skyscraper ever created. Designed by architect Daniel Burnham, it was nicknamed by New Yorkers for its skinny, triangular, iron-like shape, hence The Flatiron Building vs. its original name, The Fuller Building. Whatever its name, it is undoubtedly one of New York's most photographed buildings. It is also the centerpiece of what has become a booming, vibrant neighborhood.

In recent years, the surrounding area has undergone a major rejuvenation following the creation of Midtown South in the 1970s by advertising agencies and publishers who descended upon the area from Midtown seeking lesser rents. The Flatiron is now a hot and trendy destination for residents of all ages, and a convenient location to all of Manhattan. The neighborhoods' massive buildings, the last of the pre-skyscraper era and remnants of New York's Gilded Age, have had their ornate Romanesque facades gloriously restored. Chic boutiques and some of the city's best restaurants occupy their street levels, while new media companies, ad agencies, publishing houses, architects' offices, graphic design firms, and residential lofts occupy the upper stories.

Gramercy

Very residential Gramercy is close to the hustle and bustle of the nearby commercial Flatiron District, and boasts new restaurants and services on its western

side known as Silicon Alley, which became popular and hoisted rents in the 1980s when many advertising agencies and computer start-up companies fled south. However, the neighborhood appeal, community solidarity and adherence to rules of conduct still ring true for all who live here. Residents feel they have the best of both worlds, and have no intention of ever changing the things that so loyally maintain Gramercy's rich past and pristine charm.

Elegant pre-war brownstones and luxury post-war high-rises with doormen pre-empt along the tree-lined streets of this very desirable neighborhood. A variety of 19th century residences are found in the Historic District that spans roughly from East 18th to 21st Streets between Park Avenue South and Third Avenue, ranging from 1840s row houses and brownstones to Victorian Era Queen Annes and neo-Gothics.

Its clean streets stretch from 20th Street until the start of Murray Hill at 34th Street, and are bordered by the East River and Park Avenue to the west. The Gramercy Park area serves as home to typically more established, successful professionals. The townhouses around the park, built before the Civil War, are among the oldest and most outstanding in the city. Many tend to be handed down through the generations, making home hunting quite a challenge, unless of course you're willing to spend.

Yet even if you live in this posh, uncluttered community, only those living right around Gramercy Park itself, the last private park in NYC, are allowed access to this green oasis. Others must settle for peering through its wrought-iron fence, and daydreaming. The beautiful park design is further complemented by the grandeur of the park's surrounding architecture, and coherence of its physical and ambient character. Many who are not fortunate enough to be park-side, however, are happy just to live in the tidy, quiet atmospheres afforded in Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, the area's most salient features, which house 25,000 residents in their 9,000 apartments.

Union Square

This park, meeting place and outdoor shopping area is the focus of a bustling residential neighborhood. Its name, "Union," originally meant the union of two cross streets – Broadway and 4th Avenue – but took on a new meaning in the 19th and early 20th centuries when it became a rallying spot for labor protests and mass demonstrations.

In recent years, it has gained in popularity as a safe and secure haven for neighborhood residents and visitors. On Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, farmers and food purveyors from all over the Northeast sell fresh produce, flowers and plants, homemade baked goods, cheeses, wines, and other goodies in the square. The area is also filled with trendy fine restaurants, swank retail and abundant transportation.

Neighborhood History

Part of the Brevoort farm in the 18th century, Union Square was designated as a park in 1815 and laid out in 1831. It opened in 1839 and was enjoyed by prominent local families like the Roosevelts and Goellets. Aristocratic houses were later replaced by restaurants, shops, theaters and concert halls. During the later part of the century, 14th Street became the midpoint of Ladies' Mile, a promenade of fashionable stores that spanned from Broadway & 8th Street to 23rd Street, but by 1900 Madison Square had taken over as the center for commerce and art.

(continued)



Schools

Apex Technical School,
635 Sixth Avenue

Baruch College City University of New York, 135 East 22nd Street

Baruch College Campus High School, 17 Lexington Avenue

Friends Seminary,
222 East 16th Street

Goldman YMHA/YWHA (14th Street Y), 344 East 14th Street

Institute for Culinary Education,
50 West 23rd Street

Jack & Jill School,
209 East 16th Street

Mabel Dean Bacon Vocational High School, 127 East 22nd Street

Manhattan Kids' Club (2 locations),
629 East 14th Street & 21 East 13th Street

New York College of Optometry,
100 East 24th Street

NYU Medical Center,
30th Street & First Avenue

Phillips-Beth Israel School of Nursing, 776 Avenue of the Americas

PS226, 345 East 15th Street

PS40 Augustus St. Gardens,
319 East 19th Street

PSJHS47 School for the Deaf,
225 East 23rd Street

School of Visual Arts (SVA),
209 East 23rd Street

Touro College,
27 West 23rd Street

United Nations International School, 25-50 FDR Drive

Washington Irving High,
40 Irving Place

Restaurants/Bars

Angelo & Maxie's, 233 Park Avenue South at 19th Street, is not the traditional steakhouse of old. Decorated in lively murals, this popular eatery serves up mammoth portions of perfectly cooked beef alongside oversized sides and drinks.

Beppe, 45 East 22nd Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South features an all Tuscan wine list to match its Tuscan menu. Acclaimed for its homemade and home cured meats, Beppe prides itself on the freshest, mostly organic, ingredients.

Blue Water Grill, 31 Union Square West at 16th Street. The original 1904 molded ceiling and glorious marble bring about reminders of the space's former purpose as a bank. There is a strong emphasis on fresh seafood including exceptional lobster, oysters, and whole fish. A lounge and dining room downstairs are a popular spot for some of downtown's best live jazz.

Bolo, 23 East 22nd Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South, serving loosely Spanish-inspired food and excellent tapas in an inviting Barcelona-style atmosphere cooked up by celebrity chef Bobby Flay.

Chat 'n Chew, 10 East 16th between Union Square and West & Fifth Avenue. Mac 'n cheese, meatloaf, down home atmosphere and plenty of fun mark this comfort food restaurant.

The Coffee Shop, 29 Union Square West at 16th Street. Don't let the name fool you. Serving Brazilian-American fare and fabulous drinks to

The statuesque Flatiron Building soars above Broadway, Fifth Avenue & 23rd Street





match the model-esque clientele, this hot spot features a late night lounge underneath.

Craft, 43 East 19th Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South. Tom Colicchio, the chef and owner of Craft, invites diners to craft their own meals, building from arrays of meat, fish, vegetables, and condiments. There is also a regular tasting menu.

Dévi, 8 East 18th Street between Broadway & Fifth Avenue, is a dazzling Indian restaurant with a wonderful tasting menu.

Dos Caminos, 373 Park Avenue South between 26th & 27th Streets, has become a favorite for its legendary guacamole, made tableside, and its upscale Mexican cuisine. It also boasts over 100 different tequilas at its hip bar.

“Serene and upscale, the Gramercy Park neighborhood was named for the elegant one-square-block-sized park of the same name created by Samuel B. Ruggles in 1831.”

Duke's, 99 East 19th Street between Irving & Park Avenue South, offering some of the best southern barbeque in Gramercy. This roadhouse is also a favorite for a lively night nearly any day of the week.

Eleven Madison Park, 11 Madison Avenue at 24th Street. The impressive New Continental food is a perfect match for Eleven Madison Park's equally impressive expansive two story windows and soaring ceiling.

Friend of a Farmer, 77 Irving Place between 18th & 19th Streets. Sitting at the outdoor tables, looking out over Irving Place, it is easy to see why this restaurant is a Gramercy favorite. Friend of a Farmer serves up fantastic brunches and down home Americana cooking.

Gramercy Tavern, 42 East 20th Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South. Danny Meyer's ever-popular restaurant, decorated with exposed beams, antique wood furniture, and heavy drapes. There's a tavern in front and a more formal dining room in back.

Luna Park, 1 Union Square East in Union Square, is one of the most popular places to unwind after work in the warm months. Actually located within Union Square Park, the setting is as unique as one might expect and is usually full of people looking for a bite to eat or a drink.

Mayrose, 920 Broadway at 20th Street. This updated, trendy take on the classic diner serves up comfortable favorites.

Mesa Grill, 102 Fifth Avenue between 15th & 16th Street. In distinct Bobby Flay style, Mesa Grill is full of innovative and vibrant flavors. Holding distinction as one of the top restaurants in the City makes this southwest inspired restaurant a prime destination for New Yorkers and tourists alike.



Needle trade workers subsequently moved into Union Square during the early years of the 20th century, when many homes became tenements, housing laborers and the occasional artist. During the 1930s, various radical, progressive and labor groups set up headquarters there, such as the Socialist Party, Communist Party, American Civil Liberties Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The park was redesigned in 1985, and it has been transformed beautifully in recent years to become a safe and secure haven for neighborhood residents and visitors. The area is also filled with trendy restaurants and retail. Honoring its political roots, the square is full of statues of former politicians: George Washington (1856, by Henry Kirke Brown), Abraham Lincoln (1866, by Henry Kirke Brown), the Marquis de Lafayette (1875, by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who also sculpted the Statue of Liberty), and Ghandi (1986, by Kantilal B. Patel).

Serene and upscale, the Gramercy Park neighborhood was named for the elegant one-square-block-sized park of the same name created by Samuel B. Ruggles in 1831. From when Sam Ruggles purchased the property in 1831 through 1845, this prime piece of Manhattan real estate was once swampland referred to as Crommashie by the Dutch. Ruggles drained the swamp, planted willow, elm and chestnut trees, roses and lilacs, and added herbaceous borders, until gradually his lot became so beautiful that it served as a popular leisure spot to which Knickerbocker New York was drawn.

As not too many New Yorkers wanted to live up this far, there were only two houses on the square in 1845. Yet Ruggles had a vision and kept on planting...knowing that the city folk would certainly want a park. Hence, he set aside 42 lots for his exquisite Gramercy Park, developed specifically for those fortunate enough to buy the surrounding building lots in his planned residential square. His deed dated December 17, 1831 set forth these rules, which still apply today, though residents of surrounding blocks can now also buy visiting privileges.

The park, with a tax exemption arranged for by Samuel Ruggles, is still owned by the residents of the surrounding streets. In his master plan, Ruggles also laid out Irving Place, named for friend Washington Irving, as well as Lexington Avenue, running it South to North knowing full well that a maritime city's main thoroughfares should run East and West between the rivers. He foresaw that the city would expand northward, and that people would flock here. When they did, each resident received golden keys for unlocking the gate to their park paradise.

Eventually, renowned New Yorkers, like his own son-in-law George Templeton Strong; the social lion Stuyvesant Fishes; inventor (and founder of Cooper Union) Peter Cooper; architect Stanford White; future New York Governor Samuel Tilden; book publisher and Mayor of New York James Harper; sister poets Phoebe and Alice Cary; concert singer Emma Thursby; novelist and critic Carl Van Vechten; Paul Rosenfeld, music editor of *The Dial*; Wall Street broker, critic and poet Edmund Clarence Stedman (who refused to attend a Gramercy Park dinner in honor of Oscar Wilde); Herman Melville and John Barrymore all came to reside on the square or along neighboring park streets. Even President John F. Kennedy lived here as a boy before his father was named ambassador to England.

During the initial development period in the 1840s and 50s, the streets of Gramercy Park became solidly lined with brick and brownstone row houses and mansions, plus such institutional buildings as churches that were likely found in residential areas. The lots facing the park itself were among pre-Civil War New York's most prestigious. Gramercy Park West and South today feature fine

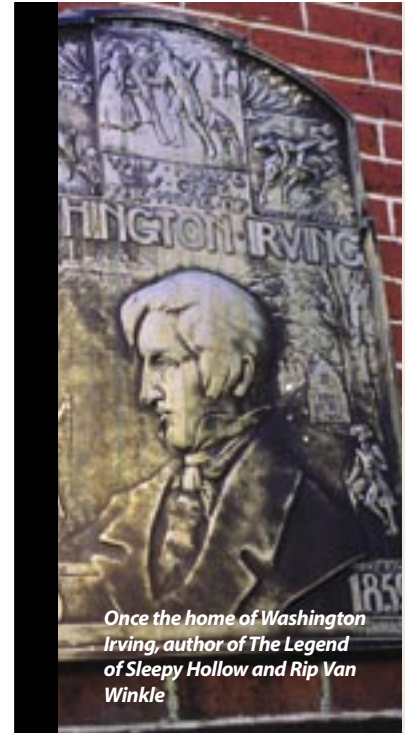
examples of houses erected during this period. Row houses also lined most of the side streets between 14th and 23rd Streets, and many still survive on the blocks to the south of the park. Some are within the designated district, notably those on East 18th & 19th Streets between Irving Place & Third Avenue. Additional row houses on East 19th Street are within the proposed Gramercy Park Historic District Extension; others on East 17th Street are within the proposed 17th Street/Irving Place Historic District; and a few on East 15th and 16th Streets are being considered for individual designation.

North of the park on East 22nd Street sat a mix of row houses and carriage houses, while Lexington Avenue between the park and East 23rd Street had two mansions. Very little dates from this early period of development remains to the North or East of the park, except for some simple mid-19th-century Greek Revival and early Italianate mixed-use residential/commercial buildings on Third Avenue, all within the proposed Gramercy Park Historic District Extension.

A new period of development in the area came about in 1869 with the construction of the since-demolished Stuyvesant Apartments on East 18th Street, designed by Richard Morris Hunt. The building was known as the earliest apartment complex to attract a middle-class clientele. In the 1870s and 80s, other early apartment houses went up, notably 129 East 17th Street (1978), thought to be the city's oldest intact apartment house. Other important dwellings were erected in the 1880s, including the Gramercy at 34 Gramercy Park East, one of the earliest cooperatives in New York, and 155 East 22nd Street, the earliest existing multiple dwelling erected in the section of the neighborhood North of the park.

In subsequent decades, apartment-house construction abounded on East 22nd Street and Gramercy Park North, and to a lesser extent, on the streets South of the park. Early in the 20th century, two other interesting apartment houses were built: Sass Smallheiser's Beaux-Arts building at 144 East 22nd Street (1901) and Bernstein Bernstein's unusual building at 152-156 East 22nd Street (1907) with its five-stepped gables and extensive terra-cotta detail. In 1912, a multiple dwelling planned specifically for bachelors appeared at 52 Irving Place. This Colonial Revival-style structure with kitchen-less suites was one of a handful of New York apartment houses for single men in the early 20th century.

During the 1920s, Gramercy Park North's character was totally transformed as row houses were replaced by luxury high-rise apartment houses and a hotel. The



Mizu, 29 East 20th Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South. The highlights of this Japanese restaurant are generous portions, a hip crowd and reasonable prices.

Pipa, 38 East 19th Street, between Broadway & Park Avenue South in ABC Carpet & Home. The Spanish cuisine served here beneath stunning chandeliers is tops, especially the tapas and sangria.

Republic, 37 Union Square West between 16th & 17th Streets, set in a warehouse-like setting complete with communal tables and benches, this ever-busy Union Square eatery features a medley of Thai, Japanese, and other East Asian cuisines.

Sushi Samba, 254 Park Avenue South between 19th & 20th Streets. Synonymous with fantastic sushi and a trendy scene, Samba is an unusual mix of Brazilian-Japanese fare in an ultra chic setting.

Tabla, 11 Madison Avenue at 25th Street. Chef Floyd Cardoz creates exciting cuisine based on the tastes and traditions of his native India, with a touch of European training mixed in. Menu items are unique, but trust the chef and you'll enjoy.



Tocqueville, 1 East 15th Street between Fifth Avenue & Union Square West. A seasonal inspired menu, romantic atmosphere and uniquely complex flavors and combinations characterize the American cuisine at Tocqueville.

Uncle Moe's, 14 West 19th Street between Fifth & Sixth Avenues. Nestled in the heart of the Flatiron District, Uncle Moe's offers burritos and tacos that are literally bursting at the seams. Authentic in flavor and décor, it draws devoted customers who often line-up just to get their fix.

Union Square Café, 21 East 16th Street between Fifth Avenue & Union Square West, consistently rated as one of New Yorkers' favorite all-time restaurants, thanks to executive chef Michael Romano's winning menu and the restaurant's unpretentious atmosphere with friendly service. American cuisine with a thick Italian accent and very friendly service, this is definitely "The place to be," when you visit Union Square.

“Union Square Greenmarket is the best place to pick up organically grown veggies, fruits, flowers, herbs, and baked goods.”

Vela, 55 West 21st Street between Fifth & Sixth Avenues is where Brazil meets Japan unexpectedly, seamlessly, and more importantly, tastily.

Veritas, 43 East 20th Street between Broadway & Park Avenue South, serves impeccable New American cuisine that is the perfect companion to the impressive wine list.

Yama, 122 East 17th Street at Irving Place, may be hard to find in its setting, the basement of Washington Irving's house, but it is worth the search. The little restaurant serves up huge portions of sushi as well as other Japanese delicacies.



first apartment house along the park's northern side was One Lexington Avenue, begun in 1910. Three other large-scale buildings also began between 1926 and 1929, and in 1924 work started on the Gramercy Park Hotel at the northwest corner of Gramercy Park North and Lexington Avenue. The flamboyant apartment house at 81 Irving Place at 19th Street, designed by George Pelham, rivaled other Gramercy Park North buildings with its fantastical terra-cotta detail.

While large apartment houses were going up throughout the second and third decades of the 20th century, a change occurred in the design and use of many of the surviving side-street row houses. Few of these houses were being maintained as single-family dwellings, as the affluent families who had lived there moved elsewhere, and the area's social standing slipped somewhat. Most row houses were converted into boarding houses or into apartments. Many had their facades redesigned, as on East 19th Street in the historic district, or were given less radical renovation. While some of the facades of many surviving row houses to the South of the park remain intact, others are evident of these early 20th-century alterations.

The changing neighborhood character brought about by the moving of prosperous residents had yet another result – the redevelopment of certain sites into loft and factory buildings. Commercial redevelopment moved eastward into Gramercy Park from the Ladies' Mile along Broadway. By the early 20th century, loft buildings were being erected on Fourth Avenue (now Park Avenue South) and on many adjacent side streets as far East as Irving Place. The most interesting development to the North of Gramercy Park took place just south of 23rd Street, which became a center for charitable institutions. In the late 19th century, such organizations grew in number and size in response to the growing interest that middle- and upper-class reformers had in trying to change conditions in the city's growing poor and immigrant communities.

There were four buildings in the proposed historic district extension that were built to house the headquarters of important institutions: the United Charities Building, the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Building, the Church Missions House (a designated individual landmark), all built in 1892-93, and the Russell Sage Foundation Building, begun in 1912 and completed in 1931. It is believed that Gramercy Park attracted these charitable institutions because it not only remained a respectable neighborhood, but it was centrally located, convenient to mass transit, and less expensive than in newly-fashionable areas to the North.

Besides headquarters buildings for philanthropic organizations, four buildings were erected as centers of progressive social programs: the Manhattan Trade School for Girls (1915-19), the Children's Court (1912-16), and the Domestic Relations Court Building (1937-39), all within the boundaries of the proposed historic district extension, and Washington Irving High School, in the proposed 17th Street/Irving Place Historic District. Each building erected for charitable or civic purposes is of historical and/or architectural interest in its own right, and combined create an important complex of major social service buildings. The designation of the proposed historic district extension, and of the additional district and series of individual buildings, as proposed by Gramercy Neighborhood Associates, Inc., will preserve the comprehensive history of the architectural and social development of Gramercy Park.



Museums/Galleries

AIGA Gallery, American Institute of Graphic Arts, 164 Fifth Avenue, is dedicated to promoting the value of the design process. Its goal is to set the national agenda for the role of design in context. AIGA is the oldest and largest membership association for professionals engaged in the discipline, practice and culture of designing. Featuring innovative galleries, the AIGA is host to numerous design competitions, conventions and exhibitions.

The Museum of Sex, 233 Fifth Avenue. The mission of the Museum of Sex is to preserve and present the history, evolution, and cultural significance of human sexuality. According to Daniel Gluck, Executive Director & Founder, the museum is committed to upholding the highest scholarly and museum standards in its exhibitions, programs, and publications.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace, 28 East 20th Street. Five period rooms reflect the Victorian style popular around 1865, except for the parlor which is grandly done in Rococo Revival style. In the museum, visitors can see the uniform Roosevelt wore when he led the Rough Riders, and the shirt he wore when he was shot, yet survived, in 1912.

Parks

Gramercy Park, between 20th & 21st Streets and Park & Third Avenues. The only private, keyed park in the entire city, this beautifully manicured oasis is only open to residents who live in buildings that directly surround the park.

Madison Square Park, between 23rd & 26th Streets and 5th & Madison Avenues. After a \$12 million dollar renovation in 2001, this park, located directly across from the Flatiron Building, was returned to the glory that it once had. With a reflecting pool, rubber-padded children's playground, dog run, countless planted flowers, and regular art installations, it is no wonder the park is a favorite destination for many New Yorkers and tourists.

Stuyvesant Park, between 15th & 17th Streets and Rutherford & Nathan D. Perlman Place, is also a historic district very similar to Gramercy Park, except it is open to the public and divided by Second Avenue.

Union Square Park, between 14th & 17th Street and Broadway & Park Avenue South, is by far one of the busiest and most vibrant parks in all of Manhattan. Surrounded by fashionable eateries and shopping destinations, the park also plays host to a year-round farmers market, holiday craft village, and is a popular site for rallies and demonstrations.



Notables

Madison Square, recently restored while the neighborhood around it underwent gentrification, once was the core of the city's most glamorous neighborhood, and Madison Square Park a pleasure paradise for the socially elite. After the Civil War, the square became a popular entertainment center, with expensive hotels on its west side including the white marble Fifth Avenue Hotel between 23rd and 24th Streets, opened in 1859. Delmonico's Restaurant provided a place for the cream of society to dine and dance on the south side of 26th Street, and at the north-east corner of the square was architect Stanford White's Madison Square Garden. Today these old buildings are gone, but their replacements are for the most part graciously scaled and dignified.

Dealers in insurance, giftwares and toys have replaced the social aristocracy, but the Madison Square district, surrounded by 23rd Street, 26th Street, Madison and Fifth Avenues, still retains an aura of its pleasant past. Today the square sits among offices, traffic and shops, as well as a barrage of condominiums erected nearby.

Stuyvesant Square Going east on 17th past 2nd Avenue leads to Stuyvesant Square, once part of Peter Stuyvesant's farm. Later a family gift, the 4-acre park was sold to the city for \$5. The park, always bisected by Second Avenue, was landscaped in 1936 with shade trees and small pools. Today, the bronze statue of Peter Stuyvesant, installed in 1941 by Whitney Museum founder Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, still stands.

129 East 17th Street, built in 1879, is said to be the oldest surviving apartment house in the city.

34 Gramercy Park East, the Queen Anne-style residence designed by George da Cunha in 1883, is one of the earliest cooperative apartments in the city.

National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park South. One of the architectural jewels of New York City, this landmarked Victorian Mansion is home to and is the epitome of an elegant city club of the kind that is normally available at great expense and by invitation only. Formerly the home of Samuel Tilden, Governor of New York.

The Players' Club, 16 Gramercy Park South, was the home of Edwardian actor Edwin Booth, brother of Abraham Lincoln's assassin John Wilkes Booth. The club has a portrait of Edwin Booth by Sergeant hanging over the main fireplace. There is also a bronze statue of Edwin Booth, our greatest 19th century Shakespearean actor, in his role as Hamlet inside the park.

19 Gramercy Park South, was the Hamilton Fish house in the 1890s, later occupied by publicist Ben Sonnenberg and actor John Barrymore. It has recently undergone renovation.

4 Gramercy Park West, the home of James Harper, founder of Harper Brothers publishers, later Harper & Row.

East 19th Street, between Irving Place & Third Avenue. Known as "The Block Beautiful," this is a row of mainly stuccoed buildings that were remodeled in the early 20th century by Frederick J. Sterner. The block was an informal colony for artists and writers in the 1920s and 30s. Music critic and novelist Carl Van Vechten lived at 151 East 19th Street and threw wild parties with his neighbors, painters Ethyl Barrymore and Robert Chanler.

New York Life Insurance Company on Madison Avenue between 26th & 27th Streets, is a neo-gothic masterpiece designed by Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth Building, in 1928.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Building at Madison Avenue between 23rd & 24th Streets, was built in 1893 and was added onto in 1909 by the architectural firm Napoleon Le Brun & Sons.

Appellate Division Courthouse at 25th Street and Madison Avenue, a neo-classical building from the 19th century that houses the Appeal Court for New York.

Flatiron Building on 23rd Street between Fifth & Broadway. At the time it was built, the Flatiron building was New York City's first skyscraper, and thought to be not only the tallest building in the world, but the first skyscraper ever created. Designed by architect Daniel Burnham, it was nicknamed by New Yorkers for its skinny, triangular, iron-like shape, hence The Flatiron Building vs. its original name, The Fuller Building. Whatever its name, it is undoubtedly one of New York's most photographed buildings. It is also the centerpiece of what has become a booming, vibrant neighborhood.

The former Western Union Telegraph Company Building, 186 Fifth Avenue. Small in scale, this red brick building with limestone trim, gabled roof, dormers and octagonal chimney tower is an early work by the architect of the Dakota Apartments and Plaza Hotel, Henry Hardenbergh.

Brotherhood Synagogue, 23 Gramercy Park South, was formerly the Friends Meeting House for Quakers built in 1859 and set in a patio-type yard.

Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue at 29th Street, built in 1854 for the Reformed Protestant Dutch Congregation first organized in 1628 by Peter Minuit, the canny Dutchman who bought Manhattan from the Native Americans for the equivalent of \$24. This Romanesque Revival church takes its name from the Tuckahoe marble that covers it.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th Street, referred to as the Little Church Around the Corner because in 1870 when other area churches refused to bury actor George Holland, his colleague, renowned thespian Joseph Jefferson, was told to go to the "little church around the corner." This Gothic Revival church complex, 1849-1861, is set back in a shrub-filled New York version of an old English churchyard.

Union Square Greenmarket, at Broadway & 14th Street. This is one of the largest farmer's markets in the city, held throughout the warmer months of the year on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Packed on the weekends and more mellow during weekdays, it is the best place to pick up organically grown veggies, fruits, flowers, herbs, and baked goods. The fresh cheeses from Amish farms and other farm fresh goodies from upstate New York will make any cook sing.



Shopping

ABC Carpet and Home,
888 Broadway

Agnes B., 13 East 16th Street

Anthropologie, 85 Fifth Avenue

Armani Exchange, 55 Fifth Avenue

Barnes & Noble,
33 East 17th Street

Beads of Paradise,
16 East 17th Street

Bebe, 100 Fifth Avenue

Bed Bath & Beyond,
620 Avenue of the Americas

The Bridal Garden,
54 West 21st Street

Circuit City,
52 East 14th Street

Coach, 79 Fifth Avenue

Diesel, 1 Union Square West

DSW Shoe Warehouse,
40 East 14th Street

Filene's Basement,
620 Avenue of the Americas

Home Depot, 40 West 23rd Street

Intermix, 125 Fifth Avenue

Lucky Jeans, 172 Fifth Avenue

Moe Ginsberg, 162 Fifth Avenue

Otto Tootsie Plohound,
137 Fifth Avenue

Paul Smith, 108 Fifth Avenue

Pier One Imports, 71 Fifth Avenue

Restoration Hardware,
935 Broadway

Rothman's, 200 Park Avenue South

Searle, 156 Fifth Avenue

Sephora, 119 Fifth Avenue

Virgin Megastore,
52 East 14th Street

Warehouse of London,
150 Fifth Avenue

Whole Foods Market,
4 Union Square South

Health & Fitness

19th Street Gym, 22 West 19th Street

Be Yoga, 138 Fifth Avenue

Club 29, 155 East 29th Street

David Barton Gym,
552 Avenue of the Americas

Definitions, 139 Fifth Avenue

Equinox, 897 Broadway

Fitness Results, 137 Fifth Avenue

Kingsway Boxing, 1 West 28th Street

Luye Aquafit, 310 East 23rd Street

New York Sports Clubs,
34 West 14 Street at Union Square

Oasis Day Spa, 108 East 16th Street

Synergy Fitness, 201 East 23rd Street



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Gramercy/Flatiron
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