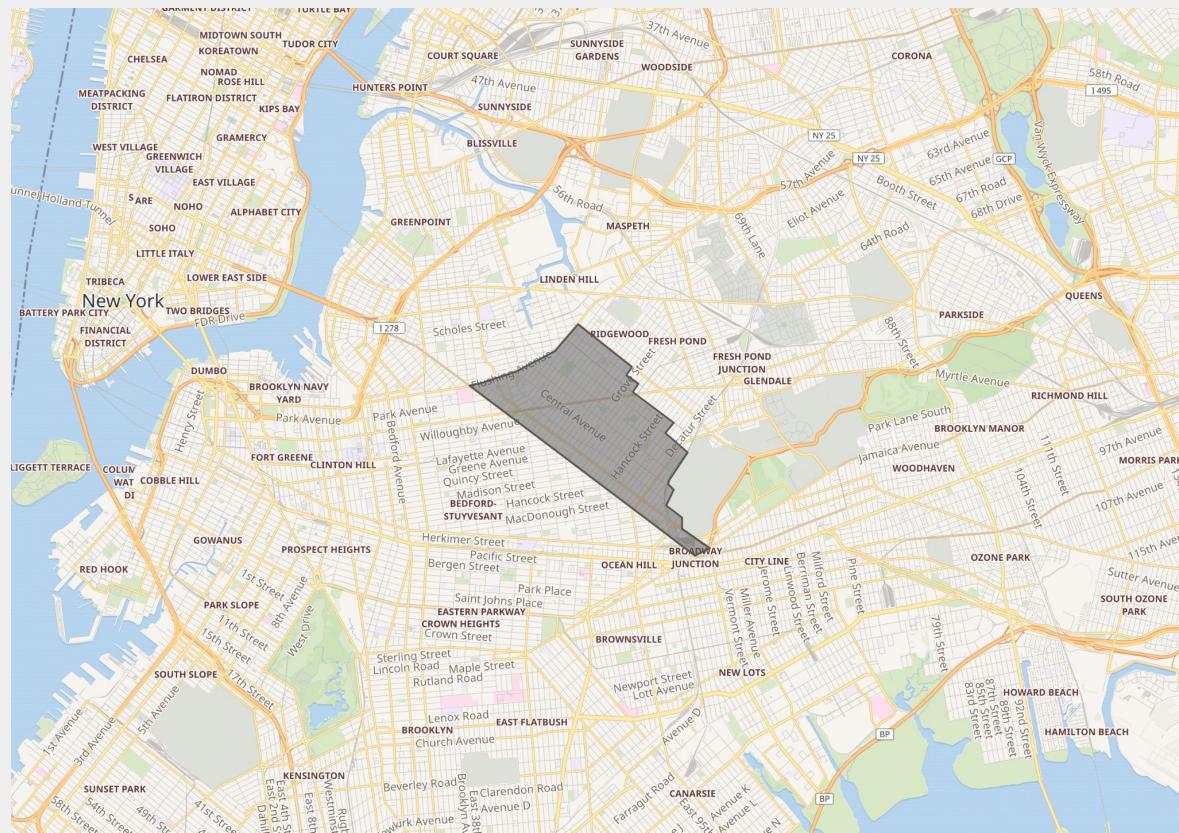


Bushwick

Bushwick is a neighborhood in the northern part of the New York City borough of Brooklyn. It is bounded by the neighborhood of Ridgewood, Queens, to the northeast; Williamsburg to the northwest; East New York and the cemeteries of Highland Park to the southeast; Brownsville to the south; and Bedford–Stuyvesant to the southwest.



Bushwick (town in the woods)

The areas now called Williamsburg, Greenpoint, and Bushwick (Community Boards 1 and 4) were originally one Dutch settlement, the Town of Bushwick. The land was purchased from the Canarsie Indians in 1638 and officially chartered by Governor Peter Stuyvesant in 1660. He also gave it the name of Boswyck (refuge or town in the woods).

The early settlers were Dutch, French, Scandinavians, and English farmers from the Plymouth Colony. They and their descendants for the next two centuries produced tobacco and food for themselves and the New York market, using their own and slave labor until 1827. (Kings County was the largest slave holding county in the north).

Dutch was the daily language until the 19th century. From 1758 to 1800, Dutch and English were taught in the schools and then English was taught exclusively. (Bilingualism is not a new issue in New York life).



Railway

In 1868, the [Long Island Rail Road](#) built the [Bushwick Branch](#) from its hub in [Jamaica](#) via [Maspeth](#) to Bushwick Terminal, at the intersection of Montrose and Bushwick avenues, [\[42\]](#)[\[43\]](#) allowing easy movement of passengers, raw materials, and finished goods. Routes also radiated to [Flushing, Queens](#).



Bushwick

Between the wars was Bushwick's period of greatest affluence. Streets were spotlessly clean, homes beautifully maintained. It was a popular entertainment district, and the Bushwick theatre on Broadway between Palmetto and Woodbine was famous as the second most important vaudeville theatre after the Palace in Manhattan. The Claridge Hotel provided excellent accommodations to guests seeking a comfortable weekend in a country-like setting.



The Blackout

By the time of the Blackout on July 13, 1977, Bushwick was in far worse condition than it had been in 1969. On that fateful night and the following days, hundreds of Bushwick stores were looted, many were destroyed permanently and fires burned everywhere. Flatbush, Pitkin, Utica, and other shopping streets were looted, but none suffered as much as Bushwick's Broadway or took as long to recover. One third of the stores closed after the Blackout and a year later 43% were vacant. An arson fire in an abandoned factory at Knickerbocker and Bleecker destroyed four blocks and 45 homes, the second worst fire in the history of New York.

Many people, including City officials, were quoted afterwards as doubting whether Bushwick could be rebuilt, or if it were even worth the effort to try. Some believed that, that attitude resulted in wholesome demolition of far too many buildings.

Bushwick's other shopping strip, Knickerbocker Avenue, lost fewer stores, because many of the owners lived in the area and spent Blackout night protecting their stores with the help of neighbors. Broadway merchants lived outside Bushwick, and few could be back in time to head off the looters, who appeared almost immediately after the lights went out, ready with their shopping carts to "get theirs."

Broadway, from Flushing Avenue to Eastern Parkway, had been losing stores and its market population for years. By 1977 it was no longer a continuous strip, but three distinct strips separated by abandoned stores and factories. Stores regularly went out of business between 1975 and 1977, but the Blackout was the final blow.



Gentrification

Since 2000, the rise of real estate prices in nearby Manhattan has made the neighborhood more attractive to younger professionals.^[55] In the wake of reduced crime rates citywide and a shortage of affordable housing in nearby neighborhoods such as Park Slope and Williamsburg, numerous young professionals and artists have moved into converted warehouse lofts, brownstones, limestone-brick townhouses, and other renovated buildings in Bushwick.



Myrtle Avenue Wyckoff

"Home to the elevated railway line"

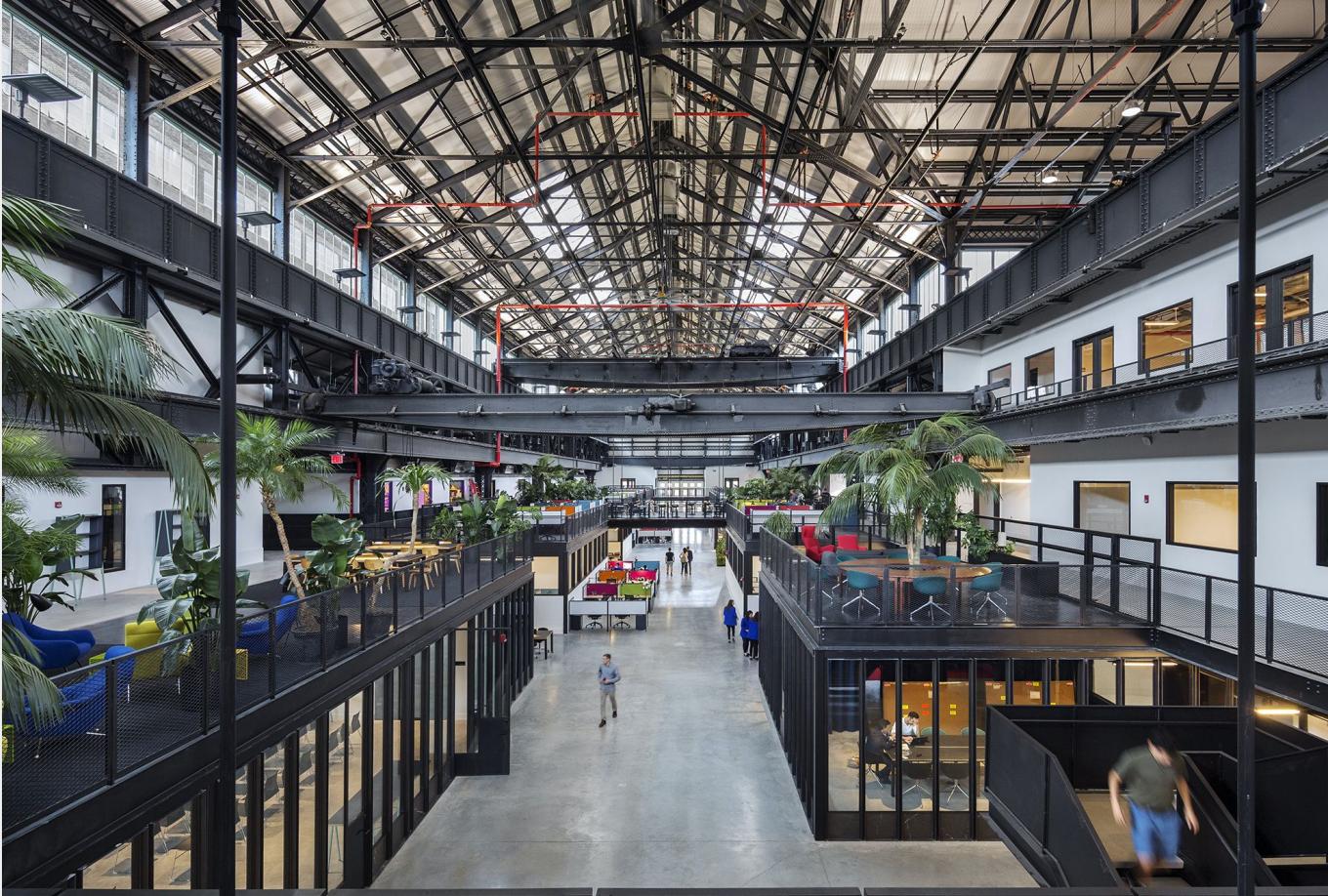


Myrtle Avenue Wyckoff

The growth of Myrtle Avenue in the Fort Greene and Clinton Hill neighborhoods of Brooklyn was stimulated by its proximity to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, commissioned in 1801. In particular, many African-Americans acquired skilled work in shipbuilding at the Navy Yard; during World War II, the Yard employed more than 71,000 people. Due to the resulting demand for housing, the New York City Housing Authority built the Walt Whitman and Raymond V. Ingersoll Houses on Myrtle Avenue in 1944 to house Navy Yard wartime workers.



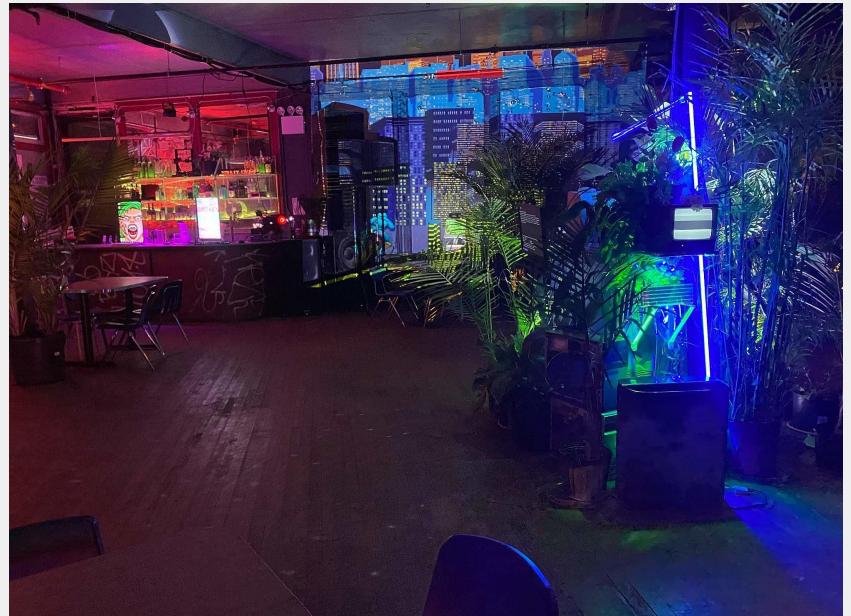
Myrtle Avenue Wyckoff



Myrtle Avenue Wyckoff



Art and Music



Art and Music



Art and Music



Art and Music



People of Nyc

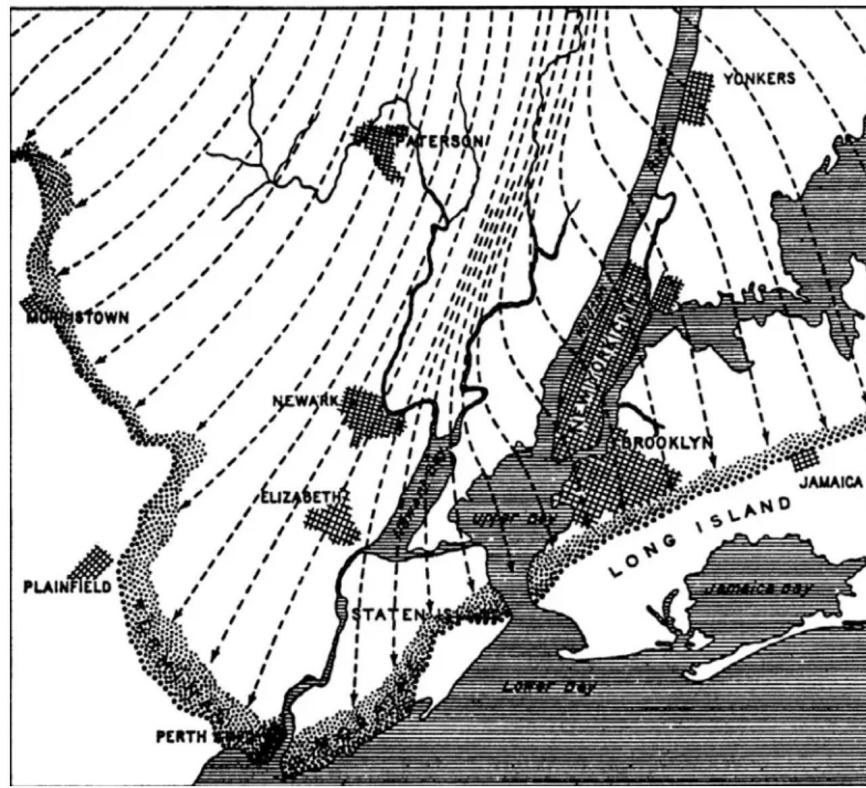


People of Nyc

During the precolonial era (before the 16th century), bands of the Native American tribe Lenape — the original, native New Yorkers — inhabited the area, which they named Lenapehoking. They made use of its flourishing waterways for fishing, hunting trips, and trade.



New York City started as a 1,000-feet-thick sheet of ice about 20,500 years ago. The glacier, which formed the area's bedrock, carved out the city's topography we know today.



People of Nyc

The first peoples of New York are estimated to have arrived around 10,000 BC. Around AD 800, Iroquois ancestors moved into the area from the Appalachian region. The people of the Point Peninsula Complex were the predecessors of the Algonquian peoples of New York.[2] By around 1100, the distinct Iroquoian-speaking and Algonquian-speaking cultures that would eventually be encountered by Europeans had developed.[3] The five nations of the Iroquois League developed a powerful confederacy about the 15th century that controlled territory throughout present-day New York, into Pennsylvania around the Great Lakes. For centuries, the Mohawk cultivated maize fields in the lowlands of the Mohawk River,[4] which were later taken over by Dutch settlers at Schenectady, New York when they bought this territory. The Iroquois nations to the west also had well-cultivated areas and orchards.

The Iroquois established dominance over the fur trade throughout their territory, bargaining with European colonists. Other New York tribes were more subject to either European destruction or assimilation within the Iroquoian confederacy.[5] Situated athwart major Native trade routes in the Northeast and positioned between French and English zones of settlement, the Iroquois were intensely caught up with the onrush of Europeans, which is also to say that the settlers, whether Dutch, French or English, were caught up with the Iroquois as well.[6] Algonquian tribes were less united among their tribes; they typically lived along rivers, streams, or the Atlantic Coast.[7] But, both groups of natives were well-established peoples with highly sophisticated cultural systems; these were little understood or appreciated by the European colonists who encountered them. The natives had "a complex and elaborate native economy that included hunting, gathering, manufacturing, and farming...[and were] a mosaic of Native American tribes, nations, languages, and political associations."[3] The Iroquois usually met at an Onondaga in Northern New York, which changed every century or so, where they would coordinate policies on how to deal with Europeans and strengthen the bond between the Five Nations.

Tribes who have managed to call New York home have been the Iroquois, Mohawk, Mohican, Susquehannock, Petun, Chonnonton, Ontario [8] and Nanticoke.[9]

People of Nyc



Sound of the Land

Research 1

What do we think we know about the connection between music and sound prehistoric to the discovery of New York and Bushwick.

There are connections between tribal music and techno, techno is the "music of the devil." There's something in human nature that repeating (heart) beat makes us have the desire to dance or have some sort of bodily reaction.

There's something ritualistic about techno in that sense. A beat and a chant. Hypnotic.

"

Techno finds its roots in tribal music. Its repetitive patterns allow deep self-reflection and strong connection to inner feelings.

disclaimer: I love techno

"

The [Iroquois](#) are a confederacy of six [Native American](#) nations.

Traditional social gatherings among the Iroquois feature music and dance as central components. These gatherings are led by an individual who finds lead dancers and singers and introduces them to the audience, also providing dancing instructions.

Instruments used include [rattles](#), [drums](#), [flutes](#), and other percussive instruments. Their music is always religious music.

Socials within all Iroquois communities are meant to be enjoyed by all in attendance, especially when everyone dances.

Social songs vary in length, verses and tempo depending on the song selection of the singers. All dances are done in a counter clockwise direction.



The social dances can be categorized into three types of step styles: "stomp," "fish" and "side-step [shuffle](#)".

Stomp is a shuffling type of dance, the right foot leads and the left foot is brought up to meet the right. The feet "hit" the floor with just enough impact to maintain the beat of the song. Fish is a dance where each foot hits in two or more consecutive beats. Side-step shuffle is done by the women, the right foot and the left foot shuffle oppositely.

House dance is a freestyle street dance and social dance that has roots in the underground house music scene of Chicago and New York. It is typically danced to loud and bass-heavy electronic dance music provided by DJs in nightclubs or at raves.



Sources

"History of Bushwick." *History of Bushwick - Brooklyn Community Board 4*,

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/brooklyncb4/about/history-of-bushwick.page#:~:text=The%20former%20Town%20of%20Bushwick,industry%20flourish%20along%20the%20waterfront>.

"Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. Department of Sociology. Sociology of Brooklyn Page". brooklyn.cuny.edu. Retrieved May 5, 2011.

"Subways & Trains | Bushwick Branch: LIRR in Brooklyn". Forgotten NY. October 4, 2000.

"Neighborhood History." Myrtle Avenue Brooklyn Partnership,

<https://myrtleavenue.org/about/history/#:~:text=In%20Queens%2C%20it%20probably%20began,ran%20from%201888%20to%201969>.

Keh, Andrew; Kiehart, Pete (July 27, 2022). "How Indigenous Athletes Are Reclaiming Lacrosse". *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved July 27, 2022. Haudenosaunee (hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee)

13, November. "New York from the First Arrival of Humans 12,000 Years Ago to Today." *Brewminate*, 13 Nov. 2020,

<https://brewminate.com/new-york-from-the-first-arrival-of-humans-12000-years-ago-to-today/>.