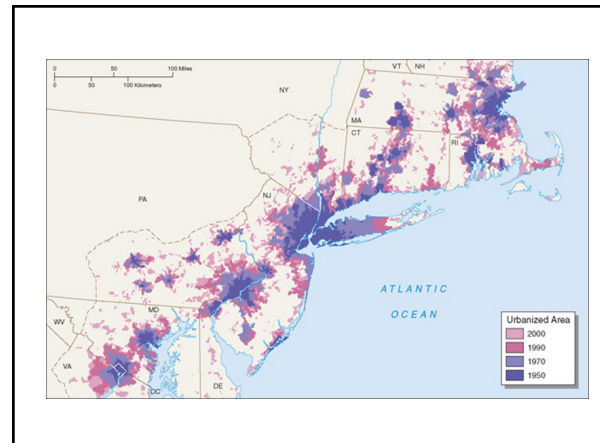


The Inner Harbor, Baltimore



Megalopolis

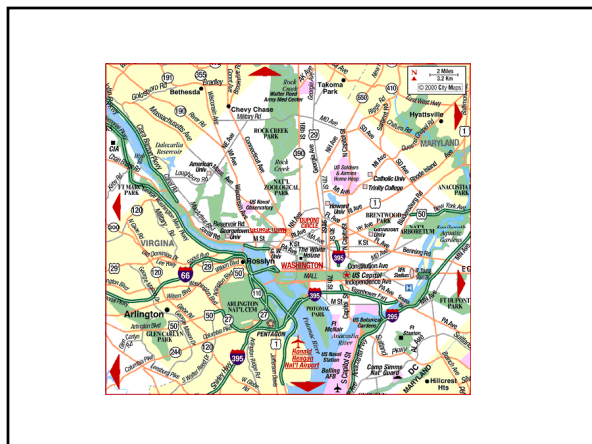
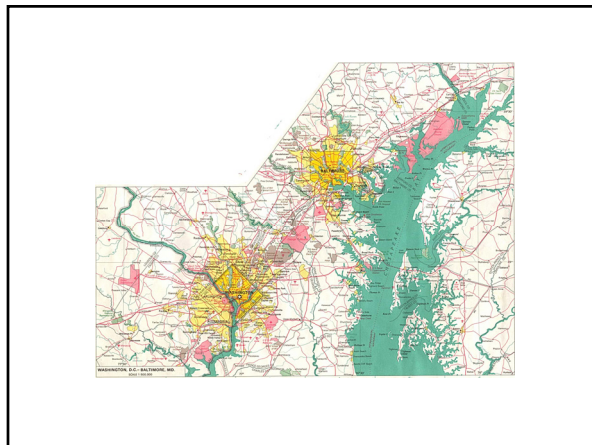
- A term coined by Lewis Mumford in his 1938 book "The Culture of Cities" to describe a large urban area created by the growth and coming-together of two or more cities that formerly were separate.
- In 1961 the French geographer Jean Gottman adopted the term for the title of his rather famous book, "Megalopolis: the Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States."
- As a result, today the term is used rather exclusively to denote the almost contiguous urban development that extend from Boston to Washington, DC.
- Sometimes called Boswash, Bosrich, or Bostide.

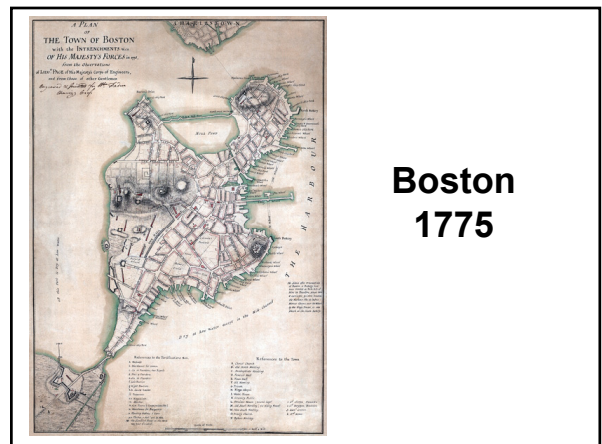
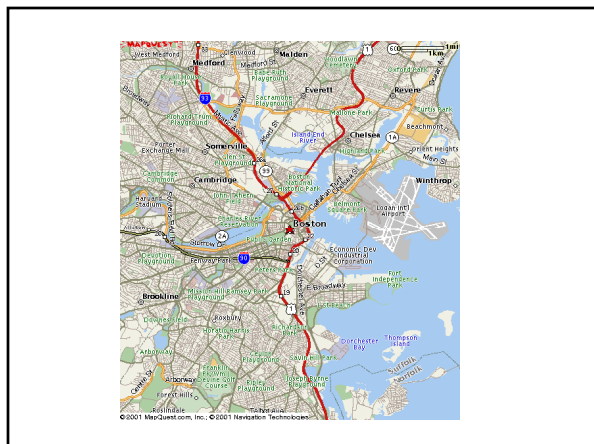
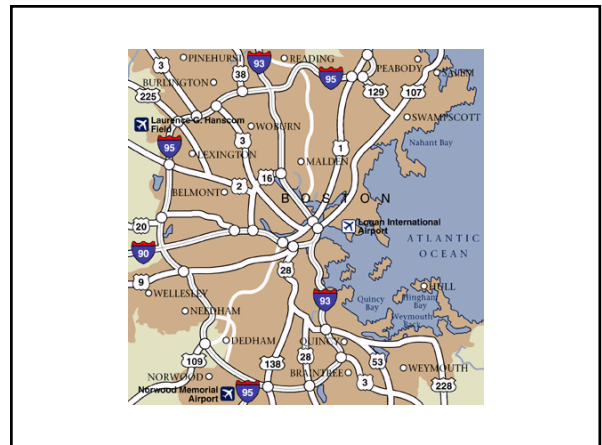
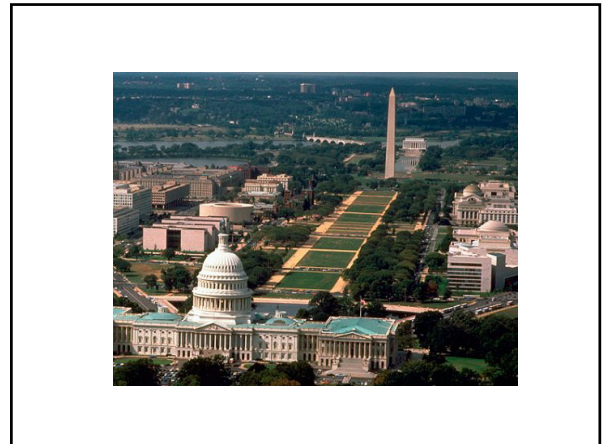
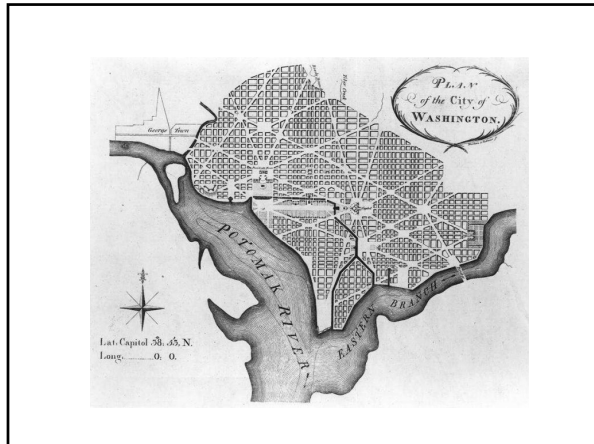


Selected site characteristics that have given rise to cities

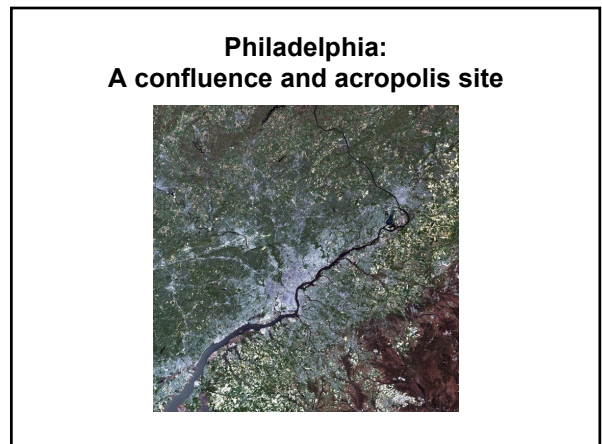
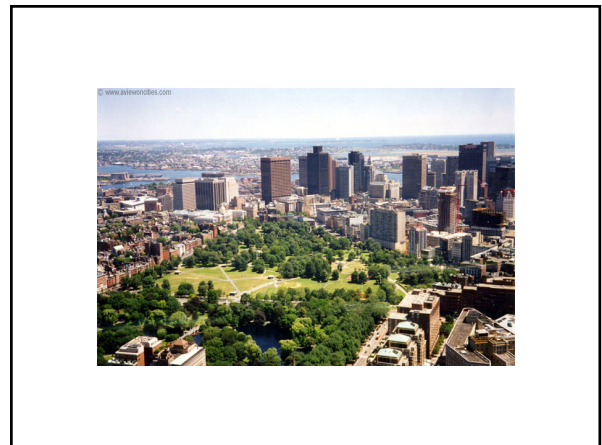
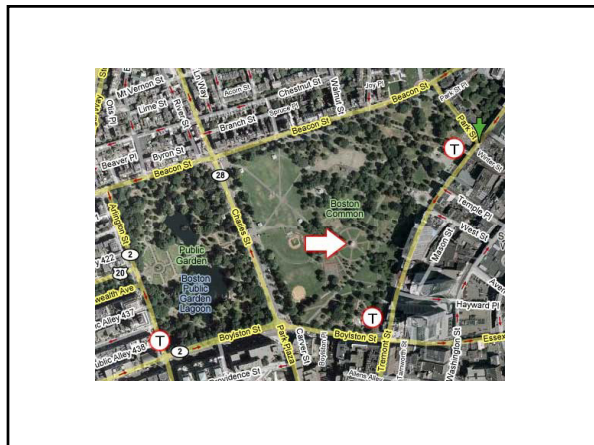
- **Protected harbor:** an ocean inlet of substantial dimensions that affords expansive, safe anchorage. (New York, Baltimore, New Haven, Providence)
- **Head of navigation:** the farthest point inland from its mouth to which a river is navigable by deep-draught vessels. (Washington, Trenton, Baltimore)
- **Peninsula:** A site connected to the mainland by a narrow neck of land, thus affording protection from landward attack. (Boston)
- **Confluence:** A point where two rivers meet, forming a larger river. Affords protection and access. (Philadelphia)
- **Acropolis:** An elevated site that affords defense. (Philadelphia)





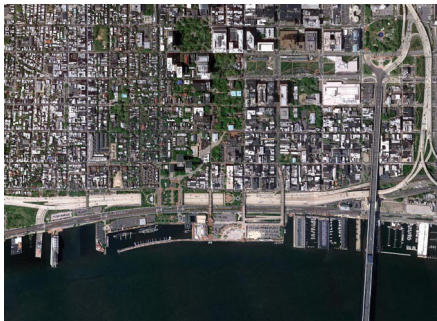


**Boston
1775**





Scenes from Philadelphia



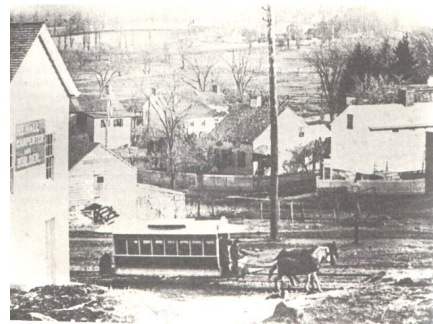
WHY HAVE CITIES GROWN?

- General population growth, immigration, and rural-to-urban migration.
- Mechanization of agriculture.
 - Farmers start using tractors instead of draught animals.
 - Tractors allow farmers to cultivate much more land than before, but also cost a lot of money.
 - This encourages farm consolidation. (Some farmers buy-out other farmers to achieve an “economy of scale.” So an area that once had many small farmers now has a few big farms.)
 - “Surplus” rural population goes to city to seek work.

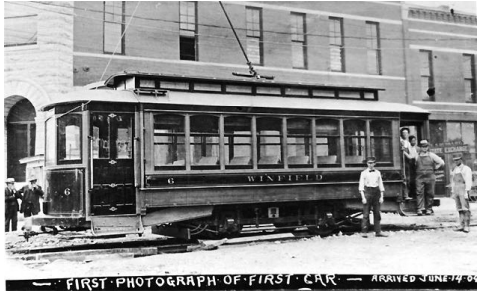
Why Have Cities Grown? (the sequel)

- Structural changes in the economy
- Transportation improvements that allow people to live farther away from their jobs, yet commute to them in a timely fashion. Distinct eras include:
 - The Walking/Horse Car Era (pre 1888)
 - Electric Street Car Era (1880-1920)
 - The commuter rail era (1880-present)
 - The subway era (1900-present)
 - Pre-Freeway Era (1920-1955)
 - Freeway Era (since 1955)
- Automobile ownership and low gas tax.
- Mortgage deductibility.

The Bronx, 1890
Intersection of East Tremont Ave. & Boston Rd.



Electric Street Car, 1909

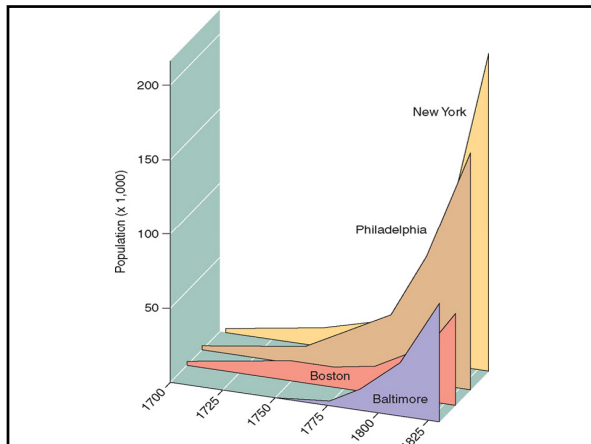


Construction of Long Island Expressway (undated photo)



Long Island Expressway

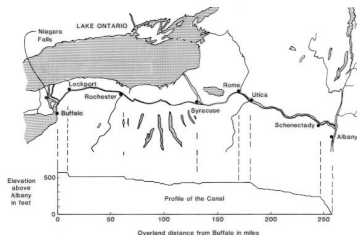




Hinterland

- an inland area supplying goods to a port
- the land lying beyond a coastal district
- the land from which a city draws goods and resources
- the land that a city supplies with goods and resources

Erie Canal



The Erie Canal

- Built between Buffalo and Albany during 1817-1825 at a cost of \$8 million.
- Provided an all-water route between New York City and the Great Lakes, profoundly expanding NYC's hinterland.
- For a ton of goods, it reduced NYC-Buffalo hauling time from 26 days to 6, and the cost from \$100 to \$10.
- The canal was 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep.
- Boats were pulled by horses/mules walking on adjacent towpaths.
- NYC became the gateway to the West. It's population doubled between 1820 and 1840.

Erie Canal near Schenectady

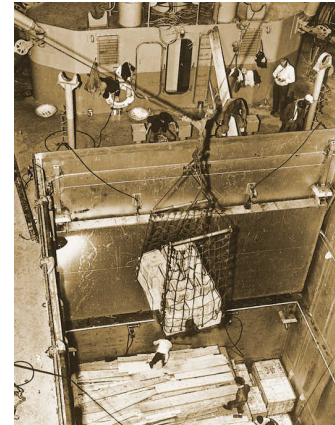
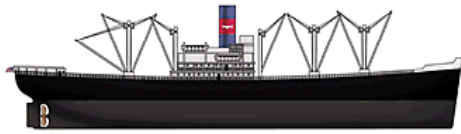




APL "City of Peking," 1874



APL “Jefferson,” 1946



APL “Truman,” 1988 (902 feet)



Transformation of the Inner City Waterfront

- From: shipping ,warehousing, and light manufacturing land-uses
- To: residential, commercial and recreational land uses
- Reasons:
 - Decline of long-range water-borne passenger services
 - Rise of containerization and subsequent relocation of port facilities.
 - Gentrification

Lower Manhattan, early 1900s





Chelsea Piers, Manhattan



Port Newark container facility



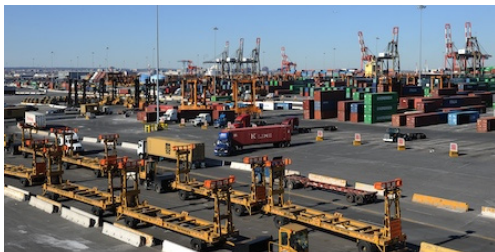
Port Elizabeth Port Authority of NY and NJ (Manhattan skyline in far background)



CONTAINERIZATION is a transportation technology that facilitates fast, efficient, and low-cost trans-oceanic shipment of goods. It involves:

- Large box-like containers that are directly transferred between ships and railway flat cars and flatbed trucks.
- Revolutionary “open deck” ship design to facilitate stacking of containers.
- One-time loading of containers at point of manufacture, and one-time emptying at destination.
- Construction of new port facilities with large cranes, lots of temporary storage space for containers, and nearness to major highways and railways.
- Rapid loading and unloading of ships, minimizing time-in-port and maximizing revenue.

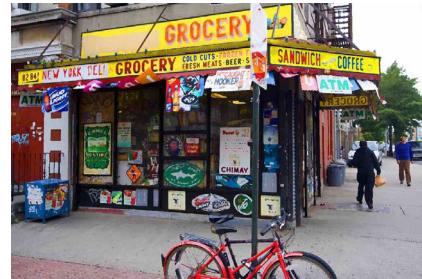
Port Elizabeth container port

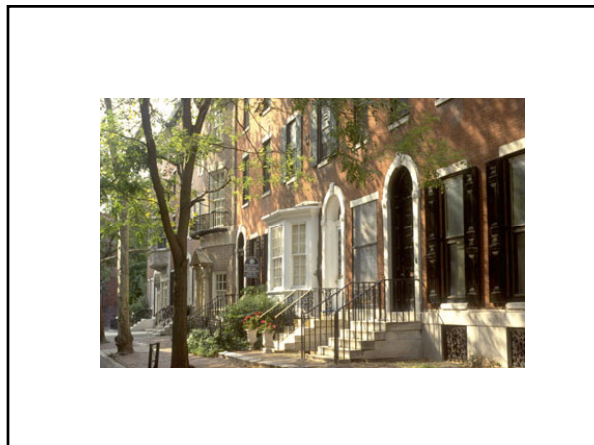
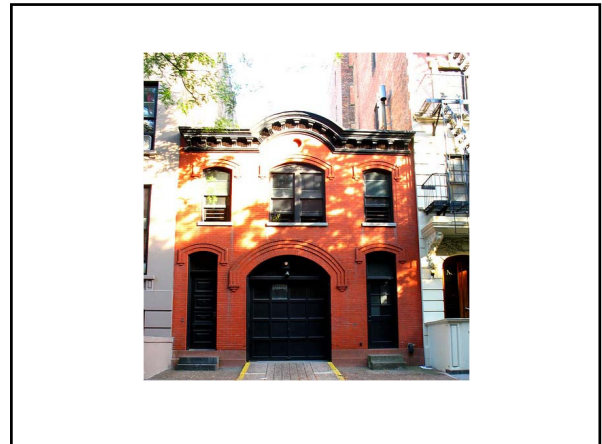
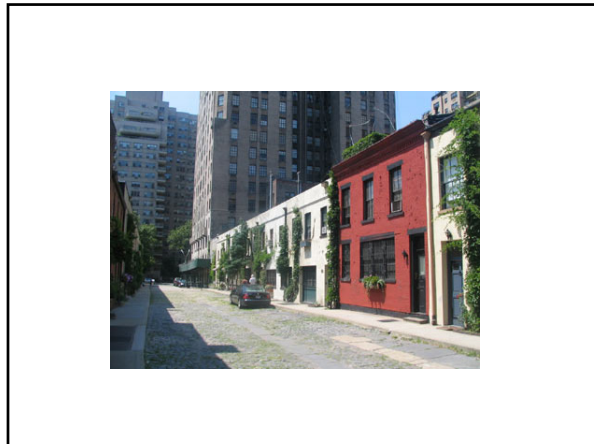


Gentrification is the process of socio-economic and cultural change that occurs when wealthier people (the “gentry”) buy and move into housing property in urban areas where the existing population is less prosperous.

Gentrification consequences

- Influx of buying power leads to rising housing costs.
- Housing is refurbished and becomes more costly.
- Value of commercial property also rises as landlords are able to command higher rent.
- Low-rise buildings are demolished to make way for high-rises.
- Rising rents cause displacement of long-term commercial and residential tenants.
- Bodegas become boutiques.
- Distinctive neighborhoods become “placeless.”
- The urban tax base rises.
- So does homelessness.





**Some Noteworthy Non-urban areas of
Megalopolis**

**The Pine Barrens, New Jersey
Amish Country, SE Pennsylvania
The Catskills, New York
Various Barrier Islands
The Berkshires, Massachusetts
Cape Cod, Massachusetts**



**The Pine Barrens, NJ
(Also called "The Pinelands")**

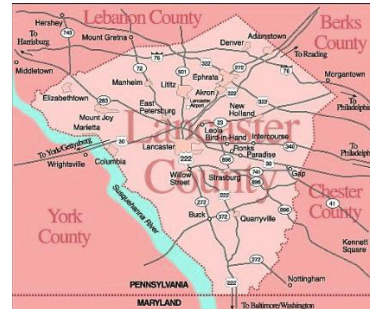


- A large and heavily forested portion of the NJ coastal plain
- Nutrient poor sandy soil
- Cranberry bogs
- New Jersey Pinelands National Preserve (the nation's first) created by Congress in 1978.
- Important aquifer recharge area

Scenes from the Pine Barrens



Lancaster County, PA "Amish Country"



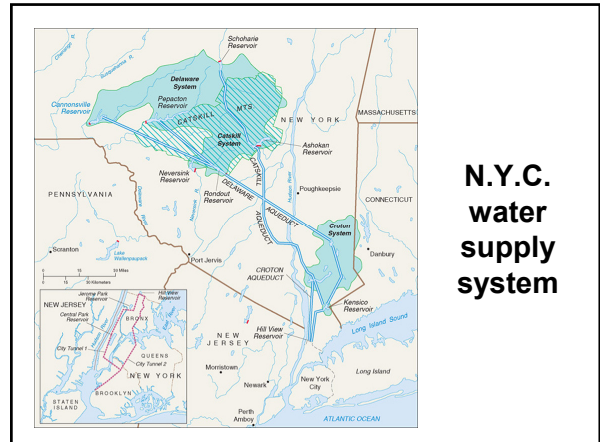
Amish Country Scene



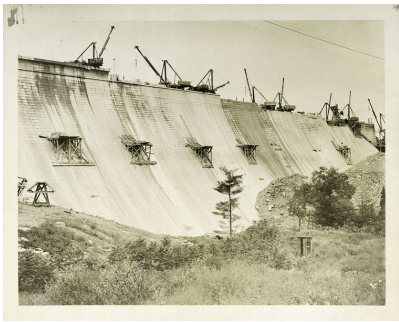
Early Fall in The Catskills



Ashokan Reservoir, The Catskills



Ashokan Reservoir Dam under construction



Construction of the Catskill Aqueduct, 1913

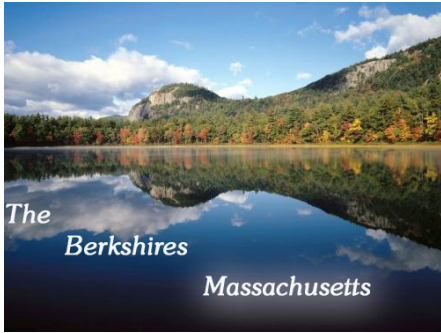


Fire Island National Seashore



Fire Island National Seashore





On Cape Cod



Cape Cod National Seashore

