Points of Interest

**Columbus Park**
Mulberry, Broome, Baxter & Bayard; Calvert Vaux, (1880)
Public park replacing extensive slums of Mulberry Bend and Five Points. Dedicated as Columbus Park in 1901 to honor the Italian community. Now a center of Chinatown community life.

**Church of the Transfiguration**
386 Mulberry (C. J. Snyder, 1880-93)
A two-story fortress-like Romanesque and Renaissance Revival brick church, rear housing the Chinatown Senior Center and the Museum of Chinese in America archives.

**Doyers Street**
The crooked path of narrow Doyers Street was known as the “Bloody Angle”, for the numerous gangland battles that took place there in the late 19th & early 20th century. A distinctive part of the core of historic Chinatown, originally confined to Doyers, Pell and lower Mott.

**Chinese Opera House**
Mulberry, Opened by actor Chu Fong in the early 1890s. Performances of traditional Chinese opera were held there until sometime around 1905. Chinese revolutionary leader Sun Yat Sen spoke here in 1911.

**Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association**
(50 Mulberry) The “Ten Year” Chinese Opera house since the 1860s. The current (1964) building was designed by Phyllis Lee. Chinese immigrants went to this Chinese American architect of the mid-20th century. The Eastern States Buddhist Temple is on the first floor of the building.

**Leong Tong’s Chinese Merchants Building**
(41-53 Mott) A modern pagoda erected in 1948, and a character-defining building in the district, featuring Chinese style architectural elements and motifs.

**Church of the Most Precious Blood**
(129 Baxter) Begun in 1901 by the Scalabrinians. The Fathers to serve the Italian population, the church was completed by the Franciscans in 1903. Scolari & Dimech for Ireland, architects.

**San Genaro Shrine**
(209-1 Mulberry) A pigeonhole for the local population for the feast of San Genaro, patron saint of Naples, was first celebrated on Mulberry Street in September 1890. The shrine contains the statue carried in the procession along Mulberry Street during the annual festival.

**Bianca Stabile/Rowhouses**
(185-199 Grand) An intact row of low-slung Greek Revival rowhouses, built in 1835 as an artist’s workshops & residences. No. 189 housed the Bianca Stabile, an important bank serving the Italian immigrant population from the late 1890s into the early 20th-century. Now the Italian American Museum.

**L’Orbita Fish & O’italia Order of the Sons of Italy**
(203 Grand) Established in 1895 as a support system to assist immigrants in their transition to American citizens. By 2011, 125,000 members met in 87 lodges country-wide. In the early 20th century, the Sons of Italy shepherded Italian Americans into a national organization promoting study, understanding and appreciation of Italian-American heritage.

**Engine No. 35**
(213-199 Grand) A three-story Indiana limestone engine house with mansard roof with slate and copper. Robert H. Robertson designed this Renaissance Revival style building which was built in 1896. NYC Landmark.

**Church of San Salvatore/Holy Trinity Ukrainian Church**
(35-361 Broome) A red brick Church, built by the Ukrainian Mission of the Protestant Church of New York, designed by architects Heaps & Knox 1921.

**Hook & Ladder No. 9**
(395 Broome), ca. 1885. Three-story brick building with banded brick cornice, extension of milled brick flanks, and a well-preserved cast iron storefront on a bay.

**14th Ward Industrial School**
(286 Mulberry) Various brick and terracotta former school for boys and girls. A distinctive part of the core of historic Chinatown, originally confined to Doyers, Pell and lower Mott.

**Badia di St. Patrick’s Old Cathedral**
(Mulberry, Prince & Mott) The second Catholic Church in New York and the Church of the Holy Cross for the first 90 years of its existence. St. Patrick’s has been central to the local Catholic community for 200 years (Joseph-Francois Mangin, architect, 1861). The churchyard is surrounded by tall brick & brownstone walls, installed in the 1830s to protect the church from anti-Catholic troubles.

**St. Michael’s Chapel**
(256 Mulberry) A red brick & limestone Gothic Revival chapel designed by the Firm of Renwick & Rodrique in 1861.

**Giovannina’s**
(119 Mulberry Street • 212.334.3802)

**Vernon’s Clam House**
(129 Mulberry Street • 212.431.7545)

**Pellegrino’s**
(145 Mulberry Street • 646.476.4460)

**Grotta Azzurra Restaurant**
(130 Mulberry Street • 212.226.8227)

**4 Hook & Ladder No. 9**
(226 Mulberry Street • 212.226.8600)

**Doyers Street**
(226-230 Mulberry Street • 212.226.8227)

**Il Cortile Restaurant**
(113 Baxter Street • 212.925.3120)

**Umberto’s Clam House**
(132 Mulberry Street • 212.431.3934)

**Church of the Transfiguration**
(134 Mulberry Street • 212.326.6200)

**S.P.Q.R.**
(23-31 Mott)
A modern pagoda erected in 1948, and a character-defining building in the district, featuring Chinese style architectural elements and motifs.

**Church of the Most Precious Blood**
(266 Mulberry) A red brick & limestone Gothic Revival church designed by the firm Renwick & Rodrique in 1859.

**Engine No. 55**
(285 Mulberry) A three-story Indiana limestone engine house with mansard roof in slate and copper. Robert H. Robertson designed this Renaissance Revival style building which was built in 1896. NYC Landmark.

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