



Special Thanks for Support of
Brooklyn Navy Yard Center at BLDG 92

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The Brooklyn Navy Yard Tour
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Brooklyn Navy Yard Public Tours



BROOKLYN NAVY YARD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (BNYDC)

BNYDC is a not-for-profit corporation that manages the 300-acre Navy Yard under a contract with the Yard’s owner, the City of New York. BNYDC leases approximately four million square feet of space to 230 diverse tenants with 5000 employees working in the Yard. BNYDC promotes local economic development and employment, develops underutilized areas, oversees modernization of the Yard’s infrastructure, and manages waterfront assets that include three dry docks and five piers.

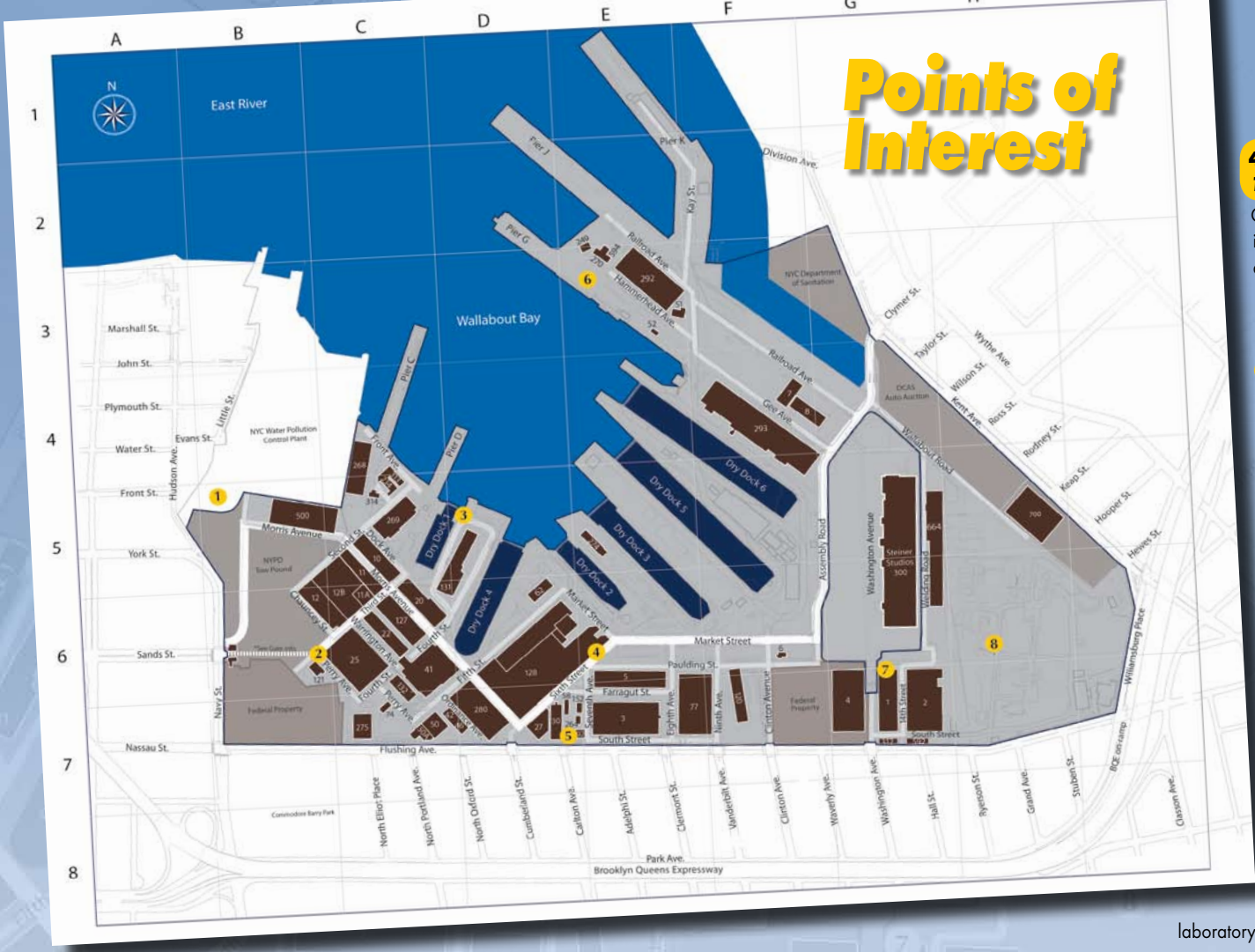
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Located on historic Wallabout Bay, the New York Naval Shipyard was established in 1801. During the Revolutionary War, this was the location of the British prison ships where an estimated 11,000 American patriots died. Over 165 years, the Brooklyn Navy Yard built and repaired hundreds of vessels including the USS Arizona and Missouri, the “alpha and omega” of US engagement in WWII, when 70,000 men and women were employed in the Yard. The last vessel, USS Duluth left the Yard for Vietnam in 1965. For decades, Brooklyn was home to one of the largest concentrations of manufacturing in the world and the Yard was at the epicenter of this activity. Innovation at the Yard was often on the cutting edge as was its integrated workforce representing the rich blend of the Yard’s surrounding communities. Despite great public protest over the loss of jobs, the Yard was decommissioned in 1966; that same year the City of New York purchased the military installation for reuse as an industrial park.

The Yard is in the midst of its largest expansion since WWII. Since the fall of 2006, Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg and BNYDC have announced an eight-building expansion including over 1.7 million square feet of new industrial space, 2000 new jobs and \$250 million of private investment. Plans to develop an additional 40 acres are under way. BNYDC has made environmental sustainability, preservation and the celebration of the Navy Yard’s rich history core components of its revitalization. Highlights include the nation’s first multi-story, multi-tenanted green industrial building with the City’s first building-mounted wind turbines. Five additional major new green industrial buildings and adaptive reuses of historic structures are in design. BNYDC was the first Brooklyn organization to use solar powered trash compactors and is currently testing some of the nation’s first solar and solar/wind street lamps. Green manufacturing has rapidly become a key sector of industrial activity in the Yard.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD CENTER AT BLDG 92

The Brooklyn Navy Yard Center at BLDG 92 will open in 2010 to serve as a gateway to the community. Through an exhibition and programming including public tours, the Center will celebrate the Yard’s rich and illustrious history including its relationship with the community, vibrant present use as an industrial park and plans for sustainable future development. Housed in the renovated 1857 Marine Commandant’s Residence, with a modern extension, the Center will educate and inform Brooklynites, New Yorkers and the public about the significant role the Brooklyn Navy Yard has played, and continues to play, in the history of the United States and Brooklyn. For more information go to www.bnyc92.org.



Points of Interest

4. Buildings 128/123/28, 1899-1900

Originally built to house a variety of uses including machine, boiler, coppersmith and tool shops, these buildings will be adaptively reused for green manufacturing.

5. Building 92, 1857

The only building of its kind in Brooklyn, the former Marine Commandant’s Residence was designed in 1857 by Thomas Ustick Walter, fourth Architect of the Capitol and one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects. It will house the exhibition for the Brooklyn Navy Yard Center at BLDG 92, opening in 2010.

6. Hammerhead Crane, 1941

Designed to lift guns and turrets onto battleships and aircraft carriers outfitted in adjacent Dry Docks 5 and 6, this crane could lift 350 gross tons at a distance of 115 feet and lesser tonnage at greater distance.

7. Building 1, 1941

Built as a material testing laboratory, with WWII-era sound and materials testing chambers, the building has iconic rooftop radio towers that are thought to have served as the communications hub for the North Atlantic Fleet. The 250,000 square foot building will be an extension of Steiner Studios and is undergoing an adaptive reuse for ancillary entertainment and media-related entities.

8. Naval Hospital, 1838, and Surgeon’s House, 1863

Both NYC landmarks, the US Naval Hospital supplied more than half of the medicines used by the Union troops in the Civil War. It remained in active use until 1948 when operations moved to the St. Albans Naval Hospital in Queens, NY. In 2001, the City of New York purchased the site from the Federal Government. BNYDC plans to redevelop this site as an entertainment and media campus.

1. Quarters A, former Commandant’s House, 1807

Sometimes attributed to Charles Bulfinch, third Architect of the United States Capitol, Quarters A was sold into private ownership in 1971. It is a national landmark.

2. Perry Building, 2008, and BLDG 121, Paymaster Building, 1899

Completed in 2008, the BNYDC-built Perry Building will become the first LEED-certified multi-story industrial building in the country. Current BNYDC tenant Surroundart, which treats and restores fine arts, will lease the Perry Building as well as the renovated adjacent historic Paymaster Building, built in 1899 to serve as a bank for military and civilian personnel at the Yard.

3. Dry Dock 1, 1851

Built over 10 years, this third oldest dry dock in the country remains in active use today by BNYDC tenant GMD, servicing tugs and small barges. It is a NYC landmark. Its walls are built of granite; its pumpwell was a magnificent feat at the time of its construction, emptying the dry dock in 1 1/2 hours and filling it in 40 minutes.