

Learning Places Spring 2016

Wikipedia Annotated

Bibliography

Due Date: 3/28/16

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Citation for source 1:

<http://digitalcollections.nyu.edu/items/7ac9917e-035f-0aab-e040-e00a18063919>
Fire Escape Maps of New Brooklyn 1882 New York V. 2, Published by the Sanborn map co.

Sanborn maps were originally created for accessing fire insurance. These maps are very detailed and include extensive information of the mapped city. Mapping for insurance has been done since the mid 17th century. Daniel Alfred Sanborn was a surveyor who began working on mapping insurance in 1866. Today Sanborn maps are found mostly in archives, and primarily used for historical use. Many Demographers, Historic Preservationist's, and Planners all use Sanborn maps for modern use.

This Sanborn map is of downtown Brooklyn and all of it's landmarks like the Navy Yard and Vinegar Hill. The map shows us that the CityTech falls under the 37th district and Vinegar Hill falls under the 35th.

Citation for source 2:

<http://bklyn.newspapers.com/image/50307779>

Brooklyn Eagle article July 19th, 1845. The Second great fire of New York city.

This fire started in a whale oil factory and candle manufacturing establishment. The fire quickly spread to surrounding building which were made of wood frame. This fire killed four firemen and twenty six civilians. The FDNY originally arrived, but soon were aided by firemen from Williamsburg and Newark. This fire would of cost the city of New York 254 million dollars in modern day. In 1815 New York and Brooklyn passed a law, making it illegal to build wood frame houses. This fire showed the efficiency of these laws which helped stop the fire. The community after the fire called for even more fire prevention laws.

Citation for source 3:

secondary source:

https://books.google.com/books?id=sW5KAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA5&lpg=PA5&dq=1862+fire+escape+law+brooklyn&source=bl&ots=hasAA2F0f9&sig=gFgpDTN7q_Iso1WuSVvNJO DUMdw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwil_Keu_ufLAhWIOyYKHfEACiEQ6AEIjAB#v=onepage&q=1862%20fire%20escape%20law%20brooklyn&f=false

"Tenement House Fire Escapes in New York and Brooklyn" Book in which notes the law passed in 1862, that makes it illegal to not have a fire escape on all new tenements built in the city. This law was passed due to public outcry after these fires noted, in which people were stuck in buildings that had only one stairwell. Fire escapes provided a second means of second egress for people trying to flee a building, but in late 19th century and early 20th century the fire escapes weren't always regulated as much as they should have been. An example of which was on March 25th, 1911 the during the

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory the fire escapes collapsed because of too much weight, causing be more women to perish.

citation for source 4:

<http://bklyn.newspapers.com/image/50369181>

December 7th, 1876 Brooklyn Eagle, which notes the December 5th, 1876 Theater fire on Washington street. Headline "Measured. The Size of Disaster Asertained. Two Hundred and Ninety Dead."

This fire is in which killed two hundred and ninety people is very significant. Following this event inspections of many theaters in Brooklyn and Manhattan showed many fire traps. In effect building code in both cities was rewritten, an 1882 law was passed requiring all theaters to have automatic sprinklers. This law was the first of it's kind, and after the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire the law was revamped in 1911 to included all factories and bulidings over ninety feet.

Wikipedia Links:

- 1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_York_City_Fire_Department
- 2: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_Technology
- 3: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triangle_Shirtwaist_Factory_fire
- 4: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fire_protection

Citations:

- 1: 1887 map of Brooklyn insurance section: Sandborn Map publishing company.
- 2,4: Brooklyn Eagle Newspaper.
- 3: Bonner, Hugh. Veiller, Lawrence. **Tenement House Fire Escapes in New York and Brooklyn: Prepared for the fire. "The evening post job printing house" 156 Fulton street. Year 1900.** Legislation on fire escape law in New York City.