1) Dripps, M. & J. & R. Mclellan. (1868) Map of Kings County N.Y. [N.Y. New York: Published by M. Dripps. N.Y.: Printed by J. & R. McLellan] [Map] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2013593268/.

This map is 1868 kings county map，show us the six rural town boundary in 19 century before they combine as Brooklyn city. it gives us an idea that why doesn't the Brooklyn borough hall is not built on the center of today's Brooklyn city.

2) Parsons, C. R. & Currier & Ives. (1879) The city of Brooklyn. New York, Currier & Ives. [Map] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/75694750/.

The drawing is showing us the city view in late19 century after the Brooklyn Bridge was built. in the drawing, we can see the economy by the pier during the moment, the planning of the city and the structures which most conspicuous.

3) History of Brooklyn Borough Hall. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.brooklyn-usa.org/history-2/.

This page gives us the historical information about the Brooklyn borough hall and also the design style of the building, material use. also has records the building doesn't build due to economic problems when the design is done until 1848. and renovated in 1897 to restore the damaged part which caused by a fire accident.

4) Housing Act of 1949. (1949, July 15). Retrieved from https://www.loc.gov/law/help/statutes-at-large/81st-congress/session-1/c81s1ch338.pdf.

The Housing Act of 1949 is the origin of Urban renewal. The policy of the act which at the beginning of the paper, is telling that t[...] creating better housing opportunities for a commu[...] economic and social growth within the municipality[...] "governmental assistance to eliminate substandar[...] through the clearance of slums and blighted area" [...] for low-income families. And to improve the mainte[...] buildings, buildings will use new designs, materials[...] cannot answer our question directly, but it can prov[...] about urban redevelop in the 1950s, and give us a[...] renewal plan.

5) Discover New York City Landmarks, nyc. (1981). FIRST FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. *Landmarks Preservation Commission* . Retrieved from
http://s-media.nyc.gov/agencies/lpc/lp/2004.pdf

The church was built in 1846 as a Greek Revival building. Prior to 1949, the building was owned by religious organizations. And during this century, the building has witnessed various historical events in the area. Until 1950, as downtown Brooklyn began to transform into industrial use, the building was also used for industrial use and is now owned by Polytechnic institute. The church is an old building in the center of the MetroTech center. This information allows us to understand the historical value of the building, the impact of the establishment of the MetroTech on the church, and whether the developer has maximized the value of the building in the MetroTech project.

Discover New York City Landmarks, nyc. (2004). NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUILDING. *Landmarks Preservation Commission* . Retrieved from
http://s-media.nyc.gov/agencies/lpc/lp/2156.pdf

Built-in 1897, the beaux art building designed by Daus, the decoration of the building gives the building a strong presence in the area. The building was owned by NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH in the 19th century and provides communication services to surrounding residents. After 1929, It has since been owned by a series of developers and is now used by a school and for medical offices. Since the building is located on the boundary of MetroTech, the historical report of this building can let us know if the MetroTech project is right. The building caused no impact.

6) General Research Division, The New York Public Library. (1945). City of New York City Planning Commission Master Plan of Brooklyn Civic Center & Downtown Area Retrieved from
http://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/73d31800-2d94-0133-651f-58d385a7b928

1945 Master plan map shows us the planning design for urban redevelop about the layout of building type in downtown Brooklyn. in this image we will see the area for redevelop，park area and propose building layout for urban renewal. provide information to compare the idea of planning before urban renewal and today MetroTech.

7) New York City planning commission. (1969). Downtown Brooklyn, Fort Greene, Clinton Hill. (cont.). *The NYC public library.* Retrieved from https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/c42cb93f-8dd3-ca65-e040-e00a18064e5c/book?parent=0102f560-c604-012f-48af-58d385a7bc34#page/1/mode/2up

      The historical information of Downtown Brooklyn as shown on this book is showing the changing of its land use such as residential, industrial, recreational or commercial activities, and the changing of zoning map from 1969 to 1985. This source helps its readers to distinguish what was in Metrotech before and what is in Metrotech right now. Also, it helps me to understand how it changes.

8) Metrotech: Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2. (1987). Retrieved from https://books.google.com/books?id=INk3AQAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=metrotech&hl=en&newbks=1&newbks_redir=0&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwid2fPI05vmAhVtS98KHZKZAWQQ6AEwAHoECAAQAg#v=onepage&q=metrotech&f=false

      This book is useful in order to lay out the differences between MetroTech's original plan and final plan. The original plan was submitted to New York City planners for review in 1984, but the present plan is completed in 1993. Both of those two plans help their readers to understand that they developed similar high technology commercial or academic building on the same site, but they with a different scope, different massing of buildings, and different acre open space. Furthermore, the zoning approach and street map were somewhat different in the original project and present Metrotech project.

9) CITY PLANNING COMMISSION. (2004). NYC Department of Planning. Retrieved from https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/planning/download/pdf/about/cpc/040171.pdf

      In this plan, submitted by the Department of City Planning, the ratification to the zoning map and text zoning amendments. This action plan outlined a series of steps necessary for the further development of Downtown Brooklyn, especially targeting the Metrotech area. The Downtown Brooklyn Development Plan outlined the comprehensive framework that helped planners and developers promote and growth new commercial, residential, academic, and cultural development of Downtown Brooklyn. This action plan will help our team members observe, analyze, and conclude the reasons behind the changes made to Downtown Brooklyn and the goals that the developers aimed to achieve. Furthermore, this plan explained the changes made to the zoning map and text zoning amendments regarding the MetroTech area, which aimed at improving the area's retail space, education⟩

10)Lyons, R. D. (1990, February 4). POSTINGS: Making Way for Metrotech; Historic Homes on the Move. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/1990/02/04/realestate/postings-making-way-for-metrotech-historic-homes-on-the-move.html.

In 1990, the New York Times (NYT) reported 3 historic buildings being relocated as an effort to preserve them as landmarks. "The 150 years old structures occupied sites at 106, 108 and 110 Johnson Street and Duffield Street and then to their final site on newly built foundations on Duffield between Myrtle Avenue and Willoughby Street." This move in my opinion was a strategic way to convey to the public that the city was willing to take a different approach towards preserving communities and historic structures that were effortlessly preserved.

11)Ideas and Research on Urban Design and Architecture. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://openlab.citytech.cuny.edu/examiningthecity/.

The black and white overplayed MetroTech is a testament that the constant failure to properly redevelop a city has gone through geographic changes as the blocks have increased in size, causing streets like Myrtle Ave which ran a straight path from east to west come to a complete stop at what is now Myrtle Square. A major street like Flatbush Ave previously ran almost open all the way south to north. Flatbush today as shown in the book appears to be running through a more compacted downtown Brooklyn, and it's cut short a few blocks before the North end of downtown Brooklyn.

12)Lueck, T. J. (1989, January 22). Transforming Downtown Brooklyn. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/1989/01/22/realestate/transforming-downtown-brooklyn.html.

In 1996, a huge supporter for Urban renewal, George Bugliarello, who served as the president of Polytechnic in 1973, expressed his excitement regarding "blighted" buildings that were south of the university demolished to create a new phase for MetroTech, a project that will cover 16 Acres. The intent of this project was to move forward with the agenda of creating a series of university classrooms and dormitories, offices and data processing facilities. The project will add to other big business built in downtown Brooklyn. This project was especially a priority for Mayor Koch as it was projected that the economy will grow tremendously and with credit to his administration.

13)Oser, A. S. (1985, January 6). METROTECH: A TEST FOR A NEW FORM OF URBAN RENEWAL. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com/1985/01/06/realestate/metrotech-a-test-for-a-new-form-of-urban-renewal.html.

On January 6th, 1985, The New York Times published an article that outlines Mayor Koch, Borough President of Brooklyn, Howard Golden, and the president of then Polytechnic Institute of New York, George Bugliarello, their major announcement about the plan, which was to build a combination of institutions and office buildings. Not many people were thrilled about the upcoming change. In 1982 "Stand Together Against Neighborhood Destruction." Was formed. The article states: *"They contend that Metrotech "will basically benefit a private institution" at the expense of "destroying a viable and growing neighborhood." There are about 40 existing properties on the 16-acre Metrotech site, containing 114 dwelling units with 220 residents and 57 businesses with 390 jobs."* The fight was against the idea of Acquiring 50 and demolishing them to pave way for new development.