

Three Wonder Walks

(After the High Line)



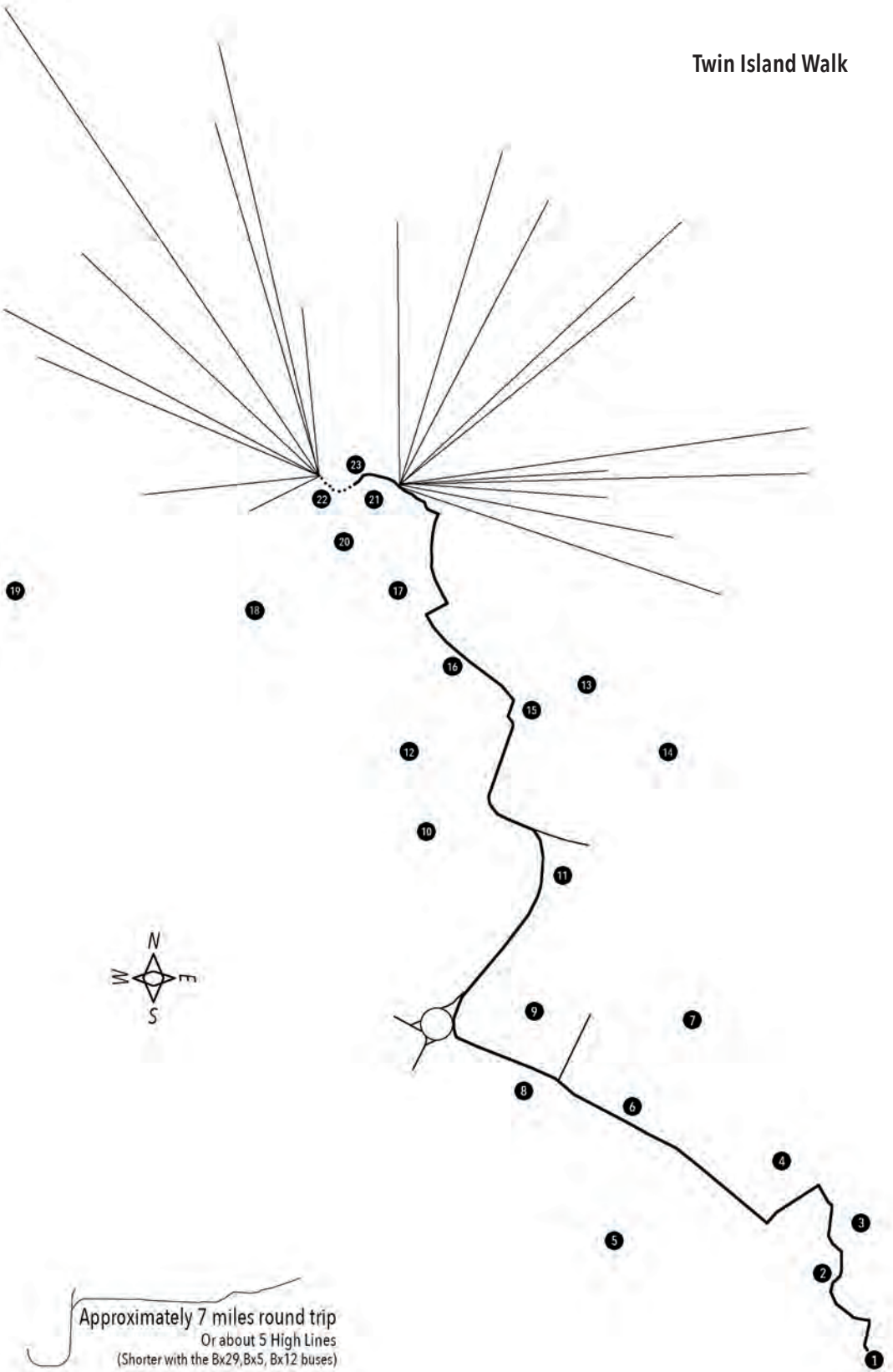
Featuring Walking Routes, Collections and Notes by
Matthew Jensen

Three Wonder Walks (After the High Line)

The High Line has proven that you can create a destination around the act of walking. The park provides a museum-like setting where plants and flowers are intensely celebrated. Walking on the High Line is part of a memorable adventure for so many visitors to New York City. It is not, however, a place where you can wander: you can go forward and back, enter and exit, sit and stand (off to the side). Almost everything within view is carefully planned and immaculately cultivated. The only exception to that rule is in the Western Rail Yards section, or "W.R.Y." for short, where two stretches of "original" green remain steadfast holdouts. It is here—along rusty tracks running over rotting wooden railroad ties, braced by white marble riprap—where a persistent growth of naturally occurring flora can be found. Wild cherry, various types of apple, tiny junipers, bittersweet, Queen Anne's lace, goldenrod, mullein, Indian hemp, and dozens of wildflowers, grasses, and mosses have all made a home for themselves. I believe they have squatters' rights and should be allowed to stay. Their persistence created a green corridor out of an abandoned railway in the first place. I find the terrain intensely familiar and representative of the kinds of landscapes that can be found when wandering down footpaths that start where streets and sidewalks end. This guide presents three similarly wild landscapes at the beautiful fringes of New York City: places with big skies, ocean views, abundant nature, many footpaths, and colorful histories.



Twin Island Walk



Approximately 7 miles round trip
Or about 5 High Lines
(Shorter with the Bx29, Bx5, Bx12 buses)

Twin Island, Pelham Bay, The Bronx

Disclaimer: The following route is one of many within this landscape; wandering is recommended.

Twin Island is one of many fantastic landscapes that fall within Pelham Bay Park's 2,772 acres, and for many residents it has offered a reliable escape for decades. When you arrive at the furthest edge of Twin Island, you will be standing on one of the few places in New York City that has retained its ancient stone formations of swirling gneiss, quartz, and feldspar, with glacial erratics dotting the shore. It might be my favorite place to stand in New York City. The wide view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding tiny rocky islands, along with the melodic clang of a buoy are as captivating as they are transportive.

Transit to Start of Walk: From the Gansevoort Street entrance to the High Line, walk to the West 14th Street and 8th Avenue subway station. Take the L Train to 14th Street/Union Square, and then transfer to the Uptown 4/5 Express Train. Take the Uptown 4/5 Express Train to 125th Street. Transfer at 125th Street to the Pelham Bay-bound 6 Train, and get off at the Pelham Bay stop.

1. Pelham Bay Station, Buses: This last/first stop on the 6 Train has the feel of a terminal, and offers immediate views of Pelham Bay Park across the road. The station has a functioning restroom and the entire structure and its surroundings are currently undergoing much-needed repairs and renovation. There are many bus stops on both sides of the pedestrian bridge leading from the station. During the summer, you can take the Bx5 or Bx12 to and from Orchard Beach. Year-round, you can take the Bx29 to City Island and get off at the second stop, which is nothing more than a signpost next to a forest.

2. The Bronx Victory Memorial: Scanning the horizon from the Pelham Bay Station platform or pedestrian bridge, you will see a gilded figure flying above the treetops. This is the Bronx Victory Memorial and it is one of the most beautiful memorials in New York State. It was built to honor the 947 soldiers from the Bronx who died in World War I. It is on the way to Twin Island, so you can head towards the angel.

3. Huntington Woods: The paved paths behind the monument lead into the woods in two directions. You want to take the path that runs parallel to the road in front of the memorial. Otherwise, if you walk into the woods with your back to the memorial, you will end up in Huntington Woods. The woods and wetlands form the southernmost part of Pelham Bay Park and contain the remains of a pet cemetery from a 19th century property owner and the "granny tree," an oak estimated to be over 300 years old.

4. Pelham Bay Landfill: If you follow the path into the woods and continue walking straight you will soon see the top of a giant hill with waving green grass and spotted with trees; it looks like a dream. You will wake up when you reach the razor wire at Pelham Bay Landfill, one of the most toxic of the many "green hills" throughout New York City. The NYC Department of Environmental Protection heralded its remediation efforts in 1998 and was planning to make the hill open to—if nothing else—walking. I have yet to find a public entrance to the landfill. Take a left, follow the fence, and head back to the sidewalk and over the Hutchinson River. The landfill sits on what was once a forested shoreline and swimming camp called Tallapoosa, named by area Civil War veterans who fought in Tallapoosa, Georgia. The marshland across the street, Tallapoosa West, was also slated to be a dumpsite but was saved by efforts mounted by locals and a burgeoning environmental movement that valued wetlands and waterways. Freshkills Park in Staten Island picked up where Pelham Bay left off. Rest assured, there is a long story behind every contour and nuance in this expansive landscape.

5. Co-op City: Immediately on the horizon, it is hard to miss the towers of Co-op City, whose thirty-five high-rise buildings and seven townhouse clusters over 35,000 people call home. It is the largest cooperative housing development in the world.

6. Pelham Bridge: The small drawbridge is a quiet architectural gem and a great spot to view the Hutchinson River.

7. Hutchinson River: At this location, the waterway is as much Eastchester Bay as it is the Hutchinson River. It was named for Anne Hutchinson, whose story is woven into much of the area's 17th-century folklore. You can take a tug boat up about three miles and then it turns into a very humble stream that winds through Westchester County.

8. Bronx Equestrian Center: Once over the bridge, continue straight towards the Equestrian Center, where there are always a few horses paying close attention. When you arrive at the traffic circle, cross carefully and then hang a right. The next stretch has no sidewalks but the wide grassy medium suits even better.

9. Woodlands and Rodman's Neck: The landscape you are walking in now is really a giant traffic rectangle with two small traffic circles at opposite corners. In the middle are trees and a marsh called Turtle Cove. The Siwanoy Trail winds through much of the woodland areas and connects to the Split Rock Trail.

10. Glover's Rock: As you near Orchard Beach on the left, pay attention to the tree line on the right. You will soon see an enormous granite glacial erratic named Glover's Rock. It was a lookout point for the Siwanoy Native Americans and is a noted Revolutionary War site. A bronze plaque has been embedded in its face and is supplied year-round with patriotic flare. It is a landmark left over from when landmarks were still marks in the land. Like others in the vicinity, this erratic appears as though it dropped from the sky. Native legends assigned the existence of these stones to ancient giants who hurled them across the waters. In fact, and really no less magical, during the last ice age, as glaciers moved into the area they brought the stones with them from the north.

11. Bartow Creek: The tidal estuary that runs along the parking lot is often a spot for crew practice. There is an old observation tower that is sadly gated off. You will probably see a goose.

12. Parking Lot: The parking lot at Orchard Beach is huge and unmatched only by the parking lot at Jacob Riis Park. Nine months out of the year, the parking lot is almost completely empty and offers a surreal pedestrian experience. Surprisingly, the parking lot has developed into a place of its own. Even in the middle of summer, locals will drive their cars to the edge, find an available tree, and lounge for the afternoon between the lawn and vehicle.

13. Orchard Beach: This is the only public beach in the Bronx. From jetty to jetty, it is 1.5 miles long, and off-season there could be as many as twenty people on the boardwalk and three on the beach. At the height of summer it is wall-to-wall. It is as artificial a landscape as the adjacent parking lot, but an invaluable addition for so many.

14. Woodlands and the Meadow: South of the parking lot and behind the southern end of the beach is an expansive wooded area that stretches to City Island. If you walk to the end of the beach and follow the footpaths, you can work your way to the causeway, onto the street, and over to City Island.

15. Orchard Beach Pavilion: Never has a larger building been easier to miss. If you do not enter the beach through the grand colonnade you will miss it completely. But focus your attention on it, and it is hard to grasp that such a beautiful art deco structure, designed to service thousands daily, sits fenced-off, overgrown, and falling apart. The building, like the adjacent parking lot, has a lot in common with Jacob Riis Park in the Rockaways, the biggest connection being their designer, Robert Moses. It is a designated landmark and an obsession for many urbanists. It is hard to not imagine a thriving hub of seasonal festivities, dancing, and Bronx-born cuisine in the now vacant shell.

16. Restrooms: Off-season there seems to always be at least one restroom open for the regulars who prefer a warm February to a crowded August.

17. Mishow Boulder: At the side of the dirt road between Twin Island and Hunter Island, look for a rock painted off-white and breaching the lawn. This is the top of the Mishow Boulder, an enormous erratic that was a point of worship and lore for the Siwanoy Tribe. It took the enthusiastic clamor of Dr. Theodore Kazimiroff in the 1930s to stop contractors from completely covering the boulder with fill.

18. Hunter Island: Today the island is a peninsula. The Kazimiroff Nature Trail and other paths wind through the landscape. I found a rusty horseshoe on one of the trails, a reminder that the forest was briefly home to a few farms and majestic estates. You can also visit New York City's oldest trees, post oaks (*quercus stellate*), dating to the 1770s.

19. Grey Mare Boulder: At the northeastern edge of Hunter Island there are meadows of cordgrass. In the fall, the meadows look like fields of gold. Out in one field is the Grey Mare boulder, which has been grazing in the same place since the retreat of the glaciers.

20. Stone Ruins: In the tidal lagoon between Hunter and Twin Islands, you will see the remains of an old stone bridge that connected the two islands. There are also a few stone retaining walls on Two Tree Island and a stone floor on the shore of Twin Island. They are all that remain of the Victorian-era estates that were demolished in the 1930s.

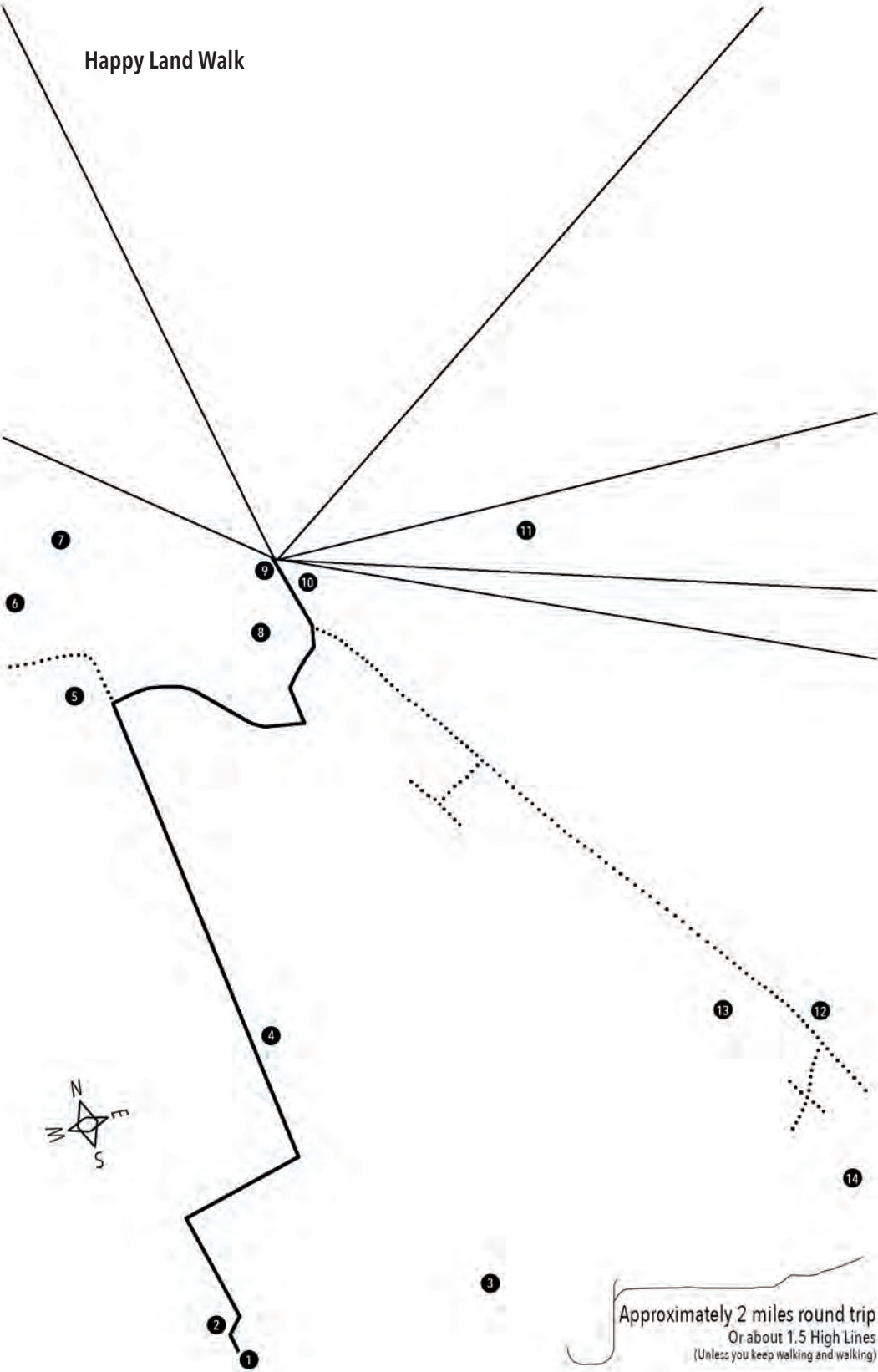
21. Twin Island: Twin Island starts at the edge of Orchard Beach where a long stone jetty creates a clear division between sand and stone. There are trails and a few remnants of the James Fish Mansion, which passed from private hands to the city of New York in the 1920s and served as a summer camp for girls through the 1930s. A five-dollar contribution to the Jacob Riis Foundation could send a girl from the Lower East Side to summer camp for a month. The rocky coast is strewn with glacial erratics, tide pools, and beautiful rock formations.

22. Two Tree Island: Slightly more removed from Twin Island is this smaller island that is accessible at low tide by a path of stepping stones. The island was named after Joe Two Tree, who was named for the two trees growing on the island at the time of his birth. Joe Two Tree is the focus of the biography *The Last Algonquin*, as he was the last of his tribe who took refuge here, living off the land on these islands and waters.

23. Island Views: Standing at the edge of Twin Island, one has a fantastic view of many islands and rocks on the horizon. Among them from right to left (south to north) are: City Island, High Island, the Chimney Sweeps Islands, Green Flats, Rat Island, the Blauzes, Hart Island, South Nonations, East Nonations, Middle Reef, Machaux Rock, Pea Island, Columbia Island, Huckleberry Island, Davids' Island, Aunt Phebe Rock, Goose Island, Hog Island, and Hunter Island. All have histories and legends, and those with sand surely have buried treasure.



Happy Land Walk



Approximately 2 miles round trip
Or about 1.5 High Lines
(Unless you keep walking and walking)

Happy Land, Eastern Point, Staten Island

Disclaimer: The following route is one of many within this landscape; wandering is recommended.

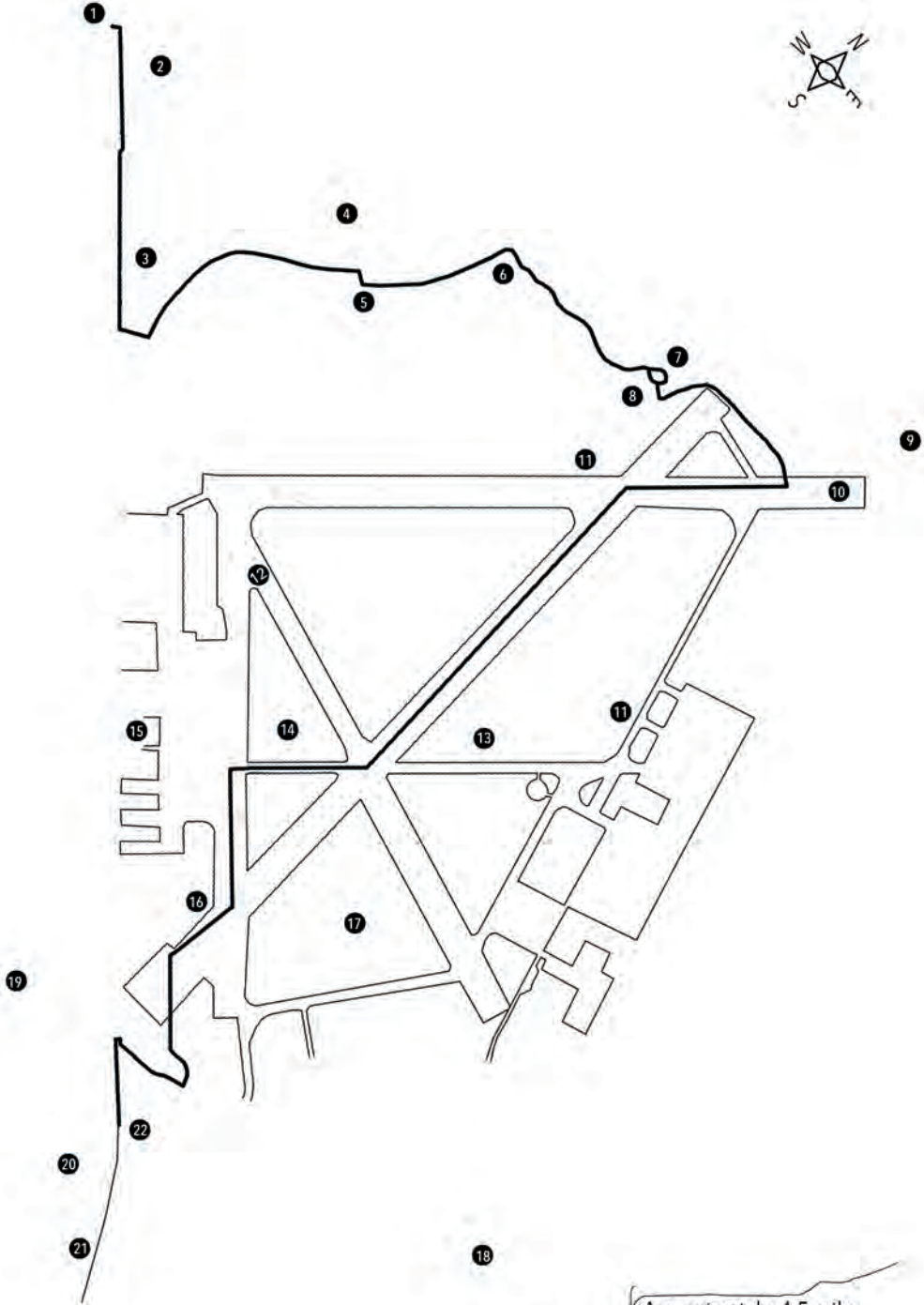
At the easternmost point of Staten Island is a stone jetty and debris-covered shore in the shadow of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. The location offers a 180-degree view of Manhattan, the New Jersey Highlands, and out to the open Atlantic. From this point, Staten Island's shore heads south for miles while the paths of Fort Wadsworth wind through historic sites in the adjacent hills. This spot has been my reliable escape for years and the piles of architectural remnants along the shore can keep me busy for hours.

Transit to Start of Walk: From the Gansevoort Street entrance to the High Line, walk to the West 14th Street and 8th Avenue subway station. Take the L Train to 14th Street/Union Square. Transfer to the Downtown N Express Train and take it to 59th Street in Brooklyn. Transfer to the 95th Street-bound R Train and take it three stops to 86th Street. Walk upstairs and hop on the Port Richmond-bound S53 Bus, which is usually waiting for the arriving train and runs frequently. Once over the bridge, get off at the first stop, Lily Pond Ave/Major Ave.

1. **Lily Pond Road:** There was a lily pond somewhere in the neighborhood near the base of the bridge known as Rosebank. On this side of the bridge you are in the small neighborhood of Arrochar, which was named after a town in Scotland.
 2. **Basilio Inn:** This is Staten Island's oldest restaurant and happens to be one of the only restaurants in the immediate vicinity. It opened in 1921 in a carriage house built in the 1850s. The food is fantastic.
 3. **Verrazano Bricks:** Diagonally across from the bus stop on the corner of Lily Pond and Major Avenues is a monument to the bridge. It is easily overlooked but worth a quick visit because the designers thought it would be clever to inlay four marble stones from Verrazano Castle in Greve, Italy. The carved stones are actually quite beautiful, and likely 300 years older than anything standing on Staten Island. You can touch the 13th century.
 4. **Horses:** On rare occasions there are horses here.
 5. **Baseball Diamond View:** I have never seen anyone playing baseball here, but it is a fantastic place to view the bridge. If you cut through the grass and veer left under the bridge, you will reach the scenic overview of Fort Wadsworth.
 6. **Fort Wadsworth:** Books could be (and have been) written on the history of the various forts of New York City. The first thing you will learn is that this fort was "obsolete the day it was complete." From the scenic overlook you will have a view of Battery Weed at the water's edge. It looks like an ancient theater. The wall behind you hides Fort Tompkins, which is something like a walled villa with granite-faced barracks, tunnels, arches, metalwork, and many beautiful 19th-century details.
 7. **Verrazano-Narrows Bridge:** Yes, this is the longest suspension bridge in the country, longer than the Golden Gate Bridge. However, I have never seen a double-decker tour bus on the bridge. It has much less of a public following partly because it is not accessible to pedestrians. Vantage points throughout Fort Wadsworth give you a chance to really feel the scale of the support towers. Now, imagine the towers as walls of ice. Staten Island was once the end of Long Island and much of its sand is part of the Harbor Hill Moraine. During the last glaciation, a combination of forces allowed the Hudson River to push through the end of the island, finally allowing for a shorter course to the sea. The dark sands of the moraine can be seen—a rare reveal—in the hillside adjacent to the jetty below.
 8. **Camping:** Sleeping in a place is the only way to really know it. And it is a clever way to get around the park hours.
 9. **Happy Land Park Ruins:** The stone jetty here is an unmarked dividing line between the National Park Service property and the Staten Island beaches. At the water's edge there are piles of architectural debris acting as a breakwater: cement steps, brick walls, giant pads of melted iron, pipes, and an endless number of unidentifiable amalgamations, all weathered by the sea. Most of the forms are from the beginnings of the "New Casemated Battery" that broke ground in 1866 but was halted by 1870. As the sand begins, you will find the ruins of a long pier that was one of the icons of Happy Land.
- Welcome to Happy Land: Imagine a Victorian-age resort community with hotels, baths, amusement rides, shops, a wooden boardwalk, bungalow villages and all the refinements of 1900s architecture. Happy Land was home to Nunley's Baths, Walch's Baths, Miller's Hotel, Bachmann's South Beach, Liberty Baths, Harris's Baths and Hotel, and the summer village Camp Warren. Ride the Silver Wave, the "only water carousel in the world" or the Roller Boller Coaster, "The Big Whip with the Big Dip." You could take the designated ferry from Bay Ridge or the Staten Island Rapid Transit train directly to South Beach. Storms, fires, competition, increased water pollution, and the Great Depression ended this era. Remarkably, there is hardly a single clue of this history left in the landscape.
10. **Island Views:** From the jetty that we will call "Beach of Ruins," one has a view north to Manhattan, west to Brooklyn, Coney Island, Sandy Hook in the distance, and Hoffman and Swinburne Islands in between. These two small islands, now left to the seals and birds, are artificial. They were used as quarantine islands for immigrants heading to Ellis Island.
 11. **Freight Spotting:** Freighters coming into New York Harbor are common sights and their size is hard to comprehend. From this point in Staten Island you can get a close up view as they quietly slip under the bridge and head towards the ports of New York and New Jersey. They bear their company names but rarely their country of origin or owner; Evergreen (Taiwanese), COSCO (China Oceanic Shipping Company), and Maersk (Denmark) are common visitors.
 12. **Beaches:** The first stretch of sandy beach is South Beach, the original. If you continue walking, you will pass over Midland, New Dorp, and Oakwood Beaches before reaching Great Kills Park. It is hard to resist a long walk on the beach, and rest assured that there is always a bus stop just a few blocks away.
 13. **Piers:** Along the beaches there are breakwaters and the occasional sunken pier. Further down there is an updated, accessible pier extending out from the FDR Boardwalk.
 14. **Landscapes:** If you want a solid day of walking you can continue on to the trails of Ocean Breeze Park (110 acres) or the more expansive Great Kills Park (580 acres). At either park you are not far from the Staten Island Railway and a few bus lines.



Barren Island Walk



Approximately 4.5 miles
Or about 3 High Lines
(Unless you keep walking to the Atlantic)

Barren Island, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn

Disclaimer: The following route is one of many within this landscape; wandering is recommended.

Barren Island is hardly barren and no longer an island. Today it is a peninsula of forests and fields connected to Brooklyn. It is also very large. Imagine taking southern Manhattan from Houston Street to Wall Street and towing it out into Jamaica Bay. It is the home of New York City's first municipal airport, Floyd Bennett Field, which is now part of a sprawling green landscape. Walking along the empty tarmacs, rolling grasslands, and the edge of the bay, you experience space and sky as pure sensation.

Transit to Start of Walk: From the Gansevoort Street entrance of the High Line, walk to the 14th Street and 7th Avenue subway station. Take the Downtown 2 Train to Flatbush Avenue/Brooklyn College. Get off at the last stop. One block from the exit, in front of the mall, you will find the bus stop for the Rockaway Park-bound Q35. You will probably see beachgoers because this bus continues to Jacob Riis Park and Fort Tilden. While on the bus, look out for Kings Plaza and a body of water. Get off at the next stop for Toys-R-Us (Flatbush Ave/Marine Park Golf Course).

1. Toys-R-Us: The colorful sign and freshly sealed parking lot offer a startling contrast to the adjacent marshlands. Cross the road and walk in the direction of the bus as it continues on its route.

2. Four Sparrows Marsh: Adjacent to Toys-R-Us is the beginning of Four Sparrow Marsh, which is fairly inaccessible by foot. After a dose of political contention, it is now part of the New York City Parks system. However, despite claims that it is "unspoiled," satellite imagery shows mountains of trash and flotsam left after Hurricane Sandy mounded up inside the estuary.

3. Belt Parkway: Whenever I cross the Belt Parkway and see the traffic backed up for miles, I am always thankful to be on foot. The highway is one of the many ribbons of asphalt laid down by Robert Moses's design.

4. A New Bridge: After you cross the Belt Parkway, cut across the field and over the access ramp to the bike path. Follow the highway for a few minutes. You will notice a pyramid of sand being mounded five stories high, and an adjacent construction parking lot. They are replacing the drawbridge, and in doing so have also leveled a significant stand of forest and the previous access point for this walk.

5. Forest Path: The dense forest on your right is impenetrable until you reach a vague driveway-sized path as you near the bridge. Hop over the orange plastic construction mesh so rudely obstructing access, and head down to the water's edge. The highway is soon forgotten.

6. The Coastline: This is a lonely stretch of beach visited by locals for fishing. Often my footprints are the only ones on the sand. There are copious amounts of quahog and razor clam shells, which make me optimistic. Horseshoe crabs are very common. Should you see a horseshoe crab on its back with its spike in the air, give it a little nudge. It might still be alive and desperately in need of a helping hand to get back into the water. Most of this shoreline consists of sands dredged to make the inland basins more navigable. Many sand bars and hassocks were dug out and pushed into the creeks: gone today are Crooked Creek, Old Dam Creek, Mill Creek, Oraloss Creek, Wagaspor Creek, Dooley's Cove, Little Bay, and Irish Channel, to name a few.

7. Warehouse: Continuing along the shore, one reaches a small abandoned warehouse covered with graffiti. The marks and designs are always changing on the inside and out. It should be deemed an official street art pavilion. At the front of the building is a trail that leads into the forest. The wooded North Forty section of the island is off to the right; the rest of this route is to the left.

8. Cottonwoods: The largest trees in this young landscape are the cottonwoods. They loom over the trails and near the shore, creating the most spectacular ambient sound. When it looks like it is snowing in the middle of summer, it means the cotton pods are opening.

9. JFK and Jamaica Bay: It is impossible to avoid the low-flying planes cutting across this landscape from every direction. JFK, formerly known as Idlewild, replaced Floyd Bennett Field. The views of Jamaica Bay are fantastic from this vantage point and they will likely stay this way for generations. However, at several points throughout history, urban visionaries had much bigger plans for this landscape. Some saw a global hub for shipping with the adjacent landscapes built up like Manhattan. Later, after Manhattan and Brooklyn had become industrial hubs, there was an incredible lobbying effort to create a four-mile-long shipping canal between Jamaica Bay and Flushing Bay in Long Island Sound.

10. Tarmac: Now the old tarmacs of Floyd Bennett Field become your trail. (Tarmac, once Tarmacadam, is named for a tar-gravel material made by a Mr. John Loudon McAdam.) A number of giant yellow Xs are painted along the route, and each one marks the spot.

11: Restrooms: Of a sort.

12: The Number 12: If you happen to go off route and find yourself at this section of Floyd Bennett Field, there is a large black circle painted with a large number 12 painted in the middle. It looks exactly like it does on this map, same font and everything. But it is just a coincidence. I think.

13. Grasslands: At the edge of the tarmacs are sweeping grasslands that have been developed as part of Gateway National Park. There are no paths through the fields, but every plant and flower grows close to the edge at some point. Find a point at the mowed edge to sit, relax, and watch the grass. Dead trees are piled up here and there as a perch for birds. There are places where the cement has been given over to the grasses, and no crack is too small to be a biosphere.

14. Floyd Bennett Field: Floyd Bennett Field was in operation as New York City's first municipal airport from 1931 to 1970, but most activity had subsided by the late 1950s. Its airfield code was NOP. There are books full of facts and information in the gift shop (see Point 15). In 1970, there was a proposal to build an enormous housing complex, similar to Co-Op City, on the remains of the airport. It would have housed 180,000 people and the plan would have extended the subway down Flatbush Avenue.

15. Ryan Visitor Center: This freshly renovated building is a gem. The glass flight tower was once open to visitors and will someday reopen. Maybe. Most of the ground floor rooms are exhibition spaces with vinyl image panels, a few artifacts, and several small sections of the original WPA-era murals. There is a gift shop. The restrooms are some of the nicest in New York City.

16. Floyd Bennett Field Garden Association: The FBFGA is the largest community garden on the East Coast with 581 individual plots. Each plot is well-tilled and has a unique character with personalized fences, posts, signs, decorations, and a crop as idiosyncratic as its farmer.

17. In Use: There are dozens of buildings at points throughout Floyd Bennett Field that continue to serve a non-recreational purpose. There are training centers and buildings for the US Marine Corps Reserve, the NYPD, the Department of Sanitation, the United States Park Police, and the Navy.

18. Land Fall: The southernmost section of Barren Island across from the Rockaways was the only part of the island to have a residential community and industrial center. At its height, the neighborhood had about 1,500 residents. One major issue for everyone and their buildings was shifting sand. At any time, the ground could fall several feet due to the constant currents in the adjacent canal sweeping basement sand out into the bay. Buildings could break into pieces without notice.

19. Dead Horse Bay: The illusion that Barren Island is an ecological paradise is broken on the shores of Dead Horse Bay, also known as Trash Beach, where the ground is equal parts sand and garbage. The waves sound like wind chimes because of all the glass. When New Yorkers burned their own garbage, the ashes were shipped out here. Eventually, incineration plants were set up to do the job collectively and away from residential areas. You can find the strangest things. Every year brings more erosion and more strange gifts.

20. Dead Horses: New York City, like most of the world, was horse-powered: its residents housed pens of animals in their backyards, and the city streets were crowded with untamed dogs and cats. When any of the above died, they had to go somewhere. Barren Island was the perfect solution for decades. Not more than a few feet from the bridge to the Rockaways are the remains of piers and fragments of the "rendering" plants that processed dead animals—horses and fish in particular—into various salable goods. Products like leather, glue, and fertilizer were shipped to England. Anything that could not be processed was fed to hogs. Words like *offal* (animal organs) and *poudrette* (deodorized fish entrails and animal waste) were a common part of the lexicon. Mounting pressures from growing communities, commercial fishermen, and vacationers at Rockaway Beach put a strain on production. The bad press was constant. Eventually the factories relocated, closed, or burned down.

21. Marine Parkway Gil Hodges Memorial Bridge: If you have the energy, you'll be at the Atlantic Ocean in a few blocks. Walk straight until you have to swim. The Q35 stops at Fort Tilden and Jacob Riis Park on the other side of the bridge, so there is no need to walk back after your extra mile.

22. Bus Stop: The bus stop near the bridge is a cement shelter and it might be the first shade you have encountered in a long time. However, if you sit down, the bus will not see you waiting and will probably drive right by you.

Cover Image/Collection:

High Line Collection, from the Western Rail Yard, 2016
Collection of found objects and plants
collected and photographed on location

Photographs, maps, text, and design by Matthew Jensen

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Three Wonder Walks (After the High Line) is presented in conjunction with the group exhibition *Wanderlust*, a High Line Commission that explores the themes of walking, journeys, and pilgrimages, on view April 2016–March 2017. For more information, visit art.thehighline.org.

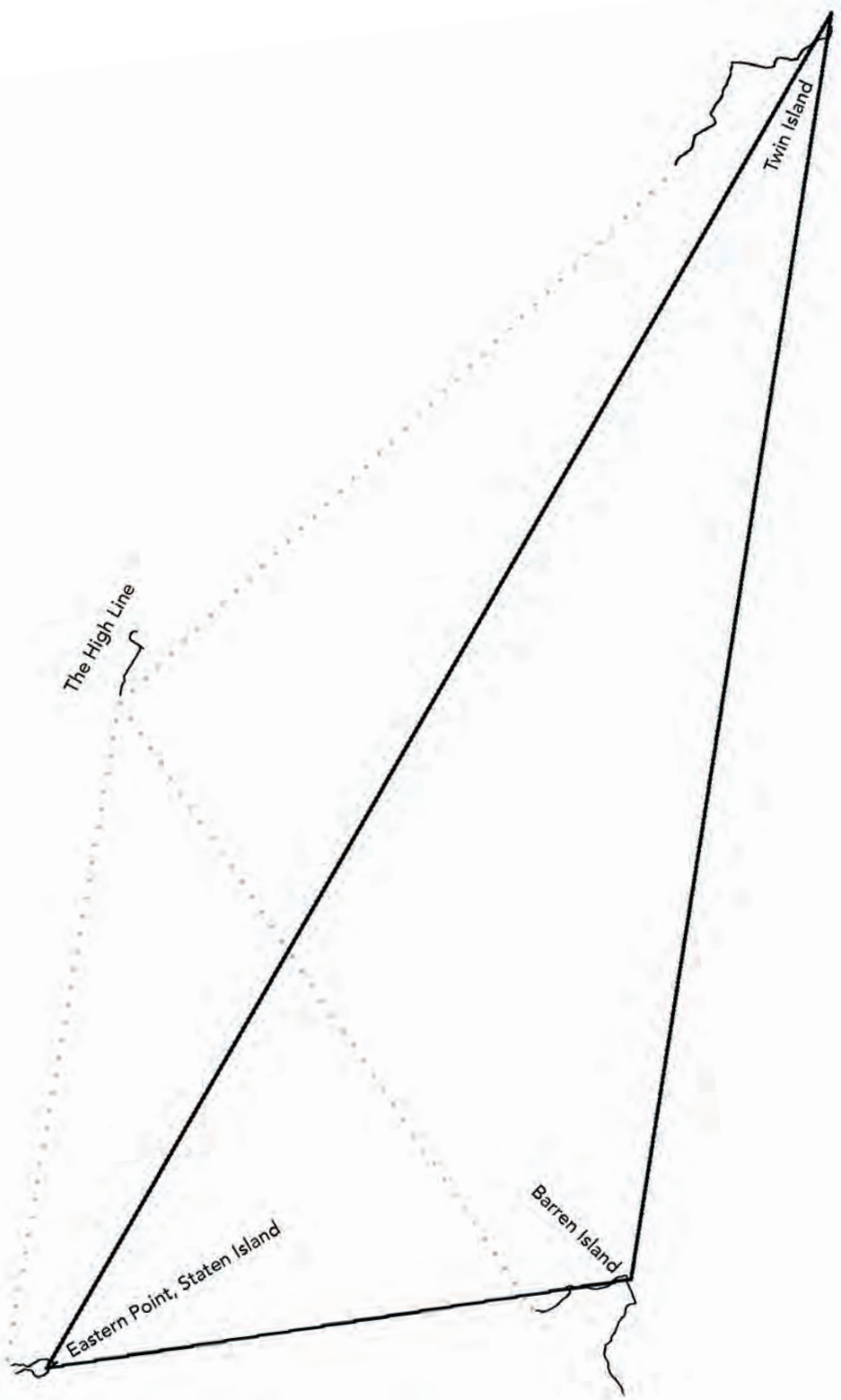
HIGH LINE ART

Presented by Friends of the High Line, High Line Art commissions and produces public art projects on and around the High Line. Founded in 2009, High Line Art presents a wide array of artwork including site-specific commissions, exhibitions, performances, video programs, and a series of billboard interventions. Curated by Cecilia Alemani, the Donald R. Mullen, Jr. Director & Chief Curator of High Line Art, and produced by Friends of the High Line, High Line Art invites artists to think of creative ways to engage with the uniqueness of the architecture, history, and design of the High Line and to foster a productive dialogue with the surrounding neighborhood and urban landscape.

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The High Line

Twin Island

Eastern Point, Staten Island

Barren Island