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In general, New York theatres are divided into Broadway, Off-Broadway, and Off-Off-Broadway theatre is classed as a Broadway theatre
Avenues in Manhattan. The only theatre that does not follow this rule is the Vivian Beaumont Theatre Company, Manhattan Theatre Club, and Second Stage
Theater.Which theatres are Broadway theatres? There are 41 Broadway theatres in New York City. All 41 Broadway theatre, Ambassador Theatre, Belasco Theatre, Belasco Theatre, Belasco Theatre, Bernard B. Jacobs Theatre, Broadhurst
Theatre, Broadway Theatre, Broadway Theatre, Broadway Theatre, Circle in the Square Theatre, Lyric Theatre, Lyric Theatre, Majestic Theatre, Majestic Theatre, Marquis
Theatre, Minskoff Theatre, Music Box Theatre, Neil Simon Theatre, Neil Simon Theatre, New Amsterdam Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, New Amsterdam Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, New Amsterdam Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian Beaumont Theatre, Studio 54, Vivian B
Broadway theatre? A theatre is classed as an Off-Broadway theatre if it has a capacity of 100-499 seats. Some theatre companies operate venue on Broadway theatre are Off-Broadway theatres? There are dozens of Off-Broadway theatre companies operate venue on Broadway theatre is classed as an Off-Broadway theatre if it has a capacity of 100-499 seats. Some theatre companies operate venue on Broadway theatre is classed as an Off-Broadway theatre if it has a capacity of 100-499 seats.
Broadway theatres that you can visit in New York City. We've listed the major Off-Broadway theatres below. Astor Place Theatre, Delacorte Theatre, Delacorte Theatre, Duke on 42nd Street, Greenwich House Theater, Harold and Miriam Steinberg Center for Theatre, Irish Repertory
Theatre, Linda Gross Theater, Lucille Lortel Theatre, Lynn F. Angelson Theater, New York City Center, New York
Theatre, Stage 42, Theatre Row, Tony Kiser Theatre, WP Theatre, and York Theatre, WP Theatre, and York Theatre Company. What is an Off-Off-Broadway theatre. For editorial purposes, New York Theatre Guide refers to all non-Broadway shows as "off Broadway," as this
outlet reports on few Off-Off-Broadway shows. Developed in the 1960s, Milton Keynes is dubbed the "New City" and was built as a new town to help with population overspill in London. Since its creation, it has become known for its historic sites, music, and culture - including Bletchley Park Mansion, Willen Lake, and the Concrete Cows in Bancroft. In 1999,
after a 29-year campaign to bring a new performance venue to the town, Milton Keynes Theatre opened. It has a ceiling which can be lowered to create a more intimate space for smaller productions, and its diverse space has welcomed tours of top West End
shows coming to the city in 2023, theatre fans are spoilt for choice when it comes to shows in Milton Keynes. SeatPlan members have added 59 Floor view from seat photos to help you book the best The Great Gatsby on Broadway tickets. Help us get a photo from every seat - add your photos. The Broadway Theatre Floor offers an unbeatable experience of
Here Lies Love. Formerly the Orchestra, the space is totally transformed into a nightclub-style dancefloor with three sub-sections, so you get into the mood as soon as you step inside. The Floor Standing area holds up to 300 people; Floorside Seating has around 110 seats, spread across two rows on either side of Standing; and 20 VIP Lounge seats are at the
back of the section, looking out head-on over Standing from a private lounge space. In Standing, audiences can freely move around, relax into the party atmosphere, and get immersed in the story as performers appear on platforms and dance amongst them. Floorside Seats and the VIP Lounge have very good elevated views looking down onto the dancefloor
and have been specially designed to still feel like part of the nightclub setting. The Floor is the most expensive area of the Broadway Theatre because of the unique experience it offers. Prices are highest in the premium VIP Lounge and Floorside 3 and 4, and cheapest in the back rows of Floorside 1 and 2. SeatPlan's best views of the stageStanding tickets
are some of the best value tickets if you want to experience this Broadway musical in a completely unique way. The view from seat at Floorside is best the closer you are to the VIP Lounge and Floorside Seating 3
and 4.Best legroom seatsThe best legroom is in the VIP Lounge, but all seats in Floorside have better than average legroom for a Broadway theater. TipsBags must be checked if you are in StandingProscenium arch video projections are best viewed
from VIP LoungeDrinks and other refreshments are available from the bar on this level. The VIP Lounge has a private bar. The closest restrooms are in the lower lobby, one floor down from this level. Other restrooms are between flights of stairs so care should be taken
when queuing. A wheelchair accessible restroom is located in the lobby. Official ticket guarantee Learn MoreRated Excellent Last updated July 10, 2025 by Broadway.com Staff Illustration: Jillian Goeler It's easy to assume that the average theatergoer understands the nuances of attending a Broadway show in New York City, but we realize it isn't true.
Before choosing a show, buying tickets and figuring out how to get there, it's often best to start with the basics. What You'll Learn About To be specific, Broadway winds through Times Square in Midtown Manhattan is considered the Broadway Theater District. The term Broadway winds through Times Square in Midtown Manhattan is considered the Broadway Theater District. The term Broadway winds through Times Square in Midtown Manhattan is considered the Broadway Theater District.
has become shorthand for it. The geographic area that comprises Broadway is relatively small compared to its cultural influence. It runs roughly from 42nd Street and nearly all theaters sit within one block of the road, Broadway. There are a few exceptions (e.g., Lincoln Center at 65th Street includes a "Broadway" theater), but it's easiest to
visualize the Broadway Theater District as a small rectangle near the center of Manhattan. Broadway shows attract the world's most talented actors, singers, musicians, and dancers. When combined with the relatively small theaters they play in, the result is an unforgettable, intimate entertainment experience that has stood the test of time. Map of
Broadway Theater locations. Click to expand. Image: Jillian Goeler. Technically, a Broadway show is simply one that has played performances at a Broadway theater. In order to be considered Off-Broadway). There are currently 41 theaters
in New York City that qualify as Broadway theaters. The smallest Broadway theater is the Hayes Theatre (current home of Wicked) with 1,933 seats. When compared to venues like Radio City Music Hall (6,013 seats), Broadway theaters are cozy spaces. Hence, when a
show like Hamilton hit peak demand after opening in 2015 at the Richard Rodgers Theatre (1,319 seats), eight performances every week during their run (next section defines "run"). Each show will have its own schedule and it can change from week to
week. While there are no hard rules, there are a few "norms": The most common schedule consists of 5 or 6 evening performances (typically at 7pm or 8pm) and 2 or 3 afternoon performances (typically at 7pm or 8pm) and 2 or 3 afternoon performances. Wednesday matinees are a long
tradition on Broadway as well, though not every show includes them. Mondays tend to be the most common "off day", though a few shows will typically play. Check out our Guide to Broadway Show Times for additional details, show specific examples, and more tips and advice for learning about performance times throughout the week and year (ex.
seasonality also affects scheduling) so that you can plan a memorable visit to Broadway. "Limited Run" versus "Open Run" When a show announces it is coming to Broadway, if they simultaneously set the first and final performance dates, they are considered a "limited run". While some musicals will play limited runs, the majority of these engagements tend
to be plays. Broadway is famous for its "open runs" - where a show opens with the hopes of playing every single week for the next 20+ years! The Phantom of the Opera closed on April 16, 2023, after 35 years on Broadway, while both Chicago and The Lion King are still running after more than 28 years since their openings. Broadway is generally a relaxed
experience that is for everyone. Don't worry too much about what to do, what to wear, and when to clap - the most important thing is that you enjoy the show. However, here are a few tips that might be useful. What People Wear Contrary to some traditional perceptions, Broadway theaters have no dress codes and people wear all kinds of clothes. Jeans,
cocktail dresses, shorts, and suits are all welcome, as long as you feel comfortable. What is important to know is that the theater is often colder inside than you might think. Broadway theaters are air-conditioned and bringing that extra layer may make for a more pleasant few hours. When to Arrive It's best to aim to arrive at least 30 minutes before the
show's scheduled start time. This allows time to get through security, find your seats, and familiarize yourself with the theater layout. Some shows have pre-show activities or merchandise available, so arriving early gives you the opportunity to explore these options. A fan taking advantage of a unique photo opportunity before the start of Harry Potter and
the Cursed Child at the Lyric Theatre. (Photo c/o AKA) Concessions Almost all Broadway theaters offer a selection of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, as well as candy for purchase. The length of the line can vary, but you should expect to wait at least a few minutes if you want to grab a glass of wine or some Peanut M&Ms before the show starts. Any
drinks or snacks you purchase can be brought to your seat and enjoyed there. Intermissions Generally, longer productions are more likely to have intermissions can range from 10 to 20 minutes or longer, providing an opportunity to relax and discuss the show's first
half with fellow theatergoers. Most theaters allow patrons to leave the theater and return prior to the end of intermission. Restrooms While Broadway theaters have worked hard to improve the "flow", they are still in line and the "end of intermission" bells begin to chime. Know
that ushers are accommodating if you are to miss any of the beginning of an act, but also know that it rarely happens in the end. Best not to stress too much about it. Broadway Memorabilia and clothing for sale in the lobby. T-shirts, mugs, hats, and posters can make a great gift or a brilliant way to
remember your Broadway experience. Log in or register to access precise data.* For commercial use only Based on your interests Free Statistics Premium Statistics Pre
theaters * For commercial use only Free Statistics Premium Statistics The statistics and is included in this account. Free + Premium Statistics and is included in this account. Free + Premium Statistics Premium Statistics Premium Statistics and is included in this account. Free + Premium Statistics Premium Statistic
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York, United States as of February 2025, by venue. Statista Inc., Accessed: July 20, 2025. Broadway Database. "Number of Seats at Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway theaters in New York, United States as of February 2025, by Venue." Statista Inc., 4 Feb 2025, Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway theaters in New York, United States as of February 2025, by Venue." Statista Inc., 4 Feb 2025, Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway theaters in New York, United States as of February 2025, by Venue." Statista Inc., 4 Feb 2025, Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway Theaters in New York, United States as of February 2025, by Venue." Statista Inc., 4 Feb 2025, Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway Database, Number of Seats at Broadway Database.
2025, by venue Statista, (last visited July 20, 2025) Number of seats at Broadway Theatre is accessible step-free from street level to the lobby and Orchestra at 1681 Broadway. All wheelchair spaces
and companion seats are in rows F, Q and S of the Orchestra, which is completely step-free. There are also transfer seats across the section. The Mezzanine is up two flights of stairs (31 steps with landings) with an additional two steps up or down to each row. Entrance is between the Front and Rear Mezzanines, behind row F, and handrails are available at
every stepped row. Transfer seats are available in both parts of the Mezzanine. There are no elevators or escalators at this venue. Customer Assistance Theater representatives may be unable to assist patrons to their seats, so it is best to attend with a companion where possible. A wheelchair accessible unisex restroom is located on the lobby level. Other
restrooms are up 20 steps, between the Orchestra and Mezzanine. These are not accessible for wheelchairs. The Broadway Theatre provides at-seat service for drinks and refreshments. How to Book in advance and notify the theater of any special
requirements. For further information, ticket bookings and assistance please call Shubert Audience Services at 212-944-3700 or email audienceservices@shubertorg.com. The Orchestra has been reconfigured as the Floor for the duration of Here Lies Love. Access information for the Floor is available below. The Front Mezzanine is located two flights of stairs
up from the ground-floor Orchestra, with entrance to the section behind row F. When using the stairs there are 31 steps in total, with landings after 11, 20 and 23 steps. Once in the section, there are a further two steps down to each row, with handrails available for assistance. Three transfer seats with folding armrests are in F2, F102 and F123 at the rear
of the section, with a companion seat available for each. There are no elevators up to the Front Mezzanine is located two flights of stairs up from the ground-floor Orchestra, with entrance to the section in front of row A. When using the stairs there are 31 steps in total, with landings
after 11, 20 and 23 steps. Once in the section, there are a further two steps up to each row, with handrails available for assistance. Six transfer seats with folding armrests are in rows A, B and C, with a companion seat available for assistance. Six transfer seats with folding armrests are in rows A, B and C, with a companion seat available for assistance.
seats. The Floor is on the same level as the theater's entrance and is entirely step-free for all patrons. Both wheelchair spaces and two transfer seats are located in Row A of Floorside Seating, Sections 1 and 2. Companion seats can be purchased with these. There are a further four
transfer seats in the VIP Lounge, with one companion seat next to each transfer seat. Wheelchair access is also available on the Floor, where you can move around the dancefloor. The Broadway Theatre Front Mezzanine is the smallest section in the venue, with just 250 seats split across two larger central blocks and two smaller side blocks. There are six
rows from A to F, with stepped aisles running between. The Front Mezzanine's main advantage is its small size; the back rows, although more distant, don't feel too badly removed from the action below. They are also unaffected by a Balcony overhang - the Rear Mezzanine is in the same elevated section rather than above - and a good rake ensures patrons
can see over the seats in front. The best seats are in rows A to C of the Left and Right Center Mezzanine. These are also some of the most expensive in the house thanks to their unobstructed, sweeping views. Further to the sides, views are not as detailed or complete, with seats becoming more angled to the stage. Prices here tend to be a little cheaper to
reflect the partial sightlines. There are three transfer seats in the Front Mezzanine, all located in the back row, near the entrance. However, as the section is located up two flights of stairs, patrons with limited mobility should take care when booking these seats. Left Front Mezzanine comprises six rows from A to F, with seats even-
numbered between 2 on the inside and 18 on the outside aisle. The best views are from the single-digit seats in rows A to C, which are more centrally placed than those further over. Double-digit seats such as A2, the higher safety railing
despite feeling a little more distant. The best legroom is on the inside aisle, although the far aisle isn't too angled from the stage. Premium seats are in the front three rows, with prices dropping slightly at the back. Center Right Front MezzanineThis section has rows from A to F, and seats are odd-numbered in the range of 101 to 123, left to right. The best
and most detailed views are from rows A to C, which are also the priciest. However, each row has a good rake to allow patrons a clean view of the stage, so good value - if slightly more distant - seats are available further back in rows D and E. The best legroom in the section is on the inside aisle, although the far aisle has decent views which aren't
noticeably angled to the stage. Premium seats are in the front three rows, with prices dropping slightly at the back. Right Front Mezzanine Comprises six rows from A to F, with odd-numbered seats ranging between 1 on the inside and 17 on the far aisle. The best views are from single-digit seats in rows A to C, which are more
centrally placed than those further over. Double-digit seats closer to the left aisle have more angled views of the stage, with restricted views of stage right (your left). From seats such as A1, the higher safety railing may also cut into sightlines a bit. Legroom can be tight, so anywhere on the inside aisle is the best choice for extra space. Prices in the Right
Rows D and E are also good for cheaper seats. Best legroom seats and row A have the best legroom. To make the most of a clean, direct view of the stage, seats on the inside aisles should be a first choice for extra space. Tips There is no overhang from the Rear Mezzanine in the back rows The best views are from
rows A to C in the Center Mezzanine Good value seats are by the inside aisle or Center Mezzanine rows D and EThe safety railing is slightly higher in front of seats A1 and A2The side sections have partial views of stage left or rightPricingPremium seats in the Front Mezzanine are across rows A to C, especially in the center two blocks. These are around the
same price as rows in the middle and back of the Orchestra. The back two rows and far side seats are a price bracket cheaper, representing good value seats in the Front Mezzanine level, 11 steps down from the main seating area. These
restrooms are between flights of stairs so care should be taken when queuing. Other restrooms are one floor below the Orchestra, in the lower lobby. Type of theatre. From right to left: the John Golden Theatre, Bernard B. Jacobs Theatre, Gerald Schoenfeld
Theatre, and Booth Theatre on West 45th Street in Manhattan's Theater District Broadway, is a theatre genre that consists of the theatrical performances presented in 41 professional theaters, each with 500 or more seats, in the Theater District and Lincoln Center along Broadway, in Midtown Manhattan, New York City.[1][2]
Broadway and London's West End together represent the highest commercial level of live theater in the English-speaking world.[3] While the Broadway thoroughfare is eponymous with the district, it is closely identified with Times Square. Only three theaters are located on Broadway itself: the Broadway Theatre, and Winter Garden Theatre
The rest are located on the numbered cross streets, extending from the Nederlander Theatre one block south of Times Square on West 41st Street, and Vivian Beaumont Theater, at Lincoln Center on West 65th Street, while exceptions exist, the term "Broadway theatre" is used predominantly to describe
venues with seating capacities of at least 500 people. Smaller theaters in New York City are referred to as off-Broadway, regardless of location, while very small venues with fewer than 100 seats are called off-off-Broadway, regardless of location, while very small venues with fewer than 100 seats are called off-off-Broadway, regardless of location, while very small venues with fewer than 100 seats are called off-off-Broadway, a term that can also apply to non-commercial, avant-garde, or productions held outside of traditional theater venues.[4] The Theater
District is an internationally prominent tourist attraction in New York City. According to The Broadway shows are musicals. Both seasons featured theater attendance of approximately 12.3 million each.[5] Most Broadway shows are musicals.
Historian Martin Shefter argues that "Broadway musicals, culminating in the productions of Rodgers and Hammerstein, became enormously influential forms of American popular culture" and contributed to making New York City the cultural capital of the world.[6] The interior of Park Theatre, built in 1798 New York City's first significant theatre was
established in the mid-18th century, around 1750, when actor-managers Walter Murray and Thomas Kean established a resident theatre company at the Theatre on Nassau Street in Lower Manhattan, which held about 280 people. They presented William Shakespeare's plays and ballad operas such as The Beggar's Opera.[7] In 1752, William Hallam sent a
theatre was suspended in New York City. But after the war's end, theatre resumed in 1798, when the 2,000-seat Park Row.[7] A second major theatre, opened in 1826,[8] followed by others. By the 1840s, P.T. Barnum was operating an entertainment complex in Lower Manhattan. In
1829, at Broadway and Prince Street, Niblo's Garden opened and soon became one of New York's premier nightspots. The 3,000-seat theatre presented all sorts of musical and non-musical entertainments. In 1844, Palmo's Opera House opened and presented all sorts of musical entertainments.
name Burton's Theatre. The Astor Opera House opened in 1847. A riot broke out in 1849 when the lower-class patrons of the Bowery Theatre objected to what they perceived as snobbery by the upper-class audiences at Astor Place: "After the Astor Place Riot of 1849, entertainment in New York City was divided along class lines: opera was chiefly for the
upper-middle and upper classes, minstrel shows and melodramas for the middle-class, variety shows in concert saloons for men of the working class and the slumming middle-class, wariety shows in ternationally performed on the Broadway stage during the period, most notably by American actor Edwin Booth who was internationally
known for his performance as Hamlet. Booth played the role for a famous 100 consecutive performances at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1865 (with the run ending just a few months before Booth's Theatre (which was managed for a time by his
brother Junius Brutus Booth Jr.). Other renowned Shakespeareans who appeared in New York in this era were Henry Irving, Tommaso Salvini, Fanny Davenport, and Charles Fechter. Theatre in New York moved from Downtown gradually to Midtown Manhattan, beginning around 1850, seeking less expensive real estate. At the beginning of the nineteenth
century, the area that now comprises the Theater District was owned by a handful of families and comprised a few farms. In 1836, Mayor Cornelius Lawrence opened 42nd Street and invited Manhattanites to "enjoy the pure clean air."[10] Close to 60 years later, theatrical entrepreneur Oscar Hammerstein I built the iconic Victoria Theater on West 42nd
Street.[10] Broadway's first "long-run" musical was a 50-performance hit called The Elves in 1857. In 1870, the heart of Broadway was in Union Square, and by the end of the century, many theatres consolidated there after a large number
were built around the square in the 1920s and 1930s. New York runs continued to lag far behind those in London,[11] but Laura Keene's "musical burletta" The Seven Sisters (1860) shattered previous New York records with a run of 253 performances. The Black Crook (1866), considered by some historians to be the first musical.[12] Poster for the 1873
revival by The Kiralfy Brothers. The first theatre piece that conforms to the modern conception of a musical, adding dance and original music that helped to tell the story, is considered to be The Black Crook, which premiered in New York on September 12, 1866. The production was five-and-a-half hours long, but despite its length, it ran for a record-
breaking 474 performances. The same year, The Black Domino/Between You, Me and the Post was the first show to call itself a "musical comedy".[12] Tony Pastor opened the first vaudeville theatre one block east of Union Square in 1881, where Lillian Russell performed. Comedians Edward Harrigan and Tony Hart produced and starred in musicals on
Broadway between 1878 (The Mulligan Guard Picnic) and 1890, with book and lyrics by Harrigan and music by his father-in-law David Braham. These musical comedies featured characters and situations taken from the everyday life of New York's lower classes and represented a significant step forward from vaudeville and burlesque, towards a more
literate form. They starred high-quality professional singers (Lillian Russell, Vivienne Segal, and Fay Templeton), instead of the amateurs, often sex workers, who had starred in earlier musical forms. As transportation improved, poverty in New York diminished, and street lighting made for safer travel at night, the number of potential patrons for the growing
number of theatres increased enormously. Plays could run longer and still draw in the audiences, leading to better profits and improved production values. As in England, during the latter half of the century, the theatre began to be cleaned up, with less prostitution hindering the attendance of the theatre by women. Gilbert and Sullivan's family-friendly
comic opera hits, beginning with H.M.S. Pinafore in 1878, were imported to New York (by the authors and also in numerous unlicensed productions). They were imitated in New York by American productions such as Reginald Dekoven's Robin Hood (1891) and John Philip Sousa's El Capitan (1896), along with operas, ballets, and other British and European
hits. Sheet music to "Give My Regards to Broadway" Charles H. Hoyt's show A Trip to Chinatown (1891) became Broadway's long-run champion when it surpassed by the musical Irene (1919) in 1921 as the longest-running Broadway's
musical, and even earlier, in March 1920, by Lightnin' (1918) as the longest-running Broadway show. In 1896, theatre owners Marc Klaw and A. L. Erlanger formed the Theatrical Syndicate, which controlled almost every legitimate theatre in the U.S. for the next sixteen years.[13] However, smaller vaudeville and variety houses proliferated, and Off-
Broadway was well established by the end of the nineteenth century. A Trip to Coontown (1898) was the first musical comedy entirely produced and performed by African Americans in a Broadway theatre (inspired largely by the routines of the minstrel shows), followed by the ragtime-tinged Clorindy: The Origin of the Cakewalk (1898), and the highly
successful In Dahomey (1902). Hundreds of musical comedies were staged on Broadway in the 1890s and early 1900s made up of songs written in New York's Tin Pan Alley involving composers such as Gus Edwards, John Walter Bratton, and George M. Cohan (Little Johnny Jones (1904), 45 Minutes From Broadway (1906), and George Washington Jr.
(1906)). Still, New York runs continued to be relatively short, with a few exceptions, compared with London runs, until World War I.[11] A few very successful British musicals continued to achieve great success in New York, including Florodora in 1900-01. Victor Herbert In the early years of the twentieth century, translations of popular late-nineteenth
century continental operettas were joined by the "Princess Theatre" shows of the 1910s, by writers such as P. G. Wodehouse, Guy Bolton, and Harry B. Smith. Victor Herbert, whose work included some intimate musical plays with modern settings as well as his string of famous operettas (The Fortune Teller (1898), Babes in Toyland (1903), Mlle. Modiste
(1905), The Red Mill (1906), and Naughty Marietta (1910)).[14] Beginning with The Red Mill, Broadway shows installed electric signs outside the theatres. Since colored bulbs burned out too quickly, white lights were used, and Broadway shows installed electric signs outside the theatres.
for all professional productions. After a strike shut down all the theatres, the producers were forced to agree. By the 1920s, the Shubert Brothers had risen to take over the majority of the theatres from the Erlanger syndicate. [15] During this time, the play Lightnin' by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon became the first Broadway show to reach 700
performances. From then, it would go on to become the first show to reach 1,000 performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in 1925. Broadway show until being overtaken in performance totals by Abie's Irish Rose in Irish
 played the Knickerbocker from December 23, 1918, to August 16, 1919), a sign pointing to Maxine Elliott's Theatre, which is out of view at 50th Street. All but the Winter Garden are demolished. The old Metropolitan Opera House and the old Times Tower are visible on
the left. The motion picture mounted a challenge to the stage. At first, films were silent and presented only limited competition. By the end of the 1920s, films like The Jazz Singer were presented with synchronized sound, and critics wondered if cinema would replace live theatre altogether. While live vaudeville could not compete with these inexpensive
films that featured vaudeville stars and major comedians of the day, other theatres survived. The musicals of the Roaring Twenties, borrowing from vaudeville, music hall, and other light entertainment, tended to ignore plot in favor of emphasizing star actors and actresses, big dance routines, and popular songs. Florenz Ziegfeld produced annual spectacular
song-and-dance revues on Broadway featuring extravagant sets and elaborate costumes, but there was little to tie the various numbers together. Typical of the 1920s were lighthearted productions such as Sally; Lady Be Good; Sunny; No, No, Nanette; Harlem; Oh, Kay!; and Funny Face. Their books may have been forgettable, but they produced enduring
standards from George Gershwin, Cole Porter, Jerome Kern, Vincent Youmans, and Rodgers and Hart, among others, and Noël Coward, Sigmund Romberg, and Rudolf Friml continued in the vein of Victor Herbert. Live theatre has survived the invention of cinema. Leaving these comparatively frivolous entertainments behind and taking the drama a step
forward, Show Boat premiered on December 27, 1927, at the Ziegfeld Theatre. It represented a complete integration of book and score, with dramatic themes, as told through the music, dialogue, setting, and movement, woven together more seamlessly than in previous musicals. It ran for 572 performances.[16]This February 21, 1925 Judge magazine cover
by Ralph Barton features caricatures of various movie and theater personalities from the 1920s; click on a caricature to be taken to the corresponding person's Wikipedia article. The 1920s also spawned a new age of American playwright with the emergence of Eugene O'Neill, whose plays Beyond the Horizon, Anna Christie, The Hairy Ape, Strange
Interlude, and Mourning Becomes Electra proved that there was an audience for serious drama on Broadway, and O'Neill's success paved the way for major dramatists like Elmer Rice, Maxwell Anderson, Robert E. Sherwood, Clifford Odets, Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller, as well as writers of comedy like George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Classical
revivals also proved popular with Broadway theatre-goers, notably John Barrymore in Hamlet and Richard II, John Gielgud in Hamlet, The Importance of Being Earnest and Much Ado About Nothing, Walter Hampden and José Ferrer in Cyrano de Bergerac, Paul Robeson and Ferrer in Othello, Maurice Evans in Richard II and the plays of George Bernard
Shaw, and Katharine Cornell in such plays as Romeo and Juliet, Antony and Cleopatra, and Candida. In 1930, Theatre Guild's production of Roar, China! was Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[17] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[17] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[17] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[17] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[17] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway's first play with a majority Asian cast.[18] As World War II approached, a dozen Broadway dramas addressed the rise of Nazism in Europe and the issue of American non-intervention. The
most successful was Lillian Hellman's Watch on the Rhine, which opened in April 1941.[18] After the lean years of the Great Depression, Broadway theatre had entered a golden age with the blockbuster hit Oklahoma!, in 1943, which ran for 2,212 performances. According to John Kenrick's writings on Broadway musicals, "Every season saw new stage
musicals send songs to the top of the charts. Public demand, a booming economy and abundant creative talent kept Broadway hopping. To this day, the shows of the 1950s form the core of the musical theatre repertory."[19] Kenrick notes that "the late 1960s marked a time of cultural upheaval. All those changes would prove painful for many, including
those behind the scenes, as well as those in the audience."[20] Of the 1970s, Kenrick writes: "Just when it seemed that traditional book musicals were back in style, the decade ended with critics and audiences giving mixed signals."[21] Ken Bloom observed that "The 1960s and 1970s saw a worsening of the area [Times Square] and a drop in the number of
legitimate shows produced on Broadway."[22] By way of comparison, in the 1950 to 1951 season (May to May), 94 productions opened on Broadway; in the 1920s, there were 70-80 theaters; however, by 1969, there were 36 left.[25] During this time, many
Broadway productions struggled due to low attendance rates, which resulted in perceived mediocrity among such plays. For this reason, the Theatre Development Fund was created with the purpose of assisting productions with high cultural value that likely would struggle without subsidization, by offering tickets to those plays to consumers at reduced
prices.[26] In early 1982, Joe Papp, the theatrical producer and director who established The Public Theater, led the "Save the Theatres" campaign.[27] It was a not-for-profit group supported by the Actors Equity union to save the theatres buildings in the neighborhood from demolition by monied Manhattan development interests.[28][29][30][31] Papp
provided resources, recruited a publicist and celebrated actors, and provided audio, lighting, and technical crews for the effort.[29] At Papp's behest, in July 1982, a bill was introduced in the 97th Congress, entitled "H.R.6885, A bill to designate the Broadway/Times Square Theatre District in the City of New York as a national historic site".[32] The
legislation would have provided certain U.S. government resources and assistance to help the city preserve the district. [32] Faced with strong opposition and lobbying by Mayor Ed Koch's Administration and corporate Manhattan development interests, the bill was not passed. The Save the Theatres campaign then turned their efforts to supporting the
establishment of the Theater District as a registered historic district. [33][34] In December 1983, Save the Theatres prepared "The Broadway Theater District receive landmark designation. [34] Mayor Ed Koch ultimately reacted by creating a Theater
Advisory Council, which included Papp. [29] Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City, Broadway theaters closed on March 12, 2020, shuttering 16 shows that were playing or were in the process of opening. The Broadway League shutdown was extended first to April, then to May, then June, then September 2020 and January 2021, [35] and later to
June 1, 2021.[36] Then-governor Andrew Cuomo announced that Broadway theatres would not be able to immediately resume performances on this date due to logistical reasons. In May 2021, Cuomo announced that Broadway theatres would be allowed to
reopen on September 14, and the League confirmed that performances would begin to resume in the fall season.[37] Springsteen on Broadway became the first full-length show to resume performances would begin to resume in the fall season.[37] Springsteen on Broadway became the first full-length show to resume performances would begin to resume performances.
August 22, 2021, becoming the first new play to open.[39][40] Hadestown and Waitress were the first musicals to resume performances on September 2, 2021.[41] The 74th Tony Awards were also postponed; the Tony nominations were announced that
all Broadway theaters required attendees to provide a negative COVID-19 test (PCR within 72 hours or antigen within six hours of the performance start time). Beginning November 8, those ages 5-11 also had the option to provide proof of
at least one vaccination shot. Effective December 14, in accordance with NYC's vaccination shot until January 29, 2022, where they had to be fully vaccinated to have at least one vaccination shot until January 29, 2022, where they had to be fully vaccinated to have at least one vaccination shot.
During the COVID-19 shutdown, the Shubert Organization, and Jujamcyn had pledged to increase racial and cultural diversity in their theaters, including naming at least one theater for a Black theatrical personality.[48] The August Wilson Theatre, owned by Jujamcyn, had been renamed after Black playwright August Wilson
in 2005.[49] The Shuberts announced in March 2022 that the Cort Theatre, which was under renovation at the time, would be renamed after actor James Earl Jones.[50][51] In June 2022, the Nederlanders announced that the Brooks Atkinson Theatre would be renamed after Lena Horne,[52][53][49] The James Earl Jones Theatre was rededicated in
September 2022,[54] while the Lena Horne Theatre was rededicated that November.[55] Pre-show announcements talking about masks being encouraged wasn't concluded until June 2023. Although there are some exceptions, shows with open-ended runs generally have evening performances Tuesday through Saturday, with a 7:00 p.m. or 8:00 p.m.
 "curtain". The afternoon "matinée" performance week. On this schedule, most shows and the shows and the shows and the atres are said to be "dark" on that day.[56][57] The actors and the crew in these shows tend to regard Sunday.
evening through Monday evening as their weekend. The Tony award presentation ceremony is usually held on a Sunday evening in June to fit this schedule. In recent years, some shows midweek, Tuesday attendance
depends more on local patrons. The earlier curtain makes it possible for suburban patrons to get home by a reasonable hour after the show. Some shows, especially those Disney produces, change their performance schedules fairly frequently depending on the season. This is done in order to maximize access to their target audience. Most Broadway
service organization. While the League and the theatrical unions are sometimes at loggerheads during those periods when new contracts are being negotiated, they also cooperate on many projects and events designed to promote professional theatre in New York. Of the four non-profit theatre companies with Broadway theatres, all four (Lincoln Center
Theater, Manhattan Theatre Club, Roundabout Theatre Company, and Second Stage Theatre) belong to the League of Resident Theatres and have contracts with the theatrical unions which are negotiated separately from the other Broadway theatre and producers. (Disney also negotiates apart from the League, as did Livent before it closed down its
operations.) The majority of Broadway theatres are owned or managed by three organizations: the Shubert Organization, which controls nine theatres; and ATG Entertainment, which owns seven Broadway houses. Both musicals and straight
plays on Broadway often rely on casting well-known performers in leading roles to draw larger audiences or bring in new audience members to the theatre. Actors from film and television are frequently cast for the revivals of Broadway shows or are used to replace actors leaving a cast. There are still, however, performers who are primarily stage actors
spending most of their time "on the boards", and appearing in screen roles only secondarily. As Patrick Healy of The New York Times noted: Broadway once had many homegrown stars who committed to working on a show for a year, as Nathan Lane has for The Addams Family. In 2010, some theater heavyweights like Mr. Lane were not even nominated;
instead, several Tony Awards were given for productions that were always intended to be short-timers on Broadway, given that many of their film-star performers had to move on to other commitments. [58] According to Mark Shenton, "One of the biggest changes to the commercial theatrical landscape—on both sides of the Atlantic—over the past decade or
so is that sightings of big star names turning out to do plays has [sic] gone up; but the runs they are prepared to commit to has gone down. Time was that a producer would require a minimum commitment from his star of six months, and perhaps a year; now, the 13-week run is the norm."[59] The minimum size of the Broadway orchestra is governed by an
agreement with the musicians' union (Local 802, American Federation of Musicians) and The Broadway League. For example, the agreement specifies the minimum size of the longest-running Broadway shows Most Broadway shows are
determine ticket sales. Investing in a commercial production carries a varied degree of financial risk. Shows need not make a profit immediately; should they make their "nut" (weekly operating expenses), or lose money at a rate acceptable to the producers, they may continue to run in the expectation that, eventually, they will pay back their initial costs and
become profitable. In some borderline situations, producers may ask that royalties be temporarily reduced or waived, or even that performers—with the permission of their unions—take reduced salaries, to prevent a show from closing. Theatre owners, who are not generally profit participants in most productions, may waive or reduce rents, or even lend
money to a show to keep it running. Some Broadway shows are produced by non-commercial organizations as part of a regular subscription season—Lincoln Center Theatre Company, Manhattan Theatre Club, and Second Stage Theater are the four non-profit theatre companies that currently have permanent Broadway venues. Some
other productions are produced on Broadway with "limited engagement runs" for several reasons, including financial issues, prior engagements of the performers, or temporary availability of a theatre between the end of one production and the beginning of another. However, some shows with planned limited engagement runs may, after critical acclaim or
box office success, extend their engagements or convert to open-ended runs. This was the case with 2007's August: Osage County, 2009's God of Carnage, 2012's Newsies, and 2022's Take Me Out.[61] Historically, musicals on Broadway tend to have longer runs than "straight" (i.e., non-musical) plays. On January 9, 2006, The Phantom of the Opera at the
Majestic Theatre became the longest-running Broadway musical, with 7,486 performances, overtaking Cats. [62] The Phantom of the Opera closed on Broadway show is a common tourist activity in New York. The TKTS booths
sell same-day tickets (and in certain cases, next-day matinee tickets) for many Broadway shows at a discount of 20 to 50%.[65] The TKTS booths are located in Times Square, in Lower Manhattan, and at Lincoln Center. This service is run by Theatre Development Fund. Many Broadway theatres also offer special student rates, same-day
"rush" or "lottery" tickets, or standing-room tickets to help ensure that their theatres are as full—and their grosses as high—as possible. [66] According to The Broadway attendance was 14.77 million in 2017-2018. [67] The average age of the Broadway audience in the 2017-18 theater season
was 40, the lowest it had been in nearly two decades.[68] By 2018, about 20% of Broadway tickets were sold to international visitors, although many visitors reported not being able to use their tickets, of which 35% were to local residents and
17% to international visitors. At the time, the average age of theatergoers was 40.4; nearly two-thirds of the audience were women; and 29% identified as a racial minority.[70] Main articles: Off-Broadway and Off-off-Broadway and Off-off-Br
production must be in a house with 500 seats or more and in the Theater District, which are the criteria that define Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than is possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than its possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging, and intimate performance than its possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental, challenging and intimate performance than its possible in the larger Broadway shows often provide a more experimental provide a more e
Hair, Little Shop of Horrors, Spring Awakening, Next to Normal, Rent, Avenue Q, In the Heights, Fun Home, A Chorus Line, Dear Evan Hansen, and Hamilton, began their runs Off-Broadway and later transferred to Broadway, seeking to replicate their intimate experience in a larger theatre. Other productions are first developed through workshops and then
out-of-town tryouts before transferring to Broadway. Merrily We Roll Along famously skipped an out-of-town tryout and attempted to do an in-town tryout before its official opening, with disastrous results. [71][72] After, or even during, successful runs in Broadway theatres, producers often remount their
productions with new casts and crew for the Broadway national tour, which travels to theatres in major cities across the country. Some shows may even have
several touring companies out at a time, whether the show is still running in New York or not, with many companies "sitting down" in other major cities for their own extended runs. For Broadway national tours of top-tier cities, the entire Broadway production is transplanted almost entirely intact and may run for many months (or years) at each stop. For
example, the first U.S. tour of The Phantom of the Opera required 26 53-foot-long (16.1 m) semi-trailers to transport all its sets, equipment, and costumes, and it took almost 10 days to properly unload all those trucks and install everything into a theater.[73] Second-tier and smaller cities can also attract national tours, but these are more likely to be "bus
and truck" tours.[73] These are scaled-down versions of the larger, national touring productions, historically acquiring their name because the casts generally traveled by truck. Tours of this type often run for weeks rather than months, and frequently feature a reduced physical production to
accommodate smaller venues and tighter schedules, and to fit into fewer trucks.[73] For cities smaller than that, a touring production might move twice a week ("split weeks") or every day ("one-nighters").[73] For cities smaller than that, a touring production walues are
usually less lavish than the typical Broadway national tour or national touring production, and the actors, while still members of the actors, while still members of the actors union, are compensated under a different, less lucrative union contract. The Touring Broadway Awards, presented by The Broadway League, honored excellence in touring Broadway productions and artists
are honored by the annual Antoinette Perry Awards (commonly called the "Tony Awards", or "Tonys"), given by the American Theatre Wing and The Broadway's most prestigious award, comparable to the Academy Awards for Hollywood film productions. Their importance has
increased since 1967 when the awards presentation show began to be broadcast on national television. In a strategy to improve the television ratings, celebrities are often chosen to host the show, some with scant connection to the theatre.[75] The most recent Tony Awards ceremony was held on June 8, 2025. Other awards given to Broadway productions
include the Drama Desk Award, presented in 1950, the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, initially presented in 1950. Main article: List of Broadway theaters An * after the opening date indicates that the listed production has yet to open and is scheduled for the given date at that theatre. An *
after the closing date indicates that there is another show scheduled for that theatre. If the next show planned is not announced, the applicable columns are left blank. Capacity of Supering Capacit
Closing Al Hirschfeld Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 302) 1424 ATG Entertainment Moulin Rouge! Musical 2019-07-25July 25, 2019 Open-ended Ambassador Theatre W. 49th St. (No. 219) 1125 Shubert Organization Chicago Musical 1996-11-14November 14, 1996 Open-ended August Wilson Theatre W. 52nd St. (No. 245) 1228 ATG Entertainment Cabaret
Musical 2024-04-21April 21, 2024 2025-10-19October 19, 2025 Belasco Theatre W. 44th St. (No. 242) 1078 Shubert Organization The Outsiders Musical 2024-04-11April 11, 2024 Open-ended Booth
Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 222) 766 Shubert Organization John Proctor Is the Villain[78] Play 2025-04-14April 14, 2025 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Broadhurst Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 235) 1186 Shubert Organization Broadway (No. 1681) 1761 Shubert Organization The Great Gatsby Musical 2024-04-25April 25, 2024 Open
ended Circle in the Square Theatre W. 50th St. (No. 235) 840 Independent Just in Time[79] Musical 2025-04-26April 26, 2025 Open-ended Ethel Barrymore Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 230) 1066 ATG Entertainment The Book of Mormon Musical 2011-03-24March 24, 2011 Open-ended
Gerald Schoenfeld Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 236) 1079 Shubert Organization Buena Vista Social Club[80] Musical 2025-03-19March 19, 2025 Open-ended Gershwin Theatre W. 51st St. (No. 220) 1933 Nederlander Organization Wicked Musical 2003-10-30October 30, 2003 Open-ended Hayes Theater W. 44th St. (No. 240) 597 Second Stage Theater
Purpose[81] Play 2025-03-17March 17, 2025 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 44th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainment Waiting for Godot[82] Play 2025-08-31August 31, 2025* Hudson Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 141) 970 ATG Entertainme
15March 15, 2026 James Earl Jones Theatre W. 48th St. (No. 252) 805 Shubert Organization Operation Mincemeat[84] Musical 2025-03-20March 20, 2025 Open-ended Lena Horne Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 256) 1094 Nederlander Organization Six Musical 2021-10-03October 3, 2021
Open-ended Longacre Theatre W. 48th St. (No. 220) 1091 Shubert Organization Lunt-Fontanne Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 220) 1091 Shubert Organization Death Becomes Her[85] Musical 2024-07-11July 11, 2024 2026-01
04 January 4, 2026 Lyric Theatre W. 43rd St. (No. 214) 1622 ATG Entertainment Harry Potter and the Cursed Child Play 2018-04-22 April 22, 2018 Open-ended Majestic Theatre W. 44th St. (No. 210) 1612
Nederlander Organization Stranger Things: The First Shadow[88] Play 2025-04-22April 22, 2025 Open-ended Music Box Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 239) 1009 Shubert Organization Art[89] Play 2025-09-16September 16, 1997-11-13November 13, 1997 Open-ended Music Box Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 239) 1009 Shubert Organization Art[89] Play 2025-09-16September 16, 1997-11-13November 13, 1997 Open-ended Music Box Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 239) 1009 Shubert Organization Art[89] Play 2025-09-16September 16, 1997-11-13November 13, 1997 Open-ended Music Box Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 239) 1009 Shubert Organization Art[89] Play 2025-09-16September 16, 1997-11-13November 17, 1997 Open-ended Music Box Theatre W. 45th St. (No. 239) 1009 Shubert Organization Art[89] Play 2025-09-16September 16, 1997-11-13November 18, 1997-11-13November 18, 1997-11-13November 19, 1997-1
2025* 2025-12-21December 21, 2025 Nederlander Organization MJ the Musical Musical Musical Musical Musical 2022-02-01February 1, 2022 Open-
ended New Amsterdam Theatre W. 42nd St. (No. 214) 1747 Disney Theatrical Group Aladdin Musical 2014-03-20March 20, 2014 Open-ended Palace Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 160) 1648 Nederlander Organization Beetlejuice[91] Musical 2025-10-08October 8, 2025* 2026-01-03January 3, 2026* Richard Rodgers Theatre W. 46th St. (No. 226) 1400
Nederlander Organization Hamilton Musical 2015-08-06August 6, 2015 Open-ended St. James Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2024-10-20October 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2024-10-20October 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 20, 2025 Samuel J. Friedman Theatre W. 47th St. (No. 246) 1709 ATG Entertainment Sunset Boulevard[92] Musical 2025-07-20July 2025-
2025* 2025-11-02November 2, 2025* Shubert Theatre W. 43th St. (No. 225) 1460 Shubert Organization Hell's Kitchen Musical 2024-04-20April 20, 2024 Open-ended Studio 54 W. 54th St. (No. 254) 1006
Roundabout Theatre Company Call Me Izzy[94] Play 2025-06-12June 12, 2025 2025-08-24August 24, 2025 2025-08-24August 24, 2025 2025-07-27July 27, 2025* Vivian Beaumont Theatre W. 42nd St. (No. 27) 740 Roundabout Theatre W. 42nd St. (No. 27) 740 Roundabout Theatre Company Pirates! The Penzance Musical[95] Musical 2025-04-25April 24, 2025 2025-07-27July 27, 2025* Vivian Beaumont Theatre W. 42nd St. (No. 150) 1080 Lincoln Center
Theatre Ragtime[96] Musical 2025-10-16October 16, 2025* 2026-01-04 anuary 4, 2026 Walter Kerr Theatre W. 48th St. (No. 219) 945 ATG Entertainment Hadestown Musical 2019-04-17 April 17, 2019 Open-ended Winter Garden Theatre W. 50th St. & Broadway (No. 1634) 1526 Shubert Organization Mamma Mia![97] Musical 2025-08-14 August 14, 2025*
2026-02-01February 1, 2026 The following shows are confirmed as future Broadway productions. The theatre in which they will run is either not yet known or currently occupied by another show. Production Type Theatre Opening Ref All Out: Comedy About Life Play TBA 2025-2026 [98] Becky Shaw Play Hayes Theater 2026-04-08April 8, 2026 [99] Cats:
The Jellicle Ball Musical TBA 2025-2026 [100] Dog Day Afternoon Play TBA Spring 2026 [101] Dolly: A True Original Musical TBA 2026 [102] Fallen Angels Play Todd Haimes Theatre Spring 2026 [103] Fallen Angels Play TBA Fall 2025 [106] Little Bear Ridge Road Play Booth Theatre 2025-
10-30October 30, 2025 [107] Marjorie Prime Play Hayes Theater 2025-12-08December 8, 2025 [108] Midnight in the Garden of Good and Evil Musical TBA 2026 [110] Sugar Daddy Play TBA 2025 [111] The Balusters Play Samuel J. Friedman Theatre Spring 2026
[112] The Lost Boys Musical Palace Theatre Spring 2026 [113] The Queen of Versailles Musical St. James Theatre 2025-11-10November 10, 2025 [114] The Rocky Horror Show Musical Studio 54 Spring 2026 [104] Wanted: The Legend of the Sisters Clarke Musical Palace Theatre Spring 2026 [115] Although theater is generally the spelling for this common noun in the
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43)48th Street Theatre in 1912Address157 West 48th StreetManhattan, New York CityUnited StatesCoordinates40°45′35″N 73°59′00″W / 40.7597; -73.9833TypeBroadwayConstructionOpenedAugust 12, 1912ClosedAugust 12, 1955Demolished1955ArchitectWilliam Albert Swasey The 48th Street Theatre was a Broadway theatre at
157 West 48th Street in Manhattan. It was built by longtime Broadway producer William Albert Swasey.[1] The venue was also called the Equity 48th Street Theatre (1922-25) and the Windsor Theatre (1927-43). 48th Street Theatre (1927-43).
Theatre opened on August 12, 1912, with the play Just Like John by George Broadhurst.[1][2] Early successes at the theatre included Never Say Die (1913), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Monan (1916), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1914), Just a Woman (1916), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1914), Just a Woman (1916), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1914), Just a Woman (1916), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1914), Just a Woman (1916), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1918), The Midnight Girl (1918), The Midnight Girl (1918), The Man Who Stayed at Home (1918), The Midnight Girl (1918), Th
 Equity 48th Street Theatre from the premiere of Malvaloca on October 2, 1922, until the premiere of Spooks on June 1, 1925.[1] During this period they had a successful revival of Henrik Ibsen's The Wild Duck.[1] On April 18, 1926, the theatre featured the professional debut of Martha Graham as an independent dancer and choreographer.[3] Graham and
 three of her students performed 18 short pieces accompanied by the music of Impressionist composers. Despite poor weather, the evening was a success, which Graham attributed to "curiosity" as people attended to see "a woman who could do her own work".[3][4] On November 11, 1926, the theatre premiered The Squall by Jean Bart, starring Blanche
Yurka, Romney Brent, and Dorothy Stickney.[1] During the final act of the performance July 26, 1927, 38-year-old screenwriter and film executive June Mathis was stricken and died[5] following a heart attack.[6] Notable performance at the theatre during this period included Puppy Love (1926) starring Spring Byington, The Pagan Lady (1930) starring
 Lenore Ulric, and Unexpected Husband (1931) starring Josephine Hull.[1] The theatre was sold and renamed the Windsor, along with the Princess Theatre, was used for Labor Stage, a project of the International Ladies'
Garment Workers' Union, which produced plays and held lectures and meetings. Perhaps the most notable play at the Windsor was a January 3, 1938, revival of Marc Blitzstein's controversial political musical The Cradle Will Rock, produced by Grisman and directed by Orson Welles.[8] On September 1, 1943, the theatre once again became the 48th Street
Theatre. The most successful play in the theatre's history premiered on November 1, 1944: Harvey by Mary Chase and starring Frank Fay, which ran for 1775 performances, won Chase the Pulitzer Prize for Drama, and was adapted into a 1950 film starring James Stewart.[1][2] Another success at the theatre was Stalag 17 (1951), which was also made into
a successful 1953 film.[1] On August 23, 1955, a rooftop water tank feeding the fire sprinkler system fell through the reinforced concrete roof, and 10,000 gallons of water caused extensive damage to the interior. Dark since the end of Tea and Sympathy in June, the theatre was closed and the building was demolished later that year.[1][2][9] A parking
garage was built on the site, which was later replaced by the Hard Rock Hotel New York in 2022.[10] 1914-15: The Thirteenth Chair[12] 1920-21: The Broken Wing[13] 1922: The Torch-Bearers[14] 1938: The Cradle Will Rock[15] 1939-40: Pins and Needles[16] 1941: Good Neighbor[17] 1942: Under this Roof 1944-49:
 Harvey[18][19] 1951-52: Stalag 17[20] 1955: Tea and Sympathy[21] a b c d e f g h i j k Bloom, Ken (2007). The Routledge Guide to Broadway (1st ed.). New York: Routledge Encyclopedia & Who's Who of the American Theatre. James H. Heineman, Inc. p. 957. a b
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can edit. 107,583 active editors 7,025,415 articles in English Sir William Gordon-Cumming (20 July 1848 - 20 May 1930) was a Scottish landowner, soldier and socialite. He was the central figure in the royal baccarat scandal of 1891. He joined the British Army in 1868 and saw service in South Africa, Egypt and the Sudan; he served with distinction and rose
to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. An adventurer, he also hunted in the US and India. A friend of Edward, Prince of Wales, for over 20 years, in 1890 he attended a house party at Tranby Croft, where he took part in a game of baccarat at the behest of the prince. During the course of two nights' play he was accused of cheating, which he denied. After news of
 the affair leaked out, he sued five members of the party for slander; Edward was called as a witness. The case was a public spectacle in the UK and abroad, but the verdict went against Gordon-Cumming and he was ostracised from polite society. After the court case he married an American heiress, but their relationship was unhappy. (Full article...)
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 gymnastics, set the Hungarian pole-vault record, and played for a national-champion football club? ... that a lyric in Beautiful Chaos was praised for "spreading queer joy"? ... that Vatican Taekwondo has no registered athletes or coaches?
that Iceland's entry for Eurovision in 2025 brought out a line of Ash Wednesday costumes? Archive Start a new article Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International
 Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Andrea Gibs
 Raymond Guiot Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Nominate an article July 20 Forensic experts at the site of the world's first internal combustion engines. 1951 - Abdullah I of Jordan was assassinated
 while visiting the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. 1976 - The Viking 1 lander became the first spacecraft to successfully land on Mars and perform its mission. 1997 - USS Constitution, one of the United States Navy's original six frigates, sailed for the first time in 116 years after a full restoration. 2015 - A suicide attack (aftermath pictured) in Suruç, Turkey,
for which Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility, killed 34 people and injured 104 others. Alexander the Great (b. 1973) More anniversaries: July 20 July 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About C/2022 E3 (ZTF) is a non-periodic comet from
the Oort cloud that was discovered by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) in 2022. With a comet nucleus of around 1 kilometer, C/2022 E3 rotates on its axis once every 8.5 to 8.7 hours. Its tails of dust and gas extended for millions of kilometers and, during January 2023, an anti-tail was also visible. The comet reached its most recent
perihelion in January 2023, at a distance of 1.11 AU (166 million km; 103 million mi) from the sun, and the closest approach to Earth was a few weeks later, at a distance of 0.28 AU (42 million km; 26 million mi). The comet reached magnitude 5 and was visible with the naked eye under moonless dark skies. This photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in
 January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph credit: Alessandro Bianconi; National Institute for Astrophysics Recently featured: Passion fruit Basilica of St Paul, Rabat Clouded Apollo Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.
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citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "1807" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century
19th century 20th century Decades 1780s 1790s 1800s 1810s 1820s Years 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 vte February 7: Napoleon triumphs over Russia's General Benningsen, at the Battle of Friedland. 1807 (MDCCCVII) was a common year starting on
Thursday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1807th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 1807th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 1807th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 2nd millennium, 
the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1807 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of
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calendar2973Ethiopian calendar1799-1800Hebrew calendar5567-5568Hindu calendar1185-1186Islamic calendar1221-1222Japanese calendar11807Igbo calendar1733-1734Julian calendarGregorian
Britain and Ireland issues an Order in Council prohibiting British ships from trading with France or its allies.[1] January 20 - The Sierra Leone Company, faced with bankruptcy because of the imminent abolition of the slave trade in British colonies, petitions the British government for purchase and transfer of its property to the Crown; Parliament approves
the transfer on July 29, and it takes effect on January 1, 1808.[2] February 3 - Napoleonic Wars and Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Montevideo - The British invasions of the Rio de la Plata. February 7 - Napoleon leads the forces of the French Empire in an invasion of the Russian
Empire, and begins fighting at the Battle of Eylau against Russian and Prussian forces.[3] February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 - Battle of Eylau against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 8 -
established; work begins on August 3, 1816. February 17 - Henry Christopher is elected first President of the United States Aaron Burr is tried for conspiracy, but acquitted. February 23 - The Slave Trade Act is passed in the
House of Commons of the United Kingdom by an overwhelming majority.[4] March 2 - The United States Congress passes the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves "into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Slave Trade Act
 becomes law abolishing the slave trade in most of the British Empire[5] with effect from 1 May (slavery itself is abolished in British colonies in 1833). The Swansea and Mumbles Railway in the world. March 29 - H. W. Olbers discovers the asteroid
 Vesta. April 4-12 - Froberg mutiny: The British suppress a mutiny at Fort Ricasoli, Malta, by men of the irregularly-recruited Froberg Regiment. April 14 - African Institution holds its first meeting in London; it is intended to improve social conditions in Sierra Leone. May 22 - A grand jury indicts former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr for
treason.[6] May 24 - Siege of Danzig ends after 6 weeks with Prussian and Russian defenders capitulating to French forces. May 29 - Selim III, Ottoman Emperor since 1789, is deposed in favour of his nephew Mustafa IV. May 31 - Primitive Methodism originates in an All Day of Prayer at Mow Cop, in the north midlands of England.[7] June 9 - The Duke of
Portland is chosen as Prime Minister after the United Kingdom general election. June 10 - The Battle of Friedland: Napoleon decisively defeats Bennigsen's Russian army. June 22 - Chesapeake-Leopard affair: British Royal Navy fourth rate HMS Leopard attacks and boards United States Navy frigate USS
Chesapeake off Norfolk, Virginia, seeking deserters. This act of British aggression plays a role in the run-up to the War of 1812. July 7-9 - The Treaties of Tilsit are signed between France, Prussia and Russia. Napoleon and Russian
 Emperor Alexander I ally together against the British. The Prussians are forced to cede more than half their territory, which is formed into the Duchy of Warsaw in their former Polish lands, and the Kingdom of Westphalia in western Germany. The Free City of Danzig is also formed (established September 9 by Napoleon). July 13 - With the death of Henry
 Benedict Stuart, the last Stuart claimant to the throne of the United Kingdom, Jacobitism comes to an effective end. July 20 - Nicéphore Niépce is awarded a patent by Napoleon Bonaparte for the Pyréolophore, the world's first internal combustion engine, after it successfully powers a boat upstream on the river Saône in France. August 17 - The North River
Steamboat, Robert Fulton's first American steamboat service in the world. September 1 - Former U.S. Vice President Aaron Burr is acquitted of treason. He had been accused of plotting to annex parts of Louisiana and Mexico, to become part of an
 independent republic. September 2-7 - Battle of Copenhagen: The British Royal Navy bombards Copenhagen with fire bombs and phosphorus rockets, to prevent the Dano-Norwegian navy from surrendering to Napoleon; 30% of the city is destroyed, and 2,000 citizens are killed. September 7 - Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China,
arrives in Guangzhou (Canton).[8] September 13 - Beethoven's Mass in C major, Op. 86, is premiered, commissioned by Nikolaus I, Prince Esterházy, and displeasing him.[9] September 27 - Napoleon purchases the Borghese art collection, including the Antinous Mondragone, and brings it to Paris.[10] October 9 - Prussian Reform Movement: Serfdom is
 abolished by the October edict. October edict. October 13 - The Geological Society of London is founded. October 29 - Portuguese Queen
Maria I and the Court embark at Lisbon, bound for Brazil. Rio de Janeiro becomes the Portuguese capital. December 5-11 - Napoleonic Wars: Raid on Griessie on Java in the Dutch port of 
1807.[11] December 17 - Napoleonic Wars: France issues the Milan Decree which confirms the Continental System (i.e. no European country is to trade embargo on all foreign nations. Battle of Hingakaka between two factions of Māori people, the
 largest battle ever fought in New Zealand, and the last fought there without firearms.[12] In 1807 or 1808 is fought the Battle of Moremonui, first of the Musket Wars. Robert E. Lee, American Confederate general (d. 1870) January 28
 Robert McClure, Irish-born Arctic explorer (d. 1873) February 10 - Lajos Batthyány, 1st Prime Minister of Hungary (d. 1849) February 27 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet (d. 1873) February 10 - Lajos Batthyány, 1st Prime Minister of Hungary (d. 1876) April 2 -
 William F. Packer, American politician (d. 1870) April 3 - Jane Digby, English adventurer (d. 1881) April 20 - John Milton, Governor of Florida (d. 1865) April 26 - Charles Auguste Frossard, French general (d. 1873) June 6 - Adrien-François Servais, Belgian musician (d. 1866) June 16 -
John Westcott, American surveyor and politician (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882) August 11 - David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882) August 11 - David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882) August 11 - David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1888) Giuse
September 2 - Fredrika Runeberg, Finnish writer (d. 1879)[14] September 7 - Henry Sewell, 1st Premier of New Zealand (d. 1879) September 16 - John Lenthall, American naval architect and shipbuilder (d. 1882) October 8 - Harriet Taylor, English philosophical writer (d. 1858)[15] October 26 - Barbu Catargiu, 1st Prime Minister of Romania (d. 1862)
October 29 - Andeo Kraljević, Herzegovinian Catholic bishop (d. 1879) October 30 - Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln (d. 1885) November 16 - Eduard von Fransecky, Prussian general (d. 1893) December 17 - John Greenleaf Whittier, American
Quaker poet and abolitionist (d. 1892) Pasquale Paoli February 1 - Sir Thomas Troubridge, 1st Baronet, British admiral (b. c. 1758) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1725) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1726) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1727) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - Pasquale Paoli, military leader (b. 1728) February 5 - 
 (b. 1732) April 10 - Duchess Anna Amalia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, regent of Weimar and Eisenach (b. 1739) May 10 - Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, French soldier in the American Revolutionary War (b. 1745) May
18 - John Douglas, Scottish Anglican bishop, man of letters (b. 1721) June 9 - Andrew Sterett, American naval officer (b. 1778) Angelica Kauffman July 13 - Henry Benedict Stuart, Italian-born cardinal, Jacobite claimant to the British throne (b. 1755)
 September 14 - George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1724) October 22 - Jean-François Houbigant, French perfumer (b. 1730) November 5 - Angelica Kauffman, Swiss painter (b. 1741) November 8 Darejan Dadiani
Georgian queen consort (b. 1738) Pierre-Alexandre-Laurent Forfait, French engineer, hydrographer, politician (b. 1747) November 23 - Jean-François Rewbell, French engineer, hydrographer, politician (b. 1747) November 26 - Oliver Ellsworth, American founding father and 3rd Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (b. 1745)
 December 19 - Friedrich Melchior, Baron von Grimm, German writer (b. 1723) December 21 - John Newton, English cleric, hymnist (b. 1750) ^ William S. Dudley, ed. The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History (Naval Historical Center, 1985) p34 ^ Stephen
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 3Second-largest asteroid of the main asteroid belt This article is about the asteroid. For the Roman goddess, see Vesta (mythology). For other uses, see Vesta (disambiguation). 4 VestaTrue color image of Vesta taken by Dawn. The massive Rheasilvia Crater dominates Vesta (disambiguation). 4 VestaTrue color image of Vesta (mythology). For other uses, see Vesta (mythology).
 March 1807DesignationsMPC designation(4) VestaPronunciation/vesta/[1]Named afterVestaMinor planet categoryMain belt (Vesta family)AdjectivesVestanVestian[a]Symbol (historically astronomical, now astrological)Orbital characteristics[6]Epoch 13 September 2023(JD 2453300.5)Aphelion2.57 AU (384 million km)Perihelion2.15 AU
(322 million km)Semi-major axis2.36 AU (353 million km)Eccentricity0.0894Orbital period (sidereal)3.63 yr (1325.86 d)Average orbital speed19.34 km/sMean anomaly169.4°Inclination7.1422° to ecliptic5.58° to invariable plane[7]Longitude of ascending node103.71°Time of perihelion26 December 2021[8]Argument of
 perihelion151.66°SatellitesNoneEarth MOID1.14 AU (171 million km)Proper orbital elements[9]Proper semi-major axis2.36151 AUProper eccentricity0.098758Proper inclination6.39234°Proper mean motion99.1888 deg / yrProper orbital period3.62944 yr(1325.654 d)Precession of perihelion36.8729 (2343 years) arcsec / yrPrecession of the
 ascending node -39.5979 (2182 years) arcsec / yrPhysical characteristicsDimensions 572.6 km \times 557.2 km \times 446.4 km[10]Mean diameter 525.4 ± 0.2 km[10]Mean diameter 525.4 ± 0.2 km[10]Mean density 3.456 ± 0.035 g/cm 3[10]Equatorial surface gravity 0.22 m/s 2 m
(0.022 \text{ g0})Equatorial escape velocity 0.36 km/sSynodic rotation period 0.2226 d (5.342 \text{ h})[6][13]Equatorial rotation velocity 93.1 m/s[c]Axial tilt 29°North pole right ascension 20h 32m[d]North pole right ascension 20h 32m
 8.48Absolute magnitude (H)3.20[6][15]Angular diameter 0.70" to 0.22" Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter 0.70" to 0.22" Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter 0.70" to 0.22" Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326 mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virginal formula for the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326 mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virginal for the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326 mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virginal for the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326 mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, which is a supplication of the control of the co
 goddess of home and hearth from Roman mythology.[19] Vesta is thought to be the second-largest asteroid, both by mass and by volume, after the dwarf planet Ceres.[20][21][22] Measurements give it a nominal volume only slightly larger than that of Pallas (about 5% greater), but it is 25% to 30% more massive. It constitutes an estimated 9% of the mass of
 the asteroid belt.[23] Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous craters occupying much of Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous craters occupying much of Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous fragments of Vesta were ejected by collisions one and two billion years ago that left two enormous craters occupying much of Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous fragments of Vesta were ejected by collisions one and two billion years ago that left two enormous craters occupying much of Vesta is southern hemisphere.[25][26] Debris from these events has fallen to Earth as
 howardite-eucrite-diogenite (HED) meteorites, which have been a rich source of information about Vesta. [27][28][29] Vesta is the brightest asteroid visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible from Earth. It is regularly as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times i
from the Sun,[e] although its orbit lies entirely within that of Ceres.[30] NASA's Dawn spacecraft entered orbit around Vesta on 5 September 2012[31] en route to its final destination, Ceres. Researchers continue to examine data collected by Dawn for additional insights into the formation
 and history of Vesta.[32][33] Vesta, Ceres, and the Moon with sizes shown to scale Heinrich Olbers discovered Pallas in 1802, the year after the discovery of Ceres. He proposed that the two objects were the remnants of a destroyed planet. He sent a letter with his proposal to the British astronomer William Herschel, suggesting that a search near the
 locations where the orbits of Ceres and Pallas intersected might reveal more fragments. These orbital intersections were located in the constellation Virgo—a coincidence, because Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta are not fragments of a
the time, the asteroids were considered to be planets), he gave the honor of naming his new discovery to German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss, whose orbital calculations had enabled astronomers to confirm the existence of Ceres, the first asteroid, and who had computed the orbit of the new planet in the remarkably short time of 10 hours.[36][37]
Gauss decided on the Roman virgin goddess of home and hearth, Vesta. [38] Vesta was the fourth asteroid to be discovered, hence the number 4 in its formal designation. The name vesta, or national variants thereof, is in international use with two exceptions: Greece and China. In Greek, the name adopted was the Hellenic equivalent of Vesta, Hestia (4)
 Εστία); in English, that name is used for 46 Hestia (Greeks use the name "Hestia" for both, with the minor-planet numbers used for disambiguation). In Chinese names of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.[f] Upon its discovery, Vesta was,
like Ceres, Pallas, and Juno before it, classified as a planet and given a planet and given a planet are fire and was designed by Gauss. [39][40] In Gauss's conception, now obsolete, this was drawn. His form is in the pipeline for Unicode 17.0 as U+1F777. [41][42][g] The asteroid symbols were gradually retired
from astronomical use after 1852, but the symbol is (U+26B6 \( \preceq \).[41][h] After the discovery of Vesta, no further objects were discovered for 38 years, and during this time the Solar System was thought to have eleven
planets.[47] However, in 1845, new asteroids started being discovered at a rapid pace, and by 1851 there were fifteen, each with its own symbol, in addition to the eight major planets (Neptune had been discovered in 1846). It soon became clear that it would be impractical to continue inventing new planetary symbols indefinitely, and some of the existing
ones proved difficult to draw quickly. That year, the problem was addressed by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, who suggested number in a disk (circle) as the generic symbol @. This was soon coupled with the name into an
official number-name designation, ® Vesta, as the number of minor planets increased. By 1858, the circle had been simplified to parentheses, (4) Vesta, was also briefly used, but had more or less completely died out by 1949.[48] SPHERE image is shown on the left, with a
synthetic view derived from Dawn images shown on the right for comparison. [49] Photometric observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observations allowed the rotation rate of Vesta to be determined by the 1950s. However, the early estimates of the
rotation rate came into question because the light curve included variations in both shape and albedo.[50] Early estimates of the diameter of Vesta ranged from 383 kilometres (238 mi) in 1825, to 444 km (276 mi). E.C. Pickering produced an estimated diameter of 513 ± 17 km (319 ± 11 mi) in 1879, which is close to the modern value for the mean
diameter, but the subsequent estimates ranged from a low of 390 km (242 mi) up to a high of 602 km (374 mi) during the rotational period.[51] In 1991, an
 occultation of the star SAO 93228 by Vesta was observed from multiple locations in the eastern United States and Canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550 km \times 462 km (342 mi \times 287 mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[i] These measurements will help
determine the thermal history, size of the core, role of water in asteroid evolution and what meteorites found on Earth come from these bodies, with the ultimate goal of understanding the conditions and processes present at the solar system's earliest epoch and the role of water content and size in planetary evolution.[53] Vesta became the first asteroid to
have its mass determined. Every 18 years, the asteroid 197 Arete approaches within 0.04 AU of Vesta. In 1966, based upon observations of Vesta at (1.20±0.08)×10-10 M☉ (solar masses).[54] More refined estimates followed, and in 2001 the perturbations of 17 Thetis were
                                                       sta to be (1.31\pm0.02)\times10-10~\mathrm{M}\odot.[55] Dawn determined it to be 1.3029\times10-10~\mathrm{M}\odot. Vesta orbits the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, within the asteroid belt, interior to the Kirkwood gap at 2.50~\mathrm{AU}. Its orbit is moderately
7° for Mercury and 17° for Pluto) and moderately eccentric (e = 0.09, about the same as for Mars).[6] True orbital resonances between asteroids are considered unlikely. Because of their small masses relative to their large separations, such relationships should be very rare.[56] Nevertheless, Vesta is able to capture other asteroids into temporary 1:1
resonant orbital relationships (for periods up to 2 million years or more) and about forty such objects have been identified. [57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites rather than proper satellites.
a Hubble shot of Vesta, because it is not visible in the more detailed Dawn images. Claudia crater (indicated by the arrow at the bottom of the closeup image at right) defines the prime meridian in the Dawn/NASA coordinate system. Vesta's rotation is relatively fast for an asteroid (5.342 h) and prograde, with the north pole pointing in the direction of right
ascension 20 h 32 min, declination +48° (in the constellation Cygnus) with an uncertainty of about 10°. This gives an axial tilt of 29°.[58] Two longitudinal coordinate systems are used for Vesta, with the prime meridian running through the
center of Olbers Regio, a dark feature 200 km across. When Dawn arrived at Vesta, mission scientists found that the location of the pole assumed by the IAU was off by 10°, so that the IAU coordinate system drifted across the surface of Vesta at 0.06° per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not adequate to define
the prime meridian with the precision they needed. They corrected the pole, but also established a new prime meridian 4° from the center of Claudia, a sharply defined crater 700 metres across, which they say results in a more logical set of mapping quadrangles. [59] All NASA publications, including images and maps of Vesta, use the Claudian meridian,
which is unacceptable to the IAU. The IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements recommended a coordinate system, correcting the pole but rotating the Dawn team, which had been
positioned so they would not bisect any major surface features. [59][61] Relative sizes of the four largest asteroids. Vesta is second from left. This graph was using the legacy Graph extension, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the new Chart extension. The mass of 4 Vesta (blue) compared to other large asteroids: 1 Ceres, 2 Pallas, 10
Hygiea, 704 Interamnia, 15 Eunomia and the remainder of the Main Belt. The unit of mass is×1018 kg. Other objects in the Solar system with well-defined masses within a factor of 2 of Vesta's mass are Varda, G!kúnll'hòmdímà, and Salacia (245, 136, and 492×1018 kg, respectively). No moons are in this range: the closest, Tethys (Saturn III) and Enceladus
(Saturn II), are over twice and less than half of Vesta's mass. Vesta is the second most massive body in the asteroid belt, as Ceres, the most massive body in the asteroid belt, as Ceres is believed to have formed between Jupiter and Saturn. Vesta's density is
lower than those of the four terrestrial planets but is higher than those of most asteroids, as well as all of the moons in the Solar System except Io. Vesta's surface area is about the same as the land area of Pakistan, Venezuela, Tanzania, or Nigeria; slightly under 900,000 km2 (350,000 sq mi; 90 million ha; 220 million acres). It has an only partially
differentiated interior.[63] Vesta is only slightly larger (525.4±0.2 km[10]) than 2 Pallas (512±3 km) in mean diameter,[64] but is about 25% more massive. Vesta's shape is close to a gravitationally relaxed oblate spheroid,[58] but the large concavity and protrusion at the southern pole (see 'Surface features' below) combined with a mass less than
5×1020 kg precluded Vesta from automatically being considered a dwarf planet under International Astronomical Union (IAU) Resolution XXVI 5.[65] A 2012 analysis of Vesta's shape[66] and gravity field using data gathered by the Dawn spacecraft has shown that Vesta is currently not in hydrostatic equilibrium.[10][67] Temperatures on the surface have
been estimated to lie between about -20 °C (253 K) with the Sun overhead, dropping to about -190 °C (83.1 K) at the winter pole. Typical daytime and nighttime temperatures are -60 °C (213 K), respectively. This estimate is for 6 May 1996, very close to perihelion, although details vary somewhat with the seasons. [16] Further
information: List of geological features on Vesta Before the arrival of the Dawn spacecraft, some Vesta in detail. [69] Geologic map of Vesta in detail. [69] Geologic map of Vesta in detail.
(Mollweide projection).[70] The most ancient and heavily cratered regions are brown; areas modified by the Veneneia and Rheasilvia impact basin interior (in the south) is dark blue, and
neighboring areas of Rheasilvia ejecta (including an area within Veneneia) are light purple-blue; [72][73] areas modified by more recent impacts or mass wasting are yellow/orange or green, respectively. Main articles: Rheasilvia and Veneneia Northern (left) and southern (right) hemispheres. The "Snowman" craters are at the top of the left image; Rheasilvia
and Veneneia (green and blue) dominate the right. Parallel troughs are seen in both. Colors of the two hemispheres are not to scale,[j] and the equatorial region is not shown. South pole of Vesta, showing the extent of Rheasilvia crater. The most prominent of these surface features are two enormous impact basins, the 500-kilometre-wide (311 mi)
Rheasilvia, centered near the south pole; and the 400-kilometre-wide (249 mi) Veneneia. The Rheasilvia impact basin is younger and overlies the workler of Romulus and Remus and a mythical vestal virgin. [75] Its width is 95% of the mean diameter of Romulus and Remus and Remus
Vesta. The crater is about 19 km (12 mi) deep. A central peak rises 23 km (14 mi) above the lowest measured part of the crater floor low point. It is estimated that the impact responsible excavated about 1% of the volume of Vesta, and it is likely that the Vesta family and
V-type asteroids are the products of this collision. If this is the case, then the fact that 10 km (6 mi) fragments have survived bombardment until the present indicates that the known V-type asteroids taken together account for only about 6% of
the ejected volume, with the rest presumably either in small fragments, ejected by approaching the 3:1 Kirkwood gap, or perturbed away by the Yarkovsky effect or radiation pressure. Spectroscopic analyses of the Hubble images have shown that this crater has penetrated deep through several distinct layers of the crust, and possibly into the mantle, as
indicated by spectral signatures of olivine. [58] Subsequent analysis of data from the Dawn mission provided much greater detail on Rheasilvia's structure and composition, confirming it as one of the largest impact structure known relative to its parent body size. [74] The impact clearly modified the pre-existing very large, Veneneia structure, indicating
Rheasilvia's younger age.[74] Rheasilvia's size makes Vesta's southern topography unique, creating a flattened southern hemisphere and contributing significantly to the asteroid's overall oblate shape.[69] Rheasilvia's ~22 km (14 mi) central peak stands as one of the tallest mountains identified in the Solar System.[74] Its base width of roughly 180 km
(110 mi) and complex morphology distinguishes it from the simpler central peaks seen in smaller craters. [77] Numerical modeling indicates that such a large central structure within a ~505 km (314 mi) diameter basin requires formation on a differentiated body with significant gravity. Scaling laws for craters on smaller asteroids fail to predict such a
feature; instead, impact dynamics involving transient crater collapse and rebound of the underlying material (potentially upper mantle) are needed to explain its formation.[77] Hydrocode simulations suggest the impact or responsible was likely 60-70 km (37-43 mi) across, impacting at roughly 5.4 km/s.[78] Models of impact angle (around 30-45 degrees
from vertical) better match the detailed morphology of the basin and its prominent peak. [77] Crater density measurements on Rheasilvia's relatively unmodified floor materials and surrounding ejecta deposits, calibrated using standard lunar chronology functions adapted for Vesta's location, place the impact event at approximately 1 billion years ago. [79]
[70] This age makes Rheasilvia a relatively young feature on a protoplanetary body formed early in Solar System history. The estimated excavation of ~1% of Vesta's spectral signature matches that of the Vestoids and HEDs, this strongly
indicates they are fragments ejected from Vesta most likely during the Rheasilvia impact. [27][79] The Dawn mission's VIR mapping revealed spectral variations across the basin consistent with the mixing of different crustal layers expected in the HED meteorites.
Signatures matching eucrites (shallow crustal basalts) and diogenites (deeper crustal orthopyroxenites) were identified, which usually correlate with specific morphological features like crater walls or slump blocks. [80][27] The confirmed signature of olivine-rich material, which were first hinted at by Hubble observations is strongest on the flanks of the
central peak and in specific patches along the basin rim and walls, suggesting it is not uniformly distributed but rather exposed in distinct outcrops.[81][80] As the dominant mineral expected in Vesta's mantle beneath the HED-like crust,[10] the presence of olivine indicates the Rheasilvia impact penetrated Vesta's entire crust (~20-40 km (12-25 mi) thick
in the region) and excavated material from the upper mantle. [81] Furthermore, the global stresses resulting from this massive impact are considered the likely trigger for the formation of the large trough systems, like Divalia Fossa, that encircle Vesta's equatorial regions. [82] [69] The crater Aelia Feralia Planitia, an old, degraded impact basin or impact
basin complex near Vesta's equator (green and blue). It is 270 km (168 mi) across and predates Rheasilvia and Veneneia in size, although none are quite so large. They include Feralia Planitia, shown at right, which is 270 km (168 mi) across.[83] More-recent, sharper craters range up to
158 km (98 mi) Varronilla and 196 km (122 mi) Postumia. [84] Dust fills up some craters, creating so-called dust ponds. They are a phenomenon where pockets of dust accumulated in depressions on the surface of the body (like craters), contrasting from the
Rocky terrain around them.[85] On the surface of Vesta, we have identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified both type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0°-30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region is a crater of the context of the con
Their official names, from largest to smallest (west to east), are Marcia, Calpurnia, and Minucia is the oldest. [70] "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters to smallest (west to east), are Marcia is the oldest. [70] "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the Snowman craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the Snowman crate
troughs designated Divalia Fossae; its longest trough is 10-20 kilometres (6.2-12.4 mi) wide and 465 kilomet
with its largest trough being roughly 40 km (25 mi) wide and over 370 km (230 mi) long. These troughs are thought to be large-scale graben resulting from the impacts that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters, respectively. They are some of the longest chasma on Tethys. The troughs may be graben resulting from the impacts that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters, respectively.
that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta, a process that can happen only in a body that is differentiated, [82] which Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be radial sculptures created by secondary cratering from Rheasilvia. [87] A section of Divalia Fossae, with parallel troughs to the north and south A
computer-generated view of a portion of Divalia Fossae Compositional information from the visible and infrared spectrometer (VIR), gamma-ray and neutron detector (GRaND), and framing camera (FC), all indicate that the majority of the surface composition of Vesta is consistent with the composition of the howardite, eucrite, and diogenite meteorites.[88]
[89][90] The Rheasilvia region is richest in diogenite, consistent with the Rheasilvia-forming impact excavating material from deeper within Vesta. The presence of olivine within the Rheasilvia region would also be consistent with excavating material. However, olivine has only been detected in localized regions of the northern hemisphere, not
 within Rheasilvia.[32] The origin of this olivine is currently unclear. Though olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine was expected by astronomers are also as a supplication of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter and the prior to the arrival orbiter and the pri
deeper than the expected thickness of ~30-40 km for Vesta's crust. Vesta's crust may be far thicker than expected or the violent impact events that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia may have mixed material enough to obscure olivine from observations. Alternatively, Dawn observations of olivine could instead be due to delivery by olivine-rich impactors,
unrelated to Vesta's internal structure.[91] Pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia, [92] The formation of the pitted terrain, curvilinear gullies are found in Marcia and Cornelia craters. The curvilinear
gullies end in lobate deposits, which are associated with areas of dark material. [93] Consequently, dark material is
thought to be largely composed of carbonaceous chondrite, which was deposited on the surface by impacts. Carbonaceous chondrites are comparatively rich in mineralogically bound OH.[90] Cut-away schematic of Vestan core, mantle, and crust Eucrite meteorite A large collection of potential samples from Vesta is accessible to scientists, in the form of
over 1200 HED meteorites (Vestan achondrites), giving insight into Vesta's geologic history and structure. NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (NASA IRTF) studies of a metallic iron-nickel core, variously estimated to be
90 km (56 mi)[63] to 220 km (140 mi)[10] in diameter, an overlying rocky olivine mantle, with a surface crust of similar composition to HED meteorites. From the first appearance of calcium-aluminium-rich inclusions (the first solid matter in the Solar System, forming about 4.567 billion years ago), a likely time line is as follows:[95][96][97][98][99] Timeline
of the evolution of Vesta 2-3 million years Accretion complete d-5 million years Complete melting due to radioactive decay of 26Al, leading to separation of the metal core 6-7 million years Progressive crystallization of the
remaining molten material to form the crust, either as basaltic lavas in progressive eruptions, or possibly forming a short-lived magma ocean. The deeper layers of the crust crystallize to form plutonic rocks, whereas older basalts are metamorphosed due to the pressure of newer surface layers. Slow cooling of the interior Vesta is the only known intact
asteroid that has been resurfaced in this manner. Because of this, some scientists refer to Vesta as a protoplanet. [100] Composition of the Vestan crust (by depth) [101] A lithified regolith, the source of howardites and brecciated eucrites. Basaltic lava flows, a source of non-cumulate eucrites. Plutonic rocks consisting of pyroxene, pigeonite and plagioclase,
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the source of cumulate eucrites. Plutonic rocks rich in orthopyroxene with large grain sizes, the source of diogenites. On the basis of the sizes of V-type asteroids (thought to be pieces of Vesta's crust ejected during large impacts), and the depth of Rheasilvia crater (see below), the crust is thought to be roughly 10 kilometres (6 mi) thick.[102] Findings from the Dawn spacecraft have found evidence that the troughs that wrap around Vesta could be graben formed by impact-induced faulting (see Troughs section above), meaning that Vesta was no longer warm and plastic enough to

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return to an equilibrium shape, distorting its once rounded shape and prohibiting it from being classified as a dwarf planet today.[citation needed] Vesta's surface is covered by regolith distinct from that found on the Moon or asteroids such as Itokawa. This is because space weathering acts differently. Vesta's surface shows no significant trace of nanophase
iron because the impact speeds on Vesta are too low to make rock melting and vaporization an appreciable process. Instead, regolith evolution is dominated by brecciation and subsequent mixing of bright component is the original
Vesta basaltic soil.[104] Some small Solar System bodies are suspected to be fragments of Vesta caused by impacts. The V-type asteroid 1929 Kollaa has been determined to have a composition akin to cumulate eucrite meteorites, indicating its origin deep within Vesta's crust.[28] Vesta is currently
one of only eight identified Solar System bodies of which we have physical samples, coming from a number of meteorites suspected to be Vestan fragments. It is estimated that 1 out of 16 meteorites from Mars, meteorites from the Moon, and samples
returned from the Moon, the comet Wild 2, and the asteroids 25143 Itokawa, 162173 Ryugu, and 101955 Bennu.[29][k] Animation of Dawn's trajectory from 27 September 2007 to 5 October 2018 Dawn · Earth · Mars · 4 Vesta · 1 Ceres First image of asteroids (Ceres and Vesta) taken from Mars. The image was made by the Curiosity rover on 20 April
2014. Animation of Dawn's trajectory around 4 Vesta from 15 July 2011 to 10 September 2012 Dawn · 4 Vesta In 1981, a proposal for an asteroid mission was submitted to the European Space Agency (ESA). Named the Asteroidal Gravity Optical and Radar Analysis (AGORA), this spacecraft was to launch some time in 1990-1994 and perform two flybys of
large asteroids. The preferred target for this mission was Vesta. AGORA would reach the asteroid belt either by a gravitational slingshot trajectory past Mars or by means of a small ion engine. However, the proposal was refused by the ESA. A joint NASA-ESA asteroid mission was then drawn up for a Multiple Asteroid Orbiter with Solar Electric Propulsion
(MAOSEP), with one of the mission profiles including an orbit of Vesta. NASA indicated they were not interested in an asteroid mission. Instead, the ESA set up a technological study of a spacecraft with an ion drive. Other missions to the asteroid belt were proposed in the 1980s by France, Germany, Italy and the United States, but none were approved. [106]
Exploration of Vesta by fly-by and impacting penetrator was the second main target of the first plan of the multi-aimed Soviet Union. Artist's conception of Dawn orbiting Vesta In the early 1990s, NASA initiated the
Discovery Program, which was intended to be a series of low-cost scientific missions. In 1996, the program's study team recommended a mission to explore the asteroid belt using a spacecraft with an ion engine as a high priority. Funding for this program remained problematic for several years, but by 2004 the Dawn vehicle had passed its critical design
review[107] and construction proceeded.[citation needed] It launched on 27 September 2007 as the first space mission to Vesta. On 3 May 2011, NASA confirmed that it received telemetry from Dawn indicating that the spacecraft successfully
entered Vesta's orbit.[109] It was scheduled to orbit Vesta for one year, until July 2012.[110] Dawn's arrival coincided with late summer in the southern hemisphere of Vesta, with the large crater at Vesta's south pole (Rheasilvia) in sunlight. Because a season on Vesta lasts eleven months, the northern hemisphere, including anticipated compression
fractures opposite the crater, would become visible to Dawn's cameras before it left orbit.[111] Dawn left orbit around Vesta on 4 September 2012 11:26 p.m. PDT to travel to Ceres.[112] NASA/DLR released imagery and summary information from a survey orbit, two high-altitude orbits (60-70 m/pixel) and a low-altitude mapping orbit (20 m/pixel),
including digital terrain models, videos and atlases.[113][114][115][116][117][118] Scientists also used Dawn to calculate Vesta's precise mass and gravity field. The subsequent determination of the J2 component yielded a core diameter estimate of about 220 km (140 mi) assuming a crustal density similar to that of the HED.[113] Dawn data can be
accessed by the public at the UCLA website.[119] Albedo and spectral maps of 4 Vesta, as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996 Elevation diagram of 4 Vesta (as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996).
viewed from the south-east, showing Rheasilvia crater at the south pole and Feralia Planitia near the equator Vesta seen by the Hubble Space Telescope in May 2007 The 2006 IAU draft proposal on the definition of a planet listed Vesta as a candidate.[120] Vesta is shown fourth from the left along the bottom row. Vesta comes into view as the Dawn
spacecraft approaches and enters orbit: Vesta from 100,000 km(1 July 2011) In orbit from 5,200 km(23 July 2011) In orbit from 5,200 km(24 July 2011) In orbit from 3,700 km(31 July 2011) Full rotation(1 August 2011) Composite
greyscale image Cratered terrain with hills and ridges (6 August 2011) Densely cratered terrain near terminator (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states of degradation and troughs at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 August 2011) Westan craters in various states at bottom (6 Augus
low-altitude (~20 m/pixel) mapping orbits are available on the Dawn Mission website of JPL/NASA.[121] Annotated image from Earth's surface in June 2007, Vesta the brightest asteroid, and it is occasionally visible to the naked eye from dark skies (without light pollution). In May and June 2007, Vesta
reached a peak magnitude of +5.4, the brightest since 1989.[122] At that time, opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition, reaching a magnitude of +5.3.[124] Less favorable oppositions during late autumn 2008 in the Northern Hemisphere still had Vesta at a magnitude of +5.3.[124] Less favorable opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition, reaching a magnitude of +5.3.[124] Less favorable opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[124] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[125] It was brighter still at its
+7.3.[125] Even when in conjunction with the Sun, Vesta will have a magnitude around +8.5; thus from a pollution-free sky it can be observed with binoculars even at elongations much smaller than near opposition in the constellation of Leo on the night of 17-18 February, at about magnitude 6.1,[126] a brightness
that makes it visible in binocular range but generally not for the naked eye. Under perfect dark sky conditions where all light pollution is absent it might be visible to an experienced observer without the use of a telescope or binoculars. Vesta came to opposition again on 5 August 2011, in the constellation of Capricornus at about magnitude 5.6.[126][127]
Vesta was at opposition again on 9 December 2012.[128] According to Sky and Telescope magazine, this year Vesta came within about 6 degrees of 1 Ceres in 4.6 years, so every 17.4 years Vesta overtakes Ceres (the previous overtaking was in April 1996).[129]
On 1 December 2012, Vesta had a magnitude of 6.6, but it had decreased to 8.4 by 1 May 2013.[129] Conjunction of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo.
in fiction Diogenite Eucrite List of former planets Howardite Vesta family (vestoids) List of tallest mountains in the Solar System ^ Marc Rayman of the JPL Dawn team used "Vestian" (analogous to the Greek cognate Hestian) a few more years.
[2] The word had been used elsewhere, e.g. in Tsiolkovsky (1960) The call of the cosmos. However, otherwise the shorter form "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[4] Most modern print sources also 
Calculated using the known dimensions assuming an ellipsoid. ^ Calculated using (1) the known rotation period (5.342 h)[6] and (2) the equatorial radius Req (285 km)[10] of the best-fit biaxial ellipsoid to Asteroid 4 Vesta. ^ a b topocentric coordinates computed for the selected location: Greenwich, United Kingdom[14] ^ On 10 February 2009, during
Ceres perihelion, Ceres was closer to the Sun than Vesta, because Vesta has an aphelion distance greater than Ceres's perihelion distance. (10 February 2009: Vesta 2.56 AU; Ceres 2.54 AU) ^ 維斯塔 wéisītă is the closest Chinese approximation of the Latin pronunciation westa. ^ Some sources contemporaneous to Gauss invented more elaborate forms
such as and .[43][44] A simplification of the latter from c. 1930, ,[45] never caught on. ^ This symbol can be seen in the top of the most elaborate of the earlier forms, . It dates from 1973, at the beginning of astrological interest in asteroids.[46] ^ The data returned will include, for both asteroids, full surface imagery, full surface spectrometric mapping
elemental abundances, topographic profiles, gravity fields, and mapping of remnant magnetism, if any.[53] ^ that is, blue in the south. ^ Note that 6 Hebe may be the parent body for H chondrites, one of the most common meteorite types. ^ "Vesta". Dictionary.com Unabridged (Online). n.d. ^ "Search
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250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/4 Vesta" Step into the Roaring Twenties as one of the greatest American novels of all time dazzles on Broadway! Tony Award nominees Jeremy Jordan and Eva Noblezada star in The Great Gatsby musical, which brings a world of flappers, jazz-inspired music, flowing champagne and desperate passions back to
New York. This "lush, bewitching, and dazzling" (The New York Times) vision of F. Scott Fitzgerald's classic story arrives at the Broadway Theatre after a record-breaking run at Paper Mill Playhouse, so get ready for the party of the year! About The Great Gatsby MusicalJay Gatsby seems to have it all: good looks, money, status and crowds of admirers. But
one thing he wishes he could do is turn back time. The enigmatic millionaire throws lavish parties at his mansion in West Egg, but instead of joining the throngs, he stares out across the water at a mysterious green light...The story of Jay Gatsby and his obsession with former love Daisy becomes an exhilarating musical, with jazz- and pop-influenced songs
and opulent sets that throw you into the hedonistic spirit of the 1920s Long Island lifestyle. Its premiere at Paper Mill Playhouse in New Jersey shattered box office records and was a must-have ticket. Cast and Creative TeamThe Great American Novel has never been so glamorous, and its cast represents the best of Broadway talent! Tony Award nominee
Jeremy Jordan (Newsies; Little Shop of Horrors ) stars as Jay Gatsby opposite Tony Award nominee Eva Noblezada (Hadestown; Miss Saigon ) as Daisy Buchanan, and the duo are joined by a roaring creative team including director Marc Bruni (Beautiful: The Carole King Musical ). The show's book, by Kait Kerrigan, launches Fitzgerald's story onto the stage
and is complemented by Jason Howard's (Little Women ) and Nathan Tysen's (Paradise Square ) score that mixes the sounds of the Jazz Age with contemporary pop. Don't Miss Tickets for The Great Gatsby at the Broadway TheatrePassion, longing and tragedy clash with the decadence of a long-gone era, and you don't want to miss this party! Pop the
champagne and visit Gatsby's mansion with tickets to this spectacular musical. Instantly confirmed to your phoneThe view you want, every timeSave big on London's best showsTrusted by 38 million guests and counting Address:1681 BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York, NY BUILT: 1924SEATING CAPACITY: 1761 View Larger MapThe BroadwayNew York MapThe BroadwayNew Y
playhouses that front on the street named Broadway. It opened in 1924 as B. S. Moss's Colony, a premiere film house. The most notable film that played there in the early years was Walt Disney's Steamboat Willie which opened in 1928, and introduced American audiences to an adorable rodent named Mickey Mouse. The theatre went "legit" from 1930 to
1934, when it was re-christened the Broadway. From 1934 to 1940, the house was once again dedicated to motion picture exhibition, and offered the premiere of Disney's Fantasia in 1939. In 1940, however, it returned to legitimate stage production and, except for a brief stint as a Cinerama movie theatre in the 1950s, has remained in the business of
showcasing live theatre ever since. B. S. Moss commissioned architect Eugene DeRosa to design the Colony as part of his chain of movie theatres, many of which also housed vaudeville. The large size of the theatre (1,765 seats) made it ideal for musical comedies, and its large stage, originally built to accommodate an orchestra to accompany silent films,
 Broadway Theatre house record for a single week, with a gross of $1,497,025.94. In 7 performances the previous week, West Side Story broke the record (with a gross of $1,497,319) held by Rodgers and Hammerstein's Cinderella ($1,479,889.97, established on 12/29/13, for an 8-performance week). This new record also represented an all-time box office
high in the 62-year life of West Side Story on Broadway. Nearest VenuesName: Central Park Bike ToursCategory: TourAddress: 203 W 58th StDescription: Central Park in New York City. The company offers a range of bike tours that cater to all levels of riders
from beginners to experienced cyclists. One of the main attractions of the park, its famous landmarks, and the diverse wildlife that
calls it home. The tours also offer the chance to enjoy breathtaking views of the city skyline and the park's scenic landscapes. Visitors can choose from a variety of tour options, including private and group tours, and can rent bikes for self-guided tours as well. Central Park Bike Tours provides an excellent opportunity for tourists to get out and explore the
beauty and history of Central Park while getting some exercise and fresh air. Click Here for More InfoName: Father Duffy Square is a popular tourist destination in New York City, located at the intersection of Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and 47th Street in Times Square. It is
named after Francis P. Duffy, a prominent military chaplain who served in World War I and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his bravery. Tourists are drawn to Father Duffy Square for several reasons. Firstly, it is located in the heart of Times Square, one of the most iconic and bustling areas of New York City. Visitors can take in the bright
lights, billboards, and crowds that make Times Square famous. Additionally, Father Duffy Square is home to several landmarks, including the TKTS booth, where tourists can purchase discounted Broadway show tickets, and the statue of Father Duffy himself, which honors his contributions to the military and the city of New York. Overall, Father Duffy
Square is a must-visit destination for anyone interested in experiencing the energy and excitement of New York City, particularly in the heart of Times Square. Click Here for More InfoName: St. Malachy's - The Actors' Chapel, located in the heart of New York City, is
a unique and historic landmark that attracts visitors from all over the world. Built in 1902, the chapel was originally part of the Roman Catholic Church and served as a place of worship for the Irish community in the area. However, it became known as the "Actors' Chapel" in the mid-1920s due to its close proximity to the Theater District and the large
number of actors who attended services there. Today, St. Malachy's continues to be a popular destination for tourists, especially those with an interest in theater and the arts. The chapel's interior features beautiful stained glass windows, intricate woodwork, and a cozy atmosphere that provides a peaceful respite from the bustling city outside. Visitors cannot be a popular destination for tourists, especially those with an interest in theater and the arts.
also view the numerous memorials and plaques dedicated to famous actors and performers who have attended services at the chapel over the years. In addition to its historical significance and artistic appeal, St. Malachy's - The Actors' Chapel also hosts a variety of cultural events throughout the year, including concerts, art exhibits, and theatrical
unique experience that offers tourists an opportunity to explore the iconic venue that has been the centerpiece of the entertainment industry for over 80 years. The tour allows visitors to see behind the scenes of the famous Music Hall and learn about its rich history, architecture, and legendary performers. Tourists can take a walk through the art deco
grand foyer, sit in the luxurious Roxy Suite, and get a glimpse of the dressing rooms where celebrities prepare for their stunning precision dance routines. The tour is informative, interactive, and entertaining, making it an excellent choice for
 families, couples, and individuals looking for a unique and memorable experience in New York City. Whether you are a fan of music, dance, or theater, the Radio City Music Hall Stage Door Tour offers a fascinating glimpse into the world of entertainment and the magic of this historic venue. Click Here for More InfoName: Carnegie Hall Category
AttractionAddress: 881 7th AveDescription: Carnegie Hall is a world-renowned concert venue located in New York City, USA. It has been hosting some of the most celebrated performers from around the globe for over a century, making it a must-visit destination for music enthusiasts and tourists alike. Visitors to Carnegie Hall can experience the beauty of
the venue's architecture, as well as the exceptional acoustics that make it one of the most prestigious concert halls in the world. The venue offers a range of music genres, including classical, jazz, pop, and world music, ensuring that there is something for everyone to enjoy. Carnegie Hall also offers a variety of educational programs and tours that provide
visitors with an inside look at the history and significance of the venue. From behind-the-scenes tours to talks and workshops with renowned musicians, visitors can immerse themselves in the world of music and gain a deeper understanding of the art form. In summary, a tourist would want to visit Carnegie Hall to experience world-class music
performances, explore the beautiful architecture and acoustics, and participate in educational programs and tours that offer a deeper understanding of the history and significance of this iconic venue. Click Here for More InfoNearest RestaurantsName: Estiatorio Milos Address: 125 West 55thDescription: Estiatorio Milos is located in the heart of Midtown
just steps away from Central Park, the Theatre District, and Times Square. This Greek restaurant serves fresh seafood in a Mediterranean style setting. Click Here for More InfoName: Le Bernardin has the New York Times' highest, 4 star rating as well as a 3 standard restaurant serves fresh seafood in a Mediterranean style setting. Click Here for More InfoName: Le Bernardin has the New York Times' highest, 4 star rating as well as a 3 standard restaurant serves fresh seafood in a Mediterranean style setting. Click Here for More InfoName: Le Bernardin has the New York Times' highest, 4 star rating as well as a 3 standard restaurant serves fresh seafood in a Mediterranean style setting.
rating from Michellin Guide. Established over 20 years ago, La Bernardin offers elegant and formal dining in its beautiful interior dining room. Its seafood cuisine is infused with rich, French flavors. Click Here for More InfoName: The Redeye Grill, a classic
Americana restaurant. With its open concept and coffered ceilings, The Redeye Grill serves everything from sushi to locally sourced fish and burgers. Click Here for More InfoName: Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East of Times Square, Rosie O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: Just East O'Grady's Restaurant Address: 800 Seventh AveDescription: 
Restaurant has been family owned and operated for over 30 years. The menu consists of a wide variety of cuisine from prime steaks to light, crispy salads. Pre-fix lunch and dinner menus are also offered. Click Here for More InfoName: Trattoria dell'Arte is a perfect
option for those with a hungry appetite. Trattoria dell'Arte features the largest antipasto bar in New York. Its wide selection of seafood, pizza, and pasta make it a perfect spot to enjoy Italian cuisine. Click Here for More InfoWhat show is Currently in Broadway) appetite. Trattoria dell'Arte features the largest antipasto bar in New York. Its wide selection of seafood, pizza, and pasta make it a perfect spot to enjoy Italian cuisine. Click Here for More InfoWhat show is Currently in Broadway) appetite.
Musical which began performances on 3/29/2024. What when was Broadway Theatre (Broadway) have? Broadway Thea
PM Sunday: 12:00 PM-6:00 PM. What accessibile to all parts of the Orchestra without steps. Wheelchair seating is available for this performance as indicated on the seating is accessible to all parts of the Orchestra without steps. Wheelchair seating is located in the
Orchestra only. Mezzanine location: Located up two flights of stairs (30 steps). Once on the Mezzanine level, there are approximately two steps up and down per row. Entrance to Mezzanine stairs (30 steps). Once on the Mezzanine level, there are approximately two steps up and down per row.
(unisex) wheelchair accessible restroom located on the lobby level. The Broadway Theatre provides at least 10 infrared assistive-listening devices for every performance, at least 10 audio description devices are available for every performance at the theatre. In addition,
there is unlimited access to downloadable audio description software for personal mobile devices, available beginning four weeks after a show's official opening night performance, which provides an automated detailed account of the visual of the production, free of charge, for blind or partially sighted patrons. The theatre also offers handheld devices and
software that provide captioning for deaf or hard-of-hearing patrons, available beginning four weeks after a show's official opening-night performance. What were the longest running shows at Broadway Theatre (Broadway)?Les Miserables which ran from 3/12/1987 to 5/18/2003, Miss Saigon which ran from 4/11/1991 to 1/28/2001, Fiddler on the Roof
which ran from 9/22/1964 to 7/2/1972, My Fair Lady which ran from 3/15/1956 to 9/29/1962 and What show is next for Broadway? Theatre (Broadway) react Gatsby: A New Musical which begins performances on 3/29/2024. New York and Broadway shows simply do belong together - many of the world's most
famous musicals are and have been performed in one of the theaters on Broadway in the Theater District. The Off-Broadway theaters, on the other hand, are spread throughout Manhattan. In our guide to theaters in the Theater District. The Off-Broadway theaters on Broadway in the Theater District. The Off-Broadway theaters on Broadway in the Theater District.
New York, we'll tell you which shows are running, show you the seating chart, and give you tips on which seats are the best. In addition, you'll find our reviews and links to cheap tickets for the vast majority of musicals and Broadway shows. I hope you enjoy my Broadway Theatre Guide for New York! The Al Hirschfeld Theatre is one of the most beautiful
Broadway theaters in New York. It was built in the Byzantine style. Lovingly restored ceilings and ornaments can be discovered everywhere, from the lobby to the opulently designed auditorium. It was ceremoniously opened on November 11, 1924, when it was called the Martin Beck Theatre. The Broadway theater received its current name in 2003 in hono
of the cartoonist Albert Hirschfeld. Current Shows: Currently performing is Moulin Rouge on Broadway tickets and our Moulin Rouge on Broadway texter in Manhattan's Theater District for several reasons. One of the most successful musicals, Chicago, has
been performed here since 2003, and it is an official New York City landmark. However, that's not all! Along with being a theater, since it opened on February 11, 1921, it has, over the course of time, also become a cinema and a TV studio. Current Shows: Currently performing is Chicago! Click here for the best Chicago on Broadway tickets and our Chicago
on Broadway review. The August Wilson Theatre, and from 1925 and was renamed very regularly through various changes of ownership. In 1925 it was only in 2005 that it was given its present name in honor of August Wilson, a Pulitzer Prize winner. Current shows:
Currently performing is How To Dance in Ohio. The Broadhurst Theatre and the Shubert Theatre and the S
George Howells Broadhurst, one of the most famous playwrights of his time. Current shows: Currently performing is The Neil Diamond Show. Click here for the best Neil Diamond Show.
been the setting for many famous musicals, such as Evita, Les Misérables, King Kong, and, most recently, West Side Story. Current Shows: "The Great Gatsby" will be performed from the end of March 2024! The Lena Horne Theatre is a truly beautiful theater not far from Broadway. It was built in 1926 and was then called the Mansfield Theatre. It got its
current name in 1960; Brooks Atkinson was responsible for rating Broadway shows at The New York Times and was one of the most influential people of his time. Current Shows: SIX The Musical, is currently playing at the Lena Horne Theatre is steeped in history and stands
as a testament to the legacy of the renowned Barrymore acting dynasty. It holds the distinction of being the sole surviving theater among the many constructed by Lee and J.J. Shubert, exclusively for affiliated performers. Current play: From April 1, 2024, "Patriots" will be playing at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. The Booth Theater, a complementary theater
to the Shubert built in the same Italian Renaissance style, was built for the Shubert brothers and named after 19th-century actor Edwin Booth. The Booth, located at 222 West 45th Street, shares a stunning facade with the Shubert brothers and named after 19th-century actor Edwin Booth. The Booth, located at 222 West 45th Street, shares a stunning facade with the Shubert brothers and named after 19th-century actor Edwin Booth.
at the Booth Theatre. Click here for the Kimberly Akimbo tickets. Located in the heart of the Theater District, the Eugene O'Neill Theatre is one of the most famous Broadway theaters in New York. It opened in 1925 and was renovated in 1959; it retains this wonderful charm to this day. The atmosphere is very cozy, but no matter where you sit, your view of
Krapp (along with the Broadhurst Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Walter Kerr Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, the Notebook" is currently playing at the Gerald Schoenfeld Theatre. The Gershwin
Theatre is quite modern compared to other theaters on Broadway, as it was built in the Art Nouveau style and only opened in 1972 (also known as Art Nouveau). With 1,933 seats, it is the largest Broadway theater in New York, so it is a popular choice for major musical productions. Current Shows: Wicked - The Musical is currently playing at the Gershwin
Theatre. Click here for the best Wicked on Broadway textes and our Wicked on Broadway textes and our Wicked on Broadway theater in New York. Opened in 1903, it has been used for shows again and has been
extensively restored for this purpose. Current Shows: Merrily We Roll Along The Imperial Theatre, the Walter Kerr Theatre
despite its size, has retained its charm to this day. Current Shows: From the end of February 2024 you can see "Water for Elephants" at the Imperial Theatre. The James Earl Jones Theatre was originally built for and named after John Cort who was the general manager of the Northwestern Theatre. The James Earl Jones Theatre was originally built for and named after John Cort who was the general manager of the Northwestern Theatre.
the Golden Theatre holds a unique distinction as the only remaining theater on Broadway designed by architect Thomas Lamb. Current play: The Heart of Rock and Roll (starting end of March 2024) The John Golden Theatre was formerly known as the Vision of the renowned playwright
and producer John Golden, whose name it now bears. The building was designed by architect Herbert J. Krapp, a man renowned for his significant imprint on Broadway's architectural landscape. Current play: Stereophonic, starting April 3, 2024 The Longacre Theatre opened in 1913 and got its name from nearby Longacre Square, better known today as
Times Square. Henry Herts was the architect who graduated from Paris, hence the French neoclassical design that makes the Longacre Theatre opened in 1910 under the name Globe Theatre, in reference to the famous Globe Theatre
in London during that time. Over time, it was not only used for Broadway shows but also as a movie theater. When it changed ownership in 1958, it also got its new name, which is made up of Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Current Shows: Sweeney Todd on Broadway
tickets. The Lyceum Theater is one of the oldest Broadway theaters, dating back to 1903. The historic building at 149 West 45th Street has a beautiful Beaux Arts style facade, which is designated a New York City Landmark. The majestic theater boasts a colonnade with three arched windows and elegant detailing reminiscent of Roman art. Current
Broadway play: My Son's a Queer (But what can I do?) (starting end of February) The Lyric Theatre on Broadway is not to be confused with the theater that rose to prominence in the early 20th century, as that one closed in 1992 and, in fact, no longer exists. The Lyric Theatre of today was built in 1998 on the site of the old Lyric Theatre and has changed
hands several times. Current Shows: Harry Potter and the Cursed Child is currently performed at the Hudson Theatre, and Gerald Schoenfeld
Theatre. It was opened in 1923 and was the venue of many Broadway shows and premieres. The Marquis Theatre is located in the heart of New York). It opened in 1986 and is therefore one of the newest theaters on Broadway. Current Shows: Starting at the
end of March 2024, The Wiz will be performed at the Marquis Theatre. Located at One Astor Plaza (an office building), the Minskoff Theatre is one of the newer locations for musicals, as it only opened in 1973. It was built by the Minskoff family, hence the name. Current Shows: The Lion
King is currently playing at the Minskoff Theatre. Click here for the best The Lion King on Broadway review. The Music Box Theatre opened in 1921 and had a very unique concept, as it was supposed to put on one new Broadway show per year. This worked out for a long time, and a variety of musicals were shown
until just recently. It is one of the smaller theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Walter Kerr Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, the Neil Simon Theatre, and the Imperial Theatre, and 
opened in 1927 under the name Aviv Theatre and was renamed in 1977 in honor of the playwright Neil Simon. Current Shows: MJ - The Musical is currently being performed. Click here for the best MJ on Broadway theaters in New York. It
opened in 1903 with Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream but had to close in 1985. It was only twelve years later that it was lovingly restored and reopened by Disney productions. From then on, it became the theater for Disney productions. The Lion King was the first Disney production performed here (which is now performing in the
Minskoff Theatre). Today, Aladdin is performed at this theater. Current Shows: Disney's Aladdin on Broadway tickets and our Aladdin on Broadway theaters of his
time, and opened in 1925 under the name Chanin 46th Street Theatre. Construction mogul Irwin S. Chanin had it built and had the wonderful idea of democratizing theater attendance. Current Shows: Hamilton on Broadway tickets and our Hamilton on Broadway
review. The Shubert Theatre is one of many theaters in New York, seating 1,460, it doesn't feel that way at all. Opened in 1913, it's currently not only home to the Shubert Organization but also a welcome venue for the Tony Awards, which are like the
Oscars of movies for the musical industry. Current Shows: Hell's Kitchen (starting end of March 2024) The Stephen Sondheim Theatre, near Bryant Park, opened in 1918 under the name Henry Miller's Theatre; you can still see the name on the facade today. It then reopened in 2009 as the first LEED-certified Broadway theater and was given its new name
in 2010 in honor of composer Stephen Sondheim on his 80th birthday. Currently, & Juliet is being performed at the Stephen Sondheim Theatre. Click here for the best & Juliet on Broadway tickets. Originally opened in 1921 as the Ritz Theatre after just 66 days of construction (which is crazy!), the architect was once again Herbert Krapp,
who designed many of the theaters that still exist on Broadway today. Though, since 1990, it has borne its present name in honor of the famous theater critic Walter Kerr. Currently, Hadestown on Broadway today. Though, since 1990, it has borne its present name in honor of the famous theater critic Walter Kerr. Currently, Hadestown on Broadway today.
Winter Garden Theatre opened in 1911 and is located between 50th and 51st Street directly on Broadway. It was the first theater in New York Dity alone. It seats a total of 1,600 people, with the Orchestra section making up the largest part with 1,045 seats. Current Shows: Back to
the Future is currently being performed at the Winter Garden Theatre. Click here for the Back to the Future tickets. Looking for more in-depth information on Broadway Theatres Broadway Theatre
theatre seating chart will help you find the best seats in the house. Get real-time seat availability and pricing, insider tips on the best seats and more. The Broadway Theatre, one of the biggest theatres on Broadway Theatre, one of the biggest theatre, one of the bi
along with a few box seats. Check out real-time availability and recommended seats on our Broadway Theatre - $109 onwards Front Mezzanine - $100 onwards Fr
Great view of the stage wihtout paying a hefty price. Mezzanine - Center seats in rows D and E in the front mezzanine section and the front couple of rows (A-C) in the rear mezzanine are also value for money considering the clean view on offer and ticket prices. • If money were no matter Center Orchestra - The middle seats (105-109) in the premium
orchestras section (D to G) • Best views of the stage Center Orchestra and Row A in Orchestra and Row A in front and rear Mezzanine. Save $8 on your
first booking with Headout when you use promo code GONYC The Broadway Theater orchestra, and right orchestra, and right orchestra, and right orchestra subsection seats are even numbered and fall in the range of 2 to 26. There
are 3 box seats also available left of this section. The center orchestra subsection is the biggest with consecutively numbered seats in the range of 1 to 27. Like the left orchestra, this subsection also has a set of 3 box seats on its right. Check out the real-time
seat availability of the Orchestra section in the Broadway Theatre. The front mezzanine is the first of the two elevated levels in the house and is also the smallest. With only five rows (A-E) divided into four subsections, this section houses some of the best seats in the theatre, especially in the first couple of rows. Both the left mezzanine sections have odd
numbered seats in the range of 2-18 and 102-124. On the other hand, the two subsection on the right side have odd numbered seats falling in the range of 1-17 and 101-123. The two box seats are located on either sides of the Front Mezzanine section in the
Broadway Theatre. The rear mezzanine section holds some of the cheapest seats in the theatre being the farthest from the stage. The 584 seats are placed in an arrangement that can only be described as unique to the Broadway theatre. The rear mezzanine, but the right corner section is further divided
into two sections. The two left rear mezzanine sections are even numbered in the range of 2-10 and 102 to 124. Meanwhile, the right rear mezzanine sections are odd numbered with seats in the range of 1-11, 1-33, and 101-119. Check out the real-time seat availability of the Rear Mezzanine section in the Broadway Theatre. Your Broadway experience
depends entirely on where you're seated (and how good the show is, of course)! If you're not sure which seat in the Broadway theatre would offer you the best sound, we're here to help. In the three primary sections, the orchestra has some of the best seats in the theatre. The middle seats (105-109) in the premium orchestras
section (D to G) offer a great, clean look at the stage without any barriers. For people who would rather not be that close to the stage, there are the elevated front mezzanine seats. The middle seats, numbered 101 to 107 and 102 to 108 in rows A to C of the mezzanine offer a great look at the stage. The choice boils down to whether you enjoy watching
theatre from a height or prefer being up close to the stage and getting an intimate look at the proceedings. Visiting New York for the first time and don't want to spend $200 for one Broadway but have budgetary
restrictions, we have the best value for money seats in Broadway Theatre listed below for you. The middle orchestra rows H-P are quite decent and cost a lot less than the premium orchestra seats in rows D and E in the mezzanine section and the front couple of rows (A-C) in the balcony are also value for money considering the clean view on
offer and ticket prices. All factors considered, getting a headstart of two to three weeks seems reasonable if you're planning on booking the best seats in the theatre. Headout, an online concierge for the best
experiences in your city, allows you to book seats up to 90 days in advance! Broadway Theater is one of the biggest theatre, namely, orchestra, front mezzanine and rear mezzanine, along with additional seating at boxes. The orchestra section in the theatre
is massive, with a total seat count of 903, which is more than the other two sections combined! The best seats in this seating section in the theatre, can be found in middle seats of rows D to G.The front mezzanine offers
some great viewing angles, particularly from the middle seats in the first three rows. A to C. The second largest and farthest from the stage is the rear mezzanine. This section has 584 seats in the first three rows. A to C. The second largest and farthest from the stage is the rear mezzanine. This section has 584 seats in the first three rows. A to C. The second largest and farthest from the stage is the rear mezzanine.
seating is perfect for you. available as well. The 20 box seats are located on either side of the front mezzanine section. Before becoming a legitimate theatre with its current name on December 10, 2019. If
you're planning your trip for a future date, you can book your tickets up to 90 days in advance on Headout. This will allow you to pick good seats for West Side Story without having to visit the theatre box-office. Book your tickets from Headout and take advantage of their best price guarantee, which means you can watch the Best Broadway shows of the
season without spending too much. Wondering how to score cheap and discounted broadway tickets for West Side Story? Get great last minute deals on West Side Story tickets on Headout, your one stop, on-demand mobile concierge. Choose your show, select your seats, and show up at the theatre on the day of the experience. In the meantime, a Headout
representative will take care of the legwork and meet you at the theatre before your show to hand-deliver your tickets in person. See more NYC. Save more money. Save $8 on your first booking with Headout when you use this promo code GONYC Born to parents bit by the wander bug, Lakshmi calls her love for travel "hereditary and habitual". Perpetually
ensconced with a book in her hand and a mug of coffee in the other, she has been to over 15 countries in her 23 years of existence and is currently saving miles and money for her solo trip to Iceland. Always hustling towards the least trodden path, she has encountered some wonderful people during her escapades and if you ever meet her, she won't stop
gushing about them. Broadway TheatreSeating ChartTicketsSectionsAccessibility The Rear Mezzanine is in the same balcony area as the Front Mezzanine, with the stairs and a horizontal aisle dividing the two. With 584 seats, the section is split into two larger central blocks from rows A to R, and a series of smaller blocks on either side. Views are more
distant from the Rear Mezzanine, and due to its depth patrons should try for seats in the front few rows where possible. The best views are from rows A to C in the center two blocks, where sightlines are more direct. These seats are elevated above the Front Mezzanine to provide good value, although slightly distant, views of the stage. Across the Rear
Mezzanine, there are a few factors which affect views, including distance and height in the back half especially; far-side angles which cut off parts of the stage; and other patrons blocking the view. For those on a budget, however, there are some good bargains available in this very affordable area of seating. There are six transfer seats in the Rear
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Mezzanine, all located towards the front. However, as the section is located up two flights of stairs, patrons with limited mobility should take care when booking these seats. Left Rear Mezzanine is a long, thin section is to

the side, so views of the left-hand side of the stage feels distant from the whole section, and the best seats are in front row E, which is not affected by patrons sitting immediately ahead and is raked above the Front Mezzanine. Seats are very affordable, with the cheapest available in the back half. Center Left Rear Mezzanine There are 17 rows from A to R in this section, with even-numbered seats moving from 102 to 124, left to right. It benefits from a relatively head-on view of the stage which is best in rows A-C. These rows are elevated above the Front Mezzanine for good value but less detailed sightlines. Patrons sitting up to row I will have a fair view, but beyond this is less reliable; other theatergoers or the Mezzanine stretching out below might obstruct the stage. Legroom is best on the inner aisle, which is more central. The most expensive seats are in the desirable front rows, and prices gradually decrease towards the rear. Center Right Rear MezzanineThis section comprises 17 rows from A at the front to R at the rear, with odd-numbered seats escalating from 101 to 119, left to right. The best views are in rows A-C, which benefit from some lift above the Front Mezzanine and a central position. The view gradually becomes less clear further back, and patrons will find that the back guarter feels very distant from the stage. The bottom of the stage may also be blocked by the Mezzanine stretching out below or other patrons sitting in front. Legroom is best on the inner aisle, which is more central. The most expensive seats are in the desirable front rows, and prices gradually decrease towards the rear. Right Rear Mezzanine (Front)This section is split into two blocks divided by an aisle. Seats are odd-numbered; 1 to 23 form the first block, with rows from A to F. Seats 25 to 33 make up the far-side block, with rows starting halfway back at D. The best views are from the lower range of rows A-C, which are elevated over the Front Mezzanine for a clear, if less detailed, look at the stage. Further back and to the far side, the angle causes restricted sightlines, and prices decrease towards the rear. Right Rear Mezzanine (Back) This section has one small block with odd-numbered seats from 1 to 11 across rows K to R. The best views are in the front row K, which has some elevation over the rows in front. Further back, views of the stage are distant and the Mezzanine stretching out below can block the bottom of the stage. Shorter patrons in particular may struggle to see the stage clearly from this distance. Seats are very affordable in this section, and the cheapest in the theater. SeatPlan's best views of the stageRows A-C of the two center sections offer the best views in the Rear Mezzanine and prices aren't too high. Best legroom seats Sitting in an aisle seat will offer the best legroom. in the Rear Mezzanine. The aisles closer to the center will help to keep views as clear as possible whilst making the most of extra space. TipsRows A-C of the Center Left and Center Right offer the best views. Restrooms are on a landing, down 11 steps from the seating area Patrons sitting in front may block the view, especially past row JThe side sections have partial views of stage left or rightGood value seats are in the front few rows, as central as possible ricingThe Rear Mezzanine, and reduce in the back rows and side sections. There are plenty of opportunities for good value seats in the front rows, and options for theatergoers on a budget further back. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the bar on this level. There is a bar on every level of the theater, so it's worth checking to see which one has the shortest queues. The closest restrooms are on the Mezzanine level, 11 steps down from the main seating area. These restrooms are between flights of stairs so care should be taken when queuing. Other restrooms are one floor below the Orchestra, in the lower lobby. There are 41 professional Broadway itself. Located on the southwest corner of Broadway and 53rd St, the century-old Broadway Theatre is one of the few remaining theaters with an address physically on the city's busiest thoroughfare. The Broadway Theatre is one of the few remaining theaters with an address physically on the city's busiest thoroughfare. The Broadway Theatre is one of the few remaining theaters with an address physically on the city's busiest thoroughfare. The Broadway Theatre is one of the few remaining theaters with an address physically on the city's busiest thoroughfare. Below, dive into everything you need to know about the Broadway Theatre, from its history and the major hits that have played there over the years to its seating capacity, admission policies and more. What Events Are Coming Up at Broadway Theatre? See upcoming events and buy tickets for Broadway Theatre right here on Ticketmaster. Broadway Theatre? Theatre History The Broadway Theatre was built by architect Eugene de Rosa for movie mogul B.S. Ross. Then known as the Colony Theatre, the venue opened on Christmas Day and was originally operated as a movie theater leased to Universal Pictures. One of the most important films shown during the theater's earliest days was Disney's Steamboat Willie, the first animated film to feature Mickey Mouse. By 1930, the theater had been renovated to also include live theater, and was purchased by the Shuberts' acquisition, the space was known by a number of other names, including B.S. Moss's Broadway Theatre, Earl Carroll's Broadway Theatre and Ciné Roma, when it briefly showed Italian films starting in 1937. For another brief period in the 1950s, the Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama movie theater, but has been a legitimate Broadway was used as a Cinerama was a cinerama movie theater which was a cinerama was a Pacific, West Side Story, Gypsy, The Music Man, My Fair Lady, Annie Get Your Gun, Funny Girl, Mame, Guys and Dolls, The Wiz, Evita, and The King and I. In the mid-1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1987. A few years later, Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1987. A few years later, Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of Les Miserables in March 1980s, the Shuberts commissioned and the Shuberts commissioned a major renovation of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of the theater, which was followed by the original Broadway production of the theater and the shuberts commissioned and the shuberts relocated to the Imperial Theatre to make way for the premiere of Miss Saigon, which opened in the spring of 1991 and ran through January 2001 for a total of 4,095 performances. Major hits at the Broadway throughout the 21st century include The Color Purple, Shrek The Musical, Promises, Promises, Promises, Sister Act, Cinderella, Fiddler on the Roof, Miss Saigon (2017 revival), King Kong, West Side Story and Here Lies Love. Currently, the Broadway Theatre is home to the Tony-nominated musical adaptation of The Great Gatsby starring Jeremy Jordan and Eva Noblezada. Parking and Admission at Broadway Theatre is no designated on-site parking at the Broadway Theatre. However, there are numerous parking options in the Broadway Theater District. A display of the various parking options around Times Square can be viewed on Google Maps. Taxis can also stop outside food or beverages, electric scooters, e-bikes or battery. powered transportation devices, with expectations made for those medically necessary. Broadway Theatre Bag Policy All bags are subject to inspection upon arrival at the Broadway Theatre. Luggage, shopping bags and other large bags including purses and backpacks unattended once inside the venue. Broadway Theatre Dress Code at the Broadway Theatre in New York City: Arrive on time: Late seating is at the discretion of theater management. No outside food or drink: The theater has multiple concession stands. There is an exception for food and drink necessary for medical reasons. Theater etiquette: Keep quiet, turn off your phone, don't take photos or record, and stay seated. Talking, even whispering, distracts the audience and those on stage. Accessible seating: The theater has wheelchair-view seating in the orchestra section (pending availability) and other accessible seating with folding armrests in the mezzanine. A wheelchair accessible restroom is located on the lobby level of the theater. Shubert Audience Services can be contacted ahead of each show to help accommodate patrons with a wide range of accessiblity needs. Broadway Theatre Capacity and Seating Options The Broadway Theatre has a total capacity of 1,763 seats split between an orchestra level, an upper mezzanine and box seats. The best seats at the Broadway Theatre The Broadway Theatre offers cocktails, non-alcoholic beverages and light snacks for purchase ahead of each show and during intermission at multiple concession stands and bars located throughout the theater. Things to Do Near Broadway Theatre, including museums, parks, and other attractions: Museum of Modern Art (MoMA): A renowned museum with a collection of modern and bars located throughout the theater. contemporary art Rockefeller Center: A complex with the Top of the Rock observation deck, ice skating rink, and Radio City Music Hall Central Park: A serene park with walking paths, gardens, and historical landmarks Columbus Circle: A major landmark and transportation hub at the southwestern corner of Central Park, complete with a giant shopping mall and restaurants. Hotels Near Broadway Theatre Sheraton New York, NY 10019 Ameritania Hotel at Times Square, 230 W 54th St, New York, NY 10019 Hilton Garden Inn New York/Central Park South-Midtown West, 237 W 54th St, New York, NY 10019 Courtyard New York, NY 10019 WestHouse Hotel New York, NY 10019 Dream Midtown by Hyatt, 210 W 55th St, New York, NY 10019 WestHouse Hotel New York, NY 10019 Restaurants Near Broadway Theatre La Grande Boucherie, 145 W 53rd St, New York, NY 10019 Redeye Grill, 890 7th Ave, New York, NY 10019 Trattoria Dell'Arte, 900 7th Ave, New York, NY 10019 Saar Indian Cuisine & Bar, 241 W 51st St, New York, NY 10019 Azalea, 224 W 51st St, New York, NY 10019 Le Bernardin, 155 W 51st St, New York, NY 10019 Broadway Step Inside the Venue Home of the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League. Located at 1000 Palladium Drive, the arena was... Home of the Montreal Canadiens Bell Centre is home to the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Located at 1909 Canadiens-de-Montréal Avenue, the... Home of the Nashville Predators Bridgestone Arena is home to the Nashville Predators of the National Hockey League. Located at 501 Broadway (on the corner of... The Orchestra is the largest area of seating at the Broadway Theatre, with around 909 seats divided between Left, Right and Center sections. A further 20 seats are located in six Boxes elevated at either side. On average, the Orchestra is the most expensive area of the Broadway Theatre seating chart. Views from the Orchestra is the most expensive area of the Broadway Theatre seating chart. Views from the Orchestra are largely good, although the depth of the auditorium means seats behind row T are more likely to feel distant. There is also some obstruction to the top of the stage from the Mezzanine overhang, which starts at row I and is more evident further back. Other less desirable seats in the Orchestra are those sitting most centrally, and a few rows back from the front. These are also some of the most expensive seats in the house thanks to their detailed and comprehensive views. Prices slowly decrease towards the back and sides to reflect the varying quality. The Broadway Theatre Orchestra is on the ground floor. It is step-free for all patrons, and a number of wheelchair spaces and transfer seats are available in the section.Left OrchestraThe Left Orchestra comprises 24 rows from B to Y, and seats are even-numbered between 2 and 28. Views are best from single-digit seats above 14 or 16 are more restricted, with sightlines obstructed by the side of the stage. Beyond row T, patrons may find details less clear, and the Mezzanine overhang cuts into the top of the stage a little. There is average legroom in the Left Orchestra, although extra can be found in aisle seats. Prices are elevated to the side of the section, with angled views of the stage. Right Orchestra The Right Orchestra Comprises 24 rows from B at the front to Y at the far side, although the front to Y at the far side, although the front to Y at the front to Y at the far side, although the front rows are shorter. Views are best from 1 to 27 at the far side, although the front rows are shorter. Views are best from 1 to 27 at the far side, although the front rows are shorter. more restricted views, with action cut off at the far right-hand side and corner. Beyond row T, patrons may find the distance makes it difficult to pick out details. There is average legroom in the Right Orchestra, although extra can be found in aisle seats. Prices are highest in the front rows and single-digit seats, and become cheaper towards the back and far side. Three Boxes are elevated to the side of the section, with angled views of the stage. Center Orchestra has 25 rows from A to Y, with seats numbered between 101 and 114, right to left. Rows across this section face directly towards the stage; patrons will find either aisle is a good choice for extra legroom, therefore. The best views are from rows D-G, which are set at a good distance for both detail and a comprehensive look at the whole set. After row T, details are less clear and shorter patrons in particular may find sightlines slightly obstructed. The Mezzanine overhang also drops into the top of the stage in the back rows. This is the most expensive overall section in the Orchestra, with the priciest tickets attached to the premium front rows. SeatPlan's best views of the stageRows D to G in the Center Orchestra are premium seats with excellent views of the stage and G in particular are great for getting a wider look at the stage and set pieces. Best legroom seats The best seats for extra legroom in the Orchestra are in row A, or on the aisles should be a first choice. Tips The Front Mezzanine overhang starts at row JThe best views are from rows D to G in the Center Orchestra Seats behind row T are more distant and less detailed The side sections have partial views of stage left or right Good value seats are on the inside aisles or rows H-P in the Center Orchestra Pricing The Orchestra Pricing The Orchestra and inside aisle seats, and gradually fall towards the back and sides. The cheapest seats are in the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the Drchestra level. The cheapest seats are in the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks and other refreshments are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks are available from the back two rows and far corners. Drinks are available from the back two rows are a restrooms are between flights of stairs so care should be taken when queuing. A wheelchair accessible restroom is located on the Orchestra level. The party's roaring on Broadway! The Great Gatsby is a "great, big Broadway extravaganza that explodes with life and energy" (Entertainment Weekly). Directed by Marc Bruni (Beautiful: The Carole King Musical), this story of extravagance and longing features choreography by Dominique Kelley (So You Think You Can Dance), a book by Kait Kerrigan (The Mad Ones) and a jazz- and pop-influenced original score by Jason Howland (Little Women) and Nathan Tysen (Paradise Square). The Great Gatsby Musical Tickets HISTORY The Broadway Theatre is one of only five playhouses that front on the street named Broadway. It opened in 1924 as B. S. Moss's Colony, a premiere film house. The most notable film that played there in the early years was Walt Disney's Steamboat Willie which opened in 1928, and introduced American audiences to an adorable rodent named Mickey Mouse. The theatre went "legit" from 1930 to 1934, when it was re-christened the Broadway, From 1934 to 1940, the house was once again dedicated to motion picture exhibition, and offered the premiere of Disney's Fantasia in 1939. In 1940, however, it returned to legitimate stage production and, except for a brief stint as a Cinerama movie theatre in the 1950s, has remained in the business of showcasing live theatre ever since. ARCHITECTURE B. S. Moss commissioned architect Eugene DeRosa to design the Colony as part of his chain of movie theatre, many of which also housed vaudeville. The large size of the theatre (1,765 seats) made it ideal for musical comedies, and its large stage, originally built to accommodate an orchestra to accompany silent films, proved large enough for aircraft. The original façade (like the interior) was built in the Italian Renaissance style, and then resurfaced in polished granite when a skyscraper was constructed above the theatre in 1991. Spotlight on Broadway Theatre from Spotlight on Broadway on Vimeo. Details on the Broadway Theatre's Accessibility Access Information Theatre is not completely wheelchair accessible. Shubert Audience Services for every performance at the theatre. In addition, beginning four weeks after a show's official opening night performance, hand-held audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and unlimited access to downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio description and/or captioning for personal mobile devices, and a downloadable audio devices, and a downloadable audio devices are deviced and a downloadable audio devices. with two-weeks' advance notice. For assistance, or If you have questions, contact Shubert Audience Services at 212-944-3700 or audienceservices@shubertorg.com. There is also a representative at the Shubert Audience Services are limited, although additional devices can be obtained with at least twenty-four hours' notice. Accessibility by Seating is accessible to all parts of the Orchestra without steps. Wheelchair seating is located in the Orchestra only. Mezzanine (second level): 2 flights of stairs (up 31 steps) 11 steps/landing/9 steps/landing with restrooms/3 steps/landing/8 steps. Please note, once on the Mezzanine level there are approx 2 steps up/down per row. Entrance to Mezz. is behind Front Mezzanine. Wheelchair | Companion Seat Locations:Orchestra: F18 | F12 - 16; Q27 | Q21 - 25; Mezzanine row F and in front Mezzanine. Wheelchair | Companion Seat Locations:Orchestra: F18 | F12 - 16; Q27 | Q21 - 25; Mezzanine row F and in front mezzanine. Q28 | Q22 - 26; Q101 | Q102 - 104; S113 | S110 - 112; S27 | S21 - 25; S28 | S22 - 26Aisle Seat with Folding Armrest | Companion Locations:Orchestra: I24 | I22; J23 | J21; J24 | J22; L27 | L25; L28 | L26; P114 | P113; P28 | P26Elevators/EscalatorNone AvailableRestroom Wheelchair accessible (unisex) restroom is located on lobby level. Water FountainLocated in the restrooms. Theatre Policies during the performance must have a ticket. Latecomers will be seated at the discretion of management. Wheelchair and mobility-impaired seating is intended for patrons with mobility disabilities. Children under the age of four years will not be admitted. No outside food or beverage permitted, unless medically necessary. No weapons permitted on the premises. Cole Porter and Herbert Fields's The New Yorkers (1930) starring Jimmy Durante was the inaugural theatrical production at the Broadway. It was followed by Vanities (1932) with Milton Berle.Rodgers and Hart's Too Many Girls transferred here from the Imperial in 1940, the first of many long-running shows to move to the Broadway from other theatres. Others include My Sister Eileen (1942) from the Biltmore, the Gertrude Lawrence tour of Lady in the Dark (1943) from the road, South Pacific (1953) from the Majestic, The Most Happy Fella (1957) from the Emperial, Funny Girl (1966) from the Winter Garden, Fiddler on the Roof (1972) from the Imperial, and The Wiz (1977) from the Majestic. The 1940s and 1950s saw some significant premieres. Irving Berlin's hugely popular This Is the Army opened on July 4, 1942 as a benefit for the Army opened on July 4, 1942 as a the Broadway during the 1950s were Sammy Davis, Jr. in Mr. Wonderful (1956) and Ethel Merman in Gypsy (1959). Notable productions of the 1970s and 1980s included a number of big-name stars and British imports. In 1979, Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice's Evita debuted, starring Patti LuPone and Mandy Patinkin. It was followed by a revival of Zorba (1983) with Anthony Quinn, Yul Brynner's farewell performances of The King and I (1985), and Bob Fosse's final Broadway show, Big Deal (1986). Les Miserables, another British hit, opened in 1987, but transferred to the Imperial in 1991 to make room for Miss Saigon. Other shows at the Broadway include Blast! (2001), Baz Luhrmann's production of La Bohème (2002), Bombay Dreams (2004) and The Color Purple (2005). More recent shows include the musicals Shrek (2013), Rodgers + Hammerstein's Cinderella (2013) and Fiddler on the Roof (2015). In 2017 Miss Saigon returned to the Broadway Theatre starring Eva Noblezada and Jon Jon Briones. Visit the Internet Broadway Database for a complete list. THEATRE SPECSBroadway Theatre 1681 Broadway Between West 52nd and 53rd StreetsNew York NY 10019 Year Built 1924 Seating Capacity Orchestra 909 Front Mezzanine 250 Rear Mezzanine 250 R Arm 18 Theatre Dimensions Proscenium Opening: 46' 6" Height of Proscenium: 27' 0" Depth to proscenium: 54' 3" Depth to front of stage: 57' 4" Stage Type: Proscenium JulyAugustSeptemberOctoberNovemberDecemberJanuaryFebruaryMarchAprilMayJune

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