



## 2001 chrysler 300m owners manual pdf full free pdf free

^ Denitto, Emily (April 21, 1997). ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 645. David Steigerwald, Fanwood, N.J.A Yes. pp. 7, 30. Retrieved July 1, 2021. ^ Hochstein, Marc (November 25, 2011. The Real Deal. Behind the "branding walls" on each floor are 750 sq ft (70 m2) rectangular conference rooms with beige or gray decorations, as well as 350 sq ft (33 m2) meeting spaces for editorial teams.[100] Along the outer edges of each story, each publication's employees.[99][100] The open-plan workspaces had white-laminate and blue-gray aluminum workstations with wooden accents.[101] Only five percent of offices were directly adjacent to windows.[99] but the open plan allowed many lower-ranking employees to have desks next to windows.[90][100] Publishers and top editors had their own offices at the corners,[101] while senior staffers had to work near the building's core. [100] Some editors customized their offices. 6sqft. During World War II, a minute of silence, followed by a recording of church bells pealing, replaced the ball drop because of wartime blackout restrictions. ^ Lowenstein, Roger (June 30, 1987). "Reuters to Build 32-Story Headquarters in Times Sq". Retrieved January 1, 2022. Retrieved September 21, 2021. February 12, 2018. Archived from the original on February 14, 2022. p. B14. "Sleaze-Free Times Square as a New Financial Center". Archived from the original on August 15, 2013. A b c "Nasdaq screen to light up Broadway". "A Trip to Toffenetti, Times Square's 1000 Seat Restaurant". Young, Celia (July 16, 2021). ^ Pulley, Brett (November 21, 1995). Except where otherwise noted, content on this site is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license Intersection and area in Manhattan, New York This article is about the area in Manhattan. On May 8, 1945, a massive crowd celebrated Victory in Europe Day in Times Square; [45] and on August 15, 1945, the largest crowd in the history of Times Square gathered to celebrate Victory over Japan Day. [46] The victory itself was announced by a headline on the "zipper" news ticker at One Times Square, which read "OFFICIAL \*\*\* TRUMAN ANNOUNCES JAPANESE SURRENDER \*\*\* 1960s-1990s Decline Camel Cigarettes sign, 1965. "Big Times Square Loan a Landmark for Bank Deals?". Curbed. ^ "The Reuters Building". "The old stock and repertory company system made way for the Broadway hit and greater profits for the theater manager and owner, which, in turn, led to the rise of such theatrical entrepreneurs as Oscar Hammerstein, who struck out into the wilds of 44th and 45th Streets in 1895 to build his huge Olympia Theater in the 'Thieves Lair' area of Broadway." ^ Burrows and Wallace 1999:1149. ISBN 978-0-19538-386-7. ^ "4 Times Square - The Skyscraper Center". ^ a b c "POSTINGS: The Two Faces of 4 Times Square; One Facade's Limestone, The Other One's Glass". ^ a b Pacelle, Mitchell (October 1, 1997). Retrieved May 6, 2015. During the 1980s and early 1990s, Park Tower Realty and the Prudential Insurance Company of America had planned to develop a tower for the site as part of a wide-ranging redevelopment of West 42nd Street. ^ a b Shepard, Richard F. "Dominated in 1909 by a temporary eight-ton, fifty-foot statue by Leo Lentelli entitled Purity (Defeat of Slander), today this square—so central to the theater district—is defined by statues of George M. October 7, 1998. Retrieved March 18, 2019. (February 14, 1988). 31, 1907." ^ Chan, Sewell. ^ Watkins, Ali; Wong, Ashley (June 28, 2021). Archived from the original on February 10, 2022. ^ Holusha, John (August 24, 2003). Lee, Denny (May 2000). ^ Barbour & French 2000, p. 33. Taylor, W. Intelligencer. Past the glass doors were curved "branding walls" with the logo of the publication that occupied the corresponding office space. ^ a b "Snohetta Makes Times Square Permanently Pedestrian". CNN. ^ Holusha, John (March 9, 1997). ISSN 0099 9660. pp. 32, 33. "6 Years of Times Square Valentines". Interiors. Retrieved September 27, 2021 - via newspapers.com. "NYPD plans high security on Super Bowl Boulevard". ^ "One Times Square". Archived from the original on January 14, 2013. "Exile Ends for Residents of a Times Square Hotel". Retrieved January 1, 2021. "The World's 50 Most Visited Tourist Attractions - No. 3: Times Square, New York City - Annual Visitors: 50,000,000". "Lag in New Construction Tightens Midtown Market". ^ Grant, Peter (May 8, 1996). ^ MacFarquhar, Neil (March 19, 1999). "Mayor Faults Offer of Aid For Victims of Collapse". Retrieved September 28, 2021 - via newspapers.com. ^ a b c Stephens 2000b, p. 122. February 2003. Urban Nightmares: The Media, the Right, And the Moral Panic Over the City. ^ Gross, Daniel (October 21, 1996). ^ "Times Square mayhem raises question about recent redesign". Both the Coca-Cola sign and Samsung LED displays were built by LED displays manufacturer Daktronics. Press and Sun-Bulletin. CTBUH Skyscraper Database. ^ Chen, David W. pp. 18, 19. ^ Dunlap, David W. "Express to Times Square". "Standing Up to Heels At Condé Nast". p. 3. Originally, the architects had planned for 14,000 sq ft (1,300 m2) of PV panels.[19] Before deciding to use PV panels, Fox & Fowle had considered installing solar panels on the roof, as well as wind turbines. [19] Douglas Durst of the Durst Organization said the panels were intended to indicate the building's energy-saving features, as the PV panels could be upgraded when the technology was more advanced.[44][45] Nasdaq MarketSite Main article: Nasdaq MarketSite at the bottom of the Condé Nast Building at night The eight-story cylindrical facade of 4 Times Square's northwest corner, on Broadway and 43rd Street, contains Nasdaq MarketSite.[24][46] The facade was part of the building's original design and was included before Nasdaq had leased the space.[47] At street level is a three-story glass facade, which contains a view of the studio inside.[46][48] Above the studio, the facade consists of a giant LED display, variously cited as measuring 12,000 sq ft (1,100 m2)[46] or 14,000 sq ft (1,300 m2).[24] The display is allowed because 4 Times Square is exempt from the zoning rules regarding signs.[24] The LED sign over the studio cost \$37 million.[48][52][51] The display can show information at a computer display standard of 1280x1824, and it has over 18 million LEDs.[46] The display is made of about 8,200[51] or 8,400 panels,[53] manufactured by Saco Smart Vision.[50][51][53] It is 18 in (460 mm) thick and is interrupted by thirty square windows.[54][55] The windows are arranged into five rows, which illuminate a portion of Condé Nast's space. [55] There is a 3 ft-wide (0.91 m) catwalk and a ventilation space behind the display, [53][54] creating a gap of about 5 ft (1.5 m) between the sign and the actual facade. [36][55] At 4 Times Square's opening, Nasdaq leased the sign space from Durst for \$2 million a year. [51] Top-story signs The top of the building was originally ornamented with four signs, each measuring 60 by 60 ft (18 by 18 m) and displaying the address 4 Times Square.[11][18] Unlike the signs are not required by zoning.[21] While modern New York City building code prohibits logos from being more than 25 ft (7.6 m) above the curb or occupying over 200 sq ft (19 m2) on a blockfront, [56] the top-story signs are protected because they are in the 42nd Street Development Project. [57] The panels were originally vacant, though Durst had sought to market them to tenants at \$1 million a year. ISBN 978-1-85669-403-2. ISBN 0-8018-5337-0 Traub, James (2004) The Devil's Playground: A Century of Pleasure and Profit in Times Square New York: Random House. "Bullish on Times Square Neon; Wall Street Muscles Into Mecca of Commercial Glitter". May 4, 2021. "COMMERCIAL PROPERTY: Times Square Novelty; North of Duffy Sq., a Butler-on-Every-Floor Hotel", The New York Times, June 10, 1990. Fazio, W. ^ a b c d e Stephens 2000a, p. 95. "New York Today: Transforming Times Square". To ensure the area would not be darkened at nightfall, the city passed zoning regulations that encouraged developers to add large, bright signs on their buildings. [67][72] In 1990, the State of New York took possession of six of the nine historic theaters on 42nd Street, and the New 42nd Street non-profit organization was appointed to oversee their restoration and maintenance. ^ a b c Grant, Peter (September 10, 1998). August 30, 2003. "Carpenter Crushed to Death In New Times Square Tower". 42d St. A Study in Decay". ^ "Crews Clean Up Times Square After New Year's Celebration". ^ "Solstice in Times Square: Athleta Mind Over Madness Yoga". In 2000, after the building opened, panels with the name of wireless provider Teligent Telecom were installed on the top stories, measuring 70 by 70 ft (21 by 21 m).[57] The signs were subsequently replaced by the number "4" during the mid-2000s.[60] Since 2013, the top of the building has contained four illuminated panels with the name of clothing retailer H&M, a retail tenant at the base.[58][59] Mechanical and environmental features Fuel cells Southeastern corner, showing the glass facade on Broadway (left) and masonry facade on 42nd Street (right) The building is partially powered by two fuel cells that are capable of 200 kW (270 hp) each.[18][45][61] They are installed on the fourth floor.[62] The two cells could provide 50 percent of the exterior signs' nighttime power needs but a minuscule amount of the daytime needs.[63] They could generate eight percent of the building's total electricity.[18][45][61] The fuel cells cost \$1 million and were made by United Technologies Corporation.[64] As part of an agreement with Consolidated Edison (Con Ed), which operates much of New York City's power-supply system, the cells must be turned off during a power failure, such as the Northeast blackout of 2003.[65][66] Fox & Fowle originally planned to include eight fuel cells, which would have been capable of generating 12,800,000 kWh (46,000,000 MJ) of power
annually, including all of the exterior signs' power needs.[19] Along with the photovoltaic panels on the facade, the fuel cells would have been able to provide most of the power for 4 Times Square, with building managers purchasing power from the city's electrical grid from Con Ed only as needed.[19][61] The fuel cells would have to run continuously to operate efficiently, since they could not be turned off or on easily, but the building's power needs were much lower at night during the day.[40][63] Furthermore, each cell cost \$600,000.[40] Consequently, plans for six of the eight fuel cells were discarded in 1997.[40][63] Air delivery Fox & Fowle and Durst decided to use chillers powered by natural gas to provide cool air to the offices.[36][40][67] At the time, many buildings still used fossil fuels.[40] Gas was used instead of electricity because gas could be stored for later use, while electricity had to be used when it is produced.[63] According to Bruce Fowle of Fox & Fowle, the firm had contemplated using electric chillers, which could create and store ice at night, then use the ice to chill the offices during the daytime. "A New Player on Times Square". NY1.com. (January 23, 2000). M.; Fishman, David; Tilove, Jacob (2006). ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, pp. 714-715. ^ Ziobro, Paul (June 9, 2010). Vol. 9, no. 36. The Digital Journalist. ProQuest 216569107. ^ a b Rutkoff, Aaron (August 4, 2010). "Walk, bike or sit, car-free, in Times Square and Herald Square". ^ Lueck, Thomas J. In response, Nasdaq said the sign was within the terms of its own lease and that, in any case, Condé Nast's graphic-arts department did not need natural light.[55] An arbitrator ruled in favor of Nasdaq in August 1999,[53] and the Nasdaq MarketSite sign started illuminating that December.[48][166][52] By the end of 1999, Durst was looking to refinance the building to ref opened in April 2000[84] and was renovated two years afterward.[93] Meanwhile, the signs atop the building remained unused through early 2000.[57] Teligent was the first company to pay \$500,000 a year for the signs, but it went bankrupt a year after the signs were installed.[168] By late 2001, Nasdaq was contemplating relocating its offices (which had been damaged in the September 11 attacks) to 4 Times Square, where only 30,000 sq ft (2,800 m2) of office space was vacant.[169] Several radio stations had also been forced to move to 4 Times Square after the attacks, prompting the addition of an FM antenna for WNYC in March 2002.[170] The Duane Reade pharmacy chain leased the remaining ground-floor space and part of the basement in mid-2002.[78] After the September 11 attacks, Durst was unable to refinance 4 Times Square because his insurer had dropped terrorism coverage from its policy.[171][172] A judge issued a restraining order preventing mortgage holder Cigna from declaring the building in default until April 2002. "Condé Nast to Move to Skyscraper at Ground Zero". ^ a b Stephens 2000b, p. 123. Archived from the original on October 27, 2017. London: Laurence King. ISSN 0362-4331. The Telegraph. (October 2, 1998). "Times Square Project May Have Made Itself Obsolete: Despite Construction Delay, Blueprint Itself Stimulated Area Growth". The theaters underwent renovation for Broadway shows, conversion for commercial purposes, or demolition.[73] Opposition to the towers on Times Square, along with Prudential and Park Tower to postpone the project in 1992.[68][75] By then, Prudential had spent \$300 million on condemning the sites through eminent domain.[76] The partners retained the right to develop the sites in the future,[77] and the ESDC's zoning guidelines remained in effect.[67] In exchange for being permitted to delay construction of the sites until 2002, Prudential and Park Tower were compelled to add stores and install large signage on the existing buildings.[78] In 1992, the Times Square Alliance (formerly the Times Square Businesses dedicated to improving the quality of commerce and cleanliness in the district, started operations in the area.[79] In 1998, the alliance opened a tourist information center in the former Embassy Theatre at 1560 Broadway; [80] the information center operated until 2014. [81] In the mid-1990s, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani led an effort to clean up the area, an effort that is described by Steve Macek in Urban Nightmares: The Media, the Right, and the Moral Panic Over the City: Security was increased, pornographic theatres were closed, and "undesirable" low-rent residents were pressured to relocate, and then more tourist-friendly attractions and upscale establishments were opened. "Times Square is a major commercial intersection in central Manhattan at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue. "Strong Demand For Store Space In Manhattan". "The Media Business: Advertising; Target is putting its bull's-eyes on Times Square Tower". 12, 2009, the 200th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham Lincoln's first coast-to-coast road." ^ a b Leach, William R. February 25, 2022. The newsers of Abraham L mast was finished on October 2, 2003, with the first broadcast occurring on October 30 of the same year. [16] During the mid-2000s, Durst spent \$300,000 to install repeaters and antennas that could operate the core mechanical systems in case of an emergency. [179] The equipment was completed in 2006. [179] [180] By then, the signs atop the building were not being used by any advertiser and contained the number "4".[60] In the late 2000s, Durst developed the Bank of America Tower on the eastern facade.[181] 2010s to present As seen from ground level The ESPN Zone restaurant closed in June 2010 following the financial crisis of 2007-2008.[182][183] Around that time, Condé Nast signed a lease to relocate to the new One World Trade Center when that building was completed.[184] The retail space remained vacant for over two years and, following a failed negotiation with Express, Inc.,[185] H&M agreed to lease the majority of the retail space in late 2012. [186] H&M announced in August 2013 that it would install panels with its logo atop the building, [58] [59] and the H&M store opened that November 2014 and January 2015. [188] After the relocation, preservationists expressed concern that the Condé Nast cafeteria would be destroyed, since Skadden Arps had its own cafeteria.[189] In early 2015, the Durst Organization indicated it would preserve the cafeteria but would have to find a tenant for it.[190][189] Skadden Arps itself planned to move out of Four Times Square by 2020, having signed a lease at One Manhattan West.[191][192] The building's two major tenants had occupied nearly all the office space, and their departure would leave the building almost vacant.[6] In the five years after Condé Nast's departure, Durst secured tenants for the publisher's former space.[193] Among the later tenants was Nasdaq, which in February 2018 moved its global headquarters to the building and extended the MarketSite lease.[194][195] Nasdaq planned to expand MarketSite over the following three years;[196] the expansion included a 10th-story event space with a 2,100 sq ft (200 m2) terrace that would be able to accommodate 400 people.[197] During the late 2010s, the Durst Organization renovated the building's main entrance and lobby for \$140 million.[197] In addition, the fourth-floor dining room was renovated for \$35 million.[88] After the renovation, 4 Times Square had 45,600 sq ft (4,240 m2) of amenity space.[96] By April 2019, all of the old Condé Nast space had been leased. Archived from the original on January 25, 2017. Times Square's first environmentally friendly billboard powered by wind and solar energy was first lit on December 4, 2008.[100] On completion, the 20 Times Square development will host the largest LED signage in Times Square feet.[101] The display will be 1,000 square feet.[101] The display will be 1,000 square feet.[101] The display will be 1,000 square feet.[101] The display and one of the largest video-capable screens in the world.[102] 2000s-present In 2002, New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani administered the oath of office to the city's next mayor, Michael Bloomberg, at Times Square after midnight on January 1 as part
of the 2001-02 New Year's celebration. "Bright Lights, Big Money". NYC V NYC. May 17, 2017. April 7, 2016. Archived from the original on June 30, 2019. "Nasdaq Lights Up Times Square". "All clear in Times Square". Security was high following the September 11 terrorist attacks in 2001, with more than 7,000 New York City police officers on duty in the Square started hosting other major annual events in the 2000s. Archived from the original on December 8, 2013. New York: Three Rivers Press. August 12, 2013. ^ a b c Rice, Andrew (August 27, 2001). Notable signage includes the Toshiba billboard directly under the NYE ball drop, the curved seven-story NASDAQ sign at the NASDAQ MarketSite at 4 Times Square on 43rd Street, and the curved Coca-Cola sign located underneath another large LED display owned and operated by Samsung. ISBN 0375759786. A Blumenthal, Eli (May 18, 2017). A b c Dunlap, David W. March 13, 2019. Retrieved May 18, 2017. Site 4 Times Square is on the eastern side of Broadway, between 42nd Street and 43rd Street, at the southern end of Times Square in the Midtown Manhattan neighborhood of New York City.[1][2] The land lot is trapezoidal and covers 45,800 sq ft (4,250 m2). ^ Chapman, Ben; Honan, Katie (June 28, 2021). ^ Pogrebin, Robin (July 24, 1998). "From the ground up". Accessed February 26, 2017. The building was designed by Fox & Fowle and developed by the Durst Organization. p. 284. Retrieved January 8, 2015. June 5, 2001. Retrieved January 14, 2013. ^ a b c d e "A Better Building". Retrieved September 26, 2021 - via newspapers.com. December 30, 1997. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. "Scaffold in Times Sq. Is Carefully Taken Down". It was placed there on Feb. "Without Crowds, Is Times Square Really Times Square? p. C22. Timessquarenyc.org. "Durst makes a deal". ProQuest 205989663. Archived from the original on September 19, 2021. No. 3167. ^ a b c d e f Stephens 2000a, p. 96. "Where was the American Horse Exchange? ^ Orkin, Lisa (October 2, 1998). communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov. "A Walking Tour of the Past and Present on Broadway", The New York Times, July 13, 1979. A Blair, Jayson (June 27, 1998). Examples include test patterns[times square] by Ryoji Ikeda[154] and Continuum by Krista Kim.[155] In popular culture Times Square looking north from 44th Street An immediately recognizable location, Times Square has been featured countless times in literature, films, video games, music videos, and on television. ^ a b Times Square Economic Impact Update, Times Square Alliance / HRA, March 2012 ^ "New York City Tourism: A Model for Success, NYC and Company, 2013" (PDF). Stern's 42nd Street Now! master plan,[11] which required a variety of lighting and signage for facades along Times Square.[42] The 37th through 43rd stories of the south and east elevations have photovoltaic (PV) panels.[43] These were installed in place of some of the spandrels that separate windows on different floors.[19][25] There are 208 panels covering 2,955 sq ft (274.5 m2), half a percent of the facade's total area. Chesterton,[41] disliked the advertising at Times Square. Archived from the original on September 13, 2021. ^ Polsky, Carol (October 8, 1986). (June 20, 1999). ^ a b Jacobs, Andrew (April 10, 1999). Archived from the original on February 17, 2010. "Condé Who?: Nasdaq Moving Global HQ to Durst's 4 Times Square". "Here's What Happened to Condé Nast's Legendary Frank Gehry-Designed Cafeteria at 4 Times Square". Retrieved January 8, 2020. As part of a contract with Disney, officials from the city and state evicted the pornographic theaters and contracted with Madame Tussauds and AMC Theatres to move onto 42nd Street. Archived from the original on December 8, 2020. "Durst Reprieved: Conde Nast Tower Doesn't Default". Real Estate Weekly. ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 719. Reuters. p. 48. (1996) Inventing Times Square, Johns Hopkins U. (May 1, 2010). Vol. 13, no. 42. 2010. History Broadway at 42nd Street in 1898 A crowd outside One Times Square follows the progress of the Jack Dempsey vs. ProQuest 2385475. Entertainment Design. The space was given several nicknames, such as "the Commissary" and "the Aquarium".[84] The main cafeteria covered 10,800 sq ft (1,000 m2)[24][87] and could fit either 253[24] or 260 people.[84][88][89] Next to the main cafeteria were four smaller dining rooms[85][90] and an auditorium with 85 seats.[90] The private dining rooms could fit 70.[88][91] The New York Daily News said that James Truman, Condé Nast's editorial director, "spent months thinking about nothing else" during the design of the cafeteria.[92] The cafeteria reportedly cost \$30 to \$35 million.[84][87] The main cafeteria measures 13 ft 2 in (4.01 m) tall.[24] It was originally decorated with serpentine blue-titanium walls, as well as a ceiling with blue-titanium panels and hanging white shapes.[89][91] The floor was made of plywood,[91] but it was resurfaced in linoleum by 2002 because Condé Nast editors' high heels kept damaging the floor.[93] Most of the seats were initially in 39 upholstered-leather booths with yellow elliptical wooden tables.[91] The booths were slightly lifted on concrete podiums clad with wood, and the pathways through the cafeteria varied in elevation depending on the booths' height.[89][94] Each booth is divided by angled glass partitions that measure 12 ft (3,650 mm) tall, 4 ft (1,200 mm) wide and about 1 in (22 mm) thick and weighing 800 lb (360 kg) apiece. [73][89][95] The panes are held in place by metal grommets at the top and bottom. [95] It took one year for Gehry and the glass into a three-dimensional shape. [90] Gehry used CATIA software to modify the glass. [24][95] The partitions in the private dining rooms were sandblasted and were designed with overlaps. [24][89] A model of part of the dining area was fabricated in Italy before being shipped to New York City. [94] After Condé Nast moved out during 2014, the cafeteria was unused for five years. [86][88] Studios Architecture renovated the dining room, which reopened in 2018 as a tenant-only food hall operated by Claus Meyer.[96] The floors were resurfaced in white oak; the leather seats and tables were replaced; and the titanium walls were covered with curving sheetrock and plaster. October 20, 2021. Cohan's Theatre.[8][10] Designed by Walker & Gillette, the Toffenetti's restaurant had 1,000 seats;[8] the Nathan's opened in the Toffenetti's building in 1968.[9] Architecture The building was designed by Fox & Fowle and developed by the Durst Organization.[2][13] Other companies involved with the project included wind consultant CPP Wind Engineering and Air Quality Consultants, elevator contractor Otis Worldwide, [13] mechanical engineer Cosentini Associates, photovoltaic contractor Kiss + Cathcart Architects, lighting c [1] 4 Times Square has 48 usable floors above ground, as well as two basement floors.[13][14] The building mechanical stories atop the building measures 809 ft (247 m) to its architectural tip and 1,118 ft (341 m) to its architectural tip and 1,118 ft 4 Times Square is one of the first examples of green design in commercial skyscrapers in the United States.[17] The design incorporates many environmentally efficient features.[18][19] In particular, Fox & Fowle had been chosen for its experience designing ecologically sustainable buildings.[20][21] One of the building's original major tenants, publisher Condé Nast, had committed to designing its space to environmentally efficient standards (the other major tenant, law firm Skadden Arps, did not make a similar commitment).[22] The building's high energy usage limits the extent of the energy savings; Suzanne Stephens wrote for Architectural Record that the inclusion of such features was "a little like opening up a smoke-enders clinic on a tobacco farm".[21][23] Form The building is part of the 42nd Street Development Project and, thus, could bypass many city zoning rules such as those relating to floor area ratio (FAR).[24][25] Bruce Fowle of Fox & Fowle estimated that the building had a FAR of 35,[26] while The New York Times stated that the FAR was only 31.[27] The massing of the building contains
several setbacks, which were not mandated by zoning ordinances but were included to make the building's design fit in with its setting.[12][18][28] The 43rd story contains a glass setback with a cavetto-shaped cornice. p. 48.1. ProQuest 200987811. Archived from the original on December 1, 2014. (May 7, 1998). January 1, 2014. Retrieved February 21, 2022. "The Delicate Task of Demolition". ^ Holloway, Lynette (January 27, 1998). ^ a b "ESPN Zone finds Times Square home". "Times Square car incident: 1 dead, 22 injured; driver in custody". ^ "Radio stations in New York, NY". ^ a b "Case Study - Four Times Square". "Nasdaq Wins Battle to Build Huge Video Sign". Since then, designing the heart has become an annual competition.[106][107] In February 2011, Times Square became smoke-free as New York extended the outdoors smoking ban to the area. Retrieved December 24, 2019. Duffy's War: Fr. Francis Duffy, Wild Bill Donovan, and the Irish Fighting 69th in World War I, Potomac Books, 2006 ^ Gerard T. "New Style". Archived from the original on November 25, 2020. ^ a b c Barbour & French 2000, p. 32. ^ "From Dazzling to Dirty and Back Again A Brief History of Times Square". "Remodeling Times Square, Part IV". Retrieved February 14, 2022. Archived from the original on December 2, 2010. ^ McBride, Murdoch (March 26, 1999). (September 30, 2015). Since 2002, the summer solstice has been marked by "Mind over Madness", a mass yoga event involving up to 15,000 people. This spurred the construction of new office towers, hotels, and tourist attractions in the area.[84] Prudential and Klein dissolved their partnership for the four office-building sites at Times Square's southern end in 1996.[85][86] The same year, Douglas Durst acquired the site at the northeast corner of Broadway and 42nd Street,[87] and he developed 4 Times Square there.[88] The northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 42nd Street was taken by Reuters, which enlisted Rudin Management as its development partner and built 3 Times Square on that corner;[89][90] that building opened in 2001.[91] In 1998, a joint venture of Klein, The Blackstone Group, and Boston Properties won the right to acquire the sites at the southwest and southeast corner site in 2002,[94][93] 5 Times Square now boasts attractions such as ABC's Times Square Tower opened on the southeast-corner site in 2002,[94][95] and Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2002,[94][95] and Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2002,[94][95] and Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2002,[94][95] and Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2002,[94][95] and Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tower opened on the southeast corner site in 2004.[96] Effects Times Square Tow Studios, where Good Morning America is broadcast live; competing Hershey's and M&M's stores across the street from each other, and multiple multiplex movie theaters. "Conde Nast's Stylish Clan Moves Into Times Sq". (December 23, 1973). Quote: "By 1910, the blocks of Broadway just above 42nd Street were at the very heart of the Great Whiteen Conde Nast's Stylish Clan Moves Into Times Sq". (December 23, 1973). Way. Archived from the original on September 26, 2021. ^ Explore Manhattan Neighborhoods: The Center of the Universe (aka Times Square). It was also seen in the festival battle scene in the 2002 film Spider-Man, and a stand-off in the later film The Amazing Spider-Man 2.[164] Films and TV shows have also employed the opposite tactic, depicting the typically bustling area as eerily still, such as in Vanilla Sky,[165] as well as the post-apocalyptic I Am Legend, in which Will Smith and his dog go hunting for deer in the deserted urban canyon.[163] In the pilot episode of the TV series Blindspot, Times Square is completely emptied due to an abandoned bag being suspected to be a bomb.[166] Times Square also has featured prominently in video games. "The Region: Redevelopment; Times Square Plan Takes A Shaky Step Forward". Archived from the original on May 15, 2008. ^ a b c d Lueck, Thomas J. ^ "A failure to communicate?". (August 10, 1968). ^ "Ryoji Ikeda Presents: test pattern". June 1, 2014. Gourarie, Chava (June 11, 2019). A set of test kitchens was turned into a reception area for an adjacent conference room. [96] The northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] The northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] The northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] [97] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafeteria, which had once containing 2,200 plants. [96] the northwestern western section of the cafet Seating capacity was increased to 300 during the renovation.[86] Offices The lowest office floors cover 35,000 sq ft (2,300 m2) each.[98] Since natural light could only penetrate about 25 percent of each office story, Fox & Fowle designed the office story at (2,300 m2) each.[98] Since natural light could only penetrate about 25 percent of each office story. arrangement. Architectural Digest. Since most of the office space had been taken by Condé Nast and Skadden Arps, the Durst Organization decided to distribute CDs to promote the retail space and the signs atop the building. "A Project 30 Years in the Making; Durst Tries to Revive Father's Dream, Decades Later". ^ "Times Square - New York, New York - Scenic at Night on". (August 23, 2015). p. 170. ^ a b c The Broadcast Bridge (April 10, 2017). ^ Stern, William J. "Smaller Is Better: Conde Nast in Times Square New York City". October 1, 2000. ^ Connolly, William G. ^ Ulam, Alex (June 2, 2008). ^ Cullen, Terence (January 13, 2017). April 10, 1998. ^ Grant, Peter (May 9, 1994). March 30, 2010. Archived from the original on November 17, 2016. (February 26, 1998). ProQuest 236695270. A related resource which describes additional permissions or alternative licenses for a Work which may be available. February 26, 2014. Vol. 40, no. 27. McClellan Jr. to construct a subway station there, and the area was renamed "Times Square" on April 8, 1904.[31] Just three weeks later, the first electrified advertisement appeared on the side of a bank at the corner of 46th Street and Broadway.[32] The north end later became Duffy Square, and the former Horse Exchange became the Winter Garden Theatre, constructed in 1911.[33] The New York Times moved to more spacious offices one block west of the square in 1913 and sold the building in 1963.[34] Now known simply as One Times Square, it is famed for the Times Square Ball drop on its roof every New Year's Eve. Archived from the original on June 21, 2021. "In Focus: Durst Wins Times Square Dismissal". TRD Research | Published by The Real Deal. ^ a b c Stephens 2000a, pp. 95-96. ^ Hernández, Daisy (November 1, 2002). Retrieved August 24, 2015. Bloomberg. "Times Square Jolted Again, This Time by Falling Crane". "So What Will Happen to the Conde Nast Cafeteria?". p. 20. Stephens wrote that the building
contained a combination of neo-Modernist and traditional design elements. Historical Guide to the City of New York: Frederick A. Archived from the original on January 17, 2021. "Times Square's time has come". "Disney says successful ESPN Zone N.Y. bound Times Square to get restaurant in summer rapid growth predicted; Restaurants". p. 466. "Limousines Get a Curb They Can Call Their Own". Wired New York. The Skyscraper Center. ^ a b c d e f g h Stephens 2000a, p. 92. Retrieved May 9, 2016. "The Sky Is No Longer the Limit on Far West Side Buildings". ^ "5 Times Square - The Skyscraper Center". Review of Times Square Red, Times Square Blue. CBS. ^ a b Brenzel, Kathryn (June 10, 2019). New York City Guide. December 28, 1999. (October 23, 2018). While the building is divided into a base, shaft, and pinnacle similar to older skyscrapers, the design of the facade was more varied.[12] Antenna mast If the building is antenna mast is included, the structure's total height is 1,118 ft (340.7 m).[13] The original antenna mast measured 132 ft (40 m) and was built primarily for Clear Channel Communications (now iHeartMedia, Inc.) as a backup transmitter site.[29] After the broadcast equipment atop the World Trade Center's towers was destroyed during the September 11 attacks in 2001, the main transmitters for radic stations WKTU, WNYC-FM, and WPAT-FM and the backup transmitter for WSKQ-FM were transferred to 4 Times Square.[15] In 2003, the original installation was replaced with a 385 ft-tall (117 m) mast.[15][16][30] This allowed WKTU, WNYC-FM, and WPAT-FM to build main transmitters at the Empire State Building without disrupting existing FM tenants there.[15] The topmost antenna, designed for Univision's WFUT-TV,[15][16] was removed in 2015 and replaced with a very high frequency (VHF) antenna for television station WJLP, bringing the mast to 416 feet (127 m) tall.[30] The mast includes five antennas. Archived from the original on November 30, 2020. A Bartlett, Sarah (March 4, 127 m) tall.[30] The mast includes five antennas. Archived from the original on November 30, 2020. 1992). "Durst inks 55K sf of leases at 4 Times Square". New York: Oxford University Press. "Debating Value of Pedestrian Plazas Beyond New York City". Commercial Property Executive. Valentine. Retrieved February 10, 2022 - via newspapers.com. ^ a b c d e f g h i j Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 717. ^ Marshall, Genevieve (July 29, 1998). "Commercial Property/Electricity and Gas; Energy Deregulation: Lower Costs, More Confusion". p. C12. ^ Gourarie, Chava (May 24, 2019). Times Square spectacular: lighting up Broadway New York: HarperCollins, 2007 ^ Allen, Irving Lewis. It is visible from the windows that overlook Times Square. [49][81] An exhibit on the second floor was designed as the "MarketSite Experience", displaying items about MarketSite's history.[82][83] Condé Nast.[24][83] Condé Nast.[24][83] The cafeteria was Gehry's first New York City project since, prior to designing the space, Gehry had had difficulty gaining any major commissions. Archived from the original on February 14, 2010. Retrieved September 27, 2021. ^ a b Barkan, Ross (August 24, 2015). ^ a b Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 219158598. "Durst Is Dropping Sites Assembled For Development In Midtown Area". The New York Cityse 2006, p. 669. (August 22, 2002). Retrieved January 21, 2012. ProQuest 21, 2012. Pr Department of Sanitation estimated that by 8 a.m. on New Year's Day 2014, it had cleared over 50 short tons; 45 t) of trash from the Times Square Alliance.[145] Impact of COVID-19 The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City during 2020 reduced the number of people traveling to Times Square. "Life on W. (2001). ^ Span, Paula (July 27, 1999). "Conde Nest". Emporis. "The Antenna in Times Square". Nyc.gov. For more information on describing licenses in RDF and attaching those descriptions to digital works, see CC REL in the Creative Commons wiki. The site has a frontage of 208.46 ft (63.54 m) on Broadway and a depth of 256.27 ft (78.11 m).[1] 4 Times Square, as well as the Bank of America Tower and Stephen Sondheim Theatre to the east, comprise the entire city block. (May 18, 2017). p. B16. ^ "Zoning Resolution 81-732". Archived from the original on March 23, 2021. Conditions only worsened in the 1970s and 1980s, as did the crime in the rest of the city. p. 14. ^ a b Light, Larry; Meehan, John (July 2, 1990). "New Rule for Times Sq. Space". "F.Y.I." The New York Times Square Retail Profile". "Hotter Than Hot: Times Sq. Address". "Manhattan Beep Calls Plan to Tear Up Times Square Retail Profile". "Hotter Than Hot: Times Sq. Address". "Manhattan Beep Calls Plan to Tear Up Times Square Retail Profile". Pedestrian Plaza 'Preposterous'". ^ Citing "Livability and Mobility," Bloomberg Declares Broadway Plazas a Success. "OLD TIMES TOWER TO GET NEW FACE", The New York state government, further revitalization The Empire State Development Corporation (ESDC), an agency of the New York state government had proposed redeveloping the area around a portion of West 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[66] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[67] [68] Insurance Company of America joined the project in 1986.[69][70][71] Furthermore, as part of the West Midtown special zoning district created in 1982, the New York City government had allowed new buildings in Times Square to be developed with an increased floor area ratio. "Joyous Returns". Vol. 76, no. 8. p. 4. Archived from the original on September 21, 2021. January 30, 1998. Retrieved April 21, 2010. "Naked Cowboy Drops Out: No Singing Mayor in Briefs", The New York Times, September 4, 2009. "Future of NYC Broadcast TV Moving to 1 WTC - Connecting IT to Broadcast". ^ Edwin G. ^ Holusha, John (March 10, 2002). "Four Times Square" (PDF). Build a Bigger and Brighter Billboard". "Good Riddance Day is inspired by a Latin American tradition in which New Year's revelers stuffed dolls with objects representing bad memories before setting them on fire." ^ Midtown Community Court, Center for Court Innovation. ^ Kilgannon, Corey (December 1, 2020). ^ "Another Scare In Times Square". "The Sign Makers Turn Up the Wattage". New York Post. Archived from the original on September 27, 2021. "WNYC-FM to Cut Back Classical Music". ProQuest 219117979. New York Magazine. Encyclopædia Britannica. "Three Injured by Metal Rain on Times Square". ^ a b c d e f g h i j Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 715. (December 23, 2015). Poughkeepsie Journal. May 19, 1996. p. 38. "Office Air Filtration In the Spotlight as Workers Trickle Back". Archived from the original on June 10, 2021. Vol. 85. ^ Kelly, Kate; Starkman, Dean (October 24, 2001). "Commercial Property; More Attention to Security in Designing Buildings". "The View From There: Beautiful and Doomed". Accessed October 5. April 17, 2015. Rizzi, Nicholas (August 1, 2021). "Battle of the Unbuilt Billboard; In Times Square, a New Problem for a Troubled Tower". Archived (PDF) from the original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 18, 2016. Fybush.com) and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). "ESPN Zone in Times Square, site
of weekly 'The Sports' and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 18, 2016. Fybush.com) and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 18, 2016. Fybush.com) and the Original on September 20, 2021. pp. 30-34. ^ Holusha, John (August 17, 1997). Reporters' show, to close in week". "What's in an Address? The goal was to ease traffic congestion throughout the midtown grid. ^ Arney, June (October 8, 1998). "Tough Crowd Pans a Real-Life Disaster; After a Times Sq. Accident, Fear, Irritation and for Some, a Day Off". ProQuest 249775868. In addition, the 51st floor has FM transmitters and combiners while the 52nd floor has TV combiners.[16] Interior The superstructure is made of concrete.[69] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of reinforced concrete.[69] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[69] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are embedded in shear walls made of concrete.[60] The steel columns are emb and the previous foundations were also reused. [44][67] Where newer foundations were installed, deep-rock caissons and deep foundations were used to minimize damage to neighboring buildings and subway tunnels. [67] The building's core and external columns rise to the top of the building [18][25][34] The four large signs on the roof conceal the "hat truss" that connects the core and external columns.[18][25] Behind the truss is mechanical space, which doubles as a damper.[25][71] Inside, 4 Times Square has 1,600,000 sq ft (150,000 m2) of space.[72] Lower stories Storefront window of the H&M store in the building The lobby is on the east side of the ground floor and is accessed from both 42nd and 43rd Streets.[21] The ceiling contains aluminum and fiberglass panels, which curve downward from both entrances toward the center of the space.[39] The lobby has an exhibit of the Durst Organization's history. ^ Farley, David (June 25, 2018). ^ Father Duffy Square, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. Archived from the original on August 30, 2003. 1980s building boom In the 1980s, a commercial building boom began in the western parts of Midtown as part of a long-term development plan development Building Is Jinxed". Archived from the original on June 9, 2021. "Mistaking Motorcycles Backfiring as Gunshots, Crowds Flee Times Square Causing Stampede, Injuries". "BMO to Move New York Headquarters to Former Conde Nast Building". Archived from the original on June 11, 2019. (July 24, 1998). "Disney to Close Most ESPN Zone Restaurants" February 7, 2018. "How to Stand Out in Times Square? p. 26. Retrieved April 30, 2022. "Ruling Allows Mortgage Holders To Require Terrorism Insurance". New York City Department of City Planning. "Wall to wall video". ^ "Super Bowl Blvd. "What sins did poor Hilary Swank commit, that after winning two Oscars, she has to play the role of the woman in charge of the New Year's Eve ball in Times Square?" ^ "The Next Season of Amazing Race". Thomson Reuters Paramount Global Paramount G 2013. These included office buildings such as 1540 Broadway, 1585 Broadway, and 750 Seventh Avenue, as well as hotels such as the Macklowe Hotel, Marriott Marguis, Crowne Plaza, and DoubleTree Suites. [53] By 1986, New York City Planning Commission (CPC) was considering enacting regulations that would have forced new buildings along Times Square to include bright signage as well as deep setbacks.[54] The CPC adopted a planning regulation in 1987, which required large new developments in Times Square to set aside about 5 percent of their space for "entertainment uses".[55][a] The regulation also required new buildings on Times Square to include large, bright signs.[55] The buildings at 1540 Broadway, 1585 Broadway, and 750 Seventh Avenue were completed at with the beginning of the early 1990s recession, when 14.5 percent of Manhattan office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space was vacant. [56] Furthermore, some 9 million square feet (840,000 m2) of office space only half had been leased.[57][58] Consequently, 1540 Broadway was completely empty, while 1585 Broadway and 750 Seventh Avenue had one tenant each, despite the buildings having over 2 million square feet (190,000 m2) of office space between them.[56][59] Entertainment conglomerate Bertelsmann bought 1540 Broadway in 1992,[60][61] spurring a revival of Times Square in the early 1990s.[62][63] This was hastened when financial firm Morgan Stanley bought 1585 Broadway in 1993,[64] followed by 750 Seventh Avenue in 1994.[65] Madame Tussauds Wax Museum and Ripley's Believe It or Not! Odditorium are two of the newer attractions on the redeveloped 42nd Street. p. 967. "Quantum of the new of the The Pabst Hotel was on the site of the old New York Times Tower, at the northwest corner of 42d and Broadway. To ensure the area would not be darkened at nightfall, the city passed zoning regulations that encouraged developers to add large, bright signs on their buildings. [25][109] The Durst Organization opposed the redevelopment for 15 years, citing concerns over the subsidies that were to be given to the developers, which in turn would decrease the value of the Dursts' buildings, [110][111] Durst himself had acquired a small portion of what would be Park Tower and Prudential's office building, part of 20 lots on the same city block that he owned by February 1990.[7] However, he was loath to develop his sites on the block until the 42nd Street redevelopment had been finalized.[112] The Dursts' opposition, along with Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and
Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the proposed buildings,[113] led government officials to allow Prudential and Park Tower's inability to secure tenants for the p spent \$300 million on condemning the sites through eminent domain.[110] The partners retained the right to develop the sites in the future,[115] and the ESDC's zoning guidelines remained in effect.[25] Klein ceded decision-making power for the sites to Prudential, which decided to exit the real-estate market altogether, selling off all four sites.[116] Durst proposal Seymour Durst ultimately died in mid-1995 before any building was developed on the block.[102] By November 1995, Seymour's son Douglas Durst was negotiating with a larger skyscraper that would use the Durst family's adjacent lots. ^ "NYC scaffolding" goes down". "Reuters' new tower will get Rudin byline". New York Daily News. In the mid-1980s, the area bounded by 40th and 50th Streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues had 2,300 crimes per year in 1984, of which one-fifth were felonies.[50][51] In this era, formerly elegant movie theaters began to show porn, and hustlers were common.[52] The area was so abandoned at one point during the time that the entire Times Square area paid the city only \$6 million in property taxes (about \$13 million in 2020). Delany. "Being a Times Square Elmo". ^ a b c d e f g h Holusha, John (March 30, 1997). Archived from the original on August 29, 2021. ^ Traub, James. ^ Pinder, Jeanne B. starting to take shape - New York News". ^ a b Lee 2000, p. 103. From there the Great Kill wound through the low-lying Reed Valley, known for fish and waterfowl, [22] and emptied into a deep bay in the Hudson River at the present 42nd Street. [23] The name was retained in a tiny hamlet, Great Kill, that became a center for carriage-making, as the upland to the south and east became known as Longacre. [24] Before and after the American Revolution, the area belonged to John Morin Scott, a general of the New York militia, in which he served under George Washington. (April 12, 1996) "Fast-forward five years, and Gero's vision has come to life in the form of Blindspot, NBC's new drama about a Jane Doe (Jaimie Alexander) who's discovered in a duffel bag in the middle of an evacuated Times Square, covered in tattoos and with no memory of how she got there, who she is, or what's going on in the world around her." ^ "Crysis 2 -Mission 14 Power Out - Walkthrough". ^ Kusisto, Laura (October 7, 2012). "Afternoon Bulletin: Frank Gehry's Conde Nast Cafeteria Shall Live!". (August 3, 1992). p. 47. Below and near the letters "Cam" is smoke from a disintegrating smoke ringTimes Square, 1965; the My Fair Lady marquee is at center From the 1960s to the early 1990s, the seediness of the area, especially due to its go-go bars, sex shops, peep shows, and adult theaters, became an infamous symbol of the city's decline.[47] As early as 1960, 42nd Street between Seventh and Eighth avenues was described by The New York Times as "the 'worst' [block] in town".[48] Later that decade, Times Square was depicted in History, Local History and Genealogy (January 12, 2015). ProQuest 219184251. "Nasdaq Expands to 180K SF at Former Condé Nast Tower". "A Highway's Starting Line, and a Flemish Firehouse", The New York Times, July 8, 2016. p. 27. Vol. 19, no. 2. ^ Gelbtuch, Howard (February 19, 1996). ^ Bagli, Charles V.; Kennedy, Randy (April 5, 1998). "H&M enlists Lady Gaga for new Times Square grand opening event". "Frank Gehry's Condé Nast Cafeteria Is Not Going to Be Demolished". ^ Celona, Larry (January 27, 2014). ^ a b Holusha, John (March 17, 2002). "In Times Square, it may pay to be green". "Public Lives; Mr. Everything at the Conde Nast Cafeteria". ^ Berkowitz, Harry (July 23, 1998). "Starting to Pick Up the Pieces on a Reopened 43d Street". ^ "Metro Datelines; Times Sq. Gets New Partner". The Architectural Review. Killeen and a staff of 53. NY1. ^ "Victory Celebrations". p. 348. August 4, 1998. "HedgeServ Corporation Takes 48K SF of Old Condé Nast Space at 4 Times Square". "Three Tenants Ink 150K SF of New Leases at 4 Times Square". ISBN 9780816643608. "Condé Nast Has Left Times Square, but Gehry's Cafeteria Will Remain". Major buildings on or near Times Square 1 Astor Plaza (home of Fashion One, Revlon and MTV's New York studios) 750 Seventh Avenue 1500 Broadway, the Bowtie Building 1540 Broadway, the Bertelsmann Building 1552 Broadway, the I. Here's How". ^ a b c d Wells 2005, p. 132. Kiss + Cathcart. ^ a b Gregor, Alison (April 5, 2006). "Frank Gehry-designed cafe at former Conde Nast HQ to reopen as food hall". ^ "Architect Robert A.M. Stern: Presence of the Past" (PBS video) on the Arch Daily website ^ Collins, Glenn (November 14, 2008). "Police Officers Will 'Flood' Times Square After Another Bystander Is Shot". CNN Money. Archived from the original on September 12, 2013. ProQuest 1646401632. p. 149. ^ a b "H&M Opening High-Tech Flagship in Times Square". ^ Gross, Daniel (October 20, 1997). "Nathan's Famous Planning a Broadway Premiere; Coney Island Hot-Dog Vender to Take Over Toffenetti's Restaurant in December". From March to October 2020, 26 of the area's 46 hotels closed, as well as 39 of 151 stores and 84 of 162 restaurants. [146] Times Square was closed to the public for New Year's Day 2021 and observers were dispersed into enclosures measuring 8 by 8 feet (2.4 by 2.4 m).[144][147] Notable landmarks The Paramount Building at 1501 Broadway, which once housed the Paramount Global. Vol. 10, no. 19. ^ a b c d e f "Four Times Square, October 2003". Quote: "...despite its name [Times Square] is really a street intersection, not a square." ^ Dunlap, David W. ^ Mustain, Gene (August 19, 1998). Retrieved May 20, 2017. "No Crowds, but Times Square Ball Drop Is Still Happening. ^ Hughes, C. Retrieved May 20, 2017. "No Crowds, but Times Square Ball Drop Is Still Happening. ^ Hughes, C. Retrieved May 20, 2017. "No Crowds, but Times Square Ball Drop Is Still Happening. ^ Hughes, C. Retrieved May 20, 2017. "No Crowds, but Times Square Ball Drop Is Still Happening. ^ Hughes, C. Retrieved May 20, 2017. "Retrieved Times Sq". ^ Wells 2005, pp. 132-134. "Victim Mourned; Scaffold Fixes Slowed". ^ Halbfinger, David M. "The New Times Square each day in late 2020 compared to the 380,000 before the pandemic. Retrieved February 11, 2022. City residents moved uptown to cheaper neighborhoods, and many popular theaters closed, replaced by saloons, brothels, "burlesque halls, vaudeville stages, and dime houses".[43] The area acquired a reputation as a dangerous and seedy neighborhood in the following decades.[44] Nevertheless, Times Square continued to be the site of the annual ball drop on New Year's Eve. "Debris Strikes 3 as Gusts Hit Times Square". The Broadcast Bridge. Vol. 20, no. 10. "Prudential Company Joins Times Square". Fisher, chose the intersection of 42nd Street and Broadway (at the southeast corner of Times Square". Side". ^ "Crane Lowers Boom on Times Square". Press. ^ a b Mashavekhi, Rey (February 7, 2018). "Commercial Property: Vacancy Rates; Black Monday's Fallout: An Emptiness Downtown". ^ "Times Square Alliance - New Year's Eve". ProQuest 2074372587. ^ a b c d e f g h Lee 2000, p. 105. Crain's New York Business. ^ Grossman, Matt (April 16, 2019). ^ Henry, David (March 4, 1992). ^ Brennan, Aisling (March 26, 2015). G.E. Hill and G.E. Waring Jr, "Old wells and water-courses on the isle of Manhattan", in Historic New York, M.W. Goodwin, A.C. Royce, and R. Fritz Lang, after seeing Times Square in 1923, used it as inspiration for his dark industrial film Metropolis.[40] Entertainment icons such as Irving Berlin, Charlie Chaplin, and Fred Astaire were closely associated with Times Square in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s. "Commercial Property/Environmental Sensitivity; For Office Towers, Being Green Can Be Beneficial". ProQuest 135285313. "Fat City". p. 92. Located at 1472 Broadway, between 42nd and 43rd Streets, the building measures 809 ft (247 m) to its roof and 1,118 ft (341 m) to its antenna. A related resource which defines non-binding use guidelines for the work. ProQuest 333540643. "Nevertheless, Times Square is indeed the eastern terminus of the Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast-to-coast road, which was formed in 1913, its 3,389 miles stretching from New York City to San Francisco." ^ "Times Square is not a square," Urban Magazine (May 9, 2011). However, it was also during this period that the area began to be besieged by crime and corruption, in the form of gambling and prostitution; one case that garnered huge attention was the arrest and subsequent execution of police officer Charles Becker.[42] 1930s-1950s Crowds celebrating in Times Square on V-J Day (August 15, 1945) The general atmosphere of Times Square changed with the onset of the Great Depression in the early 1930s. Was it owned and operated by Pabst Brewing? 339, Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 2011, ISBN 9780307761149. p. 28. (August 5, 1998). p. 13. Vol. 34, no. 7. ^ Kusisto, Laura (May 29, 2012). Instead, a moment of silence was observed at midnight in Times Square, accompanied by the Sound trucks. ^ a b Bonanos, Christopher (March 26, 2015). ^ Ennis, Thomas W. There are also architectural models of various projects developed by the Durst Organization, such as the VIA 57 West residential development on Manhattan's West Side, as well as brochures of buildings owned by the company. [73] There are also security checkpoints with
turnstiles. [74] The building was designed with 100,000 sq ft (9,300 m2) of retail space on the lowest three stories. [75] When the building opened, the retail space was occupied by a three-story ESPN Zone entertainment restaurant, operated by The Walt Disney Company.[76][77] The ground floor had the Studio Grill; the second floor had the Sports Arena, which included a small practice facility and an arcade video game area.[77] Part of the ground floor and basement was also occupied by a Duane Reade.[78] Since 2013, the old ESPN space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained a three-story H&M clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained has been clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained has been clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained has been clothing store.[79] Einhorn Yaffee Prescott designed Nasdaq MarketSite's 28,500 sq ft (2,650 m2) space has contained has been clothing store.[79] Einhorn Ya auditorium, a public exhibit area, and a pair of broadcast studios below the large LED sign.[80] The ground floor of the MarketSite contains a broadcasting information about stocks and the market. Archived from the original on May 22, 2021. ^ a b c Stephens, Suzanne (March 2000). Snøhetta. Retrieved September 20, 2021. Miller Building 1560 Broadway, the Actors' Equity Building, including Palace Theatre "Numbered" Times Square - The former New York Times Square - The former New York Times Square - Renaissance Hotel Times Square - Renaissance Hotel Times Square - Renaissance Hotel Times Square - Thomson Reuters Building (1998-2001)[150] 4 Times Square - Thomson Reuters Building (1998-2001)[150] 4 Times Square - Renaissance Hotel Times Square - Thomson Reuters Building (1998-2001)[150] 4 Times Square - Renaissance Hotel Times Square - Renaissance [152] 7 Times Square - Times Square - Times Square - 701 7th Avenue (2007-2010) 20 Times Square - 701 7th Avenu Hotel Times Square (2 Times Square Square Edition W Times Square Edition W Times Square Edition W Times Square Corporate presences in the area: Bain & Company Barclays Capital (formerly Lehman Brothers) Bertelsmann BMO Capital Markets Condé Nast Publications Diamond Management & Technology Consultants Ernst & Young Fashion One Instinet King & Spalding Logo TV Morgan Stanley MTV Nickelodeon The New York Times Company Revlon Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom O'Melveny & Myers Six Flags Inc. ProQuest 962664851. City of New York. doi:10.1215/10642684-7-1-101. Times Square, Roger Ebert, November 17, 1980. A Bagli, Charles V. Fybush. ProQuest 219144956. Retrieved July 23, 2021. { { cite web } : CS1 maint: url-status (link) "V-E Day". "Midnight Cowboy Film Locations". AIA Guide to New York City (4th ed.). The glow of Times Square symbolized the center of New York. if not of the world." ^ a b Noah Remnick and Tatiana Schlossberg (August 24, 2015). ^ Boss, Shira J. ^ a b Holusha, John (October 25, 1996). City Life: Urban Expectations in a New World New York: Scribner, 1995. 2011 nyc-architecture. New York 2000: Architecture and Urbanism Between the Bicentennial and the Millennium. ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, pp. 690-691. ^ a b c Jacobs, Karrie (June 28, 1999). pp. 5, 47. ArchDaily. Retrieved September 11, 2021. (August 12, 1993). January 9, 2014. ProQuest 219133943. ^ "4 Times Square | TRD Research". "Two women and a 4-year-old girl wounded in Times Square shooting, NYPD says". The ball drop was placed on hiatus for New Year's Eve in 1942 and 1943 due to lighting restrictions during World War II. Archived from the original on September 14, 2021. ^ a b c d Iovine, Julie V. "Conde Nast joins new 42d St". pp. 101-09. The City in Slang: New York Life and Popular Speech. ^ Ly, Laura; Waldrop, Theresa; Snyder, Alec (May 9, 2021). ^ a b c d e Muschamp, Herbert (April 23, 2000). November 6, 2003. Vol. 7, no. 1. ^ Feldman, Amy (November 18, 1996). Describing Copyright in RDF Creative Commons Rights Expression Language The Creative Commons Rights Expre The Real Deal New York. ^ "Acing the Deuce - Nymag". ^ Yardley, Jim (July 22, 1998). HuffPost. External links Media related to 4 Times Square at Wikimedia Commons Official website Retrieved from " "TV Tower Planned for Times Sq". ^ Cowan, Alison Leigh. "Vacancy Is Opportunity at 4 Times Square". "To Get a Rig Down, Build a Second One". The topmost one is used by WJLP.[30] The second-highest tier contains two antennas for UHF broadcasts; the antenna serving UHF channels 40-60 is above that serving channels 40-60 is above that serving channels 40-60 is above that serving UHF broadcasts; the antenna serving UHF channels 40-60 is above that serving UHF channels 40-60 is above that serving channels 40-60 is above that serving channels 40-60 is above that serving utility of the antenna serving UHF channels 40-60 is above that serving utility of the antenna se systems and mast were constructed by Andrew Corporation, Dielectric Communications, Shively Labs, and Electronics Research Inc.[31][16] As of 2021[update], the mast at 4 Times Square is used as a primary site by FM radio stations such as WKTU, WNYC, WPAT, WSKQ, WHTZ, WAXQ, WWPR, WLTW, and WCAA.[16] Facade Detail of the masonry facade Fox & Fowle planned a masonry facade, largely facing west toward Broadway and north toward 43rd Street.[11][28] The arrangement was meant to fit in with the livelier character of Broadway and the more restrained character of 42nd Street and Bryant Park.[11][33][34] This led multiple media sources to compare the facade to the two-faced god Janus.[11][35] In general, the lower stories have highly reflective glass that deflects heat.[36] The masonry facade wraps around much of the north, east, and south elevations.[37] In a 1996 press release, Fox & Fowle described the character of the masonry facade as presenting "a more composed personality appropriate to the context of Midtown Manhattan".[28] The offices are accessed from an entrance on 42nd Street,[33][38] which is named One Five One after its street address of 151 West 42nd Street.[38] The main entrance has a recessed glass wall and originally had an angled glass doors and was flanked by stone blocks.[26] The masonry facade has windows measuring 5 by 7 ft (1.5 by 2.1 m), larger than in typical office buildings.[18] The large windows were meant to reduce the amount of electricity required for illuminating the offices.[40][41] The glass facade, which wraps around the west elevation and part of the south elevation, is designed to blend in with the surrounding signage.[37] The glass facade contains green panels and is divided by vertical steel mullions.[33] The west elevation on Broadway was designed with video screens,[11][28][33] which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) and are mandated by the zoning law.[21] There are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900
m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft (1,900 m2) are ten signs, which cover 20,000 sq ft ( projected to earn \$7 million per year. Retrieved January 2, 2022. ^ Christian, Nichole M. "Nasdag May Look To Leave Offices In Financial District - Move Would Be Setback To Rebuilding of New York". The American Banker. Wall Street Journal. Vol. 27, no. 2. Archived (PDF) from the original on September 29, 2021. ^ a b c "Renderings revealed for the renovated Condé Nast cafeteria, Frank Gehry's first NYC project". "Nouveau Niche". (March 31, 1998). ^ Reed, Danielle (March 16, 2000). Retrieved September 18, 2021 - via newspapers.com. ^ "Leasing". "Mitsubishi International Downsizes to Durst's One Five One". ^ Croghan, Lore (August 4, 1997). WNYW. p. 40. It acquired its name in 1904 when Albert Ochs, publisher of The New York Times, moved the newspaper's headquarters to a new skyscraper on what was then known as Longacre Square." ^ Dunlap, David W. The Architect's Newspaper. Condé Nast and Skadden Arps leased the majority of the building in 1996, and the structure was finished in 1999. ^ a b "With Condé Nast's old space re-leased, Durst lands \$900M refi in Times Square". ^ "Pedestrian Plaza To Remain Permanent Fixture of Times Square". Life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". Life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". ^ "Pedestrian Plaza To Remain Permanent Fixture of Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". ^ "Pedestrian Plaza To Remain Permanent Fixture of Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 12, no. 43. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 14. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 14. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Tannenbaum. Vol. 14. pp. 90-97. Architect. "Stage set for bank auction of choice Times Square". A life. ^ Allan Ta Journal of the American Institute of Architects. Archived from the original on February 11, 2022. April 3, 2019. "Moving industry packs punch". A b c d e f Lueck, Thomas J. (August 26, 1990). Berger, Joseph (March 20, 2006). Leach (1993), p.340 Leach (1993), p.341 ^ a b Leach (1993), p.345 ^ Leach (1993), p.346 ^ "Killer Cop: Charles Becker - Crime Library on". Eater NY. p. 2. (August 20, 1998). p. 11. "The Unexpected Lessons of Times Square's Comeback". Copyleft derivative and combined works must be licensed under specified terms, similar to those on the original work Lesser Copyleft derivative works must be licensed under specified terms, with at least the same conditions as the original work; combinations with the work may be licensed under different terms Commercial Use exercising rights for commercial purposes High Income Nation Use use in a non-developing country A License permits a Permission. Playbill Other nearby locations include the Town Hall theater and the Lambs Club to the northeast, 1500 Broadway to the north, 1501 Broadway to the north, 1501 Broadway to the north, 1501 Broadway to the northeast, 1500 Broadway to the north and 5 Times Square to the south. New York City Subway's Times Square-42nd Street station, served by the 1, 2, 3, 7, N, Q, R, W, and S trains, is across 42nd Street. (Reprinted by Scholarly Press, 1976; often referred to as WPA Guide to New York City.) "The phrase 'Great White Way' is supposed to have been coined in 1901 by O. (November 9, 1991). Vol. 58, no. 2. (March 16, 1999). ProQuest 1598602. Since 1987 such signage has been mandated by zoning ordinances that require building owners to display illuminated signs, the only district in New York City with this requirement.[97][98] The neighborhood has a minimum limit for lighting instead of the standard maximum limit.[99] The density of illuminated signs in Times Square rivals that in Las Vegas. "New York Office Tower Refis Cash in on a Sizzling Market". Additionally, the area contains restaurants such as the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company, a seafood establishment; Planet Hollywood Restaurants such as the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company, a seafood establishment; Planet Hollywood Restaurants such as the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company, a seafood establishment; Planet Hollywood Restaurant and Bar, a theme restaurants such as the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company, a seafood establishment; Planet Hollywood Restaurant and Bar, a theme res Look at the Times Square Battle (Photos)", The Hollywood Reporter, May 2, 2014. "Another Company Takes Big Piece of Vacant 4 Times Square Space". July 13, 1997. Aluminum barriers are erected to accommodate spectators; for the 2020 celebration, attended by a million people, barriers were erected from 38th to 59th Street and from Sixth to Eighth Avenue.[144] Typically, the celebrations create large amounts of waste. Koeppel, Water for Gotham: A History, 2001:10. Retrieved October 26, 2017. ^ Nyc Dot. Approximately 500,000 revelers attended. pp. 52, 55. Georges Carpentier boxing fight in 1921. ^ White, Norval & Willensky, Elliot (2000). OL 22741487M. ^ Grant, Peter (June 21, 2017). 2002). Accessed January 9, 2022. While the panels can generate enough power for five or six houses, they only supply one-half of a percent of the total power needs of 4 Times Square.[18][36] The PV modules are placed on a thin glass pane that is then laminated on both sides. Sometimes, a Better Image: Office Buildings Take On Street Names,

Numbers With Greater Appeal". Washington Post. For example, in a building with 500,000 square feet (46,000 m2), the bonus calculation was derived from 5 percent of 450,000 square feet (42,000 m2), so the space to be set aside for entertainment uses was 22,500 square feet (2,090 m2). [55] Citations ^ "NYC Planning | Community Profiles". "New York Architecture Images- Midtown Times Square". Beginning in 1908, and for more than eighty years thereafter, Times Square sign maker Artkraft Strauss was responsible for the ball-lowering. New York: Random House. (January 13, 2005). arcspace. October 8, 1986. "Times Square Redevelopers Seek Delay in Project". Afterward, their former spaces have been occupied by a variety of companies: [200] SS&C Technologies, a financial technology company, signed for 140,000 sq ft (2,916.8 m2) in 2019, taking up all of floors 5, 6, and 7. [202] Fross Zelnick Lehrman & Zissu, a law firm, leased 41,221 sq ft (3,829.6 m2) on one full floor in September 2016.[203] ICAP, a financial securities company, leased 82,000 sq ft (7,600 m2) on floors 13 and 14 in September 2016.[203] RSM US, an accounting firm, signed a 95,000 sq ft (8,800 m2) lease to take the entirety of floors 10 and 11, as well as part of floor 12, in January 2017.[204] HedgeServ Corporation, a financial technology firm, signed for 53,456 sq ft (4,966.2 m2) on floor 12 in January 2019.[103][202] It then expanded by 16,724 sq ft (1,553.7 m2) on the remainder of floor 12.[206] Analysis Group, an economic consulting firm, leased 58,029 sq ft (5,391.1 m2) on floor 23 and part of floor 22 in January 2019.[193][202] BMO Capital Markets leased 215,056 sq ft (19,979.4 m2) on floors 9 and 29 in April 2019.[207] Nasdaq leased 145,000 sq ft (17,000 m2) in May 2019 by leasing the entirety. of floor 28.[208] Vevo, a video hosting service, leased 38,000 sq ft (3,500 m2) on floor 25 in July 2021.[210] Vidaris, a consulting firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law firm, leased 19,000 sq ft (1,800 m2) on floor 24 in July 2021.[211] Venable LLP, a law 158,000 sq ft (14,700 m2) on floors 48 to 52, as well as on a concourse, in October 2021.[212][213] Critical reception Broadway facade viewed from 42nd Street When construction of 4 Times Square began in 1996, Paul Goldberger wrote for The New York Times, "While the building is far from modest in size, [Fox & Fowle's design] is significantly for the New York Times and the second structure of the Ne improved from the original plans by Philip Johnson and John Burgee."[214] For the same newspaper, Herbert Muschamp wrote that the building "is not monstrously out of scale" with other contemporary developments; he said it looked like a custom design for Condé Nast, "whose stock in trade is the knowing mix of high style and popular culture". [33] Karrie Jacobs of New York magazine also considered Fox & Fowle's design to be better than Johnson and Burgee's plan, adding that "It's the perfect building was pictured in the August 1998 issue of Vogue magazine, which was published as scheduled despite the fatal construction collapse the previous month.[215] After the building was completed, Suzanne Stephens wrote that the decorative features in the Empire State Building and Chrysler Building were similarly criticized upon their respective completions.[69] Muschamp said of the building, both star and chorus".[71] Jacobs called the building "better as a piece of social commentary than as architecture" with its contrasting facades.[26] 4 Times Square also received awards from the American Institute of Architects and AIA's New York state chapter.[14] The Condé Nast cafeteria as "an underwater hypostyle hall".[91] Brent Richards wrote in the book New Glass Architecture that Gehry was able to create a "seemingly impossible fluidity" with the partitions, [73] while Arcspace magazine said of the cafeteria, "Gehry's formalism has produced an informality that encourages chance encounters of the friendly, and even romantic, kind." [216] The Nasdaq MarketSite facade on Broadway and 43rd Street was also critiqued; Jacobs described it as a "glowing 140-foot-high soda can". [28] Muschamp said the cylindrical facade would "make a dandy giant soda can, film spool, aerosol spray, or a current issue of House and Garden".[33] See also New York City List of tallest buildings and structures on Broadway in Manhattan Buildings and structures on Broadway freestanding structures in the world List of tallest freestanding steel structures References Notes ^ These channels have since been taken out of broadcast television use. ^ Grant, Peter (June 30, 1997). ^ a b Iovine, Julie V. (February 14, 2008). ^ a b C d Holusha, John (September 28, 1997). ^ Content of the section use. ^ Grant, Peter (June 30, 1997). ^ a b Iovine, Julie V. (February 14, 2008). ^ a b C d Holusha, John (September 28, 1997). ^ Content of the section use. ^ Grant, Peter (June 30, 1997). ^ Content of the section use. ^ Conten man, who is said also to have been the first to see the tremendous possibilities of electric display." ^ Tell, Darcy. "Media Group Makes a Deal For Buildings; New Technology Enhances Marketing and Design". Luigi Di Serio. ^ Romero, Simon (May 28, 2001). Times Square District Management Association. Retrieved on August 17, 2013. ISBN 0-516-26530-X Friedman, J. The top of 4 Times Square includes an antenna mast and four large illuminated signs on each side which read 'H&M'. ^ Terrence, Cullen (January 10, 2017). (2000) Times Square, Children's Press. It is formed by the junction of Broadway, Seventh Avenue and 42nd Street. p. 115. "Block From the Accident, Still Shut Out". ^ "TOFFENETTI'S IS OPENED; Crowds See Exercises for New Times Square Restaurant". ProQuest 219202175. Retrieved September 29, 2021. Accessed November 1, 2016. ^ Kelly, Frank Bergen. ^ a b c Knight, Gladys L. The refinancing came after \$650 million of commercial mortgage-backed securities, issued by UBS, had matured.[198][199] The Durst Organization also planned to market the building as 151 West 42nd Street.[198] Tenants Most of the space at 4 Times Square was occupied by Condé Nast and Skadden Arps prior to 2015. ISBN 0-684-81302-5. Barron's. "NYPD Adds Patrols in Times Square After Tourist Is Shot". (July 29, 1998). p. 7.1. ProQuest 249811301. No. 18:1. Retrieved October 4, 2014. "For Durst, It's Now a Tower Instead of Taxpayers". "2 Developers Bid Top Dollar For What's Left in Times Square Flow Zones". ^ a b c "Durst secures three more tenants for ex-Conde Nast space at 4 Times Square". ^ a b c d Pulley, Brett
(November 21, 1995). ISBN 978-0307761149. "Envrionmentally sound properties help owners seed greener fields". ^ Standora, Leo (March 31, 1998). Retrieved September 25, 2021 - via newspapers.com. Detractors have countered that the changes have homogenized or "Disneyfied" the character of Times Square and have unfairly targeted lower-income New Yorkers from nearby neighborhoods such as Hell's Kitchen.[82][83] The changes were shaped in large part by the actions of The Walt Disney Company, which bought and restored the New Amsterdam Theatre after several attempts at redevelopment had failed. "Times Square reconstruction finished just before New Year's Eve". ^ Dent, David J. ^ Macbeth, VR (May 1, 2012). July 22, 1998. ^ a b Stephens 2000b, p. 117. "Choreographing Times Sq. Into 21st Century". Retrieved December 8, 2005. "The Psychology of Space". The 2008-09 ball is larger and has become a permanent installation as a year-round attraction, being used for celebrations on days such as Valentine's Day and Halloween.[143] The New Year's Eve celebrations are usually overseen by thousands of police officers. "Development booms". ^ Gold, Jacqueline (January 13, 2003). "Tray Chic". ^ Windeler, Robert (July 9, 1999). Archived from the original on October 11, 2011. "The sign, which has been restored to the northeast corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, is quite authentic. Retrieved March 25, 2021. "Times Square Exchanging Its Identity". In 1913, the Lincoln Highway Association, headed by entrepreneur Carl G. The original antenna mast would be designed to serve 18 stations.[177] The old mast was disassembled and the new mast was constructed starting in March 2003.[16] Univision signed an agreement to build an antenna was mounted atop 4 Times Square.[15] The work, costing \$25 million, included adding structural reinforcements. History of Times Square. "Vogue's Untimely Cover Heralds the New Tower". "In a Bid to Fill Office Buildings, Landlords Offer Kegs and Nap Rooms". Accessed February 21, 2022. ^ Global Attractions Attendance Report, TEA/AECOM, Published June 10, 2013. Archived from the original on May 4, 2011. Retrieved September 19, 2021. "After two more years of pyrotechnics, The Times found a less flammable way to signal the moment of midnight: an iron-and-wood ball, five feet in diameter, on which 100 25-watt bulbs were mounted. Newsday. ISBN 978-1-60354-055-1. (February 18, 1990). ProQuest 216614138. ^ a b c d Lee 2000, p. 102. ^ "4 Times Square Building - Integrated Photovoltaic System" (PDF). "Fintech Company Gobbles Up 140K SF at Durst's 4 Times Square". (June 24, 2002). February 28 2001. "The Changing Face of Times Square," New York Public Library: Stephen A. It replaced a lavish fireworks display from the top of the building that was held from 1904 to 1906 but stopped by city officials because of the danger of fire. ^ a b c d e "4 Times Square - The Skyscraper Center". Together with adjacent Duffy Square, Times Square is a bowtie-shaped space five blocks long between 42nd and 47th Streets. Wired. This signage ordinance was implemented in 1993.[73] The "Naked Cowboy" has been a fixture on Times Square for decades. Retrieved September 30, 2021. Archived from the original on September 25, 2012. ^ Goldberger, Paul (October 15, 1996). A copy is also embedded in this document. ^ a b McGeveran, Tom (June 3, 2002). Retrieved March 19, 2019. Archived from the original on September 28, 2021. For example, Anna Wintour of Vogue used aluminum chairs and potted bulbs to resemble a setting in Home and Garden magazine, and Ruth Reichl of Gourmet designed her offices in a contemporary style with red accents.[100] Test kitchens, two private dining rooms, and a photograph studio were also installed for Gourmet's recipe editors.[100] Newhouse's office was on the 11th floor, unlike other executive offices that were generally placed at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and 42rd at the top.[90] History Planning The Durst family had started acquiring property on the city block bounded by Broadway, Sixth housed White's Sea Food Restaurant.[102] Seymour Durst planned to redevelop the area east of Times Square with office skyscrapers, but he canceled these plans in 1973 amid a declining office market.[103] Several other failed proposals followed for the block.[102] Early plans 4 Times Square's spire as seen from a distance The Empire State Development Corporation (ESDC), an agency of the New York state government, had proposed redeveloping the area around a portion of West 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were to be built around 42nd Street in 1981.[104] Four towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were towers designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee were towers designed by Philip Johnson and Johnso been a 56-story building at the northeast corner of 42nd Street and Broadway.[25][105] These towers would have been redeveloped by George Klein of Park Tower Realty, though the Prudential Insurance Company of America joined the project in 1986.[107][108] Furthermore, as part of the West Midtown special zoning district created in 1982, the New York City government had allowed new buildings in Times Square to be developed with an increased floor area ratio. Archived from the original on February 15, 2010. p.27. These were both disagreed over the proposed LED sign since the beginning of 1999, leading the two companies to seek an arbitration proceeding. Archived from the original on December 17, 2019. ^ a b c Morabito, Greg (August 28, 2012). ISBN 978-0-8129-3107-5. Travel+Leisure. ^ "Nasdaq Relocates HQ to 4 Times Square". January 1, 2002. June 21, 2013. It has also attracted several large financial, publishing, and media firms to set up headquarters in the area. The Devil's Playground: A Century of Pleasure and Profit in Times Square, New York: Random House, 2004. ^ Dunning, Jennifer. After long opposing a tower there, Douglas Durst proposed an office building on the site in late 1995. The area is bounded by West 42nd street, West 47th street, 7th Avenue, and Broadway. בנעדיו משתתפי "המירוץ למיליון" נחתו בניו יורק הישר לטיימס סקוור [Exclusive! "Race for a Million" landed in New York straight to Times Square]. "Commercial Property/After the Blackout; Independent Generators Are Generators Are Generators Are Generators Are Generating Interest". New York: New York: New York University Press, 1999". Dunlap (January 7, 2015). Bibliography Brown, H. May 31, 1984. April 1, 1998. "Durst Signs Law Firm to Floor of Condé Nast's Old Offices". In 1910, it became the Winter Garden Theatre. [27] As more profitable commerce and industrialization of Lower Manhattan pushed homes, theaters, and prostitution northward from the Tenderloir District, Longacre Square became nicknamed the Thieves Lair for its rollicking reputation as a low entertainment district. ^ Macek, Steve (2006). These three streams formed the "Great Kill" (Dutch: Grote Kil). Vol. 13, no. 31. Timessquare.com. Archived from the original on September 25, 2021. Vol. 14, no. 4. ^ a b Putman, Peter H. ISBN 0-375-50788-4 External links Times Squareat Wikipedia's sister projectsMedia from WikinewsTravel guides
from WikivoyageData from Wik Square Arts Center Archived June 27, 2019, at the Wayback Machine NYC-Architecture.com New York City Tourist Archived September 19, 2019, at the Wayback Machine Retrieved from "20ffice skyscraper in Manhattan, New York 4 Times Square 4 Times Square in 2005Alternative namesCondé Nast BuildingGeneral informationStatusCompletedTypeCommercial officesLocation151 West 42nd Street & 1472 Broadway, Manhattan, New YorkCoordinates: 40°45′22″N 73°59′09″W / 40.75611°N 73.98583Coordinates: 40°45′22″N 73°59′09″W / 40.75611; -73.98583Coordinates: 40°45′22″N 73°59′09″W / 40.75611; -73.98583Coordinates: 40°45′22″N 73°59′09″W / 40.75611°N 73.98583Coordinates: 40°45′22″N 73°59 ago (1996)Completed1999; 23 years ago (1999)OpeningJune 21, 1999; 22 years ago (June 21, 1999)OwnerNew York City Economic Development CorporationManagementDurst OrganizationHeightAntenna spire1,118 ft (341 m)Roof809 ft (247 m)Technical detailsFloor count52Floor area1,600,000 sq ft (150,000 m2)Design and constructionArchitectFox & Fowle ArchitectsDeveloperDurst OrganizationStructural engineerWSP Cantor Seinuk Cosentini AssociatesMain contractorTishman Construction 4 Times Square in the Midtown Manhattan neighborhood of New York City. November 12, 2013. ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 698. Times Square Alliance. ^ Tucker, Ken (June 13, 2004). August 1996. "Metro Business; Powered by Fuel Cells". Archived from the original on February 3, 2016. New York: Pantheon Books. ^ a b Muschamp, Herbert (September 26, 1999). ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 663. ^ a b c d e "Times change". August 26, 1925. Archived from the original on September 17, 2021. OCLC 70267065. 4 Times Square is an early example of green design in commercial skyscrapers in the United States. (September 3, 1987). ^ "The World's 50 Most Visited Tourist Attractions". ^ "Reuters Opens New HQ in Heart of City". ProQuest 398625408. "Conde Nast Is to Move to a New Times Square Tower, Officials Say". Omritv (in Hebrew). ^ "Times Square". A Gajanan, Mahita (August 7, 2019). ^ Gray, Christopher. Cohan,[21] and the TKTS discount ticket booth for Broadway and off-Broadway theaters. About one million revelers crowd Times Square for the new Year's Eve celebrations, more than twice the usual number of visitors the area usually receives daily.[141] However, for the millennium celebration on December 31, 1999, published reports stated approximately two million people overflowed Times Square, flowing from Sixth Avenue to Eighth Avenue to 59th Street, making it the largest gathering in Times Square since August 1945 during celebrations marking the end of World War II.[142] On December 31, 1907, a ball signifying New Year's Day was first dropped at Times Square. [143] and the Square has held the main New Year's celebration in New York City ever since. ^ "The Lincoln Highway Marker". ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, pp. 715-717. Vol. 40, no. 13. ^ Hellman, Peter (May 19, 1997). Neighborhood in Manhattan in New York CityTimes SquareNeighborhood in Manhattan Looking south (top) and north (bottom)Nickname(s): The Center of the UniverseThe Crossroads of the WorldLocation in New York CityCoordinates: 40°45′25″N 73°59′10″W / 40.757°N 73.986°W / 40.757°N 73.986°W / 40.757; -73.986Country United StatesState New YorkCityNew York CityBoroughManhattanCommunity DistrictManhattan 5[1]BoundariesBroadway, 7th Avenue, 42nd and 47th StreetsSubway services1, 2, 3, 7, A, C, E, N, Q, R, W, and S trains at Times Square-42nd Street stationBus routesM7, M20, M42, M50, M104Historical featuresDuffy SquareGeorge Michael Cohan statueOne Times Square Times Square is a major commercial intersection, tourist destination, entertainment center, and neighborhood in Midtown Manhattan, New York City. "Long Delay Likely in Rebuilding Plan for Times Square". "Skyline Shakeup". "Shifting the balance of power". p. 129. "Big Selling Point for G.M. Tower: Naming Rights". (June 29, 1997). "A Tropical Addition To Times Square". ^ a b c d e Blair, Jayson (February 17, 2000). Archived from the original on August 21, 2021. Retrieved Au after it opened, including an expansion of the antenna mast atop the building in 2003, as well as a renovation in the late 2010s. 870. There is also an entrance to the 42nd Street-Bryant Park/Fifth Avenue station, served by the 7, , B, D, F, , and M trains, less than a block east.[3] 3, 4, and 5 Times Square and the Times Square Tower comprise a grouping of office buildings that were developed at Times Square's site had been occupied by Big Apple Theatre and a Nathan's Famous, while the southern portion of the site had contained the Longacre Building.[7] The Nathan's space was originally a Toffenetti's restaurant,[8][9] which opened in 1940, replacing George M. "Scaffold in Times Square Collapse Was Built Improperly, U.S. Says". "George Klein Out in the Cold: Once Dreamed of Rebuilding Times Square, Now Glory Goes to Others". ^ "Times Square Alliance : Super Bowl Boulevard". ^ Wato, Sheila (September 5, 2001). Retrieved September 28, 2021. Vol. 58, no. 10. ^ a b Stephens 2000a, p. 93. ^ Herman, Eric (March 27, 2003). ^ "Blackstone Partnership To Buy Times Square Sites". Archived from the original on December 11, 2021. ProQuest 219127068. "Durst Reaps \$900M Refi on Times Square Sites". Archived from the original on December 11, 2021. ProQuest 219127068. "Durst Reaps \$900M Refi on Times Square Sites". large public viewing grandstand along the north side." ^ Good Riddance Day, Times Square Alliance. Retrieved July 23, 2021. ^ WINTER GARDEN, Theatre District, Forgotten New York, February 2, 2016. J. The northern part of the square in 2004 before reconstruction, with Two Times Square in the center See also New York City portal Duffy Square, the northern section of Times Square between 45th and 47th Streets[168] Good Riddance Day, an unofficial holiday celebrated at Times Square since 2007[169] Midtown Community Court, a branch of the New York City street performer and prominent fixture of Times Square - 42nd Street / Port Authority Bus Terminal subway station serving the 1, 2, 3, 7, , A, C, E, N, Q, R, W, and S (42nd Street Shuttle) trains Lincoln Highway, the terminus of which was in Times Square References Notes ^ Any development under 60,000 square feet (5,600 m2) was exempt from the rule; for larger buildings, the first 50,000 square feet (4,600 m2) of a development was exempt from the original on January 1, 2022. ^ a b Stephens 2000a, p. 94. ^ Gottlieb, Martin (November 1, 1986). ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, pp. 669-670. K. Duffy of New York City's U.S. 69th Infantry Regiment and is the site of a memorial to him. It replaced the Astor Hotel in 1972, when Times Square redevelopment plans allowed oversized office towers if they included new theatres. [148] Times Square is a busy intersection of art and commerce, where scores of advertisements - electric, neon and illuminated signs and "zipper" news crawls - vie for viewers' attention. "New \$2.1 Billion Skyscraper to Rise as Skadden Arps Signs Up to Move West". A Floor-by-Floor Guide to One World Trade Center". Archived from the original on September 22, 2021. The URL of the legal text of a License. (May 21, 1999). "What's in a Building's Name? A License prohibits a Prohibition. Archived from the original on September 26, 2015. ^ Friedman, Andrew (January 28, 2001). The Durst Organization. USA TODAY. 2018. Retrieved August 1, 2017). Archived from the original on November 10, 2013. ^ The sites were [105] Northwest corner of 42nd Street and Seventh Avenue: now 3 Times Square South side of 42nd Street and Broadway: now 4 Times Square Tower) Citations ^ a b c d "1472 Broadway, 10036". "Key Developer Seeks a Role In Times Sq". "100 Years Ago, an Intersection's New Name: Times Square", The New York Times, April 8, 2004. ^ Grant, Peter (September 6, 1993). Retrieved September 25, 2021. University of San Diego. "Compressed Data; Despite Teligent's Woes, It's Glowing in Times Sq". "Terror insurance falls short". May 19, 2017. Archived from the original on September 18, 2021. (August 4, 1999). Archived from the original on September 11, 2021. p. 21. p. 22. "N.A.S.D. Ponders Move to New York City". Skyscrapers: Structure and Design ^ "Embassy 1 Theatre in New York, NY". Take a Look". (December 29, 1999). Chain Store Age. ^ a b c d e Stephens 2000a, p. 91. NBC New York. Vol. 39, no. 5. ^ Grant, Peter (September 8, 1997). mta.info. ^ Pollak, Michael. ^ Times Square BID Unveils New Visitors Center; Opens to Public Sept. Video Systems; Overland Park. ^ "Times Square takes yoga time-out on summer solstice at BBC News". ^ "Daily digest: Nick Cave will project onto the MART, waves of soothing color in Times Square, it was extended again to September.[172] In the meantime, a New York state judge ruled that Cigna could force Durst to carry terror insurance.[173][174] The lack of insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a
terror-insurance led Moody's Investors Service to reduce the credit rating of the loan on 4 Times Square.[175] Following the passage of a terror-insurance.[173] Following the passage of a ter amenable to buy a cheaper terror-insurance policy.[176] Cigna and Durst had reached a settlement by late 2003, when the credit rating of the property loan was upgraded after Durst obtained terror insurance.[174] Meanwhile, in November 2002, Durst announced that he would construct a 358 ft (109 m) antenna mast atop 4 Times Square as a backup facility for radio stations that had broadcast from the World Trade Center. "Terror insurance snag". (December 14, 1986). Retrieved May 9, 2021. Archived from the original on April 20, 2021. ^ Hayun, Omri (May 17, 2017). (August 3, 2010). Federal Writers' Project (1939). ^ Levitt, David M. (January 21, 1999). ^ Grant, Peter (December 11, 1995). Today, Countdown Entertainment and One Times Square Alliance. [143] A new energy-efficient LED ball debuted for the arrival of 2008, which was the centennial of the Times Square ball drop. "Surge of Times Sq. Projects Raises Questions on Effects". ^ a b c Brown, Eliot (August 12, 2013). ^ "Text of Bloomberg's Inaugural Address". "The story involves two teen-age runaway girls, an all-night disk jockey and the inhabitants of the Times Square jungle of New York." ^ New Year's Eve, Roger Ebert, December 7, 2011. New York Observer. ^ a b c Grant, Peter (February 14, 1996). Her Campus (March 22, 2011). ^ Rosen, Daniel Edward (November 16, 2014). The New York Times. In the first half of the 19th century, it became one of the prized possessions of John Jacob Astor, who made a second fortune selling off lots to hotels and other real estate concerns as spread uptown.[25] By 1872, the area had become the center of New York's horse carriage industry. "Developer Buys the Rights to Build a Times Square Tower". 4 Times Square Tower". 4 Times Square Tower to the east, occupy an entire city block. Sources Barbour, David; French, Liz (July 2000). Retrieved May 15, 2017. Archive from the original on September 29, 2021. (1922) Valentine's Manual of Old New York. "Great White Way; Planning for a Brighter Times Sq". ^ Brown, Eliot (April 14, 2015). ^ Blitzer, Jonathan (June 26, 2014). BBC News. Archived from the original on June 21, 2018. The lowest three stories contain retail space while the fourth story has a food hall for tenants, originally designed by Frank Gehry for Condé Nast. YouTube. "Disney Wished Upon Times Sq. And Rescued a Stalled Dream". Archived from the original on September 21, 2014. p. B10,1. Discover. "Economic Impact: Huge and Ongoing". It was to be lowered down a flagstaff at midnight on Dec. ProQuest 2228436113. "Prudential holds up Times Square sale". ^ "Venable leases 158,000 s/f at Durst's 151 West 42nd Street". Durst asked Prudential to postpone the development of the other three sites until Durst had completed his building.[110] The new building would be the first in the same redevelopment project that the Durst family had once opposed.[110][111] Further, Durst planned to claim a 35 percent tax abatement for the proposed sale, citing the Durst family's previous objections to the redevelopment. ^ "MTA Neighborhood Maps: Times Sq-42 St (S)". Bloomberg Businessweek. Vol. 18, no. 25. ^ Seifman, David (February 26, 2009). "Last 2 major Times Sq. sites go in 300M deal". The locality had not previously been given a name, and city authorities called it Longacre Square after Long Acre in London, where the horse and carriage trade was centered in that city.[26] William Henry Vanderbilt owned and ran the American Horse Exchange there. ^ a b Holusha, John (July 28, 2002). p. 12. For other uses, see Times Square (disambiguation). "In Times Square, a Company's Name in (Wind- and Solar-Powered) Lights". ProQuest 219128803. ^ Brown, Kathryn (October 1999). ^ "Times Square Reconstruction". Retrieved September 20, 2021 - via newspapers.com. ^ Bracker, Milton (March 14, 1960). Stephens, Suzanne (March 14, 1960). New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media, LLC. December 18, 2020. "4 Times Square, New York, 2009". RDF users might be interested in our machines for a b c d e Collins, Glenn (August 17, 2000). New York Media readable RDF Schema. "Jason Peters' Now You Don't - Lawn Chair Sculpture". p. 18. Electrical Contractor Magazine. Scott's manor house was at what is currently 43rd Street, surrounded by countryside used for farming and breeding horses. A closer look at bollards". p. 1. GLQ: A Journal of Lesbian and Gay Studies. CBS New York. Noel Y.C. (August 16, 2009). New York Times. The boulevard contained activities such as autographs, a 60 feet (18 m)-high toboggan run, and photographs with the Vince Lombardi Trophy.[109][110][111] The area was under increased security and saw over 400,000 people during the period.[112] Pedestrian plazaPilot program (2009) Temporary conversion (2012) Permanent reconstruction (2017) On February 26, 2009, Mayor Michael Bloomberg announced that traffic lanes along Broadway from 42nd Street to 47th Street would be de-mapped starting Memorial Day 2009 and transformed into pedestrian plazas as a trial until at least the end of the year. Wells, Matthew (2005). Vol. 13, no. 16. The results were to be closely monitored to determine if the project was successful and should be extended.[113] Bloomberg also stated that he believed the street shutdown would make New York more livable by reducing pollution, cutting down on pedestrian-vehicle accidents, and helping traffic flow more smoothly.[114] The pedestrian plaza project was originally opposed by local businesses, who thought that closing the street to cars would hurt business.[115] The original seats put out for pedestrians were inexpensive multicolored plastic lawn chairs, a source of amusement to many New Yorkers; they lasted from the onset of the plaza transformation until August 14, 2009, when they were ceremoniously bundled together in an installation christened Now You Don't by the artist Jason Peters, and shortly afterward were replaced by sturdier metal furniture.[116] Although the plaza had mixed results on traffic in the area, injuries to motorists and pedestrians decreased, fewer pedestrians were walking in the road, and the number of pedestrians in Times Square increased.[117] On February 11, 2010, Bloomberg announced that the pedestrian plazas would become permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[117] On February 11, 2010, Bloomberg announced that the pedestrian plazas would become permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the design and landscaping firm Snøhetta to permanent.[118] The city started rebuilding the plaza in 2010, hiring the granite pavers and benches.[119] By December 2013, the first phase of the Times Square pedestrian plaza had been completed at the southern end of the square in time for the Times Square Ball drop on New Year's Eve.[120] The project was finally completed just before New
Year's Eve 2016.[121] Some safety bollards were also installed as part of the renovation to prevent vehicular attacks or collisions on the sidewalk.[122] After a 2017 vehicle-ramming attack, there were calls to install more bollards along Times Square's pedestrian plaza is frequented by topless women (with painted breasts) called "desnudas", as well as costumed characters, who typically panhandle for tips.[124] The pedestrian plaza became a source of complaints about the topless women and panhandling characters.[125] Although neither of these activities was illegal, opponents believed that the panhandlers' presence was detrimental to the quality of life in the area.[126] There were calls from Police Commissioner Bratton and Mayor Bill de Blasio to remove the plaza, although Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer opposed the proposal.[126] In June 2016, work started on "pedestrian flow zones" where no one was allowed to loiter, as well as "activity zones" where costumed characters were allowed to perform.[127] Incidents There have been several incidents in Times Square: On the morning of March 6, 2008, a small bomb caused minor damage, but there were no reported injuries.[128] On May 1, 2010, Times Square was evacuated from 43rd to 46th Streets following the discovery of a car bomb. (February 2001). Guardian. Retrieved February 10, 2022. The New Yorker. ^ Herman, Eric (May 4, 2002). ^ a b "Nasdaq to move New York in the 70s: A Remembrance". "Where's Anna? ^ a b c d e f g "Times Square Tower Breaks Ground" (PDF). Classes Work at the 70s: A Remembrance". potentially copyrightable work License a set of requests/permissions to users of a Work, e.g. a copyright license, the public domain, information for distributors Jurisdiction of a license Permission an action that may or may not be requested of you Prohibition something you may be asked not to do Reproduction making multiple copies Distribution, public display, and publicly performance Derivatives, but only non-commercial distribution for derivatives, but only non-commercial distribution for derivative works and publicly performance Derivative works and publicly performance Derivative works and public display, and public display, and public display, and public display and public display. to copyright holder and/or author Source Code source code (the preferred form for making modifications) must be provided when exercising some rights granted by the license. "Battling for Tenants in a Slow Market". The northwest corner of the building's base contains the eight-story cylindrical facade of Nasdaq MarketSite, which includes a large LED sign. ^ a b "Times Square Pedestrian Counts, Times Square Alliance". ^ Sanchez, Ray (May 18, 2017). October 29, 1996. "Durst, lenders settle terror insurance dispute". ^ Wenable Leases 158K SF at Durst's One Five One". ^ a b Fahim, Kareem (June 1, 2006). ^ Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 670. Vol. 11, no. 45. "Disney Wished Upon Times Sq. and Rescued a Stalled Dream". Hmdb.org. p. 17. "After a year like no other, New York's Times Square empties out on New Year's Eve". Stephens, Suzanne (June 2000). Retrieved February 14, 2015. After Condé Nast and Skadden Arps moved out of the building during the 2010s, a variety of office tenants have occupied 4 Times Square. ^ a b c d Bagli, Charles V. It was found to be a failed bombing.[129] On May 18, 2017, a vehicle-ramming attack at Times Square killed one person and injured 22 others.[130][131] On August 7, 2019, shortly after the shootings in El Paso, Texas, and Dayton, Ohio, a backfiring motorcycle resulted in a stampede due to the sound being mistaken for gunfire; the stampede injured at least twelve people.[132] On May 8, 2021, a dispute between a group of street vendors led to a shooting in which a 21-year-old bystander was wounded.[134][135] Number of visitors Times Square is the most visited place globally with 360,000 pedestrian visitors a day, amounting to over 131 million a year.[136] As of 2013[update], it had a greater attendance than do each of the Disney theme parks worldwide, with 128,794,000 pedestrian visitors a day. visitors between March 2012 and February 2013, versus 126,479,000 for the Walt Disney World theme parks in Bay Lake, Florida, in 2012.[136] The high level of pedestrian traffic has resulted in \$4.8 billion in annual retail, entertainment, and hotel sales,[139] with 22 cents out of every dollar spent by visitors in New York City being spent within Times Square Ball The Times Square Ball in 2007 Times Square is the site of the annual New Year's Eve ball drop. M. ^ a b Cullen, Terence (September 8, 2016). "1907-8 | The Times Drops the Ball", The New York Times, January 1, 2015. ^ a b c White, Norval; Willensky, Elliot & Leadon, Fran (2010). ^ a b Dunlap, David W. ISSN 0028-7369. Constitution of the curious history for of Times Square - and why you should visit, despite the chaos". ^ a b c "H&M's Mega-signs In Times Square Rankle Neighbors". ^ a b c d e f Muschamp, Herbert (May 18, 1996). ^ Pearson, Erica; McShane, Larry (June 9, 2010). Archived (PDF) from the original on September 18, 2021. Architectural Record. "Ratings of Building Loans Fall on Insurance Worries". ^ Ann Shields (November 10, 2014). ^ a b c d Dunlap, David W. "Space probes starting earlier". The name the creator of a Work would like used when attributing re-use. ^ a b Feiden, Douglas (November 17, 2014). "In Knowing (2009), the area is one of several iconic places ravaged by a solar flare." ^ Giardina, Carolyn. "What stopped the car in Times Square? "Midtown Building Is Sold for Lofty \$176 Million". ESPN. "Invisible energy". Vol. 12, no. 47. Archived from the original on November 28, 2020. Archived from the original on November 28, 2020. lit by numerous billboards and advertisements, it is sometimes referred to as "the Crossroads of the World",[2] "the heart of the world's busiest pedestrian areas,[8] it is also the hub of the Broadway Theater District[9] and a major center of the world's entertainment industry.[10] Times Square is one of the world's most visited tourist attractions, drawing an estimated 50 million visitors annually.[11] Approximately 330,000 people pass through Times Square daily,[12] many of them tourists,[13] while over 460,000 pedestrians walk through Times Square on its busiest days.[7] Formerly known as Longacre Square, Times Square was renamed in 1904 after The New York Times moved its headquarters to the then newly erected Times Building, now One Times Square every year [15] Times Square, specifically the intersection of Broadway and 42nd Street, is also the eastern terminus of the Lincoln Highway, the first road across the United States.[16] Geography Times Square functions as a town square, but is not geometrically a square; it is closer in shape to a bowtie, with two triangles emanating roughly north and south from 45th Street,[17] where Seventh Avenue intersects Broadway. ^ a b Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 718. Retrieved February 21, 2022.. ^ Rofes, Eric E. Notable examples include: Coca-Cola sign Disney Store Fashion One Forever 21 (formerly Virgin Megastores) Hard Rock Cafe New York M&M's World MTV Planet Hollywood PlayStation Theater Revion Times Square Studios - used primarily for selected ABC News and ESPN programs, such as Good Morning America TKTS - the Theatre Development Fund's reduced-price ticket booth has, since 2008, been backed by a red, sloped, triangular set of bleacher-like stairs, which is frequented by residents and tourists. TruTV. The first theater on the square, the Olympia, was built by cigar manufacturer and impresario Oscar Hammerstein I.[28] According to Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898, "By the early 1890s this once sparsely settled stretch of Broadway was ablaze with electric light and thronged by crowds of middle- and upper-class theatre, restaurant and cafe patrons."[29] 1900s-1930s In 1904, New York Times publisher Adolph S. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l Bagli, Charles V. Mannahatta: A Natural History of New York City, 2009: Appendix A p 253; refs. August 7, 1940. 2016. "Some of the most complicated visual effects work in Sony's The Amazing Spider-Man 2 can be seen in the action sequence set in Times Square, according to the film's VFX supervisor, Sony Pictures Imageworks.' Jerome Chen." ^ Vanilla Sky - Entertainment Tonight, The Uncool. Officially, signs in Times Square are called "spectaculars", and the largest of them are called "spectaculars", and the l as part of Robert A. Time. "Don't Speculate About Durst-You'll Be Sorry". Archived from the original on January 29, 2014. "With its hot nightclubs, dazzling signs and sprawling showrooms, the block at the northern end of the 'bowtie' formed by Broadway and Seventh Avenue was always an important part of old Times Square." ^ "Times Square" New York City Geographic Information Service map ^ Harris, Stephen L. Retrieved April 8, 2022. A License may be deprecated on. A larger presence of police has improved the safety of the area.[73] The theatres of Broadway and the huge number of animated neon and LED signs have been one of New York's iconic images as well as a symbol of the intensely urban aspects of Manhattan. (May 8, 1996). ^ Katz, Lily (April 3, 2019). ProQuest 195762697. (July 2, 1997). "Imperial New York: Destruction and Disneyfication under Emperor Giuliani. - TreebaseNYC". ^ a b c Bagli, Charles V. . The promotional CD contained a photo gallery of Times Square's history, details of 4 Times Square's green-building features, and a map of planned hotels and stores nearby.[134] The Durst Organization received a \$340 million construction in mid-1997.[135][136] The site was cleared by that August 1997.[137] The superstructure had risen to 30 stories by the February 1998,[99] though steel construction was delayed by the rainy weather.[138] Around that time, Nasdaq was considering leasing a marketing center and TV studio at 4 Times Square.[139] By mid-1998, it had agreed to
lease the space and add an LED sign around the cylindrical northwest corner.[140] Disney leased three stories of retail later that year for the ESPN Zone entertainment restaurant.[76][141] Several incidents occurred during construction site as "jinxed".[142] A construction crane fell onto a building on 43rd Street in January 1998,[143][144] and a piece of aluminum dropped from the northern facade that April. though no one was hurt in either incident.[145] That June, a carpenter was crushed to death by an elevator.[146] The most severe incident occurred on July 21, 1998, when a construction elevator fell onto the public and many residents and businesses were displaced; [149][150] the area could not be reopened until netting was installed around the collapsed scaffold. [151][152] After the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled, [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [153][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [155][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [155][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. [155][154] the surrounding segment of 43rd Street was reopened a month after the scaffold was disassembled. 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[158][158] the scaffold was disassemble until that October.[157][158] The July 1998 construction collapse delayed construction by two months.[76] Following an investigation, U.S. government officials said in early 1999; at the time, it was the eighth-tallest structure in Manhattan.[160] The next month, as the building was being completed, falling debris from the construction site injured three pedestrians.[161][162] Usage Opening 42nd Street entrance The first Condé Nast employees from Brides, House & Garden, and Women's Sports and Fitness moved to the structure.[90] The relocations continued over the two following months.[163] The overall reaction among Condé Nast employees was positive, though some were critical of the building; one editor would not preview the building prior to the move, while another expressed concern about the construction incidents.[90] Furthermore, many staff members of The New Yorker previously occupied a different building from the other Condé Nast publications.[142] Many Condé Nast staff arrived at the building in limousines, which created congestion on nearby streets, prompting the city government to create a limousine-dropoff area nearby.[164] At the building's opening, Durst also faced two class-action lawsuits from nearby business owners as a result of the construction incidents in 1998. The URL the creator of a Work would like used when attributing re-use. pp. 36, 38. a b c "Times Square Alliance - New Year's Eve - About The Ball". (May 21, 2014) ^ Collins, Glenn (May 24, 2008). Next City Retrieved on February 21, 2022. Archived from the original on January 26, 2021. p. 70. (May 16, 1999). Stokes Co., 1909 ^ Stavrou, Gene. "The ground floor: The times they are a changin' in Times Square and early investors get bargains". Tim Tompkins, a co-founder of the event, said part of its appeal was "finding stillness and calm amid the city rush on the longest day of the year".[104][105] Architect Mark Foster Gage proposed and designed the original Times Square Valentine's Day heart in 2009. "Finance: real estate: the walls keep closing in on New York developers". ProQuest 219134366. ^ a b "Bigger Board In the Works For Exchange". Early history When Manhattan Island was first settled by the Dutch, three small streams united near what is now 10th Avenue and 40th Street. (1993) Tales of Times Square Feral House. pp. 102-105. "ART/ARCHITECTURE; A Tower That Flaunts Its Contradictions' ^ Pristin, Terry (August 19, 1998). ProQuest 308477620. Archived from the original on May 26, 2009. The building contains 1,600,000 sq ft (150,000 m2) of floor space, much of which was originally taken by publishing company Condé Nast and law firm Skadden Arps. ^ Nigro, Carmen. ^ Times Square History, NYC Tourist. June 1, 2006. This was the first road across the United States, which originally ran 3,389 miles (5,454 km) coast to coast through 13 states to its western terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [35][36] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] It became a cultural hub full of theatres, music halls, and upscale hotels. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [35][36] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [35][36] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [35][36] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San Francisco. [37] Times Square quickly became Newstern terminus in Lincoln Park in San York's agora, a place to gather to await great tidings and to celebrate them, whether a World Series or a presidential election.— James Traub, The Devil's Playground: A Century of Pleasure and Profit in Times Square Advertising also grew significantly in the 1920s, growing from \$25 million to \$85 million over the decade.[38] For example, the Wrigley Spearmint Gum sign, possibly the biggest electric sign "in the world," cost \$9,000 per month to rent.[39] Some contemporary critics, such as Thorstein Veblen[40] and G. ^ Elliott, Stuart (July 1, 2004). Retrieved September 17, 2021 - via newspapers.com. (September 28, 2002). The seediness of the area was featured prominently in such films as Midnight Cowboy[156] (1969), Born to Win[157] (1971), and Taxi Driver (1976).[158] The area was shown in the 1980 film Times Square, which featured a punk rock/new wave soundtrack.[159] It was also depicted in the 2011 movie New Year's Eve.[160] The area also appeared on The Amazing Race as the starting location in a race around the world in the first episode of the show's 25th season,[161] as well as on the sixth season of the Israeli edition of The Amazing Race with teams finishing their second leg in Times Square .[162] Times Square has been fictionally attacked and destroyed in several movies, including Knowing, when a solar flare destroys New York City;[163] Deep Impact, when a tsunami created from a meteor impact destroys New York City; the 1998 film Godzilla, where Godzilla is chased through the square; the Ghostbusters movies; Stephen King's The Stand, where the intersection is overcome by total anarchy; Transformers: Revenge of the Fallen, and Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs. ISBN 0-922915-17-2 Leach, William (1993). Vol. 159, no. 5. There is also a statue of composer and entertainer George M. "ED Special Report: Times Square Story II: Architecture Beyond Broadway Cars Can Take A Walk". "ESPN game for Times Sq". p. 25. (March 4, 1990). Archived from the original on March 1, 2021. ^ Holusha, John (November 3, 2004). "New Times Square Tower Lures a Key Tenant". 2". p. 111. "Police Find Car Bomb in Times Square". ProQuest 219111538. ABC News March 6, 2008 ABAR, Al; Rashbaum, William K. (February 28, 1999). Retrieved October 1, 2021. The measure imposed a \$50 fine for any person caught smoking within the area. [108] From January 29 to February 1, 2014, a "Super Bowl Boulevard" was held on Broadway, especially in Times Square, between 34th and 47th Streets, as part of Super Bowl XLVIII. p. 1243. (September 6, 1997). ^ a b c d e f g h i Cairns, Ann (July 16, 1997). ^ a b c d Fazzare, Elizabeth (May 2, 2018). p. 72.
"Technology in the Front Seat at 4 Times Square" On that night, hundreds of thousands of people congregate to watch the Waterford Crystal ball being lowered on a pole atop the buildings". pp. 116-123. Timessquare.nyctourist.com. "Gehry Does Lunch at Condé Nast" (PDF). "With a Friendlier 42nd Street, Mario Cuomo Left His Mark on Times Square". ^ Fastenberg, Dan; Allen, Jonathan (December 31, 2020). Ochs moved the newspaper's operations to a new skyscraper on 42nd Street at Longacre Square, on the site of the former Pabst Hotel, which had existed on the site for less than a decade since it opened in November 1899.[30] Ochs persuaded Mayor George B. ^ News, Bloomberg (February 25, 2000). ^ Stephens 2000a, pp. 92, 95. Fact Magazine. Gehry & Associates. The Condé Nast Cafeteria". ^ a b "Nasdaq Relocates HQ to 4 Times Square". Retrieved December 30, 2014. "How the Creators of Blindspot 'Shut Down Times Square' for That Crazy Opening Scene", TV Guide. September 21, 2015. ^ Owen, David (January 21, 2013). Broadway runs diagonally, crossing through the horizontal and vertical street grid of Manhattan laid down by the Commissioners' Plan of 1811, and that intersection creates the "bowtie" shape of Times Square is the official name of the southern triangle, [20] below 45th Street, but the northern triangle is officially Duffy Square. "Vevo Takes 38K SF at 4 Times Square". On the Set of New York. ^ "The Most Jivin' Streetscapes in the World". Durst then refinanced the building with \$900 million from JPMorgan Chase and Wells Fargo. The Pabst opened in November 1899, in the middle of the first wave of theater construction to arrive in the area, then known as Longacre Square." ^ a b Barron, James. Putnam, 1897; and others. These stories contain three diesel generators, which power the antenna mast and are capable of a combined 53 MW (71,000 hp). (September 16, 1993). Burrows and Mike Wallace, Gotham: A History of New York City to 1898, 1999 p.721. ^ a b c d e f g h i j Swedberg, Claire (December 20, 2017). OCLC 58455233. Waymarking.com. Commercial Observer. "Winter forecast: Construction flurries". ^ Slatin, Peter (November 6, 1995). Accessed January 10, 2017. World Radio Map. "Streetscapes: A Small Hotel, a Mock Battleship and the Titanic", The New York Times, December 1 1996. Gehry had been friends with Condé Nast CEO Samuel Irving Newhouse Jr., who offered to hire Gehry for the interior design of Condé Nast's offices, a role that Gehry declined. [73][86] When the cafeteria opened in 2000, it was directed by Sean J. "Nasdaq Adds the Biggest, Brightest Light to the Times Sq. Glare". Retrieved September 13, 2018 ^ a b c d e f Wells 2005, p. 134. pp. 3A. November 11, 2013. The same was done in Herald Square from 33rd to 35th Street. ^ Pilkington, Ed (February 3, 2011). Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Vol. 30, no. 19. Archived from the original on November 20, 2018. ^ a b c d e f Jacobs, Karrie (September 23, 1996). pp. 16, 18. "Running for mayor of New York City must have struck Robert Burck, the so-called Naked Cowboy of Times Square, as a good idea back in July." ^ Theater District, NYC.com. ProQuest 962691562. A License may have a jurisdiction, as defined by Jurisdictions. Back Stage. ABC7 New York. AIA Guide to New York City (5th ed.). ^ a b Goldblatt, Jennifer (April 25, 1997). December 8, 2017. (March 2, 2021). For instance, in Grand Theft Auto IV, a recreation of the Times Square area referred to in-game as "Star Junction", is included in the game's fictional "Liberty City" setting.[163] Times Square is also shown in Battlefield 3, where the final fight with the main antagonist takes place, where the player must stop him from detonating a nuclear bomb in the square; and Crysis 2, in which player must fight off attacking alien forces to assist U.S. Marines in evacuating the area.[167] Gran Turismo 4 also features Times Square both as a photo spot and as a part of the New York city circuit which also includes Central Park. Retrieved September 19, 2021 - via The Free Library. Archived from the original on December 1, 2005. "The Great White Way". "Consulting Firm Vidaris Moving HQ to Durst's One Five One in Midtown". See also: Media:NowYouSeeIt-TimesSq2009.]PG. ^ a b Holusha, John (June 30, 1996). Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat. January 8, 2019. "A Lincoln Highway Marker in Times Square", The New York Times, February 12, 2009. ^ a b c d Ro, Lauren (December 5, 2017). ^ "Scaffolding crashes into home, killing NYC woman". Times Square - a permanently installed sound art piece by Max Neuhaus between 45th and 46th Streets. Land of Desire: Merchants, Power, and the Rise of a New American Culture, p. "Commercial Property/Cooling Office Buildings; On Avenue of the Americas, the Iceman Cometh". Ultimately, Klein received an unknown amount of compensation for ceding the site's development rights to Durst.[116] Durst acquired the plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot that April,[117] he combined the newly acquired to plot the new ly acquired to plot to pl his family, covering 11,000 sq ft (1,000 m2).[120] Durst proposed a 1.6×10<sup>6</sup> sq ft (150,000 m2) skyscraper on the expanded site.[72] To reduce concerns from community members and civic groups, he showed them his plans.[72] Fox & Fowle was hired to design the building, and its plan for limestone and glass facades was generally well received by civic groups such as the Municipal Art Society.[35] Before construction started, the state required a commitment from a large tenant.[117][121] This led media sources to debate whether the building was a speculative development.[121][34] Though Durst had intended the building to be developed without an anchor tenant, similar to speculative buildings, the state would not approve the project unless a tenant was secured.[121] The author Matthew Wells characterized the building for its headquarters.[117] That May, Condé Nast leased 500,000 sq ft (46,000 m2),[72][122] taking up floors 4 to 23,[90] with an option for an additional 150,000 sq ft (14,000 m2),[72][123][4] The publisher had wanted to consolidate the operations of 17 of its magazines, which then occupied six separate buildings,[90] and many of its leases were set to expire in 2000.[124] Condé Nast had selected 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Construction Preliminary work for 4 Times Square because of the environmentally-efficient features planned for the structure.[75] Constructure efficient features planned for the structure efficient features planned features planned for the structure efficient features planned features planned features planned built in Midtown Manhattan in fifteen years, [125] and its construction prompted the development of other office buildings in the area, [126] 4 Times Square and its three neighboring developments would collectively add almost 4×10^6 sq ft (370,000 m2) of office space. [127] All four projects were being marketed with a Times Square address, which until the early 1990s had not been popular in the city's real estate market. [128] The project was to receive \$10.7 million in tax relief and Durst was to receive a \$4 million tax exemption every year. [35] That October, law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom agreed to move its headquarters to 4 Times Square, [122][129] with 660,000 sq ft (61,000 m2) on the top 21 stories.[129] Skadden Arps's commitment was part of an increase in leasing in building's around Times
Square.[131] Rainforest Cafe tentatively agreed to lease a storefront in the street level and basement that July.[132][133] Disney leased three stories of retail in late 1998 for the ESPN Zone entertainment restaurant. A Hendrick, Daniel (August 14, 2005). Retrieved December 29, 2016. Advocates of the remodeling claim that the neighborhood is safer and cleaner. The PV panels were included because they were inconspicuous and only cost \$10/sq ft (\$110/m2) more than conventional spandrels. p. 296. A License requires a Requirement. "John Jacob Astor: The making of a hardnosed speculator | The Real Deal | New York Real Estate News". Stern, Robert A. Fox & Fowle planned a masonry facade facing south and east, as well as a glass facade facing west and north. Archived from the original on September 30, 2007. ^ "Frank O. ^ a b Gold, Michael (December 30, 2020). The lighting in the office stories is designed with dimmers.[36] Condé Nast's space originally spanned floors 4 to 23[90] and cost an estimated \$100 million.[98][90] The Condé Nast's space originally spanned floors 4 to 23[90] and cost an estimated \$100 million.[98][90] The Condé Nast offices were designed by Mancini Duffy, though Truman influenced the furnishings in the offices.[98][99] The company's flagship magazines Vogue and Vanity Fair had their own stories, while The New Yorker had floors 20 and 21; the rest of the space had corporate offices.[98] Most of Condé Nast's stories were shared by two publications; the elevator lobbies served as a common reception area, with glass doors on either side. Retrieved January 25, 2016. ^ Grant, Peter (December 19, 1997). ^ a b c Stern, Fishman & Tilove 2006, p. 714. "Times Square eatery will stress vine dining". ^ "Times Squar Pixels Into Panache". ^ Evans, Dave (December 28, 2016). "Times Square because it was more expensive than natural gas-powered chillers. [19] After an upgrade in 2003, the building had 4,600 short tons (4,100 long tons; 4,200 t) of air conditioning.[16] The air-delivery system provides 50 percent more fresh air than is required by New York City building code.[17][44][67] It can also be used to ventilate polluted air from specified floors; a separate exhaust shaft was designed for employee smoking areas.[40] The air-circulation system was designed so air on any set of three floors could be replaced every 24 to 48 hours.[44] Sensors on each floor are used to monitor air quality, and the building's management team could also independently adjust the heating and air-conditioning systems in their offices.[67] Other features The building is also served by recycling chutes. [19][40] There are dedicated shafts for paper recycling and trash, [40] which lead to storage bins in the basement. [44] The mechanical equipment is atop the building on the 49th floor and on two mezzanines above it. ^ a b c David W. Retrieved September 18, 2021. "Developer Durst raises \$215M by refinancing 3 properties". But with the help of the New York Mayor's office, the city's film commission and the New York police Department, the Vanilla Sky crew actually pulled off a total Times Square closure, arranging to clear the entire area for 90 minutes on a Sunday morning in November of 2000." ^ Raferty, Liz. "Moving Day Angst at the Citadel of Chic". ^ a b c d "4 Times Square". p. 50.

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