

Learning Places Spring 2016

# Wikipedia Annotated Bibliography

Due Date: 3/28/16

**Jessica Samide**

Merlis, Brian and Rosenzweig, Lee. *Brooklyn Heights & Downtown Brooklyn: 1860 to 1922*. Ursula C. Schwerin Library, 2001, p. 15.

This book is a compilation of previously unpublished photographs ranging from 1860 until 1922 of Brooklyn Heights and Downtown Brooklyn. The particular photograph I will be referencing in my report is found on page fifteen. There is no name of the photographer listed, but the photo was taken in 1875. The photograph provides a bird's-eye view of Downtown Brooklyn from the tower of the unfinished Brooklyn Bridge. This source allows for visual observations. Because the bridge has not been completed, the viewer is able to make an estimation of where the bridge's endpoint will be and why. This source allows the person observing it to look at Downtown Brooklyn through the eyes of the architects and urban planners. This photo depicts Downtown Brooklyn as being a populous neighborhood in 1875. Fulton Street can be shown with storefronts and people walking down the sidewalk, which indicates that it was the main street at the time.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Bridge)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_bridges\\_and\\_tunnels\\_in\\_New\\_York\\_City#Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_bridges_and_tunnels_in_New_York_City#Brooklyn)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downtown\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downtown_Brooklyn)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulton\\_Street\\_\(Brooklyn\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulton_Street_(Brooklyn))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Brooklyn)

Perris, William. "Plate 3: Map bounded by East River, Brooklyn Navy Yard, York Street, Bridge Street." New York Public Library, 1855, Plate 3.

William Perris is the cartographer and publisher for "Plate 3: Map Bounded by East River, Brooklyn Navy Yard, York Street, Bridge Street." The original purpose of this map was to estimate fire insurance risks. In 1855 when this map was created, many of the buildings were constructed using wood. The wooden frames and close proximity of buildings posed a fire hazard. This map shows an enormous amount of information in addition to estimated fire insurance risks. Perris' map shows every individual lot on each block; it differentiates businesses from residential buildings; as well as illustrates the neighborhood's relationship with the East River Waterfront. This map shows that in the

mid-19th century, prior to the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, Vinegar Hill already had very few empty lots. People were living in the neighborhood and businesses were numerous.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar\\_Hill,\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar_Hill,_Brooklyn)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_Public\\_Library\\_Main\\_Branch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_Public_Library_Main_Branch)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map#Map\\_types\\_and\\_projections](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map#Map_types_and_projections)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_cartography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_cartographers#19th\\_century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cartographers#19th_century)

Presa, Donald. *Vinegar Hill Historic District Designation Report*. New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1997, p. 10-14.

The *Vinegar Hill Historic District Designation Report* was researched and written by Donald Presa for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. I found this book in the Brooklyn Collection at the Central Library of the Brooklyn Public Library. This book provides the reader with an overview of the historical and architectural development of Vinegar Hill from its earliest known history until the twentieth century. The second half of this report focuses on the historic districts of Vinegar Hill. It provides the reader with photographs as well as the building entries. Each building entry provides the building's address; a brief summary on the past owners; the number of stories; architectural features; and the original use of the building. This report is beneficial to individuals who are interested in learning about how Vinegar Hill has changed throughout the years. It also provides insight to the original use of the buildings when they were built in the 19th century. When discussing Vinegar Hill's history in the 1880s, right after the Brooklyn Bridge was constructed, the author informs the reader that throughout this decade the neighborhood was at its residential peak and commercial activity was at it's highest.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_City\\_Landmarks\\_Preservation\\_Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City_Landmarks_Preservation_Commission)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar\\_Hill,\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar_Hill,_Brooklyn)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historic\\_districts\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historic_districts_in_the_United_States)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Library\\_\(Brooklyn\\_Public\\_Library\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Library_(Brooklyn_Public_Library))  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek\\_Revival\\_architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_Revival_architecture)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Brooklyn)

Reiss, Marcia. *Fulton Ferry, DUMBO & Vinegar Hill: Neighborhood History Guide*. Brooklyn Public Library, 2001, p. 22.

*Fulton Ferry, DUMBO & Vinegar Hill: Neighborhood History Guide* was written by Marcia Reiss for the Brooklyn Historical Society and funded by the Independence Community Foundation, the City of New York Department of Cultural Affairs, and the New York Times Company Foundation. This source is a

brief forty-five page book that provides the reader with an overview of the history of three specific areas of Brooklyn. The historical discussion on Vinegar Hill begins in 1830 and goes until the 1920s. The author focused on Vinegar Hill as a working neighborhood. She wrote about the industrial companies prevalent in the neighborhood, the local shopping, and prominent figures who were both native to Vinegar Hill and those who influenced it. In addition, she discusses how the Manhattan Bridge negatively affected the growth of Vinegar Hill. This source is useful to those who want to read a brief, yet informative, historical summary on Vinegar Hill that focuses on their industrial and commercial activity as well as the effect the bridges had on the neighborhood.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn\\_Historical\\_Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Historical_Society)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_York\\_City\\_Department\\_of\\_Cultural\\_Affairs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City_Department_of_Cultural_Affairs)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_New\\_York\\_Times\\_Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_York_Times_Company)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar\\_Hill,\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar_Hill,_Brooklyn)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manhattan_Bridge)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn\\_Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Bridge)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Brooklyn)

Robinson, Elisha. "Robinson's atlas of the city of Brooklyn, New York: embracing all territory within its corporate limits; from official records..." Brooklyn Public Library, 1886, Plate 1.

Elisha Robinson is the cartographer who is credited with creating "Robinson's atlas of the city of Brooklyn, New York: embracing all territory within its corporate limits; from official records..." however, there was a second contributing cartographer named Roger Pidgeon. On the second page of the atlas, the map includes a legend, which aids in making educated observations. This map illustrates each individual lot on every block as well as the material used during construction and the use of the building in 1886. The depicted area of Brooklyn is divided and numbered in accordance to wards. The information provided in this map is particularly useful to individuals who are interested in learning more about lot use towards the late 19th century. This source indicates that during the late 19th century Vinegar Hill, Brooklyn was a highly populated neighborhood. Throughout the neighborhood in 1886 there were many storefronts, factories, and warehouses, which suggests that Vinegar Hill had high levels of commercial activity.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline\\_of\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Brooklyn)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar\\_Hill,\\_Brooklyn](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinegar_Hill,_Brooklyn)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_cartographers#19th\\_century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cartographers#19th_century)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_cartography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cartography)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn>