

Learning Places Fall 2016

Annotated Bibliography

Landmark Preservation

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B, J. (2014, June 29). *The 369th Infantry Regiment, aka The Harlem Hellfighters, The Black Rattlers And The Men Of Bronze*. Retrieved December 1, 2016, from <https://themilitantnegro.com/2014/06/29/the-369th-infantry-regiment-aka-the-harlem-hellfighters-the-black-rattlers-and-the-men-of-bronze/>

This article is about the 369th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 15th New York National Guard Regiment, which was an infantry regiment of the United States Army that saw action in World War I and World War II. Before the 15th New York National Guard Regiment was formed, any African American that wanted to fight in the war either had to enlist in the French or Canadian armies. The "Harlem Hellfighters" were the first all-black regiment that helped change the American public's opinion on African American soldiers and helped pave the way for future African American soldiers. 369th Regiment Armory is a historic National Guard armory building located in Harlem, New York City. It was built for the 369th Infantry Regiment. This information was useful for understanding how Harlem changed while the unit was away at war and how important this unit was for the people of Harlem.

Besonen, J. (2015, January 10). Where George Washington lost a battle in Brooklyn, a museum dedicated to its history sits. *New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/11/nyregion/where-george-washington-lost-a-battle-in-brooklyn-a-museum-dedicated-to-its-history.html?_r=1

The Battle of Brooklyn was the Revolutionary War's biggest conflict but the site now has turned into Washington Park and a hub for the community to gather together to learn and participate in a spectrum of activities. The Old Stone House is a two-story museum dedicated to the battle which unfolded just two months after the Declaration of Independence. It is a replica of the original Dutch farmhouse built in 1699 occupied by Vechte and Cortelyou families and was eventually buried underground. This source explains the historical context of how the Old Stone House came to be designated as a landmark and listed on the Historic Trust of New York and National Register of Historic Places. The source relates to the book by G. Fraser listed on the annotated bibliography because the book explicitly describes the Stone House during the battle providing visual renderings of the space. How was it used in podcast?

Fraser, G. (1909). *The stone house at Gowanus, scene of the battle of Long Island*. New York: Witter and Kintner.

This book compiled primary sources such as drawings by different artists and documents the various events which occurred during the battle of Long Island (also referred as Battle of Brooklyn). It starts from the first settlement of Gowanus when the stone house was built. It documents military works, American troops, battle of Long Island, the retreat from Long Island, the British on Long Island and how the space was eventually used after the revolution. It provided a deeper depth of knowledge compared to the newspaper article written by Besonen with detailed chapters and primary sources.

Hudson, E. (1966, October 30). La guardia opens a new terminal [Microform]. *The New York Times*, p. 305

The newspaper provided evidence that the marine air terminal of La Guardia airport was renovated and reopened as a new terminal including waiting rooms and offices. Marine air terminal were focus on business and private aviation because 90 percent of airplanes were corporate-owned, and there were about 400 general aviation flight each day. A word "sheep run" describe an old wooden passenger walkway because the walkway was cut up into small waiting rooms and tiny operations office. We assumed that marine air terminal would create a lot of jobs, and directly affect the job market and salary in local **community**.

John Sibley. (1967, May 02). BOTANICAL GARDEN NAMED LANDMARK. *New York Times* (1923-Current File), p. 49. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/citytech.ezproxy.cuny.edu:2048/docview/117680568/fulltextPDF/37AF051FF1BF4A86PQ/1?accountid=28313>

This newspaper article is about The Yew York Botanical Garden have named as a national historical landmark in 1967. Before it became a landmark, it used to be a private club called Torrey Botanical Club. The botanical garden was a private corporation and receive \$2 million operating cost from the city. However, since the club was private and Pierre Loirillard own the land, the City of New York need to assign the botanical garden as a public botanical garden. So, the club was fundraising to make the botanical garden into a public space. The Botanical Garden became officially landmark by the first director of the national park service George B. Hartzog Jr.

Landmark Preservation Commission. (1985). 369th Regiment Armory. Retrieved from http://www.neighborhoodpreservationcenter.org/db/bb_files/85-369th-REG.pdf

This source contained a plethora of information on both the 369th Regiment Armory as well as the 369th Infantry Brigade. The Landmark Preservation Commissions report contained details and analysis of the building, information about the community as well as the history and design of

the armory. The descriptions were very detailed and helped illustrate the cultural, historical and architectural significance of this building.

Landmark Preservation Commission. (2009). New York Botanical Garden Museum (now Library) Building. Retrieved from http://www.nyc.gov/html/records/pdf/govpub/4753nybg_report.pdf

This academic source is a report of the New York Botanical Garden that was created by the research department of the NYC Landmark Preservation Commission Jay Shockley. This source is basically tell a summary about the botanical garden museum building. Some other summary also tell the main history of how did it the botanical garden all started in the 1880's. I see this source very useful to my podcast project because it have all the main point that I need to do some research.

United States, National park service. (2016, December 12). *Aviation: from Sand Dunes to Sonic Booms*. Retrieved December 12, 2016, from <https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/aviation/text.htm>

National park service provided every detail information of marine air terminal. It started in 1930 when the Works Progress Administration decided to funded and build the airport. As the time pass by, the terminal had to renovate for more passenger and airplane in 1966. The terminal had important **Historical Value** because it was the largest and most expensive airport in 1939. Also, it was one of the early airport terminal in United States aviation history. The building itself related to the **Architectural Value** and **Cultural Significance**. The terminal building was an art deco style. The was a most important art work called "flight". It is a mural designed by James Brooks as part of the Federal Art Project. There was a large two story circular central space inside the building. Also, ceiling and skylight were a welcoming designed with art deco style. Those might be the reasons that the terminal became the interior landmark in 1982.