

The Villages, NoHo & MEATPACKING DISTRICT



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THE HABITATS
NEW YORK



“With an established music and art scene, funky shops, bars and an eclectic palette, the East Village truly defines what it means to be hip.”

THE VILLAGES, NOHO & MEATPACKING DISTRICT

Enchanting History, Vibrant Creativity

One of the most famous, most fascinating neighborhoods in the world, Greenwich Village is a place where tourists, students and long-term residents blend to make up the incredible mix of bohemia,



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international crossroads and backyard playground its residents cherish. Since the 19th century, several generations of writers and artists have lived and worked here, including Edgar Allan Poe, Mark Twain and Walt Whitman at the turn of the century; Norman Rockwell, Eugene O'Neill and Edward Hopper in the 1920s; Abstract Expressionist painters

Jackson Pollock and Willem de Kooning, and Beat writers Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg in the late 1940s and 50s; as well as folk musicians/poets Bob Dylan and Peter Paul and Mary in the 60s. It seems true that Greenwich Village, the West Village and the East Village have a collective reputation that outweighs their exact geography, but the boundaries defining the three are fairly precise. Greenwich Village spreads river to river, south of 14th Street and north of Houston Street. Broadway is the traditional western boundary of the East Village, with the area between Seventh Avenue and the Hudson River known as the West Village.

West Village

Ubiquitous with New York's bohemian culture, the West Village is intimate and homey, and despite changes in surrounding areas, has remained close to its artisan roots. Tree lined, cobblestone streets are commonplace here and the area is full of pristine single family brownstones and townhouses as well as pre-war apartments, many of which are less than five stories high. Apartments usually have plenty of windows, courtyards, trees, great gardens, plus lots of delightful details and features. Noted for its "small town feel," the West Village offers a more casual, comfortable approach to city living. Highlighted by intimate dining venues, numerous nightspots, the Hudson River Park, and convenient transportation, the West Village remains one of the most sought after destinations in Manhattan.

East Village

With an established music and art scene, funky shops, bars and an eclectic palette, the East Village truly defines what it means to be hip. Once known as the grittier end of the Village, the neighborhood today now rivals its western neighbor in both safety and desirability. Convenient to Midtown, Gramercy, Union Square, SoHo and

the Lower East Side, the East Village offers a genuine downtown feel at typically lower prices than other lower Manhattan neighborhoods. What it may lack in transit lines however, it more than makes up for in hip culture and edgy attitude.

NoHo

NoHo, which stands for “North of Houston” Street, is a mini-neighborhood that sits in the middle of Lower Manhattan between two other very well-known districts: Greenwich Village and the East Village. Since it is not really a typical neighborhood in the official sense, its boundaries are often in dispute among New Yorkers, however the fact is that NoHo – from Houston to 8th Street and from Mercer Street to the Bowery – is indeed not only a real neighborhood, but an historic district as well. Waves of gentrification and economic spillover from nearby SoHo have filled the area with up-and-coming artists and fashion designers, and have also sent rents through the roof here in years of late. Suddenly, quaint antique stores replaced rundown storefronts on many streets, chic restaurants started popping up, and loft prices continued to rise, making NoHo a vibrant, viable community.

While the area does not have the history of its neighboring Village nor the glamour of SoHo, Bond Street, which was one of the city’s most fashionable streets in the 1830s, is again coming into its own. Back in the 19th century, when Lafayette Street was Lafayette Place, the Vanderbilts, Astors and Delanos all had townhouses on the broad thoroughfare, where spacious loft apartments in cast-iron and Romanesque Revival buildings today stand in a row and draw new types of residents.

Meatpacking District

Until recently, this area between the Hudson River and Ninth Avenue, from Gansevoort Street to West 14th Street, seemed immune to gentrification because of its industrial purpose and geography. Since the late ‘90s, however, when high-fashion stores, art galleries and quaint bakeshops inhabited the area, slinging meat and accompanying odors seemed to suddenly be no problem. A crackdown on crime and the expansion of housing and small business further popularized the Meatpacking District.

Still here are the overnight beef and poultry movers for which the district is known, as well as the industrial environment that contribute to the area’s fringe character. But ambitious gallery owners, photographers, new-media moguls, retailers seeing affordable space, and even developers have turned Manhattan’s last frontier into chic. Rising rents in surrounding SoHo, TriBeCa and the East Village have pushed locals to snatch up the large, unfinished warehouses of abandoned meat-processing plants and automotive stores for renovation as residences.

Gansevoort Street marks the great divide that splits New York’s meat market, where meat is cut, packaged and distributed for delivery, and a charming residential area with streets filled with historic brownstones, converted factories and low-rise apartments. The meat market itself, extending north from Gansevoort to West 15th Street, is zoned for manufacturing, and few people live there. The area has a long proud history as a marketplace, which is still a permanent fixture that seems not to bother residents, as it prevents an overabundance of high-rises moving in. Yet south lives a dynamic mix of people from all walks of life.

Near the Hudson River, former quarters of meatpackers and other industries, many of the buildings have been converted to housing, with some new residential buildings erected. The recent era of change began in 1969, when work began on Westbeth, the former site of Bell Telephone Laboratories. Today, with 384 units of federally-subsidized artist housing and the Congregation Beth Simchat Torah, a gay and lesbian synagogue, Westbeth has an eight-year waiting list.

Schools

Bard High School,
525 East Houston Street

Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, 55 Fifth Avenue

City & Country School,
146 West 13th Street

Cooper Union,
30 Cooper Square

The Edgies (Educational Alliance),
197 East Broadway

Eugene Lang College,
65 West 11th Street

Grace Church School,
86 Fourth Avenue

Greenwich Village Center,
219 Sullivan Street

Institute for Audio Research,
64 University Place

Joffrey Ballet School,
434 Avenue of the Americas

Little Red Schoolhouse/Elisabeth Irwin High School,
196 Bleecker Street

New School University,
66 West 12th Street

New York University,
120 West 15th Street

Parson’s School of Design,
66 Fifth Avenue

Pratt Institute,
142 West 14th Street

PS15 Roberto Clemente School,
333 East 4th Street

PS19 Asher Levy School,
185 First Avenue

PS34 Franklin D. Roosevelt,
730 East 12th Street

PS63 William McKinley School,
121 East 3rd Street

PS64 Robert Simon School,
600 East 6th Street

PS188 The Island School,
442 East Houston Street

PS196 Children’s Workshop,
610 East 12th Street

PS3 Melser Charette School,
490 Hudson Street

PS41 Greenwich Village School,
116 West 11th Street

PS751 School for Career Development,
113 East 4th Street

PS94M, 422 East Houston Street

**Third Street Settlement – LAM
Nursery,** 235 East 11th Street

Village Community School,
272 West 10th Street

West Village Nursery School,
73 Horatio Street

Parks

Christopher Park, Christopher Street at Sixth Avenue, is a triangular piece of property that has bronze statues, including one of Civil War general Philip Sheridan and sculptures of couples sitting on a bench and standing nearby, designed by George Segal.

**Corporal John A. Seravalli
Playground,** near the east end of Gansevoort Street.

Hudson River Park, along the Hudson River from Battery Park to 59th Street on Manhattan's West Side. The newly developed park is a major attraction to the neighborhoods through which it runs. Beautifully landscaped and easily accessible, Hudson River Park features miles of greenery, running and biking paths, and countless picnic tables and benches. Throughout the warmer months, the city offers activities at the park such as kayaking, free outdoor movie screenings, and a variety of concerts.

Sheridan Square, bordered by Washington Place & West 4th Street, Barrow & Grove Streets. A green triangle landscaped after an extensive dig by urban archaeologists who unearthed artifacts dating back to the Dutch and Native American eras.

Tompkins Square Park, bordered by Avenues A & B and by 7th & 10th Streets. Takes its name from four-time governor Daniel Tompkins, an avid abolitionist and vice president under James Monroe, who once owned the land. Its history is long and colorful, with several transformations over the years. After a renovation, the park reopened in 1992 and is now a vibrant center to the neighborhood surrounding it.



Neighborhood History

The history of Greenwich Village is fascinating, and lends directly to what naturally spilled over creating the history and development of its neighboring East Village section. In 1626, the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians, and at that time, the area we now know as Greenwich Village was primarily a woodland in which deer, elk, woodchuck and other creatures roamed free. The Village soon became known as the best tobacco plantation in the colony, and under the direction of the Dutch West India Company, tobacco plantations flourished. After the British captured Nieuw Amsterdam in 1664, a commander of the fleet of English warships named Sir Peter Warren in 1731 bought a large portion of The Village plantation, where he and his family lived in a beautiful mansion overlooking the Hudson River (where Perry & West 4th Streets now meet). He named his farm Greenwich, and in the 1750s and 60s, the surrounding area attracted many well-to-do families who also built grand country-style homes.

During the 1822 smallpox and yellow fever epidemics which devastated NYC's population, though miles south of Greenwich Village borders, families fled north to the area and settled there permanently. Business and banks were quickly built, and by 1850 The Village's Washington Square section was the place where successful merchants built their grand townhouses... a gentrification which transformed the entire country village into a thriving town unto itself.

By the end of the 19th century, however, wealthier residents began moving uptown to more "fashionable" areas, while the residential buildings in The Village were becoming run down by absentee landlords. Eventually the rents came down, attracting artists, radical and intellectual rebels who saw The Village as an adjunct to Paris. The secret that the area was a great place to live "the free life" as it was then called was out by the early decades of the 20th century, and during the first World War The Village symbolized the repudiation of traditional values.



The 1940s, 50s and 60s marked the tail-end of bohemian life, as beat poets and coffee house existentialists intermingled with a new breed of intellectuals – rebel actors who studied the “Method” with Lee Strasberg at the Actor’s Studio.

The counterculture of off-off Broadway and angry coffee house poetry continued in The Village and elsewhere into the 1970s, but by then the “movement” was labeled a “sexual revolution.” So emerged women’s lib, and gay liberation. Many artists, writers and actors who could indulge in free experiences and artistic experimentation from the 1900s through the 1970s found that by the 1980s, they could no longer afford to live in the area due to escalating real estate costs and the invasion of young professionals. The East Village and Alphabet City became the closest solution.

The gritty dwellings of the East Village, bounded by 14th Street to the north, Fourth Avenue of the Bowery on the West, East Houston Street to the South, and the East River, have housed immigrant families since the mid-1800s, though the cultural makeup of those families changes continually. When the Third Avenue El was taken down in 1955, a longtime psychological boundary line went with it, permitting the Greenwich Village “state of mind” to travel further east. The 1970s brought a bohemian counterculture of hippies, experimental artists, writers and students all attracted to the inexpensive living space in the area, and by the East Village’s burgeoning reputation as a progressive neighborhood.

The name it holds is fairly recent, as the East Village was once only the northern part of the Lower East Side, and is still called “Loisada” by its Latino inhabitants. By 1961, after real estate developers tried to borrow the cachet of its western neighbor in order to upgrade the area’s image (their first try was “Village East”), the branding of “East Village” stuck, and it has today become one of the most interesting and animated neighborhoods of Manhattan.

Restaurants/Bars

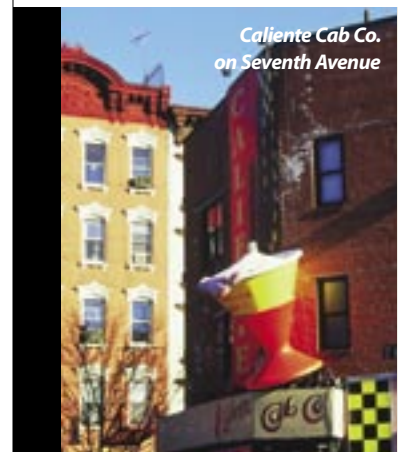
Second Avenue Deli, 10th Street & Second Avenue, has memorabilia inside and Hollywood-style stars embedded in the sidewalk outside, which commemorate the luminaries of the Yiddish theaters that were once famed along the Second Avenue stretch.

5 Ninth, 5 Ninth Avenue between Gansevoort & Little West 12th Street, fuses Asian and Mediterranean influences to make hearty, playful dishes in a restored three-story brownstone restaurant.

Babbo, 110 Waverly Place between MacDougal Street & Sixth Avenue, is one of the hottest tickets in town for Italian food, where it may be easier to spot a limo than it is to get a table.

Barbuto, 775 Washington Street between Jane and 12th Streets. Form follows function at this rustic, airy Italian restaurant. Bare brick walls that house a wood-burning oven yield industrial chic. The scene is relaxed and fun; the food is fresh and superb.

Bat-Yam Café, 97 St. Mark’s Place between Avenue A & First Avenue, is loved for its mainly vegetarian meals.



Benny’s Burritos, 113 Greenwich Avenue between Jane & 12th Streets, is a neighborhood staple serving burritos that are among the best in the city.

Blue Hill, 75 Washington Place between Sixth Avenue & Washington Square West. Nestled a few steps below street level is Blue Hill, an unpretentious, tremendously good bistro. Its chefs, Dan Barber and Mike Anthony were voted among America’s best new chefs by Food & Wine magazine.

Bond Street, 6 Bond Street between Broadway & Lafayette Street. Exceptional sushi, an ultra-chic setting, and very hip people combine to make this one of the hottest Japanese restaurants in town.

ChickaLicious Dessert Bar, 203 East 10th Street at Second Avenue.



White Horse Tavern
on Hudson Street

The concept: elegant tasting sized portions of fabulous — and a little daring — desserts uncomplicated by the traditional preface of an entrée. The execution: superb.

Chow Bar, 230 West 4th Street at West 10th Street. Honey-plum-glazed spareribs, Sichuan steak-fries and Shanghai lobster noodles are just a few of the highlights on this Southeast Asian menu.

Chumley's, 86 Bedford Street between Grove & Barrow Streets, was a speak-easy during the Prohibition era, and is a still-secret tavern behind an unmarked door that retains its original ambience.

Corner Bistro, 331 West 4th Street at Jane Street, is a legendary West Village landmark that has remained almost unchanged since it opened in the early 1900s. Notorious for its burgers, which are arguably the best in the City, the hotspot also boasts a laidback crowd, a great bar, and a menu with nothing over \$5.

Cowgirl, 519 Hudson Street at West 10th Street. Bathed in Texas Roadhouse décor, and serving up deep south favorites, Cowgirl is a destination for those looking for an old fashioned good time.

Cru, 24 Fifth Avenue at 9th Street. Two leather bound books contain Cru's remarkable wine collection

During the 1980s, artists seeking refuge from skyrocketing SoHo real estate prices came to the area, bringing with them new restaurants, shops, even cleaner streets. Longtime arts establishments like the Classic Stage Company, La Mama E.T.C. and St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery soon were kept company by newer institutions such as P.S. 122 plus several hot galleries that opened in narrow East Village storefronts. Though the gallery scene, which only lasted a few years, did manage to drive up rents substantially on some streets, it did not affect all of the neighborhood's original residents. Today the East Village enjoys an exciting blend of people: artistic types, young professionals, students, and longtime members of various immigrant communities, principally Eastern European and Latino groups.

Of late, the neighborhood's traditional gentrification frontier has spread East from Avenue A to Avenue C, making Alphabet City an avant-garde place to be with everything from edgy to chic restaurants, bars and shops. Beyond First Avenue, the North-South avenues all labeled with letters, not numbers, give Alphabet City its nickname. What was once a burned-out territory of slums and drug houses benefited from the rising East Village art scene and spillover into the area in the mid-1980s. Now, Alphabet City is changing at a blinding pace. New residential developments are common and the area has become a hot destination while still retaining its distinct character.

Notables

Alamo, on the traffic island at Astor Place & Lafayette Street. Created by Bernard Rosenthal in 1967, this massive black steel cube was originally part of a temporary citywide exhibit, but became permanent here thanks to a private donor. Balanced on a post, the "cube," as it is referred to locally, was one of the city's first abstract sculptures to be set in a public space.

Astor Place, an abbreviated public space behind Cooper Union (one of the most remarkable colleges in the world) which sometimes serves as an informal flea market.

Astor Place Subway Station, on the traffic island at 8th Street & Fourth Avenue. This cast-iron replica of a Beaux Arts kiosk that covers the stairway leading to the uptown #6 train represents the look of almost every Independent Rapid Transit (IRT) subway entrance at the beginning of the century. Inside, the station is lined with authentically reproduced ceramic tiles of beavers, referring to the fur trade that contributed to John Jacob Astor's fortune. Cooper Union graduate Milton Glaser designed the station's attractive abstract murals.

Colonnade Row, four Greek Revival mansions (originally nine) on Lafayette Street constructed in 1833 with marble Corinthian columns in front, all were once elegant homes to millionaires John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt before they moved uptown.

Lafayette Street (originally Lafayette Place) ran only from Great Jones Street to Astor Place when opened in 1826 and was for a single generation the city's swankiest residential address, home to the Astors, Vanderbilts and Delanos.

Cooper Union Foundation Building, East 7th Street to Astor Place, Fourth Avenue to the Bowery at Cooper Square, an impressive eight-story Italianate brownstone overlooking Cooper Square, the large open space where Third and Fourth Avenues meet the Bowery. Here, a statue of industrialist Peter Cooper, who founded Cooper Union College (7 East 7th Street) in 1859, presides. The foundation



Duplex at Seventh Avenue & Christopher Street

consisting of 65,000 bottles to go with Cru's American, French and Mediterranean influenced menu.

Duplex, 61 Christopher Street at Seventh Avenue. A village institution, Duplex is part game room, part piano bar, part cabaret theatre and all fun. Known for its host of fabulous off-Broadway shows in the 70 seat theater upstairs, it is a sure hit with almost any crowd.

Gotham Bar & Grill, 12 East 12th Street between Fifth Avenue & University Place, serves contemporary cuisine in plentiful dishes.

Il Buco, 47 Bond between Bowery & Lafayette Street. This space, cluttered with items of old, commemorates Il Buco's past as an antiques store. The atmosphere is festive, like a country house and serves delicious Italianate Mediterranean food.

Il Mulino, 86 West 3rd Street between Thompson & Sullivan Streets. Rated as New York's number one Italian restaurant for the 20th year in a row, this Village hotspot is also one of the hardest places to score a reservation.

industry (food), 509 East 6th Street between Avenues A & B, offers a hot scene and New American fare in chic surroundings with a club vibe.

'ino, 21 Bedford Street between Houston and Downing Streets. Seating only 25, this is a romantic spot to dine on the City's best Italian sandwiches, crusty bread and other fine carefully crafted Italian snacks.

In Vino, 215 East 4th Street between Avenues A and B, is a great place to enjoy wine-tasting in a snug, cave-like atmosphere with Italian finger food.

Jane, 100 West Houston Street between Thompson Street & La Guardia Place, the food philosophy here is to strike a balance between "creativity and familiarity." Jane does just that with inventive New American dishes served in a casual, intimate setting.

Joe's Pub, 425 Lafayette Street between West 4th Street & Astor Place, is a swanky bar and cabaret space run by the Joseph Papp Public Theater.

Life Café, 343 East 10th Street at Avenue B, is a busy local hangout featured in the hit Broadway musical Rent.

Lotus, 409 West 14th Street between Ninth & Tenth Avenues. Ultra-chic and exclusive, Lotus attracts the hip and trendy to its Asian-fusion fare, popular nightclub and lounge.

Mas (farmhouse), 39 Downing Street between Bedford & Varick Streets. A relaxed French restaurant, Mas features an attentive wait staff and a daily drawn up menu inspired by the freshest ingredients available.

Matador, 57 Greenwich Avenue at Perry Street. Cuban American chef and owners serve up unique, satisfying Latin food, ample mojito flavors and the West Village's best sangria.

McSorley's Old Ale House, 15 East 7th Street between Second & Third Avenues, is one of several pubs that claim to be New York's oldest. Opened in 1854, McSorley's didn't allow women inside until 1970. Now it attracts many different types of New Yorkers, drawn to the bar's atmosphere and own brands of ale.

Meet, 71-73 Gansevoort Street at Washington Street, is an upscale international restaurant and café. It also boasts a hot late night bar and lounge with live DJs.

Moustache, 90 Bedford Street near Grove Street. Hot pitas, classic Middle Eastern items like baba ghanouj and a cozy atmosphere make Moustache a West Village must eat.

NoHo Star Restaurant, 330 Lafayette Street at Bleecker Street, serves varied New American-Asian food in a casual, hip atmosphere.

One if by Land, Two if by Sea, 17 Barrow Street between Seventh Avenue & West 4th Street. With great seafood and a famously romantic setting, the former home of Aaron Burr is now a favorite site for marriage proposals.

Paradou, 8 Little West 12th Street at Ninth Avenue, is a little taste of Provence in the Meatpacking district. Elegant dishes, 40 French wines, and a real secret garden make this unexpected restaurant a favorite.

Pastis, 9 Ninth Avenue at Little West 12th Street, has twice the ambiance and half the hassle of the original, Balthazar...and food that's somewhat simpler, yet just as good.



The neighborhood features a mingling of classical architecture and restored tenement homes with ornate detailing.

still offers tuition-free education in architecture, art and engineering. Cooper Union was the first structures to be supported by steel railroad rails, which were rolled in Cooper's own plant.

Joseph Papp Public Theater, 425 Lafayette Street between East 4th Street & Astor Place, houses the city's first free public library opened in 1854 by John Jacob Astor. This expansive redbrick and brownstone Italian renaissance-style building was renovated in 1967 as the Public Theater serving as the permanent home for the New York Shakespeare Festival. Under the leadership of the late Joseph Papp, the Public's five playhouses built a fine reputation.

Ottendorfer Branch of the New York Public Library, 135 Second Avenue near St. Mark's Place. Philanthropists Oswald and Anna Ottendorfer commissioned this library and adjacent German Dispensary (now Stuyvesant Polyclinic) at 137 Second Avenue to improve the lives of fellow Germans prevalent in the East Village.

Puck Building, 295 Lafayette Street at East Houston Street, the imposing brick Romanesque Revival edifice which long served the printing industry, first as the home of the humor magazine *Pick*, then later for producing steamboat and railway posters, stationery and certificates. In 1983 it reopened as a condominium with offices, studios, galleries and showrooms for graphic designers, filmmakers, photographers, etc.

Stuyvesant Street, a block-long thoroughfare and the hypotenuse of two triangles bounded by Second & Third Avenues and by East 9th & 10th Streets. It's the oldest street laid out precisely along an east-west axis, an idea overtaken by the current street grid layout of today. The area was once Governor Peter Stuyvesant's farm. Among the attractive redbrick row houses are the Federal-style Stuyvesant Fish House at 21 Stuyvesant Street, built in 1804 as a wedding gift for the governor's great-great-granddaughter, and the Renwick triangle, a group of carefully-restored one- and two-story brick and brownstone homes built in 1861.

St. Mark's Place, the three-block section of 8th Street between Third Avenue & Avenue A. When first developed in the early 19th century, St. Mark's Place was a fashionable street, with houses set back from the sidewalk. During the 1960s, it became the main street of the East Village and the focus of New York's counter-culture. Today it remains the bustling epicenter of the neighborhood and is lined with specialty stores, outdoor vendors, restaurants, clubs, and housing.

St. Mark's Historic District, which includes much of East 10th Street between Third & Second Avenues, Renwick Triangle, St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery and 232 East 11th Street.

Washington Square, a hugely popular 9 acre park at the foot of Fifth Avenue at Washington Arch, frequented by locals and visitors alike. Bordered mostly by buildings belonging to New York University, the square began as a cemetery for yellow fever victims (an estimate 19,000-22,000 bodies lie below), then in the early 1800s became a parade ground and the site of public executions. Made a public park in 1827, it became the focus of a fashionable residential neighborhood and center of outdoor recreation. It is the oldest and largest public space in the neighborhood. Today everyone from street musicians, skateboarders, stand-up comics and chess players congregate here, and a huge outdoor art fair is held twice annually.

Washington Memorial Arch stands at Washington Square's north end at the foot of Fifth Avenue and dominates the entrance to the park. A wooden version of the Washington Arch designed by Stanford White was built in 1889 to honor the

Perry Street, 176 Perry Street near West Street, is where you will find the superbly crafted food of restaurant powerhouse Jean-Georges Vongerichten in a subdued setting.

Piccolo Angelo, 621 Hudson Street between Jane and West 12th Street. Not for the timid, this Italian eatery doesn't shy away from giving its customers delicious full-on garlic and pepper jolts.

Son Cubano, 405 West 14th Street between Ninth & Tenth Avenues, is a "Havana in the 50s" style restaurant featuring live Cuban music nightly.

Spice Market, 403 West 13th Street at Ninth Avenue, brings Southeast Asian and Thai street fare to a new level at this impressively designed, impressively beautiful people adorned hot spot.

Strip House, 13 East 12th Street between University Place & Fifth Avenue. Mischievous in both its name and décor — sumptuous red covers most of the restaurant's walls, chairs, tables, etc. — the Strip House offers steakhouse fare with indulgent French touches.

Supper, 156 East 2nd Street between Avenues A & B, serves heavenly Tuscan Italian cuisine.

SushiSamba, 87 Seventh Avenue South at Barrow Street. Fashion forward downtowners flock to Sushi Samba for its colorful, spacey Asian décor, raging social scene, and Japanese/Brazilian fusion fare.

Tortilla Flats, 767 Washington Street at 12th Street. Tasty and lots of fun. The margaritas pour freely here in this Mexican-American restaurant decked out with kitschy Mexican pop art. Event nights include bingo, hula-hoop and "Funday – Sundays."



Vento, 675 Hudson Street at 13th Street, an Italian restaurant known for its terrific thin-crust, wood-oven pizzas and other Italian delectables that shifts gears at night and becomes a hot Meatpacking night spot.



White Horse Tavern, 567 Hudson Street at 11th Street, a legendary pub built in 1880, occupies one of the city's few remaining wood-frame structures. Formerly a speakeasy and a seamen's tavern, it has been popular with artists and writers for decades.

Yama, 38 Carmine Street, Suite 40 between Bleeker & Bedford Streets, is always packed with locals clamoring for Yama's yummy and hefty portions of sushi.

Museums/Galleries/Theatres

Angelika Film Center, 18 West Houston at Mercer Street, is a haven for independent filmgoers.

Anthology Film Archives, Second Street & Second Avenue, is a former courthouse that now offers screening rooms and a small art gallery.

Cherry Lane Theater, 38 Commerce Street at Bedford Street, is dedicated to the development of emerging playwrights, and is one of the most charming theaters in the West Village.

Forbes Magazine Galleries, 62 Fifth Avenue at 12th Street, houses the late publisher Malcolm Forbes' unusual personal collection.

Grey Art Gallery in one of New York University's main buildings at 100 Washington Square East, is a contemporary art gallery.



Cowgirl on Hudson Street at West 10th Street

100th anniversary of George Washington's presidential inauguration and placed half a block north of where it stands now. It was reproduced in Tuckahoe marble in 1892, and the Washington at War and Washington at Peace statues were added in 1916 and 1918, respectively.

The Row on Washington Square North, between University Place & MacDougal Street, is a stretch composed of two blocks of lovingly preserved Greek Revival and Federal-style townhouses built from 1829 through 1839.

Washington Mews, behind 1-13 Washington Square North, between Fifth Avenue & University Place. A private cobblestone street originally called "Stable Alley" when it served the Washington Square mansions, these former carriage houses were converted into private homes in 1916. The residences on the south side were rebuilt in 1939 when some of the original houses on the square were turned into apartments.

Jefferson Market Library, at the triangle formed by West 10th Street, Sixth Avenue & Greenwich Avenue, which originally held a market, a jail, and the magnificent towered courthouse. Over the years this magnificent building, mixing a hodgepodge of styles, from Venetian and Victorian to Italian, has housed a number

of government agencies. Today it serves as a branch of the New York Public Library system.

Christopher Street, the symbolic heart of New York's gay and lesbian community.

Northern Dispensary Building, Seventh Avenue South & Christopher Street, an 1831 brick structure which at one time provided health care to poor area residents.

Miss Majesty's Lollipop Playhouse, Grove Street Playhouse, 39 Grove Street between West 4th Street & Seventh Avenue South, where fairy tales and nursery rhymes come to life each weekend.

Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal Street, embraced the beginnings of a new type of theater in America, one that dealt with contemporary issues in a more realistic manner than currently seen in the commercial theater of the time. Named after Provincetown, Cape Cod, a gathering place for writers, actors, and artists in the early 1900's, this Village landmark premiered many of the era's most famous plays.

Cherry Lane Theater, 38 Commerce Street at Bedford Street, one of the original off-Broadway houses, built in 1817 and converted into a theater in 1923 thanks to Edna St. Vincent Millay and a group of theater artists. Today you can still sit in the original audience seats.

Charles Ludlum Theater, 1 Sheridan Square, where the Ridiculous Theater Company stages hilarious parodies. The site was once the home of Café Society (one of New York's first non-segregated nightclubs), where Billie Holiday became famous in 1938.

Isaacs-Hendricks House, 77 Bedford Street at Commerce Street, the oldest remaining house in Greenwich Village, was originally built as a Federal-style wood residence in 1799.

St. Luke's Place, a one-block tree-lined row of 15 classic 1850s Italianate brownstone and brick townhouses on Leroy Street surrounding St Luke's Chapel. Used by writers over the years for inspiration and by filmmakers as an ideal TV/film location.

Gansevoort Market, between Ninth Avenue & the Hudson River, from Gansevoort Street north to 14th Street. At the crack of dawn, the otherwise undistinguished warehouse buildings come alive as the meat market for the city's retailers and restaurants. The Gansevoort Market opened in 1882, with farmers from neighboring states peddling their produce. The author Herman Melville worked as a customs inspector on a nearby pier.

Charlton-King-Vandam Historic District, bounded on the north by King Street and on the south by Vandam Street, with Charlton Street being the best preserved of all.

"Twin Peaks" at 102 Bedford Street, was built in 1830 as an ordinary frame house by designer Clifford Daily, who later convinced financier Otto Kahn to undertake its renovation and turn it over to artists, writers and actors who could live in inspiring surroundings free from financial burden. The result was something like a house in Nuremberg, and contains bricks from the old Madison Square Garden, the Brevoort Hotel, a Second Avenue tenement, and an Upper West Side apartment.

Merchant's House Museum, 29 East 4th Street between Bowery & Second Avenue. A redbrick house combining Federal and Greek Revival styles, built in 1831-32. Retired merchant Seabury Tredwell and his descendants lived here until it became a museum in 1933. Everything, down to the original furnishings, remains intact.



Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth Avenue between 10th & 11th Streets, is home to the oldest artists' club in the country.

Ukrainian Museum, 222 East 6th Street between Second & Third Avenues, celebrates Ukrainian culture. Opened in 1976, it houses exhibits featuring folk art, fine art, photographs and important historic documents.

Shopping

Alexander McQueen,
417 West 14th Street

Atomic Passion, 430 East 9th Street

Auto, 805 Washington Street

Boucher Jewelry, 9 Ninth Avenue

Citarella, 424 Avenue of the Americas

Diane von Furstenberg,
385 West 12th Street

Jeffrey, 449 West 14th Street

Jussara Lee, 11 Little West 12th Street

Karkula, 68 Gansevoort Street

Kieh's, 109 Third Avenue

Lucca & Co., 125 West 15th Street

Marc Jacobs, 403-405 Bleecker Street

MoMo FaLana, 43 Avenue A

NoHo Market, 714 Broadway

Patricia Field, 302 Bowery

Peanut Butter and Jane,
617 Hudson Street

Rubin Chapelle, 410 West 14th Street

Space 107, 107 Horatio Street

Strand Book Store, 828 Broadway

Surma, the Ukrainian Shop,
11 East 7th Street

Thom Brown,
17 Little West 12th Street

Tower Records,
4th Street & Broadway

Urban Outfitters,
162 Second Avenue & 628 Broadway

Yigal Azrouel, 408 West 14th Street

Health and Fitness

24/7 Fitness Club,
47 West 14th Street

Clay, 25 West 14th Street

Crunch Fitness, 152 Christopher
Street, 404 Lafayette Street,
623 Broadway, 54 East 13th Street

Equinox, 97 Greenwich Avenue

Jeff's Gym, 224 West 4th Street

**New York Health and Racquet
Club**, 24 East 13th Street

New York Sports Clubs,
34 West 14th Street

**Printing House Fitness & Racquet
Club**, 421 Hudson Street

Sol Goldman YM-YWHA,
344 East 14th Street

West Village Workout,
140 Charles Street

Beautiful, historic churches and synagogues can be found throughout Greenwich Village.



Grace Church at 802 Broadway, a fine mid-19th-century example of an English Gothic Revival Church, topped by a finely-ornamented octagonal marble spire. Designed by James Renwick Jr., this Episcopal Church has spectacular Pre-Raphaelite stained-glass windows, and has been the site of many society weddings.

St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 30 East 7th Street between Second & Third Avenues. Noted for its copper dome and the three brightly-colored religious murals on its façade. Built in 1977, it serves as a central meeting place for the local Ukrainian population. An annual festival is held here each spring.

St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery Church, 131 East 10th Street at Second Avenue. A Greek Revival steeple and cast-iron front porch were added to this 1799 fieldstone country church which stands where old Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant's family chapel once was. It is the city's oldest continually-used Christian church site, and has hosted ongoing progressive events, especially relating to the arts, over the years as it does today.

Church of the Ascension, 10th Street & Fifth Avenue, an 1841 Gothic Revival brownstone building, featuring a mural depicting the Ascension of Jesus and stained-glass windows by John LaFarge, plus a marble altar sculpture by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Judson Memorial Church, at the corner of Washington Square South & Thompson Street, an Italian Roman-Renaissance church designed by celebrated architect Stanford White which has long attracted a congregation involved in the arts and community activism.

Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, at Bleecker and Carmine Streets, where Mother Cabrini, the first American saint, prayed quite often.

First Presbyterian Church, East 11th Street near Fifth Avenue, one of three lovely Gothic Revival churches built in the area in the mid-19th century.

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