

Chapter 1 : Upcoming Events | Bronx Music

SBRT envisions a South Bronx that is a vibrant community of infinite opportunity where people aspire to live, work, and raise families. Aligned with that vision, we have identified seven aspirational goals for our community's young people.

The origin of the person of Jonas Bronck c. It was continued in the "Borough of The Bronx", which included a larger annexation from Westchester County in The use of the definite article is attributed to the style of referring to rivers. Generally, the definite article is lowercase in place names "the Bronx" except in official references to the borough. It would be capitalized "The Bronx" at the beginning of a sentence or in any other situation when a normally lowercase word would be capitalized. These people say that the definite article is part of the proper name. Timeline of the Bronx European colonization of the Bronx began in Over time, European colonists converted the borough into farmlands. Control over the bridges across the Harlem River plagued the period of British colonial rule. The present Bronx County was contained in the town of Westchester and parts of the towns in Yonkers , Eastchester , and Pelham. In , a new town was created by division of Westchester, called West Farms. The town of Morrisania was created, in turn, from West Farms in In , the town of Kingsbridge was established within the former borders of Yonkers, roughly corresponding to the modern Bronx neighborhoods of Kingsbridge, Riverdale , and Woodlawn. Among famous settlers in the Bronx during the 19th and early 20th centuries were author Willa Cather , tobacco merchant Pierre Lorillard , and inventor Jordan L. Mott , who established Mott Haven to house the workers at his iron works. In , the state legislature annexed Kingsbridge, West Farms, and Morrisania to New York, effective in ; the three towns were soon abolished in the process. This included the Town of Westchester which had voted against consolidation in and portions of Eastchester and Pelham. On January 1, , the consolidated City of New York was born, including the Bronx as one of the five distinct boroughs. On April 19, , those parts of New York County which had been annexed from Westchester County in the past decades were newly constituted as Bronx County, the 62nd and last county to be created by the state, effective in Mitchel started work as Mayor of New York City. After [edit] The history of the Bronx during the 20th century may be divided into four periods: The mid to late century were hard times, as the Bronx declined €85 from a predominantly moderate-income to a predominantly lower-income area with high rates of violent crime and poverty. The Bronx has experienced an economic and developmental resurgence starting in the late s that continues into today. The Bronx was a mostly rural area for many generations, small farms supplying the city markets, but it grew into a railroad suburb in the late 19th century. Faster transportation enabled rapid population growth in the late 19th century, involving the move from horse-drawn street cars to elevated railways and the subway system, which linked to Manhattan in In , the Bronx was the site of 63 piano factories employing more than 5, workers. Extensions of the New York City Subway contributed to the increase in population as thousands of immigrants came to the Bronx, resulting in a major boom in residential construction. In addition, French , German , Polish , and other immigrants moved into the borough. The Jewish population also increased notably during this time. In , , Jews lived in The Bronx Many synagogues still stand in the Bronx, but most have been converted to other uses. Irish, Italian, Jewish, and Polish gangs smuggled in most of the illegal whiskey, and the oldest sections of the borough became poverty-stricken. Between and , moderate and upper income Bronxites predominantly non-Hispanic Whites began to relocate from the southwestern neighborhoods of the borough. One significant factor that shifted the racial and economic demographics was the construction of Co-op City, built with the intent of housing middle-class residents in family-sized apartments. Most predominantly non-Hispanic White communities today are located in the eastern and northwestern sections of the borough. From the early s to the early s, the quality of life declined sharply for many Bronx residents. Others have suggested a " planned shrinkage " of municipal services, such as fire-fighting. The burning of buildings was predominantly in the poorest communities, such as the South Bronx. One explanation of what occurred was that landlords decided to burn their low property-value buildings and take the insurance money, as it was more lucrative to get insurance money than to refurbish or sell a building in a severely distressed area. However, starting in the s, many burned-out and run-down tenements were replaced by multi-unit housing. The Bronx has seen an

increase in revitalization in recent years. Groups affiliated with churches in the South Bronx erected the Nehemiah Homes with about 1, units. Chains such as Marshalls , Staples , and Target opened stores in the Bronx. More bank branches opened in the Bronx as a whole rising from in to in , although not primarily in poor or minority neighborhoods, while the Bronx still has fewer branches per person than other boroughs. Much of the new development is springing up in formerly vacant lots across the South Bronx.

Chapter 2 : South Bronx Rising Together | theinnatdunvilla.com

This is a bold vision for any community to strive for, but even more so for the South Bronx - a place that has been the canonical image of urban blight and inequity since the 1950s and which has endured decades of neglect and injustice.

In this new edition, she describes in a new final chapter the extraordinary and monumental rebuilding of the borough by the grass-roots groups that was just getting underway in 1984. The book tells the colorful story of the Bronx, starting with its development as a New York suburb and boomtown when hundreds of thousands of German, Irish, Italians, and above all, Jewish immigrants flowed into the borough to raise their families. On their heels came the camp followers of modern urban poverty: By the mid-1970s the Bronx was burning. Block after block, once given over to working- and middle-class family life, was now utterly destroyed, abandoned, given up on. The teeming, populous Bronx had turned into an American urban desert. Yet change was in sight. Even while the worst destruction was taking place, new forces were rising to rally the Bronx and turn the tide of urban thinking. In her new final chapter, Dr. Jonnes describes the triumph of the grass-roots groups as they fulfilled their great dream of rebuilding these devastated neighborhoods. We stopped here and there to get out and look at various bedraggled empty lots as Logue described their ultimate better fate. But we lingered longest at his brain child, the Charlotte Gardens ranch houses across from Crotona Park. Ten were already up and occupied, a delicious parting triumph for Logue, who had proven the skeptical urban know-it-all dead wrong. Not just dozens, but hundreds of potential home buyers had vied for the chance to buy and live in those houses. Though I did not know it then, I would not see the Bronx again for fourteen years. In those ensuing years, I had a daughter, received my doctorate, published *Hep-cats, Narcs, and Pipe Dreams*: Late in 1984, when I was helping the U. Drug Enforcement Administration design a museum for their D. He wondered if I had copies of my Bronx book he could buy. He wanted his own copy and also one for his boss, Joe Muriana, for Christmas. We both lamented the fact that the book had so long been out of print. And so began the effort that saw Fordham University Press bring out a new paperback edition. On Monday November 16, 1984, another grayish, overcast day, I returned to Bronx County for the first time in fourteen years and spent six hours driving around with Joe Muriana, revisiting all the places where I had spent so many fascinating days from 1970 to 1984. Oddly, my own Bronx memories were in black and white, like an old World War II film, with comparable images of grim dark ruins and empty looming hulks filling street after bombed-out street. While the physical backdrop to my first book was pretty bleak, the Bronx people hanging on in those tough years were really wonderful—“as lively, eccentric, and enjoyable a group as one might expect in this urban outpost. Now, all these years later, the Bronx had roared back to life, the old black-and-white memories giving way to a bright, American technicolor version of twenty-first century life. Joe wheeled through one neighborhood after another, I all the while exclaiming at the reborn landscape. But here, where once half-ruined apartment houses and vacant wastelands blighted mile after mile, gritty normalcy had returned. The size and scope of the renaissance was difficult to absorb. It had taken well over a billion dollars, money available thanks to Mayor Edward I. Renovated apartment houses and thousands of new two and three-family row houses had transformed the streets, as had the new colorful playgrounds, community gardens, new PAL Centers, and public schools. It was a very thrilling, amazing, and inspiring day of urban tourism. This new edition, retitled *South Bronx Rising*, takes up where I left off in 1984 and follows the continuing resurrection of the Bronx as experienced in the three neighborhoods I wrote of then—“Charlotte Street and the old southeast Bronx, the Grand Concourse, and the North West Bronx. Numerous new and admirably worthy groups have been launched since then, and I mention some of them in passing, but I preferred to concentrate on those whose early history I knew and whose accomplishments reflect the overall resurrection of the borough. And as before, I have striven to tell the story from the viewpoint of the those who work, live, and struggle in the neighborhoods. More from Jill Jonnes.

Chapter 3 : South Bronx Rising: The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of an American City by Jill Jonnes

South Bronx Rising has 39 ratings and 6 reviews. Elizabeth said: For anyone interested in the Bronx or urban sociology, this book is a must. It is not te.

The geographic definitions of the South Bronx have evolved and are disputed but certainly include the neighborhoods of Mott Haven , Melrose and Port Morris. It was the private domain of the powerful and aristocratic Morris family, which includes Lewis Morris , signer of the Declaration of Independence , and Gouverneur Morris , penman of the United States Constitution. The Morris memorial is at St. As the Morrises developed their landholdings, an influx of German and Irish immigrants populated the area. Demographic shift[edit] After World War II , as white flight accelerated and migration of ethnic and racial minorities continued, the South Bronx went from being two-thirds non-Hispanic white in to being two-thirds black or Puerto Rican in Its image as a poverty-ridden area developed in the latter part of the 20th century. There were several factors contributing to the decay of the South Bronx: The expressway is now known to have been a factor in the extreme urban decay seen by the borough in the s and s. Cutting through the heart of the South Bronx, the highway displaced thousands of residents from their homes, as well as several local businesses. The neighborhood of East Tremont , in particular, was completely destroyed by the Expressway. Others have argued that the construction of such highways has not harmed communities. Racially-charged tensions coinciding with the contemporaneous Civil Rights Movement further contributed to middle-class flight and the decline of many South Bronx neighborhoods. Following the implementation of desegregation busing policies, parents who worried about their children attending the demographically-adjusted schools began to relocate to the suburbs, where de facto segregation often persisted via restrictive housing covenants, selective lending and redlining. As early as the late s, some neighborhoods were considered undesirable by homeowners, precipitating a population decline. Postwar rent control policies have also been proposed by one author as a contributing factor; in this milieu, building owners had little motivation to keep up their properties. In the late s, by the time the city decided to consolidate welfare households in the South Bronx, its vacancy rate was already the highest of any place in the city. The media attention brought the South Bronx into common parlance nationwide. During the game, as ABC switched to a generic helicopter shot of the exterior of Yankee Stadium , an uncontrolled fire could clearly be seen burning in the ravaged South Bronx surrounding the park. Many believe Cosell intoned, "There it is, ladies and gentlemen, the Bronx is burning. According to the New York Post , the words used by the two broadcasters during the game were later "spun by credulous journalists" into the now ubiquitous phrase "Ladies and gentlemen, the Bronx is burning" without either of the two announcers actually having phrased it that way. A progressively vicious cycle began where large numbers of tenements and multi-story, multi-family apartment buildings left vacant by white flight sat abandoned and unsaleable for long periods of time, which, coupled with a stagnant economy and an extremely high unemployment rate, produced a strong attraction for criminal elements such as street gangs , which were exploding in number and beginning to support themselves with large-scale drug dealing in the area. HUD regulations also made it virtually impossible to evict tenants engaging in destructive or illegal behavior. The result was a disastrous acceleration of both the speed and northward spread of the cycle of decay in the South Bronx, as formerly desirable and well-maintained middle-to-upper class apartments in midtown most notably along the Grand Concourse were progressively vacated by white flight and either abandoned altogether or converted into federally funded single room occupancy " welfare hotels " run by absentee slumlords to house predominantly single-parent Section 8 families and young, unemployed, recently immigrated Hispanic males. This encouraged slumlords and absentee landlords to neglect and ignore their property and allowed for gangs to set up protected enclaves and lay claim to entire buildings, which then spread crime and fear of crime to nearby unaffected apartments in a domino effect. Police statistics show that as the crime wave moved north across the Bronx, the remaining white tenants in the South Bronx mostly elderly Jews were preferentially targeted for violent crime by the influx of young, minority criminals because they were seen as easy prey; this became so common that the street slang terms "crib job" meaning how elderly residents were as helpless as

infants and "push in" meaning what would now be called a home invasion robbery were coined specifically in reference to them. Unable to sell their property at any price and facing default on back property taxes and mortgages, landlords began to burn their buildings for their insurance value. Fraudulent "no questions asked" fire insurance policies would then be taken out on the overvalued buildings and the property stripped and burnt for the payoff. This scheme became so common that local gangs were hired by fixers for their expertise at the process of stripping buildings of wiring, plumbing, metal fixtures, and anything else of value and then effectively burning it down with gasoline. Many finishers became extremely rich buying properties from struggling landlords, artificially driving up the value, insuring them and then burning them; often the properties were still occupied by subsidized tenants or squatters at the time, who were given short or no warning before the building was burnt down and they were forced to move to another slum building, where the process would usually repeat itself. The rate of unsolved fatalities due to fire multiplied sevenfold in the South Bronx during the s, with many residents reporting being burnt out of numerous apartment blocks one after the other. Much of this was reportedly done by those who had already worked stripping and burning buildings for pay: Other fires were caused by unsafe electrical wiring, fires set indoors for heating, and random vandalism associated with the general crime situation. Flawed HUD and city policies also encouraged local South Bronx residents to burn down their own buildings. Under the regulations, Section 8 tenants who were burned out of their current housing were granted immediate priority status for another apartment, potentially in a better part of the city. After the establishment of the then state-of-the-art Co-op City , there was a spike in fires as tenants began burning down their Section 8 housing in an attempt to jump to the front of the 2-3 year long waiting list for the new units. On multiple occasions, firefighters were reported to have shown up to tenement fires only to find all the residents at an address waiting calmly with their possessions already on the curb. Firefighters from the period reported responding to as many as 7 fully involved structure fires in a single shift, too many to even bother returning to the station house between calls Report from Engine Company The local police precincts already struggling and failing to contain the massive wave of drug and gang crime invading the Bronx had long since stopped bothering to investigate the fires, as there were simply too many to track. Charlotte Street at the time was a three-block devastated area of vacant lots and burned-out and abandoned buildings. The street had been so ravaged that part of it had been taken off official city maps in Carter instructed Patricia Roberts Harris , head of the U. Department of Housing and Urban Development , to take steps to salvage the area. Revitalization and current concerns[edit] Ranch-style houses on the formerly devastated Charlotte Street, Crotona Park East Beginning in the late s, parts of the South Bronx started to experience urban renewal with rehabilitated and brand new residential structures, including both subsidized multifamily town homes and apartment buildings. Church was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in More than fifty abandoned apartment buildings on the Major Deegan Expressway and the Cross Bronx Expressway were renovated for residential use. Over 26, people moved into the area. As of , houses on the street were worth up to a million dollars. In June , the city Landmarks Preservation Commission gave consideration to establishment of a historic district on the Grand Concourse from rd to th Street. A final decision was expected in the coming months. During baseball season, the station helps ease overcrowding on the subway. However, the new park comes at a price: In April , Heritage Field, a Its precincts have recorded high violent crime rates and are all considered to be New York City Police Department "impact zones. However, graffiti in the Bronx began to occur in the early s and managed to travel to different boroughs via the New York City subway system. The rise of hip-hop music , rap , breakdancing , and disc jockeying helped put the South Bronx on the musical map in the late s. The South Bronx is also known worldwide as the birthplace of hip-hop culture. Birthplace of hip-hop[edit] Sedgwick Avenue , Recognized as a long-time "haven for working-class families," in , The New York Times reported that it is the "accepted birthplace of hip hop. For example, many DJs played music by the artist James Brown. DJ Kool Herc is known for generating the technique to produce these percussive breaks, which is known as merry-go-rounding. Merry-go-rounding when DJs would "use the two turntables in a typical DJ setup not as a way to make a smooth transition between two records, but as a way to switch back and forth repeatedly between two copies of the same record. Upon this, a technique known as Jamaican toasting , or the act of speaking over a beat which later became

rapping, was introduced by DJ Kool Herc in the South Bronx at this point of time as well. Recognized as a long-time "haven for working-class families," in , The New York Times reported that it is the "accepted birthplace of hip hop. The quote by Bambaataa on page of the text states "we had to come up with something to get the order back. Part 1, hip-hop aided in keeping violence from forming on the streets of the South Bronx and eased tensions with the police within the area. People were creating art, such as hip-hop music as well as dances at the block parties within the South Bronx, so the police did not have issues with it. After DJ Kool Herc and other DJs kept utilizing the break beat within their music, an abundance of people who were dancing normally, eventually hit the floor and began what is known as breakdancing. According to the documentary, The Freshest Kids: The History of the B-Boy, break dancing occurred "spontaneously" and consisted of more "sporadic" dance moves.

Chapter 4 : South Bronx Rising Together - Phipps

"Every place needs a chronicler, and Jill Jonnes is the chronicler par excellence of the South Bronx. Updating her definitive history of the South Bronx (We're Still Here), Jonnes has traced New York's famous and infamous borough on its roller-coaster ride from prosperity down to devastation and back up to vitality.

Copy link to share with friends Copy link Because succeeding in the 21st-century economy requires programs that focus on college and career. Enjoy the rest of our special series here. When Jerelyn Rodriguez was accepted into a new, groundbreaking charter school for low-income students in the South Bronx at age 10, she knew she was lucky. Many would drop out and have no vocational skills to fall back on. According to the U. Census, 36 percent of toyear-olds in the South Bronx are not working or enrolled in school. After graduating from Columbia University and working in city politics and education reform for a few years, Rodriguez had a realization. Education organizations typically focused solely on college access, but in doing so, they left many kids behind. There were few alternative pathways for kids who had dropped out or needed to work immediately after graduation. This led her to launch The Knowledge House in , a nonprofit that trains low-income minority students and young adults in the Bronx for jobs in the tech sector. She focused on technology in particular because most kids she knew in the Bronx had access to it. Nearly 90 percent of the population she serves has a mobile phone and are connected to social media. She and her cofounder, Joe Carrano, struggled to secure funding at first. It also introduced students to 3D printing and the basics of digital marketing. Students were at the highest risk of falling behind during transitions from high school to college or when transitioning to the workplace. The BxDP now tracks students as they move through the system and helps them adjust during the transition periods. Today, The Knowledge House has served more than 1, students and is expanding rapidly, growing from a staff of four in to 20 in Approximately 75 percent of their graduates have either full-time jobs, internships or gig economy jobs in tech. Stephon Nixon, who was in one of the first cohorts at The Knowledge House, was placed as a data analyst at Viacom. There was serious camaraderie. They also helped with personal development and job readiness.

Chapter 5 : The Bronx Power 50; | CSNY

Jill Jonnes's recounting of the rise, fall, and resurrection of the Bronx has become a classic of urban history. In this new edition, she describes in a new final chapter the extraordinary and monumental rebuilding of the borough by the grass-roots groups that was just getting underway in

Chapter 6 : The Bronx - Wikipedia

South Bronx Rising The Rise, Fall, and Resurrection of an American City. Jill Jonnes's recounting of the rise, fall, and resurrection of the Bronx has become a classic of urban history.

Chapter 7 : South Bronx Rising | Jill Jonnes

Review: South Bronx Rising: Rise Fall and Resurrection of an American City User Review - Abraham - Goodreads. The bronx has a very interesting background. The book starts with the first immigrant group that came to the bronx and follow along with the subsequent transitions in demographics.

Chapter 8 : History " South Bronx Rising Together

South Bronx Rising Together Strong communities help children to reach their potential Children's Aid leverages our resources and expertise with that of families, educators, business leaders, advocates, and service providers to transform the South Bronx into a college- and career-ready community.

Chapter 9 : South Bronx Rising

The South Bronx is being revitalized. Michael Kimmelman, the architecture critic of The New York Times, tours the area with Amanda Burden, the director of the department of city planning.