

# Joe and Peter's Off the Beaten Track Guide to NYC



Map courtesy nycvisit.cm

## Jackson Heights, Queens

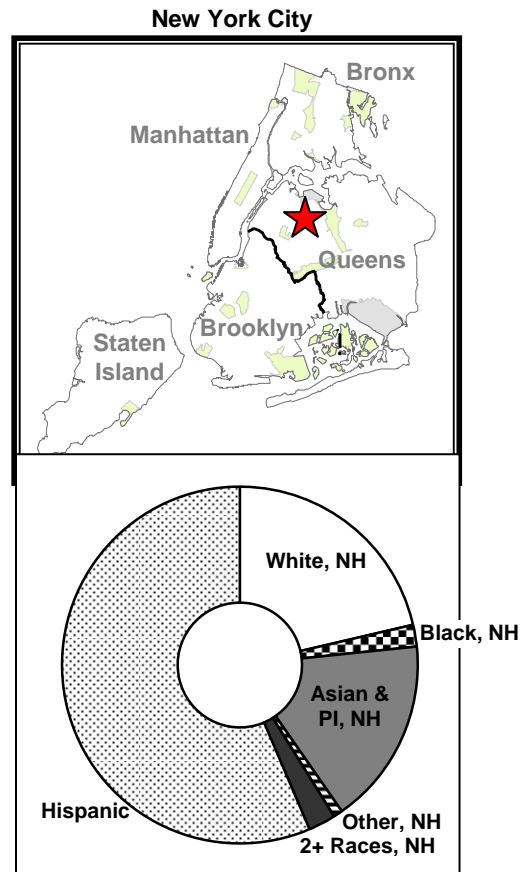
### How to get there

'7' subway line to 74<sup>th</sup> Street Station

'E', 'F', 'R' subway lines to Roosevelt Avenue Station

### 2000 Population

Total Population	71,308
Total Foreign-Born	64,242
Largest Groups	
Colombia	11,420
Ecuador	9,303
Mexico	4,676
China	4,643
Peru	2,680
India	2,663



### History

Jackson Heights had been a farming community from colonial times on into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It eventually became market gardens that fed a rapidly growing city, even producing bok choy, and other Asian specialties, for Chinatown customers. However, the opening of the Queensboro (59<sup>th</sup> Street) Bridge in 1912 brought the area within easier reach of Manhattan, transforming it into a more residential neighborhood.

The neighborhood includes a landmarked historic district centered between Roosevelt Ave. and 34<sup>th</sup> Ave, between 78<sup>th</sup> St. and 88<sup>th</sup> Streets, with extensions to Northern Blvd. Most of this area was developed by the Queensboro Corporation between 1913 and 1939. Radio advertisements were used to attract upscale tenants from Manhattan to unique garden apartments. The first of these apartments (built 1913-1914) were at Laurel Court 33-01 to 33-21 on 82<sup>nd</sup> St., at Northern Blvd. (Northern Blvd. was the original road from the Manhattan ferry to Long Island's northern villages).

The Roosevelt Avenue Elevated Line (today's 7 Train) was not built until 1917. The street created under the "elevated" was named for Teddy Roosevelt and became an instant retail center. Most streets in this historic area have mid-block gardens extending for their length.

Developers created 82<sup>nd</sup> Street between Roosevelt and 37<sup>th</sup> Avenues as an upscale retail street. 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue, running a block north of the elevated train, provided local shopping the length of the neighborhood. The original leases were subject to ethnic and racial restrictions, later eliminated.

74<sup>th</sup> St., between 37<sup>th</sup> Rd. and 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. was built with larger one- and two-family homes. The heavily used transit transfer point (both above and below ground) created a demand

to expand retail and commercial use near the 74<sup>th</sup> St. stations. During the 1950s and 1960s, some homes and apartments on 74<sup>th</sup> St. were converted to medical, real estate and other such offices. After the 1965 changes in U.S. Immigration law, a South Asian presence on this and surrounding streets increased exponentially. Although all the nations of South Asia are represented, the terms 'Little India' and 'the sari block' are often used to refer to this area.

### **Places of Interest**

1. Sari Block: 74<sup>th</sup> Street , between 37<sup>th</sup> Road and 37<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Subway: E, F,V, R to Roosevelt Ave; 7 to 74<sup>th</sup> Street
2. Roosevelt Ave. & 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. immigrant-owned retail shops entire length  
Subway: E, F,V, R to Roosevelt Ave; 7 to 74<sup>th</sup> Street
3. Historic Apartments: Laurel Court 33-01 to 33-21 on 82<sup>nd</sup> St., at Northern Blvd.  
Subway: 7 line to 82<sup>nd</sup> St-Jackson Hts

### **Food and Drink**

Afghan Kebab House: 7416 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. (between 74<sup>th</sup> & 75<sup>th</sup> Sts.) (718) 565-0471  
Subway: E, F,V, R to Roosevelt Ave; 7 to 74<sup>th</sup> Street

The Jackson Diner (Indian; CASH ONLY): 37-47 74<sup>th</sup> St., between 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. & 37<sup>th</sup> Rd.  
(718) 672-1232  
Subway: E, F,V, R to Roosevelt Ave; 7 to 74<sup>th</sup> Street  
<http://www.jacksondiner.com/>

La Portena Restaurant (Argentinean): 7425 37<sup>th</sup> Ave (corner of 75<sup>th</sup> St.)(718) 458-8111  
Subway: E, F,V, R to Roosevelt Ave; 7 to 74<sup>th</sup> Street  
<http://laportena-restaurant.com/>

Tierras (Colombian): 8218 Roosevelt Ave., between 82<sup>nd</sup> & 83<sup>rd</sup> Sts. (718) 426-8868  
Subway: 7 line to 82<sup>nd</sup> St-Jackson Hts.

## Astoria, Queens

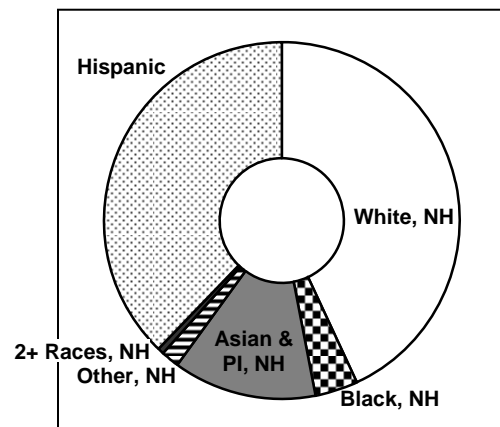
### How to get there

N and W subway lines to any one of 4 stations:  
Broadway or 30<sup>th</sup> Ave or Astoria Blvd. or Ditmars (last stop)

G, R, V subway lines to Steinway Station

### 2000 Population

Total Population	165,859
Total Foreign-Born	84,731
Largest Groups	
Greece	8,908
Bangladesh	6,575
Ecuador	6,204
Mexico	5,878
Colombia	4,501
Italy	4,493
Brazil	3,300



### History

The name “Astoria” was chosen in 1839 by a local developer who hoped (unsuccessfully) to attract funding from John Jacob Astor. The setting on the East River was popular with early estate builders since it provided water views of similar properties on the Manhattan shore.

Various industrial uses soon intruded on these country homes as the river front attracted operations which benefited from water transportation. At the time, ferryboat landings at Hallets Cove and Hunters Point maintained a connection to Manhattan. The opening of the Queensboro Bridge (1912) and construction of the elevated subway line (1917) over 31<sup>st</sup> Street greatly increased the commercial and residential potential of the neighborhoods within the area.

In 1872, well before any permanent connection to Manhattan, William Steinway began to transfer his family-owned piano manufacturing from East 53<sup>rd</sup> Street in Manhattan to his newly built mill on Ditmars Boulevard in eastern Astoria. Steinway built homes for his workers, a library, a church and a public trolley line becoming a beloved godfather to the community.

Astoria has been home to nearly every major immigrant group. The Germans and Irish moved to Astoria to live and work, half way through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Later more

Germans followed their piano making jobs to the Steinway section of Astoria. Italians settled here in large numbers at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Czechs, Hungarians and Poles followed soon after.

Increasing commercialization of Manhattan's mid-West Side in the 1950s and 1960s displaced a large Greek community, many of whom moved to Astoria. The 1965 Immigration Amendments provided Greek families an opportunity to bring in their near relatives, adding to the growing Greek presence. The enactment of major diversity provisions that took effect in the 1990s brought natives of Egypt and Bangladesh to this area. Their mosques have joined Astoria's already diverse religious institutions. Further, this community has attracted a significant number of Brazilians. Mexicans have also settled in the Old Astoria section, near the Triborough Bridge.

### **Places of Interest**

1. Steinway Piano Factory: 1 Steinway Pl (by 19<sup>th</sup> Ave.) 718-721-2600  
Subway: N,W lines to Ditmars Blvd. (4-5 blocks east & 3-4 blocks north)  
<http://steinway.com/>
2. Noguchi Museum: 9-01 33rd Road (at Vernon Boulevard)  
Subway: N, W lines to Broadway (8, or so, blocks west)  
<http://www.noguchi.org/directions.html>
3. Museum of the Moving Image: 3601 35<sup>th</sup> Ave. (at 36<sup>th</sup> Street)  
Subway: N,W lines to 36<sup>th</sup> Ave. (5 blocks east & 1 block north), or R,V lines to Steinway St. (2 blocks south & 3 blocks west)  
<http://www.movingimage.us/site/site.php>
4. Kaufman Astoria Studios: 34-12 36<sup>th</sup> Street (between 34th & 35th Ave.) (718) 392-5600  
Subway: N, W lines to 36<sup>th</sup> Ave. (5 blocks east & 1 block north), or R,V lines to Steinway St. (2 blocks south & 3 blocks west)  
<http://www.kaufmanastoria.com/index.php>

### **Food and Drink**

718 (French): 35-01 Ditmars Boulevard (35<sup>th</sup> Street) (718) 204-5553

Subway: N,W lines to Ditmars Blvd.

<http://www.718restaurant.com/index.html>

Bohemian Hall & Beer Garden (Czech):

Subway: N,W lines to Astoria Blvd.

<http://www.bohemianhall.com/home.htm>

Piccola Venezia (Italian): 42-01 28<sup>th</sup> Avenue (by 42<sup>nd</sup> Street) (718) 721-8470

Subway: N,W lines to 30<sup>th</sup> Ave. (far walk, about 10 blocks)

<http://www.piccola-venezia.com/>

S'Agapo (Greek): 34-21 34<sup>th</sup> Ave. (by 35<sup>th</sup> Street) (718) 626-0303

Subway: G,R,V lines to Steinway St.; or N,W lines to Broadway

Thai Pavilion (Thai): 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue (by 37<sup>th</sup> Street) (718) 777-5546

Subway: N,W lines to 30<sup>th</sup> Ave.

## Flushing, Queens “Downtown Flushing”

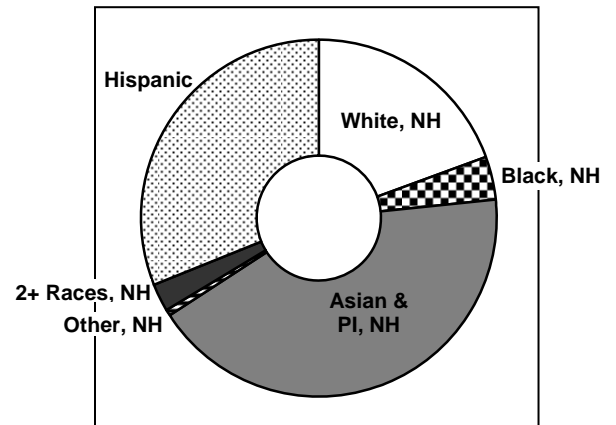
### How to get there

“7” subway line to Main Street Station (last stop)

Long Island Railroad (Port Washington Branch)  
to Flushing Station

### 2000 Population

Total Population	137,610
Total Foreign-Born	86,911
Largest Groups	
China	27,056
Korea	16,465
India	6,495
Colombia	5,252
El Salvador	2,299
Pakistan	2,279



### History

Flushing encompasses a 1654 English settlement, named Vlissingen by the Dutch. It was patented by Peter Stuyvesant who was soon challenged by English Quakers led by John Bowne, in a dispute over their right to religious freedom. The “Flushing Remonstrance of 1657” was actually the Flushing freeholders winning challenge to Stuyvesant’s attempt to abridge their guaranteed “liberty of conscience.”

John Bowne’s house of 1661 and the Friends’ Meeting House of 1694 are reminders of this forerunner to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Across Northern Boulevard from the Quaker Meeting House stands the Flushing Town Hall built during the Civil War which housed the town’s government until Flushing joined New York City in 1898.

Several large tree and plant nurseries flourished in the town through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and tree specimens still exist on various properties and are remembered in horticulturally inspired street names. One such tree specimen is the ‘weeping beech tree’ (37<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Parsons Blvd).

The Long Island Railroad has linked Flushing to Manhattan since 1854 and the arrival of the electrified trolley service in the 1890s brought slower, but more affordable connections. In 1917, the opening of the Interborough Rapid Transit’s Flushing Line,

brought Flushing closer to midtown Manhattan than many Brooklyn commuter neighborhoods.

Through World War II, Flushing remained predominantly a middle- to upper-middle income community of one family homes, with a few apartment buildings near the Main Street LIRR and subway/elevated stations. After the War, development swept Queens and Nassau counties and migration east made houses, often with large properties, available to developers. Apartment buildings soon sprouted amid the remaining homes and it was only a matter of time before downtown Flushing became a solid middle-income apartment dwellers' paradise. It offered a safe, clean, comfortable life style with extraordinary educational facilities from grammar school through college (Queens College), and a direct commute to midtown Manhattan.

The changes in Immigration law enacted in 1965 brought, in its first waves, many persons of middle-income backgrounds who were attracted to the same apartments that had appealed to the initial occupants almost twenty years previously.

### **Places of Interest**

1. Flushing Council on Culture and the Arts at Flushing Town Hall: 137-35 Northern Blvd. (corner of Linden Pl.) (718) 463-7700  
Subway: 7 line to Main St. (4 blocks north & 2 blocks east)  
<http://www.flushingtownhall.com/index.php>
2. Flushing Quaker Meeting House (oldest house of worship in continuous use in the U.S.), 137-16 Northern Boulevard (718) 358-9636  
Subway: 7 line to Main St. (4 blocks north & 2 blocks east)  
<http://www.nyym.org/flushing/hmh.html>
3. Queens Botanical Garden: 43-50 Main Street (718) 886-3800  
Subway: 7 line to Main St. (about 10 blocks south)  
<http://www.queensbotanical.org/general/geninfo.html>

### **Food and Drink**

- Joe's Shanghai Restaurant (Shanghainese): 13621 37<sup>th</sup> Ave. (off Main St.) (718) 539-3838  
Subway: 7 line to Main St.
- East Buffet (Chinese buffet/dim sum): 4207 Main St. (by Maple Ave.) (718) 353-6333  
Subway: 7 line to Main St.
- Flushing Mall Food Court (good/cheap Chinese): 133-31 39<sup>th</sup> Ave. (at Prince St.) (718) 762-9000  
Subway: 7 line to Main St.
- Kum Gang San (Korean): 13828 Northern Blvd. (at Union St.) (718) 461-0909  
Subway: 7 line to Main St.
- Tai Pan Bakery (Cantonese Bakery/Bubble tea): 3725 Main St. (by 37<sup>th</sup> Ave.) (718) 888-1111  
Subway: 7 line to Main St.

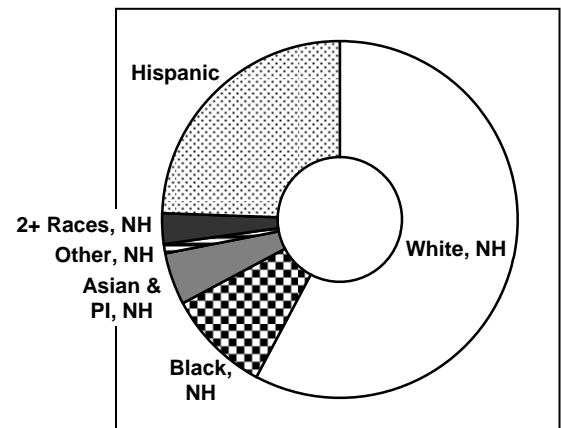
## Park Slope, Brooklyn

### How to get there

'2', '3', '4' subway lines to Grand Army Plaza Station  
'D', 'Q' subway lines to Seventh Avenue

### 2000 Population

Total Population	60,153
Total Foreign-Born	15,252
Largest Groups	
China	765
Poland	679
United Kingdom	546



### History

The three finest neighborhoods in Brooklyn after the Civil War were the Heights (Brooklyn), the Hill (Clinton) and the Slope(Park). The Slope begins at Prospect Park West and moves downhill toward the Gowanus Canal. The brownstone rowhouses and free standing mansions are most elegant at the top of the hill, between Prospect Park and Seventh Avenue. The AIA Guide talks of “finials, pinnacles, pediments, towers and turrets ” among other items of architectural interest. Carroll Street in particular, between Prospect Park West and Eighth Avenue, is a block of well liked homes whose two sides are quite different.

The history of the Slope is not unlike that of hillsides elsewhere, where wealth sought to build at the top and the next strata in the pecking order moved in below. Today Fifth and even Fourth Avenues are in play. Shops and restaurants are generally on the avenues while residences are on the streets.



### **Places of Interest (in and around Park Slope)**

1. Brooklyn Academy of Music: 30 Lafayette Ave. (between Ashland & St. Felix)  
Subway: 2,3, 4,5 lines to Atlantic; N, R, B, D lines to Pacific St. (walk towards the Williamsburgh Savings Bank – massive clock tower, north on Ashland Pl., right on Lafayette)  
<http://www.bam.org/index.aspx>
2. Brooklyn Botanic Garden: Main entrance on Eastern Pkwy. (718) 623-7200  
Subway: 2,3 to Eastern Parkway (very short walk west, towards Grand Army Plaza)  
<http://www.bbg.org/>
3. Brooklyn Museum: 200 Eastern Pkwy. (718) 638-5000  
Subway: 2, 3 to Eastern Parkway (right next to the subway station)  
<http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/>
4. Prospect Park (designed by Olmsted and Vaux - 1868): Main entrance at Grand Army Plaza (718) 965-8951  
Subway: 2,3 lines to Grand Army Plaza (park is south, towards the Arch)  
<http://www.prospectpark.org/index.cfm>

### **Food and Drink**

- Blue Ribbon: 280 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. (bet. 1st St. & Garfield Pl.) (718) 840-0404  
Subway: N, R lines to Union St.  
[http://www.blueribbonrestaurants.com/brooklyn\\_about.html](http://www.blueribbonrestaurants.com/brooklyn_about.html)
- Bogota Latin Bistro: 141 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. (by St. Johns Pl.) (718) 230-3805  
Subway: N, R lines to Union St.  
<http://www.bogotabistro.com/>
- Geido (Sushi): 331 Flatbush Ave. (between Park & Prospect) (718) 638-8866  
Subway: B, Q lines to 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. (same block as subway station)
- La Taqueria (Mexican): 72 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. (between Berkeley & Lincoln) (718) 398-4300  
Subway: B, Q lines to 7<sup>th</sup> Ave.; or 2, 3 lines to Grand Army Plaza

## East Village, Manhattan

### How to get there

6 subway line to Astor Place

'4','5','6','N','R','L' subway lines to 14<sup>th</sup> Street Union Square

Boundaries:

North — East 14<sup>th</sup> Street

South — East Houston Street

West — Bowery, Third Avenue

East — the East River

### 2000 Population

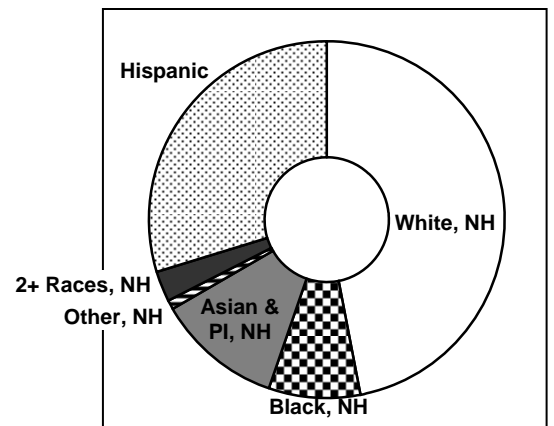
Total Population 63,711

Total Foreign-born 14,132

Largest Groups

China 2,973

Dominican Republic 2,257



### History

This section of Greenwich Village has always been a wildly mixed neighborhood of immigrant origins eras back to some of the City's colonial origins. Historically, the riverfront was occupied by shipyards, sailmakers' lofts and later steamship engine builders. The laborers often lived close by in crowded older housing. With the Irish and German immigrant arrivals of the 1840s, the Irish became the less skilled riverfront laborers. They lived in the less costly industrial area while many of the Germans lived to the west, around the Second and First Avenue areas. The industrial area is now occupied by the wall of housing projects and developments along Avenue D.

The German presence lasted into the early 1900s. Examples of their influence include the Free German Public Library (1884), now Ottendorfer Branch of the N.Y. Public Library 135 Second Avenue (bet St. Marks Place and East 9<sup>th</sup> Street) and Deutsches Dispensary (1884) of German Hospital (uptown) now Stuyvesant Polyclinic Hospital 137 Second Avenue (next to Ottendorfer).

The tragic story of the deaths of over 1,000, mostly women and children, in the June, 1904 burning of the excursion steamboat, General Slocum, is recalled at 323 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street. In 1904, this was St. Mark's Lutheran Evangelical Church (1848) which organized the outing and it was mostly congregants from this church that fell victim in the accident. It is now the Max D. Raiskin Center of the Community Synagogue.

A large Ukrainian community existed in the East Village in the late 1800s and the vestiges are present on religious feast days. St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 20

East 7<sup>th</sup> Street is the major site. Across the street from St. George's is McSorley's Old Ale House, 15 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street. Since the early 1860s, McSorley's is often a stop for visitors but it is a true local institution for its regulars. The business offers ale only, two mugs at a serving, light or dark.

Tompkins Square Park (East 7 to East 10<sup>th</sup> Streets, between Avenues A and B) began in 1834 as a 16 acre square laid out to give more elegance to the surrounding rowhouses. In late 1980s this same park was the site of pitched battles between the police and a collection of New Yorkers that occupied the park at all hours of the day. Today it is again a placid locale.

### **Places of Interest**

1. St. Mark's in the Bowery Church: 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. & E. 10<sup>th</sup> St. (1799), site of Peter Stuyvesant's chapel on his farm & his grave.  
Subway: 6 to Astor Place; R,W lines to 8<sup>th</sup> St.
2. Tompkins Square Park: E. 7<sup>th</sup> to E. 10<sup>th</sup> Streets, (between Avenues A & B), began in 1834 as a 16 acre square laid out to give more elegance to the surrounding rowhouses.  
Subway: 6 to Astor Place; R,W lines to 8<sup>th</sup> St.
3. Cooper Union: bounded by Astor Pl., the Bowery, Cooper Sq., & E. 7<sup>th</sup> St. (built 1853-1859), oldest extant building framed with steel beams in U.S. (Peter Cooper rolled the first steel railroad rails).  
Subway: 6 to Astor Place; R,W lines to 8<sup>th</sup> St.
4. Ottendorfer Branch of NY Public Library: 135 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave. (between St. Marks Pl. & E. 9<sup>th</sup> St.)  
Subway: 6 to Astor Place; R,W lines to 8<sup>th</sup> St.

### **Food and Drink**

- Panna II Garden Indian Restaurant: 93 1st Ave. (between 6<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Ave.) (212) 598-4610  
Subway: 6 to Astor Place; R, W lines to 8<sup>th</sup> St; F, V lines to Lower East Side-2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.
- Samba-Le (Brazilian): 23 Avenue A (between 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Sts.) (212) 529-2919  
Subway: F, V lines to Lower East Side-2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.
- Supper (Northern Italian): 156 East 2<sup>nd</sup> Street (between Avenues A and B) (212) 477-7600  
Subway: F,V lines to Lower East Side-2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.  
<http://www.supperrestaurant.com/>
- Tigerland (Viet/Thai): 85 Avenue A (between 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Streets) (212) 477-9887  
Subway: F, V lines to Lower East Side-2<sup>nd</sup> Ave.  
<http://www.tigerlandnyc.com/>

## Harlem, Manhattan

### How to get there

Central Park North Station (110<sup>th</sup> Street) '2', '3' subway lines  
 116<sup>th</sup> Street Station '2', '3' subway lines  
 125<sup>th</sup> Street Station '2', '3' subway lines  
 135<sup>th</sup> Street Station '2', '3' subway lines  
 145<sup>th</sup> Street Station '3' subway line  
 148<sup>th</sup> Street Station '3' subway line

Cathedral Parkway (W.110<sup>th</sup> Street) 'B', 'C' subway lines  
 116<sup>th</sup> Street 'B', 'C' subway lines  
 125<sup>th</sup> Street Station 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' subway lines  
 135<sup>th</sup> Street Station 'B', 'C' subway lines  
 145<sup>th</sup> Street Station 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' subway lines  
 155<sup>th</sup> Street Station 'B', 'D' subway lines

Central Harlem's boundaries used here are those used by New York City's Manhattan Community Board Ten.

#### Boundaries:

South: Central Park North / Cathedral Parkway  
 West: St Nicholas Av./ Morningside Av./ W123rd St./  
 St Nicholas Av./ W141st St./Bradhurst Av./  
 W145th St./ Edgecombe Av./ Harlem River Drive  
 North: the Harlem River  
 East: Fifth Av./ Mt Morris ParkWest / Fifth Av.

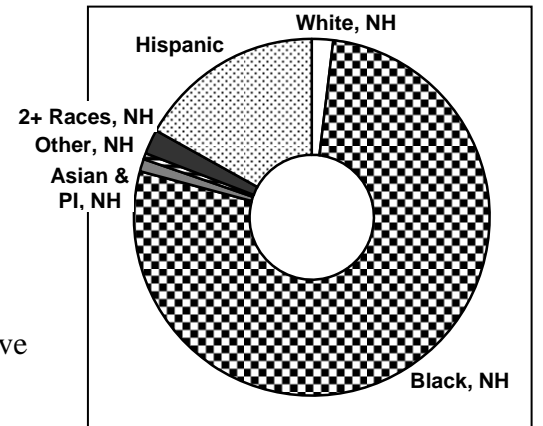
### 2000 Population

Total Population	107,109
Leading Hispanic Groups	
Puerto Rican	6,861
Dominican	4,660
Total Foreign-born	19,085

### History

African American population growth in Harlem was spurred when the Pennsylvania Railroad and New York City agreed to locate Penn Station in one of the City's larger black communities, the upper 20s and lower 30s on the West Side. This was often called "the Tenderloin." St.Philip's Church sold its properties there for almost \$600,000 in 1909. The church bought its present site (214 W. 134<sup>th</sup> St.) and also purchased a ten apartment house row on W.135<sup>th</sup> St., which it made available to congregants. Displacements in the Tenderloin were aided by the use of *eminent domain*. The W. 135<sup>th</sup> St. apartments had carried restrictions on their leases.

Harlem has a substantial collection of brownstone row houses and apartment houses which were built from the 1890s thru WW1. Its churches are creations of every religious persuasion, even synagogues reused by their African-American parishioners.



## Places of Interest

1. Brick row houses with wooden porches: (built 1880-1883) Houses numbered 8 through 62 West 130<sup>th</sup> St. (between Fifth & Lenox Avenues), restored to their current elegance in 1997.  
Subway: 2,3 lines to 125<sup>th</sup> St. (walk 5 blocks north)
2. Graham Court Apartments: (built 1901) 1923-1927 Adam Clayton Powell Blvd. (between 116<sup>th</sup> & 117<sup>th</sup> St.), built, surrounding a central court, by William Waldorf Astor it was the most luxurious such structure in the neighborhood.  
Subway: 2, 3 lines to 116<sup>th</sup> St. (1 block west), or B, C lines to 116<sup>th</sup> St. (1 block east)
3. King Model Houses: W. 138<sup>th</sup> to W. 139<sup>th</sup> Streets (between Adam C. Powell & Frederick Douglass Blvd.) (built 1891-1893), 'Strivers Row' residents included W.C. Handy, Noble Sissle, Fletcher Henderson, Eubie Blake, Vertner Tandy  
Subway: 2,3 lines to 135<sup>th</sup> St. (few blocks north & west), or B, C lines to 135<sup>th</sup> St. (few blocks north & east)
4. Mount Olivet Baptist Church: 201 Lenox Avenue (Malcolm X Boulevard) at 120<sup>th</sup> Street (built 1907), was Temple Israel for German Jewish congregants who were moving up to Harlem in increasing numbers.  
Subway: 2,3 lines to 125<sup>th</sup> St. (walk 5 blocks south)
5. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture: 515 Lenox Avenue between W. 135<sup>th</sup> and W. 136<sup>th</sup> Streets (212) 491-2200  
Subway: 2, 3 lines to 135<sup>th</sup> St. (same block as subway station)

## Food and Drink

- Sylvia's (Soul Food): 328 Lenox Ave. (Malcolm X Blvd.) (between 126<sup>th</sup> and 127<sup>th</sup> Streets) (212) 996-0660  
Subway: 2, 3 lines to 125<sup>th</sup> St.  
<http://www.sylviassoulfood.com/>
- Revival: 2367 Frederick Douglass Boulevard (corner of 127<sup>th</sup> Street) (212) 222-8338  
Subway: A,B,C,D lines to 125<sup>th</sup> St.  
<http://www.harlemrevival.com/>
- Mo-Bay (Caribbean): 17 West 125<sup>th</sup> St. (between 5th Ave. & Malcolm X Blvd.) (212) 876-9300  
Subway: 2,3 lines to 125<sup>th</sup> St.  
<http://www.mobayrestaurant.com/harlem/home.htm>
- Melba's: 300 W 114<sup>th</sup> St. (corner of Frederick Douglass Blvd.) (212) 864-7777  
Subway: B, C lines to 116<sup>th</sup> St.  
<http://www.melbasrestaurant.com/home.php>

## Belmont, Bronx

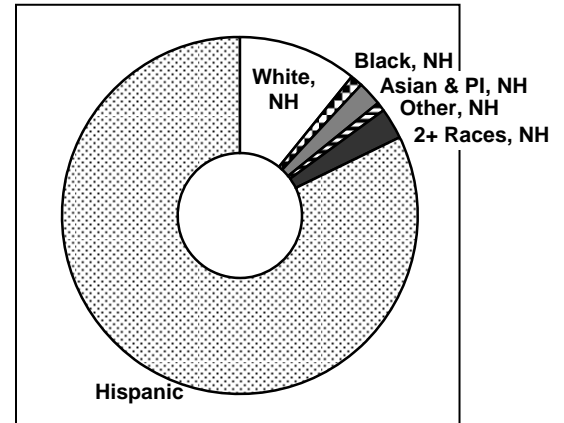
### How to get there

'B', 'D' subway lines to Fordham Road Station  
(walk east downhill)

Metro-North Railroad to Fordham Road Station

### 2000 Population

Total Population	22,053
Total Foreign-Born	4,381
Largest Groups	
Mexico	2,018
Dominican Republic	1,242



### History

The "Little Italy of the Bronx" whose population in 1920 was 47 percent foreign-stock Italian, remains a draw for the region's residents of Italian ancestry. It is also a major destination for anyone interested in the food, culture and language of Italy. In typical New York fashion, some of the ethnic Italian businesses are being run by Albanians and others.

Fordham University's Rose Hill campus caps the neighborhood's northern border. Bronx Park which guards the eastern side of Belmont, contains The New York Botanical Garden to the northeast and the Wildlife Conservation Society (formerly The Bronx Zoo) directly to the east. The western edge is marked by the tracks of the Metro-North Railroad whose predecessor, NY Central, was one of the few early links with the City (The famed Third Avenue Elevated Railroad didn't reach Fordham until 1900.)

The construction associated with the arrival of the railroad and the opening of the 106 acre college campus, both in 1841, drew laborers to area, where many settled. Another wave of heavy construction involved the Garden, which opened in 1895, and the Zoo in 1899. An original street, Quarry Road, indicates some of the construction material was created nearby.

Today the neighborhood abounds with high quality Italian groceries, pastry shops and restaurants. The Arthur Avenue public market was opened by the City in 1940 to bring in pushcart vendors and to better regulate them.

### **Places of Interest**

1. The Bronx Zoo (entrance is actually in West Farms): (718) 367-1010  
Subway: 2,3 lines to West Farms Sq./East Tremont Ave. (At street level, walk straight ahead (follow train uptown) on Boston Road 2½ blocks to the Zoo's Asia gate entrance - Gate A)  
<http://www.bronxzoo.com/>
2. The New York Botanical Garden: (718) 817-8700  
Metro-North Railroad: Harlem (blue) line, Botanical Garden Station (Walk across Kazimiroff Blvd. to the Garden's Mosholu Gate entrance)  
<http://www.nybg.org/>
3. Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church: 627 East 187<sup>th</sup> St. (between Belmont & Hughes Ave.) (718) 295-3770  
Metro-North Railroad: Harlem (blue) line, Fordham Station (6 blocks east & 3 blocks south)  
<http://www.ourladymtcarmelbx.org/>

### **Food and Drink**

- Dominick's (Italian): 2335 Arthur Ave. (between Crescent Ave. & E. 167<sup>th</sup> St.) (718) 733-2807  
Metro-North: Harlem (blue) line, Fordham Station (5 blocks east & 4 blocks south)
- Mario's (Italian): 2342 Arthur Ave. (between 184<sup>th</sup> & 186<sup>th</sup> Streets) (718) 584-1188  
Metro-North: Harlem (blue) line, Fordham Station (5 blocks east & 4 blocks south)
- Multiple pastry shops (Italian): Arthur Ave. between 184<sup>th</sup> & 187<sup>th</sup> Streets  
Metro-North: Harlem (blue) line, Fordham Station (5 blocks east & 3 blocks south)
- Roberto's (Italian): 603 Crescent Ave. (by Hughes Ave.) (718) 733-9503  
Metro-North: Harlem (blue) line, Fordham Station (6 blocks east & 5 blocks south)