

NLA NYC

STUDIETUR
9-15.OKTOBER 2011



STUDIETUR TIL NEW YORK CITY

9.-15 OKTOBER 2011

Reiseleder: Knut Bjørgum

PARAMOUNT HOTEL NEW YORK

235 West 46th Street, New York, NY 10036

www.nycparamount.com

T +1 212 764 5500

INNHold

Deltakerliste – s.3

Noen lure tips – s.4

Oversiktskart Manhattan – s.5

Subwaykart Manhattan – Brooklyn – s.6

Søndag 9.10: NYC by night - s.7

Mandag 10.10: Midtown - s.8

Tirsdag 11.10: Downtown – Financial District - s.13

Onsdag 12.10: Chelsea – West Village – Soho s.16

Torsdag 13.10: Brooklyn – s.19

Fredag 14.10: Central Park – Uptown – s.24

Lørdag 15.10: Åpen dag s.27

Arrangør:

Norske landskapsarkitekters forening (NLA)

Josefines gate 34, 0351 Oslo

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+47 23 33 24 60

www.landskapsarkitektur.no

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235 West 46th Street, New York, NY 10036
www.nycparamount.com - T 212 764 5500

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NOEN LURE TIPS:

Før turen:

Sjekk værmelding. Husk gode sko og regntøy/paraply. Det blir mye gåing ute – samt at vi skal på båttur!

Senest 72 timer før avreise: Registrer deg på: <https://esta.cbp.dhs.gov/>
Info om registrering og betaling for visumfri reise:
http://norway.usembassy.gov/estainfo_no.html

Kjøp en guidebok med kart. Last evt også ned kart/guide til smarttelefoner på forhånd.

Under reisen: Sov og slapp av mest mulig på flyet over. Da takler du jetlag bedre. Hold deg våken til "normal leggetid" den første dagen.

Skatt: Husk at alle priser er oppgitt uten skatt. Det legges på skatt ca 8% på varene når du betaler.

Tips på restaurant/bar: Det er vanlig/forventes å tipse minst 15 prosent i alle restauranter i New York. Et triks kan være å ta utgangspunktet i skatten, gange den med to, og legge det til regningen - da tipser du ca. 18 prosent.
Taxi forventer også tips...ca 10%

Elektrisitet: 110/120V AC, 60Hz. To-punkts stikkontakt er det vanlige i USA, og du vil trenge adapter for å bruke medbragt elektrisk utstyr. Dette bør kjøpes før avreise.

Valuta: Dollar (Visa, MasterCard, American Express, og Diners Club er de vanligste kredittkortene, og minibanker finner du nesten overalt).

Tidsforskjell: New York ligger 5 timer etter Norge, på sommertid 6 timer etter.

Dato: Husk at i USA skriver de datoer med MÅNED-DAG-ÅR 11/10/11 (ikke dag-måned-år som vi er vant til!)

Telefon: +1 (husk +47 når du skal ringe hjem!) Nødnummer: 911

Subway: Går hele døgnet. Kort må sveipes ved inngang og utgang til stasjonen. Marit kjøper 7-dagers kort til alle på søndag.

Alle baner går enten *uptown* eller *downtown* – ofte plattform på ulik side av gata. Togene på Manhattan er enten "local" eller "express". Local kjører bare på Manhattan og stopper på alle stasjoner - Express kjører ut av Manhattan og stopper bare på de største stasjonene på Manhattan. Overgang skjer ofte rett over plattformen. Mye tid å hente på å ta ekspress til nærmeste store stasjon og hoppe over til local. F.eks på grønn linje er 4 og 5 ekspress, mens 6 er local. Rød linje er 4,5 ekspress og 1 local.

Adresser:

Manhattan er oppdelt i et rutenett av streets og avenues. Streets går river-to-river, øst-vestlig retning, mens avenyene går uptown-downtown, nord-sør.

5th Avenue regnes som "midten" og husnummer regnes enten East eller West fra 5 Avenue. Altså ligger 12 East 42nd street nærmere 5. avenue enn 234 East 42nd street. 12 West 42.st ligger altså på vestsiden av 5.Ave.

Adresser oppgis ofte med hvilke gater de ligger mellom, f.eks

172 Avenue B, between 10th and 11th street.





SØNDAG 9 OKTOBER

NYC BY NIGHT

- 17:00 Samling i foajeen på hotellet. Velkommen!
Gjennomgang av program for uka. Vi vandrer gjennom Midtown til Rockefeller Center
- 19:00 Top of the Rock – Rockefeller Center. Overblikk over byen.

<http://www.rockefellercenter.com/>
- 20:30 Felles middag på Mezzanine Restaurant, Paramount Hotel.



MANDAG 10. OKTOBER

(OBS!: Columbus day – helligdag i USA)

MIDTOWN

0900 Avgang fra hotellet. Midtown til fots. Vi går til Times Square, Bryant Park, Rockefeller Center, 5 Avenue, Paley park, Greenacre Park, Seagram building, Grand Central Station

1230 Lunch. Scandinavia House/Sörgåschef, 58 Park Avenue btw 37th and 38th

1400 FN-bygget

1730 Circle Line Harbor Lights cruise.
2 timers båttur rundt Manhattan. Avgang presis kl 18!
Oppmøte ved Hudson River at 42nd street. Husk klær til båttur!

Middag på egen hånd etter båtturen

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bryant_Park

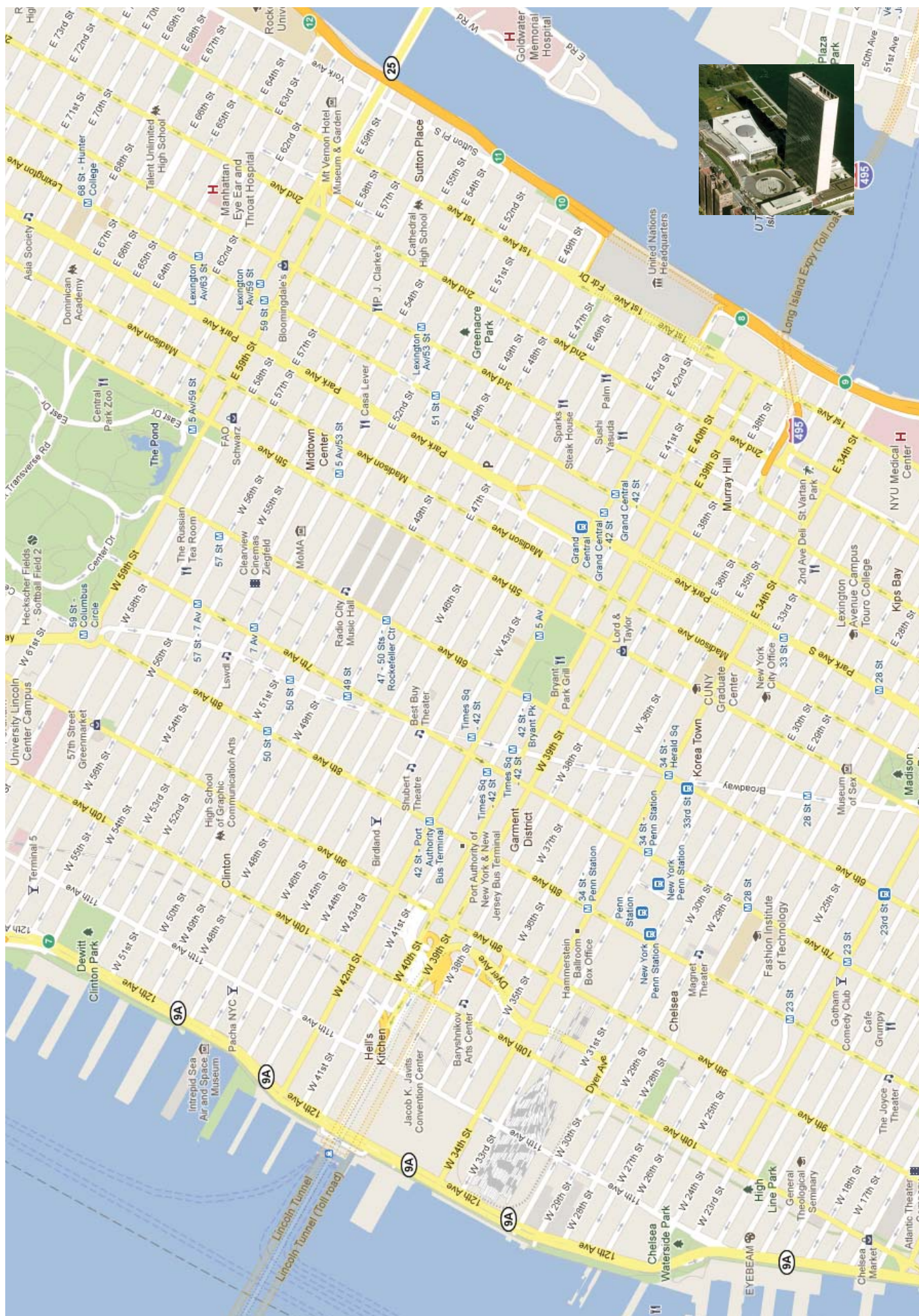
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paley_Park

<http://www.circleline42.com/new-york-cruises.aspx>

<http://visit.un.org/wcm/content/site/visitors/lang/en/home>

<http://www.archdaily.com/70815/times-square-reconstruction-project-snøhetta/>

MIDTOWN



Paley Park is a pocket park located at 3 East 53rd Street in Midtown Manhattan. Designed by the landscape architectural firm of Zion & Breen, it opened May 23, 1967. Paley Park is often cited as one of the finest urban spaces in the United States. Measuring 4,200 square feet (390 m²), the park offers a quiet urban oasis in the midst of the bustling city by the careful use of falling water, airy trees, lightweight furniture and simple spatial organization. Key to its success is a 20-foot (6.1 m) high waterfall spanning the entire back of the park. The waterfall creates a backdrop of grey noise to mask the sounds of the city. The park is surrounded by walls on three sides and is open to the street (with an ornamental gate) on the fourth side, facing the street. The walls are covered in ivy, and the overhead canopy formed by locust trees adds a degree of serenity to the park.

Greenacre Park 51st between Second and Third Aves.

One of New York City's famed "vest pocket-parks," providing an emerald-green sanctuary for east-side residents and workers. Like its sister vest-pocket park, Paley Park, Greenacre Park functions as a living room for the community and the "regulars: who use it make a significant contribution to the safety of the park. With a 25-foot-high waterfall cascading over the rear wall, skillfully landscaped trees and plantings, an outdoor cafe, and shady arbors, the park was designed to make the most of its small size. Built in 1971 by the Greenacre Foundation the park was developed to provide New Yorkers with "some moments of serenity in this busy world." The park's award-winning designs were created by Hideo Sasaki, former chairman of Harvard's Landscape Architecture Department, and Harmon Goldstone, who served as consultant.



The **Seagram Building** is a skyscraper, located at 375 Park Avenue, between 52nd Street and 53rd Street in Midtown Manhattan, New York City. It was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, in collaboration with Philip Johnson. Severud Associates were the structural engineering consultants. The building stands 516 feet tall with 38 stories, and was completed in 1958. It stands as one of the finest examples of the functionalist aesthetic and a masterpiece of corporate modernism.

The Seagram Building and Lever House, which sits just across Park Avenue, set the architectural style for skyscrapers in New York for several decades. It appears as a simple bronze box, set back from Park Avenue by a large, open granite plaza. Mies intended to create an urban open space in front of the building, despite the luxuriousness of the idea, and it became a very popular gathering area indeed.

The Seagram Building's plaza was also the site of a landmark planning study by William H. Whyte, the American sociologist. The film, *Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*, produced in conjunction with the Municipal Art Society of New York, records the daily patterns of people socializing around the plaza. It shows how people actually use space, varying from the supposed intent of the architects.

Bryant Park

In 1686, when the area was still a wilderness, New York's colonial governor, Thomas Dongan, designated the area now known as Bryant Park as a public space. George Washington's troops crossed the area while retreating from the Battle of Long Island in 1776. Beginning in 1823, Bryant Park was designated a potter's field (a graveyard for the poor) and remained so until 1840, when thousands of bodies were moved to Wards Island.

The first park at this site opened in 1847 as Reservoir Square. It was named after its neighbor, the Croton Distributing Reservoir. In 1853, the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations with the New York Crystal Palace, featuring thousands of exhibitors, took place in the park.

The square was used for military drills during the American Civil War, and was the site of some of the New York Draft Riots of July 1863, when the Colored Orphan Asylum at Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street was burned down.

In 1884, Reservoir Square was renamed Bryant Park, to honor the New York Evening Post editor and abolitionist William Cullen Bryant. In 1899, the Reservoir building was removed and construction of the New York Public Library building began. Terraces, public facilities, and kiosks were added to the park.

However the construction of the Sixth Avenue Elevated railway in 1878 had cast a literal and metaphorical shadow over the park, and by the 1930s the park had suffered neglect and was considered disreputable. The park was re-designed in 1933/1934 as a Great Depression public works project under the leadership of Robert Moses. The new park featured a great lawn, and added hedges and later an iron fence to separate the park from the surrounding city streets. The park was temporarily degraded in the late 1930s by the tearing down of the El and the construction of the IND Sixth Avenue Line subway.

By the 1970s, Bryant Park had been taken over by drug dealers, prostitutes and the homeless. It was nicknamed "Needle Park" by some, due to its brisk heroin trade, and was considered a "no-go zone" by ordinary citizens and visitors. From 1979 to 1983, a coordinated program of amenities, including a bookmarket, a flower market, cafes, landscape improvements, and entertainment activities, was initiated by a parks advocacy group called the Parks Council and immediately brought new life to the park—an effort continued over the succeeding years by The Bryant Park Restoration Corporation, which had been founded in 1980 by a group of prominent New Yorkers, including members of the Rockefeller family, to improve conditions in the park. In 1988, a privately funded re-design and restoration was begun by the Bryant Park Restoration Corporation under the leadership of Dan Biederman, with the goal of opening up the park to the streets and encouraging activity within it.

Bryant Park is one of the signature examples of New York City's revival in the 1990s. Essentially crime-free, the park is filled with office workers on sunny weekdays, city visitors on the weekends, and revelers during the holidays. Daily attendance counts often exceed 800 people per acre, making it the most densely occupied urban park in the world.



Seagram Building



Bryant Park

FN-bygget

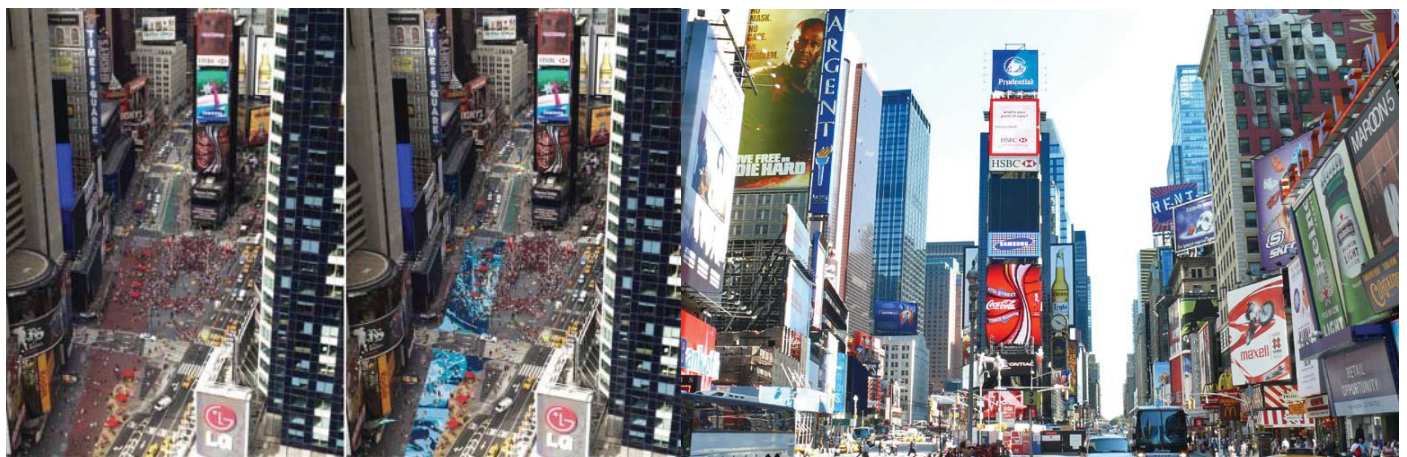
The Headquarters of the United Nations is located on an 18-acre site on the East side of Manhattan. It is an international zone belonging to all Member States. The Headquarters consist of four main buildings: the General Assembly building, the Conference Building, the 39-floor Secretariat building, and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, which was added in 1961. The complex was designed by an international team of 11 architects, led by Wallace K. Harrison from the United States.



Times Square

Times Square is a major commercial intersection in the borough of Manhattan in New York City, at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue and stretching from West 42nd to West 47th Streets. The extended Times Square area, also called the Theatre District, consists of the blocks between Sixth and Eighth Avenues from east to west, and West 40th and West 53rd Streets from south to north, making up the western part of the commercial area of Midtown Manhattan.

Formerly named Longacre Square, Times Square was renamed in April 1904 after The New York Times moved its headquarters to the newly erected Times Building, which is now called One Times Square and is the site of the annual ball drop on New Year's Eve. Times Square, nicknamed "The Crossroads of the World" and "The Great White Way," has achieved the status of an iconic world landmark and is a symbol of New York City and the United States



TIRSDAG 11. OKTOBER

DOWNTOWN – FINANCIAL DISTRICT

0900 Avreise fra hotellet – Subway 2, 3 downtown fra Times Square til Wall street.

1000 Spasertur i Financial district/historiske Manhattan.
Wall street, Stone street, Water Street plaza, Elevated Acre, Bowling Green, Broadway, Trinity Church, Zucotti Park.

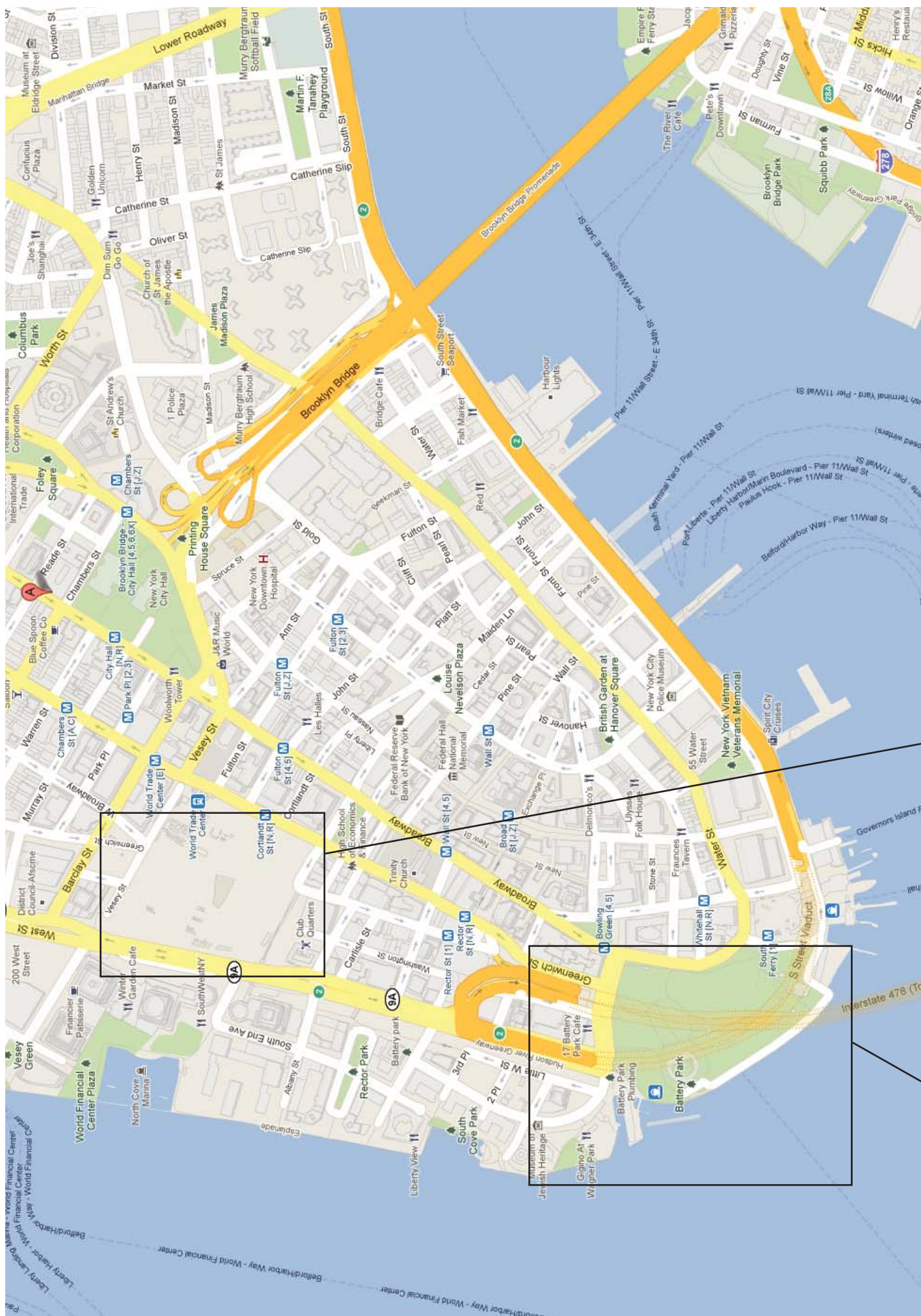
Kanskje får vi hilse på Wall street protestbevegelsen også!;)

1130 Ground Zero – omvisning på Sept 11 Memorial.
<http://www.911memorial.org/>

1400 Lunch i Battery Park City.
Etter lunch tar vi en vandring langs Battery Park.
Her er det flere parkanlegg å se på.
<http://www.bpcparks.org/bpcp/parks/parks.php#>

1900 Mottakelse hos Snøhetta NYC. 25 Broadway. 2nd floor.
Mat og drikke serveres!

FINANCIAL DISTRICT - DOWNTOWN



FINANCIAL DISTRICT - DOWNTOWN

Financial District er et område lengst sør på Manhattan. Området innehar flere av New Yorks viktigste finansinstitusjoner, blant annet New York-børsen og American Stock Exchange. Financial District dekker omtrentlig det samme geografiske arealet som tidligere dannet Ny Amsterdam - den første europeiske bosettingen på Manhattan etablert på 1600-tallet. Området har et innbyggertall på rundt 30 000. På dagtid øker befolkningstallet til rundt 300 000. Den kjente finansgaten Wall Street ligger i Financial District, og World Trade Center og Ground Zero ligger også her. Lengst sør ligger Battery Park med utsikt ut mot Frihetsgudinnen og innseilingen til New York. I tillegg kan man finne noe av den eldste bebyggelsen i New York i Financial District.



ONSDAG 12.OKTOBER

CHELSEA – WEST VILLAGE – SOHO

0900 Avreise med subway A, C eller E fra 42nd street til 14th street.
Vandring i Meatpacking District/West Village

1030 High Line <http://www.thehighline.org/>
Guidet tur med Karen Tamir fra Field Operations
<http://www.fieldoperations.net/>
Oppmøte ved Gansevoort st/Washington street.

1300 Lunch på "The Park" <http://www.theparknyc.com/events.html>

1400 Vandring gjennom West Village via Washington Square Park til Soho
På egen hånd i Soho/East Village/Lower East Side

Anbefalte sights:

New Museum <http://www.newmuseum.org/>

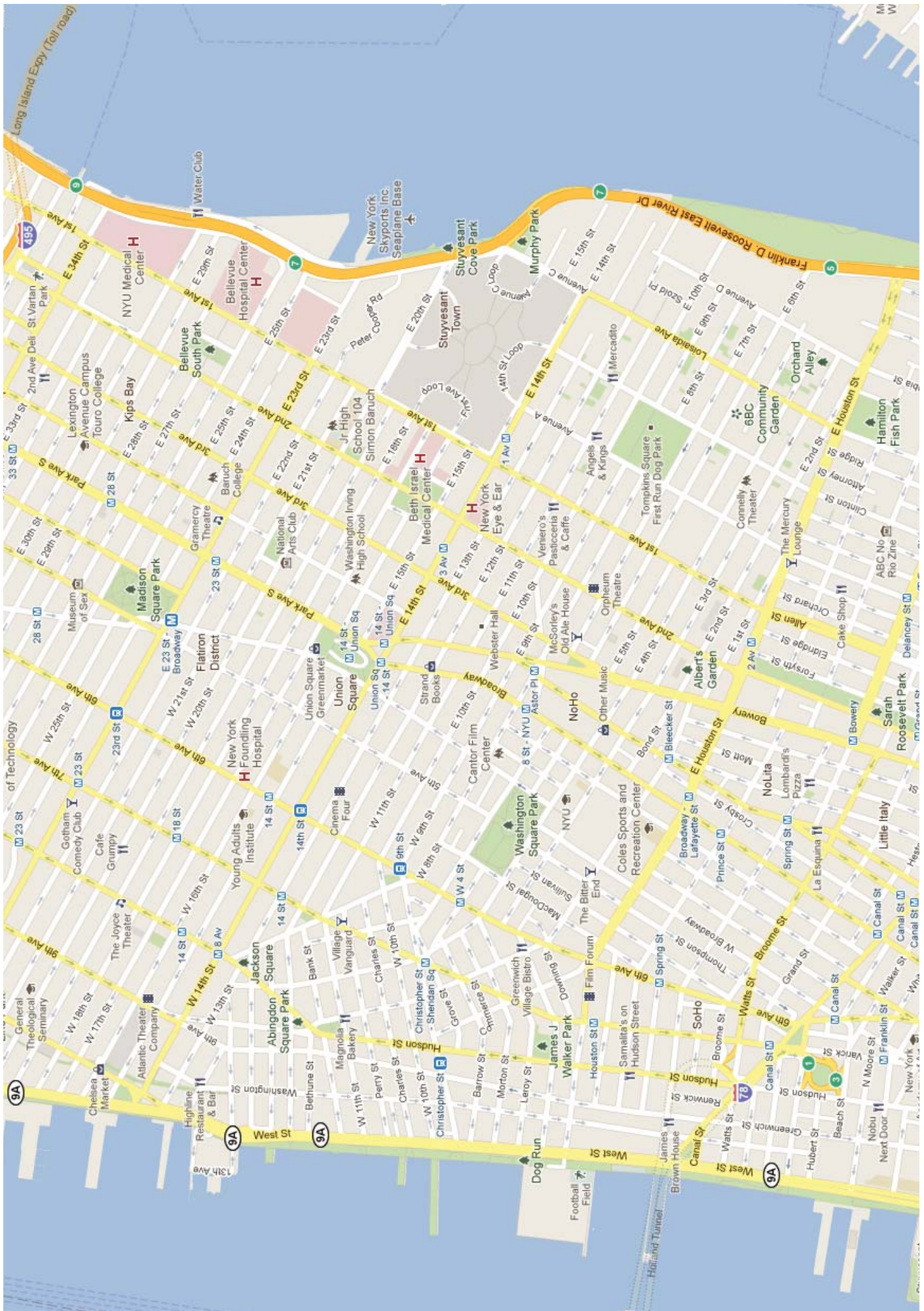
Storefront for Architecture <http://www.storefrontnews.org/>

"Community gardens" i East Village

Union Square

Ettermiddag og kveld på egen hånd. Soho og Village har et mylder av hyggelige butikker, cafeer, restauranter og barer. Lykke til!

CHELSEA & VILLAGE



CHELSEA & VILLAGE



The **High Line** is a 1-mile (1.6 km) park built on a 1.45-mile (2.33 km) section of the former elevated freight railroad spur called the West Side Line, which runs along the lower west side of Manhattan; it has been redesigned and planted as an aerial greenway. The High Line Park currently runs from Gansevoort Street, one block below West 12th Street, in the Meatpacking District, up to 30th Street, through the neighborhood of Chelsea.

The High Line design is a collaboration between James Corner Field Operations (Project Lead), Diller Scofidio + Renfro, and planting designer Piet Oudolf.

The High Line's planting design is inspired by the self-seeded landscape that grew on the out-of-use elevated rail tracks during the 25 years after trains stopped running. The species of perennials, grasses, shrubs and trees were chosen for their hardiness, sustainability, and textural and color variation, with a focus on native species. Many of the species that originally grew on the High Line's rail bed are incorporated into the park's landscape.

Section 1 of the High Line, which opened to the public on June 9, 2009, runs from Gansevoort Street to West 20th Street. Section 2, between West 20th and West 30th Streets, opened June 8, 2011.

SoHo is a neighborhood in Lower Manhattan notable for being the location of many artists' lofts and art galleries, and also, more recently, for the wide variety of stores and shops ranging from trendy boutiques to outlets of upscale national and international chain stores. The area's history is an archetypal example of inner-city regeneration and gentrification, encompassing socio-economic, cultural, political and architectural developments.

Almost all of SoHo is included in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District, which was designated by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1973, extended in 2010, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and declared a National Historic Landmark in 1978. It consists of 26 blocks and approximately 500 buildings, many of them incorporating cast iron architectural elements. The side streets in the district are notable for being paved with Belgian blocks.(Gatestein)

The name SoHo refers to the area being "SOuth of HOuston (Street)". This naming convention has become a model for the names of new and emerging neighborhoods in New York such as NoHo, for "NOrth of HOuston Street", TriBeCa ("TRIangle BElow CANal Street"), Nolita ("NOrth of Little ITAly"), NoMad ("NOrth of MADison Square"), and DUMBO ("District Under the Manhat-tan Bridge Overpass").

TORSDAG 13.OKTOBER

BROOKLYN

0900 Avreise fra hotellet. Subway 2,3 til Park Place.

1000 Vi går fra City Hall over Brooklyn Bridge til Brooklyn Heights Promenade.

1100 Brooklyn Bridge Park med guide Nicholas Pevzner fra MVVA ([Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc.](#))
Oppmøte ved Pier 6 at Atlantic Avenue.

<http://www.brooklynbridgeparknyc.org/>

http://archrecord.construction.com/projects/portfolio/2011/01/brooklyn_bridge_park.asp
www.mvvainc.com

1300 Lunch i Dumbo

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dumbo,_Brooklyn

1500 Prospect Park /Brooklyn Botanical Garden

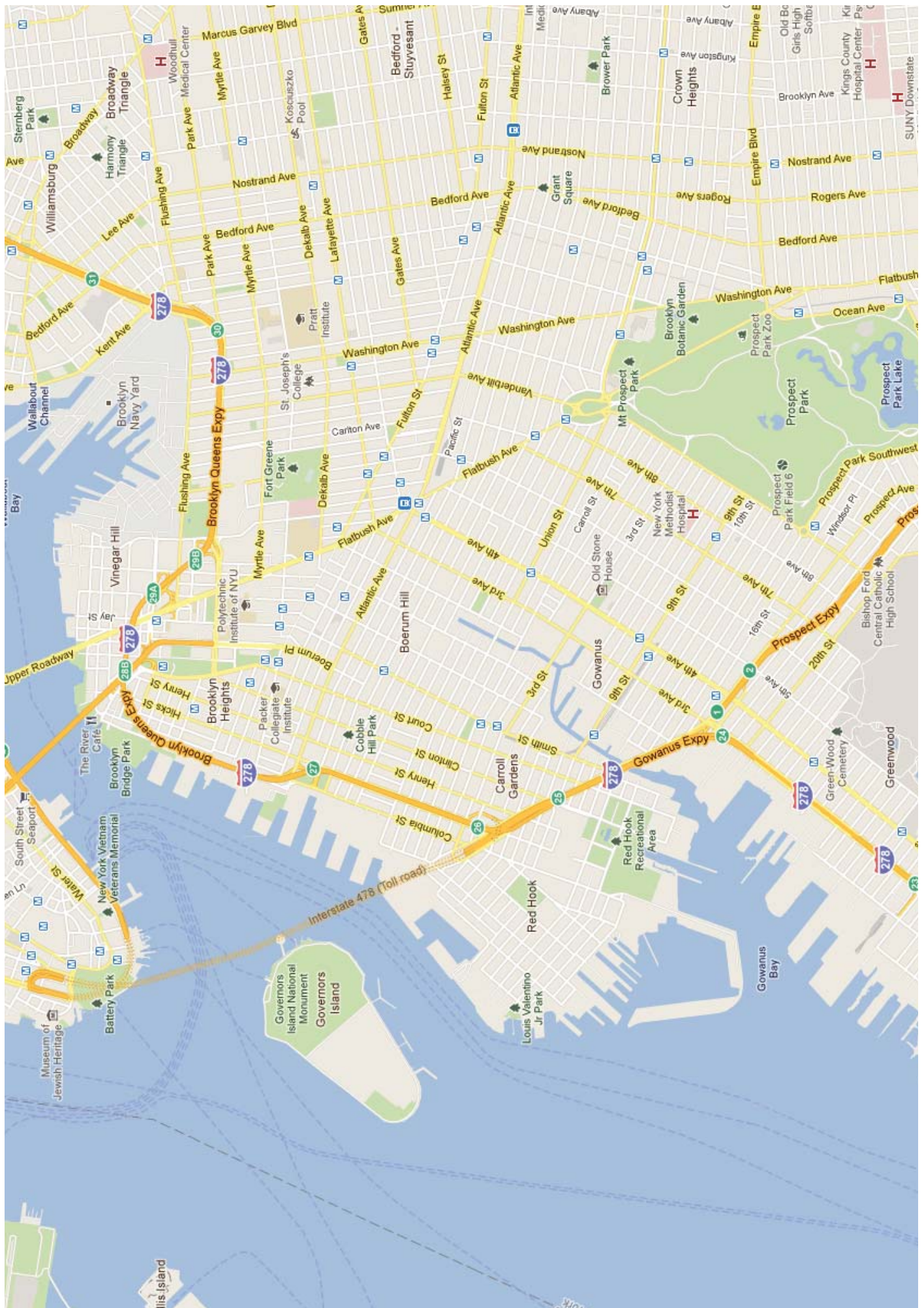
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prospect_Park_\(Brooklyn\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prospect_Park_(Brooklyn))

<http://www.bbq.org/>

Retur til hotellet med rød subway 2,3 til Times Square

Kvelden på egen hånd.

BROOKLYN





Brooklyn Bridge Park Development Corporation • Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, Inc. • Landscape Architecture • November 2007

The future 85-acre **Brooklyn Bridge Park** will stretch 1.3 miles along the East River from north of the Manhattan Bridge to Atlantic Avenue. The Park includes Piers 1 - 6, each approximately the size of Bryant Park, and their uplands. Brooklyn Bridge Park will transform this underused and inaccessible stretch into a magnificent public space filled with lawns, recreation, beaches, coves, restored habitats, playgrounds and beautifully landscaped areas. The Park will connect visitors to the waterfront and NY Harbor in extraordinary ways with floating pathways, fishing piers, canals, paddling waters and restored wetlands. This is the most significant park development in Brooklyn since Prospect Park was built 135 years ago.

Park construction has begun, with Pier 1 and part of Pier 6 opening spring 2010. The beginnings of Brooklyn Bridge Park have already become a treasured urban oasis. Offering spectacular views of downtown Manhattan and the New York Harbor, Pier 1, Pier 6, the Main Street Lot, and the Empire-Fulton Ferry section of the park have attracted thousands of visitors.

Pier 1:

Pier 1 is the largest of the park piers, complete with two stunning lawns, a playground, waterfront promenade, lush plantings, and delicious concessionaires.

Pier 6:

Pier 6 adds approximately 7 acres of new park, including a 1.6 acre destination playground. Pier 6 also features three regulation-size sand volleyball courts, a rooftop concession stand with views of lower Manhattan, and free weekend ferry service to Governors Island.

Main Street Lot:

This 4.8-acre park features a popular nautically-themed playground and dog run in addition to rolling lawns and spectacular views. Now with access to DUMBO's free wi-fi network!

Empire-Fulton Ferry:

Currently closed for renovations until the end of summer 2011, Empire-Fulton Ferry is undergoing several exciting improvements. Thanks to a generous donation of \$3.45 million from David and Jane Walentas, Empire-Fulton Ferry will be home to Jane's Carousel, housed in a pavillion designed by renowned architect Jean Nouvel. Other improvements include stormwater retention tanks, park furnishings, and lighting.

Tobacco Warehouse:

Originally built by the Lorillard family, sits on the upland of Empire-Fulton Ferry Park, just north of the Brooklyn Bridge, and just south of the Empire Stores. Together, these landmark 19th century warehouses are vivid reminders of the shipping activity that once defined the downtown Brooklyn waterfront.

Cove: Between the Brooklyn Bridge and the Manhattan Bridge lies the Cove Between the Bridges, one of the few places on the New York City waterfront that gives visitors direct access to the water. It is also a rich habitat for fish, crabs, and birds of the New York Harbor Estuary. Join one of our seining classes to learn about all the magnificent creatures living in the East River!

Future Park:

Over 25 years of community advocacy to transform the piers below the Brooklyn Heights Promenade into a vibrant waterfront park are paying off. Construction of Phase 1 began in winter 2008. Pier 1 opened to the public March 2010 and Pier 6 opened June 2010. 66% of the park is slated to be complete by 2013.

Landscape Architect: Michael Van Valkenburgh

Prospect Park is a 585-acre (2.37 km²) public park in the New York City borough of Brooklyn. The park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux after they completed Manhattan's Central Park in 1858, it became the first landscaped park in the United States.

Vaux's February 1865 proposal reflected the present day layout of the park: three distinctive regions, meadow in the north and west, a wooded ravine in the east, and a lake in the south, without the division by Flatbush Avenue. Vaux included an oval plaza at the northern end of the park: the prototype for Grand Army Plaza.

As a work of engineering and landscaping Prospect Park was so revolutionary in its time that many considered the Park a work of art in itself. Others were critical of the idea of building a single, large park in the wealthiest section of Brooklyn rather than several smaller parks at different locations to serve a wider public. Olmsted and Vaux engineered the Park to recreate in real space the pastoral, picturesque, and aesthetic ideals expressed in hundreds of paintings.[citation needed] Breaking ground in June, 1866, they created the large Long Meadow out of hilly upland pasture interspersed with peat bogs, they moved and planted trees, hauled topsoil and created a vast unfolding turf with trees placed singly and in groups to approximate the English pastoral style of landscape which had emerged in England in the previous century



FREDAG 14.OKTOBER

CENTRAL PARK - UPTOWN

0900 Avgang fra hotellet
Vandring gjennom Central Park til Guggenheim-museet og Metropolitan Museum.

<http://www.centralpark.com/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Park

http://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solomon_R._Guggenheim_Museum

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Museum_of_Art

Andre muligheter på fredag, foreløpig ikke bestemt:

Wave hill www.wavehill.org/

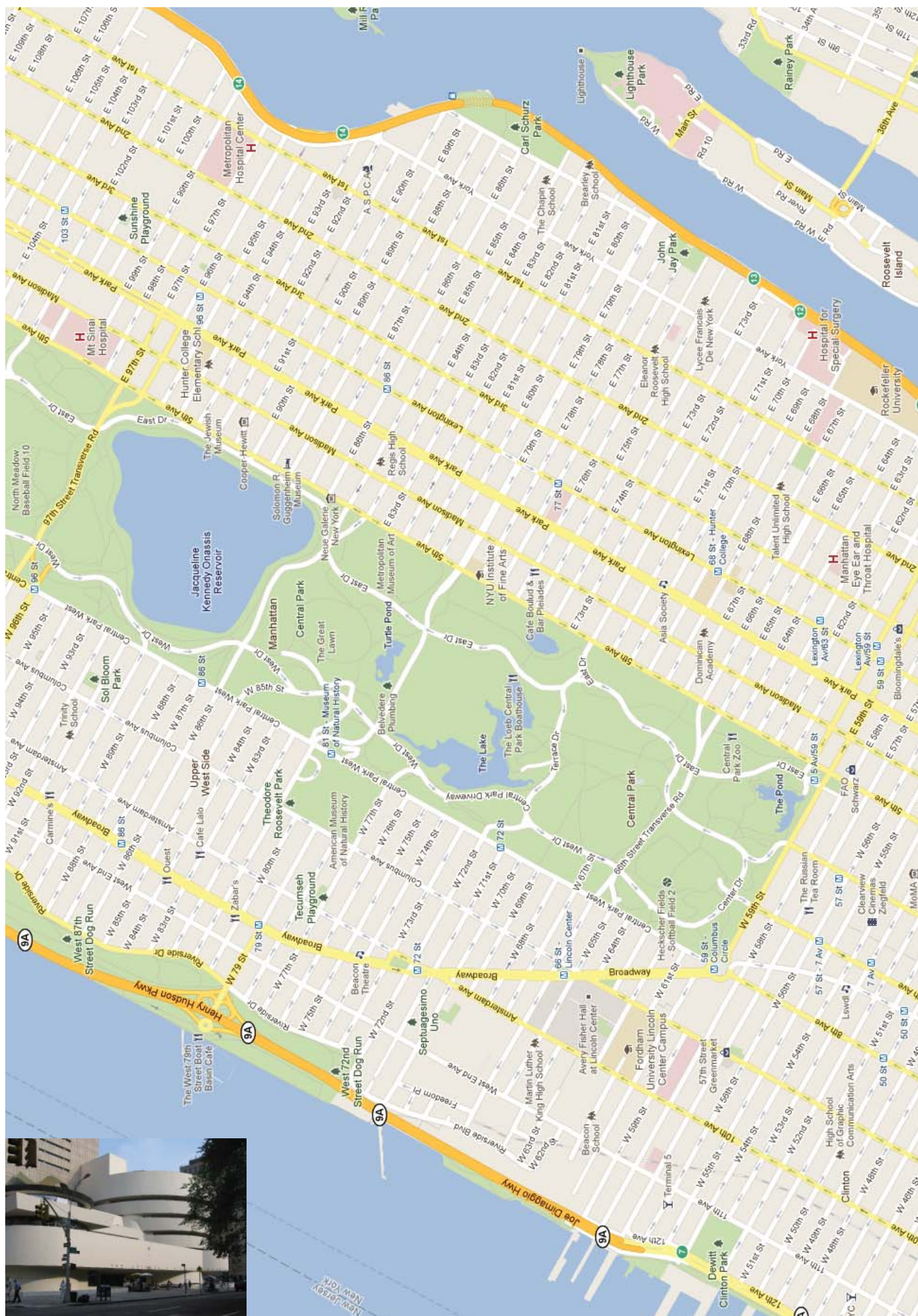
MoMA <http://www.moma.org/>

Whitney Museum <http://whitney.org/>

Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum <http://www.cooperhewitt.org/>

Kl 1930 Middag Smörgås Chef i West Village
http://www.smorgas.com/index_westvillage.htm
283 W. 12th Street
(Crossing street: West 4th street between 7th and 8th Avenues)

UPTOWN



Central Park was the first landscaped public park in the United States. Advocates of creating the park—primarily wealthy merchants and landowners—admired the public grounds of London and Paris and urged that New York needed a comparable facility to establish its international reputation. A public park, they argued, would offer their own families an attractive setting for carriage rides and provide working-class New Yorkers with a healthy alternative to the saloon.

An irregular terrain of swamps and bluffs, punctuated by rocky outcroppings, made the land between Fifth and Eighth avenues and 59th and 106th streets undesirable for private development. Creating the park, however, required displacing roughly 1,600 poor residents, including Irish pig farmers and German gardeners, who lived in shanties on the site. At Eighth Avenue and 82nd Street, Seneca Village had been one of the city's most stable African-American settlements, with three churches and a school. The extension of the boundaries to 110th Street in 1863 brought the park to its current 843 acres.

In 1857, the Central Park Commission held the country's first landscape design contest and selected the "Greensward Plan," submitted by Frederick Law Olmsted, the park's superintendent at the time, and Calvert Vaux, an English-born architect and former partner of the popular landscape gardener, Andrew Jackson Downing. The designers sought to create a pastoral landscape in the English romantic tradition. Open rolling meadows contrasted with the picturesque effects of the Ramble and the more formal dress grounds of the Mall (Promenade) and Bethesda Terrace. In order to maintain a feeling of uninterrupted expanse, Olmsted and Vaux sank four Transverse Roads eight feet below the park's surface to carry cross-town traffic. Responding to pressure from local critics, the designers also revised their plan's circulation system to separate carriage drives, pedestrian walks, and equestrian paths. Vaux, assisted by Jacob Wrey Mould, designed more than forty bridges to eliminate grade crossings between the different routes.

The building of Central Park was one of nineteenth-century New York's most massive public works projects. Some 20,000 workers—Yankee engineers, Irish laborers, German gardeners, and native-born stonecutters—reshaped the site's topography to create the pastoral landscape. After blasting out rocky ridges with more gunpowder than was later fired at the Battle of Gettysburg, workers moved nearly 3 million cubic yards of soil and planted more than 270,000 trees and shrubs. The city also built the curvilinear reservoir immediately north of an existing rectangular receiving reservoir. The park first opened for public use in the winter of 1859 when thousands of New Yorkers skated on lakes constructed on the site of former swamps. By 1865, the park received more than seven million visitors a year. The city's wealthiest citizens turned out daily for elaborate late-afternoon carriage parades. Indeed, in the park's first decade more than half of its visitors arrived in carriages, costly vehicles that fewer than five percent of the city's residents could afford to own. Middle-class New Yorkers also flocked to the park for winter skating and summer concerts on Saturday afternoons. In the 1880s, working-class New Yorkers successfully campaigned for concerts on Sunday, their only day of rest. Park commissioners gradually permitted other attractions, from the Carousel and goat rides to tennis on the lawns and bicycling on the drives. The Zoo, first given permanent quarters in 1871, quickly became the park's most popular feature.



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