

Wikipedia Annotated Bibliography

Due Date: 3/28/16 - Revised Due Date: 4/15/16

KYRA CUEVAS

1. Civic Center Project Starts to Materialize, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 21, 1945.

This is a secondary source which was found in the Brooklyn museum. This source was a heavily documented newspaper, which showcased a wide variety of news categories. This issue in particular pertained to the safety of the future site of Farragut Housing, as it reported the urban conditions of isolation and otherness. I was able to extrapolate specific details on the program of the vicinity which was heavily industrial and housed drunken sailors during wartime. Despite it's organization and length, it also placed the border of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in context.

<http://bklyn.newspapers.com/image/54529450/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Eagle

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farragut_Houses

2. Downtown Neighborhood Study, Mayor's Committee On Property Improvement Documents, 1941.

This document offers a variety of maps and texts from 1941, which lends us numerous analytical visual sources. The document holds texts which explain the intent of analysis as well as maps exploring current zoning, proposed zoning, closed and abandoned properties, apartments and tenements built after 1902, vacant land and areas adaptable to urban renewal. These drawings were used supplement the Planning Committee's proposal of the new civic center in Brooklyn. These gorgeous and vibrant drawings were a vital component in my research, as they helped me understand the gravity of property potential at the time.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Housing_Act_of_1949

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Housing_Administration

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Urban_planning_in_the_United_States

3. Fire Insurance Map of Wards 2,3 and 4 in the City of Brooklyn, Perris W, 1855.

This primary resource was found in the NYPL digital maps collection. It was utilized to record building materials per ward, and thus became useful for properties that caught fire and needed fire insurance. Fire Insurance Maps are now synonymous to Sanborn Maps, as they were the precursor of Sanborn Maps. Both maps were lithographed street plans. Sanborn maps, unlike the Fire Insurance Maps drawn by Perris W, are not exclusive to indicating property materials, but they also

indicate the water and gas mains, nearby water hydrants and building names. The Fire Insurance Map is a useful artifact that I was able to use as an overlay over other maps (google maps) For me, this source revealed historic layers of planning that would have not otherwise been seen.

<http://www.nypl.org/collections/nypl-recommendations/guides/fire-topo-property-maps>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanborn_Maps

4. History, The Brooklyn Navy Yard Organization, 2016

This is a secondary resource which heavily organizes the documentation of the history of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is widely used as an educational and institutional resource, and holds a variety of information regarding the Brooklyn navy yard. The website is easy to navigate with a toolbar that is divided by the Navy Yard, Leasing, Employment, Procurement and Navy Yards. Most of my research was conducted in the Navy Yard section, which divides itself into six other sections: BDNYC Mission, History, Development Map, Existing Tenant, Commitment to Sustainability and Visitor Information. I looked heavily into the history section, which provides a comprehensive timeline of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The primary section I utilized was the Acme Years of World War II. However, I found that I needed to conduct more research to formulate a clearer image of Farragut Housing.

<http://brooklynnavyyard.org/the-navy-yard/history/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brooklyn_Navy_Yard

5. Mayor LaGuardia's Radio Broadcast, March 18, 1945.

This source is a primary source, which was converted to a digital audio file on wnyc.org. It was used to inform New Yorkers about the introduction of urban renewal, as the planning committee planned to release a public hearing and pamphlet days later (March 21st) The speech included a list of proposed buildings, as well as their location and cost. In addition to announcing the blatant facts of figures and locations, Mayor LaGuardia offered his opinion on this matter as well as the public opinion on the topic of urban redevelopment of the time. This source helped me understand that urban renewal was not perceived positively at the time, as Mayor LaGuardia stated that there were several bills written to abolish the planning committee. It was also helpful in referencing other key players or organizations within this time period, of which Mayor LaGuardia highly advocated.

<http://www.wnyc.org/shows/talk-to-the-people/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiorello_H._La_Guardia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_renewal

