

פסטורליה עירונית: התפתחות הפארק העירוני במאה ה-19



From the D. C. Valentine's Manual, for 1861.

Drawn by Geo. Hayward, 171 Pearl St., N. Y.

VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK.
Balcony Bridge & Oak Bridge.



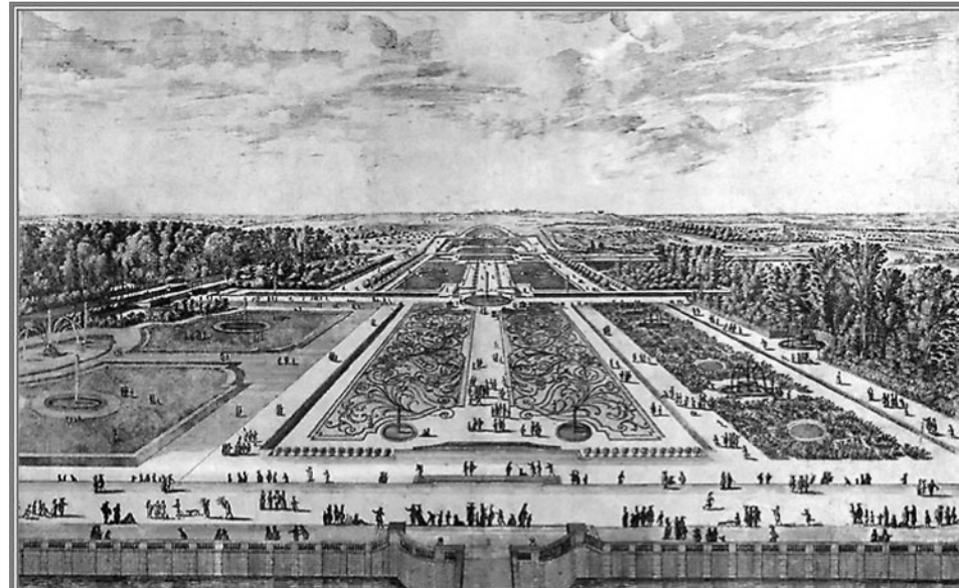
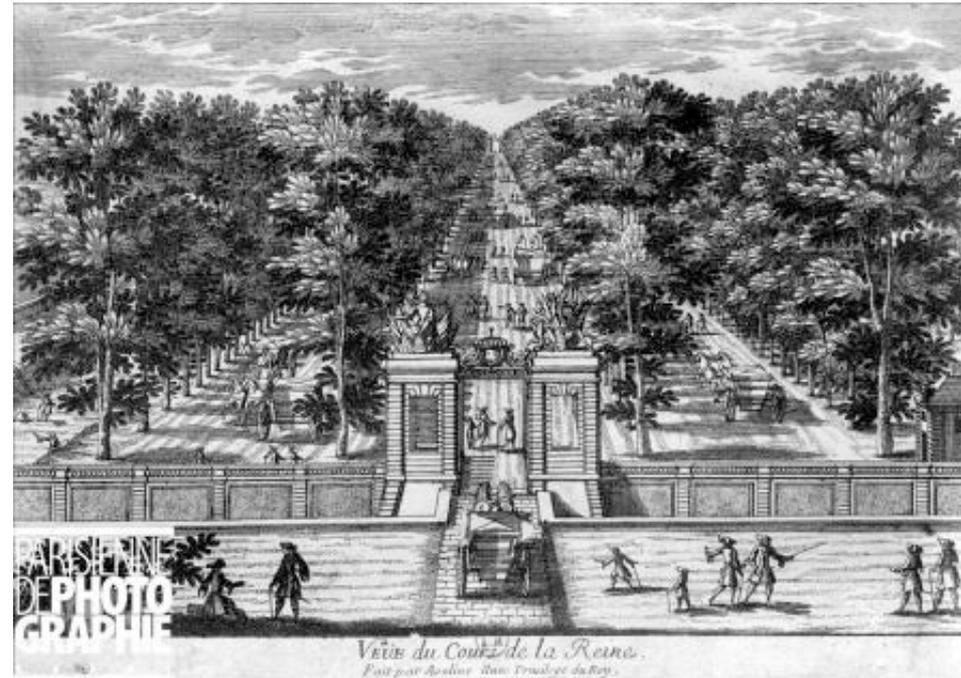
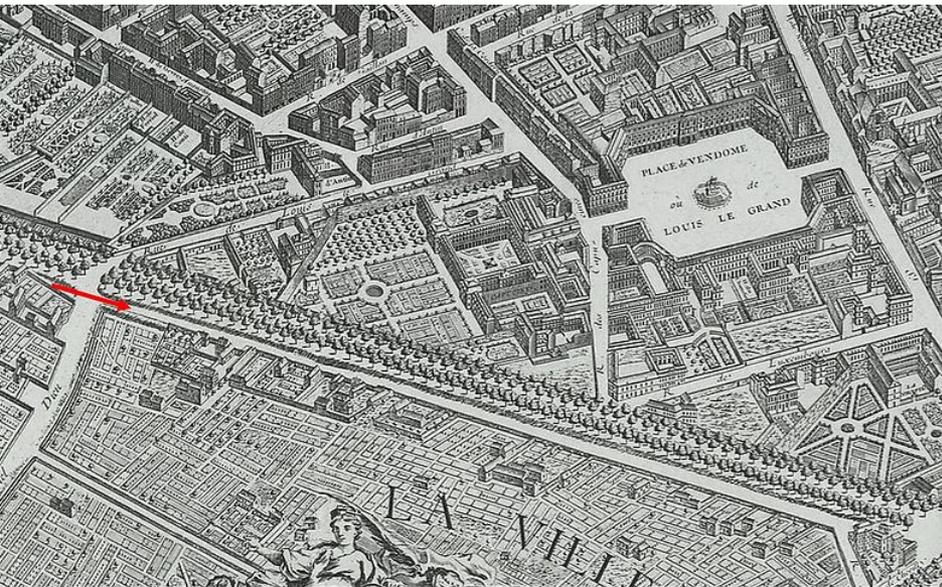
THE URBANIZATION OF NATURE: The park as civic institution

1. שינוי תפיסה ביחסים בין
העיר לטבע: משילוב לניגוד

THE CITY AS A GARDEN

*“Let the design of our parks serve
as the plan for our towns”*

Abbé Laugier, 1755



The Urbanization of Nature

Maria Kaika, *City of Flows*, 2004

- **The project of modernity - domination of nature**

Nature became separated from society in order to be scientifically studied, and ultimately tamed, and the world was separated into things natural (the objects of study of natural sciences) and things social (the objects of study of social sciences).

- **The nature/city dualism is one of the spatial expressions of the nature/society dualism.**

- **nature as a corrective to the problems of the city: a return to an organic, harmonious and inherently humane social order**



Nature/ city

2. תרבות הפנאי ושטחים פתוחים לפני המאה ה-19

The Pleasure Garden



Vauxhall Gardens, 1751, London, England



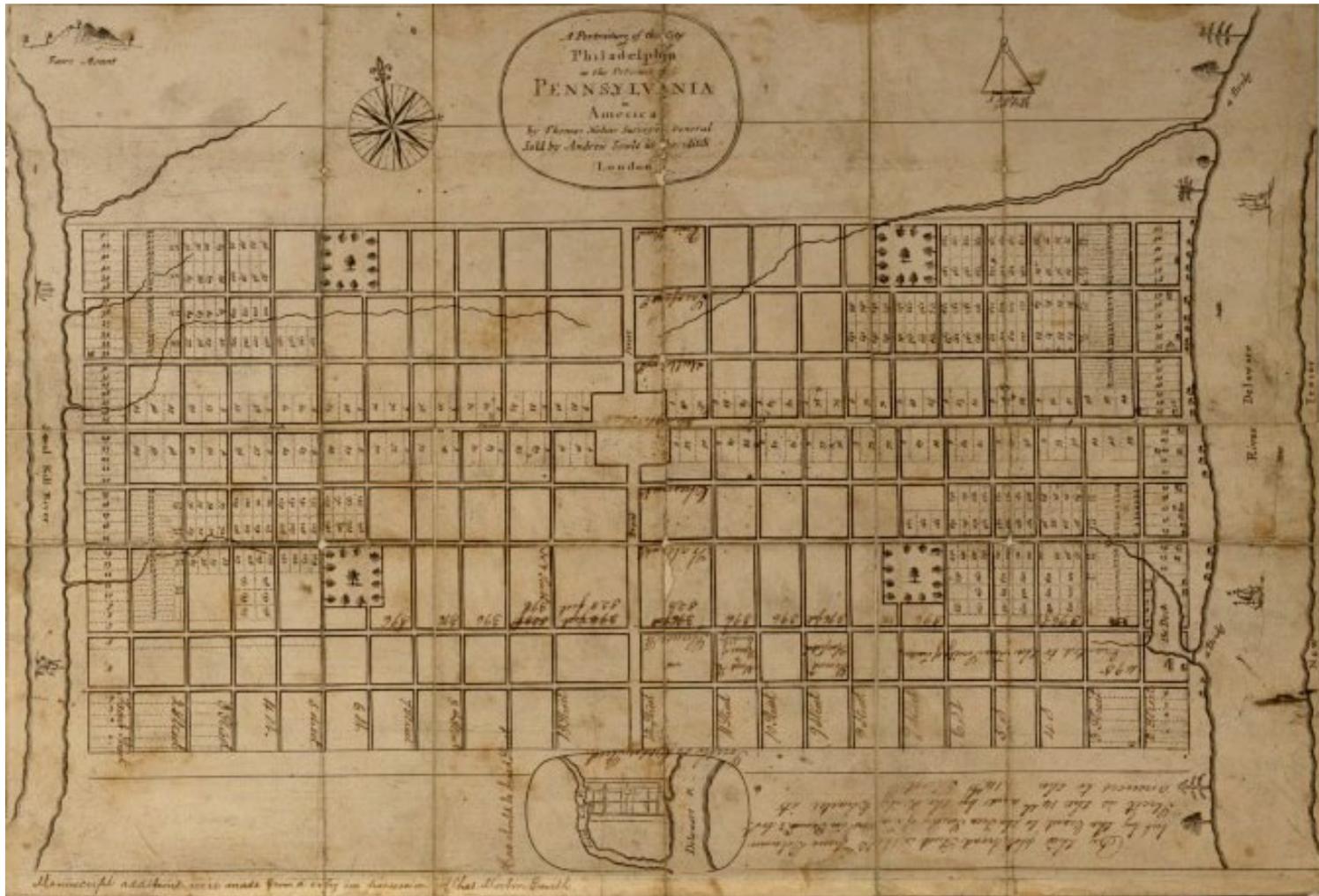


*The Chinese House, the Rotunda, & the Company in Masquerade
in 1754. G. 1029 & 1031.*

*La Maison Chinoise la Rotonde et les Masques au C^o Masquez
dans les J. 1029 & 1031 de 1754.*

Ranelagh Rotunda in London, 1754— an early example of a pleasure garden

The Urban Square



Holmes Plan of Philadelphia for William Penn, 1684

The Rural Cemetery



Mt. Auburn Cemetery,
Boston, MA, 1831



Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY, 1838

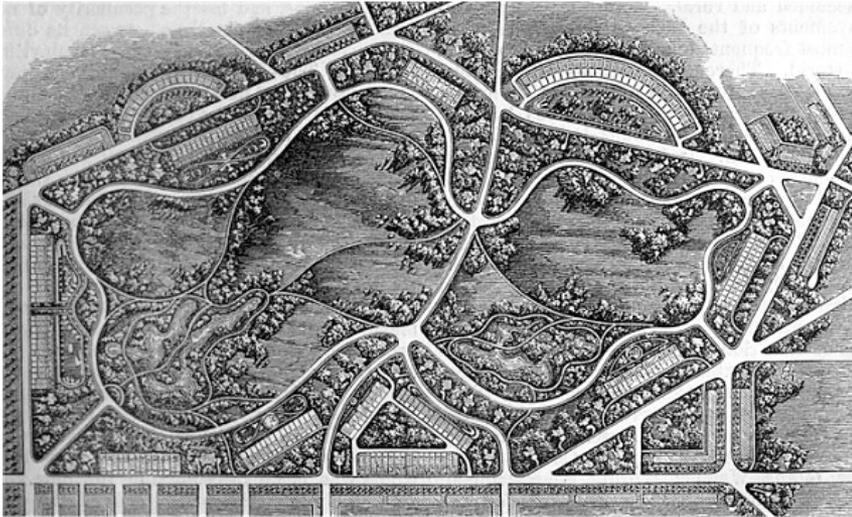


The “picturesque” cemetery- also known as the Rural Cemetery- was a forerunner of the public park in America.

"The great attraction of these cemeteries . . . lies in the natural beauty of the sites, and in the tasteful and harmonious embellishment of these sites by art. . . Does not this general interest, manifested in these cemeteries, prove that public gardens, established in a liberal and suitable manner, near our large cities, would be equally successful?"

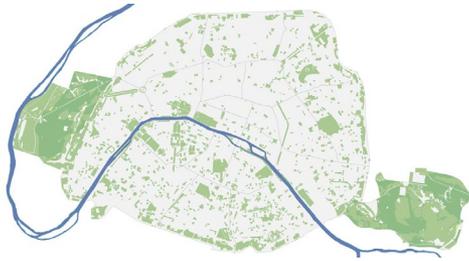
— Andrew Jackson Downing, *The Horticulturalist*, 1849

Birkenhead: the first public park



Birkenhead Park, Liverpool, England John Paxton 1844

Bois de Boulogne- Paris



Paris Parks under Haussman (Alphand)



Bois de Boulogne, 1731



Bois de Boulogne, From Alphand, *Promenades de Paris* (1879)

3. "תנועת הפארק" כרפרומה
עירונית בתקופה של עיור מואץ
במאה ה-19

19th century - rapid urbanization America and Europe

Britain

1800 - urban population under 25%

1900- urban population is **over 75%**

London population (inner London)

1800 = **1 million**

1901= **4.5 million**

**slums, epidemics (cholera, typhus)
crowding, lack of housing.**

SANITATION/public health

Parks as **"lungs of the city"**



HOUSES OF THE POOR.—Drawn by T. de Thulmeier.—[See Page 475.]

Crowded conditions inside a New York tenement house, 1883.

The Parks Movement in America

Urban Reform

- environmental improvements
- education
- recreation

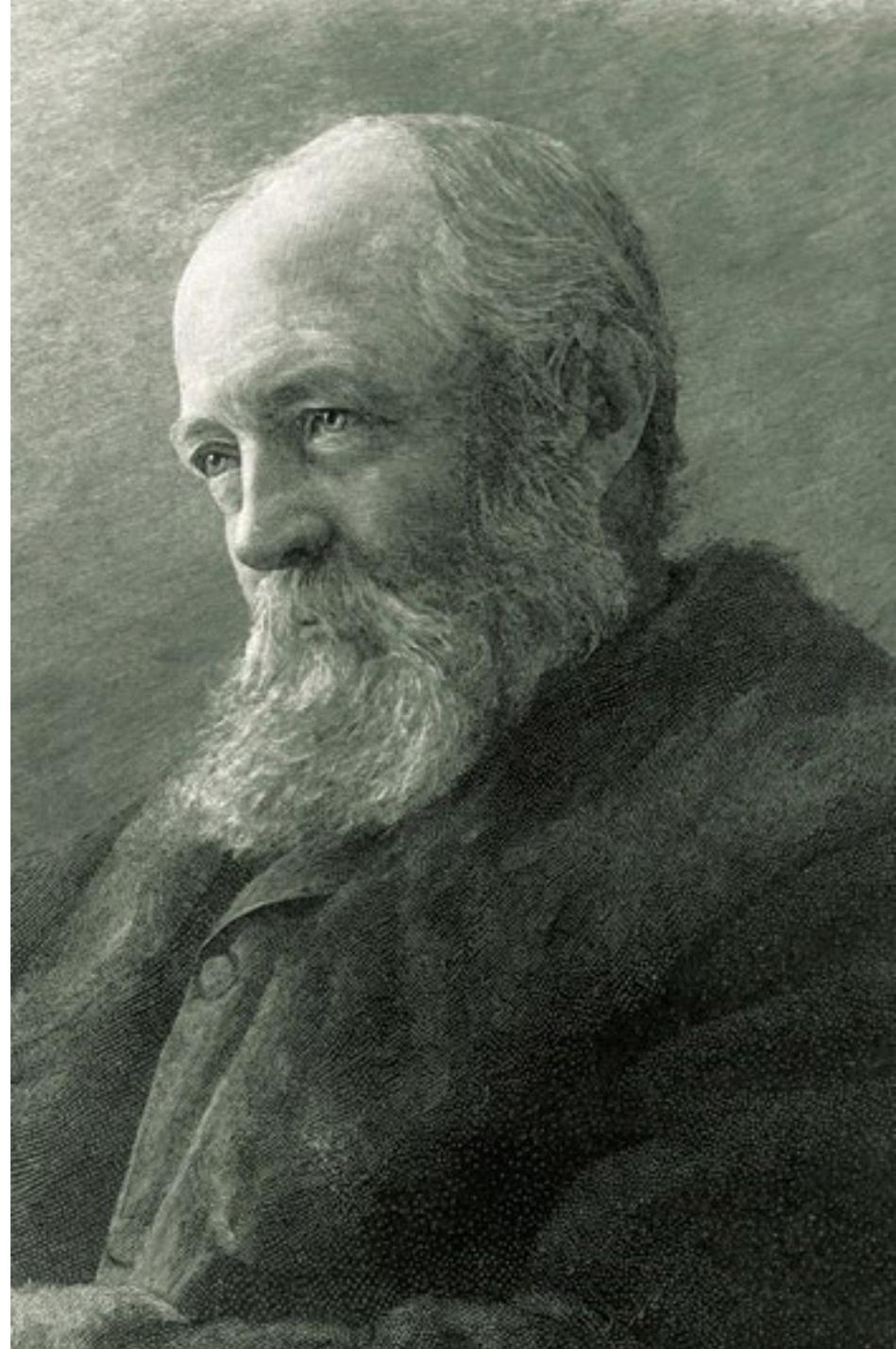
Romanticism:

the belief that nature and natural scenery had the power to uplift and restore the human spirit

“Olmsted's brand of nineteenth-century spirituality and democratic humanitarianism supplied something fundamentally philosophic to their common vision of the designed landscape (with Calvert Vaux).”

-Elizabeth Barlow Rogers

Frederick Law Olmsted
1822 –1903



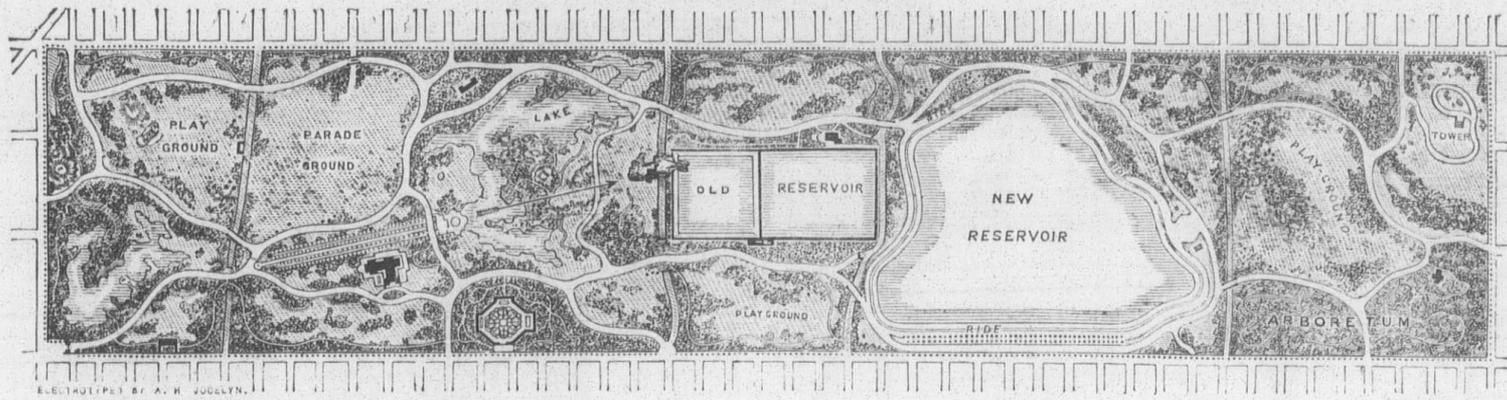
Olmsted defines the **park** as:

“a large tract of land set apart by the public for the enjoyment of rural landscape, as distinguished from a public square, a public garden, or a promenade, fit only more urbanized pleasure.”

Frederick Law Olmsted, *The Justifying Value of a Public Park* (1870)

“Five hundred acres (2000+ dunam) is the smallest area that should be reserved for the future wants of such a city... in that area there would be space enough to have **broad reaches of park and pleasure grounds, with a real feeling of the breadth and beauty of green fields, the perfume and freshness of nature.**”

Andrew Jackson Downing



PRIZE PLAN FOR THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK. DESIGNED BY MESSRS. OLMSTEAD AND VAUX.

In 1857 the Central Park Commission held the first landscape design competition **Greensward Plan** was submitted in 1858 by **Olmsted and Vaux**



Calvert Vaux

THE CENTRAL PARK.
 Map and Description of the Plan which took the \$2,000 Prize for the Central Park.

We have already mentioned the fact that the Commissioners of the Central Park have awarded the first prize, of \$2,000, to the Plan which was numbered 33, and which proved to be the joint work of Messrs. F. L. Olmsted and C. Vaux. As it is very difficult to derive any very precise conception of such a work upon a mere description, we have had engraved and present to our readers the following

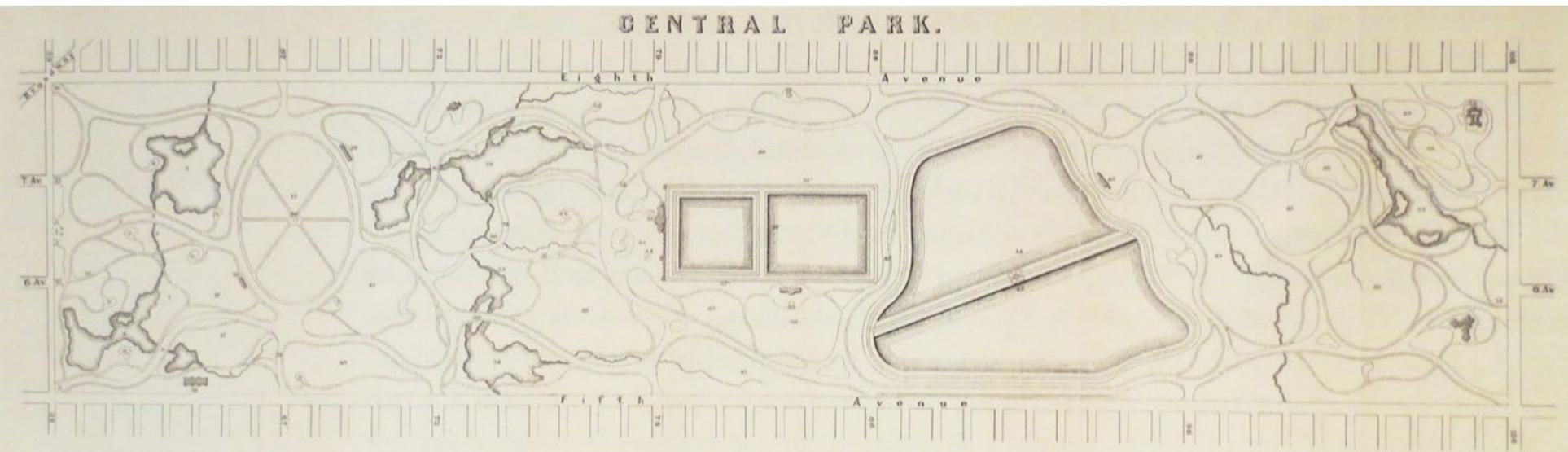
PLAN OF THE CENTRAL PARK.
 VIII. VII. VI. V.



Frederick Law Olmsted



Egbert Viele, 1857



Samuel Gustin, 1858- Second Place



John Rink, Central Park competition entry, 1858



Central Park, N.Y. about 1860

2 1/2 x 1 1/4



View of the park 1860

NO. 4.
FROM POINT D.



EFFECT PROPOSED.

NO. 5.
FROM POINT E.

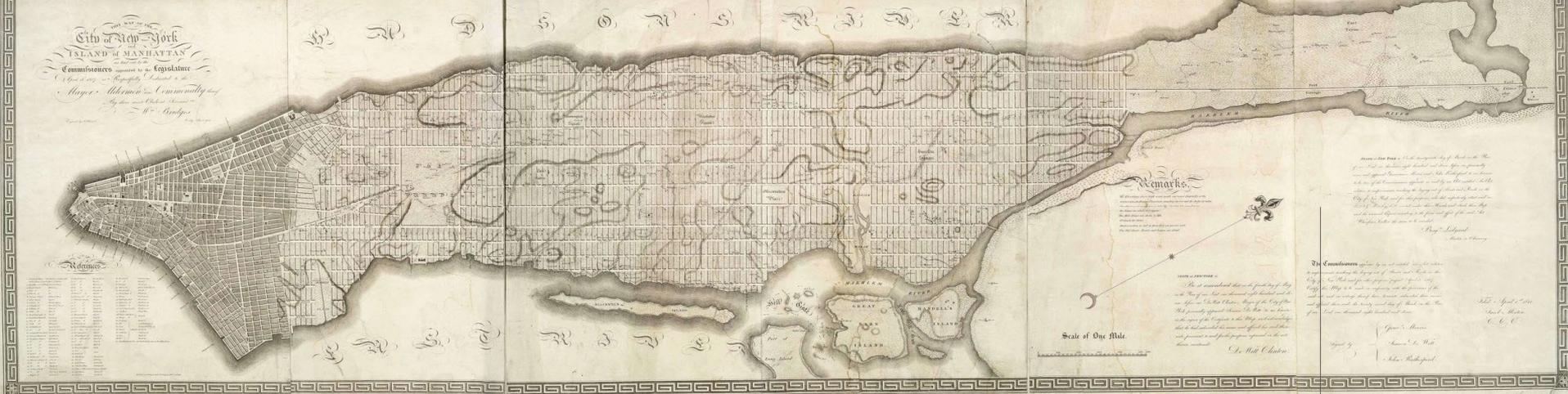


PRESENT OUTLINES.

EFFECT PROPOSED.

Constructed nature

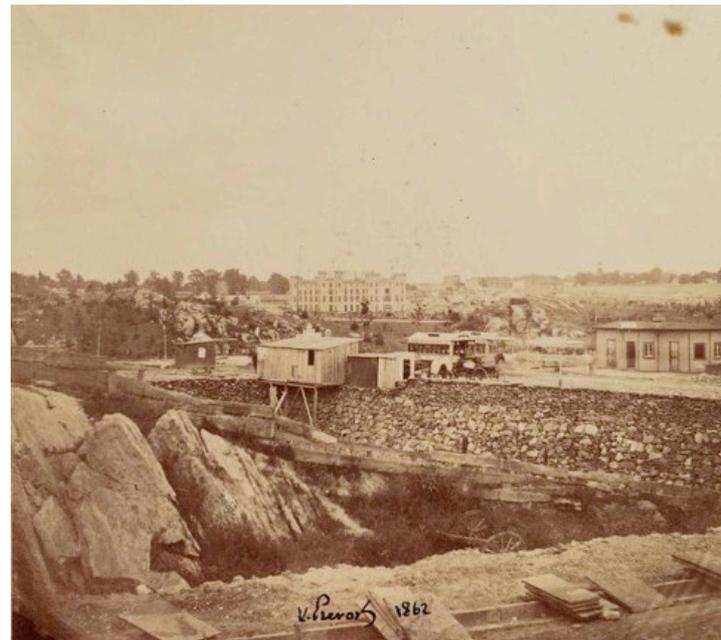




Commissioner's Plan 1811



Shanties in Central Park- c. 1860



In construction - 1862



20,000 workers moved nearly
3 million cubic yards of soil
and planted more than
270,000 trees and shrubs.
17 years in construction

4. עקרונות תכנון הפארק

- נוף פסטורלי - כפרי כאנטיתזה לעיר
- מימד המוסרי –רוחני- חינוכי של החוויה האישית בנוף
- שימוש בכלים עיצוביים ליצור חוויה של רצף ומרחב- אשלייה של מרחב אינסופי
- הפרדה מפלסית לתנועה

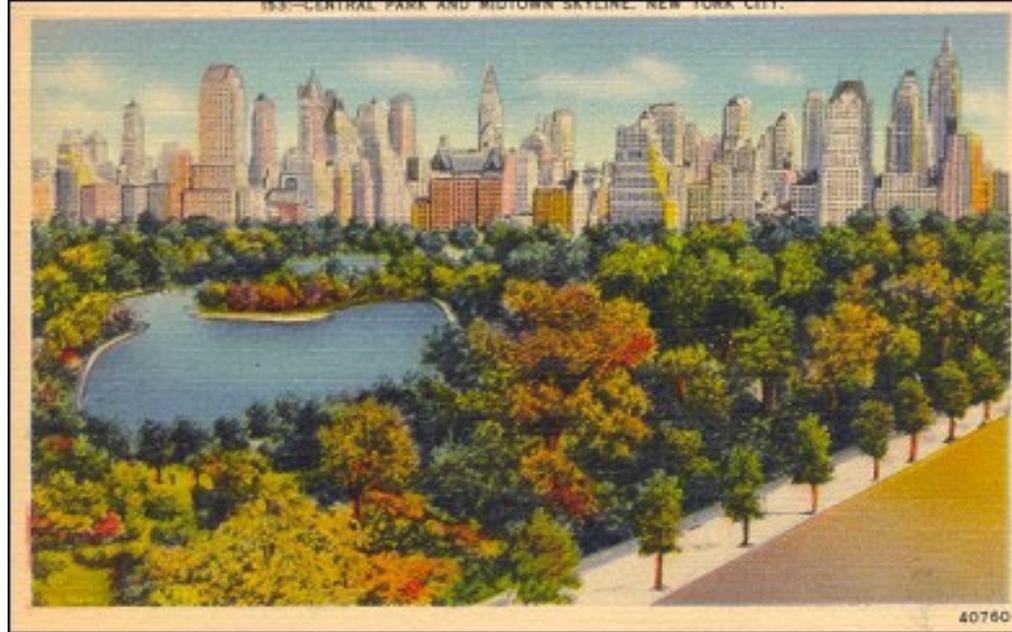


Central Park, New York– an island within an island?



The American Parks Movement

1. Nature as a “civilizing force”
2. “*Rus in urbe*” - the countryside in the city
3. The urban pastoral



Progressivism:

1. belief in the idea of progress and potential of technology to become an instrument of rational planning, to improve social and environmental conditions
2. belief in the moral effects of the environment.
3. belief in the essential interrelatedness of the problems of the city



Prometheus

Pastoralism:

1. represents a retreat from technology; nostalgia for a simpler life; based on a classic Virgilian ideal of the shepherd withdrawing from the world to a rural setting, idyllic life-
Arcadia
2. mediates between civilization and nature: Leo Marx's 1964 book *The Machine in the Garden*



Composition

People should not, he warned think "of trees as trees, of turf, water, rocks, bridges, as things of beauty in themselves."

- Charles Beveridge on Olmsted's design principles



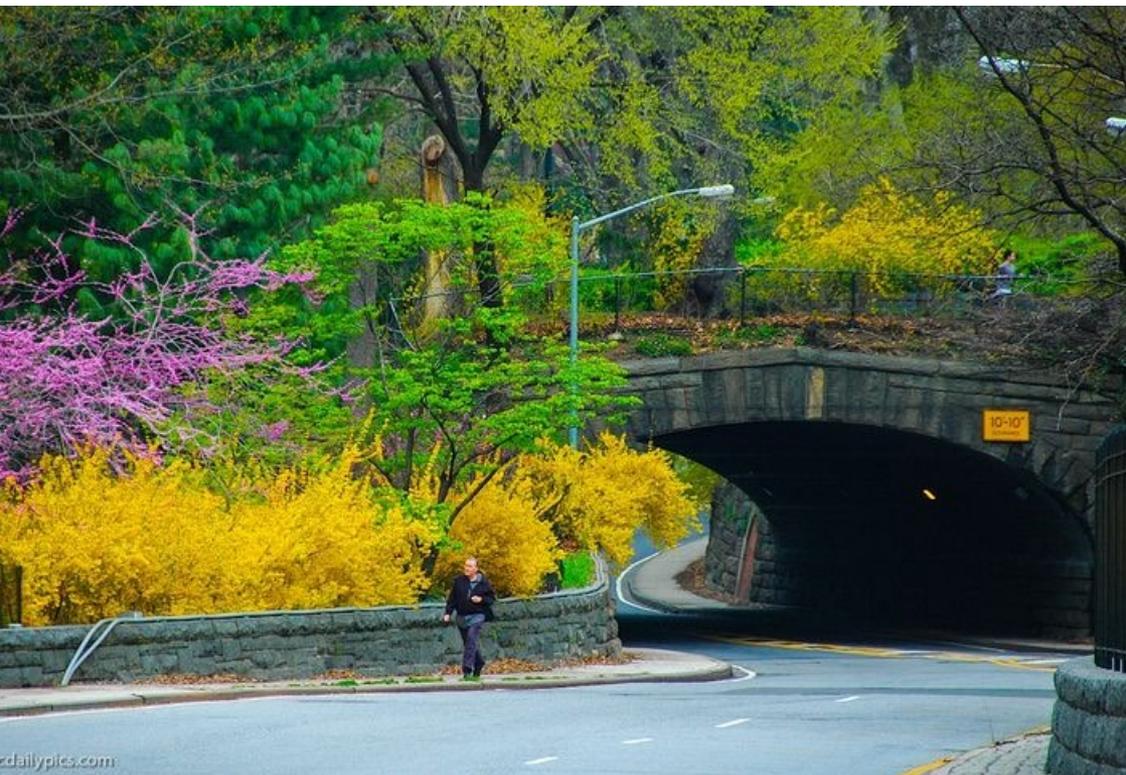
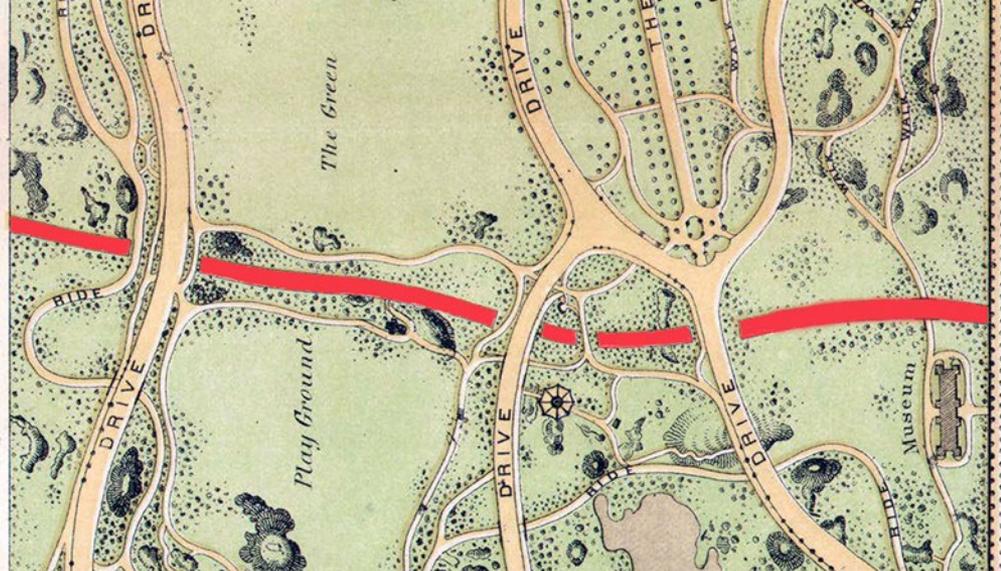


Stourhead Garden, England (18th century)

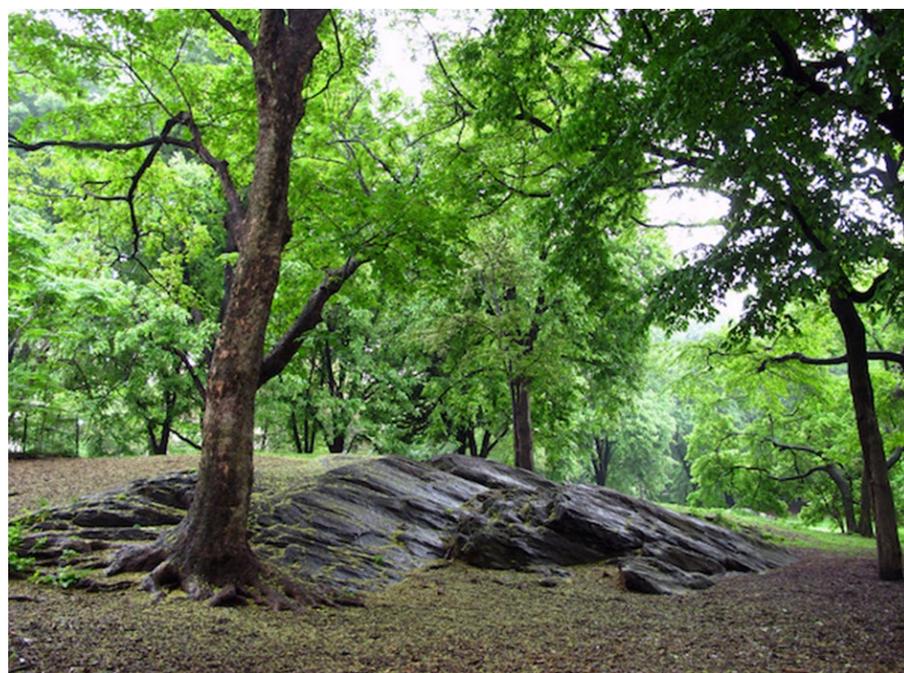
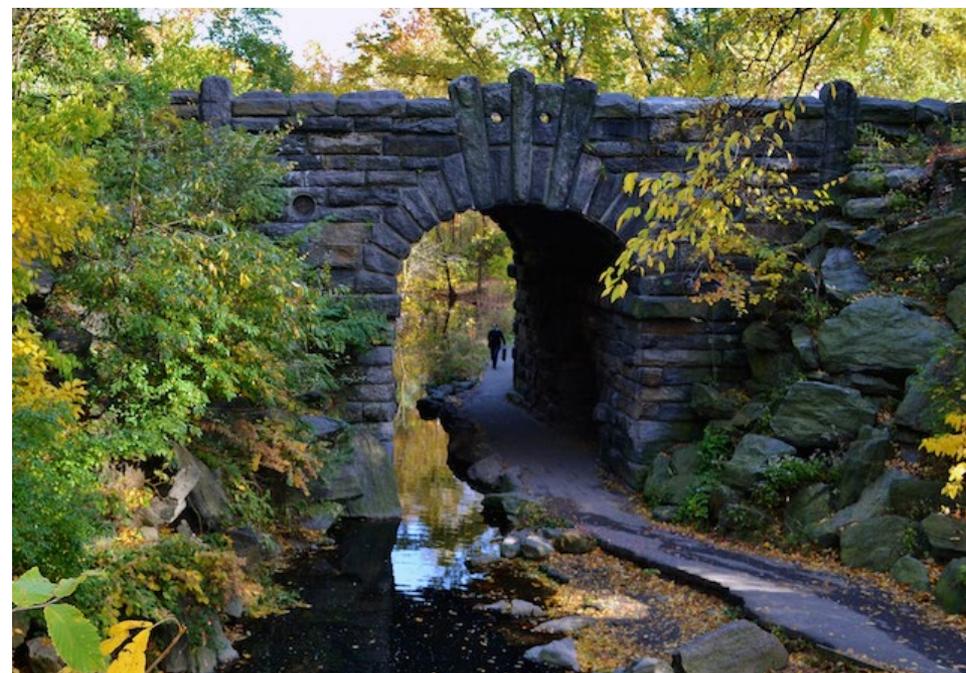


Claude Lorrain , *Landscape with Rest on the Flight into Egypt*, 1666

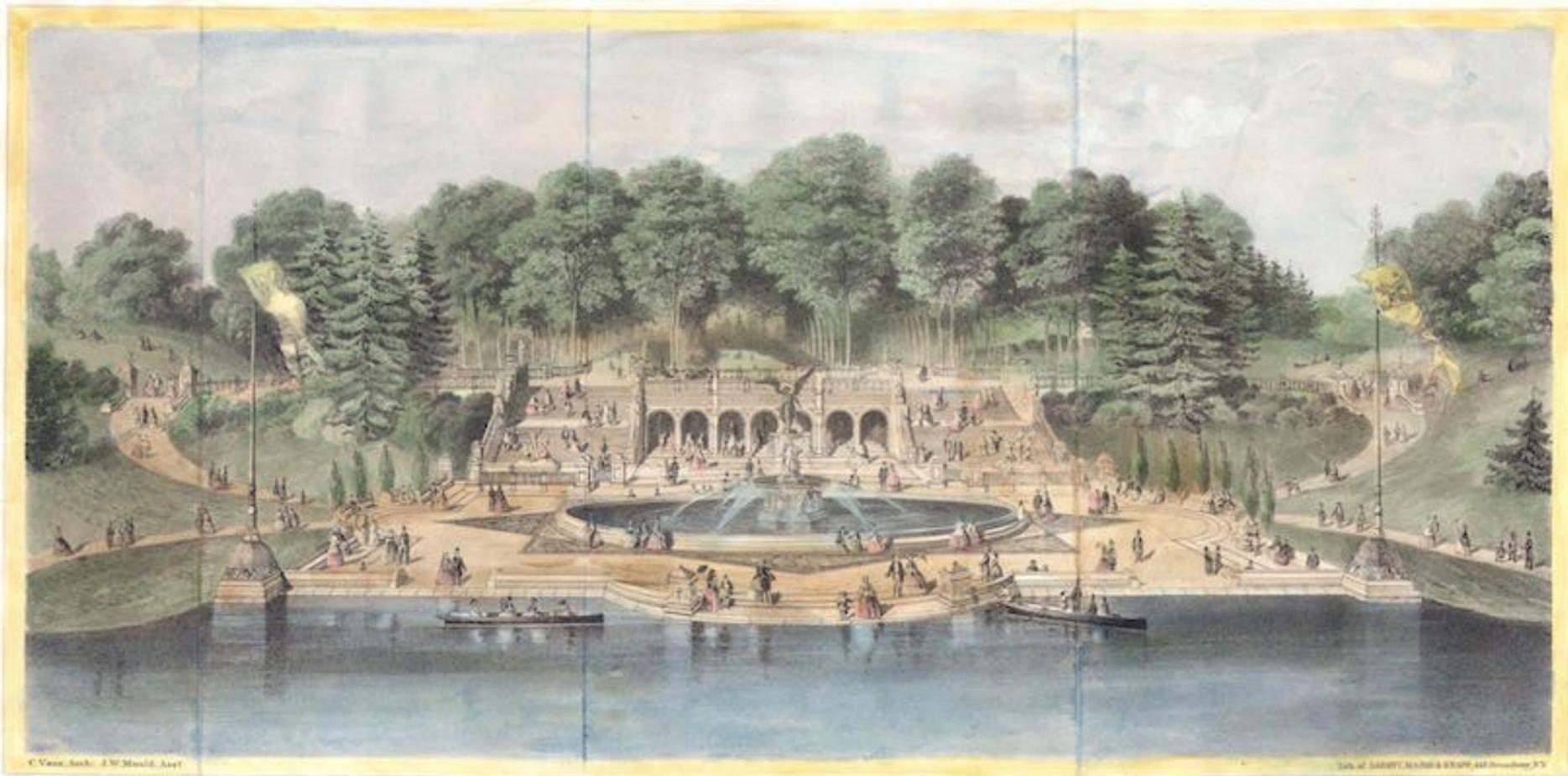




**Grade separation:
the sunken transverse roads**



Rustic bridge and rock outcroppings



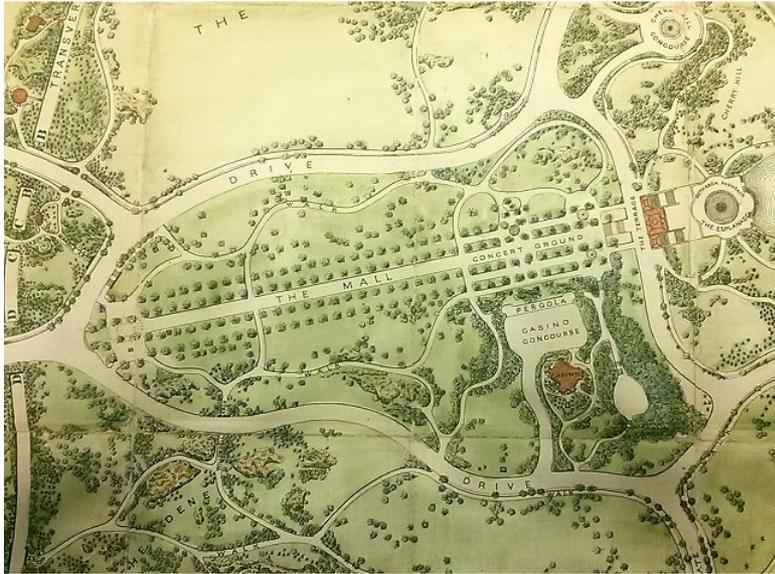
THE TERRACE

Formal elements: Bethesda Terrace and Fountain



Bethesda Terrace, Central Park, NY 1894





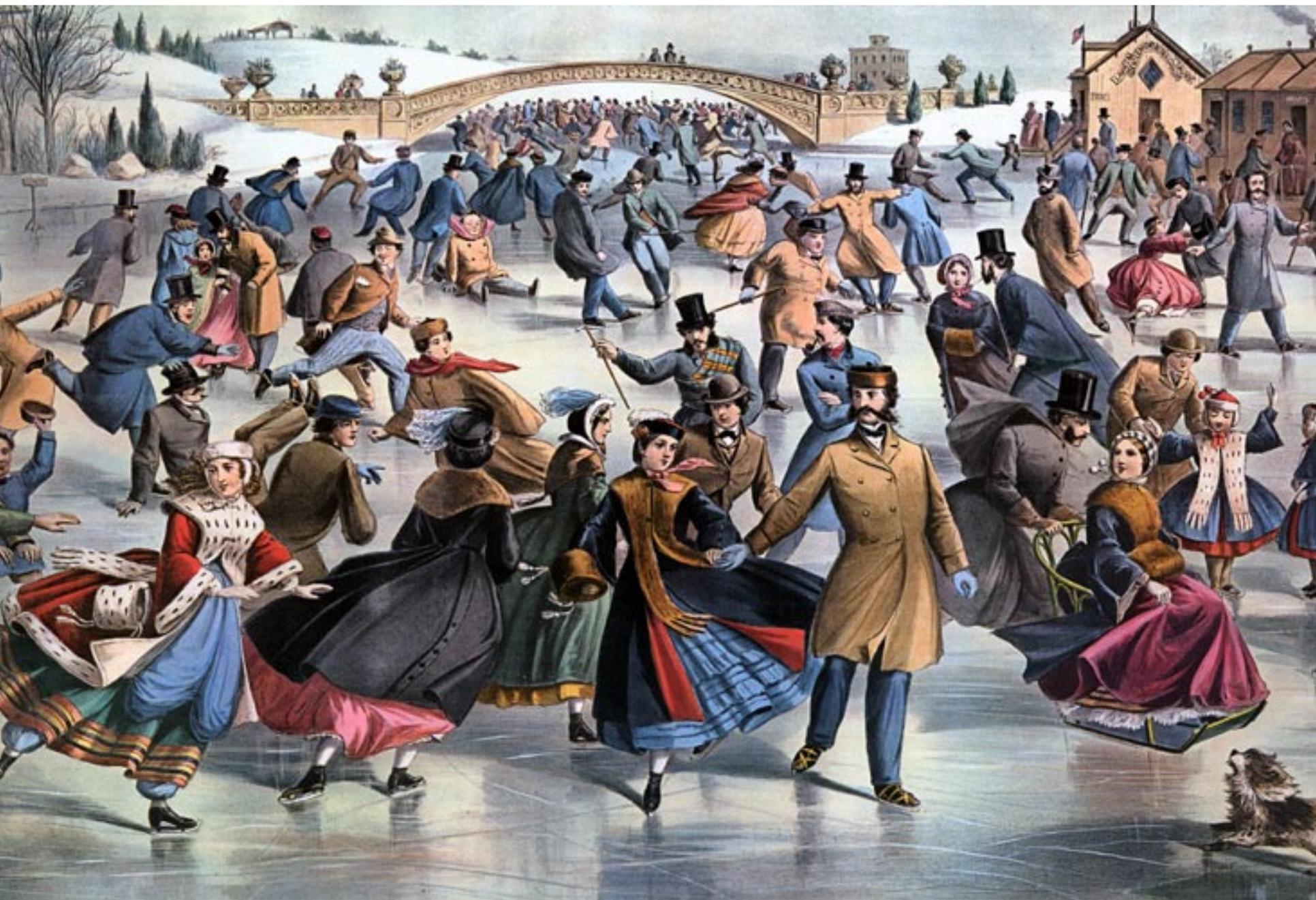
The Mall leading to Bethesda Terrace- overlooking the lake

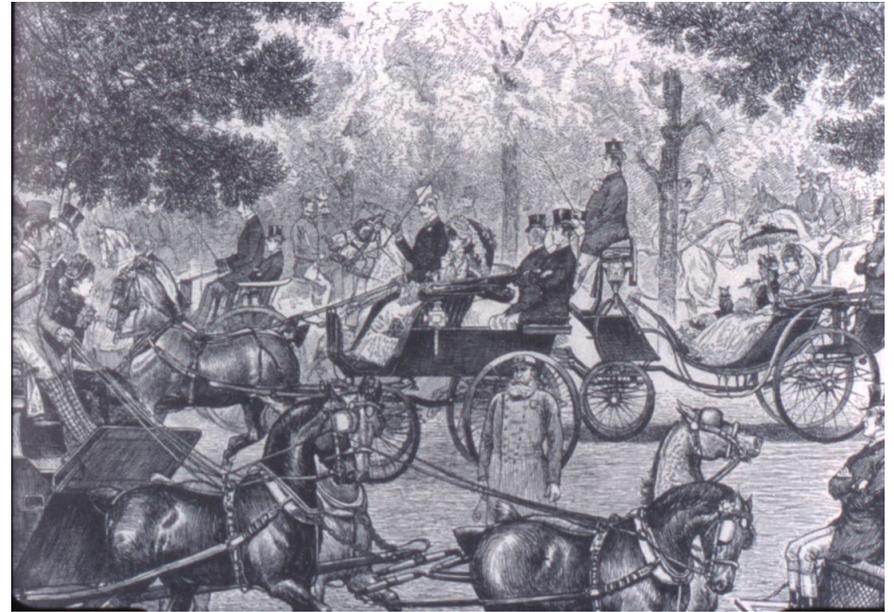


Bethesda Terrace today



5. תרבות הפנאי החדש





Recreational uses in Central Park: May Day festival, carriage riding: a new public space for *children*



Recreational uses in Central Park







The Gates, 2005
Christo and Jeanne Claude





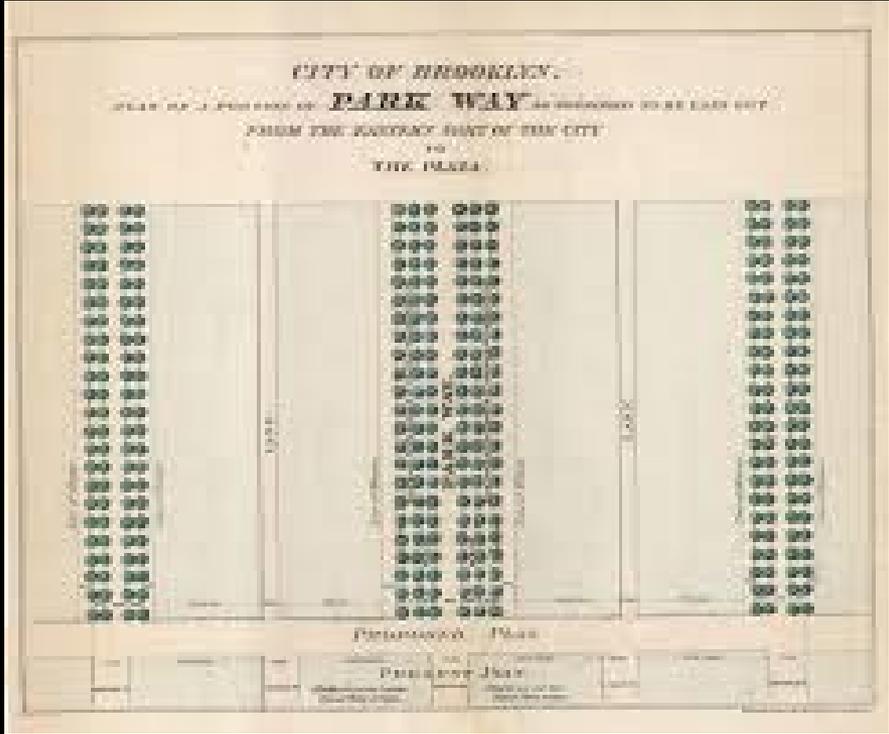




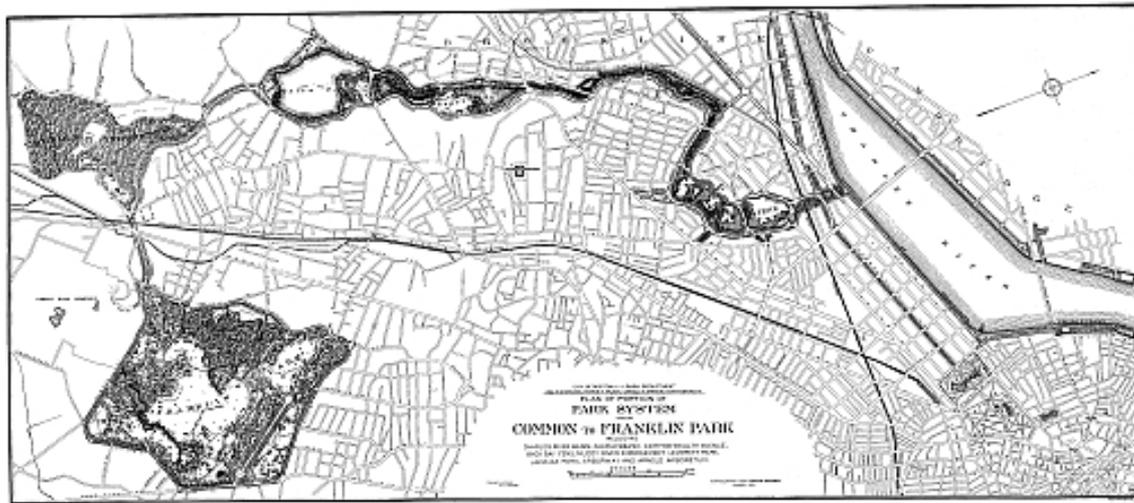




6. מפארק עירוני למערכת עירונית

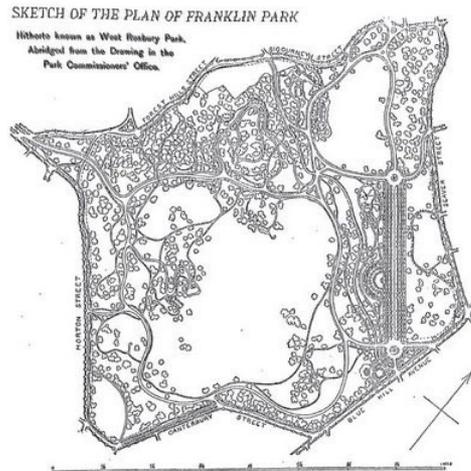
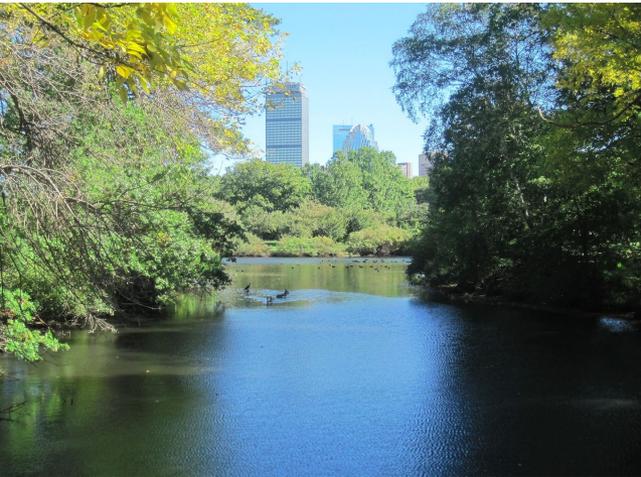


Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 1868
Frederick Law Olmsted



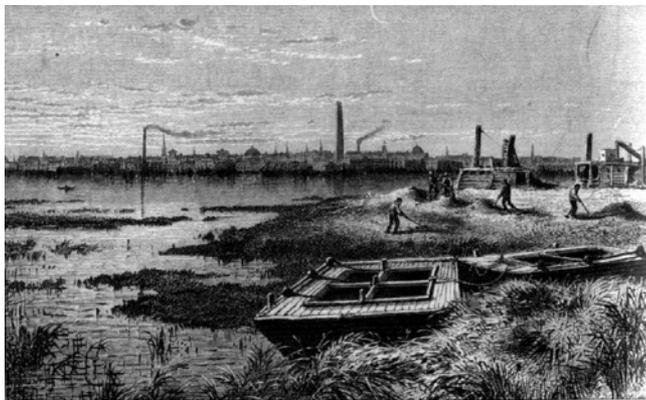
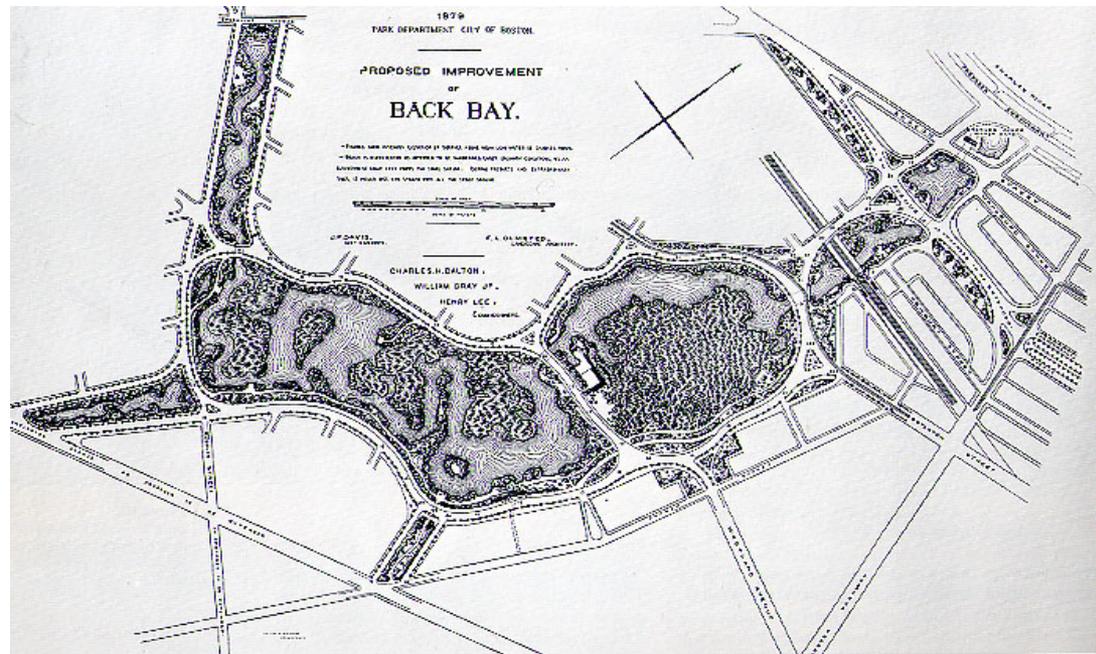
OLMSTED ARCHIVES

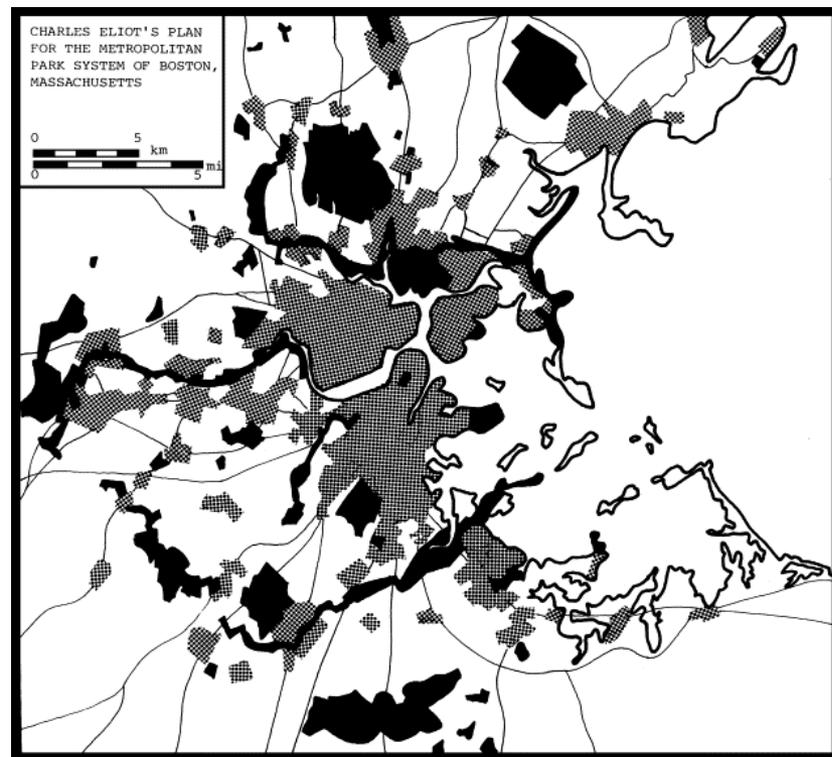
The Emerald Necklace, Boston F.L.Olmsted 1878 - 1889



Back Bay Fens, Boston MA

Frederick Law Olmsted





Charles Eliot
Metropolitan Parks System,
Boston, 1890's



Charles River Esplanade, Boston



Fells Station, Melrose 1893



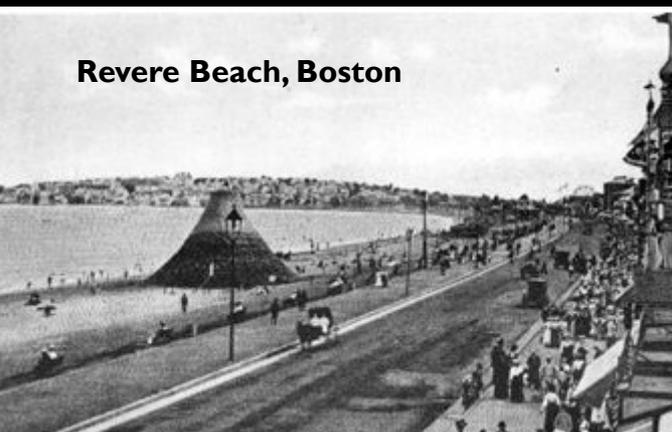
Parks & Parkways of the Boston Metropolitan District, Olmsted and Eliot, 1896



Charles Eliot



Charles River Esplanade, Boston



Revere Beach, Boston

Charles Eliot and Sylvester Baxter Metropolitan Parks System, Boston

Hydrological systems as an urban armature

Eliot and Baxter's plan for Boston- An example of park planning based on the identification and protection of regional landscape systems such as hydrology and topography, as well as scenic natural features.

Water infrastructure doubled as a recreational infrastructure for the city bringing together **engineering** and **urban design** in a cohesive approach to park planning.