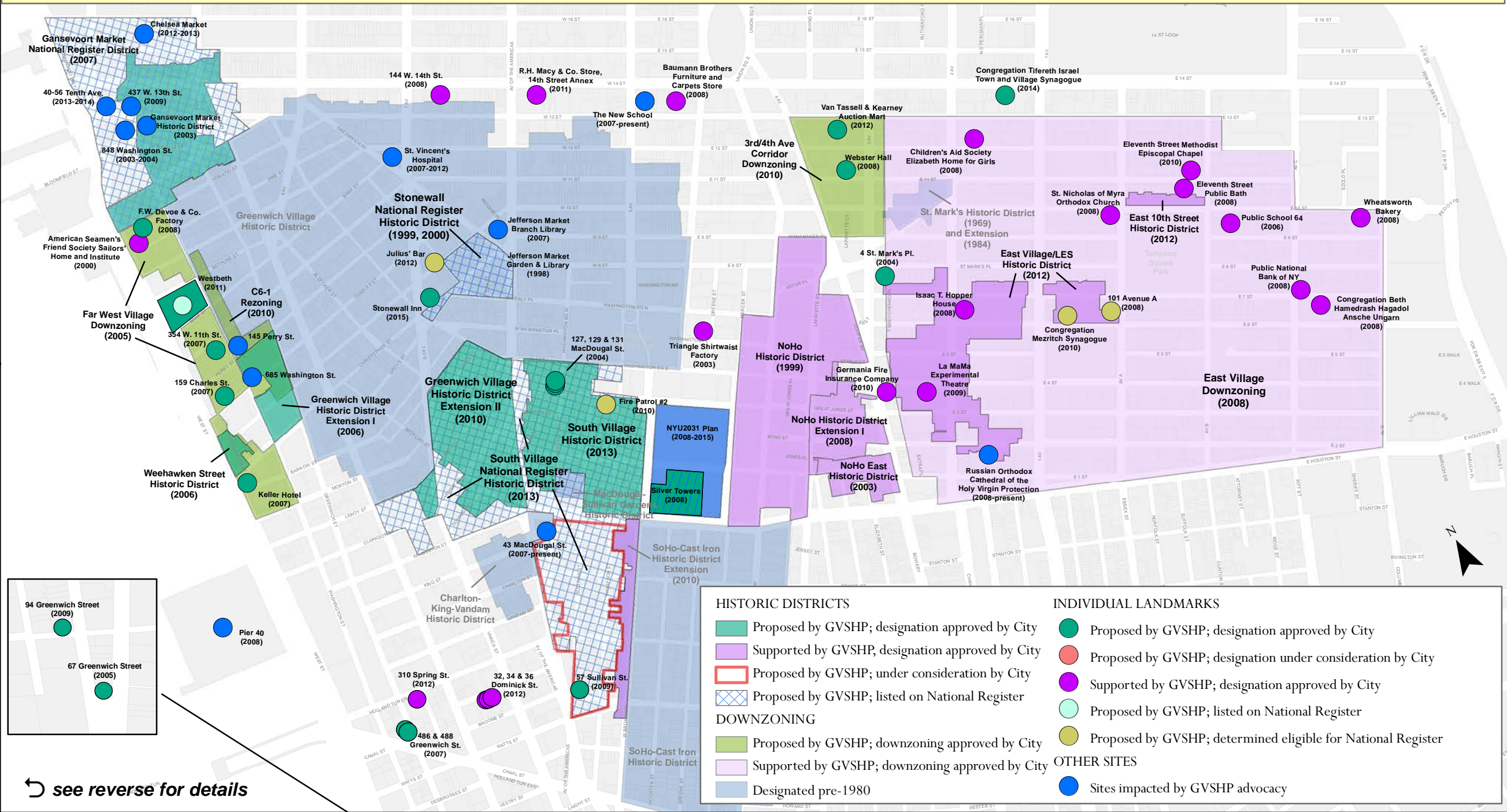


GREENWICH VILLAGE SOCIETY FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS OF APRIL 2016



see reverse for details

- HISTORIC DISTRICTS -

East Village/Lower East Side Historic District: With GVSHP’s support, the City designated this historic district in October 2012, making it the largest in the East Village. GVSHP successfully advocated for a multi-building expansion of the proposed boundaries.

East 10th Street Historic District: With GVSHP’s support, the City designated the East 10th Street Historic District in January 2012. This is the first historic district the City has designated in the East Village since 1969.

Gansevoort Market Historic District / Gansevoort Market State and National Register Historic District: GVSHP proposed the Gansevoort Market Historic District in 2001. The City designated the somewhat smaller Gansevoort Market District in 2003, while the Gansevoort Market State and National Register Historic District, designated in 2007, includes the entire area proposed by GVSHP. This was the first expansion of historic district protections in Greenwich Village since the designation of the Greenwich Village Historic District in 1969.

Greenwich Village Historic District Extension / Weehawken Street Historic District: Designated in 2006 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposal for landmarking the Far West Village, this was the first-ever expansion of the Greenwich Village Historic District, and only the second new historic district in Greenwich Village since 1969.

NoHo Historic District / NoHo East Historic District / NoHo Historic District Extension: GVSHP was a staunch advocate of extending landmark protections to NoHo; after the NoHo Historic District was designated in 1999, GVSHP continued to push for designation of the remainder of the neighborhood, which took place in 2003 (NoHo East Historic District) and 2008 (NoHo Historic District Extension).

SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District Extension: With GVSHP’s support, the City designated a 135-property extension to the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District in 2010. Four of these properties are located in GVSHP’s proposed South Village Historic District.

South Village Extension of the Greenwich Village Historic District: In 2010, the City landmarked part (“phase I”) of GVSHP’s proposed South Village Historic District as the Greenwich Village Historic District Extension II. This 235-building, 12-block designation was the largest expansion of landmark protections in Greenwich Village since 1969.

South Village Historic District: In 2013, the City landmarked another part (“phase II”) of GVSHP’s proposed South Village Historic District as a new South Village Historic District. The district originally excluded three NYU buildings which GVSHP successfully fought to have added in, including the low-rise Vanderbilt Hall on Washington Square South, which if not landmarked could have been replaced by a 300 ft. tall dorm. This 240-building, 13-block district became the largest expansion of landmark protections in Greenwich Village since 1969.

South Village State and National Register Historic District: GVSHP proposed the South Village Historic District in 2006, and in 2013 New York State accepted our nomination for almost the entire district to be listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Stonewall State and National Register Historic District: This historic district was proposed by GVSHP, listed on the State & National Register of Historic Places in 1999 (the 30th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots), and designated a National Historic landmark in 2000. It was the first site in the country so recognized for its significance to LGBT history.

- DOWNZONINGS -

3rd / 4th Avenue Corridor: In 2010, GVSHP and allies secured a rezoning for the 3rd/4th Avenue corridors which established height limits for new development and eliminated zoning bonuses for dorms and hotels.

East Village: In 2008 the City adopted a 111-block rezoning of the East Village proposed by a coalition of community groups including GVSHP, which downzoned much of the neighborhood, limiting the size and height of allowable new development. It was the largest rezoning in Manhattan in several years.

Far West Village: In 2005, in response to GVSHP’s campaign, the City downzoned much of the Far West Village -- the first downzoning in Manhattan in years. In October 2010, the City downzoned another section of the Far West Village that had been zoned C6-1 and thus favored commercial and hotel development, as GVSHP and other community groups had fought for over two years to have them do.

- INDIVIDUAL LANDMARKS -

4 St. Marks Place: Designated in 2004, No. 4 St. Marks Place was among 13 federal houses GVSHP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003.

32, 34, and 36 Dominick Street: These three c. 1826 federal houses – some of the oldest in the area -- were landmarked in 2012 by the City and supported by GVSHP.

57 Sullivan Street: Designated in 2016, No. 57 Sullivan Street was among 13 federal houses GVSHP and the NY Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003.

67 & 94 Greenwich Street: Nos. 67 & 94 Greenwich Street were among 13 federal houses GVSHP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003. They were designated in 2005 and 2009, respectively.

127, 129, and 131 MacDougal Street: Nos. 127, 129, and 131 MacDougal Street were among 13 federal houses GVSHP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003. They were designated in 2004.

159 Charles Street: Landmarked in 2007, this 1838 house was one of eight Far West Village sites the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

310 Spring Street: This federal house in the Hudson Square neighborhood was landmarked in 2012 by the City and supported by GVSHP. One of the earliest surviving buildings in this area, the house was built c. 1818-19.

354 West 11th Street: In 2007, the City landmarked this 1841 house. It was one of eight sites in the Far West Village the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

486 and 488 Greenwich Street: Designated in 2007, Nos. 486 and 488 Greenwich Street, built in 1820, were among 13 federal houses GVSHP and the New York Landmarks Conservancy proposed for landmark designation in 2003.

Congregation Tifereth Israel Town and Village Synagogue: Having been calendared since 1966, the synagogue finally became a designated landmark in 2014 after GVSHP and allies pushed the LPC to hold a public hearing and vote.

F.W. Devoe & Co. Paint Factory: In 2008, the City landmarked this former 1882 factory at 110-112 Horatio Street. This was one of eight sites in the Far West Village the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

Keller Hotel: The City designated this 1898 hotel in 2007. This was one of eight sites the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

R. H. Macy & Co. Store, 14th Street Annex: The former 1898 home of Macy’s at 56 West 14th Street was designated in 2011. GVSHP supported this important step in the preservation of the historic 14th Street corridor.

Russian Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Protection: In 2008, GVSHP and East Village community groups were able to prevent an eight-story condo atop this cathedral at 59 E. 2nd Street. GVSHP and allies were able to get the proposed East Village/Lower East Side Historic District (since designated) expanded to include the building.

Silver Towers: GVSHP proposed Silver Towers, its landscaping, and its giant Picasso sculpture for landmark designation in 2003; the city designated the complex in 2008. GVSHP was also able to get the complex deemed eligible for the State & National Register of Historic Places. In 2010, following widespread opposition led by GVSHP and from architect I.M. Pei, NYU withdrew its landmarks application for 400 ft. tall tower on the site, which would have been the tallest ever constructed in the Village.

Stonewall Inn: Site of the 1969 Stonewall Rebellion, considered the birth of the modern LGBT rights movement. GVSHP proposed the site for individual landmark designation in 2014, and it was landmarked in 2015, becoming the first site so designated solely for its connection to LGBT history in New York City, and the first site already within a designated historic district to then also be individually landmarked.

Van Tassel & Kearney Auction Mart: After a six-year campaign led by GVSHP, 128 East 13th Street was designated an individual landmark in 2012. This unique 1903-04 building is one of the few surviving horse auction marts in New York and the former studio of artist Frank Stella.

Webster Hall: GVSHP proposed Webster Hall for landmark designation in 2007, and it was designated in 2008. Designation honors the 120-year political, social, and cultural history of Webster Hall.

Westbeth: A small portion of Westbeth, formerly part of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. In 2009, GVSHP successfully submitted a nomination to place the entire Westbeth complex on the Register. In 2011, the City landmarked the entire complex. It was one of eight sites in the Far West Village the City committed to landmark in 2005 in response to GVSHP and other groups’ proposed Far West Village Historic District.

- OTHER SITES -

NYU2031 Plan: In 2011, under pressure from GVSHP and others, NYU dropped from their plans a proposed 400 ft. tall tower on Bleecker Street, which would have been the tallest building ever in the Village. Though approved by the City and upheld by the courts against GVSHP and allies’ legal challenge, we were able to get the overall size of the approved project reduced by more than 20% and the height of some of the planned buildings cut in half.

101 Avenue A: Home to the Pyramid Club, GVSHP got the building ruled eligible for the State and National Register of Historic Places. GVSHP and allies also got the proposed East Village/Lower East Side Historic District, now designated, expanded to include this building.

40-56 Tenth Avenue: GVSHP successfully opposed a zoning variance to allow a 34% increase in the size of a proposed office tower on this site.

437 West 13th Street: In 2009, after opposition led by GVSHP, a zoning variance for an increase in the height of a new development here was slashed by 30%, the requested increase in allowable bulk was cut by 64%, and the increase in the size of a planned retail space was cut by 50%.

685 Washington Street: In 2008, GVSHP successfully opposed landmarks approvals for a nine-story building at this location in the newly-expanded Greenwich Village Historic District. In 2010, GVSHP and allies got the City to downzone this section of the Far West Village. The development plans were not allowed under the new zoning, and were shelved.

848 Washington Street: GVSHP blocked approvals for plans for a 500-ft. tall tower at 848 Washington Street twice – in 2003 and 2004.

Congregation Mezritch Synagogue: GVSHP led efforts to prevent the demolition of this last-surviving tenement synagogue in 2007 and advocate for its preservation by getting it deemed eligible for the State and National Register of Historic Places. It is now part of the East Village/Lower East Side Historic District.

Fire Patrol #2: In 2010, the State Historic Preservation Office determined this 84 West 3rd Street building eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in response to a GVSHP proposal.

Jefferson Market Garden and Library: A Vincent Astor Foundation grant allowed GVSHP and the Village Committee for the Jefferson Market Area to install a new wrought iron and steel fence around the garden and back lot of the library in 1998, replacing a deteriorating chain link fence. Its design was based on the 19th century fence that surrounded the site.

Jefferson Market Library: In 2007, after years of deterioration of the facade of the Jefferson Market Library, GVSHP and other community groups successfully advocated for funding which had been secured for interior renovations to be transferred to allow for the urgently-needed renovation of the exterior of the building.

Julius’ Bar: In 2012, the State Historic Preservation Office determined 159 West 10th Street eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in response to a GVSHP proposal. A 1966 “Sip-In” at the bar marked a key moment in gay rights history.

New School: In 2009 the school announced that they were dropping plans to build a 350-ft. tall glass building at 65 Fifth Avenue, a plan GVSHP staunchly opposed. In May 2010, it introduced new plans for a building of reduced size and height in response to objections raised about the original design. It maintains the required setbacks and preserves light and air.

Pier 40: In 2008, GVSHP and a broad coalition of community groups successfully blocked approvals for a massive entertainment complex on Pier 40 branded “Vegas-on-the-Hudson.”

St. Vincent’s Hospital: In 2008, GVSHP led the effort to call for substantial changes to the St. Vincent’s/Rudin plan to demolish nine buildings in the Greenwich Village Historic District and replace them with two enormous towers and several smaller buildings. The City required several of the changes called for by GVSHP. In 2012, after GVSHP and many others called for the preservation of the Reiss Building, the City agreed to require preservation of the original facade as part of the redevelopment of the site.