

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

USDS/NPS NHRP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: STONEWALL

Other Name/Site Number:

2. LOCATIONStreet & Number: 51-53 Christopher St., Christopher Park, Christopher St.,
Grove St., Gay St., Waverly Pl., Greenwich Ave., Sixth Ave.,
and West 10th St. between Sixth Ave. and Seventh Ave. South.

Not for publication:___

City/Town: New York

Vicinity:___

State: New York

County: New York

Code: 061

Zip Code: 10014

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: x Public-Local: x Public-State: Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s): District: Site: x Structure: Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

 1 1 0 0 2

Noncontributing

 0 buildings 0 sites 0 structures 0 objects 0 TotalNumber of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 2

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: n/a

Designated a
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK on

FEB 16 2000

by the Secretary of the Interior

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL**Page 2**

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

Signature of Certifying Official_____
Date_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official_____
Date_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau**5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register
 Determined eligible for the National Register
 Determined not eligible for the National Register
 Removed from the National Register
 Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper_____
Date of Action

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0008

STONEWALL

Page 3

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	COMMERCE	Sub: bar
	RECREATION	Sub: park
	TRANSPORTATION	Sub: street
Current:	COMMERCE	Sub: bar
	RECREATION	Sub: park
	TRANSPORTATION	Sub: street

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: no style

Materials: [for 51-53 Christopher Street]

Foundation: stone
Walls: brick, stucco
Roof: asphalt
Other:

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHPF Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 4

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Stonewall is located in the center of the Greenwich Village Historic District (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission designated 1969, National Register listed 1979), a neighborhood on the lower west side of Manhattan. The nominated area is the site of a series of events, collectively known as Stonewall, that occurred between June 28 and July 3, 1969. The current nomination recognizes Stonewall for its significance in the area of gay rights, a theme not addressed in the documentation for the Greenwich Village Historic District. Stonewall was individually listed on the National Register for its association with gay rights in 1999.

The boundary of this nomination encompasses the full extent of the area in which the significant events occurred. The site includes the former Stonewall Inn (51-53 Christopher Street) and portions of the adjacent public spaces, including Christopher Park and streets and sidewalks on Christopher Street, Grove Street, Waverly Place, Gay Street, Greenwich Avenue, Sixth Avenue and West 10th Street. The inn, park and adjacent streets retain substantive integrity to the period in which the significant events occurred. The extent of the nominated area is outlined on the enclosed map, and the specific locations of the significant events are noted in section 8.

The Stonewall Inn is a two-story building constructed in c1843-1846. The building was originally constructed as two separate stables, a fact evident in the different heights of the east and west sections and the structural wall that runs through the building where the two stables would originally have had their party wall. In 1930, the buildings were combined for use as a restaurant and a new facade was designed. The 1930 facade remains intact today.

The building has a brick-clad ground floor, with stucco on the second story. The brick is laid in a running bond, with a soldier course at the top and bottom. The arched entrances have brick surrounds and the windows are marked by shallow, projecting brick sills. From left to right, the ground floor is articulated by a narrow round-arched entrance with new door and original fanlight; a rectangular window; a wide segmental-arched doorway with wooden double doors capped by an original fanlight (this was the main entrance to the Stonewall Inn); a second rectangular window; and a segmental-arched entrance, somewhat narrower than that to the west, with new door and original fanlight. At the far eastern end of the building, the facade is stucco, cut by a narrow rectangular doorway with modern door. The entrance doors to the bar and the glass in the bar's windows were destroyed on June 28, 1969, as part of the Stonewall uprising.

The stuccoed second story of each section of the building is articulated by three rectangular window openings, each containing casement sash. The windows on the lower section to the left have rectangular, iron flower-box holders; each supported by two iron brackets. The three windows on the eastern portion of the building have curved, iron flower-box holders, each supported by a single iron bracket.

At the time that the building was occupied by the Stonewall Inn, in the late 1960s, the interior was divided into two rooms (reflecting its original configuration as two separate buildings) and the decor was minimal. The dimly lit space was painted black and had two makeshift wooden bars. Most of the interior fittings of the bar were destroyed on the morning of June 28, 1969, when the police raided the establishment. Today, there are two commercial enterprises in the building. Although the interior finishes have changed, the open configuration of the two spaces

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDA/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 5

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

echoes the configuration of the Stonewall Inn. The western section houses a bar, which is called the Stonewall in recognition of the historic Stonewall Inn.

Immediately across Christopher Street from the Stonewall Inn is Christopher Park, a triangular open space bounded by Christopher Street on the north, Grove Street on the south, Waverly on the east and West 4th Street on the west. The 1969 configuration of the park survives today. The park is surrounded by a historic iron fence, with an elegant arched entrance facing West 4th Street. The eastern portion of the park is heavily planted with trees, bushes and ivy. This section is also the site of a statue of Civil War general Philip Henry Sheridan, designed by Joseph P. Pollia and installed in 1936. The western portion of the park has border planting beds and an open area that was traditionally furnished with benches. In 1992, George Segal's sculpture *Gay Liberation* was installed in this section in recognition of the site's significance. As part of this installation, gay landscape designer Philip Winslow redesigned portions of the park, installing new brick paving and new benches.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 6

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Nationally: X Statewide: Locally:

Applicable National

Register Criteria:

A X B C D

Criteria Considerations

(Exceptions):

A B C D E F G X

NHL Criteria:

1

NHL Criteria Exception:

8

NHL Theme(s):

II. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
2. Reform movements

Areas of Significance:

social history

Period(s) of Significance:

June 28, 1969 – July 3, 1969

Significant Dates:

June 28, 1969, June 29, 1969, June 30, 1969,
July 2, 1969, July 3, 1969

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect/Builder:

n/a

Historic Contexts:

XXXI. Social and Humanitarian Movements
M. Civil Rights Movements

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 7

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.**Summary**

Stonewall is nationally significant under NHL Criterion 1 because it is associated with events that outstandingly represent the struggle for gay civil rights in America. The nominated site encompasses a several block area in Greenwich Village that was the location of a series of events, collectively known as Stonewall, that occurred between June 28 and July 3, 1969. Stonewall is regarded by many as the single most important event that led to the modern gay and lesbian liberation movement and to the struggle for civil rights for gay and lesbian Americans. The Stonewall uprising was, as historian Lillian Faderman has written, "the shot heard round the world...crucial because it sounded the rally for the movement."¹

Although Stonewall occurred less than fifty years ago, the site meets the criteria for exceptional significance because its importance was widely recognized by scholars and citizens almost immediately, because it has been the subject of extensive scholarly research and interpretation, because it represents an outstanding and clearly defined episode in the history of civil rights in America, because its significance is recognized internationally, and because it has had a demonstrable effect on the lives of millions of Americans, as well as on American society in general. In the judgement of historian Martin Duberman, "Stonewall is the emblematic event in modern lesbian and gay history. As such," Duberman asserts, "Stonewall has become an empowering symbol of global proportions."²

The Stonewall Inn was a gay bar located at 51-53 Christopher Street in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of New York City. As part of a pattern of raids and harassment of gay establishments, the bar was raided by the New York City police at about 1:30 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, June 28, 1969. The reaction of the bar's patrons and of the crowd that assembled in the street (which included a diverse segment of the gay community and other Greenwich Village residents and visitors) was not typical of such events. Instead of dispersing, the crowd became increasingly angry as the Stonewall's employees and patrons were arrested. Soon participants began chanting, throwing pennies, beer cans and other objects, and the police were forced back into the bar. Reinforcements were called in, and for several hours the police tried to clear the streets while the crowd fought back. Over the next few evenings the uprising continued. Two quiet nights followed before the final episode of street fighting occurred, late Wednesday evening and early Thursday morning, July 2nd and 3rd. The street events occurred outside the Stonewall Inn, in Christopher Park (across the street from the bar), along Christopher Street between Seventh Avenue South and Greenwich Avenue, and along adjacent streets, notably Waverly Place, Gay Street, Greenwich Avenue, Sixth Avenue and West 10th Street. At its peak, the crowd included several thousand people.

¹ Lillian Faderman, *Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers: A History of Lesbian Life in Twentieth-Century America* (NY: Penguin, 1991) 195.

² Martin Duberman, *Stonewall* (NY: Dutton, 1993) xv.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 8

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

The struggle for gay rights did not begin that night, as groups had previously been organizing in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities to plead for the recognition of gay and lesbian people and for an end to discrimination. However, Stonewall marked a major change, as gay men and lesbians began to demand their rights vocally and assertively. The events of Stonewall, as the uprising is most commonly referred to, became the major catalyst for change in the self-awareness of gay men and lesbians, for the development of a gay rights movement, and for the beginning of a change in the perception of gay men and lesbians by the heterosexual world. The importance of the event was recognized almost immediately, both by many of those who had participated or been onlookers, and by gay men and lesbians elsewhere in New York and around the country. Franklin Kameny, one of the most prominent early gay activists, remembered that:

By the time of Stonewall, we had fifty to sixty gay groups in the country. A year later there was at least fifteen hundred. By two years later, to the extent that a count could be made, it was twenty-five hundred. And *that* was the impact of Stonewall.¹

Shortly after the rebellion, groups organized to maintain the activism. These included, notably, the Gay Liberation Front, followed soon by the Gay Activists Alliance. A few weeks after the raid, in commemoration of Stonewall, the first gay march took place, with participants parading from Washington Square to the Stonewall site. A year later, in commemoration of Stonewall, the first Christopher Street Liberation Day march took place, with thousands of gay men and lesbians marching from the Stonewall site to Central Park. Similar commemorative marches occurred in Chicago and in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where the marches were referred to as Christopher Street West. Annual New York marches continue to pass in front of the Stonewall and along the streets where the rebellion occurred.

Since 1969, the significance of Stonewall has been recognized internationally. Many historians have discussed the significance of the event in books and articles published by major presses. The uprising marks the emergence of cultural activity with specific and open gay and lesbian themes, inspiring a large body of work in fine arts, poetry, literature, theater, and motion pictures. Marches and parades, attracting tens of thousands of participants, have taken place in commemoration of the uprising in the United States, Europe, and Australia. Large numbers of organizations, institutions, and commercial enterprises have been named for Stonewall and Christopher Street. In 1979, on the tenth anniversary of the uprising, New York City announced that a commemorative statue by George Segal would be placed in Christopher Park. This work, *Gay Liberation*, was installed twelve years later in 1992. Also as a tenth-anniversary commemoration, the first national gay rights march was held in Washington, D.C. In 1989, in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the uprising, a portion of Christopher Street in front of the Stonewall Inn was renamed Stonewall Place; New York's Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center commissioned a series of major art installations, including several specifically relating to Stonewall; and the United States Post Office offered a special commemorative stamp cancellation. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Stonewall in 1994, upwards of one million people came to celebrate in New York by participating in the Gay Games and Arts Festival and a

¹ Franklin Kameny, interview for "Stonewall: Myth, Magic and Mobilization," Public Radio International, 1994.

STONEWALL

Page 9

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

massive march, and the New York Public Library organized a major exhibition entitled *Becoming Visible: The Legacy of Stonewall*. Significant art and architecture exhibitions and conferences were held in association with "Stonewall 25" celebrations. The Stonewall site, which receives visitors from all over the world, continues to be recognized as a place where a major event in the history of civil rights occurred in America.

Background

The Stonewall uprising has been widely recognized as an exceptionally significant event in the gay rights movement. Stonewall was not the first time members of the gay and lesbian community had sought their rights. Rather, its significance lies in its role as a catalyst for the decades of significant change that followed. In this sense, Stonewall has been compared to the Boston Tea Party and to Rosa Parks sitting in the front section of a bus.⁴ The Boston Tea Party was not the first act of civil disobedience in the Revolutionary period, but it was a significant turning point; Rosa Parks' act of civil disobedience was not the first step in the black civil rights movement, but her actions were a catalyst for change. In the same way, the events of Stonewall galvanized gay men and lesbians and led to the development of the modern gay rights movement.

In the first two-thirds of the twentieth century, gay and lesbian life in New York City and elsewhere in America had gone through phases of relative openness and strong repression.⁵ In 1960, few people would have publicly acknowledged that they were homosexual, since homosexual relationships were illegal in most states. In New York, people were often fired from jobs or evicted from apartments if their sexual orientation became known; same-sex dancing or kissing was illegal, as was the wearing of clothing traditionally worn by the opposite gender. Because it was illegal for a bar to sell a drink to someone who was known to be gay, there were few legitimate places where gay men and lesbians could meet in an open manner. The police frequently raided and closed bars with gay clientele and harassed or entrapped gay men.

The 1960s were, of course, a period of tremendous social change in the United States. Sexual liberation, the anti-Vietnam War movement, the black civil rights movement, and the women's rights movement, all of which had many gay and lesbian participants, changed the character of American society. All of these trends influenced the drive for gay rights. In the 1950s, what were known as "homophile" activists and "homophile" groups merely sought to have their right to exist recognized.⁶ The two major homophile organizations of this period were the Mattachine

⁴ Paul Ramirez, reporter for the *San Francisco Examiner*, wrote in his article "The Night That Gave Birth to a Movement," June 4, 1989: 6, that Stonewall "is now recognized as a gay Boston Tea Party of sorts." Gay rights activist Renee Vera Caffero noted in an interview with Fred Wasserman, March 9, 1994, that "Stonewall was a spark. It was Rosa Parks. Rosa Parks was not the beginning of the black civil rights movement but somehow she was unifying"; quoted in Molly McGarry and Fred Wasserman, *Becoming Visible: An Illustrated History of Lesbian and Gay Life in Twentieth-Century America* (NY: New York Public Library, 1998) 23.

⁵ Gay life in New York in the first four decades of the twentieth century is discussed in detail in George Chauncy, *Gay New York: Gender, Urban Culture and the Making of the Gay Male World 1890-1940* (NY: Basic Books, 1994); see also McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible*.

⁶ For the political history of the gay rights struggle in the 1950s and 1960s and the homophile organizations, see John D'Emilio, "It Didn't Start With Stonewall," *Gay Community News* June 23, 1979: 20; John D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States 1940-1970* (Chicago: U of Chicago P,

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHRP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 10

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Society, established by five gay men in Los Angeles in 1950, with a New York branch organized in 1955, and the Daughters of Bilitis (DOB), a women's group organized in San Francisco in 1955, with a New York branch established three years later. These groups had small, primarily urban memberships. Most members were middle-class white men and women who sought, through peaceful protest and political lobbying, to have the public and the government recognize the rights of homosexuals to live their lives in peace. These groups and similar smaller organizations sponsored conferences, published newsletters, and organized protests. The latter included the series of July 4th demonstrations held between 1965 and 1969 in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. At these protests, well-dressed men and women carried signs with such slogans as "Homosexuals ask for redress of grievances" and "Homosexuals are American citizens also." In New York, members of the Mattachine Society forced the State Liquor Authority to license gay bars. They also forced a change in the drinking code by staging a "sip-in," in which men went up to a bartender and stated that they were homosexuals and wanted a drink (in which case, it was illegal to serve them). These groups had very small membership rolls and did not galvanize younger gay men and lesbians or more radical members of the community. By 1969, the time was ripe for a more assertive form of activism. The events that took place on June 28th-July 3rd in the Stonewall Inn and on the nearby streets were the spark that led to the development of this new movement.

The Stonewall and Its Environs⁷

The building at 51-53 Christopher Street that housed the Stonewall Inn in 1969 was originally two separate two-story horse stables. No. 51 was erected in 1843 for A. Voorhis and No. 53 in 1846 for Mark Spencer, who owned a large estate nearby. In 1898, No. 51 was enlarged to three stories, but its third floor was removed in 1930 when the two buildings were combined into one structure. As part of the 1930s renovations, the facade was redesigned as well, featuring a brick-clad ground floor and stuccoed second story with small projecting iron flower-box holders. The newly redesigned building was used as a restaurant.⁸ By the 1950s, the establishment was known as the Stonewall Inn Restaurant. The restaurant closed in c1966 and the space was converted into the Stonewall Inn, a bar with a dance floor that was established to cater to gay men. As documented by Martin Duberman, the new inn, which opened in February 1967, was operated by the Mafia. As Duberman states, "In 1966 [the Stonewall] was taken over by three Mafia figures who had grown up together on Mulberry Street in Little Italy."⁹

It was common for the Mafia to be involved with gay establishments. Since it was difficult to get a legitimate liquor license for a gay bar, organized crime figures either obtained illegal licenses

1983); and McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 139-157.

⁷ Information on the physical and social characteristics of the Stonewall Inn compiled from many sources, including *The Homosexual Handbook* (1969) 130-131; Craig Rodwell, "Mafia On the Spot," *Harvard* February 1968; David C. Scott, "Autobiography," unpublished paper (1983); Tina Crosby, "The Stonewall Riot Remembered," unpublished paper (1974); interview with Dawn Hampton (cottonroom attendant, c1994).

⁸ Information on the early history of the building from New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Greenwich Village Historic District Designation Report*, vol. 1 (NY: LPC, 1969) 117.

⁹ Duberman, *Stonewall* 183-184.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHRP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 11

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

or opened bars without licenses and paid off the police. Like others of its type, the Stonewall did not have a liquor license. Rather, it was considered to be a "private club," since clubs did not have to be licensed by the State Liquor Authority. Because it was a club, all patrons were supposed to be members and no money was supposed to change hands for drinks. Since the sale of liquor was forbidden, there was never a cash register at the Stonewall, and all money was kept in cigar boxes. Even with payoffs, bars like the Stonewall could be extremely profitable. Martin Duberman reports that on Friday night profits could be \$5,000, while on Saturday the take could be \$6,500.¹⁰

Since the Stonewall was run as a club and not a typical bar, patrons had to knock and were checked by a doorman looking through a peephole. Admission might be denied to those who were unknown or who were not accompanied by a companion who could vouch for them, since there was constant fear of permitting entry to plainclothes police officers. Patrons, or club members, paid an admission fee of three or four dollars and were given tickets for two drinks. Patrons were also supposed to sign in before entering. (Not all customers used their given names - Elizabeth Taylor and Judy Garland were frequent visitors!)¹¹

Since even Mafia-run bars were subject to periodic police raids (although the bar owners were frequently notified in advance), most did not exist for long and little money was spent on decor. The Stonewall was typical. The interior was divided into two major spaces. Upon entering, patrons walked into a small vestibule, with an office to the left and a coat check straight ahead. To enter the main room, a patron turned right. This large, dimly lit room was furnished with a makeshift bar that ran along the east wall and a dance floor to the rear. A door from the main room led into a large space known as the "back room," which was actually in the west section of the building. This room was an open space, used for dancing or socializing, with a small service bar at the rear. There was no decorative detail and the interior was painted entirely in black, including the windows, which were also covered with plywood. A description printed in *The Homosexual Handbook* in 1969, noted that "There's a certain hastiness about the look of the place. It seems to have only recently been converted from a garage into a cabaret; in about eight hours and at a cost of under fifty dollars."¹²

The Stonewall opened at a time when the center of gay life in Greenwich village was beginning to move west, from the Washington Square area and Greenwich Avenue, down Christopher Street. Thus, the Stonewall, on Christopher Street between Waverly Place and Seventh Avenue South, was in the heart of a new gay area. For several years, the Stonewall catered to a broad mix of young, mostly white patrons. (Patrons were not carded and it was not uncommon for those under eighteen, then the legal drinking age in New York State, to be admitted). A 1968 guide to New York City's gay scene described the Stonewall as "one of the most active spots in town currently. Very crowded on weekends."¹³ By 1969 the patronage had changed, including a larger number of black and Puerto Rican men, as well as men in drag and street kids.¹⁴

¹⁰ Duberman, *Stonewall* 185.

¹¹ McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 4.

¹² *The Homosexual Handbook* (NY: Ophelia Press, 1969) 130.

¹³ *New York City Gay Scene Quarterly* 1 (Spring 1968).

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Christopher Park, a favorite hangout for young, often homeless, gay street kids, is located immediately across Christopher Street from the Stonewall Inn. This small triangular piece of land is one of several odd parcels created by the fact that the streets in the western portion of Greenwich Village are not laid out on a grid plan. Christopher Park is created by the juncture of Christopher Street, Grove Street, and West 4th Street at Seventh Avenue South.

The street pattern in this neighborhood is significant because it is one of the elements that contributed to the events of late June and early July 1969 and helps to explain why this police raid sparked a riot while other raids did not. Christopher Street runs east-west between Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue South; however, this short stretch of the street is interrupted by several cross streets. One arm of Waverly Place runs to the north and Greenwich Avenue extends to the northwest; Grove Street runs southwest from Christopher Street from a point just east of the Stonewall Inn; another arm of Waverly Place extends southeast from the point where Christopher and Grove merge; and Gay Street extends south connecting Christopher Street and Waverly Place. Thus, there are many streets leading directly into and out of the site of the Stonewall Inn.

The Stonewall Uprising

The following description of the Stonewall uprising is drawn from extensive research materials. Essentially, however, documentation of these events rests primarily on numerous consistent eyewitness accounts, media reports and police records.¹⁹

The Stonewall uprising began in the early hours of June 28, 1969, when the police raided the Stonewall Inn. Apparently, the raid was a surprise to the bar's owners, especially because it had been raided by the police only a few days before. There has been speculation that the June 28th raid, occurring so soon on the heels of a previous raid, took place because June 1969 was the

¹⁹ McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 4; Duberman, *Stonewall* 188-190; Interview, Kevin B. with Michael Scherker, June 5, 1990.

²⁰ Much of the specific information about events at Stonewall is taken from extensive research material collected by David Carter for his forthcoming book on the Stonewall uprising, to be published by St. Martin's Press. Primary sources for the events of June and July 1969 include Dennis Eskow, "3 Cops Hurt as Bar Raid Riles Crowd," *New York Daily News* June 29, 1969: 30; Dick Leitsch, "Gay Riots in the Village," *Mattachine Society of New York Newsletter* August 1969: 1-3; Dick Leitsch, "The Hairpin Drop Heard Around the World," *Mattachine Society of New York Newsletter* July 1969: 21-23; Dick Leitsch, "Police Raid on N.Y. Club Sets Off First Gay Riot," *Los Angeles Advocate* September 1969: 3, 11; Jay Levin, "The Gay Anger Behind the Riots," *New York Post* July 8, 1969: 3; "No Place for Gaiety," *New York Post* July 27, 1969; "Police Again Rout 'Village' Youths," *New York Times* June 30, 1969; Steven A. Rosen, "Police Harassment of Homosexual Women and Men in New York City 1960-1980," *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* 12 (1980-1981) 159-190; Howard Smith, "Full Moon Over the Stonewall," *Village Voice* July 3, 1969: 1, 25; Lucian Truscott IV, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square," *Village Voice* July 3, 1969: 1, 18; "Village Raid Stirrs Melee," *New York Post* June 28, 1969. The best synopsis of events at Stonewall can be found in McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 3-23. See also D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities* 231-233; Mark Thompson, ed., *Long Road to Freedom: The Advocate History of the Gay and Lesbian Movement* (NY: St. Martin's Press, 1994) 17-29; John Loughery, *The Other Side of Silence: Men's Lives and Gay Identities: A Twentieth-Century History* (NY: Henry Holt & Co., 1998) 314-320; Donn Teal, *The Gay Militants* (NY: Stein and Day, 1971) 17-23.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USD/NPS NHPSP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 13

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

beginning of a mayoral election campaign season and, traditionally, there had been crackdowns on gay and lesbian bars during campaigns. Dick Leitsch, then head of the New York Mattachine Society, noted at the time that "It's time for the local elections and, as usual at that time in the Village, homosexuals are being harassed on the streets by the cops, [and] the clubs are being raided."¹⁶ One Stonewall patron told the *New York Post* that "there's a feeling that it's just [Mayor] Lindsay trying to out law-and-order" the other two mayoral candidates.¹⁷ Others speculated that the raids on the Stonewall and other Greenwich Village gay bars on previous nights resulted from the appointment of a new police captain to Greenwich Village's Sixth Precinct. Among those who attributed the raid to the new police captain were future novelist Edmund White and activist Craig Rodwell, both of whom observed the events of Stonewall.¹⁸

The events of the Stonewall uprising began in the early morning hours of Saturday, June 28, 1969. At approximately 1:15 a.m., eight plainclothes police officers, six men and two women, led by police inspectors Smyth and Pine, raided the Stonewall Inn. Apparently, the raid occurred after an undercover detective had observed the illegal sale of alcohol and issued a warrant. Since the bar had been active for several years, the sale of liquor on the premises could not have been a surprise to anyone. As was typical of such raids, the police checked the identities of the approximately two hundred bar patrons. Those with identification were allowed to leave, one by one, while those without identification, as well as bar employees and those in drag (cross-dressing was illegal), were held. Generally, as patrons were released from a bar raid, they left the scene as rapidly as possible. However, this raid was different.

As the patrons of the Stonewall left, a large crowd gathered on Christopher Street outside of the bar. The crowd included those who had been released and streets kids who were hanging out in Christopher Park.¹⁹ Reportedly, there were approximately four hundred young men in the crowd. The size of the crowd increased as Village residents, weekend visitors and tourists happened by the event. Dick Leitsch recalled that "The patrons gathered on the street outside, and were joined by other homosexuals and Village residents and visitors to the area."²⁰ The *New York Post* reported that people were shouting "Gay Power" and "We Want Freedom."²¹

Upon exiting, patrons were surprised to find a cheering crowd, and many struck campy poses as the crowd applauded. Thus, initially, the mood on Christopher Street outside the Stonewall was celebratory. This changed when one or more police paddy wagons arrived. When the police tried to escort those who were arrested into the van[s], the crowd began booing and yelling, crowding in on the arresting officers. The police log report written after the event noted that, while

¹⁶ Letter from Dick Leitsch to *Village Voice* July 10, 1969: 49.

¹⁷ Levin, "The Gay Anger Behind the Riots."

¹⁸ Letter from Edmund White to Ann and Alfred Corn, July 8, 1969; Craig Rodwell, "Get the Mafia and the Cops Out of Gay Bars," leaflet written c. June 28, 1969.

¹⁹ "Police Again Rout 'Village' Youths."

²⁰ Leitsch, "Hairpin Drop" 21.

²¹ "Village Raid Stirrs Melee."

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

"attempting to leave premises with prisoners they [the police] were confronted by a large crowd who attempted to stop them from removing prisoners."

As more people were escorted out of the bar, the crowd became angrier. People in the crowd started throwing pennies at the police, followed by beer cans and bottles and street paving blocks or bricks. As the officers' anger increased, there were a number of conflicts between police and members of the crowd. Among those beaten and arrested was folk singer Dave Van Ronk, who, ironically, had been drinking at a straight bar down the street and had come out to see what was happening.²² The eight officers were forced back into the Stonewall (dragging Van Ronk along with them) and locked the door in order to keep the angry crowd out. Once the police had barricaded themselves inside the Stonewall inn, the intensity of the crowd's reaction increased. Bricks and bottles shattered the windows of the bar and a parking meter was uprooted and used as a battering ram to beat down the door. According to *Village Voice* reporter Howard Smith, who was locked in the bar with the police, the officers became increasingly uneasy.²³ Police Inspector Smyth told *Newsweek* that he "was still shaking an hour later...[and that he'd] never seen anything like it."²⁴

After several tries, the door to the Stonewall was smashed open and additional objects were thrown into the bar. With the door open and the plywood panels forced off of the broken windows, the police who were trapped inside were afraid that the crowd would surge in. They opened a fire hose, but it sent out only a weak stream of water. Following this, police drew their guns. As Howard Smith recounted, "a kind of tribal adrenaline rush bolsters all of us; they [the police] take out and check pistols....They aim unwavering at the door."²⁵ Meanwhile, a small fire erupted in the bar, as lighter fluid was sprayed in through the windows. Finally, at about 3:00 a.m., fire trucks and members of the police force's Tactical Patrol Force (TPF) arrived at the scene. The latter was a trained riot-control force, established to deal with anti-Vietnam War protests. These officers wore helmets and visors and were armed with billy clubs and other weapons. After several confrontations on the street, the crowd, by then numbering an estimated four hundred to one thousand people, began to disperse.

Ultimately, thirteen people were arrested on the morning of June 28, 1969, "on charges ranging from Van Ronk's felonious assault of a police officer to the [bar] owner's illegal sale and storage of alcoholic beverages without a license."²⁶ The Stonewall itself had been seriously damaged. The windows and door had been destroyed; the jukebox, cigarette machine, telephone, and cash

²² Smith, "Full Moon Over the Stonewall" 25; Truscott, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square" 18; "Village Raid Stirs Melee."

²³ Smith, "Full Moon Over the Stonewall" 24.

²⁴ "Policing the Third Sex," *Newsweek* October 27, 1969.

²⁵ Smith, "Full Moon Over the Stonewall" 25.

²⁶ Truscott, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square" 18.

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

boxes looted; and mirrors, toilets, and other fixtures had been smashed.²⁷ The entire series of events, from the beginning of the raid until the TPF cleared the streets, lasted about two hours.

Despite the short duration of the event, it proved to be of enormous significance. News spread rapidly by word of mouth, radio and television reports, and a short article written in the Saturday edition of the *New York Post*.²⁸ On Saturday, repairs began on the Stonewall. The windows were boarded up and the boards became broadsides for protest messages, including, "Support Gay Power," "Legalize Gay Bars," "TO FIGHT FOR OUR COUNTRY THEY INVADED OUR RIGHTS," and "GAY PROHIBITION CORRUPTS [sic] COPS FEEDS MAFLA."²⁹ Fliers proclaiming "Gay Power" were also distributed throughout the Village later on Saturday.

On Saturday night, thousands of demonstrators gathered outside of the Stonewall to protest the events of the previous evening. One participant remembered that:

The amazing part of Stonewall is how many people started coming down there as word spread. People came from every borough, people who never came to the Village were there. And if you were there, you were part of it.³⁰

According to Dick Leitsch, who witnessed the events, the crowd was orderly at first, with people shouting slogans such as "Gay Power" and "Equality for Homosexuals," and then later, "Christopher Street belongs to the queens!" and "Liberate Christopher Street."³¹ Initially, the crowd was almost entirely gay men, but as weekend visitors to the Village arrived, they joined the crowd; this group included many heterosexuals. In what was a revolutionary statement for the time; gay men were seen being affectionate in public, holding hands and kissing. The Stonewall Inn reopened, serving only soft drinks, but the commercial aspects of the bar soon became peripheral to the protest activities taking place just outside.

As the crowd grew in the early hours of Sunday morning, June 29th, it filled up Christopher Street and Christopher Park. Leitsch reported that:

Christopher Street, from Greenwich to Seventh Avenues, had become an almost solid mass of people -- most of them gay. No traffic could pass, and even walking the few blocks on foot was next to impossible.³²

The crowd prevented an empty city bus from traveling down Christopher Street and blocked traffic so that only one car could drive through at a time. At about 2:15 a.m., squad cars with about one hundred police officers from several precincts converged on the site. With the arrival

²⁷ Smith, "Full Moon Over the Stonewall."

²⁸ "Village Raid Stirs Melée."

²⁹ "Police Again Rout 'Village' Youths"; photograph taken on June 29, 1969 by Fred McDarrah.

³⁰ Interview with Candice Boyer, quoted in McGarry and Wasserman 10 and David Deitcher, ed., *The Question of Equality: Lesbian and Gay Politics in America Since Stonewall* (NY: Scribner, 1995) 77.

³¹ Leitsch, "Hairpin Drop" 21.

³² Leitsch, "Hairpin Drop" 22.

STONEWALL

Page 16

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

of the police, the tenor of the jovial crowd changed, and suddenly garbage cans and other debris started flying. The TDF was called in, arriving in city buses at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Christopher Street. The TDF decided to clear the area, first rushing crowds that had overflowed from Christopher Street onto Greenwich Avenue. People on Greenwich Avenue were forced to move either west on West 10th Street or south onto Sixth Avenue; but, due to the irregular street pattern, they were able to double back up either arm of Waverly Place and onto Christopher Street. The TDF then pushed westward from Greenwich down Christopher Street, proceeding as far as Waverly Place. Again, people doubled back around on side streets, running down Waverly Place and Gay Street and reappearing on the east end of Christopher Street, behind the TDF phalanx. In one of the most famous protest moments, a group of gay men, including street youths, formed a taunting chorus line in front of the TDF police officers and began dancing and singing "We are the Stonewall girls, We wear our hair in curls...."¹⁰ The TDF soon scattered the group. By about 4:00 a.m., the TDF had regained control of the street.

On Sunday night/Monday morning, June 29th-30th, the Stonewall was open again. Ironically, according to Dick Leitsch, "the citizenry was treated to the sight of the cops begging homosexuals to go inside the bar that they had chased everyone out of a few nights before."¹¹ People again returned to the streets, but in smaller numbers than on the previous evening. The next two nights, Monday June 30th and Tuesday July 1st, were quiet, apparently due to inclement weather. But on Wednesday night, July 2nd, and Thursday morning, July 3rd, protests erupted again, perhaps inspired by the front page coverage of the weekend's events in the *Village Voice*, which reached the news stands on Tuesday evening. The crowd of between five hundred and one thousand protestors gathered in front of the Stonewall, setting fires in nearby trash baskets. The TDF arrived and again scattered the crowd. After a protestor was beaten, a melee erupted. Eventually, the police dispersed the crowds, thus ending the Stonewall uprising.

The Impact and Importance of Stonewall

For some gay and lesbian Americans, the impact of the events at and near the Stonewall Inn was immediate. Craig Rodwell was already a prominent gay activist, having opened the Oscar Wilde Memorial Book Shop, the world's first gay and lesbian bookstore, in 1967. Rodwell watched the events of Saturday morning and prepared a flyer that was handed out later that day. He hailed the events as historic, stating prophetically that:

They will go down in history as the first time that thousands of Homosexual men and women went into the streets to protest the intolerable situation which has existed in New York City for many years.¹²

Early Monday morning, after 1 a.m., gay Beat poet Allen Ginsberg visited the Stonewall and was moved to tell *Village Voice* reporter Lucian Truscott:

¹⁰ Quoted in McGarry and Wasserman 11 and elsewhere.

¹¹ Leitsch, "Hairpin Drop" 23.

¹² Craig Rodwell, "Get the Mafia and the Cops out of Gay Bars."

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHPF Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 17

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Gay power! Isn't that great! We're one of the largest minorities in the country -- 10 per cent, you know. It's about time we did something to assert ourselves.

Truscott went on to note that:

Ginsberg expressed a desire to visit the Stonewall...and ambled on down the street, flashing peace signs and hailing the TPF. It was a relief and a kind of joy to see him on the street. He lent an extra umbrella of serenity to the scene with his laughter and quiet commentary on consciousness, "gay power: as a new movement, and the various implications of what had happened...."

After visiting the Stonewall Inn, Ginsberg described how things had changed in the last day: "The guys there were so beautiful -- they've lost that wounded look that fags all had 10 years ago."¹⁶

Truscott noted that this was the first time that he had heard the crowd described as beautiful.

By July, Dick Leitsch, writing in the Mattachine Society's *Newsletter*, referred to Stonewall as "The Hairpin Drop Heard Around the World." ("Hairpin drop" was gay slang for dropping hints of one's homosexuality.)¹⁷ The *New York Post* quoted one young man who saw that his life had changed: "All my life, the cops have sneered and pointed at me and my friends.... Well, the 'gay riot' means we're not going to take it any more."¹⁸ Joan Nestle, who became one of the leading historians of the movement and founder of the Lesbian Herstory Archives (the first and largest lesbian archive), was in the crowd on Sunday morning, holding the hand of her girlfriend in the middle of the street, "feeling like the world, really, had been turned upside down." The Lesbian Herstory Archives was founded a little over four years after Stonewall and, according to Nestle, it owes "its creation to that night and the courage that found its voice in the streets." She also reflected that:

I don't think that I really took in, at that moment, what it all meant, that our relationship with the police would, from that day on, be a different kind of relationship. But I knew that, being a gay person, in some sense a big shift had happened.¹⁹

Indeed, Nestle's view of the changed relationship of the gay and lesbian community with the police was also perceived by the police themselves. Deputy Inspector Seymour Pine, one of the

¹⁶ Truscott, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square" 18; Ginsberg's comments also quoted in "Police Raid on N.Y. Club Sets Off First Gay Riot," *Los Angeles Advocate* September 1969: 1.

¹⁷ Leitsch, "Hairpin Drop."

¹⁸ 18. Levin, "The Gay Anger Behind the Riots."

¹⁹ Joan Nestle, in Kate Brandt, "It Wasn't Just One More Raid...Stories From '69," *Demos*, May/June, 1994: 20, and David Isay, "Remembering Stonewall," *Pacific Radio*, 1989.

STONEWALL

Page 18

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

officers involved in the uprising, later observed that "after the Stonewall incident things were completely changed...They [homosexuals] were not submissive any more."⁴⁰

Over the next months and years, others commented on the personal impact of the events at Stonewall. Activist Bob Kohler noted in 1970 that "I don't know if the Stonewall riots will ever be recorded in history books but I do know that my world -- my safe, smug, little world has not been the same since."⁴¹ Virginia Apuzzo, who would later become one of the leading figures in the gay and lesbian movement and a respected advisor to President Bill Clinton, heard about the uprising on the radio while she was in a convent. She recalled that Stonewall:

hit me like a bolt of lightning. It was as if I had an incredible release of my own outrage at having to sequester so much of my life....It was only a matter of weeks before I left the convent and started a new life.

Apuzzo noted further that "Stonewall meant I wasn't alone, I wasn't isolated."⁴² Henry Baird, then a soldier in Vietnam, recounts how he heard about Stonewall and what it meant:

In 1969, I was in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. I was having lunch in the army mess reading the *Armed Forces* news summary of the day, and there was a short paragraph describing a riot led by homosexuals in Greenwich Village against the police, and my heart was filled with joy. I thought about what I read frequently but had no one to discuss it with, and secretly within myself I decided that when I came back stateside, if I should survive to come back stateside, I would come out as a gay person, and I did.⁴³

Aside from the immediate impact on gay and lesbian activists in New York, Stonewall also had an immediate impact on young gay men and lesbians from all parts of society. Many of those who became involved in the gay rights movement had previously taken part in the anti-war movement, the movement for black civil rights, and the early days of the women's liberation movement. These gay men and lesbians were increasingly unwilling to live their lives in secret and were determined to gain their own civil rights. Evidence of the changes taking place in the gay and lesbian community occurred as early as July 4th, 1969, the day after the uprising ended. For several years previous, a small group of well-dressed protestors had marched in front of Independence Hall in Philadelphia on July 4th. In 1969, the tenor of this demonstration (the last of its type) changed dramatically, as more demonstrators appeared, many of whom refused to dress in the conservative style that had been deemed appropriate. Lilli Vincenz recalled that:

Normally a small, conservatively dressed and rather sedate group, the marchers - about twice the usual number - now were boisterous, wearing jeans and T-shirts

⁴⁰ Seymour Pine, in Isay, "Remembering Stonewall" 23.

⁴¹ Bob Kohler, "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," *Come Out!* January 10, 1974: 14, quoted in McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 22.

⁴² Isay, "Remembering Stonewall," and interview with Fred Wasserman, April 1994, in McGarry and Wasserman, *Becoming Visible* 22.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 23.

STONEWALL

Page 19

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

and brimming with excitement about the previous week's events. It was clear that things were changing. People who had felt oppressed now felt empowered. They were ready to insist on their rights rather than just ask for them.⁴³

In New York, on July 27, 1969, several weeks after the events at Stonewall, a group of activists staged the first gay and lesbian march, proceeding from Washington Square Park to the Stonewall. By the end of July, activists had established a new organization, the Gay Liberation Front (GLF).⁴⁴ The GLF was, as John D'Emilio has written, "a self-proclaimed revolutionary organization in the style of the New Left."⁴⁵ The group sought to ally itself with other radical groups, such as the Black Panthers, in order to change American society. Within a few months, less revolutionary members left the GLF to establish the Gay Activists Alliance (GAA), a group dedicated specifically to seeking gay rights.⁴⁶ Information about the Stonewall spread throughout the country and "within a year gay liberation groups had sprung into existence on college campuses and in cities around the nation."⁴⁷ Franklin Kameny, a major figure in the pre-Stonewall generation of gay activists, reported that:

By the time of Stonewall, we had fifty to sixty gay groups in the country. A year later there was at least 1,500. By two years later, to the extent that a count could be made, it was 2,500. And *that* was the impact of Stonewall.⁴⁸

On the first anniversary of Stonewall, the magazine *Gay* asked:

Where do you send the congratulatory telegram, the Happy Birthday greeting in commemoration of a year of astounding and unprecedented progress toward equality under the law and universal dignity for homosexuals in America?⁴⁹

The question was answered in the anniversary celebrations that took place in New York and in other cities. The Christopher Street Liberation Day Committee sponsored Gay Pride Week events and a Gay Pride March. The New York march was the result of a decision made by a group of homophile organizations meeting in Philadelphia in November 1969. These groups resolved that:

A demonstration be held annually on the last Saturday in June in New York City to commemorate the 1969 spontaneous demonstration on Christopher Street and that this demonstration be called CHRISTOPHER STREET LIBERATION

⁴³ Kimberly Scott, "Stonewall's Aftermath Spurred D.C. Successes," *Washington Blade* May 25, 1994.

⁴⁴ Fred and Timothy McDarragh, *Gay Pride* 9.

⁴⁵ D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities* 233.

⁴⁶ For the GLF and the GAA, see Loughery, *The Other Side of Silence* 323-333, and Toby Marotta, *The Politics of Homosexuality* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1981).

⁴⁷ D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities* 233.

⁴⁸ Isay, "Remembering Stonewall."

⁴⁹ Teal, *The Gay Militants* 321.

STONEWALL

Page 20

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

DAY...[H]omophile organizations across the nation [should] be urged to hold parallel demonstrations on the same day."¹¹

It was clear to the homophile movement leaders that conditions in the gay and lesbian community had changed dramatically and that the Independence Hall demonstrations were no longer appropriate. The *Village Voice* reported that the events, including workshops, dances, art shows, conferences, and a culminating "mass march" were "in celebration of the out-front resistance that grew out of the police raid on the Stonewall Inn one year ago."¹² The tone of this *Voice* article was also significant, since it reflected the impact of picketing at the newspaper's offices protesting the homophobic attitude of much of its reporting on gay and lesbian issues. The first Gay Pride March attracted several thousand people who walked from the site of the Stonewall uprising to Central Park. Similar marches were held on the same weekend in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, where the marches were called Christopher Street West, a specific reference to the Stonewall.

On the second anniversary of Stonewall, the commemorative marches had increased in size and spread to other cities. Craig Rodwell estimated that in New York alone ten thousand people marched in observance of Christopher Street Liberation Day, with similar marches not only in California and Chicago, but also in Boston, London, Paris, and Stockholm, and smaller events (referred to as "Gay-Ins") in other cities. The purpose of these events, according to Rodwell, was "to commemorate and reaffirm the new spirit of pride and determination among Gay people which emerged after the now historic 'Christopher Street/Stonewall Riots.'"¹³

In 1972, only three years after the actual events at Stonewall, Milton Lounsberry, executive director of New York's Church of the Blessed Disciple, commented that "in the eyes and hearts of many gay activists, that once relatively insignificant gay bar has become a sacred symbol of all they live and breathe for."¹⁴ Kay Tobin, a founder of the Daughters of Bilitis, wrote that same year about how influential Stonewall had already been:

Up to 1969, this movement was generally called the homosexual or homophile movement, and these terms are still frequently used. After a dramatic event in 1969, younger activists began calling it the gay or gay liberation movement....What was the dramatic event? ...in June 1969, New York police raided the Stonewall Inn, a bar on Greenwich Village's Christopher Street that was popular with male homosexuals. The bar's clientele took umbrage, and for the first

¹¹ In *The Gay Militants* 300, Donn Teal notes that the resolution to hold a march in New York was made by Craig Rodwell, representing the Homophile Youth Movement, and Ellen Broidy of NYU's Student Homophile League. Although the resolution called for a march on the last Saturday in June, marches have actually been held on the last Sunday of the month.

¹² "A Week of Gay Pride," *Village Voice* June 25, 1970.

¹³ Craig Rodwell, "Gay and Free" *QX Magazine*, November/December 1971: 22.

¹⁴ Milton Lounsberry, "Remembering the Stonewall," *The Advocate* July 5, 1972: 2.

STONEWALL

Page 21

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

time in history homosexuals fought back. The police were stunned.... Word spread of the spontaneous rebellion and immediately the movement acquired a grass-roots appeal and began to burgeon. Many new activists consider the Stonewall uprising the birth of the gay liberation movement. Certainly it was the birth of gay pride on a massive scale."¹⁷

Morty Manford, an early activist at the GAA, wrote:

The spirit of the Stonewall resulted concretely in the birth of the Gay Liberation Movement. The time was right. Prior to the Christopher Street riot there were perhaps 20 organizations in the United States. In the two years following the riot about 600 new groups formed."¹⁸

Alan Young, co-author of a compilation of material on the growth of the gay liberation movement, also written in 1972, commented that:

On a June evening in 1969 police began what seemed like a routine raid on the Stonewall Inn, Greenwich Village's most popular gay men's bar. The raid didn't go off as planned. We fought back. The gay liberation movement was born."¹⁹

One year later, in 1973, the Gay Activists Alliance voted to seek landmark designation for the Stonewall Inn, which, by then, had gone out of business.²⁰ By the tenth anniversary of Stonewall, in 1979, commemorative marches had become an annual event in New York and in many other cities and towns in the United States and abroad. New York City declared June to be Lesbian and Gay Pride and History Month, a designation that has been repeated in New York and in other locations every year since. New York City announced that a sculpture by George Segal, entitled *Gay Liberation*, would be installed in Christopher Park. (The work, showing two women sitting on a bench and a pair of men standing nearby, was not actually installed until 1992.)²¹ The tenth anniversary of Stonewall was also celebrated with the first national march on Washington for lesbian and gay rights, attended by several hundred thousand people; this was the largest march that had ever taken place in Washington up to that time.

In 1989, in recognition of the twentieth anniversary of Stonewall, New York's City Council voted to rename the portion of Christopher Street in front of the Stonewall as Stonewall Place, and Mayor Ed Koch participated in the formal ceremony on April 19, 1979.²² Street signs were

¹⁷ Kay Tobin, *The Gay Crusaders* (NY: Paperback Library, 1972) 8-9.

¹⁸ Morty Manford, "A Comparative Study of Gay Liberationists and Columbia Homosexuals, unpublished paper, 1972.

¹⁹ Carla Jay and Alan Young, eds. *Out of the Closets: Voices of Gay Liberation* (NY: Doubleday, 1972) 6.

²⁰ "Stonewall 'Historic'?" *The Advocate* August 15, 1973.

²¹ The story of the Segal sculpture and the arguments over its installation are detailed in James M. Saslow, "A Sculpture Without a Country," *Christopher Street* February 1981: 23-32. See also Carol Vogel, "Art Market: George Segal Sculpture," *New York Times* June 19, 1992: sec. C, 16.

²² William Murphy, "'Stonewall Place' To Honor Gay Uprising 20 Years Ago," *New York Newsday* April 13,

STONEWALL

Page 22

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

changed as part of this official city recognition of the significance of the events of June and July 1969. The U.S. Post Office also recognized the significance of Stonewall and offered a special stamp cancellation on Sunday June 25th, during the annual Lesbian and Gay Pride Parade; this was the first stamp cancellation for a specific lesbian and gay event. In recognition of the tenth anniversary, New York City's Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center commissioned several significant art installations, including a mural by Keith Haring.

The importance of the Stonewall events was summarized from the perspective of 1989 by Mattachine Society founder Harry Hay and by the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Hay, who came to New York for the twentieth anniversary celebration, spoke of the "magnificent Stonewall Rebellion [which] erupted here in New York City...revealing in a flash our next new concept...gay - as a socially viable collective identity." In a lengthy article on the "gay revolution" in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the author stated:

The riot that ensued on the cobblestone streets of Greenwich Village started a revolution, forever changing the way most Americans view homosexuals and homosexuality....On that night, the gay liberation movement was born.¹⁸

On June 22-24, 1990, the Empire State Building was lit up for the first time in lavender light (lavender is the color associated with the lesbian and gay movement) in recognition of the importance of Stonewall; the commemorative lavender lighting has been repeated every year since then.

The commemorative events that celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Stonewall in 1994 were the most significant. A decision had been made by the Association of Lesbian/Gay Pride Coordinators, a group composed of those who organize lesbian and gay pride events throughout the country, that in 1994 all local gay pride celebrations should be scheduled so as not to conflict with a major march that would occur in New York. Thus, on the last Sunday in June, 1994, an enormous march took place in New York, with a route that took marchers in front of the United Nations and then into Central Park.¹⁹ Organizers of the march estimated that the crowd was 1.1 million people. There was also an alternative march, led by Mattachine founder Harry Hay and a group of Stonewall veterans, that began at the Stonewall Inn site and proceeded up Fifth Avenue. In addition to these marches, many other events commemorated "Stonewall 25," a selection of which are noted here.

—New York was host to the Gay Games IV, an international sporting event that brought lesbian and gay athletes from all over the world to New York, with events held throughout the city, at sites that included Yankee Stadium.

—A cultural festival was held in conjunction with Gay Games IV.

1989: 29; "Koch Designates 'Stonewall Place,'" *New York Native* May 1, 1989: p.9.

¹⁸ Harry Hay, "The Gift to Be Gay: Remarks for the Stonewall Rebellion's 20th Anniversary," *New York Native* July 10, 1989: 18-19, and Mark Z. Barabak, "How a Bar Riot in N.Y. Began the Gay Revolution," *San Francisco Chronicle* March 13, 1989: sec. A, 1.

¹⁹ "Gay Marchers Press Ahead in 25-Year Battle," *New York Times* June 27, 1994: sec. A, 1.

STONEWALL

Page 23

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

--In recognition of the importance of Stonewall, the New York Public Library organized *Becoming Visible: The Legacy of Stonewall*, an exhibition exploring New York's lesbian and gay communities; this was the first exhibition on the subject of gay and lesbian history ever held at a major American cultural institution.

--The New York Public Library's Performing Arts Division held two related exhibitions: the Theater Collection's *Out In Public: Post-Stonewall Performance and Protest* and the Dance Collection's *After Stonewall*.

--The Queens Public Library also put together a Stonewall exhibition, entitled *Remembering Stonewall*.

--Columbia University's Butler Library sponsored an exhibition entitled *Stonewall and Beyond: Lesbian and Gay Culture*, which the university described as a celebration of the "astonishing flowering of gay culture that has changed this country and beyond, forever."

--The Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center sponsored an exhibition entitled *Windows on Gay Life*, with installations on lesbian and gay history installed in shop windows along Christopher and nearby streets.

--OLGAD, the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers, held a symposium, "Design Pride '94: The First International Design Conference for Lesbian & Gay Architects and Designers," and organized a major exhibition in conjunction with DIFFA, the Design Industries Foundation Fighting AIDS, entitled *Design Legacies: A Tribute to Architects and Designers Who Have Died of AIDS*; OLGAD also published *A Guide to Lesbian & Gay New York Historical Landmarks*.⁶³

--The Storefront for Art and Architecture sponsored a project called *Queer Spaces* by Repo History, an artists' collective that specializes in public art projects; this was a plaque program that analyzed and commemorated important sites in local gay history.

--En Garde Arts, a group that does site-specific theater, produced Tina Landau's *Stonewall, Night Variations*.

--Other theater events commemorating Stonewall 25, were Sir Ian McKellen's one-man show, *The Knight Out: Outrageous Comedy 1994*, hosted by Sandra Bernhard; and Charles Busch's *Dressing Up!*, with Busch, Charles Nelson Reilly, and a guest appearance by Milton Berle.

--The twenty-fifth anniversary was also celebrated by the U.S. Post Office, which issued commemorative cancellations for Stonewall and for Gay Games IV and Cultural Festival.

⁶³ See *Design Legacies: A Tribute to Architects and Designers Who Have Died of AIDS* (1994), exhibition catalogue, and *A Guide to Lesbian & Gay New York Historical Landmarks* (1994), map and guide. For an analysis of gay and lesbian design issues, see Herbert Muschamp, "Designing a Framework for Diversity," *New York Times* June 19, 1994: sec. 2, 34.

STONEWALL

Page 24

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

It has been said of the impact of Stonewall, that:

Prior to that summer there was little public expression of the lives and experiences of gays and lesbians. The Stonewall Riots marked the beginning of the gay liberation movement that has transformed the oppression of gays and lesbians into calls for pride and action. In the past twenty-five years we have all been witness to an astonishing flowering of gay culture that has changed this country and beyond, forever.¹⁴

That culture has manifested itself in an increasingly large body of art, including fine arts, poetry, photography, theater, music, dance, film, history, and literature. While there have been, of course, countless significant American gay and lesbian artists, writers, etc., over the course of this nation's history, these individuals did not always have the societal freedom to be open about their personal experiences or to embrace openly gay and lesbian themes in their work. One of the most important and enduring effects of Stonewall, however, has been that gay and lesbian artists have been freed to explore their personal narratives and to create gay and lesbian themes, whether intended solely for a lesbian and/or gay audience, or for a wider public.¹⁵

The recognition of Stonewall's significance is quite far ranging. The word "Stonewall" has become synonymous with gay rights and with the lesbian and gay community. Many organizations, institutions, and commercial enterprises have been named for Stonewall or Christopher Street. In New York City, for example, there is a Stonewall Democratic Club (a gay political organization), a Stonewall Community Foundation (a grant-making organization), a Stonewall Chorale (a singing group), and a Stonewall Business Association (a business support group). The significance of Stonewall has been recognized nationally and internationally. Cities and towns across America celebrate Gay Pride Day annually on the last Sunday in June in recognition of Stonewall, and similar events take place at about this time in London, Vienna and Berlin (both referred to as Christopher Street Day), Rome, Stockholm, Sao Paulo, Brazil, and elsewhere. Sydney, Australia held its first Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras on June 24, 1978, but because June is winter in Australia, the date has since been changed. A few examples of organizations outside of New York City that use the Stonewall name are the National Stonewall Democratic Federation, a national gay and lesbian democratic political club; the Utah Stonewall Center, a statewide community support group; Stonewall Columbus, Ohio's oldest and largest gay rights advocacy organization; Stonewall Youth, Olympia, Washington, a support group for gay and lesbian youth; the Stonewall Immigration Group, a United Kingdom organization that deals with lesbian and gay immigration problems; and Stonewall, the professional lobbying group working for lesbian and gay equality in the United Kingdom.

The importance of Stonewall has been widely discussed in the scholarly and popular press. These books have been published by major presses, including the Stonewall Inn Editions imprint of St. Martin's Press. Most widely recognized is Martin Duberman's *Stonewall*, which tells the story of the events of Stonewall by focusing on the experiences of six individuals. The first line of the

¹⁴ Synopsis of Butler Library exhibit *Stonewall and Beyond: Lesbian and Gay Culture*.

¹⁵ General works on lesbian and gay culture include Richard Dyer, *Now You See It: Studies on Lesbian and Gay Film* (NY: Routledge, 1990); John M. Klum, *Acting Gay: Homosexuality in Modern Drama* (NY: Columbia UP, 1994); Vito Russo, *The Celluloid Closet* (NY: Harper & Row, 1987).

STONEWALL

Page 25

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

book states the significance of Stonewall clearly and succinctly: "Stonewall" is the emblematic event in modern lesbian and gay history." Duberman continues:

"Stonewall" has become synonymous over the years with gay resistance to oppression. Today the word resonates with images of insurgency and self-realization and occupies a central place in the iconography of lesbian and gay awareness. The 1969 riots are now generally taken to mark the birth of the modern gay and lesbian political movement - that moment in time when gays and lesbians recognized all at once their mistreatment and their solidarity. As such, "Stonewall" has become an empowering symbol of global proportions.⁴⁶

Professor George Chauncey of the University of Chicago, who has studied pre-Stonewall gay life, has acknowledged that Stonewall "launched the modern lesbian and gay liberation movement, an event now commemorated every June throughout the Western world by gay pride marches drawing hundreds of thousand of participants."⁴⁷ John D'Emilio, professor of history and director of graduate studies in history at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, who has also studied pre-Stonewall gay life, wrote in 1979 that:

The Stonewall Riots in Greenwich Village in June 1969 are a milestone in gay history and are rightly celebrated each year by lesbians and gay men throughout the United States. The riots initiated the gay liberation phase of the struggle of gay women and men for freedom.⁴⁸

In 1983, in his book *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities*, D'Emilio discussed how "the Stonewall riot was able to spark a nationwide grassroots 'liberation' effort among gay men and women."⁴⁹ Similarly, in his pioneering gay history of America, *Gay American History*, published in 1976, Jonathan Katz writes that "the Stonewall Rebellion of June 1969, when Lesbians and Gay men actively fought police harassment...mark[s] the birth of the recent Gay liberation movement."⁵⁰ In *The Gay Metropolis 1940-1996*, author Charles Kaiser suggests that:

No other civil rights movement in America ever had such an improbable unveiling....This 1960s version of the Boston Tea Party would do more than any other event to transform gay life in America.⁵¹

⁴⁶ Duberman, *Stonewall* xv.

⁴⁷ George Chauncey, "Long-Haired Men and Short-Haired Women: Building a Gay World in the Heart of Bohemia," in Rick Beard and Leslie Cohen Berlowitz, eds., *Greenwich Village: Culture and Counter Culture* (New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1993) 151.

⁴⁸ D'Emilio, "It Didn't Start With Stonewall," *Gay Community News* June 23, 1979: 20.

⁴⁹ D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities* 233.

⁵⁰ Jonathan Katz, *Gay American History* (NY: Crowell, 1976) 337.

⁵¹ Charles Kaiser, *The Gay Metropolis 1940-1996* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1997) 205.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 26

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

In her introduction to *Gay Pride*, Fred W. and Timothy S. McDarragh's photographic history of the gay and lesbian movement, Jill Johnston, an author, journalist, and lesbian theoretician, strongly states the importance of Stonewall:

The uprising of lesbians and gay men in late June-early July 1969 on the streets outside the Stonewall bar in Greenwich Village marks a great watershed moment in both cultural history and the lives of many citizens....It was the event that catalyzed the modern gay and lesbian political movement. It changed the way thousands, ultimately millions, of men and women thought of themselves. It designated the beginning of the possibility of integrated lives for those who had lived divided against themselves – split between who they really were and what they knew they were supposed to be....It represents the birth of an identity unprecedented in society.⁷²

The site of the Stonewall has become a tourist site, visited by many gay and lesbian visitors to New York City, as well as others seeking the roots of the modern lesbian and gay movement. Several guide books include a discussion of Stonewall, including Paula Martinac's *The Queerest Places: A National Guide to Gay and Lesbian Historic Sites*, which notes that:

The term "Stonewall" has become the international symbol of gay resistance and liberation, and the anniversary of the riots is an annual celebration around the world. Gay history is now commonly marked as being before and after Stonewall.⁷³

The Stonewall is the first entry in Daniel Hurewitz's *Stepping Out: Nine Tours Through New York City's Gay and Lesbian Past*; Hurewitz equates the Stonewall with such legendary European landmarks as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and Big Ben in London.⁷⁴ Historian Joyce Gold includes the Stonewall in her *From Trout Stream to Bohemia: A Walking Guide to Greenwich Village History*, where she notes that "this incident is considered the official beginning of the Gay Liberation Movement."⁷⁵ The Stonewall is also cited in popular tourist guidebooks, such as the *New York Handbook*, which discusses the events at Stonewall and George Segal's commemorative sculpture and *Inside New York 1999*, which refers to Stonewall as "the climactic event that launched the gay rights movement in the United States."⁷⁶ The New York City Parks

⁷² Jill Johnston, "Firestorm on Christopher Street," in Fred McDarragh and Timothy S. McDarragh, *Gay Pride: Photographs from Stonewall to Today* (NY: A Capella Books, 1994) ix.

⁷³ Paula Martinac, *The Queerest Places: A National Guide to Gay and Lesbian Historic Sites* (NY: Henry Holt, 1997) 120.

⁷⁴ Daniel Hurewitz, *Stepping Out: Nine Tours Through New York City's Gay and Lesbian Past* (NY: Henry Holt, 1997) 4-8.

⁷⁵ Joyce Gold, *From Trout Stream to Bohemia: A Walking Guide to Greenwich Village* (NY: Old Warren Road Press, 1988) 82.

⁷⁶ Christine Bird, *New York Handbook* (Chico, California: Moon Publications, 1997) 135, and *Inside New York 1999* (NY: Inside New York, 1999) 30. Other general guidebooks that discuss Stonewall include Carol von Pressentin Wright, *Blue Guide to New York* (London: A. & C. Black, 1991); Rachel Abi Farbiarz, ed., *Let's Go New York City* (NY: St.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDS/NPS NHPF Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 27

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Department has sponsored a video guided tour of Greenwich Village that features the Stonewall in a section narrated by Harvey Fierstein. The most recent edition of the New York City Landmark Preservation Commission's *Guide to New York City Landmarks* includes an entry on the Stonewall Inn in its discussion of the Greenwich Village Historic District:

At about 1:00 A.M. on June 28, 1969, the gay bar known as the Stonewall Inn was raided by the police, setting off events that resulted in the birth of the modern gay and lesbian rights movement. Although the raid itself was not an unusual event, the fact that bar patrons fought back, forcing the police to retreat, galvanized the community. The anniversary of the riot is celebrated annually around the world with parades and other gay pride events.⁷⁷

The place where the significant events of the Stonewall uprising took place, including the building on Christopher Street that housed the Stonewall Inn, Christopher Park, and adjacent streets, is a significant site in the history of America, generally accepted as the location of the events that inaugurated the modern lesbian and gay rights movement. These were events that changed American history and they continue to resonate in the struggle to bring equality to all Americans.

Martin's Press, 1999); Robert Heide and John Gilman, *Greenwich Village* (NY: St. Martin's Griffin, 1995); *Knopf Guides New York* (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994); Francois Remillard, *New York City: A Ulysses Travel Publication* (Old Saybrook: Globe Pequot Press, 1998); Kate Sekules, *Citypack New York City: The Ultimate Key to the City* (NY: Fodor's, 1997); *Time Out Guide New York* (NY: Penguin Books, 1998); Martha E. Zerkell, ed., *Insight Guides New York City* (Singapore: APA Publications, 1998).

⁷⁷ Andrew S. Dolkart, *Guide to New York City Landmarks* (NY: John Wiley and Sons, 1997) 42.

STONEWALL

Page 28

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Guide to Lesbian and Gay New York Historical Landmarks." 1994.

Barabak, Mark Z. "How a Bar Riot in N.Y. Began the Gay Revolution." *San Francisco Chronicle* 13 March 1989.

Beard, Rick, and Leslie Cohn Berlowitz, eds. *Greenwich Village: Culture and Counter Culture*. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1993.

Bird, Christine. *New York Handbook*. Chico: Moon Publications, 1997.

Brandt, Kate. "It Wasn't Just One More Raid...Stories From '69." *Denerve* (May/June 1994): 19-21.

Chauncey, George. "Long-Haired Men and Short-Haired Women: Building a Gay World in the Heart of Bohemia." Rick Beard and Leslie Cohen Berlowitz, eds., *Greenwich Village: Culture and Counter Culture*. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1993.

Crosby, Tina. "The Stonewall Riot Remembered." 1974.

Deitcher, David. *The Question of Equality: Lesbian and Gay Politics in America Since Stonewall*. New York: Scribner, 1995.

D'Emilio, John. "It Didn't Start With Stonewall." *Gay Community News* 23 June 1979.

D'Emilio, John. *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States*. Chicago: U of Chicago P, 1983.

Design Legacies: A Tribute to Architects and Designers Who Have Died of Aids. Exhibit Catalogue. 1994.

Dolkart, Andrew. *Guide to New York City Landmarks*. New York: John Wiley, 1997.

Duberman, Martin. *About Time: Exploring the Gay Past*. New York: Meridian, 1991.

Duberman, Martin. *Stonewall*. New York: Dutton, 1993.

Dyer, Richard. *Now You See It: Studies on Lesbian and Gay Film*. New York: Routledge, 1990.

Eskow, Dennis. "3 Cops Hurt as Bar Raid Riles Crowd." *New York Daily News* 29 June 1969: 30.

Faderman, Lillian. *Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers: A History of Lesbian Life in Twentieth-Century America*. New York: Penguin, 1991.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NREIP Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 29
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Farbiarz, Rachel Abi, ed. *Let's Go New York City*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1999.

"4 Policemen Hurt in 'Village' Raid." *New York Times* 29 June 1969.

"Gay Marchers Press Ahead in 25-Year Battle." *New York Times* 27 June 1994.

Gaylord, R. Bruce. *The Picture Book of Greenwich Village*. New York: Citadel, 1985.

Gold, Joyce. *From Trout Stream to Bohemia: A Walking Guide to Greenwich Village*. New York: Old Warren Road Press, 1988.

Hampton, Dawn. Interview. c1994.

Hay, Harry. "The Gift to Be Gay: Remarks for the Stonewall Rebellion's 20th Anniversary." *New York Native* 10 July 1989.

Heide, Robert, and John Gilman. *Greenwich Village*. New York: St. Martin's Griffin, 1995.

Harewitz, Daniel. *Stepping Out: Nine Tours Through New York City's Gay and Lesbian Past*. New York: Henry Holt, 1997.

Inside New York 1999. New York: Inside New York, 1999.

Jay, Carla, and Alan Young, eds. *Out of the Closets: Voices of Gay Liberation*. New York: Douglas, 1972.

Kaiser, Charles. *The Gay Metropolis 1940-1996*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1997.

Kameny, Franklin. Interview. "Stonewall: Myth, Magic and Mobilization." Public Radio International. 1994.

Katz, Jonathan. *Gay American History*. New York: Crowell, 1976.

"Koch Designates 'Stonewall Place'." *New York Native* 1 May 1989.

Klum, John M. *Acting Gay: Homosexuality in Modern Drama*. New York: Columbia UP, 1994.

Kohler, Bob. "Where Have All the Flowers Gone." *Come Out!* 10 January 1974.

Knopf Guides New York. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Leitsch, Dick. "Gay Riots in the Village." *Mattachine Society of New York Newsletter* August 1969: 1-3.

Leitsch, Dick. "The Hairpin Drop Heard Around the World." *Mattachine Society of New York Newsletter* July 1969: 21-23.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHPF Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OAS No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 30
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Leitsch, Dick. Letter to the editor. *Village Voice* 10 July 1969.

Leitsch, Dick. "Police Raid on N.Y. Sets Off First Gay Riot." *Los Angeles Advocate* September 1969: 3, 11.

Levin, Jay. "The Gay Anger Behind the Riots." *New York Post* 8 July 1969.

Loughery, John. *The Other Side of Silence: Men's Lives and Gay Identities: A Twentieth-Century History*. New York: Henry Holt, 1998.

Lounsbury, Milton. "Remembering the Stonewall." *The Advocate* 5 July 1972.

McDarragh, Fred W., and Timothy S. McDarragh. *Gay Pride: Photographs from Stonewall to Today*. Introductions by Allen Ginsberg and Jill Johnston. New York: A Capella Book, 1994.

McGarry, Molly, and Fred Wasserman. *Becoming Visible: An Illustrated History of Twentieth-Century Gay Life in America*. New York: New York Public Library, 1998.

Martinac, Paula. *The Queerest Places: A National Guide to Gay and Lesbian Historic Sites*. New York: Henry Holt, 1997.

Miller, Neil. *Out of the Past: Gay and Lesbian History from 1869 to the Present*. New York: Vintage Books, 1995.

Miller, Terry. *Greenwich Village and How It Got That Way*. New York: Crown, 1990.

Manford, Morty. "A Comparative Study of Gay Liberationists and Columbia Homosexuals." 1972.

Marotta, Toby. *The Politics of Homosexuality*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1981.

Murphy, William. "'Stonewall Place' to Honor Gay Uprising 20 Years Ago." *New York Newsday* 13 April 1989.

Muschamp, Herbert. "Designing a Framework for Diversity." *New York Times* 19 June 1994.

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. *Greenwich Village Historic District Designation Report*, vol. 1. New York: New York City LPC, 1969.

"No Place for Gaity." *New York Post* 27 July 1969.

"Police Again Rout 'Village' Youths." *New York Times* 30 June 1969.

"Policing the Third Sex." *Newsweek* 27 October 1969.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDS/NPS NRHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Page 31

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Ramirez, Paul. "The Night That Gave Birth to a Movement." *San Francisco Examiner* 4 June 1989.

Remillard, Francois. *New York City: A Ulysses Travel Publication*. Old Saybrook: Globe Pequot, 1998.

Rodwell, Craig. "Gay and Free." *QQ Magazine* November/December 1971.

Rodwell, Craig. "Mafia on the Spot." *Hymnal* February 1968.

Rosen, Steven A. "Police Harassment of Homosexual Women and Men in New York City 1960-1980." *Columbia Human Rights Law Review* 12 (1980-1981): 159-190.

Russo, Vito. *The Celluloid Closet*. New York: Harper and Row, 1987.

Rutledge, Leigh W. *The Gay Decades: From Stonewall to the Present, The People and Events That Shaped Gay Lives*. New York: Plume, 1992.

Saslow, James M. "A Sculpture Without a Country." *Christopher Street* February 1981.

Sekules, Kate. *Citypack New York City: The Ultimate Key to the City*. New York: Fodor's, 1997.

Scott, David C. "Autobiography." 1983.

Scott, Kimberly. "Stonewall's Aftermath Spurred D.C. Successes." *Washington Blade* 25 May 1994.

Smith, Howard. "Full Moon Over the Stonewall." *Village Voice* 3 July 1969: 1, 25.

Stonewall and Beyond: Lesbian and Gay Culture. Butler Library Exhibit Synopsis.

"Stonewall 'Historic'?" *The Advocate* 15 August 1973.

Teal, Donn. *Gay Militants*. New York: Stein and Day, 1971.

Thompson, Mark, ed. *Long Road to Freedom: The Advocate History of the Gay and Lesbian Movement*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994.

Time Out Guide New York. New York: Penguin 1998.

Tobin, Kay. *The Gay Crusaders*. New York: Paperback Library, 1972.

Truscott, Lucian IV. "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square." *Village Voice* 3 July 1969: 1,18.

"Village Raid Stirs Melee." *New York Post* 28 June 1969.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDA/NPS NHPF Registration Form (Rev. 8-80)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 32

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Vogel, Carol. "Art Market: George Segal Sculpture." *New York Times* 19 June 1992.

Wasserman, Fred. Interview. 9 March 1994.

"A Week of Gay Pride." *Village Voice* 25 June 1970.

White, Edmund. Letter to Ann and Alfred Corn. 8 July 1969.

Wright, Carol von Pressentin. *Blue Guide to New York*. London: A&C Black, 1991.

Zenfell, Martha, ed. *Insight Guide to New York City*. Singapore: APA Publications, 1998.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☒ Previously Listed in the National Register.
- ☐ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- ☐ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- ☐ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: #
- ☐ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other (Specify Repository):

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

USDI/NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-98)

OMB No. 1024-0018

STONEWALL

Page 33

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	584404	4509563
2.	18	584452	4509462
3.	18	584398	4509364
4.	18	584244	4509455
5.	18	584286	4509538

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nomination boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale. The boundary includes the building at 51-53 Christopher Street, Christopher Park and portions of surrounding streets and sidewalks, as delineated on the map. Except for the building noted above, the boundary excludes all buildings adjacent to the nominated area.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary was drawn to include the documented locations of the series of events that occurred between June 28, 1969 and July 3, 1969. These events, collectively known as Stonewall, took place in the Stonewall Inn, in Christopher Park, and on portions of immediately adjacent public spaces, including streets and sidewalks on Christopher Street, Grove Street, Waverly Place, Gay Street, Greenwich Avenue, Sixth Avenue and West 10th Street. The boundary was established based on extensive documentation of the significant events obtained from eyewitness accounts, media reports and police records. A complete description of the significant events and their locations within the nominated area is provided in the significance statement. The boundary encompasses the full extent of the area in which the significant events occurred.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

NPS Form 10-900

U.S.D.I./NPS NHP Registration Form (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0013

STONEWALL

Page 34

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

II. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: David Carter, Andrew Scott Dolkart, Gale Harris and Jay Shockley

Address: Andrew Dolkart
116 Pinehurst Avenue
New York, NY 10033

Telephone: 212-568-2480

Date: January 1999

Edited by: Kathleen LaFrank
New York State Historic Preservation Office
Pebbles Island State Park
Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188
518-237-8643, ext. 3261

National Park Service
National Historic Landmarks Program
1849 C St., NW
Washington, DC 20240

Telephone: (202) 354-2211

DESIGNATED A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

February 16, 2000

Stonewall
New York City, New York Co.
New York
Boundary = heavy line
1" = 12.5'





Photo 3
Stonewall
New York, County, NY

Photo: Andrew Dolcart 3/99

Ny: 116 Pinehurst Ave
NY, NY 10033

View: Christopher Street looking west



Photo 4

Stonewall

New York County, NY

Photo: Andrew Dolcart 3/99

Ny: 116 Pinehurst Ave.

Ny Ny 10033

View: Gay Street from Christopher



Photo 5

Stonewall

New York County, NY

photo: Andrew Dollcart 3/99

NY: 116 Pinehurst Ave.

NY NY 10033

View: Christopher Street from the east
Christopher Park to the left



Photo 6

Stonewall

New York County, NY

Photo: Andrew Dolcart 3/99

ny: 116 Pinehurst Ave 3/99

Ny Ny 10033

View: Waverly looking north
from Christopher



Photo 7

Stonewall

New York County, NY

Photo: Andrew Dallcart 3/99

Ny: 116 Pinehurst Ave

Ny Ny 10033

View: Stonewall Inn & Christopher Park
from Waverly Pl.



Photo 8
Stone wall

New York County, NY

Photo: Andrew Dolcart 3/99

116 Pinehurst Ave,

NY NY 10033

View: Christopher Park from
7th Ave, South



B. Savage
Pulled
for CRM article
11-15-01

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name

Stonewall NHL

County, State

New York, New
York

Reference Number

99000562

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs

☐ USGS Map



SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)



SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)

SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SMITH CITY QUADRANGLE
NEW ARRA-100-100
1:250,000 SCALE (UNPUBLISHED)



ERVIN PALMER
ARCHITECT
627 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
ELBORADO 8-7727

Dec. 7th, 1970

Landmarks Preservation Commission
305 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

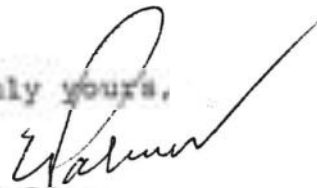
Att: Mr. Dibble
Re: 51-53 Christopher Street
New York, New York
ALT: 1240-70
Block: 610 Lot 36

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is copy of the 3 floor plans of the proposed alteration to the captioned premises. This is a two story building, no change is now contemplated to the cellar and second floor. The front will not be changed except new plate glass to replace broken glass and minor repairs to the street doors and trim. One pair of broken doors was replaced some time ago.

These plans are submitted for your approval.

Very truly yours,


Ervin Palmer
Architect

80287



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

June 1, 1988

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the City of New York, I am delighted to open the photographic exhibition: "PREJUDICE & PRIDE: The New York City Lesbian & Gay Community, World War II - Present." This exhibition marks the beginning of Lesbian & Gay Pride & History Month commemorating the 19th anniversary of the Stonewall Rebellion.

The photographs in this historic exhibition show us a community forged by its spirit of resistance—a resistance to injustice and the blind hatred we call prejudice. Its faces reflect the tenacity, caring, and pride of personal integrity. The struggle for civil rights and social understanding is far from over; but, as these remarkable pictures illustrate, human decency and fundamental justice are empowering and ultimately will prevail.

I hope you will enjoy this important exhibition during its stay in the Tweed Gallery throughout the month of June.

All the best,

Sincerely,

Edward I. Koch
MAYOR

Marching down Fifth Avenue on Gay Pride Day, 1985, Mayor Ed Koch (c.) is joined by his two openly gay political appointees (l.) Bill Trotter (New York City Judge to R.T. Rusk) and (r.) Richard C. Pallas (Criminal Court). Also pictured (center) is Lee Rubenstein, Mayor's Liaison to the Gay & Lesbian Community. Photo by Dave Miller.



April 6, 1993

Gale Harris
520 83rd Street
Brooklyn NY 11209
(718) 896-2511
(212) 553-1160



William C. Bolger
National Historic Landmarks Coordinator
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
U.S. Custom House, Room 251
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia PA 19106

Dear Bill:

Thank you for taking the time to talk with me in regard to our proposal that the Stonewall Inn, 51-53 Christopher Street, be designated a National Historic Landmark. As I explained in our phone conversations, I am writing on behalf of the Organization of Lesbian + Gay Architects and Designers (OLGAD). Our organization was founded in 1991 to provide a forum for networking, education, advocacy, and mutual support for design professionals. OLGAD's growing membership, which is currently over 100, covers a wide range of disciplines including preservation and architectural history. This fall, a group of about twenty preservationists and historians formed a Preservation Caucus within the organization. (The caucus includes members of the Landmarks Preservation Commission and New York Landmarks Conservancy staffs, several architectural conservators and preservation architects, a museum curator, an academic, and a graduate student in Preservation at Columbia who is writing his M.A. thesis on the history and design of gay bars in New York).

In January, the caucus presented a forum on Historic Preservation at the OLGAD general membership meeting; besides trying to present a short overview of Historic Preservation on the national, state, and local levels [we ran over time], we attempted to identify gay and lesbian historic sites in New York and to suggest some ways in which these sites might be appropriately commemorated. In our preparations for this meeting two points became obvious to the members of the caucus -- first that a thorough thematic study of gay and lesbian sites in New York was needed and second that there was one site that stood out above all the rest, the Stonewall Inn, the birthplace of the modern lesbian and gay liberation movement. Following the January meeting, OLGAD agreed to seek National Historic Landmark status for the Stonewall Inn. A number of caucus members have also agreed to prepare a guidebook to gay and lesbian

sites in New York -- based on the research for t
intends to nominate additional sites for
designation, the National Register, etc.

left clear from
Duberman

As you suggested, I have enclosed a statement reco
surrounding the Stonewall Rebellion and their impa
lesbian community. I included whatever information I could find
detailing where events happened, since you had wondered if the
streets surrounding Stonewall and Christopher Park might be
considered for inclusion in the site. (It was the feeling of the
caucus members that we should concentrate on the Stonewall Inn
itself, since that's where the Stonewall Rebellion began and where
events were focused on all three nights of the rebellion.) I have
also enclosed a current site map, a copy of the entry for the
building from the Greenwich Village Historic District Designation
Report, current photos of the Stonewall and Christopher Park
showing the commemorative George Segal sculptural group "Gay
Liberation," and photos of the building in 1969 and in the mid-
1970s. (While the interior of the building has been altered
several times since the 1960s, the exterior remains basically
unchanged.) I have also included photocopies of some of the
materials I consulted, including newspaper accounts of the
Stonewall Rebellion. I might add that a new book on Stonewall by
Martin Duberman, director of Center for Gay and Lesbian Studies at
CUNY, is due in the bookstores "any day now." I'll try to get a
copy to you as soon as it's available.

Finally, I wish to apologize for taking so long in getting these
materials to you. Some of the Caucus members who also serve on the
Women's Committee at OLGAD, got euchred into doing presentations on
Julia Morgan, Elsie De Wolfe, and Eileen Grey for the March
membership meeting, slowing down our NHL efforts. We will try to
do better in the future.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Gale Harris

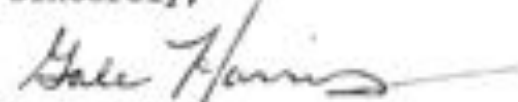
sites in New York -- based on the research for the guide, OLGAD intends to nominate additional sites for local landmark designation, the National Register, etc.

As you suggested, I have enclosed a statement recounting the events surrounding the Stonewall Rebellion and their impact on the gay and lesbian community. I included whatever information I could find detailing where events happened, since you had wondered if the streets surrounding Stonewall and Christopher Park might be considered for inclusion in the site. (It was the feeling of the caucus members that we should concentrate on the Stonewall Inn itself, since that's where the Stonewall Rebellion began and where events were focused on all three nights of the rebellion.) I have also enclosed a current site map, a copy of the entry for the building from the Greenwich Village Historic District Designation Report, current photos of the Stonewall and Christopher Park showing the commemorative George Segal sculptural group "Gay Liberation," and photos of the building in 1969 and in the mid-1970s. (While the interior of the building has been altered several times since the 1960s, the exterior remains basically unchanged.) I have also included photocopies of some of the materials I consulted, including newspaper accounts of the Stonewall Rebellion. I might add that a new book on Stonewall by Martin Duberman, director of Center for Gay and Lesbian Studies at CUNY, is due in the bookstores "any day now." I'll try to get a copy to you as soon as it's available.

Finally, I wish to apologize for taking so long in getting these materials to you. Some of the Caucus members who also serve on the Women's Committee at OLGAD, got euchred into doing presentations on Julia Morgan, Elsie De Wolfe, and Eileen Grey for the March membership meeting, slowing down our NHL efforts. We will try to do better in the future.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Gale Harris

THE STONEWALL REBELLION AND THE STONEWALL INN

The Stonewall Inn, located at 51-53 Christopher Street in New York's Greenwich Village, is the site of the Stonewall Rebellion of June 1969, the event in gay and lesbian history that historian Lillian Faderman has characterized as "the shot heard round the world, ... crucial because it sounded the rally for the movement. It became the emblem of gay and lesbian power ... herald[ing] a new gay militant movement of justified fury [that recognized] the parallels between the sufferings of other minorities and those of homosexuals."¹

The events comprising the Stonewall Rebellion are recounted by historian John D'Emilio in his book *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States 1940-1970*:

On Friday, June 27, 1969, shortly before midnight, two detectives from Manhattan's Sixth Precinct set off with a few other officers to raid the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar on Christopher Street in the heart of Greenwich Village. They must have expected it to be a routine raid. ... However, the customers at the Stonewall that night responded in any but the usual fashion. As the police released them one by one from inside the bar, a crowd accumulated on the street. ... An officer attempted to steer the last of the patrons, a lesbian, through the bystanders to a nearby patrol car. "She put up a struggle" the Village Voice reported. At that moment,²

The scene became explosive. Limp wrists were forgotten. Beer cans and bottles were heaved at the windows and a rain of coins descended on the cops. ... Almost by signal the crowd erupted into cobblestone and bottle heaving.³

The police retreated inside the bar. "From nowhere came an uprooted parking meter--used as a battering ram on the Stonewall door."⁴

That night's action ended when police reinforcements dispersed the crowd, but the following night several hundred protestors calling

¹Lillian Faderman, *Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers: A History of Lesbian Life in Twentieth-Century America* (New York: Penguin, 1991), 195.

²John D'Emilio, *Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States, 1940-1970* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983), 231-232.

³Ibid, quoting from Lucian Truscott IV, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square," *Village Voice*, July 3, 1969, p. 1.

⁴Ibid.

for "gay power" gathered outside the Stonewall. About 2:15 the police Tactical Patrol Force walking west on Christopher Street from Sixth Avenue confronted the crowd.

Their arms linked, a row of helmeted policemen stretching across the width of the street made several sweeps up and down Christopher Street between the Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue South. The crowd retreated before them, but many groups fled into the numerous small side streets and re-formed behind the police line.⁵

On nearby Waverly Place, a concrete block landed on the hood of another police car that was quickly surrounded by dozens of men, pounding on its doors and dancing on its hood.... At the intersection of Greenwich Avenue and Christopher Street, several dozen queens screaming "Save our Sister!" rushed a group of officers who were clubbing a young man and dragged him to safety. For the next few hours, trash fires blazed, bottles and stones flew through the air, and cries of "Gay Power!" rang in the streets as the police, numbering over 400, did battle with a crowd estimated at more than 2,000.⁶

On Sunday night crowds of protestors again gathered outside the Stonewall. "Steps, curbs, and the [Christopher] park provided props ... as returning stars from the previous night's performances stopped by to close the show for the weekend."⁷ Among the participants that night was Allen Ginsberg who "was filled in on the previous evenings' activities by some of the gay activists."⁸

Gay power! Isn't that great! Allen said. We're one of the largest minorities in the country--10 percent, you know. It's about time we did something to assert ourselves.⁹

As Eric Marcus observes in *Making History: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, 1945-1990*:

The riot at the Stonewall Inn sent shock waves through New York's small homophile circles and the wider but inchoate community of uninvolved gay men and women. The shock waves did not end at the city's boundaries. Because

⁵"Policemen Again Rout 'Village' Youths - Outbreak by 400 Follows a Near-Riot Over Raid," *New York Times*, June 30, 1969, p. 22.

⁶D'Emilio, 232.

⁷Truscott, p. 18.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

of New York's role as the nation's center, the riot at the Stonewall Inn was felt across the nation. Although much was negative, the startling word came back inspired the formation of new, and newly radical, "gay liberation" organizations in cities large and small and on university campuses from Berkeley to Harvard¹⁰

This claim is significant but is demonstrated?

Scholars of gay and lesbian history agree that the events at Stonewall were a natural outgrowth of the Civil Rights and the New Left protest movements of the 1960s. As Lillian Faderman writes:

The complaints of blacks, students, and poor people, which had been raging through much of the 1960s, had finally ignited masses of homosexuals to articulate their own complaints. It is unlikely that a gay and lesbian riot could have occurred at any previous time in history.... By calling on the dramatic tactic of violent protest that was being used by other oppressed groups, the events at the Stonewall implied that homosexuals had as much reason to be disaffected as they. It reminded homosexuals at just the right moment, during this era of general rebellion, that now their voices might be heard among the cries for liberation.¹¹

Recognizing that theirs was a civil rights movement, the new gay activist groups adopted the direct action tactics that had been developed by their predecessors in the black Civil Rights Movement.¹² In the months following Stonewall, Time magazine and the San Francisco Examiner were picketed for their demeaning treatment of gays. In New York, the newly formed Gay Liberation Front [GLF] confronted Delta airlines over their employment practices. In Chicago and San Francisco, the American Medical Association and the American Psychological Association were picketed for their homophobic policies. In San Francisco, restaurants that refused to serve homosexuals were picketed, and gay bars that interrupted national television broadcasts were picketed. In San Francisco, gay customers and protestors accused of avoiding or

L. Douglas, M. D. Faderman

On June 28 1970, "thousands of young men and women homosexuals from

¹⁰Eric Marcus, *Making History: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, 1945-1990* (New York: Harper Collins, 1992), 171-172.

¹¹Faderman, 195.

¹²The following section is based on Marcus, 172; D'Emilio, 233-237; and Barry K. Adam, *The Rise of a Gay and Lesbian Movement* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1987), 74-79.

of New York's role as the nation's communications center, the riot at the Stonewall Inn was reported and broadcast across the nation. Although much of the news coverage was negative, the startling word of gay people fighting back inspired the formation of new, and newly radical, "gay liberation" organizations in cities large and small and on university campuses from Berkeley to Harvard¹⁰

Scholars of gay and lesbian history agree that the events at Stonewall were a natural outgrowth of the Civil Rights and the New Left protest movements of the 1960s. As Lillian Faderman writes:

The complaints of blacks, students, and poor people, which had been raging through much of the 1960s, had finally ignited masses of homosexuals to articulate their own complaints. It is unlikely that a gay and lesbian riot could have occurred at any previous time in history.... By calling on the dramatic tactic of violent protest that was being used by other oppressed groups, the events at the Stonewall implied that homosexuals had as much reason to be disaffected as they. It reminded homosexuals at just the right moment, during this era of general rebellion, that now their voices might be heard among the cries for liberation.¹¹

Recognizing that theirs was a civil rights movement, the new gay activist groups adopted the direct action tactics that had been developed by their predecessors in the black Civil Rights Movement.¹² In the months following Stonewall, *Time* magazine and the *San Francisco Examiner* were picketed for their demeaning treatment of gays. In New York, the newly formed Gay Liberation Front (GLF) confronted Western and Delta airlines over their employment practices. Protestors in Chicago and San Francisco disrupted the 1970 annual meetings of the American Medical Association and American Psychiatric Association to protest homophobic policies. Kiss-ins were held in San Francisco at restaurants that refused to serve gay customers and protestors interrupted national news programs accused of avoiding or distorting gay issues.

On June 28 1970, "thousands of young men and women homosexuals from

¹⁰Eric Marcus, *Making History: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, 1945-1990* (New York: Harper Collins, 1992), 171-172.

¹¹Faderman, 195.

¹²The following section is based on Marcus, 172; D'Emilio, 233-237; and Barry K. Adam, *The Rise of a Gay and Lesbian Movement* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1987), 74-79.

all over the Northeast"¹³ gathered in Sheridan Square and marched from Greenwich Village to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park to commemorate the first anniversary of Stonewall; hundreds of others took part in marches in Chicago and Los Angeles. Today gay pride marches in New York and San Francisco on the anniversary of Stonewall attract upwards of 250,000 participants. Smaller marches take place in a number of other American cities including Los Angeles, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Key West, Florida, as well as in London, Paris, and Toronto. Throughout the United States, June has become Gay Pride Month marked by gay-themed programming on local television stations, mayoral proclamations, the lighting of the Empire State Building in lavender, etc. New York City has recognized the historic importance of the Stonewall Rebellion by renaming Christopher Street between Seventh Avenue and Waverly Place Stonewall Place and by placing a commemorative sculptural group by George Segal titled *Gay Liberation* in Christopher Park. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Stonewall Rebellion, the Gay Games will be held in New York, a number of the city's leading cultural institutions will hold major exhibits on gay history, and there will be a celebration of international scope, "Stonewall 25," which is expected to bring well over 1,000,000 visitors to the city.

¹³Lacey Fosburgh, "Thousands of Homosexuals Hold A Protest Rally in Central Park." *New York Times*, June 29, 1970, p. 1.

is this the
best photos
that can be
provided



The Stonewall Inn in 1969

Photo taken for the LPC

"Greenbook,"

Greenwich Village Historic District, Vol. 3

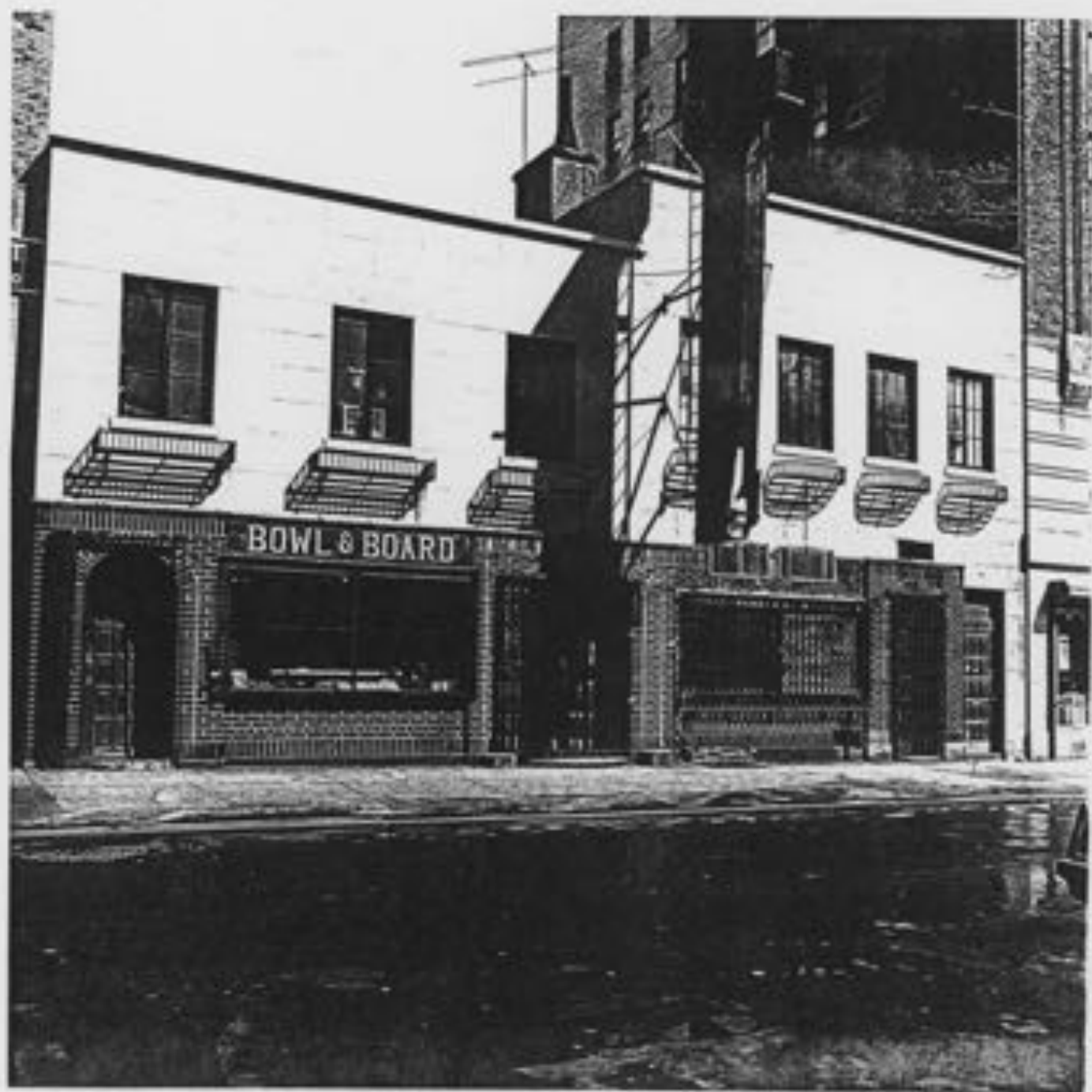
53 51
both 2 stories

Is it on
city district
also NR district





Stonewall Inn, 51-53 Christopher Street, N.Y., 1975



Stonewall Inn, 51-53 Christopher Street, N.Y., C 1975

Stonewall Inn, 51-53 Christopher St, N.Y.

April 1976

*Sign changed
and removed?*







STONEWALL INN, 51-53 Christopher St, NY
1993



GEORGE SEGAL, 'GAY LIBERATION', CHRISTOPHER PARK



STONEWALL INN, 51-53 Christopher STREET, NEW YORK, 1993

steps of vacation. The beaches here engaged in the beach holiday activity. The ocean crashed onto the beaches in five waves.

on occasions it is now have reported bits of other side the water, mostly sewage drifting up in the pipes that from the mainland ocean.

ches in the United had similar problems of increasing pollution of all as the peak of the

Page 29, Column 1



on the Road 2, Belmont

prepared for cold

Official Says a Strike Here Would Force Handling of Emergency Cases Only

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

None but emergency abortions will be performed in non-union hospitals here if non-union workers carry out their threat to strike on Wednesday, the day a liberalized abortion law takes effect throughout the state.

The acting Hospital's Committee, Robert A. Brown, said yesterday that there would be a non-strike on abortions and on some other non-emergency medical services because many of the 22,000 workers threatening to strike for higher pay at 32 voluntary hospitals were employed in non-union hospitals that were affiliated with the private nonprofit institutions.

Whether abortions will be performed in any voluntary hospital if there is a work stoppage will depend on how seriously the individual institution is affected by a strike, a spokesman for the hospitals said yesterday.

Demonstrations Planned

Negotiations between Local 1099 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union and the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes of New York broke off at 8:30 last night, a spokesman for the union said. The spokesman said that there had been no progress and that no resumption of negotiations had been scheduled.

At noon today, he added, union members at the 32 hospitals that are members of the league plan to stage hour-long demonstrations outside the hospitals, leaving only skeleton crews on duty, to "bring home the point that they're impatient."

The spokesman said that the union leadership hoped to avert a strike but that "some offer has to be made" by the hospitals. The union, which represents service, technical, maintenance and professional employees, is seeking an increase in wage minimums from \$100 to \$139.71 a week.

The first offer by the hospital, made Saturday night, was rejected by the union, which

Continued on Page 29, Column 2

The Nixon Administration's plan to produce more minority capitalists, one of the President's major campaign pledges, has fallen far short of its goals. Under programs announced last fall, hundreds of companies, in partnership with the Federal Government, were to make millions of dollars available to minorities by June 30. It has not happened.

Last October, Commerce Secretary Mosbacher II. Mann named 19 companies that had committed themselves to set up investment agencies to finance minority businesses under a program called Project Enterprise. He said the list would grow to 100 companies, with financial leverage up to \$200 million by June 30. So far only nine companies have kept their commitment at \$150,000 each with 2 to 3 Federal matching money. Not all of the nine have yet granted loans.

The Secretary also reported in October that 20 major oil companies had promised to start increasing the number of gas station franchises held by minorities to 25,000 within five years and to bring the percentage of ownership up to the minorities' percentage of the population. The companies have four years to go, but they have begun slowly, an official said.

Brown C. Neillman, Under



Brown C. Neillman, Under Secretary of Commerce, acknowledged a lag in progress for black capitalists.

Secretary of Commerce, said in an interview that general progress had not kept pace with expectations and he blamed the slowing of the economy.

"I think we've made extraordinary progress, considering the state of the economy," he said. "It's hard to make businessmen with social consciences when business is bad."

The majority of participants in the program are black, and

Continued on Page 31, Column 6

Thousands of Homosexuals Hold A Protest Rally in Central Park

By LACEY FOSBERGH

Thousands of young men and women, homosexuals from all over the Northeast marched from Greenwich Village to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park yesterday, proclaiming "the new strength and pride of the gay people."

From Washington, Boston and Cleveland, from Ivy League colleges, from Harlem, the East Side and the suburbs, they gathered to protest laws that make homosexual acts between consenting adults illegal and social conditions that often make it impossible for them to display affection in public, maintain jobs or rent apartments.

Shiridan Square before marching up the Avenue of the Americas to hold what the participants described as a "protest" in the Sheep Meadow, one of the organizers said a new solidarity was developing among homosexuals.

"We're probably the most harassed, persecuted minority group in history, but we'll never have the freedom and civil rights we deserve as human beings unless we stop hiding in closets and in the shelter of anonymity," said 23-year-old Michael Brown, 56 is a founder of the Gay Liberation Front, an activist homosexual organization.

As the group gathered in

Continued on Page 29, Column 2

ered and sporadic battles. South Vietnamese forces in of Binh Thuan, a town on Mekong River at which the Vietnamese troops have constructed a base for operations in Cambodia.

Yesterday morning, the Vietnamese military were reported to have killed enemy soldiers and captives in two battles, seven at and 21 miles southeast of Binh Thuan. The military reported capturing 31 prisoners and inflicting one killed and two wounded. At the same time, an infantry unit at Binh Thuan, 60 miles southeast of Binh Thuan, reported capturing an enemy weapon cache containing 500 rifles, two mortar and weapons.

South Vietnamese troops reported killing six enemy soldiers in several small combats in the same area, while in area about 20 miles west of Phanrang 12 enemy soldiers were reported killed when they attacked a South Vietnamese unit early yesterday morning. Spokesmen said one South Vietnamese soldier had been killed and 22 wounded in the attack.

33 Targets Attacked

In South Vietnam, unnamed spokesmen said enemy guns had shelled 34 South Vietnamese bases and towns. No tanks were directed against American installations.

The most severe enemy attack came in the Central Highlands against a bandet in miles west of Kon Tum protected by a South Vietnamese poplar forces platoon. There, enemy soldiers fired two mortar shells into the bandet and attacked killing nine civilians and wounding 25, the spokesman said.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen also reported today on the results of a two-day operation into Cambodia also

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

NEWS INDEX

Page	Page	Page
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102

WALL STREET JOURNAL

Thousands of Homosexuals Hold A Protest Rally in Central Park

Continued from Page 1, Col. 7
 "We have to come out into the open, and stop being ashamed, or else people will go on treating us as freaks. This march," he went on, "is an affirmation and declaration of our new pride."

Then, chanting, "Say it loud, gay is proud," the marchers held bright red, green, purple and yellow silk banners high in the warm afternoon air and began to move up the avenue.

At the head of the line, which extended for 15 blocks, were about 200 members of the Gay Activities Alliance. They were followed by people representing the Mattachine Society, women's liberation group, the Queens and 14 other homosexual organizations.

Crowd Estimates Vary

Estimates of the size of the demonstration ranged from that by one police officer, who said casually there were "over a thousand," to organizers who said variously 3,000 and 5,000 and even 20,000.

"We've never had a demonstration like this," said Martin Robinson, 27, a carpenter who is in charge of political affairs for the Gay Activities Alliance. He walked with the others past crowds of people standing in silence on the sidewalks.

"It serves notice on every politician in the state and nation that homosexuals are not going to hide any more. We're

here, we're militant, and we won't be harassed and degraded any more," Mr. Robinson said.

Throughout the demonstration, first along the Avenue of the Americas and later in the park, where the group sat together, laughing, talking and waving their banners, hundreds of onlookers gathered.

Some eagerly aimed their cameras, others tilted, many were obviously startled by the scene. There was little open animosity, and some bystanders applauded when a tall, pretty girl carrying a sign, "I am a Lesbian," walked by.

Michael Kotin, president of the Mattachine Society, which has about 1,000 members around the country, said that "the gay people have discovered their potential strength and gained a new pride" since a battle on June 26, 1969, between a crowd of homosexuals and policemen who raided the Stonewall Inn, a place frequented by homosexuals at 53 Christopher Street.

"The main thing we have to understand," he added, holding a yellow silk banner high in the air, "is that we're different, but we're not inferior."



MARCH AGAINST ANTI-HOMOSEXUAL CONDITIONS: The Gay Liberation Day parade entering Central Park on the way to the Sheep Meadow yesterday. Demonstration by groups from Northeast area started in Greenwich Village.

HOSPITAL DISPUTE PERILS ABORTIONS

29

New York Times
June 29, 19694 POLICEMEN HURT
IN 'VILLAGE' RAIDMelée Near Sheridan Square
Follows Action at Bar

Hundreds of young men went on a rampage in Greenwich Village shortly after 2 A.M. yesterday after a force of plainclothes men raided a bar that the police said was well-known for its homosexual clientele. Thirteen persons were arrested and four policemen injured.

The young men threw bricks, bottles, garbage, pennies and a parking meter at the policemen, who had a search warrant authorizing them to investigate reports that liquor was sold illegally at the bar, the Stone-wall Inn, 53 Christopher Street, just off Sheridan Square.

Deputy Inspector Seymour Pine said that a large crowd formed in the square after being evicted from the bar. Police reinforcements were sent to the area to hold off the crowd.

Plainclothes men and detectives confiscated cases of liquor from the bar, which Inspector Pine said was operating without a liquor license.

The police estimated that 200 young men had been expelled from the bar. The crowd grew to close to 400 during the melee, which lasted about 45 minutes, they said.

Accused in the melee, was Dave Van Hook, 33 years old, of 45 Sheridan Square, a well-known folk singer. He was accused of having thrown a heavy object at a policeman and later paraded in his own occupation.

The raid was one of three held in Village bars in the last two weeks, Inspector Pine said.

Charges against the 13 who were arrested ranged from harassment and resisting arrest to disorderly conduct. A police man suffered a broken wrist, the police said.

Thousands of young men were gathered outside the bar last night, reading aloud condemnations of the police.

A sign on the door said, "This is a private club. Members only." Only soft drinks were being served.

BIRTH-CONTROL UNIT
TO AID ADOLESCENTS

The Commonwealth Fund has granted \$175,000 to Planned Parenthood of New York City to develop locally sponsored pilot programs of sex education, counseling and related medical services for

Your su
shol
your sl

20

POLICE AGAIN ROUT F.B.I. Transcripts of Bugged

'VILLAGE' YOUTHS

Outbreak by 400 Follows
Near-Riot Over Raid

Heavy police reinforcements cleared the Sheridan Square area of Greenwich Village again yesterday morning when large crowds of young men, angered by a police raid on an inn frequented by homosexuals, erupted through the area.

Tactical Patrol Five units, assigned to the East Village, poured into the area about 2:15 A.M. after units from the Charles Street station house were unable to control a crowd of about 400 youths, some of whom were throwing bottles and lighting small fires.

Their arms linked, a row of helmeted policemen stretching across the width of the street made several sweeps up and down Christopher Street between the Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue South.

The crowd retreated before them, but many groups fled into the numerous small side streets and reformed behind the police line. The police were not withdrawn until 4 A.M.

A number of people who did not retreat fast enough were pushed and shoved along, and at least two men were clubbed to the ground.

Stones and bottles were thrown at the police line, and the police threw back rocks and charged into the crowd.

Three persons were arrested on charges of harassment and disorderly conduct.

The crowd had gathered in the evening across the street from the Stonewall Inn at 53 Christopher Street, where the police staged a raid early last night. The police were summoned by last night's crowd for allegedly harassing homosexuals. Conflicting the heated no windows of the inn is chanted: "Support gay power" and "Tear down gay laws."

Stonewall's raid took place when about 700 people were in the Inn. Plainclothes men with a warrant authorizing a search for illegal sales of alcohol, confiscated cases of liquor and beer.

A melee involving about 600 youths ensued, a partial insubordination was ordered by Police Headquarters, and 11 persons were arrested on a number of charges. Four police men were injured, one suffering a broken wrist. Among those arrested was Steve Van Hook, a folk singer.

By CHARLES BRITNER

The head of a Mafia band who is known to his underlings as "Father of the Family" has all the problems and responsibilities of a father of a large and sometimes unruly teenage family.

He also has, in most cases, much the same devotion to the welfare and survival of the underworld tribal unit as respectable fathers have to their families.

But, as in the case of Sammie Rivera (now the Phantom) DeCavalcante, the Mafia "father's" role is more difficult and his discipline harder.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, ever-dropping on talks between DeCavalcante and some of the 60 or more members of his organized crime group, heard him articulate spurs, Italian honorifics and battle-cries, as gentle persuasion, stern admonition and threats, and fly into a rage over a slight to his absolute authority.

The Need for Respect

One of the F.B.I. agents, dropping summaries made public in Federal Court in Newark recently had DeCavalcante talking in October, 1964, to his office at Rensselaer, N. Y., with John Biggs. Biggs was complaining that a brother in law who was in a dispute with Biggs and his real father over a garbage collection route was talking "no show respect" for the Biggs.

This led the then 50-year-old family boss to respond on the necessity for respect. He related how Sammie Sherida (the spelling in the summary was phonetic) had "got a couple cracks in the mouth."

DeCavalcante said that Sherida, who had been given a job in 1963 after having had "a run-in" with him, had completely ignored summary to report to him. DeCavalcante said he had finally caught up with Sherida at a meeting of some delegates. DeCavalcante told Biggs:

"You I got hold of Frank (Mabel, DeCavalcante's underboss) and Coby (another underboss) so I said to Sammie, 'You know the first job you got on was pretty nice. It wound up in the police station and that's against my principles. Now I just want to talk to you.'"

"Well, nobody told me," Sherida said. He found Coby told him. I thought he was go-

ing to go through the wall. (Sherida added: "I don't know how he did it.") Then he hit me another one in this way. Now, I'd go to the start of the morning. (DeCavalcante said: "I'd go to the start of the morning.") There were 60 guys outside, but I gave the room was sound proof. I grabbed about 10 guys. "Go in there."

"I told him Sammie Sherida, now do you understand what I mean when I say I want to see you?" (Sherida replied: "Yes, I'll do anything you say.") DeCavalcante told Biggs that he had "used to beat him (Sherida) like a professional first" but to no avail.

DeCavalcante told Biggs that he could not, as an important judge, hear the details of this complaint unless his adversary, Joe Sherida, was present to state his case. He summoned Sherida and Biggs to a hearing the next day, and then let them both speak.

The point was that Sherida, who was identified only as a "brother," ignored the request of Biggs, a "case," to give Biggs's father work on a job where Sherida was involved, but had been "outsider."

"Now, I had the understanding that one people came first," said Biggs.

As the argument went on, Sherida made a remark questioning John Biggs's authority as a supervisor.

The F.B.I. summary of the conversation reported:

"I am exploded in an instant. I am not to be told by that he should not be so foolish as to make a remark like that again. Long periods of silence followed."

Then, the conversation resumed.

"Now, for, you were told an apology."

"No, okay, I apologize."

"Now, for, do you want that?"

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

"Marty, he didn't want it."

New York Times
June 30, 1969



IN FRONT OF THE STONEWALL

'Gifted Offenders': I

Completing the Education Of the Black Ex-Convict

by Bill Gale Chervinsky

In February, 1967, I was asked to teach an evening class in English composition at Queens College to a group of parolees. They were to be taught under the auspices of the state-supported program for the disadvantaged, SEEK.

An attorney for the rather famous Search for Education, Elevation, and Knowledge, Joseph Melillo, director of SEEK, which was then half a year old, had been a probation officer and located the students through old associates in the parole board. There would be eight students in their late 20s and 30s—all men, all but one black. I was teaching at Sarah Lawrence at the time, and the offer presented an irresistible contrast in every respect, quite apart from the extraordinary personal and educational challenge it held in itself.

But the challenge took on a shape I had hardly anticipated. The first evening we met I tried to find out where we stood by asking each in turn what he had enjoyed reading. Except for the two who began with magazines and worked their way up to "Majestic Morningstar" and "The Fountainhead," they had done a good deal of reading in prison.

Black literature. Then, when it was his turn, a young man, sprawling over his iron chair and filling the space around him with expensive perfume, offhandedly listed all of Baldwin and LeFlore Jones, some Gertrude Stein and Beckett—apologizing parenthetically for not understanding "Wait"—named Colson and DeLoach, and passed. Before I could respond, a more compact and stationary figure across the room volunteered, "I've read most of that. And Kurosawa, I liked 'Happenings' especially." The long man straightened slightly in his chair: "I forget Gertrude Stein—who's the best." "Have you read 'Lee Moe' by Sartre?" the other countered, adding softly, "That's 'The Words' in English." "Not yet," the first replied, keeping his cool, "but I read 'Nausea.'" "Nausea," "Dirty Hands," "No Exit," "Being and Nothingness"—I guess I've read about everything of Sartre's," the quiet man

retorted. The long body snapped together around him. "Chronologically?" he asked.

The quiet man implied worry that he'd read in the order he'd been able to get hold of them. The name was Arnold Ramp, and from that moment he began more or less to lead the class. (It turned out the lucky student of Gertrude Stein was not a parolee and had got into our section by mistake, but he stayed with us, repudiating, to the end.) When asked what he'd like to read, Ramp came up with Nathaniel West—"He's really the father of the so-called black literature." When it came to the vote, although we'd talked about Camus, Faulkner, and Dosztoevsky, one after another opted for "that Nathaniel West." So detailed was I that it wasn't until I got home that I realized that most of the class had taken West for a Negro.

It was like that all term. Whenever I tried to find out "where we stood," I risked being thrown off balance by something I couldn't find in my index.

View from Inside

Full Moon Over The Stonewall

by Howard Smith

During the "gay power" riot at the Stonewall Inn last Friday night I found myself on what seemed to me the wrong side of the blue line. Very angry. Very enlightening.

I had struck up a spontaneous relationship with Deputy Inspector Finn, who had manhandled the riot, and was following him closely, believing in all the little dialogues and plans and police infections. Things were already pretty tense; the gay

SOME GRAFFITI

View from Outside

Gay Power Comes To Sheridan Square

by Lucien Truscott IV

Sheridan Square this weekend looked like something from a William Burroughs novel as the sudden aspect of "gay power" erupted by leaping head and feet out a fairly tame line of which the area has never seen.

The forces of happiness, spurred by a Friday night riot on one of the city's largest, most popular, and longest lived gay bars, the Stonewall Inn, rolled Saturday night in an unprecedented protest against the old and continued Sunday night to assert presence, visibility, and pride until the early hours of Monday morning. "I'm a happy, and I'm proud of it!" "Gay Power!" "I like boys!"—these and many other slogans were heard all those nights as the show of force by the city's

happy met the force of the city's frown. The result was a kind of liberation, as the gay helpfully emerged from the bars, back rooms, and bedrooms of the Village and became street people.

Cops entered the Stonewall for the second time in a week just before midnight on Friday. It began as a small riot—only two policemen, two detectives, and two policewomen were involved. But as the police trapped inside were released one by one, a crowd started to gather on the street. It was initially a festive gathering, composed mostly of Stonewall boys who were waiting around for friends still inside to be out what was going to happen. Cheers would go up as someone would emerge from the door, strike a pose, and smile by the detour with a "Hello there, folks." The stars were in their element. Whistles were long, hair was preened, and reactions to the applicant were shrill. "I gave them the gay power bit, and they loved it, girls." "These five were Marxist! Where is my wife—I told her not to go far."

Suddenly the police began arrived and the mood of the crowd changed. Those of the more blatant crowd—in full drag—were loaded inside, along with the bartender and doorman, in a shower of vitriol and here from the crowd. A cry went up to push the police away, but it drove away before anything could happen. With its exit, the action moved momentarily. The next person to come out was a dyke, and she put up a struggle—first to drive to me again. It was all that

Village Voice, July 3, 1967

Gay Power Comes To Sheridan Square

Continued from page 1

business, that the scene became explosive. Long words were hurled, beer cans and bottles were hurled at the windows, and a rain of stones descended on the cops. At the height of the action, a bearded figure was plucked from the crowd and dragged inside. It was Dave Van Ronk, who had come from the Lion's Head to see what was going on. He was later charged with having thrown an object at the police.

Three cops were necessary to get Van Ronk away from the crowd and into the Stonewall. The exit left no cops on the street, and almost by signal the crowd erupted into celebration and bottle-throwing. The reaction was wild: they were panned. The reaction I was standing on was nearly panned out from under me as a kid tried to grab it for use in the window-smashing melee. From nowhere came an upturned parking meter—used as a battering ram on the Stonewall door. I heard

several cries of "Let's get some gas," but the Mass of Flame which soon appeared in the window of the Stonewall was still a shock. As the wood barrier behind the glass was broken open, the cops inside turned a firehose on the crowd. Several kids took the opportunity to resort to the spray, and their momentary glee seemed to stave off what was rapidly becoming a full-scale riot. By the time the cops were able to regroup forces and come up with another assault, several carloads of police reinforcements had arrived, and in minutes the streets were clear.

A wall in the Sixth Precinct revealed the fact that 12 persons had been arrested on charges which ranged from Van Ronk's felonious assault of a police officer to the charge of illegal sale and storage of alcoholic beverages without a license. Two police officers had been injured in the bottle with the crowd. By the time the last cop was off the street Saturday morning, a sign was going up announcing that the Stonewall would reopen that night if it did.

Protest art the time for "gay power" articles on Saturday. The afternoon was spent boarding up the windows of the Stonewall and chaffing them with signs of the new revolution. "We are Open," "There is all kinds of love and girls in here," "Support Gay Power—Open in, girls," "Soap, Smith, board our money, jacks, nicks, cigarette, math, telephones, safe, cash register, and the boys like." Among the slogans were two carefully clipped and hand-drawn copies of the Daily News story about the previous night's events, which was slipping but kind to the gay men.

The real action Saturday was that night in the open. Friday night's crowd had returned and was being led in "gay power" chants by a group of gay

characters. "We are the Stonewall girls! We wear our hair in curls! We have no underwear! We show our pubic hair!" The crowd was gathered across the street from the Stonewall and was growing with additions of unknowns. Bachelors and rough street people who saw a chance for a little action. Though there had changed from Friday night's gassy to Saturday night's sober clothes, the scene was a raucous performance for quads. If Friday night had been pick-up night, Saturday was date night. Hand-holding, kissing and posing would mark the scene with its homosexual liberation that had appeared only fleetingly on the streets before. One young man in a striped shirt said he had been told to "be gay." "I just want you all to know," quipped a grinning blond with obvious glitz. "The excitement being homosexual is a big gain in the war." Another allowed as how he had become a "left-devotionalist." And on and on.

The quasi-political tone of the street scene was looked upon with disdain by some, but radio news announcements about the previous night's "gay power" scene had brought half of Fox Island's Cherry Grove running back to home base to see what they had left behind. The generation gap related even here. Older boys had studied books on their faces and talked in monotonous whistles as they watched the up-and-coming generation take being gay and flaunting before the masses.

As the "gay power" chants of the street rose in frequency and volume, the crowd grew noisier. The front of the Stonewall was losing its attraction, despite efforts by the owners to talk the crowd back into the club. "C'mon, leaveme what display door is in," they growled. "We've heard businessmen here. We're American-born boys. We run a legitimate joint here. There ain't nothin' better done wrong in the place. Everybody come and see." The people on the street were not to be moved. "Get a goddamn the street and see what's happening, girls," someone yelled.

And down the street went the crowd, snaking into the Tavernier Police Force, who had been called earlier to disperse the crowd and were working west on Christopher from Sixth Avenue. Flanked in a line, the TPF swept the crowd back to the corner of Waverly Place, where they stopped. A stagnant situation there brought on some gay landlubbers in the form of a chorus line being the line of belated and club-carrying cops. Just as the line got into a full back routine, the TPF advanced again and cleared the crowd of screaming gay positions down Christopher to Seventh Avenue. The street and park were then held from both ends, and no one was allowed to enter—naturally causing a fall-off in normal Saturday night business, even at the straight Lion's Head and 55. The TPF positions in and around the square were held with only minor incidents—one busted head and a number of scattered arrests—while the cops amused themselves by voluntarily breaking up small groups of people up and down the avenue. The crowd finally dispersed around 1:30 a.m. The TPF had come and they had conquered, but Sunday was already there, and it was to be another story.

Sunday night was a time for watching and sipping. Those with the "gay power" shirts of Saturday, but not the new and open brand of epithetism, flags, curls, and the park provided groups for what amounted to the Saturday night's evening scene from the previous night's performance. Slipped by to close the show for the weekend.

It was clear going. Around 1 a.m. a non-followed version of the TPF arrived and made a controlled and very real sweep of the area, getting everyone moving and out of the park. That put a damper on posing and primping, and as the last hours were leaving Jerseyland, the crowd grew thin. Allen Ginsberg and Taylor Mead walked by to see what was happening and were filled in on the previous evening's activities by some of the gay soldiers. "Gay power! Gay!

Gay power!" Allen said. "The title of the largest movement in the country—10 gay men, you know. It's about time we did something to show it."

Ginsberg expressed a desire to meet the Stonewall. "You know I've never been in there," and walked on down the street. Flashing peace signs and holding the TPF. It was a quiet and a sign of joy to see him on the street. He had an entire portfolio of pictures of the scene with his neighbor, the artist, and a "gay power" or a "gay movement" and the "gay liberation" of what had happened. I followed him into the Stonewall, where some boys shared from speakers all around a room that might have come right from a Hollywood set of a gay bar. He was immediately becoming and dancing wherever he moved.

He left, and I walked east with him. Along the way, he showed how things used to be. "You know, the guys there were so beautiful—like you, but the women look that gay all but the guys." It was the first time I had heard that word describing a man.

We reached Christopher Square, and as Ginsberg turned to head toward home, he waved and yelled.

"Defend the future," he shouted on under the sign. "He changed the program of 'gay power' and is probably working on a manifesto for the movement right now. Which, well, the situation is under way."

We Understand



Lower Funeral Prices

Have Always Been Traditional At

Walter B. Cooke
FUNERAL HOMES

 West 21st Street (at 3rd Ave)
West 23rd Street (at 4th Ave)
East 85th Street (at 12th Ave)

 Call and ask for us to see how you can get
10 neighborhood funeral homes
serving the New York area

THE WEST SIDE "Y" - WHERE THE ACTION IS

SPECIAL MUSIC PROGRAM PERFORMANCE LABORATORY

 JEAN THORP MARY GROSSE
Directors

LITTLE THEATRE

OPERA & RECITALS WORKSHOPS

 PRODUCTIONS by 1969 to 1970
in preparation
FOR INFORMATION CALL 607-1104

OTHER ADJUST PROGRAMS

- Theatre Training
- Hunter College Playwrights
- Bridge Club
- English for Bridge Club
- Broadway Public Speaking Club
- Park West Camera Club
- New York School
- Art Club

COOL IT, MAN

 special summer rates
4 months for the price of 3

now thru August 31st

WEST SIDE


YMCA

 AT THE
West Side
Branch of
Greater New York
5 West
57th Street
New York



GREENWICH
VILLAGE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

Vol. 1

Designated 1967

CHRISTOPHER STREET (Between Waverly Place & Seventh Avenue South)

its use of materials and in its architectural detail, it represents a bold intrusion into the low-lying character of the block.

The stores at the ground floor of the large apartment house tend to relate it to the buildings to the east but architectural controls, if applied here, might have assured a setback at sixth floor level which would have given even this large structure a visual kinship with its neighbors and would have signaled a greater awareness of his surroundings on the part of its architect. It is this sort of architectural thinking which must be observed in future to assure the retention of the architectural character of The Village.

CHRISTOPHER STREET North Side (Between Seventh Ave. So. & Waverly Pl.)

#61

The small prowlike taxpayer, which stands at the corner of Seventh Avenue South, was built in 1922 as an extension to No. 59 Christopher Street, for Myra Maxam Harper by Frank E. Vitolo, architect. It now houses the popular Village Voice. Above large windows at the ground floor, it has a stuccoed second story level and paired casement windows with simple parapet above.

#55-59

These three Italianate houses were built in 1853 and assessed to John Kemp (No. 55), Peter E. Christie (No. 57) and Gilbert J. Bogart (No. 59). Since both Christie and Bogart were builders (a mason and carpenter respectively) and since Christie was the only one of the three who actually lived in his house, it is likely that he and Bogart were the builders of the three houses. No. 55 retains far more of its original appearance than do Nos. 57 and 59, where basement entrances have replaced the former steep stoop. The houses are three stories high, over a smooth-stuccoed basement; the third floor is crowned, in each case, by a handsome roof cornice supported by carved console brackets, paired in the center. The paneled fascia board displays a central acanthus motif, flanked on each side by rosettes between the brackets. No. 55 retains its long parlor floor double-hung windows with central mullions and a deeply recessed, paneled front door, both typical of the Italianate style. The frame of the segmental-arched doorway, now smooth-plastered, must originally have had supporting brackets. The window lintels of all three buildings are flush with the brickwork. No. 55 preserves its handsome Italianate cast iron railing with decorative castings.

#51-53

These two-story buildings, now treated as one at first floor level, were originally stables. No. 51 was built for A. Voorhis in 1843. No. 53 was built in 1846 for Mark Spencer, whose large country mansion stood in spacious grounds at what was then the northwestern end of the block (West Fourth and Tenth Streets). No. 51 was raised to three stories in 1898 and reduced again to two in 1930, when the two buildings were altered and joined together. The front is simply treated in brick with arched doors at the first floor. The upper floor is smooth-stuccoed and has casement windows with iron flower-box holders. It was redesigned to serve as a restaurant.

#45

#41-49

Rising to a height of seventeen stories, this brick apartment house was designed by Bosk & Paris, architects, for the Cobham Realty Company. It was built in 1930-31 and except for the doorway has a symmetrical facade with a high, central tower rising above the top floor. The first floor consists of shops, and the main accent of the building is to be found in the vertical emphasis given to the four central windows, terminating in a pair of balconies at the fourteenth floor. Boris Artzybasheff, illustrator, lived here during the 1930's.

#35

#31-39

This pair of six-story apartment houses presents a uniform facade to the street. They were built by Richard Rohe in 1907-08 for Dominick Abbate and Pietro Alvino, of brick, with elaborate splayed window lintels having ornamental keystones and raised end-blocks. This symmetrical building has shops at the first floor and a brick parapet.

#13

This very striking corner apartment house (entered at Nos. 170 1/2-172 Waverly Place) represents a tour de force in the art of brick-laying. Here an overall pattern is established, through contrasting

✓
May 3, 1993

Gale Harris
520 83rd Street
Brooklyn NY 11209
(718) 836-2511
(212) 553-1160

William C. Bolger
National Historic Landmarks Coordinator
National Park Service
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
U.S. Custom House, Room 251
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia PA 19106

Dear Bill:

Enclosed please find my copy of the new Martin Duberman book on Stonewall. I have also enclosed a recent OLGAD newsletter and a calendar showing some of the events planned for the 25th anniversary of Stonewall in June 1994.

Would you be so kind as to send me some of those nice pamphlets explaining the Naational Historic Landmarks program for owners.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gale Harris
Gale Harris

OLGAD Field Trip to *Russel Wright's Estate*

Manitoga

**Saturday
May 15, 1993**

Join OLGAD for a fascinating tour of the former estate of industrial designer Russel Wright, best known for his Fiesta Ware and other dinnerware designs which you see at all the flea markets and collectibles shops. The property, known as Manitoga, was created by Wright as a laboratory for the repair and reclamation of a highly disturbed landscape, relying on ecologically sound landscape management as well as the artist's imagination. Wright built a dramatic house on the edge of an abandoned stone quarry, and proceeded to turn that quarry and surrounding area into a marvellous garden.

Wright was a man who could have been an OLGAD member, (get it?) and his daughter and son-in-law - who will be hosting our tour - have many anecdotes about events which took place at the estate.

Our tour will consist of two parts: a landscape tour, and a house tour with discussion. Wright's daughter is a caterer and will be offering lunch. OLGAD will have the house to ourselves for the day.

The trip will be limited to 40 people, so get your reservations in soon.

Costs:

Tour: \$9.00 per person, \$5.00 extra for non-members.

Lunch: Optional at \$15.00 per person. You may bring your own if you prefer.

Transportation:

By Train: Metro North to Garrison, leave Grand Central at 9:50 am. The trip is about an hour and 17 minutes. We will arrange shuttle service to Manitoga.

By Car: Manitoga is located on Route 90, 2 1/2 miles north of the Bear Mountain Bridge and 2 miles south of the Route 403 intersection. More detailed instructions will be sent out to those who plan to come by car. Plan to arrive by 11:00 am.

Payment:

Make checks to OLGAD. (\$24.00 person with lunch, \$9.00 without lunch for members) Checks must be received by May 7 to reserve lunch. Send to:
Gary Rosard
185 West Houston Street
New York, NY 10014
Call 212. 255. 7695 with any questions.

Please indicate if you are driving, can take extra passengers, would like a ride, or plan to use the train, so we can coordinate travelling together. If driving, include a return address or phone number to receive more detailed instructions.

OLGAD

Next event

OLGAD & Politics

....where do we go
from **here**?

Tuesday, April 27,
7:30 pm

Recent OLGAD efforts to have design conferences moved from Colorado moved to locales where our civil rights are protected have highlighted the need for lesbian and gay visibility in the various professions we represent and also for visibility within the design organizations that supposedly represent us. Update reports (some of them will outrage you) will be

followed by smaller focus group discussions on:

- OLGAD project to advocate for anti-discrimination ethics guidelines with ASID and other design organizations.
- Colorado working group.
- Queer Space, Design Pride, and Preservation working groups.
- OLGAD brainstorming session - what's next for OLGAD?

Calendar

Sunday April 19 all day Gay & Lesbian March on Washington

Tuesday April 27 7:30 pm OLGAD & Politics

Sunday May 2 9:00 am AIDS Walk New York

Saturday May 15 Russel Wright house tour

Tuesday May 25 7:30 pm Scandinavian Design

Wednesday June 9 5:30 pm Design Pride '94 Kickoff Party

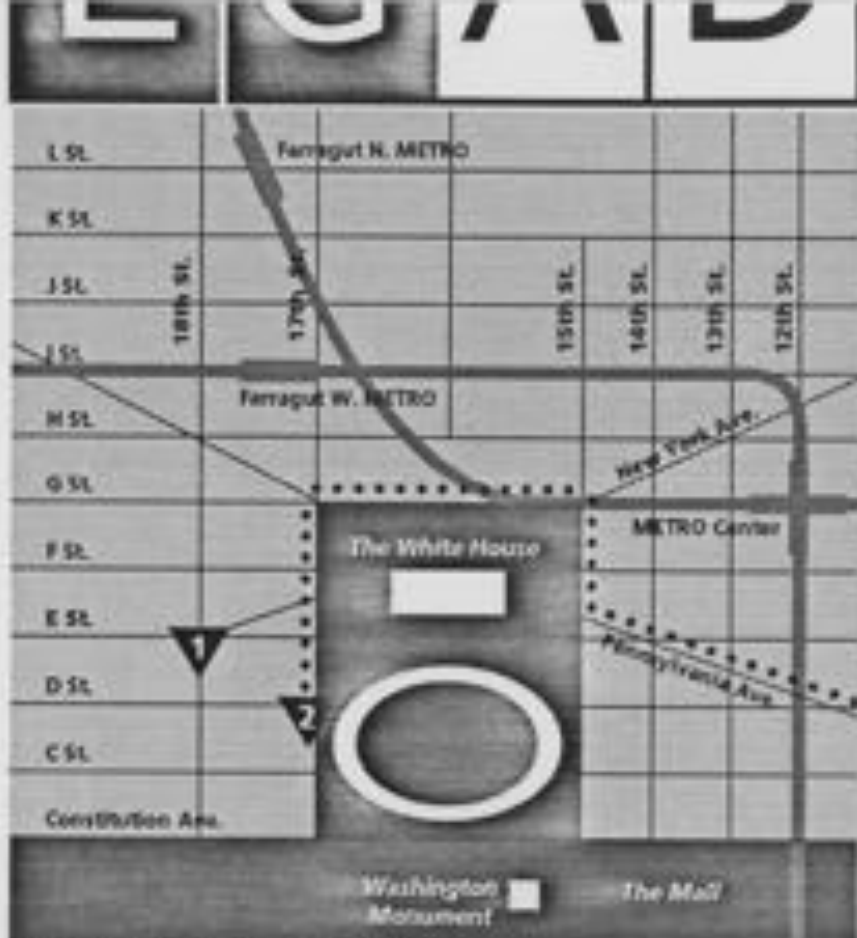
Tuesday June 22 7:30 pm OLGAD's Gay Pride Party

OLGAD

PO Box 927
Old Chelsea Station
New York, NY 10113
212 475. 7652

Meetings are held the fourth Tuesday of month, except as noted, at 7:30 pm at the Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center, 208 West 13th St, NYC. This calendar is subject to change. Please look for our mailings for updated information.

Note: The originally scheduled program for this month, "Queer Space" has generated so much interest, that it has been decided to expand the program and present it in September when more of our academic participants can attend.



Queer Design 4: March on Washington Map

1. Demonstration at A.I.A. Headquarters, 1735 New York Ave. Washington, DC, 10am - 12noon. 2. March to the Capitol starts here at 12 noon, Sunday April 25.

March-on-Washington

A.I.A. Brunch Cancelled, Replaced by Protest Rally!
(See Colorado Updates article for reasons why.)
Sunday, April 25, 1993.

Join the protest rally from 10 am to 12 noon at the A.I.A. national headquarters. (see map) Legislative guest speakers are planned, as is a gold lame protest banner. As originally planned, OLGAD will leave from the A.I.A. headquarters at noon to join the march.

Colorado Updates

IDCA Hooray!
In a strongly worded letter to the Board of Directors of the International Design Conference in Aspen, noted architectural critic Michael Sorkin, I.D. Magazine editor Chee Pearlman, and graphic designer Sylvia Woodward, have recently written: "We write to tell you that we will not be attending the Aspen Design Conference this year. In some ways this is not an easy decision; in others there is no

(continued on back cover)

Colorado Updates

(continued from front)

question as to what we must do." Later in the letter they state: "We believe that as leaders of the design community, the decision you make about holding the conference in Aspen will have wide-ranging effects. Current plans to include a few speakers to denounce Amendment 2 in the name of enlightening attendees and citizens of Aspen will be seen as tokenism, a compromise. Few people outside the organization will read these actions as protest. Indeed, IDCA's decision to go to Colorado will be viewed by backers of Amendment 2 as support. Symbols are important here. We

urge you to reconsider your decision, for it affects all of us in the design community."

Despite a meeting between representatives from 1) OLGAD, New York Boycott Colorado and human rights organizations and 2) IDCA Board of Directors representatives in NYC, (where we may have convinced those attending) the Board has nevertheless decided to hold their conference in Aspen as planned.

Nation and Vanity Fair writer Christopher Hitchens, and environmentally (and socially?) conscious architect William McDonough have failed to notify the OLGAD newsletter by press time to announce any change in their plans to participate in

Aspen. Write to: Christopher Hitchens c/o The Nation, 72 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10011 and William McDonough, 116 East 27th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016, or catch up with William McDonough when he lectures on "Ecological Ethics..." on Saturday, May 8. (See Housing Works Benefit article)

Other IDCA participants to contact (especially if you know them) are: Andre Drews, Noel Mayo, Adèle Naudé Santos, Harry Teague, George Covington, Andy Goldworthy, Helen and Newton Harrison, Carl Hedges, David Orr, Angela Scott, Olivero Toscani, and Wendy Keys.

A.I.A.
Despite letters and lobbying from New York, Seattle, and California local A.I.A. chapters, A.I.A. Washington staff, and the A.I.A. Diversity Task Force, the national A.I.A. Board of Directors voted 29 to 9 to go to Colorado for their October Board of Directors meeting, where according to one A.I.A. official, they will pour an estimated \$100,000.00 into the Colorado economy. In a tightly controlled "discussion" at which only Board members were allowed to speak, (Diversity Task Force and OLGAD representatives in attendance had been told by A.I.A. President Susan Maxman that they would not be allowed to

speak) the Board voted to ignore the Task Force recommendations—while in resolution voting to uphold their goals—and go to Colorado anyway. Other resolutions announced the Board's opposition to Amendment 2 (though the Colorado Board member warned that language too strong would offend those A.I.A. members who voted for AZ) and its intent to develop options and actions to communicate their opposition.

Thanks again to all those who wrote letters and made phone calls. The battle isn't over till October. (See plans for Washington protest rally.)

OLGAD Committees and Contacts

Call the numbers below for additional information and meeting locations:

Newsletter

Submit articles, photos and ideas
Deadline: May 7,
Cleve Harp 212. 988. 2687
Fax 212. 674. 4178

Administration

Seth Weiner 212. 477. 5177
Next meeting: May 12

Membership

Dan Lamsner
212. 674. 4178

Events

Help plan OLGAD events
Andrew Fulton
212. 779. 3365
Next meeting: May 4

PWA Housing

Bring attention to housing for PWA's
James Stevens
212. 721. 1308

Insurance Issues

Explore discrimination issues that affect us
Jim Davis 908. 820. 9028

Outreach

Seth Weiner 212. 477. 5177

History and Preservation

William Neeley
212. 927. 3140
Call for next meeting date

Job Hotline

An informal job networking resource
Steven Sandomeni
212. 627. 8285

OLGAD Directory

Fred Bookhardt
212. 475. 7871

Women Caucus

Jane Greenwood
718. 857. 3068

Design Pride '94 International Lesbian and Gay Design Conference

Dennis Muhr
201. 791. 1778
John Bucarelli
212.982.7650
Date to be set at next general meeting

Center Building Committee Liaison

Leo Blackman
212. 477. 4680

Membership

We have over 300 paid members and an even larger mailing list. Help us pay our postage and paper costs. Annual membership is \$20. Call the OLGAD telephone number or write to us if you would like to be added to the OLGAD mailing list.

Around the Country

We are in touch with Gay and Lesbian design groups in other cities. Contact us if you know of additional groups.

Dallas

ADP (Alliance of Design Professionals)
214. 526. 2085

Boston

Boston Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Architects Network
c/o Boston Society of Architects
617. 951. 1433

Philadelphia

Building Perspectives
215. 732. 5654

Seattle

Seattle Lesbian and Gay Architects' Group
206. 324. 6167
Fax 206. 329. 3801

Purpose

As architects, designers, preservationists and builders it is our work, our joy and our struggle to create the worlds in which we live. As lesbian women and gay men we bring our special perspectives and experiences to these fields.

It is our commitment to:

- Recast and regenerate our professions as environments where we are free to be ourselves and where diversity is valued.

- No longer allow our contributions, now and throughout history, to be hidden or ignored, but rather to be proudly proclaimed and honored.

- Mutually aid and support each other's professional and personal growth and well-being.

- Reach out and serve the communities in which we live, offering our expertise, energy and vision.

- To these ends, we have founded the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers.

In Memoriam

Rich Flowers (Flores)

(1958-1993)
Architect who co-anchored the Gay Cable Network's Sports Show and wrote "Sports-pride", a nationally syndicated sports column for the lesbian and gay community, died of complications from AIDS on January 9 in Chattanooga, Tennessee. A graduate of Columbia University and a successful architect, building contractor and writer, Rich participated in the founding of OLGAD in 1991. According to Rich's co-anchor Lee Sharmat, his ashes were distributed along New York City's Riverside Drive Park near his home.

OLGAD

PO Box 927
Old Chelsea Station
New York, NY 10113
212. 475. 7652

Newsletter Design:

Two Twelve Associates, Inc.

The Center's Third Annual Lesbian Pride Dance is being planned for Saturday, June 26, at the Borough of Manhattan Community College, where last year's event drew more than 2,000 women. Call LPP '93 Chair, Betty McGuinness, at 212. 366. 5328 to participate.

Lift the Ban on Gays and Lesbians in the Military: Join a Call to Action by the Human Rights Campaign Fund: Call to thank for their support: President Bill Clinton 202. 456. 1111 Sen. Alphonse D'Amato 202. 224. 3121 Congressman Jerrold Nadler 202. 225. 3121



Public Relations per Vitruvius - The Ten Books On Architecture, Book II:

"Dinocrates, an architect who was full of confidence in his own ideas and skill, set out from Macedonia, in the reign of Alexander. . . being eager to win the approbation of the king. . . He was of very lofty stature and pleasing countenance, finely formed, and extremely dignified. Trusting, therefore, to these natural gifts, he undressed himself in his inn, anointed his body with oil, set a chaplet of poplar leaves on his head, draped his left shoulder with a lion's skin, and holding a club in his right hand stalked forth. . . He (Alexander) gave orders to make way for him to draw near, and asked who he was. "Dinocrates," quoth he, "a Macedonian architect, who brings thee ideas and designs worthy of thy renown. I have made

Call to voice your opinion: Sen. Sam Nunn and Sen. John Glenn 202. 224. 3121 Secretary of Defense Les Aspin 203. 697. 5737

Mark Robbins, whose new book *Angles of Incidence* was reviewed in OLGAD's February Newsletter, will be talking at the NIAE, 30 W 22 St, on Tuesday, April 20, at 6:30 pm. Robbins is a Fellow of the MacDowell Colony and teaches architecture at Ohio State University.

Housing Works Benefit Eco-Design '93 with events in New York City from May 5 through May 20, 1993, will benefit Housing Works, an organization that

provides housing for people living with AIDS. Included activities are a "Green Design Tour" for \$45.00 that starts with the National Audubon Society at 3PM on Friday, May 7, and continues on May 8, with lectures and tours in 4 different locations including: James Wines at 9:30 am, William McDonough (see Colorado IDCA article) at noon, and two more events that afternoon. A \$45 two part lecture series on Thursdays May 20 and 27 at 6pm will feature Audubon architect Randolph Croston - one of the few A.I.A. national board members who voted to honor the Colorado boycott! Call Grand Tour Designs 212. 741. 2409 for info.

The spirit of Dinocrates will be felt at "Creating the Classical Interior Today", a one-day workshop being sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture and Traditional Building Magazine, Saturday, April 24. Call 718. 636. 0788.

No More, No Less, Just Equal: A citizens' petition drive is underway by the Empire State Pride Agenda urging the New York State Senate to pass the Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights Bill - #1890, already passed in the Assembly - and urging Republican Majority leader Ralph Marino to bring the bill to the Senate floor for a vote before June 30, 1993. Call ESPA at 212. 673. 5417.

Garden Party Planning Underway. The street party at the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center on June 21, 6-11 pm, which last year attracted over 2,000, is the Center's largest fundraising effort of the year. OLGAD members

are invited to assist in design and resource efforts for the event. Contact Mark Taylor at 212. 620. 7310.

Health Insurance Update. OLGAD's Insurance Committee urges members to write to Senator Patrick Moynihan, Chairman of the key Finance Committee, urging him to support Bill # S-491, the American Health Security Act. Also write to your Congressman regarding the House's version, Bill # HR-1200. This is the "single-payer" or "Canadian" system, which 59% of Americans say they prefer, but which is not being proposed by the Clinton administration. Write: SR-464, Russell Senate Office Bldg, Wash., D.C. 20510-3201. Fax: 202. 224. 9293.

oops! sorry we goofed. If you're interested in writing to James Russell at **Architectural Record** concerning their project to document the

impact of AIDS in the design professions, the correct address is: **Architectural Record**, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

OLGAD JOB HOTLINE America and the metropolitan region begin an economic resurgence, OLGAD's Steven Sandementi and his Hotline Team are monitoring new employer-employee possibilities for OLGAD members. Call Steven at 212. 627. 8285 for updates.

OLGAD T-SHIRTS Thank you to OLGAD's Virginia Morawek for producing the stunning 1993 t-shirt recently seen on the right bodies coast to coast. White on black or black on white, S, M or L sizes, \$12 each. Order yours, his or hers, in time for the April 25 March on Washington. Contact Bob Halpern at 212. 529. 7714, while supplies last.

JENNIFER BENSON
Photographic Lab Work & Related Services
"THE PHOTOGRAPHY WORKS"
tel: (212) 774-8991

10 East 38th St., 5th Floor
New York, NY 10016

Matthew Perone
Account Representative

MetLife
MetLife Insurance Company
200 Times Square, Suite 910
New York, NY 10036
Tel: (212) 512-4000 Fax: (212) 512-4001
Box 1 800 455-0000

Earthscope
LANDSCAPE PLANNING
Creating A Better Environment
201-791-1778
fax 201-791-0778
• SITE PLANNING
• LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
• URBAN DESIGN
• REAL ESTATE VALUE
ASSESSMENT
Dennis Mills, AIA, AIA
200 Plaza Road North
Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410

Escape NYC This Summer: Go North Stratton Mountain, Southern VT: Biking, Hiking, Tennis, Boating, Swimming, Fishing, Golf, Shopping. Quarter shares, half shares, and whole weeks. 5 bedroom house. Fun people. Easy transportation via car pool. Please call 914. 644. 0054

GLOBAL CALENDAR

OF LESBIAN/GAY/ BISEXUAL EVENTS 1993-1994



CONTAINS PRIDE DATES FOR 1993 & 1994!
COMPILED BY LESTER PIERCE FOR STONEWALL 25

NOTE: ALL INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. CALL 212 582-6907 TO INFORM US OF CHANGES OR OF NEW EVENTS WHICH SHOULD BE LISTED.

See p. 10

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 1

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
November 1992			
3	USA	National Election Day	
13-15	Los Angeles, CA	5th Annual Creating Change Conference National G/L Task Force	202 332-6483
15	New York, NY	Annual Dinner Human Rights Campaign Fund	202 628-4160
30	Greensboro, NC	AIDS Memorial Quilt -- World AIDS Day The NAMES Project Foundation	415 863-5511
	Dallas, TX	Annual Coronation Ball United Court of the Lone Star Empire, Inc.	214 528-5719
	Los Angeles, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court de Los Angeles	
	Modesto, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Stanislaus Owl Empire of Modesto	209 551-7893
	Portland, OR	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Sovereign Rose Court	503 925-RAYS
	Tacoma, WA	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Sovereign Court of Tacoma	
	Toronto, Ontario	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial court of Community House of Rhythms & Rhinestones	416 925-6059
December 1992			
1		World AIDS Day/Day Without Art Visual AIDS	
18-21	Athen, GA	AIDS Memorial Quilt -- The Quilt Returns The NAMES Project Foundation	415 863-5511
27-31	Brussels, Belgium	14th European Regional Meeting International L/G Association	+32 2 502-2471
January 1993			
3-24	Hagerstown, MD	Washington County Museum/AIDS Education -- Quilt Display The NAMES Project Foundation	415 863-5511
16-17	Dallas, TX	US Planning Conf/International March on UN/Stonewall 25 International March on UN	718 499-8984
	Washington, DC	Midatlantic Leather Weekend Centaur MC	

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 2

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
23-30	Aspen, CO	16th Annual L/G Ski Week Robin Tyler Productions	818 893-4075
27-31	Boston, MA	Boston University/AIDS Education -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
30	Denver, Co	Annual Dinner Human Rights Campaign Fund	202 628-4160
31	Old Greenwich, CT	Civic Center -- The Quilt The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
February 1993			
1-28	Sydney, Australia	G/L Mardi Gras Sydney G/L Mardi Gras Committee	+61 2 332-4088
10-13	Bethlehem, PA	Lehigh Keeps the Love Alive -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
11-15	Los Angeles, CA	National Black G/L Conference & Institutes Black G/L Leadership Forum	213 666-5495
13-17	Nashville, TN	National Association of Campus Activites -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
13	Providence, RI	Fourth Annual Valentine Soiree Rhode Island L/G Pride Committee	401 453-5414
14	USA	National "Bi" Visibility Day East Coast Bisexual Network	617 247-6683
18-21	Topeka, KN	Washington University -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
21-22	Bowling Green, OH	Bowling Green State University -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
27	Dayton, OH	Annual Dinner Human Rights Campaign Fund	202 628-4160
March 1993			
14	Los Angeles, CA	17th Annual Lesbian Rights Award Banquet Southern California Women for Understanding	213 259-9208
14-17	Chicago, IL	Assn of College Unions/Intl Conference -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
22	New York, NY	Media Awards Banquet G/L Alliance Against Defamation	212 807-1700
27-29	Elizabethtown, PA	Elizabethtown College/AIDS Education -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 3

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
27	New York, NY	Night of 1,000 Gowns Imperial Court of NYC	212 794-8784
28	Richmond, VA	Annual Dinner Human Rights Campaign Fund	202 628-4160
29-4/2	Boston, MA	NE Healthcare Association Annual Meeting -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
	Seattle, WA	Fly for Pride/NW L/G Winter Sports Festival Team Seattle	206 634-1843
April 1993			
2-4	Sacramento, CA	Sacramento Symphony/Corigliano Symphony #1 -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
3	Vancouver, WA	Annual Coronation Ball Rainforest Empire	206 737-0534
3	Visalia, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Sequoia Empire	
8-10	Salem, OR	Willamette University -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
15-16	Chicago, IL	Loyola University/AIDS Awareness Week -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
16-18	Annville, PA	Lebanon Valley College/Patchwork of Life -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
16-18	El Paso, TX	UTEP/The Names Behind the Numbers -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
16-19	Piscataway, NJ	Rutgers University/NJ Remembers 1993 -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
18-21	Philadelphia, PA	Temple University/AIDS Touches Us All -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
24	Sacramento, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Court of Pork & Beans	
25	Lexington, KY	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court of the Bluegrass Empire, Inc.	606 255-2299
25	Washington, DC	1993 March on Washington for L/G/B Equal Rights & Liberation L/G/B March on Washington Committee	800 832-2889
26-5/2	Sydney, Australia	Leather Pride Week	
29-5/2	Danbury, CT	Building a Common Understanding -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
29-5/3	London, UK	13th International Conference of G/L Jews World Congress of G/L Jewish Organizations	617 232-2108
29-5/2	Oshkosh, WI	University of Wisconsin/Patches of Life -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
	Anchorage, AK	University of Alaska L/G Awareness Week G/L Student Association	
	Brussels, Belgium	11th Brussels International L/G Film Festival	
	Buffalo, NY	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court of Buffalo	716 652-4380
May 1993			
3-9	Melbourne, Australia	Leather Pride Week	
8	New London, CT	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court of Connecticut	
15-16	Long Beach, CA	G/L Pride Celebration* Long Beach L/G Pride, Inc	310 987-9191
15-16	Long Beach, CA	G/L Pride Celebration* Long Beach L/G Pride, Inc	310 987-9191
26-6/6	Phoenix, AZ	International L/G Theatre Festival Berlitz Gallery Theatre	602 899-9366
27-31	Hendersonville, NC	10th Southern Women's Music & Comedy Festival Robin Tyler Productions	818 893-4075
29-31	Chicago, IL	International Mr. Leather Contest Back Door Promotions	312 787-5357
30	Washington, DC	Black L/G Pride Celebration Black Pride of Washington	202 546-7189
31	Eklutna Plate, AK	Memorial Day Picnic Identity/Alaska	
	Fresno, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court of Fresno	
	New York, NY	AIDSWalk/New York Gay Men's Health Crisis	212 807-6664
	Orange City, CA	Annual Coronation Ball Orange County Imperial Court	714 538-0585
	Salt Lake City, UT	Annual Coronation Ball Royal Court of the Golden Spike Empire	

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
June 1993			
5	Asbury Park, NJ	NJ Gay Pride Celebration Visibility in Pride/New Jersey	201 487-7832
5	Montpelier, VT	Vermont L/G Pride Celebration Vermont Pride	802 223-8929
6	Detroit, MI	Pride Fest 1993 Celebration The Pride Committee of DAGLC	313 825-6651
6	Hampton Roads, VA	G/L Pride Celebration*	804 622-1695
6	Tempe, AZ	Desert Pride Desert Pride	602 352-7165
7-13	Chicago, IL	National Convention National Association of Black/White Men Together	800 624-2968
12	Boise, Idaho	G/L Freedom Day Your Family Friends & Neighbors	206 334-5160
12	Boston, MA	Boston L/G Pride Celebration Boston L/G Pride Committee	617 422-1650
12-13	Las Vegas, NV	G/L Pride Celebration Las Vegas L/G Pride Association	702 593-1523
12-13	San Jose, CA	San Jose Gay Pride Celebration G Pride Celebration Committee	
13	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore G/L Pride G/L Community Center of Baltimore	410 636-5781
18-19	Concord/Henniker, NH	NH G/L March & Rally/Pride Day Celebration NH L/G Pride Committee	603 382-9308
18-20	Dallas, TX	US Annual General Meeting Amnesty International	212 807-8400
19-27	Edmonton, Alberta	G/L Pride Week G/L Community Center of Edmonton	403 454-6914
19	Hartford, CT	G/L Pride Celebration* Stonewall Committee of Pride Everywhere	203 724-3260
19	Portland, OR	L/G Pride Parade & Festival L/G Pride, Inc.	503 223-1656
19	Providence, RI	L/G Pride Parade & Rally/3rd Annual Pride Ball Rhode Island L/G Pride Committee	401 453-5414
20	Hyannis, MA	Cape & Islands G/L/B Pride Celebration* Cape & Islands Coalition for L/G Issues & Concerns	508 362-2799

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
20	Ottawa, Ontario	L/G Pride Celebration	
20	Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia L/G/B Pride Day L/G/B Pride of Delaware Valley, Inc	215 829-9275
20	San Francisco, CA	G/L Freedom Day Parade San Francisco L/G Freedom Day Celebration Committee	415 864-3733
20	Washington, DC	District of Columbia L/G Pride Day Pride of Washington, Inc.	202 232-0231
20	Wichita, KN	G/L Pride Celebration* Wichita Pride Committee	316 681-2766
21-27	Houston, TX	G/L Pride Celebration* Houston G/L Pride Week	713 529-6979
21-27	Toronto, Ontario	L/G Pride Week L/G Pride Committee	416 775-0017
24-27	Lansing, MI	The Quilt Comes to Mid-Michigan -- Quilt Display The Names Project Foundation	415 863-5511
26-27	Atlanta, GA	Southeast G/L Sports Festival & Pride Celebration* Southeast Sports Association	404 875-0700
26	Berlin, Germany	Europride Berlin 1993 Christopher Street Day/Berlin	+49 30 448-2189
26-27	Los Angeles, CA	G/L Pride Celebration* Christopher Street West, Inc	213 656-6553
26-27	New York, NY	G/L Pride Celebration* Heritage of Pride, Inc	212 691-1774
26-27	Twin Cities, MN	Twin Cities L/G Pride Twin Cities L/G Pride Committee	612 789-4500
27	Chicago, IL	Chicago Annual G/L Pride Parade G/L Pride Week Committee/Chicago	312 348-8243
27	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Pride March & Pridefest Pride South Florida	800-771-GAYS
27	Kansas City, KN/KI	Pride Parade & Picnic GAIA	816 374-5812
27	Montreal, Quebec	L/G Pride Celebration	
27	Saint Louis, MO	G/L Pride Celebration* Saint Louis L/G Pride Celebration Committee	314 863-3158
27	Seattle, WA	G/L Pride Celebration* Freedom Day Committee	206 328-1902

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
27	Sioux Falls, SD	G/L Pride Celebration* Sioux Empire Coalition	605 332-4599
	New York, NY	NY International Festival of L/G Films The New Festival, Inc	212 807-1820
	Omaha, NE	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial Court of Nebraska	
	Reno, NV	Annual Coronation Ball Comstock Empire of the Silver Dollar	
	Saskatoon, Canada	Annual Coronation Ball Imperial & Sovereign Court of the Prairie Lily	
July 1993			
2-4	Orlando, FL	14th Annual Conference G/L Parents Coalition International	202 583-8029
2-4	Seattle, WA	NW L/G Sports Festival Team Seattle	206 634-1843
3-4	Boston, MA	National Convention National Organization of Women	202 331-0066
3-4	Seattle, WA	Northwest G/L Sports Festival Team Seattle	206 325-9338
	Washington, DC	15th National L/G Health Conference & 11th HIV/AIDS Forum Nat L/G Health Foundation & George Washington Univ	212 740-7320
	Barcelona, Spain	15th Annual Conference International L/G Association	+32 2 502-2471
11	Redondo Beach, CA	South Bay/LA Pride Birthday South Bay L/G Organization	310 516-4655
12-15	Phoenix, AZ	16th General Convention Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches National Convergence Girth & Mirth Club, Inc	213 464-5100
25	Chico, CA	Freedom Festival Freedom Festival Organizing Committee National Convention International Association of Gay Square Dance Clubs	916 893-3336
	Los Angeles, CA	12th LA International G/L Film & Video Festival G/L Media Coalition	213 650-5133

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 8

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
1	Vancouver, BC	L/G Pride Celebration	
5-8	Atlanta, GA	Hotlanta River Expo, Inc.	404 874-3976
9-15	Stockholm, Sweden	Hotlanta River Expo, Inc.	
		17th Gay Pride Week	
	Provincetown, MA	BFSL	
		Carnival	
29	London, Ontario	Provincetown Business Guild	
		Annual Coronation Ball	657-2829
29	Washington, DC	Barony of London	
		10th Anniversary of Jobs & Freedom March	
		"I have a dream..." - Rev. Martin L. King	
	Orange County, CA	Orange County's L/G Pride Celebration	714 998-9998
		Orange County Cultural Pride, Inc	
September 1993			
2-6	Yosemite, CA	14th West Coast Women's Music & Comedy Festival	818 893-4075
		Robin Tyler Productions	
	Midwest	Inferno	
		Chicago Hellfire	
19	San Francisco, CA	Folsom Street Festival/Intl Mr. Drummer Contest	415 585-1515
23-29	Provincetown, MA	Carnival	508 487-2313
		Provincetown Business Guild	
		International Council	212 807-8400
		Amnesty International	
October 1993			
1-3	Washington, DC	Atlantic Stampede 1993	202 298-0928
		Atlantic States Gay Rodeo Association	
2-3	Richmond, VA	L/G Pride Celebration	
8-10		Living In Leather Conference	415 255-1231
		National Leather Association	
8-10	Houston, TX	12th Annual Conference	415 861-0779
		International Association of L/G Pride Coordinators	
9	Johannesberg, South Africa	4th Annual L/G Pride March	+27 11 982-1016
		G/L Organization of Witwatersrand	

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 9

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
11	USA	National Coming Out Day National Coming Out Day	800 445-NOOD
29-31	New York, NY	Halloween Square Dance Weekend Times Squares	212 505-7167
31	San Francisco, CA	Halloween on Castro The Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence	415 543-4904
	Phoenix, AZ	6th Annual Int'l Gathering of Native American Two Spirits American Indian G & L	612 721-9800
November 1993			
11-14	Washington, DC Area	6th Creating Change Conference National G/L Task Force	202 332-6483
	San Francisco, CA	L/G/B Studies Conference OutLook	
December 1993			
1		World AIDS Day/Day Without Art Visual AIDS	
January 1994			
	Washington, DC	Midlantic Leather Weekend Centaur WC	
February 1994			
10-14	New York, NY	National Black G/L Conference & Institutes Black G/L Leadership Forum	212 666-5495
12	Providence, RI	Fifth Annual Valentine Soiree Rhode Island L/G Pride Committee	401 453-5414
14	USA	National "Bi" Visibility Day East Coast Bisexual Network	617 247-6683
27	Sydney, Australia	G/L Mardi Gras Sydney G/L Mardi Gras Committee	+61 2 332-4088
March 1994			
April 1994			
May 1994			

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
	Tel Aviv, Israel	European/Israeli Regional Conference World Congress of G/L Jewish Organizations	617 232-2108
28-30	Chicago, IL	International Mr. Leather Contest Back Door Promotions	312 787-5357
29	Washington, DC	Black L/G Pride Celebration Black Pride of Washington	202 546-7189
June 1994		<u>STONEWALL 25: A GLOBAL CELEBRATION OF L/G PRIDE & PROTEST</u>	
4	Asbury Park, NJ	NJ Gay Pride Celebration Visibility in Pride/New Jersey	201 487-7832
4-12	Edmonton, Alberta	G/L Pride Week G/L Community Center of Edmonton	403 454-6914
4	Montpelier, VT	Vermont L/G Pride Celebration Vermont Pride	802 223-8929
5	Detroit, MI	<u>Stonewall 25/Detroit</u> The Pride Committee of DAGLC	313 825-6651
5	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	Pride March & Pridefest Pride South Florida	800-771-GAYS
5	Tempe, AZ	Desert Pride Desert Pride	602 352-7165
6	New York, NY	East Coast L/G Labor Conference L/G Labor Network, ASPCME	212 815-7575
11	Boise, Idaho	G/L Freedom Day Your Family Friends & Neighbors	206 336-5160
11	Boston, MA	Boston L/G Pride Celebration Boston L/G Pride Committee	617 422-1650
11-12	Las Vegas, NV	G/L Pride Celebration Las Vegas L/G Pride Association	702 593-1523
11-12	San Jose, CA	San Jose Gay Pride Celebration G Pride Celebration Committee	
11-12	Twin Cities, MN	Twin Cities L/G Pride Twin Cities L/G Pride Committee	612 789-4500
12	Baltimore, MD	Baltimore G/L Pride G/L Community Center of Baltimore	410 636-5781
17-18	Concord/Henniker, NH	NH L/G March & Rally/Pride Day Celebration NH L/G Pride Committee	603 382-9308
18	Berlin, Germany	<u>16th Christopher Street Day</u> <u>Christopher Street Day/Berlin</u>	+49 30 448-2189

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
18-19	Los Angeles, CA	L/G Pride Celebration* Christopher Street West, Inc.	213 656-6553
18-25	New York, NY	GAY GAMES IV/Unity '94 Gay Games IV	212 633-9494
18-24	Philadelphia, PA	16th National L/G Health Conference & 12th HIV/AIDS Forum Nat L/G Health Foundation & George Washington Univ	212 740-7320
18	Portland, OR	L/G Pride Parade & Festival L/G Pride, Inc.	503 223-1656
18	Providence, RI	L/G Pride Parade & Rally/3rd Annual Pride Ball Rhode Island L/G Pride Committee	401 453-5414
19	Chicago, IL	Chicago Annual G/L Pride Parade G/L Pride Week Committee/Chicago	312 348-8243
19	San Francisco, CA	G/L Freedom Day Parade San Francisco L/G Freedom Day Celebration Committee	415 864-3733
19	Washington, DC	District of Columbia L/G Pride Day Pride of Washington, Inc.	202 232-0231
20-26	Toronto, Ontario	L/G Pride Week L/G Pride Committee	416 775-0017
23-25	New York, NY	15th Annual Conference G/L Parents Coalition International	202 583-8029
23	New York, NY	Combined Concert of 500 Musicians L/G Bands of America	713 522-4282
25	New York, NY	Worship Service for L & G of Faith Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches	213 464-5100
25-7/4	New York, NY	16th Annual Conference International L/G Association	+32 2 502-2471
26	Kansas City, KN/MI	Pride Parade & Picnic GAIA	816 374-5812
26	NEW YORK, NY	INTERNATIONAL STONEWALL 25 PRIDE RALLY International March on UN	718 499-8984
26	NEW YORK, NY	INTERNATIONAL MARCH ON UN TO AFFIRM HUMAN RIGHTS OF L/G PEOPLE International March on UN	718 499-8984
	New York, NY	International Bisexual Conference	212 459-4784
	New York, NY	GALA Festival G/L Association of Choruses	303 832-1526
	New York, NY	Annual G/L Philatelic Convention G/L History of Stamps Club	

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 12

Date	Location	Event / Organization	Contact number
	New York, NY	International Leather Conference National Leather Association	212 727-9878
	New York, NY	International L/G Labor Conference G/L Labor Network	
	New York, NY	Eastern Regional Convergence Girth & Mirth Club, Inc	718 921-4783
July 1994			
2	United States	30th Anniversary of The Civil Rights Act of 1964	
24	Chico, CA	Freedom Festival Freedom Festival Organizing Committee	916 893-3336
	Redondo Beach, CA	South Bay/LA Pride Birthday South Bay L/G Organization	310 516-4655
August 1994			
11-14	Atlanta, GA	Atlanta River Expo, Inc. Atlanta River Expo, Inc.	404 874-3976
	Provincetown, MA	Carnival Provincetown Business Guild	
	Orange County, CA	Orange County's L/G Pride Celebration Orange County Cultural Pride, Inc	714 998-9998
September 1994			
	Midwest	Inferno Chicago Hellfire Club	
	San Francisco, CA	Folsom Street Festival/Intl Mr. Drummer Contest	415 585-1515
October 1994			
7-9		Living In Leather Conference National Leather Association	415 255-1231
7-9	Fort Lauderdale, FL	13th Annual Conference International Association of L/G Pride Coordinators	415 861-0779
8	Johannesburg, South Africa	5th Annual L/G Pride March G/L Organisation of Witwatersrand	+27 11 982-1016
11	USA	National Coming Out Day National Coming Out Day	800 445-NCOO

11/11/92

Global Calendar of Lesbian/Gay Events 1993-1994

Page 13

Date	Location	Event / Organisation	Contact number
28-30	New York, NY	Halloween Square Dance Weekend Times Squares	212 505-7167
31	San Francisco, CA	Halloween on Castro The Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence	415 543-4904
November 1994			
December 1994			
1		World AIDS Day/Day Without Art Visual AIDS	
July 1996	Atlanta, GA	Queering The Olympics ...or else!	404 875-6280



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MID-ATLANTIC REGION
NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS DIVISION
U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE, ROOM 251
2ND & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

HC10(MAR-PRP)

NOV 4 1993

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning & Resource Preservation, MAR
To: Chief, History Division, WASO
Re: Stonewall Inn National Historic Landmark Nomination

KATHERINE H. STEVENSON

We wish to submit the enclosed material regarding the Stonewall Inn on behalf of the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers (OLGAD) for your consideration of national significance. Ms. Gale Harris of OLGAD has been working with our Landmarks Branch in substantiating the case for NHL designation.

In examining this property's merits for designation, we have examined the following four questions:

- 1) Under which theme should it be considered? In our opinion the most appropriate theme is XXXIM, Social and Humanitarian Movements: the Civil Rights Movement. While there is considerable debate over the issue of classifying the gay rights movement as a component of the Civil Rights Movement, with all the claims on the Constitution that such status implies, there seems to be no justification for denying this association.
- 2) Does the Stonewall and its associated events of June 27 and 28, 1969 hold a pre-eminent role in the formation and history of the gay rights movement? In other words, were these events an essential catalyst in the formation of the movement? Here we encouraged submittal of references in reputable histories of the movement that clearly and unequivocally support this point. The extracts included herein seem more than adequate in establishing this relationship. We have also suggested that recognized national authorities and organizations be asked to submit opinions on the matter. Those responses should be forth coming in the near future.
- 3) Is the case for Stonewall strong enough to justify waiving the "50 year rule"? We believe, given the answers to questions 1 and 2, that the case does warrant waiver.
- 4) Does the property retain sufficient integrity with respect to the period of significance to qualify the property for consideration as a NHL? Based on the documents enclosed, we think that it does. (We have not had the opportunity to conduct an on-site inspection.) While the building has had a number of commercial uses in the past 25 years the structural integrity, exterior appearance and interior spaces have been retained. In our opinion, the interior finishes of the spaces in 1969 are not essential in establishing the role that this building played in the history of that time. The recent return to use as an inn or bar is certainly a plus but, by no means, is it essential to the case for integrity.

While we are referring this to you for guidance, we will continue to be available to assist in the development of the nomination. Finally, anything that you can do to expedite this inquiry will be greatly appreciated. Please contact Bill Bolger at (215) 597-1578 if you have questions.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MID-ATLANTIC REGION
NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS DIVISION
U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE, ROOM 251
2ND & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

H30(MAR-PBP)

NOV 4 1993

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning & Resource Preservation, MAR
To: Chief, History Division, WASO
Re: Stonewall Inn National Historic Landmark Nomination

KATHERIN

We wish to submit the enclosed material regarding the Stonewall Inn on behalf of the Organization of L Gay Architects and Designers (OLCAD) for your consideration of national significance. Ms. Gale Harris of OLCAD has been working with our Landmarks Branch in substantiating the case for NHL designation.

In examining this property's merits for designation, we have examined the following four questions:

1) Under which theme should it be considered? In our opinion the most appropriate theme is XXXIIM, Social and Humanitarian Movements: the Civil Rights Movement. While there is considerable debate over the issue of classifying the gay rights movement as a component of the Civil Rights Movement, with all the claims on the Constitution that such status implies, there seems to be no justification for denying this association.

2) Does the Stonewall and its associated events of June 27 and 28, 1969 hold a pre-eminent role in the formation and history of the gay rights movement? In other words, were these events an essential catalyst in the formation of the movement? Here we encouraged submittal of references in reputable histories of the movement that clearly and unequivocally support this point. The extracts included herein seem more than adequate in establishing this relationship. We have also suggested that recognized national authorities and organizations be asked to submit opinions on the matter. Those responses should be forth coming in the near future.

3) Is the case for Stonewall strong enough to justify waiving the "50 year rule"? We believe, given the answers to questions 1 and 2, that the case does warrant waiver.

4) Does the property retain sufficient integrity with respect to the period of significance to qualify the property for consideration as a NHL? Based on the documents enclosed, we think that it does. (We have not had the opportunity to conduct an on-site inspection.) While the building has had a number of commercial uses in the past 25 years the structural integrity, exterior appearance and interior spaces have been retained. In our opinion, the interior finishes of the spaces in 1969 are not essential in establishing the role that this building played in the history of that time. The recent return to use as an inn or bar is certainly a plus but, by no means, is it essential to the case for integrity.

While we are referring this to you for guidance, we will continue to be available to assist in the development of the nomination. Finally, anything that you can do to expedite this inquiry will be greatly appreciated. Please contact Bill Bolger at (215) 597-1576 if you have questions.

1) issue; why is there "considerable debate"?
2) Stonewall is not pre-eminent in the formation; after all there was a gay rights movement before Stonewall

"Essential catalyst" I don't think so. I still have to read the extracts. I will admit additional statements. Possible need to research important history.

3) Which is not the correct word. The somewhat prop. must meet the test of the exceptional. Is it of extraordinary n.s.

4) Pre-20 critical and should follow on a careful description of the historic appearance

(no trademark). Claim is not distinctive. Interior spaces alone not sufficient. Does it look like it was an interior? too superficial not a part of the whole.

H3415(418)

NOV 24 1993

Memorandum

To: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource
Preservation, MARO

From: Chief Historian *for Edwin C. Graves*

Subject: Stonewall Inn, Greenwich Village, NYC

I have received your request for an evaluation of the subject property's potential for National Historic Landmark consideration. The staff is undertaking a review of the materials you transmitted with your memo and you can expect a response within three weeks.

cc: Levy
Charleton

*Jim: I hope I can hear from
you and meet together in time
to meet this deadline.*
B

Jim:

When will I have a response to the Stonewall Inn nomination form?
I believe we have now exceeded the three weeks I told Bolger it
would take. If you need additional time please call Bolger and
explain.

Ben
12/20/93

My nearly day-long meeting at the Pentagon on
Thursday & a request from the Director's office
for a list of properties associated with
"Peacemaking" & "Peacemakers" have set me
back. I hope to have an evaluation that you
can review before you go on leave.

I will so advise Bolger.

TC 12/20/93

Jim -

Could I have a status report on this

B
1/4/94



National Parks and Conservation Association



NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

James Charleton
Division of History
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington D.C. 20013-7127

December 20, 1993

Dear James:

I couldn't find the clipping on the Stonewall Tavern as we discussed earlier today -- sorry. I'd give a call to The City Paper or The Blade as I recall seeing it in a fairly recent edition -- definitely in 1993.

As you know doubt are discovering the historiography on Gay history is rather scarce in terms of good scholarly books that overview the gay component of the Civil Rights movement. Most of the titles written in the last decade or so are self-serving "great Gay leaders" type works that tend to give short bios of famous people that Gays generally consider to be homosexuals (Aaron Copland, Oscar Wilde etc...). However, recently there has been a number of scholars who are doing some fine work.

Several new and generally well received books include Elizabeth Kennedy and Madeline Davis's Boots of Leather, Slippers of Gold: The History of a Lesbian Community, Alice Echols's Daring to Be Bad: Radical Feminism in America, 1967-75 and Esther Newton's Cherry Grove, Fire Island: Sixty Years in America's First Gay and Lesbian Town. This latter book raises an interesting question relating to proposed Gay history NHL designations -- why bother with a tavern when you have an entire town dating back to the 1930s that perhaps (in terms of social history at least) more appropriately deserves NHL consideration?

For additional background you must look at John D'Emilio's book Sexual Politics, Sexual Communities: The Making of a Homosexual Minority in the United States, 1940-1970 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983). From what I understand D'Emilio is currently working on a new book Making Trouble: Essays on Gay History, Politics and the University. You may want to get his thoughts on the NHL nomination before you go public with it.

Northeast Regional Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-8178

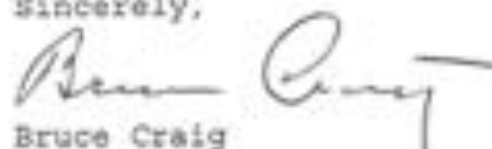
National Office
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-0650

When doing your comparative work on Gay/Lesbian sites you also may want to take a look Martin Duberman's article "A Matter of Difference" in The Nation (July 5, 1993) and also the special issue of The Nation of May 3, 1993; the essay by Andrew Kopkind entitled "the Gay Moment" is well worth reading. Another essential article to look at is "The Gay Moment: Today Just Didn't Happen. It Took a Lot of Yesterdays" that appeared in The Washington Post "Style" Section on Sunday April 25, 1993.

If you want to know about the accused commie "sex pervert" spies who were exposed for their treasonous activities during the McCarthy Era as security risks, give me a call and I'll give you all the dope on such closet gays as Sumner Wells, the Cambridge spies and of course, my hero Whittaker Chambers! Incidentally, Richard Fried in Nightmare in Red does a nice job in showing the relationship between Truman's "loyalty risks" and the homosexual community in Washington D.C. As I recall a huge percentage of those dismissed during the Truman and Eisenhower purges were let go because of their alleged homosexual activity.

Let me know how things go on this nomination. I'd like to look it over whenever it is completed.

Sincerely,



Bruce Craig
Regional Director

H34(418)

Memorandum

MAR - 4 1994

To: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation,
Mid-Atlantic Region

From: Chief Historian ~~U. 100258~~

Subject: Proposed Stonewall Inn National Historic Landmark Nomination

This responds to your memo of November 4, 1993, asking for a review of the potential national significance of the subject property. It appears from the materials submitted with your memorandum that interest in this proposed designation is motivated particularly by the desire to commemorate it at the time of the Gay Games in New York in June 1994. It is necessary to let the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers (OLGAD) know that designation in such a short time frame is not feasible under any circumstances, because of the legal time constraints placed on the program.

Moreover, in summary, we find that we cannot support this proposal for designation and it is our view that the National Park System Advisory Board would not find it meets the criteria for designation. OLGAD should be informed of this judgment and urged to seek alternative forms of recognition, including, but not limited to, State and local designation and National Register listing.

It is also important to convey to OLGAD our second recommendation. OLGAD should feel free to submit for review proposals of other properties they judge to be important in gay and lesbian history. As is usual, however, we advise that they first work toward the listing of such properties in the National Register, both because local and State significance are easier to demonstrate and because important information about the properties can be developed through the preparation of such studies. The Landmark Program's need for and reliance on theme studies for comparative analysis should be stressed, as well as the need to avoid excessive reliance on exceptions to the criteria (e.g., nomination of properties for significance during the last 50 years).

Our recommendation regarding the Stonewall Inn is grounded on the need to present the proposed nomination as an exception to the National Historic Landmark criteria. The likelihood that the Advisory Board will approve a study is markedly less when such exceptions apply. We find it unreasonable to assume that the exceptions can be satisfied in a special study of this one property.

Key issues in summary follow:

- the topic of gay and lesbian history has not been surveyed by the National Historic Landmarks Program, and it is unlikely that a satisfactory historical context can be developed in a short time frame.
- the significant events associated with the property are 24 years old, as opposed to the normal threshold of 50,
- the building has limited interior historic integrity to the events for which recognition is sought, and
- the events were not limited to this building but took place on adjacent streets and in a nearby park.

Considering these factors together, we do not believe that we should encourage the preparation of a nomination for the Stonewall Inn.

Our supporting analysis for this conclusion is presented in some detail in staff historian Charleton's attached report, which should be considered as an appendix to this memorandum.

Attachment

cc: ALL cc's w/c of attachment
001
400
418 Stonewall Inn (OSC)
418 Levy
418 Each staff historian

FNP:JHCharleton:mg:3/1/94
Monette's drive C:MISC\STONEWAL

PROPOSED STONEWALL INN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

Introduction:

The building at 51-53 Christopher Street in Greenwich Village, New York City, is proposed for National Historic Landmark designation by the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers (OLGAD). In OLGAD's letter, this property is described as "the birthplace of the modern lesbian and gay liberation movement." No other claim for national significance is advanced.

Summary of Events:

In 1969, 51-53 Christopher Street housed the Stonewall Inn, a bar with a primarily male homosexual clientele. On Friday night, June 27, 1969, New York City police raided the bar, an establishment owned and operated by individuals with reputed links to organized crime, as was frequently the case with gay bars in that decade and earlier. The pretext for the raid was the enforcement of State liquor laws.

As the police were releasing persons from the bar, a crowd hostile to the police, including many patrons from the bar, gathered on the street. A melee ensued, during which the police retreated into the bar. The bar was badly damaged as the crowd attempted to force its way inside. Police reinforcements dispersed the crowd, which had been kept outside. In addition to some other property damage, an undetermined number in the crowd and four policemen were injured.

On the two following evenings and the next Wednesday crowds again gathered in protest in the vicinity of the bar, in the adjacent park, and on side streets. These nights saw stone, can, and bottle throwing, setting of small fires, and damage to cars and windows. The police were criticized for excessive use of force in suppressing the disturbances.

OLGAD maintains that the Stonewall events, also known as the Christopher Street "riots," a term by which they are alternatively referenced in this report, represent the key formative event in the gay liberation movement and proposes that the Stonewall Bar be designated a National Historic Landmark on that account.

Application of the Criteria:

A proposed National Historic Landmark must meet the criteria of national significance and historic integrity. Additionally, if any of several exceptions to the National Historic Landmark criteria apply, the exceptions must be justified. The likelihood, however, that a national review board will approve a study is dramatically lessened the more exceptions apply.

The Stonewall Bar must be considered for designation with the following important issues in mind:

- the events for which recognition is sought are less than 50 years old, which means that they must possess "extraordinary national importance," not merely national significance, to achieve designation;
- the building lacks some measure of interior historic integrity, for the events were critically related to the interior;
- the events were not limited to this building but took place on adjacent streets, particularly Christopher, and in the nearby park, posing the issue of whether the bar alone is a satisfactory nomination;

—the events deal with an aspect of history that has not been surveyed by the National Historic Landmarks Program and hence a context for its consideration must be established. Related to this issue is under what theme or subtheme of American history this property should be proposed.

The discussion below expands on certain of these issues. (In the interest of a more timely report, the scholarly apparatus of footnotes and source discussions has been omitted.)

Area of Significance—Association with Civil Rights:

Should the Stonewall Bar/Christopher Street incidents be considered as part of the Civil Rights movement, a social/humanitarian movement in the terminology of the Landmarks Program, or as associated with a specific minority, as has been done with many proposals that relate to ethnic and racial groups?

The parallels of homosexual anti-discrimination efforts to the Civil Rights struggles of other groups, such as African-Americans and Asian-Americans, are profound, including components of public intolerance, mistreatment by police, legal action by the minority, peaceful protest, and civil strife and violence both inflicted on and engaged in by the minorities. Like other groups, gays and lesbians have historically been subjected to inhumane and dehumanizing treatment.

Yet there is at least one powerful distinction between the histories of the Civil Rights struggles of other groups and that of gays and lesbians. It is far more difficult to identify key events, effects, and sites in the latter, because the struggle and the debates continue to this day, and because many of the presumed beneficiaries of the effort, such as homosexuals in the military, remain anonymous. Gay and lesbian civil rights questions, dealing with principles and applications of national, State, and local law, are not nearly as settled as they are in matters of race and ethnic origin. The nature and application to homosexual persons of constitutional guarantees that affect employment, family status, and military service are being fiercely debated, legislated, and litigated at all levels of government. They remain issues very much on the cusp of history. The Civil Rights of ethnic and racial minorities, on the other hand, can be defined with relative precision and the stages of their struggles to achieve them can be traced very clearly in court cases, for example, for more than a century. The success of racial and ethnic minorities in winning nearly universal acceptance of their Civil Rights rests in marked contrast to the efforts of gay people. Additionally, successful legal action by homosexuals and their friends and advocates to achieve minimal formal and legal equality and equal treatment in many of the same areas is a relatively recent phenomenon.

The Place of Stonewall in the Gay Rights Movement:

The extent to which Stonewall is recognized by scholars of gay history and the gay community generally as preeminent in the development of the "gay liberation movement" certainly weighs in its favor in any analysis of the key markers in that movement's historical development. This can be acknowledged even if the events occurred relatively unnoticed in the Nation at large, as Stonewall did. Such events may emerge to play a large role in the consciousness of a group, who later attribute high significance to them. Martin Duberman, author of *Stonewall* (1993), relates the events on Christopher Street to a larger context of events both before and after June 1969, implying that various locations and individuals played a role worthy of chronicling and of being examined in historic perspective.

Does the clear significance of a place or an event, e.g., the Christopher Street riots, to a group, the gay and lesbian community, confer a solid claim on recognition by the nation at

large? No group can easily arbitrate what is regarded as important by society at large, though they may influence it.

One measure of impact of Christopher Street is whether it had an impact on the Nation or on the Nation's attitude toward homosexuals. The impact on the Nation at the time of the events was minimal, though the subsequent impact of the gay liberation movement was considerable. It is also legitimate to ask whether the level of name recognition accorded the June 1969 events by the populace as a whole, as opposed to the gay community, is consequential, even today.

Although of great importance to the gay community and to the emergence of gay self awareness and community solidarity, Stonewall to the extent it became nationally known, may have worked in some ways to reinforce negative public perceptions, because key participants were largely from the most flamboyant and conspicuous elements of the gay subculture, and because the episode was not nonviolent. Again, a comparison can be made to the situation of other Civil Rights movements. Civil rights battles may be contested in court, at the ballot box, or by the example of individuals. Street demonstrations, whether peaceful or violent, may harden attitudes, as well as modify them or inspire sympathy. Properties that illustrate all aspects of a movement need to be considered in determining which are most important and/or representative.

Suspension of the 50-Year Rule:

Fairly close adherence to this rule by the National Historic Landmarks Program has limited the recognition of sites associated with recent history and living individuals. This has always been regarded as an important principle in restricting the program to history, rather than recent events. They must meet a test of "extraordinary" national importance. Exceptions to the rule have been very sparing. Most are in the field of science and technology. Sites associated with President Nixon and Ford, the John F. Kennedy Assassination Site in Dallas (1963), the Titan II Missile Site in Arizona (deactivated in 1982), and sites associated with the career of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Georgia and Alabama are recent examples in other themes.

Informally, the practice of the Advisory Board shows that there has been more liberality in the application of this rule the closer a property is to 50 years of age at the time it was considered and conversely a greater tendency to deny an application that is very recent. In the late 1970s, for example, a proposal to designate the site of the 1970 Kent State events was turned down. Other examples include "Peoples Park" in Berkeley and Graceland in Memphis.

These precedents clearly work against Landmark recognition of the Stonewall Bar.

Historical Context of Gay History:

The National Historic Landmarks program identifies properties for study through theme studies, in which groups of properties associated with particular subjects are grouped and examined together, or special studies, in which individual properties are considered. When there is an extensive context of previously studied properties, say as of Presidential sites, it is a relatively easy task to conclude whether a property is likely to qualify.

No such work has been done in the field of gay and lesbian history and it is difficult to identify National Historic Landmarks that have clear associations with historically prominent gay individuals or with gay group identity. Only two come immediately to mind: Walt Whitman's House in Camden, New Jersey; and the San Francisco City Hall in the Civic Center National Historic Landmark, scene of openly gay County Supervisor Harvey Milk's murder. In neither instance, however, did the sexual preference of the person play a

role in the selection of the property for Landmark designation. (Not noted here are Landmarks associated with other individuals about whose sexual preference there has been speculation.)

In such circumstances, the Service always recommends that a theme study of similar sites be conducted. This is particularly appropriate in this case because the most powerful impediment to the identification of sites associated with gay and lesbian history is the fact that history, especially its Civil Rights component, has only recently begun to be written. It may almost be compared to archeology and has a strong analogy to a major theme study currently under way, that of the "Underground Railroad," wherein the clandestine nature of the activity effectively limited access to source materials and makes the verification of the activities of individuals and groups quite difficult.

Gays and lesbians are self-identified, but often do not identify themselves publicly. They are necessarily bereft of direct ancestral links to group history and traditions. They usually lack direct descendants who carry on a legacy—whether of persecution and suffering or pride and accomplishment. Indeed, until recently most have kept their sexual orientation unknown to their parents and to their relatives and any children—many still do. Because of the historically isolated and anonymous lives of gay people, their diverse ethnic and racial origins, and strong social and economic divisions within the gay community, group solidarity has been very limited until quite recently and close inter-generational ties and role models have been lacking.

Also lacking in the long term has been gay history—largely unwritten but also often omitted or suppressed. Homosexuals in the United States have existed almost exclusively either secretly as individuals or as a scorned and persecuted minority living on society's fringes—during the last century at least most congregated within the relative safety and community of certain quarters in large cities.

But while gay history has been lacking, the historical record about gay people is not a blank. Worse than that. Rather, it is filled with documents of scurrilous nature that feed bias and stereotypes and sometimes inspire self-hate. In addition to tracts motivated by simple fear, prejudice, and ignorance, when not pure hate and hysteria, certain works, posed as clinical or healing in their intent, but tinged with highly unsympathetic pseudo-anthropological and pseudo-psychoanalytical conclusions, are close counterparts of the racist literature that led to stereotypes about Chinese as opium smokers and tong warriors and African-Americans as "shiftless" and sexually overcharged. In the absence of positive or objective accounts, scandals and scoundrels tend to dominate the public impression of gay people and have long even affected gay impressions of their own history. The scandals and scoundrels become known, while the legal, social, financial—and personal—burdens imposed by self-revelation have kept people of honesty and distinction in the "closet" to the present day.

Historically, there was nothing "gay" in the traditional sense, in being a homosexual or lesbian in the United States. Periodic "witch hunts" have swept the "innocent" along with the "guilty" out of civilian—even an astronomer's, in one celebrated instance—as well as military, government jobs. The "diagnosis" of the "mental illness" of homosexuality led to crude and radical therapies. The mere accusation could label a person for life or make the person a subject of blackmail. For much of the present century, any homosexual who entered military service necessarily has committed perjury in regard to sexual orientation.

Consequently, gay history at the end of the 20th century is being pieced together from ephemera, fragmentary sources, and hostile literature. Openly written for only a few years, gay history is still being assembled from the "underground." African American history, by way of comparison, has nearly a century of organized scholarship to draw on—since W.E.B. DuBois and Carter Woodson—and a relatively rich fount of autobiographical

memoirs and eyewitness accounts to serve as an antidote to ill-informed and prejudiced sources.

The evolving context of American society within which the Stonewall event occurred and that which still prevails must also be considered. To this day the perception of homosexuality as an illness, a disgrace, and an object of fear endures in many quarters. The defining event or series of events that convey to society at large the basic humanity of lesbians and gay men has not occurred; when it has, prejudice against them will be as unacceptable and as offensive to good taste as ethnic and racial stereotypes--and, as this historian would assert, about as meaningful as the distinction between being right-handed, left-handed, or ambidextrous.

Stonewall was not that event. President Ford's rescue from an assassin by a gay man was not that event. Rock Hudson's death from AIDS was not. Nor was Sergeant Matlovich's honorable and unquestioned service in Viet Nam, which availed him nothing against the disclosure of his sexual orientation, which cost him his military uniform.

Only when the "love that dares not speak its name" can be generally acknowledged without fear of persecution, physical harm, professional and financial peril, and estrangement from friends and family will that time have arrived. Until then, gay history can only be written in the most tentative way, and even then much of it will remain forever lost in the mists.

James H. Hallett
3/3/94

FACSIMILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS
1849 C STREETS, NW, ROOM 3128
WASHINGTON, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-7625
(202) 273-3237 (FAX)

DATE: 8/30/99

TO: Carol Loei

FAX NUMBER:

FROM: Margaret

SUBJECT: Controlled Correspondence

PAGES TRANSMITTED 6 (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
& PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

(202) 343-3411

HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES

(202) 343-9574

PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

(202) 343-8153

MUSEUM MANAGEMENT

(202) 343-8142

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY, & EDUCATION

(202) 343-9536

HABS/HAER

(202) 343-9618

ARCHAEOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY

(202) 343-4101

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RECREATION & CONSERVATION

(202) 565-1180

NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

(202) 565-1175

TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

(202) 565-1190

RECREATION PROGRAM

(202) 565-1140

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING

(318) 357-6464

PARTNERSHIP OFFICE

(202) 208-5477

PRIORITY

WASO Administrative Program Center 202/501-1111

PRIORITY

WAPC#: 99-02526

ESTP:

Doc Name: Paul Sarbanes

Sig Level: Assoc. Dir

Legislative
Referral: Congressionals

Writer Desc: U.S. Senate/Single

Org Name: Senate

Constituent Name: Marsha Rader

Logged By: M.McBryde

Analyst: Doris Lowery

Type Com: Directors Congressional

Issue Ref: National Register

Opinion: Concerned

Park/Office: National Park Service

Office Assigned: Cultural Resources

Contact Name: Margaret Triebisch

Contact Phone: 202/208-7625

Contact Fax:

Com Date: 7/19/1999

WAPC Date: 8/19/1999

Draft Due Date:

Final Due Date: 9/2/1999

Response Date:

Hot Topics:

Description: Concern about the recent naming the Stonewall Inn in New York to the National Register of Historic Places.

PAUL S. SARBANES
MARYLANDUnited States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2062

NER

99-02536

305 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510
202-504-4504

July 16, 1999



Ms. Kitty Roberts
Assistant Director For Legislative
and Congressional Affairs
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW, Room 3210
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Roberts:

Enclosed is a copy of correspondence I received from Ms. Marsha Rader. The letter raises some serious concerns about the recent naming of the Stonewall Inn in New York to the National Register of Historic Places. I would certainly appreciate it if you would carefully review this matter and provide me with an appropriate response.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Sarbanes
United States Senator

PSS/jms

316 Lambeth Road
Baltimore, MD 21228-1840
July 10, 1999

The Hon. Paul Sarbanes
The Senate of the U.S.
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sen. Sarbanes,

I am writing this letter and enclosing a copy of a letter I sent to Sen. Gorton in protest of the recent naming of the Stonewall Bar in New York to the National Register of Historic Places and the totally outrageous remarks given at the dedication by Interior Under Sec James Berry. Since when does a place famed for sexual pickups and littered with used condoms deserve national shrine status and rate comparison with Gettysburg and the Declaration of Independence??? This action by Interior clearly indicates Interior had lost its sense of reality and no longer recognizes what a true landmark is. Given the action, can National Register status be far behind for Baltimore's "Block" or John Wayne Gacy's home ?? Given the long, drawn-out battle to get Baltimore's President St. Station on the Register, Stonewall's "fast track" is truly an insult to our real history.

I am particularly outraged by Under Sec. Berry's remarks comparing Stonewall to Gettysburg. To compare peacetime rioting in favor of committing AIDS-fostering anal and other sexual acts still shunned by most Americans to the bloody sacrifices made by Blue and Gray at Gettysburg is the most gross insult I can imagine to Civil War soldiers and all Americans who served and sacrificed their lives for this country! Berry must be fired and a thorough evaluation of the criteria Interior uses for historical significance for the Register must be reevaluated and revised.

This letter and my strenuous objections to the Stonewall matter are NOT a diatribe against gays or a call for their persecution. I totally object to the lack of proportion in Interior's selection of this unworthy site and the unbelievably insulting remarks made by a person paid by my tax money. I never believed this country could sink so low!

Yours truly,

Marsha A. Rader
Marsha A. Rader

411778

316 Lambeth Road
Baltimore, MD 21228
July 9, 1999

The Hon. Slade Gorton
The Senate of the U.S.
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Chairman Gorton,

I am writing this letter to you and for the attention of your Interior Dept. subcommittee to strongly protest the recent naming of the Stonewall Bar in New York City to the National Register of Historic Places and the outrageous remarks given by Interior UnderSec. James Berry comparing the significance of the events that occurred at this homosexual pick-up bar to the Boston Tea Party, the Declaration of Independence and the battle of Gettysburg!!

As a descendant of Revolutionary patriots and Union Civil War soldiers I am disgusted and totally offended by Berry's remarks trivializing the sacrifices of those who fought with pen, word, and deed for this country. Comparing the significance of Stonewall, a place where sexual pick-ups for anal and sadomasochistic sex take place, to Gettysburg is unbelievable; especially given the fact the person making the offending remarks is an employee of the US Government and we are coerced into paying this clown's salary. This supposed "historic site" and the remarks given at its "coming out" are the antithesis of the standards the Boston "Indians," Signers, and soldiers of Gettysburg stood for—strong families, personally responsible conduct, and moral behavior. Berry's remarks prove he has absolutely no historical perspective and should not be in a responsible position.

By way of this letter I am urging you and your committee to: a) demand the resignation of UnderSec. James Berry for his outrageous, insulting, and offensive remarks b) remove the Stonewall Bar from the Register and/or c) to impound any funding for plaques or improvements there. We cannot permit this perversion of our national heritage to take place unchallenged!

Yours truly,

Marsha A. Rader, Member
James A. Garfield Chapt. Sons of Union Veterans Auxilliary

cc: President, Sons of Union Veterans Auxilliary
Sen. Paul Sarbanes
Sen. Barbara Mikulski
Rep. Elijah Cummings

Historic designation for homosexual bar

Stonewall Inn was scene of '69 riots

By Julia Quinn

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Clinton administration quietly awarded a homosexual bar with a coveted place on the National Register of Historic Places in an unofficial ceremony this week at a party in New York.

On Monday, the Stonewall Inn, a Greenwich Village bar that was ground zero in a series of riots in June 1969, was honored with a National Register plaque by John Berry, an assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior. In a speech, he likened the riots to the Boston Tea Party, the Declaration of Independence and the Battle of Gettysburg.

"The last week of June and the first week of July are hallowed days for our country's history," he said before presenting the plaque to Kim Kearns of the Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation. "It was the best of a summer's night here at Stonewall that led to the creation of a new civil rights movement for America."

"For laws that would call our love perverse, that hold our sacrifice of life in the service of our country any less dear and that conclude that by our very existence we are somehow inferior, are not laws founded in truth."

The ceremony, which was at the headquarters for the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center of New York, was at the start of a party to mark the 30th anniversary of Stonewall.

"The historic designation is very exciting, especially since many people think activism in general is waning these days," said Dan Wilton of the Center. "It reminds us this movement was born in the streets with activism and everyday gay, lesbian and transgendered people."

The Stonewall riots occurred in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, when police raided the Stonewall Inn on Christopher Street in Greenwich Village because of reports the homosexual bar was selling liquor without a license. As arrests mounted, a crowd gathered and bottles, beer cans and garbage cans were hurled through the air. A parking meter was turned into a battering ram against the door of the bar, behind which police blockaded themselves.

The rioting continued for two hours for the next four nights, sparking a chord among activists

"This is the first time the federal government has recognized a site related to gay and lesbian history."

— Chris Thomssen

who said the bar was raided because its patrons were homosexuals.

Stonewall's historic designation not only includes the original bar but also a nearby park and several other avenues, including one named Gay Street.

Peter LaBarbara of Americans for Truth About Homosexuality reported that, when he visited the nearby Christopher Street Bookstore last year, "There was sex cruising. How many historic districts have that going on?"

Criticized by Focus on the Family as one more example of the administration's "endorsement of homosexual advocacy," the nomination sailed through state and national agencies in record time, said Kathleen LaFrank of New York State Historic Preservation Bureau.

"In fact, it's unusual to list something that's happened this recently," she said. "Usually sites have to be at least 50 years old. But it was felt this had exceptional significance."

Which this site had, said Interior spokesman Chris Thomssen.

"This is the first time the federal government has recognized a site related to gay and lesbian history," he said. Impetus for the site grew from a meeting last year of a Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees meeting, a federally sponsored organization with a branch at Interior, he said.

"We were trying to think of things the administration could do for gays and lesbians and one of those was to see if Stonewall could get listed on the National Register for historic places," he said.

The group got a welcoming reception from the New York State Historical Commission, he said, plus a unanimous vote to place Stonewall on the Historic Register. "It was a pretty compelling nomination," he said.

SEP - 3 1999

S. Sarge
9/2/99
Shue
9-2-99
Greenberg
9/3/99

H32(2280)

Honorable Paul Sarbanes
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Sarbanes:

Thank you for your letter of July 16, 1999, on behalf of Ms. Marsha Rader concerning the listing of the Stonewall, in New York, New York, in the National Register of Historic Places.

The preparation of the Stonewall nomination was initiated and co-sponsored by two local groups and the property was nominated to the National Register by Mrs. Bernadette Castro, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer. The Stonewall is recognized in the National Register for its historic significance as a site associated with the modern gay rights movement. The nomination characterizes the importance of the 1969 Stonewall uprising as a watershed event in the movement within the larger social historical context of the struggle for civil rights for all Americans. The property's historic importance under the National Register criteria for evaluation is compellingly documented by historical research and recent scholarship. The nomination documentation includes numerous letters supporting the property's significance within the context of the broad patterns of recent American civil rights history. We have enclosed a copy of the nomination documentation for your reference.

We appreciate your interest in this property and in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. If we can provide further information or assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Ronald M. Greenberg

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Bernadette Castro, NYSHPO

bcc: 0001-Stanton
2200-Stevenson
2250-Greenberg
3210-Roberts

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 2280

FNP:BSAVAGE:lj:343-9536:08/31/99:F/nr/stonewa.sar

WASO Administrative Program Center 202/501-1111

WAPC#: 99-02868

ESTP: 216143

Doc Name: Jason B. Watson

Sig Level: Assoc. Dir

Legislative
Referral: ES Mail

Writer Desc: Citizen

Org Name:

Constituent Name:

Logged By: Leonard Stowe

Analyst: Doris Lowery

Type Corr: Secy Bulk

Issue Ref: National Register

Opinion: Against/Negative

Park/Office: National Park Service

Office Assigned: Cultural Resources

Contact Name: Margaret Triebsch

Contact Phone: 202/208-7625

Contact Fax:

Corr Date: 9/16/1999

WAPC Date: 9/27/1999

Draft Due Date:

Final Due Date: 10/12/1999

Response Date:

Hot Topics:

Description: OBJECTS TO THE STONEWALL IN BEING ADDED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER. WANTS AN EXPLANATION OF HOW IT GOT LISTED AND THE PROCEDURE.

SPECIAL

FACSIMILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS
1849 C STREETS, NW, ROOM 3128
WASHINGTON, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-7625
(202) 273-3237 (FAX)

DATE:

10/4/99

TO:

Carol / Sylvia

FAX NUMBER:

FROM:

Margaret

SUBJECT:

Controlled Correspondence

PAGES TRANSMITTED

3

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
& PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

(202) 343-3411

HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES

(202) 343-9574

PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

(202) 343-8153

MUSEUM MANAGEMENT

(202) 343-8142

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY, & EDUCATION

(202) 343-9536

HABS/HAER

(202) 343-9618

ARCHAEOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY

(202) 343-4101

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RECREATION & CONSERVATION

(202) 565-1180

NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS

(202) 565-1175

TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE

(202) 565-1190

RECREATION PROGRAM

(202) 565-1140

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING

(318) 357-6464

PARTNERSHIP OFFICE

(202) 208-5477

9115 Marlboro Pike, Lot 41
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772

16 September 1999

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

Secretary Babbitt:

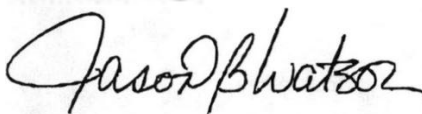
I am writing to express my disgust over the addition of the addition of the Stonewall Inn to the National Register of Historic Places. I do not know exactly when this addition was made, but I learned of it only last week.

For Assistant Secretary John Berry to compare the riots at the inn to the Boston Tea Party, Declaration of Independence and Battle of Gettysburg is to make a mockery of American history and to spit at the memory of those who gave their lives and fortunes to make our country what it is today. To say that men parading around in womens clothing, fighting for their right to blatantly violate the Word of God and gain legal approval to do so, compares to our nation's fight for freedom from Britain, for the battle to end slavery as a way of life protected by law, to keep our Union intact, is complete ignorance. It shows no respect for the true history of our nation.

Furthermore, by adding this inn to the register, and adding it before it is old enough to even truly be considered, the significance of the other places on the register have been diminished. It apparently is no longer necessary to be a truly unique location in American history, to be truly significant in architectural history, or to have any relevance to a majority of the American population to qualify.

I would like to know who made the decision to add the Stonewall Inn to the register. What is the procedure for adding a location and who has the authority to take a location off? How much money will the government give to the inn now that it is on the register? I would appreciate it if an explanation of the procedure could be provided. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Jason B. Watson

Author: "LaFrank; Kathleen (PEB)" <Kathleen.LaFrank@oprhp.state.ny.us> at NP--INTERNET
Date: 10/8/99 3:47 PM
Priority: Normal
Receipt Requested
TO: Patty Henry at NP-WASO-MRSE
Subject: RE: Re[2]: Stonewall

----- Message Contents -----

Patty - the Congressman is Charles B. Rangel, District 15 -

-----Original Message-----

From: Patty_Henry@nps.gov [mailto:Patty_Henry@nps.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 08, 1999 9:17 AM
To: LaFrank; Kathleen (PEB)
Subject: Re[2]: Stonewall

Hi Kathleen:

Robert was able to get Stonewall formatted in all the same font and it looks pretty good. John Sprinkle has reviewed it and it looks fine to him content-wise. We are planning to put it on this agenda.

We are in the process of setting up the notification letters for all of the properties. The one piece we didn't have on Stonewall is the Congressperson for the district in which it is located. Do you know who that is or at least the Congressional District so we could look it up? We have a book that shows the districts and who the Representative is but when you start looking at big metropolitan areas like New York (or Boston or Chicago or Baltimore) it is very hard to determine boundaries. If you could find this out and send the name on to me as soon as possible I would really appreciate it. We don't need an address; we have those for here in Washington. We just need the name.

Thanks again for all of your work and help.

Patty

----- Reply Separator -----

Subject: RE: Stonewall
Author: "LaFrank; Kathleen (PEB)" <Kathleen.LaFrank@oprhp.state.ny.us> at NP--INTERNET
Date: 10/7/99 3:39 PM

Patty: any news about Stonewall?

-----Original Message-----

From: Patty_Henry@nps.gov [mailto:Patty_Henry@nps.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 01, 1999 12:26 PM
To: LaFrank; Kathleen (PEB)
Subject: Re: Stonewall

Kathleen:

Author: "LaFrank; Kathleen (PES)" <Kathleen.LaFrank@oprbp.state.ny.us> at NP--INTERNET
Date: 10/8/99 2:29 PM
Priority: Normal
Receipt Requested
TO: Patty Henry at NP-WASO-NRHE
Subject: RE: Re[2]: Stonewall

----- Message Contents -----

Great news!!! I put a call into the sponsor and she will try to get the congressperson's name this afternoon; I don't usually handle New York City so I haven't a clue myself - If by any chance she can't come up with it today, is Tuesday ok? [I'll shoot it to you as soon as I get it]

I have one more person to add to the notice list if it's ok - one of our SRB members was particularly supportive so I think it would be nice to let him know:

Charles D. Erstadt
18 East 81st Street
NY, NY 10028

Let me know when you need slides and photos or anything else this is really great to go to NGL consideration so promptly and efficiently after NR listing - thanks!!

-----Original Message-----

From: Patty_Henry@nps.gov [mailto:Patty_Henry@nps.gov]
Sent: Friday, October 08, 1999 9:17 AM
To: LaFrank; Kathleen (PES)
Subject: Re[2]: Stonewall

Hi Kathleen:

Robert was able to get Stonewall formatted in all the same font and it looks pretty good. John Sprinkle has reviewed it and it looks fine to him content-wise. We are planning to put it on this agenda.

We are in the process of setting up the notification letters for all of the properties. The one piece we didn't have on Stonewall is the Congressperson for the district in which it is located. Do you know who that is or at least the Congressional District so we could look it up? We have a book that shows the districts and who the Representative is but when you start looking at big metropolitan areas like New York (or Boston or Chicago or Baltimore) it is very hard to determine boundaries. If you could find this out and send the name on to me as soon as possible I would really appreciate it. We don't need an address; we have those for here in Washington. We just need the name.

Thanks again for all of your work and help.

Patty

Reply Separator

Subject: RE: Stonewall
Author: "LaFrank; Kathleen (PES)" <Kathleen.LaFrank@oprbp.state.ny.us> at

Patty: here is the list of owners and officials that we used for Stonewall - the last item should be the SHPO - there are some pages after that that I couldn't delete - pay no attention to them! Kathleen

STONEMALL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE

PROPERTY OWNERS

Duell LLC
51 LLC
5 E. 57th Street
New York, NY 10002

and

Henry J. Stern
Commissioner
New York City Department of Parks
830 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

MAYOR

Honorable Rudolph W. Giuliani
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
New York, NY 10007

*Jerrald
Hacker*

COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Joseph B. Rose
Director
NYC Planning Department
22 Reade Street
New York, NY 10007

*STONE WALL
NEW YORK
CHRISTOPHER ST.
ZIP
10014*

CHIEF COUNTY OFFICIAL

C. Virginia Fields
Manhattan Borough President
Municipal Building
ATTN: Joan Tally
New York, NY 10007

STATE AGENCY

Mary Ivey
NYS Department of Transportation
Room 303
Building 5
State Office Campus
Albany, NY 12232

COUNTY HISTORIAN

Celedonia Jones
Borough Historian
Municipal Building
19th Floor
New York, NY 10007

OTHER

Brendan Sexton
President
Municipal Art Society
457 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10022

Peg Breen
President
New York Landmarks Conservancy
141 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010

Vicki Weiner
Executive Director
Historic Districts Council
45 West 67th Street
New York, NY 10023

John Hart
NYS Museum
3122 Cultural Education Center
Albany, NY 12230

Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation
47 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003

OLGAD (Organizatin of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers)
28 East 4th Street
New York, New York 10003

NEW YORK STATE PARKS REGIONAL MANAGER

James Moogan
Regional Director
NYSOPRHP - Riverbank State Park
679 Riverside Drive
New York, NY 10031

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building 1
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

OCT 14 1995

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of Stonewall in New York City, New York, for the purpose of nominating it for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). We enclose a copy of the nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

Ronald M. Greenberg

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosures

**PROPERTY STUDIED FOR
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION**

**STONEWALL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK**

The Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board will evaluate this property at a meeting to be held on Monday, December 13, 1999, beginning at 9:00 a.m. in Hearing Room 100, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC. The Landmarks Committee evaluates the studies of historic properties being nominated for National Historic Landmark designation in order to advise the full National Park System Advisory Board at their meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 14 and 15, 1999, in Washington, D.C., and will recommend to the full Board those properties that the Committee finds meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Owners of private properties nominated for NHL designation have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 65. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to designation must submit a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the designation. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of the portion of the property that the party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be designated. Letters objecting to or supporting nominations may be sent to Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey, at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240; or by telephone at 202/343-8163.

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Charles Schumer
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Charles B. Rangel
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: PSO B. Bolger
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2605 CCU
2280 Lange
2280 STONEWALL (NHL PENDING)

FNP:PHenry:mg:10/12/99
F:\NR-NHL\notice2D.LTR

OCT 14 1999

H34(2280)

Duell LLC
51 LLC
5 E. 57th Street
New York, New York 10002

Dear To Whom it May Concern:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of Stonewall in New York City, New York, for the purpose of nominating it for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark. We enclose a copy of the nomination. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on an enclosure. This enclosure also specifies how you may comment on the proposed nomination if you so choose. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the National Park System Advisory Board's Landmarks Committee, which will then inform the full Advisory Board of the Committee's recommendations at the Board's meeting. The Secretary of the Interior will then be informed of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations governing the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4) and include other information on the Program. We are also enclosing a fact sheet that outlines the effects of designation.

Sincerely,

 Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

Enclosures

**PROPERTY STUDIED FOR
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION
STONEWALL
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK**

The Landmarks Committee of the National Park System Advisory Board will evaluate this property at a meeting to be held on Monday, December 13, 1999, beginning at 9:00 a.m. in Hearing Room 100, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC. The Landmarks Committee evaluates the studies of historic properties being nominated for National Historic Landmark designation in order to advise the full National Park System Advisory Board at their meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 14 and 15, 1999, in Washington, D.C., and will recommend to the full Board those properties that the Committee finds meet the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

Owners of private properties nominated for NHL designation have an opportunity to concur with or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 65. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to designation must submit a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the designation. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of the portion of the property that the party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be designated. Letters objecting to or supporting nominations may be sent to Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey, at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Should you wish to obtain information about these meetings, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Historian Patty Henry at the National Park Service, National Register, History and Education, 1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400, Washington, D.C. 20240; or by telephone at 202/343-8163.

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

OWN: Duell LLC

51 LLC

5 E. 57th Street

New York, New York 10002

Honorable Henry J. Stern, Commissioner

New York City Department of Parks

830 Fifth Avenue

New York, New York 10021

HEO: Honorable Rudolph W. Giuliani

Mayor of New York City

City Hall

New York, New York 10007

SHPO: Mrs. Bernadette Castro, Commissioner

Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

Empire State Plaza

Agency Building #1, 20th Floor

Albany, New York 12238

bcc: PSO B. Bolger

0001 Stamon

2200 Stevenson

2280 Lange

2280 STONEWALL (NHL PENDING)

FNP:PHenry-mg:10/12/99

F:\NR-NHL\NOTICE2D.LTR

Savage
Shull
10/2/99
Greenberg
10-13-99

H32(2280)

OCT 18 1999

Jason B. Watson
9115 Marlboro Pike, Lot 41
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for your letter of September 16, 1999, to Secretary Babbitt concerning the listing of the Stonewall, in New York, New York, in the National Register of Historic Places. Secretary Babbitt forwarded your letter to the National Park Service for response.

The Stonewall was entered in the National Register on May 27, 1999. The property is recognized in the National Register for its historic significance as a site associated with the modern gay rights movement. The nomination characterizes the importance of the 1969 Stonewall uprising as a watershed event in the movement within the larger social historical context of the struggle for civil rights for all Americans. The property's historic importance under the National Register criteria for evaluation is compellingly documented by historical research and recent scholarship. The nomination documentation includes numerous letters supporting the property's significance within the context of the broad patterns of recent American civil rights history.

Listing of a property in the National Register does not mean that the Federal government is providing it with funding. The preparation of the Stonewall nomination was initiated and co-sponsored by two local groups and the property was nominated to the National Register by Mrs. Bernadette Castro, the New York State Historic Preservation Officer. Mrs. Castro is responsible for nominating properties in New York to the National Register in accordance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. As part of her responsibilities, Mrs. Castro also reviews petitions for the removal of listed properties. The grounds under which listed properties may be removed from the National Register, along with the procedures for nominations, are described in Federal regulations 36 CFR 60, a copy of which is enclosed for your reference. You may wish to contact Mrs. Castro or her staff for further information. Her address and telephone number are:

Commissioner
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, 20th Floor

Albany, New York 12238
518/474-0443

We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service. If we can provide further information or assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Katherine H. Stevenson

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resources
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Bernadette Castro, NYSHPO

bec: 0001-Stanton
2200-Stevenson
2250-Greenberg
3210-Roberts

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN 2280
FNP:BSAVAGE:SJ:343-9536:10/08/99:F/nr/stonewa.112

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
1126 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.

George Chauncey
Professor of History

Telephone: (773) 702-8385
Facsimile: (773) 702-7550
E-mail: gchauncey@uchicago.edu

November 11, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002

Re: Stonewall National Historic Landmark Nomination



Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing in support of the Stonewall National Historic Landmark nomination. I am a professor of history at the University of Chicago, where I teach courses on twentieth-century American history, and have also taught at New York University and Rutgers University. I am the author of *Gay New York: Gender, Urban Culture, and the Making of the Gay Male World, 1890-1940* (Basic, 1994), which was awarded the Organization of American Historians's Merle Curti Award for the best book in social history and Frederick Jackson Turner Award for the best first book on any topic in American history, as well as the *Los Angeles Times* Book Prize for History and the Lambda Literary Award for Gay Studies. I am also the coeditor of *Hidden From History: Reclaiming the Gay and Lesbian Past* (New American Library, 1989), and have been asked to testify as an expert witness on gay history at several trials, including the trial of Amendment Two in Colorado. I am currently at work on a new book, *The Strange Career of the Closet: Gay Culture, Consciousness, and Politics from the Second World War to the Stonewall Era*, which has been supported with a Guggenheim Fellowship and National Humanities Center fellowship.

I believe there is an exceptionally strong case to be made for making the Stonewall a National Historic Landmark. As I have written elsewhere, the 1969 Stonewall uprising was the spark that turned a small-scale gay civil rights movement into a mass movement for lesbian and gay liberation. Although gay rights organizations had existed for several decades before Stonewall, they had remained tiny and largely ineffective; the Stonewall uprising quickly became the central symbol for a new generation of activists who launched more militant and successful campaigns to improve the position of homosexuals in American society. Within three years there were gay organizations with the word "Stonewall" in their name throughout the country, and, thirty years later, the annual gay marches and parades organized throughout the world, which attract hundreds of thousands (and perhaps millions) of participants, are still held at the end of June to commemorate the June 1969 Stonewall uprising. The Stonewall Uprising has thus assumed the symbolic significance other political and social movements have attributed to the Alamo, the Boston Tea Party, and Rosa Parks' refusal to move to the back of the bus.

The Stonewall deserves national historic landmark status because the gay movement which traces its symbolic origins to Stonewall has had such profound influence on American society in the last third of the twentieth century. The dramatic shift in public attitudes toward homosexuals we have witnessed in our lifetimes, the passage of gay civil rights laws in cities and states throughout the nation, the election of openly gay members of Congress, the expansion of judicial concepts of the right to privacy, and, indeed, the momentous debates over homosexuality that have become so central to American culture and politics in recent years and have contributed to the recasting of political alignments would be unimaginable without it. Thus the Stonewall uprising has had extraordinary significance in American history, not just lesbian and gay history, and it is an especially powerful candidate for this designation.

I would be glad to discuss the historical background and significance of the Stonewall uprising with you further if that would be helpful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Chauncey".

George Chauncey
Professor of History

The New-York Historical Society

Two West 77th Street
New York, New York 10024
(212) 873-3400
www.nyhistory.org



November 15, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 N. Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing to support the designation of the Stonewall district of New York City as a National Historic Landmark.

As you probably know, last spring the National Register of Historical Places for the first time listed the location of the birth of the gay and lesbian right movement. Now it is time for recognition as a National Historic Landmark.

Such a designation is an opportunity to acknowledge the history of gay and lesbian people—as well as the increasingly visible role of gay people in post-war American history.

I hope the National Park Service will take this step toward marking a more complete and diverse history of our metropolis.

Sincerely,

Betsy Gotbaum
President

PLACE MATTERS

a citywide advocate for New York's places of
history, story, and tradition

Sponsored by The Municipal Art Society of New York and City Lore

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002

November 21, 1999



Dear Ms. Shull:

Place Matters — a joint project of the Municipal Art Society of New York and City Lore, the New York Center for Urban Folk Culture — enthusiastically supports the designation of Stonewall as a National Historic Landmark.


Place Matters has been created to foster conservation of New York City's historically and culturally significant sites — the places that hold memories and anchor traditions for communities, and that help to tell the history of the city as a whole. Stonewall is just such a place.

As representative of the single most important event marking the turning point in the gay and lesbian civil rights movement, Stonewall has taken on mythical proportions for that community, nationally and internationally. There have been numerous efforts in recent years to mark and interpret sites of gay and lesbian history in New York City and across the country (including Stonewall), but the broad public attention that this history and these sites deserve has been lacking. National Historic Landmark designation would bring much deserved recognition to a place of great symbolic importance far beyond New York City.

We are pleased to give our strong endorsement to the designation of Stonewall a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,


Laura Hansen
Co-Director
Place Matters


Ned Kaufman
Associate Director of Issues
Municipal Art Society

Place Matters, c/o The Municipal Art Society, 457 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022
Phone - 212.935.3960, ext. 259. Fax - 212.753.1816. Email - place.matters@mas.org

Supported by grants from the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, New York Foundation, Booth Ferris Foundation and the New York Community Trust



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

100 Old Slip New York, NY 10005 TEL: 212-487-6800 FAX: 212-487-6723 TTY: 212-487-6745



JENNIFER J. RAAB
Chairman

November 22, 1999

Ms. Carol Stull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
1849 C Street, N.W., NC 400
Washington, DC 20240



Re: Stonewall National Historic Landmark, New York, NY

Dear Ms. Stull:

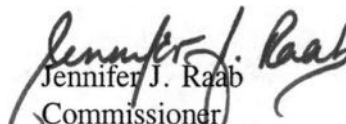
We have reviewed the materials regarding Stonewall and enthusiastically support its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Stonewall deserves recognition because of the site's pivotal role in the American gay and lesbian civil rights movement. The Stonewall uprising, which lasted five days, galvanized unprecedented, nationwide support for gay rights. Manhattan's first gay march took place in the wake of this event, as did demonstrations in other United States cities. Thirty years later, the site endures as a symbol of the struggle for gay rights.

On April 29th, 1969, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission voted to designate the Greenwich Village Historic District, including the area known as the Stonewall site. However, the historic district was designated two months prior to the events described in the nomination form, and therefore the designation report does not specifically mention the rebellion. In March 1999, the Commission strongly endorsed the site for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

We find the Stonewall eminently worthy of its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely yours,


Jennifer J. Raab
Commissioner

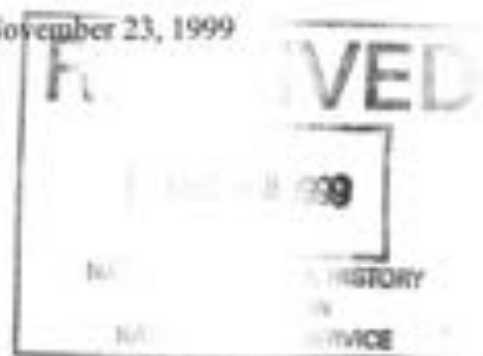
JJR:rbb

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 23, 1999

Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20001



Dear Ms. Shull:

We are writing to express our support for designation by the Department of Interior for Stonewall Inn as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). Gay rights historians regard the Stonewall Uprising as the national rallying cry for the advent of a gay, lesbian, and bisexual civil rights movement.

During the early morning of June 28, 1969, New York City police officers raided the Stonewall Inn, at 51-53 Christopher Street in the Greenwich Village neighborhood of Manhattan. Bars in this predominantly gay community were frequently subject to police raids and patrons were regularly harassed, sometimes brutally, and arrested by city police officers. Tired and frustrated by the constant abuse and torment from the police, patrons and community members rebelled and this time they fought back. The insurrection lasted five days and gained the attention of the country.

After Stonewall, gay men and lesbians began to vocally demand their rights. Gay rights groups increased more than ten-fold throughout the country during the 1970s. Many of the groups have broadened their message and become involved in policy and civil rights issues such as healthcare, housing, employment discrimination, and crime. Their contribution on increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and combating this terrible disease continues to be immeasurable.

The Stonewall Inn has already been listed on the National Register by the National Park Service's Keeper of the Register. It is only fitting that Stonewall Inn be the first nationally recognized site selected for its contributions to the gay and lesbian civil rights movement throughout the United States. In recognition of the historical and cultural significance of the Stonewall rebellion, we strongly support any effort to make this site a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,


Senator Charles E. Schumer


Senator Barbara Boxer



NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

George E. Pataki
Governor

November 23, 1999

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: *Stonewall*
New York, New York County



Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to recommend that Stonewall be designated a National Historic Landmark. Last year, the New York State Board for Historic Preservation recommended unanimously that Stonewall be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance in the struggle for civil rights for gay Americans. The board believed, as do I, that the nomination presented a well written, scholarly, yet moving, argument for the significance of Stonewall in the lives of thousands of Americans and demonstrated the enormous influence of this site in catalyzing the gay rights movement over the last thirty years.

The New York State Historic Preservation Office is proud of its role in bringing national recognition to Stonewall. We hope that the National Park System Advisory Board will look with favor upon the proposal for National Historic Landmark designation.

Most sincerely,

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner
State Historic Preservation Officer

KL/rma

HISTORIC DISTRICTS COUNCIL

232 East 11th Street
New York, NY 10003
212-614-9107 phone
212-614-9127 fax
hdc@hdc.org

Eric Wan, Allison, AACP
President

Hal Brown
Vice-President

Laura Hansen
Vice-President

Kevin Wolfe, RA
Vice-President

Edward T. Molykowski
Treasurer

Teri Slater
Secretary

Anthony C. Wood
Chair Emeritus

Board of Directors

Olivette Burton
George Calderaro
Carol Clark
Stanley Cogan
William E. Davis, AIA
Franz Eberhart
Rosalind Finkof
David Freedenthal
Ann Gaffney
David Goldfarb
Julie Janney
Edward S. Kirkland
Jeffrey Krosser
Joseph Pell Lombardi, AIA
Christopher W. London
Bruce Meah
W. Carlyle Morris
Mary Ellen Murphy
Stephen Raphael
John Reddick
Jeffrey A. Saunders
Rebecca Reid Shorer
Arlene Simon
Jack Taylor
Susan Tarrick
Marie Elizabeth Urban

Vicki Weiner
Executive Director

November 23, 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001


Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Historic Districts Council to urge you to approve the designation of the Stonewall Uprising site in Greenwich Village as a National Historic Landmark.

This is a site of extraordinary national importance. As you are no doubt aware, the 1969 Stonewall uprising, which took place in the old Stonewall Inn, sparked the lesbian and gay liberation movement across the United States. The site is significant both culturally and historically to lesbians and gays all over the world, as well as to the Greenwich Village community and to anyone interested in the history of civil rights and social justice. The uprising itself is the focus of considerable scholarly research, and is commemorated annually by more than a million people worldwide. Each year the New York Gay Pride Parade marches past the site, acknowledging the importance of the uprising to the social and political history of the lesbian and gay movement, and demonstrating the long-standing tradition of radicalism and tolerance practiced by the Village community.

For these reasons, the Historic Districts Council believes that the Stonewall Uprising site deserves designation as a National Historic Landmark. Such designation would confirm its place in the social and cultural history of the nation and reaffirm our country's commitment to social justice.

Sincerely,



Vicki Weiner
Executive Director

cc: New York State Councilmember Tom Duane, New York State Assemblymember Deborah Glick,
Community Board #2 Manhattan, Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation, Andrew Dolkart.

RECEIVED

DEC - 8 1999

NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Fred Wasserman

November 28, 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002



Dear Ms. Shull:

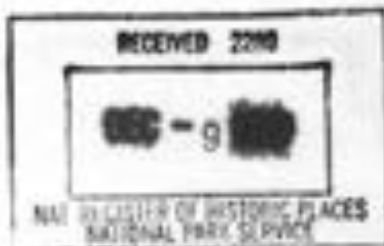
I was delighted to learn that "The Stonewall" was listed in the National Register of Historic Places last June and strongly support this site's designation as a National Historic Landmark. My assessment is based on my professional experience as a curator who has specialized in exhibitions on twentieth-century political and social history. In particular, I was a guest curator for the New York Public Library's award-winning 1994 exhibition *Becoming Visible: The Legacy of Stonewall* as well as co-author of the subsequent publication *Becoming Visible: An Illustrated History of Lesbian and Gay Life in Twentieth-Century America* (Penguin Studio, 1998). Furthermore, from 1978 to 1985 I worked in the field of historic preservation and prepared National Register nominations for more than one hundred sites and historic districts. I am currently Director of Curatorial Administration at The Jewish Museum in New York.

The riots that occurred at the Stonewall Inn in late June 1969 marked the critical turning point in the history of lesbians and gay men in the United States. Inspired by the rebellion, homosexuals organized into a mass movement for the first time in history. Likening Stonewall (as the event popularly came to be known), to the storming of the Bastille, the Boston Tea Party, Independence Day, and various boycotts and sit-ins of the Civil Rights movement, gay and lesbian activists fought for social change and equal rights. For thirty years, Stonewall has continued to be the rallying cry for lesbians and gay men and a symbol of a common shared heritage. The riots' historic significance is honored in dozens of lesbian and gay pride marches held every June in cities around the nation and the world.

In recognition of the extraordinary events of June 1969 and the unparalleled impact they have had on American history, I strongly support the designation of "The Stonewall" as a National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely,

Fred Wasserman



FACULTY OF ARTS

4700 KEELE STREET • TORONTO • ONTARIO • CANADA • M3J 1P3

30 November 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 No. Capitol Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20002
U.S.A.

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing as a professional historian who specializes in lesbian and gay history and as the chair-elect of the American Historical Association's Committee on Lesbian and Gay History. This letter expresses my strong support for the proposal to list the Stonewall Rebellion Site as a National Historic Landmark.

In his 1993 book Stonewall, renowned historian Martin Duberman described the 1969 Stonewall riots as "the emblematic event in modern lesbian and gay history." Back in 1969, lesbians and gay men around the country recognized the historic significance of Stonewall. In an August-September editorial in the Philadelphia-based Homophile Action Newsletter, Ada Bello and Carole Friedman wrote, "It may well be the case that years from now, when social historians write their accounts of the homophile movement, June 28, 1969 will be viewed as a turning point in the fight for equality for homosexuals. For on that date, for the first time in history, masses of homosexuals took to the streets, demanding their rights in an open confrontation with the minions of an oppressive society." In 1969, Bello and Friedman were remarkably prescient. In 1999, it is time for the National Park Service to recognize the importance of Stonewall through the designation of this new national historic landmark.

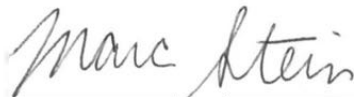
The American Historical Association's Committee on Lesbian and Gay History represents hundreds of teachers, scholars, researchers, writers, and educators, most of whom work as professional historians in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. Collectively, we have published hundreds of books and articles on lesbian and gay history and we have taught tens of thousands of students--lesbian, gay, and straight--in our classrooms. In a very real sense, all of our educational work has been made possible by the social, cultural,

and political transformations that began with Stonewall. Simply stated, the Stonewall rebellion initiated a new stage in the national struggle for lesbian and gay rights and a new era in the global struggle for human rights. Over the course of the last 30 years, Stonewall has become an extraordinarily powerful symbol for the multiple ways in which lesbians and gay men have contributed to the pursuit of liberty, justice, equality, and democracy.

Designating the Stonewall Rebellion Site a National Historic Landmark would honor these pursuits.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marc Stein".

Marc Stein
Assistant Professor of History
Chair-Elect, American Historical
Association Committee on
Lesbian and Gay History



**United States Department of the Interior
Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees Association**

1849 C. Street, N.W.
Mail Stop 6456
Washington, DC 20240



December 1, 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20002

Dear Ms. Shull:

As President of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees Association (Interior GLOBE), I am writing to inform you that our membership enthusiastically supports the designation of the Stonewall Inn in New York City as a National Historic Landmark. I strongly urge you and the National Park System Advisory Board to approve the designation.

The Stonewall Rebellion that began on June 28, 1969, at the Stonewall Inn is the watershed moment in the history of the modern gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered civil rights movement. Stonewall marked the first time that gays and lesbians as a group forcefully and vocally asserted their rights to equality under the law. The events of Stonewall opened the door for millions of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered Americans to begin pressing for full and equal civil rights. Indeed, within a few short years of Stonewall, thousands of gay and lesbian civil rights organizations had sprung up all across America. This historic site, that is commemorated annually in thousands of parades and festivals around the world, must be recognized as a truly significant place in the history of the modern civil rights movement.

Interior GLOBE's membership includes architects, historic preservationists, engineers, scientists, lawyers, and many other professionals within the Department of the Interior's Offices and Bureaus, including the National Park Service. Our members recognize the importance and significance of listing Stonewall as a National Historic Landmark. Stonewall is truly unique and without equal in the civil rights history of gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transgendered people. It deserves to take its place among the over 2,000 sites designated as National Historic Landmarks.

Please give the proposed Stonewall landmark listing your most favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

Maria K. Wiseman
President, Interior GLOBE

cc: Beth Savage



Executive Director
Kimberly Stahlman Kearns

President
F. Anthony Zucaro III

Vice-Presidents
Elizabeth Glynn
Arthur Thalacker

Secretary/Treasurer
Elmer G. Fajner

Treasurer
Mary Ann Asarian
Penelope Baran
Donald Weil, Duffman
Teresa Hardy
Jan Hedley
Arthur Lewis
Andrew S. Paul
Jonathan Russo
Katharine Schenck
Julian Smoot
Paul Watson
Anthony C. Wood
Linda Yarnall

Advisors
Kara Baywick
Joan K. Davidson
Christopher Davies
Shelly Foxman
Margaret Wilsey Gashorn
Margaret Gable
Elizabeth Glavin
Carol Granger
Julia Guay
Jo Heston
Terry Hise
Mikala Hylton
Martin Huron
Julia Joy Levin
Regina M. Kellerman
Almont L. Lee
Kathryn Merson
Timothy Mott
James O'Connor
James Stewart Pridick
Stephen Raybarr
Julia Roubine
Nancy Hope Boyd
Alex B. Sandler
Verna Small
Jean-Claude van Dille
Anne-Marie Warner-Sommer
Caleb Triller

1 October 1999

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Ms. Shull:

I would like to thank you for the efforts of the National Park Service to secure National Register status for Stonewall. The addition of Stonewall to the National Register represents a meaningful milestone in the American historic preservation movement, signaling a commitment to a more inclusive approach that honors the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the American population – including the gay and lesbian population.

I am writing to urge the National Park Service to pursue securing National Historic Landmark status for Stonewall, given the extraordinary national significance of the events associated with this site. You can be assured that the Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation would eagerly offer our wholehearted support of such a designation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kimberly Stahlman Kearns
Executive Director

Cc: Chris Thomson

10-18-99



Jonathan Ned Katz
81 Jane Street
New York, NY 10014-1731
212-243-6994
email: jnkatz1@aol.com

.....
December 2, 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 N. Capitol Street N.W.
Ste. 400
Washington, D.C. 20002



Dear Ms. Shull:

I am writing in support of the Stonewall Uprising National Historic Landmark Nomination.

As the author of numbers of books and articles on lesbian and gay American history, and on heterosexual history, I am familiar with the historical scholarship about the Stonewall Uprising, and the importance of that event and site in American history, and in the international history of the movement for lesbian and gay civil rights and liberation.

Among my books are *Gay American History* (1976), *Gay/Lesbian Almanac: A New Documentary* (1983), *The Invention of Heterosexuality* (1995), and a forthcoming book on sexuality and affection between men in the nineteenth-century United States.

I also write as a lifetime resident of Greenwich Village, and as the owner of a home in the historic district that includes the site of the Stonewall Inn.

All historians of the lesbian and gay movement agree that the uprising at the Stonewall Inn is, without a doubt, of extraordinary significance as the symbolic start of the modern American and international movements for lesbian and gay civil equality.

The site of the uprising at the Stonewall Inn is, for the American and international lesbian and gay rights movement, a symbol of comparable importance to the site of the Bastille in Paris as a symbolic site of the French Revolution.

I therefore heartily support the nomination.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Ned Katz
Jonathan Ned Katz

THE SENATE
STATE OF NEW YORKTHOMAS DUANE
SENATOR, 27th DISTRICTBANKING AND FINANCE
CRIME VICTIMS, CRIME & CORRECTION
COMMITTEES:
ALCOHOLISM & DRUG ABUSE
CODES
ELECTIONS
ENERGY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS
FISHERIES
TOURISM, RECREATION &
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT
WATER RESOURCES275 FETTER AVE., 12TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
PHONE (212) 414-2156
FAX (212) 414-2156ROOM 415
LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12247
PHONE (518) 485-6451
FAX (518) 485-6451

December 6, 1999

Hon. Bruce Babbitt, Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
Interior Building
18th & C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Babbitt:

I am writing to you as the New York State Senator who represents the 27th Senatorial District in Manhattan which includes the Stonewall Inn site, located at 51-53 Christopher Street in New York City. It is my understanding that the Department of the Interior (DOI) is considering designating the Stonewall site as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), and I am writing to express my strong support for DOI's designation of this historic site.

As you may know, the Stonewall Inn bar was the site where the modern gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered movement for equality was born in 1969. This bar and other gay bars were regularly subjected to raids by the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in the early part of 1969. These raids were a source of constant and intentional harassment of gays and lesbian, and the raids, along with the subsequent arrests, served as a tool by which the NYPD intimidated and marginalized this community. During one such raid at the Stonewall bar, on the morning of June 28, 1969, at approximately 1:30 am, the bar's patrons and other area residents resisted police attempts to round up and arrest bar patrons. During the arrests, many patrons and local residents began chanting and fighting back against the NYPD. They began to throw beer cans and other objects at the police eventually uprooting a parking meter that was to be used as a battering ram against the police who were forced to barricade themselves into the Stonewall bar to protect themselves from the crowds. The police called for back up to assist in the clearing of the streets, but the crowds continued to grow. The uprisings continued on the following nights and culminated on the evening of Wednesday July 2nd when several thousand people gathered to protest the NYPD's mistreatment of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered people.

The uprising at the Stonewall bar served as a catalyst to gays and lesbians who began to organize to fight for their rights on a scale which had never been seen before. For instance, a few weeks


after the raid the first gay march took place in New York City. A year after the uprising, a commemoration of the raid was held, marking the beginning of New York City's Gay Pride celebrations. This commemoration was also later observed in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago, and today is observed in cities throughout the world.

The Stonewall riots subsequently led to the formation of thousands of gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered organizations. Across the country each year, thousands of people participate in parades, festivals, and other events to advance civil rights for gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgendered people.

It is my understanding that of the more than 2,000 NHLs properties, none are associated with the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered civil rights movement. I believe that it is quite fitting that this would be the first.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (212) 414-0200. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Thomas K. Duane
State Senator

TKD/sbm

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



6 December 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 400
Washington 20002

Dear Ms. Shull,

I write in enthusiastic support of the effort to designate the Stonewall Bar in Greenwich Village as a National Historic Landmark. Ordinarily, one would not think of an ordinary night spot as rising to such an exalted level. But Stonewall is regarded as the particular place where the movement for gay rights began in the United States. The event occurred on 27 June 1969, when police raided a bar on Christopher Street where homosexual men gathered. At the time, such raids were common, often prompted by violations of liquor laws or a failure to have made a payoff to the police. In any case, on that particular night in that particular place, the patrons did not quietly submit to arrest. Instead, they began a rebellion, and both patrons and passersby attacked the police with rocks and bottles. During the next few nights, the protests continued, and by the end of that fateful summer, gay men and women were no longer routinely subjected to arrest and humiliation by the forces of order and conformity.

No one needs to be reminded that the gay rights liberation movement grew to national and international proportions after the incident at the Stonewall Bar in 1969. Partly as a result of that effort, homosexual men and women moved closer to gaining the full rights of American citizenship. Thus, the Stonewall Bar has a significance to gay Americans somewhat akin to the significance of the Civil War for black Americans or Seneca Falls, New York for women. In this place a human rights revolution began.

In the twenty-first century, this little spot in Greenwich Village will be increasingly venerated for what it has meant to freedom. We need to do all we can to preserve and protect it while it is vulnerable. Designation as a National Landmark will help us to save this important historic site.

Cordially,

Kenneth T. Jackson

Barzun Professor of History and the Social Sciences

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

JERROLD NADLER
8th District, New York

OFFICE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2204 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-1000

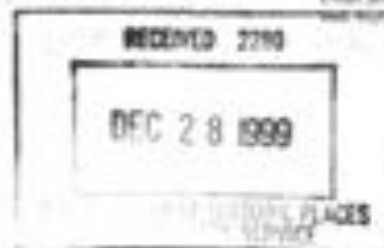
DISTRICT OFFICE
11 BLANCH STREET
SUITE 210
NEW YORK, NY 10011
(212) 234-2007

DISTRICT OFFICE
552 HARTFORD AVENUE
BRIDGEVILLE, NY 11934
(516) 270-2100

E-mail: jerrold.nadler@congress.gov
www.house.gov/nadler

December 7, 1999

Carol Shull
Keeper of the Register
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
800 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001



Dear Ms. Shull:

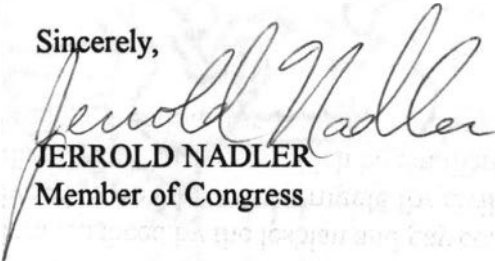
As the representative of New York's 8th Congressional District, which includes Greenwich Village, I am writing in support of the designation of the Stonewall Inn, located on Christopher Street, as a National Historic Landmark.

The uprisings of late June and early July 1969 in and around the Stonewall Inn were a response to years of harassment, prejudice and intolerance faced by the lesbian and gay community. As a result, the Stonewall is now recognized as a pivotal place where the struggle for civil rights in our country was advanced in a new and significant direction. The events which began there led to a world-wide mobilization aimed at securing even broader freedom for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

I was honored to be present at the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center annual Garden Party this past June at the announcement of the listing of the Stonewall Inn on the National Register of Historic Places. It was an important first step in officially acknowledging the birthplace of the modern gay rights movement and the brave individuals who demanded the right to live openly and honestly. I strongly urge you to take the next step in recognizing a site of extraordinary national importance by selecting the Stonewall Inn as the very first property associated with lesbian and gay civil rights history to be designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


JERROLD NADLER
Member of Congress

cc: Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior

FACSIMILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS
1849 C STREETS, NW, ROOM 3128
WASHINGTON, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-7625
(202) 273-3237 (FAX)

DATE: 1/5/00

TO: Monette / John

FAX NUMBER:

FROM: Margaret

SUBJECT: Controlled Correspondence

PAGES TRANSMITTED 5 (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
& PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

(202) 343-3411

HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES
PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
MUSEUM MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY, & EDUCATION
HABS/HAER
ARCHAEOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY

(202) 343-9574
(202) 343-8153
(202) 343-8142
(202) 343-9536
(202) 343-9618
(202) 343-4101

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RECREATION & CONSERVATION
NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS
TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE
RECREATION PROGRAM

(202) 565-1180
(202) 565-1175
(202) 565-1190
(202) 565-1140

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING

(318) 357-6464

PARTNERSHIP OFFICE

(202) 208-5477

DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

(202) 208-4278

WASO Administrative Program Center 202/501-1111

WAPC#: 99-03517

ESTP: 217598

Doc Name: Thomas K. Duane

Sig Level: Assoc. Dir

Legislative
Referral: ES Mail

Writer Desc: Senator, 27th District

Org Name: State of New York

Constituent Name:

Logged By: Leonard Stowe

Analyst: Doris Lowery

Type Corr: Secy Bulk

Issue Ref: Historic Landmarks

Opinion: For/Positive

Park/Office: National Park Service

Office Assigned: Cultural Resources

Contact Name: Margaret Trieboch

Contact Phone: 202/208-7625

Contact Fax:

Corr Date: 12/6/1999

WAPC Date: 12/16/1999

Draft Due Date:

Final Due Date: 1/13/99

Response Date:

Hot Topics:

Description: SUPPORTS THE DESIGNATION OF THE STONEWALL SITE AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

PRIORITY

PRIORITY

217598

THOMAS K. DUANE

December 6, 1999

Dear Secretary Bobbitt,

My Domestic Partner, Janis Weber, grew up on Heacia Lake Drive in Brownsville, Texas, and knows your mother-in-law, Harriet Coons and your wife Hattie.

Janis' father Alfred Weber still lives there and his brothers (five surviving) and sisters Janis and I often spend holidays there. That is how I met Harriet

Come -- at a family and neighborhood gathering.

Small world!

Please give Mike family and my regards to Harriet Coons and Mrs. Babbitt.

RECEIVED

99 DEC -9 PM 3:27

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIA

Sincerely,
Tom Duane

660637

FACSIMILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS
1849 C STREETS, NW, ROOM 3128
WASHINGTON, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-7625
(202) 273-3237 (FAX)

DATE: 1/18/00

TO: Monette / John

FAX NUMBER:

FROM: Margaret

SUBJECT: Controlled Correspondence

PAGES TRANSMITTED 4 (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
& PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

(202) 343-3411

HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES
PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
MUSEUM MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY, & EDUCATION
HABS/HAER
ARCHAEOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY

(202) 343-9574
(202) 343-8153
(202) 343-8142
(202) 343-9536
(202) 343-9618
(202) 343-4101

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RECREATION & CONSERVATION
NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS
TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE
RECREATION PROGRAM

(202) 565-1180
(202) 565-1175
(202) 565-1190
(202) 565-1140

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING

(318) 357-6464

PARTNERSHIP OFFICE

(202) 208-5477

DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

(202) 208-4278

WASO Administrative Program Center 202/501-1111

WAPC#: 00-00037

ESTP: 217927

Doc Name: Bob Barr

Sig Level: Assoc. Dir

Legislative
Referral: ES Mail

Writer Desc: U.S. House/Single

Org Name:

Constituent Name:

Logged By: Leonard Stowe

Analyst: Doris Lowery

Type Com: Secy Congressional

Issue Ref: Historic Landmarks

Opinion: Against/Negative

Park/Office: National Park Service

Office Assigned: Cultural Resources

Contact Name: Margaret Triebsch

Contact Phone: 202/208-7625

Contact Fax:

Com Date: 1/3/2000

WAPC Date: 1/11/2000

Draft Due Date:

Final Due Date: 1/25/2000

Response Date:

Hot Topics:

Description: OBJECTS TO THE STONEWALL INN BEING NOMINATED AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

SPECIAL

SPECIAL



BOB BARR

7TH DISTRICT

GEORGIA

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIP

PHONE: (202) 225-2801

FAX: (202) 225-2944

Internet: <http://www.house.gov/barr/>

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1207 LONGWORTH HOUSE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-1007

COMMITTEES:

JUDICIARY

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

GOVERNMENT REFORM

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,

Drug Policy, and Human Resources

VICE CHAIRMAN

January 3, 2000

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets NW
Washington, D.C. 20240-0001

IN RE: Stonewall Inn Nomination as a as a National Historic Landmark

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to oppose the nomination of the Stonewall Inn, in New York City's Greenwich Village, as a National Historic Landmark.

The Stonewall Inn is a homosexual bar symbolizing the homosexual movement. In my opinion, this nomination is a mockery of the national monument process. The designation of a site as a National Historic Landmark should be for those sites of truly national and positive historical significance. The Stonewall Inn clearly is not such a monument.

On June 27 1969, police officers raided the Stonewall Inn after reports the bar was selling liquor without a license. Such raids were lawful and were conducted regularly without much resistance. In this case, however, a riot began. Beside the chants of "Gay Power," "We Want Freedom," "I'm a faggot and I'm proud of it," and "I Like Boys," bottles, beer cans, garbage cans flew through the air. Police blockade themselves behind the bar's doors as rioters used parking meters as battering rams against it. The rioting continued for several hours. Four officers were injured. The rioters claimed they were harassed because they were homosexuals, and pointed out that the Stonewall Inn boarded-up windows had graffiti statements such as included "Support Gay Power" and "Legalize Gay Bars."

Based on this information and what the Stonewall Inn represents, it is a travesty the United States Government is even considering glorifying this institution. John Berry, a Department of Interior official, likened the riots at the Stonewall Inn to the Declaration of Independence and the Battle of Gettysburg. Comparing this historical document and the soldiers who gave their lives in the defense of this union to the Stonewall Inn riot, is a travesty in itself, and demeans our country's dead who fought

DISTRICT OFFICES

CARROLLTON

307 MERRAN STREET
SUITE A
CARROLLTON, GA 30117

LAGRANGE

200 RIDLEY AVE.
LAGRANGE, GA 30260
(770) 872-1778
FAX: (770) 872-1778

MARIETTA

355 WHITLOCK AVE.
SUITE 12
MARIETTA, GA 30066
(770) 476-1778

ROME

600 EAST 107 STREET
ROME, GA 30161
(706) 290-1778
Fax: (706) 290-7886

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
January 3, 2000
Page 2

for independence and freedom for our nation.

By honoring the Stonewall Inn, and the lawlessness it represents, the Clinton Administration shows how far it will go to further the homosexual agenda. I urge you to not make a mockery of the National Historic Monument process and refuse the designation of the Stonewall Inn.

With kind regards, I am,

very truly yours,



BOB BARR
Member of Congress

BB:ka

cc: The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
The Honorable Richard Armey
The Honorable Tom DeLay
The Honorable J.C. Watts
The Honorable Don Young
The Honorable James Hansen
The Honorable Ralph Regula
Jay Sekulow, Esquire
Larry Klayman, Esquire

JAN 21 2000

Phenry
1/12/00
Shue
1-12-00
Kobrin
1/12/00

H3415(2280)

Honorable Thomas K. Duane
New York State Senate
275 7th Avenue, 12th Floor
New York, New York 10001

Dear Senator Duane:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, 1999, to the Secretary of the Interior, supporting the National Historic Landmark designation of the Stonewall Inn. The Secretary has asked the National Park Service, which administers the National Historic Landmarks Program, to respond.

I am pleased to inform you that at a meeting on December 15, 1999, the National Park System Advisory Board voted to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that he designate Stonewall Inn as a National Historic Landmark. Currently, the National Park Service is preparing the paperwork for the Secretary's signature. We hope to be able to announce in a few weeks the Secretary's designation of 18 new National Historic Landmarks, including the Stonewall Inn.

Your letter of support has become a part of the official record and will be filed with the other Stonewall Inn documentation. We appreciate your support of the National Historic Landmarks Program and for this property in particular.

Sincerely,

KATHERINE H. STEVENSON

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

bcc: 0001
0120
2200
2280 Shull/Savago/Sprinkle/Henry
2280 STONEWALL (NHL Pending)
2605 CCU

FNP-PHENRY.mg: 1/7/00
F:\STNWLSUP.LTR.DOC



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3415(418)

JAN 28 2000

MEMORANDUM

To: Secretary *Don Barry* FEB 02 2000
Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
From: Director *Bob Stanton*
Subject: Designation of 18 Properties as National Historic Landmarks; Request for Secretarial Action

At a meeting on December 15, 1999, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following 18 properties as National Historic Landmarks:

ARCHITECTURE

1. *SOTTERLEY*, ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
2. *ABEL AND MARY NICHOLSON HOUSE*, SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
3. *GROVE STREET CEMETERY*, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
4. *EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH*, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
5. *ARTHUR HEURTLEY HOUSE*, OAK PARK, ILLINOIS
6. *WHITEHALL (Henry M. Flagler House)*, PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
7. *HIGHLAND PARK SHOPPING VILLAGE*, HIGHLAND PARK, TEXAS

INDIVIDUAL TOPICS

8. *GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOME SITE*, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA
9. *KENNEBEC ARSENAL*, AUGUSTA, MAINE
10. *FORT JAMES JACKSON*, CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA
11. *NATHAN AND POLLY JOHNSON PROPERTIES*, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS
12. *MULBERRY PLANTATION (James and Mary Boykin Chesnut House)*, CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA
13. *RANCHO CAMULOS*, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
14. *HERNDON HOME*, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
15. *STONEWALL*, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PREPARED BY: Patty Henry/TELEPHONE: 202/343-8163

ENGINEERING

16. *BOLLMAN TRUSS RAILROAD BRIDGE*, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
17. *SHENANDOAH-DIVES (Mayflower) MILL*, SAN JUAN COUNTY, COLORADO

ARCHEOLOGY

18. *FORT ST. PIERRE SITE*, WARREN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board, therefore, voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks.

I recommend that you approve the Board's recommendations and designate as National Historic Landmarks the 18 properties listed above.

APPROVE: 

DISAPPROVE: _____

DATE: FEB 16 2000

DATE: _____

ATTACHMENT

MAR 3 2000

H34(2280)

Honorable Bob Barr
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Barr:

Thank you for your letter dated January 3, 2000, registering your opinion regarding the nomination of Stonewall in New York City as a National Historic Landmark.

Prepared by a private historic preservation consultant last year, the nomination for Stonewall presents compelling evidence that the property is associated with nationally significant events in the history of civil rights. In December, upon reviewing the nomination, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended that the Secretary of the Interior consider designation of this property.

For your information I have enclosed a copy of the nomination. If you should have further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202/208-7625.

Sincerely,

(Bgd) De Deel Patterson Fisher

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Bernadette Castro, SHPO (w/c incoming)
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building One
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

bcc: Bill Bolger, Philadelphia SO
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2250 Robbins
2280 Shall/Sprinkle
2280 STONEWALL INN (NHL PENDING)
2605 Lowery (00-00037)

FNP:JSprinkle:mg:2/29/00
F:\NR-NHL\BARR1.WPD

2-29-00
Robbins
3/1/00

FACSIMILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIPS AND PARTNERSHIPS
1849 C STREETS, NW, ROOM 3128
WASHINGTON, DC 20240-0001
(202) 208-7625
(202) 273-3237 (FAX)

DATE: 3/23/00

TO: John / Carol

FAX NUMBER:

FROM: Margaret

SUBJECT: Congressional Correspondence

PAGES TRANSMITTED 2 (INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

please prepare a response for Kate's Signature.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP
& PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

HERITAGE PRESERVATION SERVICES
PARK HISTORIC STRUCTURES & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES
MUSEUM MANAGEMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY, & EDUCATION
HABS/HAER
ARCHAEOLOGY & ETHNOGRAPHY

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RECREATION & CONSERVATION
NATIONAL DESIGNATIONS
TRAILS AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE
RECREATION PROGRAM

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY & TRAINING

PARTNERSHIP OFFICE

DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Thanks,
(202) 343-3411

(202) 343-9574
(202) 343-8153
(202) 343-8142
(202) 343-9536
(202) 343-9618
(202) 343-4101

(202) 565-1180
(202) 565-1175
(202) 565-1190
(202) 565-1140

(318) 357-6464

(202) 208-5477

(202) 208-4278



BOB BARR

7th District

GEORGIA

Assistant Majority Whip

Phone: (202) 225-0881

Fax: (202) 225-0946

Internet: <http://www.house.gov/barr/>

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1207 LONGWORTH HOUSE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515-1007

COMMITTEES:

JUDICIARY

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

GOVERNMENT REFORM

Subcommittee on Criminal Justice,

Drug Policy, and Human Resources

VICE CHAIRMAN

March 16, 2000

Ms. Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director
Office of Cultural Resource and Stewardship and Partnership
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN RE: Stonewall Inn Nomination as a as a National Historic Landmark

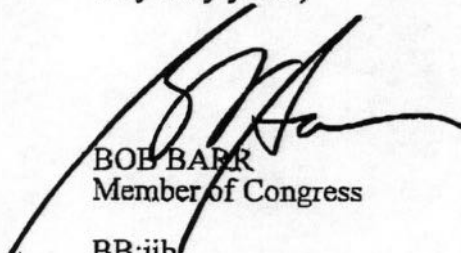
Dear Ms. Stevenson:

Thank you for your letter dated March 3, 2000, with respect to the nomination of Stonewall in New York City as a National Historic Landmark.

This designation stands for the proposition that Stonewall's national significance is based solely on its importance to homosexuals and the unlawful behavior which took place at this site. It is my understanding the Department of Interior will now equate Stonewall, to Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Statue of Liberty in New York City, and the Bunker Hill Monument located in Boston, Massachusetts. Your pandering to the homosexual movement, demeans our nation's truly historic landmarks. I doubt you'll reconsider, but I implore you to do so.

With kind regards, I am,

very truly yours,


BOB BARR
Member of Congress

BB:jib

cc: The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
The Honorable Richard Armey
The Honorable Tom DeLay
The Honorable J.C. Watts
The Honorable Don Young
The Honorable James Hansen
The Honorable Ralph Regula
Jay Sekulow, Esq.
Larry Klayman, Esq.

DISTRICT OFFICES

CARROLLTON
207 NEWMAN STREET
SUITE A
CARROLLTON, GA 30117
(770) 826-1776

LAGRANGE
300 ROLLY AVE.
LAGRANGE, GA 30240
(770) 812-1776
Fax: (770) 812-8018

MARIETTA
880 WHITLOCK AVE.
SUITE 13
MARIETTA, GA 30067
(770) 425-1776

ROME
600 EAST 1ST STREET
ROME, GA 30161
(706) 280-1776
Fax: (706) 280-1964

FACSIMILE

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 Office of the Associate Director,
 Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships
 1849 C Streets, NW, Room 3128
 Washington, DC 20240-0001
 (202) 208-7625
 (202) 273-3237 (FAX)

Date: 3/31/00

To: John Sprinkle / Monette

File Number:

From: Margaret

Subject: Controlled Correspondence

Pages Transmitted 5 (including cover sheet)

Comments:

National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship
 & Partnership Programs

Exhibits Preservation Services
 Park Historic Structures & Cultural Landscapes
 Museum Management
 National Register, History, & Education
 HABIS/HAES
 Archaeology & Ethnography

(202) 343-3411

(202) 343-9574
 (202) 343-8153
 (202) 343-8142
 (202) 343-9576
 (202) 343-9613
 (202) 343-4101

National Center for Interpretation & Conservation
 National Interpretive Program
 Trails and Recreation Assistance
 Recreation Program

(202) 565-1180
 (202) 565-1177
 (202) 565-1190
 (202) 565-1140

National Center for Visitor Services Technology & Training

(202) 343-4644

Partnership (202)

(202) 343-4747

Deputy Associate Director

(202) 343-4333

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

2200 -
2000 - 00848

TO THE DIRECTOR:

AS SECRETARY/DIRECTOR OF THE DEPT-OF-INTERIOR, TRUSTY AND GUARDIAN OF THE MORAL FIBER OF THIS COUNTRY, YOU BRING DISHONOR AND SHAME TO YOUR OFFICE AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION. TO DECLARE THAT "STONEWALL" A DECADENT AND IMMORAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ILL-REPUTE; SHOULD BE GIVEN THE DISTINCTION OF A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, IS AN INSULT, AN ABOMINATION, AND A "SLAP IN THE FACE" TO ALL AMERICANS. GLAMORIZING THAT WHICH IS IMMORAL CAN NEVER BE JUSTIFIED. TO SUGGEST THAT THE DESIGNATING OF "STONE WALL" AS A NATIONAL LANDMARK, IS MEANINGFUL TO THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES IS GROSS ERROR; IT REFLECT BLATANT DISREGARD FOR THE DEMORALIZING AND DESTABILIZING EFFECT THIS "LIFESTYLE" HAS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY. WE ARE NEVER TOO LATE TO CORRECT ERRORS OR INJUSTICES. I PRAY YOU WOULD DO SO FOR THIS OUR NATION.

SINCERELY, CITIZEN
EDDIE R. STEVENSON

Stonewall gets special designation

The New York bar, site of gay resistance to police in 1968, is a National Historic Landmark.

By Melody Shee

PHOTO BY ANDREW DOLAN

Stonewall, the New York bar considered by many to be the birthplace of the gay-rights movement, has been named a National Historic Landmark — the first gay site to be given that status by the Department of Interior.

The landmark designation is given to places that are meaningful to the history and culture of the United States.

"I think it's a really key site in the 20th-century history of America," said Andrew S. Dolan, a historian at Columbia University and one of the people who pushed for the designation. "It's where the gay- and lesbian-rights movement began its activist phase."

Stonewall first was added to the National Register of Historic Places, which lists sites of local or state significance. Only 2 percent of those sites are deemed significant to the country as a whole — National Historic Landmarks. The Interior Department gave Stonewall that designation on March 1.

The Stonewall Inn originally was two stables constructed circa 1843 to 1846, according to the nomination prepared by Dolan. See **STONEWALL**, on D-1.



The Stonewall Inn, shown in a 1968 photograph, is considered by many to be the birthplace of the gay-rights movement.

ANDREW DOLAN/Weightman Photo

Stonewall now historic landmark

STONEWALL from D1
and others. In 1969, it was a gay bar in New York's Greenwich Village neighborhood. Selling a drink to a known homosexual was illegal, so the Stonewall Inn was unlicensed. Police raids were routine, and the people usually left peacefully.

In June 1969, one early-morning raid turned out to be anything but routine. People inside resisted, and people outside joined the clash. Days of rioting, demonstrating and protesting followed.

"There had been decades of petty harassment and bar raids," Dolkart said. "This was the first time that people actually fought back. People were fed up and they weren't going to take it anymore."

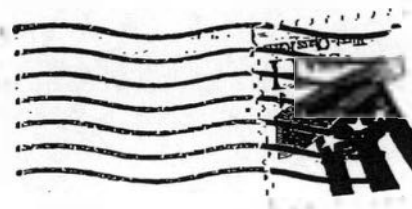
John Berry, an assistant secretary in the Interior Department, said: "It was a galvanizing event and led to the creation around the country of a number of other organizations that began the effort of recognition by gay and lesbian Americans."

In June 1969, there were fewer than 100 gay groups in the country, according to the National Historic Landmark nomination. One year later, there were at least 1,300, and two years later, the number had grown to 1,500.

Just one negative letter was received in reference to Stonewall's nomination as a National Historic Landmark, said Perry Henry, a historian for the National Historic Landmark Survey. The letter arrived after the review board had recommended Stonewall for the designation. The writer did not understand why Stonewall was considered historically significant.

"I think that no one would argue that Stonewall isn't an integral part of the story of modern American history," Berry said.

EDDIE R. STEVENSON
8250 FAYETTE ST
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19150



DEPT. OF INTERIOR
1849 C., ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240
ATTN: DIRECTOR

3316
Slater



H34(2280)

APR 18 2000

Handwritten:
JAS 4-13-00
Bill Bolger 4/14
Mike Synovitz
H.B. 00

Mr. Eddie R. Stevenson
8250 Fayette Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19150

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thank you for your letter postmarked March 21, 2000, registering your opinion regarding the designation of Stonewall in New York City as a National Historic Landmark.

Prepared by a private historic preservation consultant last year, the nomination for Stonewall presents compelling evidence that the property is associated with nationally significant events in the history of civil rights. In December, upon reviewing the nomination, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended that the Secretary of the Interior consider designation of this property. On February 16th, the Secretary designated this property as a National Historic Landmark.

The persons, events, or trends recognized by their designation as National Historic Landmarks teach us about our national identity and the diversity that makes this country great. From Denmark Vesey's house in Charleston, to the Haymarket Square in Chicago, to Stonewall in New York, our collective history is one that is sometimes controversial. Many nationally significant events in our nation's past do not represent heroic battlefields, magnificent sculpture, or sites of political revolution, but they do reflect a consensus of national importance.

If you should have further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202/208-7625.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) De Teal Patterson Tiller

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

cc: Bill Bolger, Philadelphia SO
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2250 Robbins
2280 Shull/Sprinkle
2280 STONEWALL INN (NHL)
2605 McBryde (00-00848)

FNP:JSprinkle:mg:4/12/00
F:\NR-NHL\STEVENSON1.WPD

HJ4(2280)

APR 20 2000

3-29-00
JMS.

[Handwritten signature]

4.7.00

[Handwritten signature]
4.15.00

Honorable Bob Barr
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Barr:

Thank you for your letter dated March 16, 2000, regarding the nomination of Stonewall in New York City as a National Historic Landmark. On February 16, 2000, the Secretary of the Interior, accepting the recommendation of the National Park System Advisory Board, designated this property as a National Historic Landmark.

The persons, events, or trends recognized by their designation as National Historic Landmarks teach us about our national identity and the diversity that makes this country great. From Denmark Vesey's house in Charleston, to the Haymarket Square in Chicago, to Stonewall in New York, our collective history is one that is sometimes controversial. Many nationally significant events in our nation's past do not represent heroic battlefields, magnificent sculpture, or sites of political revolution, but they do reflect a consensus of national importance.

If you should have further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202/208-7625.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten note: 2000/03/29]
(Bgd) de Paul Patterson Tillar
Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource
Stewardship and Partnerships

cc: Ms. Bernadette Castro, SHPO (w/c incoming)
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Agency Building One
Empire State Plaza
Albany, New York 12238

bcc: Bill Bolger, Philadelphia SO
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2250 Robbins
2280 Shull/Sprinkle
2280 STONEWALL INN (NHL)
2605 Lowery

FNP:JSprinkle:mg:3/29/00
F:\NR-NHL\BARR2.WPD

H3417(2280)

Duell LLC
51 LLC
5 E. 57th Street
New York, New York 10002

MAY 25 2000

To Whom it May Concern:

I am pleased to inform you that Stonewall in New York City, New York has been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior designated this property a National Historic Landmark on February 16, 2000.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

Each Landmark is eligible to receive one bronze plaque to commemorate the property's designation. You will shortly be contacted by a National Historic Landmarks coordinator for your area about applying for your plaque. If you have any questions about the plaque or the designation prior to that time please contact Ms. Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey at 202/343-8163.

We are pleased to include Stonewall on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

(Sgd) Carol D. Shull

Carol D. Shull
Chief, National Historic Landmarks Survey and
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

OWN: Duell LLC
51 LLC
5 E. 57th Street
New York, New York 10002

Honorable Henry J. Stern, Commissioner
New York City Department of Parks
830 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

HEO: Honorable Rudolph W. Giuliani
Mayor of New York City
City Hall
New York, New York 10007

SHPO: Mrs. Bernadette Castro, Commissioner
Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza
Agency Building #1, 20th Floor
Albany, New York 12238

bcc: PSO B. Bolger
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2280 Lange
2280 STONEWALL (NHL)

FNP:PHenry:mg:10/12/99
F:\NR-NHL\NOTICE2D.LTR

JUN 12 2000

H3417(2280)

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Moynihan:

I am pleased to inform you that Stonewall in New York City, New York, has been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior designated this property a National Historic Landmark on February 16, 2000.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

Each Landmark is eligible to receive one bronze plaque to commemorate the property's designation. The owner(s) will shortly be contacted by a National Historic Landmarks coordinator for their area about applying for their plaque. If you have any questions about the plaque or the designation please contact Ms. Patty Henry of the National Historic Landmarks Survey at 202/343-8163.

We are pleased to include Stonewall on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

Robert Stanton

Robert Stanton
Director

Shue
5-25-00

Robbins
5/26/00

Tolson
Strom
6-1-00

6-5-00

6-10-00

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Charles Schumer
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Charles B. Rangel
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: PSO B. Bolger
0001 Stanton
2200 Stevenson
2605 CCU
2280 Lange
2280 STONEWALL (NHL)

FNP:Phenry:mg:05/22/00
F:\NR-NHL\NOTICE2D.LTR

The Rise of a Gay and Lesbian Movement

Harry D. Adams

Copyright © 1987 by G. K. Hall & Co.
All Rights Reserved
Published by Twayne Publishers
A Division of G. K. Hall & Co.
70 Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Copyediting supervised by Lewis DeSimone
Designed and produced by Marie Soliz
Typeset by Compost, Inc. of Beverly, Massachusetts

Printed on permanent/durable acid-free paper
and bound in the United States of America

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Adams, Harry D.
The rise of a gay and lesbian movement.

(Social movements past & present)
Bibliography: p. 194
Includes index.

1. Gay liberation movement—History. 2. Homosexuality—History. I. Title. II. Series: Social movements past and present.
HQ76.5.A33 1987 306.738739 96-20549
ISBN 0-8057-0711-9 (alk. paper)
ISBN 0-8057-0715-7 (pbk. : alk. paper)

Contents

About the Author vii
Preface ix

Chapter One
Origins of a Homosexual People 1
The Medieval World
The Molly Houses
Capitalism and Romantic Love
The Stage Is Set
Prelude to a Political Movement

Chapter Two
Early Movements and Aspirations 17
Germany
France
England
United States

Chapter Three
The Holocaust 45
New Sources for Old Fears
Stalinism
Nazism

Carlyton. The homosexuals, who had been deeply affected by the McCarthy terror, now seemed too cautious, too fearful. Many homosexual leaders nevertheless had been inspired by the changes around them. The 1968 North American Conference of Homophile Organizations (NACHO) resolved that "homosexuality is in no way inferior to heterosexuality as a valid way of life" and accepted the "gay is good" credo (Garrison 1969, 113). Similarly, in Britain the North-Western Homosexual Reform Committee of the Albany Trust rejected the medical doctrine of homosexuality as the British Labour government at last implemented the Wolfenden recommendations in 1967 (Weeks 1977, 181).

But like the black nationalists, the gay and lesbian veterans of the New Left movements no longer wanted to define themselves in terms left over to them by the heterosexual opposition; rather, they sought to build a new gay culture where gay people could be free. Civil rights and integration seemed like endless begging for the charity of liberals who conveniently ignored the everyday physical and psychological violence exerted by homophobic society.

The student and antiwar movements were already sweeping Europe and gay liberation followed quickly on their heels. Student action in 1968 at Columbia University in New York and at the Sorbonne in Paris nurtured the first stirrings of the new gay liberation. Within three years almost every sizable city in North America and Western Europe would

have its own gay liberation group (p. 182).

Chapter Five

Gay Liberation and Lesbian Feminism

From the Stonewall Rebellion . . .

Liberation for gay people is to define for ourselves how and with whom we live, instead of measuring our relationships by straight values. . . . To be a free territory, we must govern ourselves, set up our own institutions, defend ourselves, and use our own energies to improve our lives.

—Carl Wittman, *Remarks from America: A Gay Manifesto*

On the Friday night of 27–28 June 1969, New York police raided a Greenwich Village gay bar called the Stonewall. Bar raids were an American institution—a police rite to “manage” the powerless and disreputable—and in the preceding three weeks, five New York gay bars had already been raided. What made the Stonewall a symbol of a new era of gay politics was the reaction of the drag queens, dykes, street people, and bar boys who confronted the police first with jeers and high camp and then with a hail of coins, paving stones, and parking meters. By the end of the weekend, the Stonewall bar had been burned out, but a new form of collective resistance was afoot: gay liberation. The Mattachine Action Committee responded to the Stonewall outbreak with a flyer on 29 June calling for organized resistance, and within a few days radical students at

the Alternative University were providing meeting space for a Gay Liberation Front (Teal 1971, 17-23; Marotta 1981, 72-85).

Still, Stonewall was no isolated event. A police campaign against Los Angeles gay bars in 1967 had sparked a rally of several hundred "on Sunset Boulevard, where they listened to angry speakers intoning the phrases of confrontational politics" (D'Emilio 1983, 227), and student activism, especially on the campuses of Columbia University and the Sorbonne, were associated with the formation of radical gay caucuses. In 1967 and 1968, political tensions were mounting to new heights with clashes between police and black nationalists, hippies, students, and anti-war demonstrators, most notably at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. In the Netherlands, the Socialist Youth formed a gay caucus, and student groups openly sponsored gay dances on campus (Straver 1973, 170-72). Student Homophile Leagues were formed in 1967 at Columbia by Robert A. Martin and at New York University by Rita Mae Brown. In 1968, the Columbia group picketed a psychiatric seminar on homosexuality. In May of 1968, in Paris, students seized the campus of the Sorbonne in a protest that shared New Left goals. Amidst the "liberated zones," a Comité d'Action Pédérastique Révolutionnaire met, much to the dismay of the orthodox Left (Girard 1981, 80).

The new militants, then, typically came out of student and other New Left movements and carried with them current debates and precepts, which they turned to issues of gender and sexuality. Radicalized by their experiences in black and student organizations, they were now thinking through their own lives with new concepts and were taking a militant message to new constituencies. Feminists and gay liberationists often thought of themselves as revolutionaries rejecting a fundamentally unequal and corrupt power establishment in favor of participatory democracy whereby all the voiceless and suppressed could gain a measure of control over their own lives. Civil rights had become possible: why petition to be let into a social system so deeply riven by racism, sexism, militarism, and heterosexism?

The goal that radical women and gay men shared with the counterculture was "to construct community institutions based on democratic participation": free universities, an underground press, communes, a society of cooperative and nonexploitative relations (see Devines 1982). Deeply suspicious of leaders, bureaucracies, and political parties, the fundamental movement unit was the consciousness-raising group. As explained in

Come Out!, the journal of the New York Gay Liberation Front, it was a deceptively simple mechanism:

A consciousness raising group is a group of gay people who have regular sessions together. By consensus a topic is selected for each session. Each member of the group contributes her personal experiences relating to the chosen topic. When all of the testimony is heard, the group looks into the similarity in the experiences related by all the members. . . . A gay person begins to see that his personal hang-ups, those that he was afraid to divulge to others, are indeed the same hang-ups that other gays were also afraid to divulge. It becomes increasingly difficult to explain this commonness without considering each person's interaction with sexist society. (Garin 1971, 19)

The group's chairperson would be selected by lot and rotated from meeting to meeting. To limit the formation of elites, every person in the group would be given the floor in turn. Analysis of one's own situation was to be based on the collective experience, owning nothing to received dogmas.

Consciousness raising was a technique well known from the Maoist "bitterness" campaigns of the Chinese cultural revolution, and, as in China, it helped empower the powerless and grant participation to the masses.⁵

The result of these intense discussions was immense anger, joy, pride, and a boiling over of new ideas. People glimpsed the future and fell in love with a utopia far from the bad old days with their repression and terror, hiding and fear. Gay liberation groups rarely reached the consensus they assumed would come out of consciousness raising, but stimulated outpourings of hopes and ambitions of irreconcilable diversity. Resolutely guarding itself against stasis, gay liberation in its heyday—from 1969 to 1972—functioned as an ongoing catalyst. Like the New Left itself, which had spawned new social movements, gay liberation ultimately was to produce a larger set of gay and lesbian groups.

Sexuality was a yet undeveloped theme in radical thought. In addition to the first poets, New Left figures such as Paul Goodman and Daniel Cohn-Bendit had raised it at various times as did a few relatively isolated European intellectuals. Simone de Beauvoir's *Second Sex* raised many of the issues of modern feminism two decades before the revival of the modern movement, and Herbert Marcuse, who had been a youthful participant in the 1918 German revolution and had been steeped in the thinking of the life-reform movements of the Weimar Republic, caught the

imagination of many gay liberationists. His *Eros and Civilization*, published in the ideological wasteland of 1955, bridged the prewar and postwar gay movements with its implicit vision of homosexuality as a protest "against the repressive order of procreative sexuality" and as an affirmation of a liberated sensualism (37, 158, 183). As well, Allen Ginsberg, testifying at the trial of black and student movement leaders arrested at the Chicago Democratic convention, invoked the socialist fraternalism of Whitman and Carpenter. In the face of the prosecutor's characterization of the Chicago protesters as "freaking lag revolutionaries," Ginsberg spoke out for

a natural tenderness between all citizens, not only men and women but also a tenderness between men and men as part of our democratic heritage, part of the A-fa-shion-ness which would make the democracy function: that men could work together not as competitive beasts but as tender lovers and fellows. (Tytell 1976, 232; Ginsberg 1971, 10)

Gay liberation never thought of itself as a civil rights movement for a particular minority but as a revolutionary struggle to free the homosexuality in everyone, challenging the conventional arrangements that confined sexuality to heterosexual monogamous families. For gay liberation there was no "normal" or "perverse" sexuality, only a world of sexual possibilities ranged against a repressive order of marriage, oedipal families, and compulsory heterosexuality. It is in this context that Dennis Altman could foresee an "end of the homosexual" because "gay liberation will succeed as its *raison d'être* disappears" (Altman 1971, 225; see Front Homosexual 1971). Once everyone was free to express her or his latent sexualities, boundaries between the homosexual and the heterosexual should fade into irrelevance and false partitions in the flow of desire give way to personal fulfillment.

Carl Wittman's 1970 "Gay Manifesto" drew together many of the themes of gay liberation thinking. Announcing "we are euphoric, high, with the initial flourish of a movement," it began, "we have to realize that our loving each other is a good thing." Characterizing San Francisco as a "relative camp" and a "ghetto" controlled by the heterosexist occupational forces of law, police, employers, and capital, Wittman called for rejection of heterosexual standards of gender and marriage, an end to homophobic conformity and closetry, resistance to street violence and police harassment, and confrontation with the "psychological warfare" portrayed by the mass media. "We strive," he continued, "for democratic,

mutual, reciprocal sex," affirming the possibility of this ideal even in man-boy and sadomasochistic relationships. Gay liberation also meant coalition with other progressive forces, especially feminism, as well as with black, Chicano, radical, hip, and homophile movements (1972, 157-71).

Gay liberation groups sprang up in the spring and summer of 1969 in the San Francisco Bay area and New York City. Leo Laurence forwarded the radical plank in the pages of *sex's Victor* and came out with his lover in the countercultural *Berkeley Barb*. The upshot was his lover's dismissal from his job with a steamship company and Laurence's removal from the editorship of *Victor*. They then formed a Committee for Homosexual Freedom, which picketed the steamship company and then a record store that had also fired a gay employee. The Stonewall Rebellion in New York engendered a wave of new groups willing to take immediate direct action against the old array of antihomosexual institutions. In late summer, the New York Gay Liberation Front (NYGLF) and the Mattachine Action Committee picketed in a park where trees had been cut down to obstruct *hanky codes* (a gay men meeting each other). They also joined in antiwar rallies and presented the new platform to the 1969 North America Conference of Homophile Organizations (NAHCO) in Kansas City. By fall, GLF dances were regular events in New York, Chicago, and Berkeley, cities where men had often been arrested for dancing or touching in public. Pickets arrived at the *Village Voice* protesting its refusal to print the word *gay* and at *Time* magazine and the *San Francisco Examiner* for their demeaning treatment of gay people. Newspapers such as *Gay Power*, *Come Out!*, and *Gay* sprang out of movement committees. The GLF confronted Western and Delta airlines about their employment practices, and *sex* picketed Macy's for having gay men entrapped by police in its washrooms. Transvestites formed Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries, and blacks and Hispanics organized Third World Gay Revolution. At the end of the first year, two to three thousand marched to Central Park in New York to commemorate the Stonewall Rebellion as did hundreds in Los Angeles and Chicago (see Teal 1971; D'Emilio 1983; Humphreys 1972b).

In 1970, after "three terrible, joyous days of open, honest battle," conflicts between gay liberation and the old guard wrenched apart a NAHCO meeting in San Francisco. In the end, the conference "passed motions supporting women's liberation and the Black Panthers, calling for immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam, authorizing a Gay Strike Day, and calling for memorialization of homosexuals killed in Nazi concentration camps" (Rankin 1970, 4; Humphreys 1972b, 108).

who appeared wearing a mask. The issue reached a climax in 1973 with a debate between Irving Bieber and Charles Socarides on one side and Judd Marmor, Richard Green, Robert Stoller, and Ron Gold on the other. Gold's paper, "Stop! You're Making Me Sick," represented the gay movement's position.

Official changes were already underway elsewhere as the American Sociological Association passed a no-discrimination resolution in 1969; the National Association for Mental Health called for decriminalization in 1970; the states of Connecticut, Colorado, and Oregon did decriminalize in 1971; a federal court stopped automatic dismissal of gay people from federal employment in the same year; and the National Association of Social Workers rejected the medical model of homosexuality in a 1972 resolution. As the GAA waned through internal dissension (coming to an end, at least symbolically, when its community center was fire-bombed in 1974), leading movement activists reorganized as the National Gay Task Force to press forward the antipsychiatric struggle. When the *APA* Council accepted *deletion of homosexuality* from the diagnostic manual in a unanimous vote in 1973, the conservatives forced a referendum on the issue. The result of this curious spectacle of defining pathology by plebiscite was a vote of 58 percent for deletion and 37 percent for retention in 1974. In the end, the new diagnostic manual included a compromise category that continued to allow psychiatrists to "treat" people unhappy with their sexual orientation.

The movement forced debate on homosexuality among a number of professional and scholarly associations in the 1970s, opening the way for the formation of gay and lesbian caucuses within several disciplines: librarianship in 1970; modern languages and psychology in 1973; sociology in 1974; history, psychiatry, and public health in 1975; nursing and social work in 1976; and a general Gay Academic Union in 1977 (see Noll 1978, 173-77).

... to a World Movement

Within two years from the Stonewall Rebellion, gay liberation groups emerged in every major city and campus in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Western Europe. With a gay liberation press founded in Los Angeles (*Liberator*), New York (*Come Out!*), San Francisco (*Gay Sunshine*), Boston (*Fag Rag*), Detroit (*Gay Liberator*), Toronto (*Body Politics*), and London (*Come Together*), budding organizations became much more connected and aware of diverse initiatives. On three conti-

nents, gay movements in the early 1970s developed along a similar course, with parallel Left-oriented gay liberation groups forming along with more liberal civil rights organizations. With the general decline of New Left movements in the late 1970s, self-professed gay liberation fronts faded as well, leaving reformist groups in the political field and engendering a new proliferation of gay and lesbian interest groups organized within existing institutions: in the workplace, church, the theater, social services, business, and sports.

The British experience illustrates the process in the early 1970s. The North-Western Committee of the Homosexual Law Reform Society reconstituted itself as the Committee (and then, Campaign) for Homosexual Equality (CHE) in 1969, adopting a platform aimed "to remove fear, discrimination and prejudice against homosexuals, to achieve full equality before the law, and to promote the positive acceptance of homosexuality as a valid way of life" (Marshall 1980, 78). A successful, nonthreatening

campaign of gay local groups, by 1976, had established group counseling, regular discos and meeting places, and a concrete political agenda: equalization of the age of consent at sixteen, extension of the 1967 decriminalization to the military, to Scotland, and to Ulster; abolition of gross indecency laws, and freedom of the gay press (see Weeks 1977, 207-13; Galloway 1983).

Gay liberation arrived in London in 1970, when Aubrey Walter and Bob Mellors returned from New York to call a gay liberation meeting at the London School of Economics. Like its American counterparts, the London GLF evolved through high-energy consciousness-raising groups into a collection of workshops focusing on antihomosexual practices in psychiatry, the church, and government. Soon it was working on public education, women's and youth issues, the media, and street theater. Coming out, or public confrontation of its antagonists was always a central feature of gay liberation. As well as forcing its persecutors to become aware of the malice of their actions, coming out had an immensely exhilarating and self-healing effect upon gay men and lesbians who had, for so long, lived a secretive and shamed existence (see Adams 1978, 126). Essential for personal and social change was gay pride, asserting the worth and capability of a people rejected as despicable and weak. For the London GLF, its first act of coming out took the form of a November 1970 demonstration in "Highbury Fields, where a prominent Young Liberal had been arrested by the police and accused of 'indecentry'" (Walter 1980, 12). At its height in 1971, the GLF was active in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, and Leeds, but the GLF was all

no ax to grind. I just wish the best for all people, and the gays have taken such a beating.

ONE TIME I got a letter from a woman complaining about some people who had just moved in next door. There was a guy with long hair and a couple of women with short hair. It was clear from her letter that these were gay people, and she wasn't happy about having them move into her nice neighborhood. She said, "We're disgusted with these types. What can we do to improve the neighborhood?" My answer was, "You could move!"

That got a lot of attention. Gays thought it was hilarious. But other than being entertaining, there was a good message there, which was that they have as much of a right to be there as you do.

ERIC MARCUS, *MAKING HISTORY: The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights 1945-1990*
an oral history NY: Harper Collins, 1992

PART THREE

1968 - 1973

Liberation:

Time for Revolution

THE SOCIAL and political upheavals that transformed American life in the late 1960s had a stunning impact on the struggle for gay rights. By 1968, the antiwar movement, the women's movement, the black civil rights movement, the student revolts, and the politics of the New Left had not only energized the nearly fifty gay organizations across the country, but also inspired bitter internal battles over the direction of what was then called the homophile movement. More upheaval was to come.

As gay life became more visible and gay men, women, and organizations became more vocal, police harassment and repression kept pace. Police raids of gay bars continued, and despite the volatility of the times, this traditional police action more often inspired more fear than resistance among the patrons. Consequently, New York City police were completely unprepared for the two days of violent confrontations that followed their raid of a gay bar in New York City's Greenwich Village in the early-morning hours of Saturday, June 28, 1969. While confrontations between the police and students, blacks, and antiwar protesters were common by 1969, the police never expected homosexuals to do anything but submit passively to their skull-cracking authority.

The riot at the Stonewall Inn sent shock waves through New York's small homophile circles and the wider but inchoate community of uninvolved gay men and women. The shock waves did not end at the city's boundaries. Because of New York's role as the nation's communications center, the riot at the Stonewall Inn was reported and broadcast across the nation. Although much of the news coverage was negative, the startling word of gay people fighting back inspired the formation of new, and newly radical, "gay

liberation" organizations in cities large and small and on university campuses from Berkeley to Harvard.

In cities with a history of gay organizations, fearless young gay men and women who were intent on changing the world, joined the struggle. They dismissed the veterans of the homophile movement as old-fashioned "accommodationists" and swept away their organizations, as well as the national coalition they had labored to build. In cities where no organizations existed, new ones were born, often on the campuses of local universities. By the early 1970s, the number of gay and lesbian organizations soared to nearly four hundred, ranging from politically-oriented groups with names like Gay Liberation Front, to chapters of the gay Metropolitan Community Church.

In San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles, and other large cities, protests against antigay discrimination became commonplace. These protests ranged from "kiss-ins" at restaurants that refused to serve gay customers to highly publicized applications by gay and lesbian couples for marriage licenses to on-air interruptions of national news programs that gay people accused of avoiding or distorting gay issues. One protester even broke onto the set of the "CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite" during a live broadcast and held up a sign proclaiming, "Gays Protest CBS Prejudice." Newspapers and magazines, including the Los Angeles Times and New York magazine, which refused to take ads that included the words homosexual or gay, found themselves the target of gay "zaps." Most were quickly persuaded to change their policies.

Protesters demanded that local and national politicians address the issue of gay civil rights. They were so effective that, in 1972, Democratic presidential candidates spoke favorably of supporting national legislation to protect gay people from discrimination. And two openly gay delegates addressed the Democratic National Convention in Miami.

Gay college students challenged administrators to give their new organizations the same official status, recognition, and funding accorded other student clubs and activities. Many took their schools to court when their requests were ignored or denied. Gay students also organized discussion groups, held gay dances, urged fellow gay students to come out of the closet, and lobbied for courses on gay rights issues. In a handful of college towns, university-affiliated gay liberation organizations successfully lobbied local city governments to amend existing antidiscrimination laws to include protections for homosexuals.

These were optimistic years, when young gay protesters and seasoned activists achieved many important victories. States began to decriminalize homosexual acts, federal antigay civil service regulations started to crumble, and public figures, including an increasing number of religious leaders, began offering unprecedented words of support that challenged deeply rooted antigay attitudes. But the most hopeful sign of change came in 1973,

when after many years of discussion and internal debate—and three years of protests and pressure from gay activists—the American Psychiatric Association's Board of Trustees voted to remove homosexuality as a mental disorder from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Gay men and women no longer had to live with the burden of the abhorrent official "sickness" label.

Despite this progress, many impediments to equal treatment remained firmly in place. Homosexual acts were still considered criminal in most states. Servicemen and women, if exposed, were routinely given immediate dishonorable discharges from the armed forces. Civilian life was often no better, since many continued to lose their jobs when their homosexuality was discovered. Gay people still struggled for the right to gather in places of their choosing and to be allowed to behave like everyone else. The courts, although at times useful allies, often ruled unfavorably in gay rights cases. And even when there were successes, the outcome could fall far short of a complete victory. In a precedent-setting California case, an acknowledged lesbian won custody of her children in divorce proceedings over the challenges of her husband of fifteen years, but only on the condition that she and her female companion live separately.

Perhaps most discouraging was the fact that public support for the gay liberation movement, even in the major cities, was, at best, feeble. Yet, although there was still much to be accomplished, there were many more reasons than ever before for the nation's gay and lesbian citizens to be optimistic that further change would swiftly follow.

Stonewall wins place in history

Site of riots named to National Register of Historic Places

By Jameson Currier

Last September, at a meeting of gay employees working in the U.S. Department of Interior's offices in Washington D.C., someone suggested adding the site of the Stonewall Riots in 1969 to the National Register of Historic Places. The move would commemorate the 30th anniversary of the uprising that is commonly believed to have sparked the birth of the modern gay civil rights movement.

The idea immediately caught the attention of Chris Thomson, a 32-year-old openly gay appointee who serves as special assistant to the secretary. When the idea was suggested to recognize Stonewall as a historic site, Thomson said he and other Interior staff members "went running with it."

"We took the idea and went out and found individuals in New York who were interested in taking this idea and making it happen," Thomson said.

During a ceremony this week, at the Lesbian and Gay Services Community Center's annual Garden Party, openly gay Assistant Secretary of the Interior James Berry announced that the Stonewall Inn and its surrounding area have been added to the National Register of Historic Places — "the first historic site of national significance for lesbian and gay men in America." Berry called the historic 1969 event "the cornerstone of the gay and lesbian rights movement" where men and women "rose up to rightfully claim what was theirs as Americans."

This was not the first attempt to get the Stonewall Inn recognized for its historic value. According to David Carter, a historian who is currently writing a history of the Stonewall Riots and who provided research for this year's Register application, many prior attempts have been made to have the Stonewall site recognized on the city, state, and federal levels.

"The idea of recognizing the site goes back to 1973 when Dr. Bruce Voeller, who became the president and founder of the National Gay Task Force, tried to get it recognized," Carter says.

Voeller, then president of the Gay Activists Alliance, applied to the New York City Landmark Preservations Commission in hopes of getting a bronze plaque placed at the site. According to an *Advocate* article published at the time, Voeller was told that the "Landmarks Commission isn't putting up any more [plaques] in the Village."

Voeller was subsequently instrumental in getting the George Segal "Gay Liberation" white-painted bronze sculptures of two men standing and two women seated installed in Christopher Park opposite the site of the Stonewall Inn.

The most recent attempt at gaining official recognition was in 1994, when members of the Organization of Lesbian and Gay Architects and Designers attempted to get the Stonewall Inn designated as a National Historic Landmark. They failed, too.

But the lack of official recognition hasn't stopped those who think the building is historically significant from trumpeting that fact. Carter said that, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the riots in 1979, a man named Bob Storm placed a wooden plaque on the site. That plaque disappeared



The Stonewall Inn and the surrounding area was called "the first historic site of national significance for lesbians and gay men in America." (By Jake Price)

almost immediately. He said a metal plaque was hung on the side of the building sometime during the 1980s. It, too, is no longer there.

Currently, a metal plaque rests below a wall lamp on the outside of the building at 53 Christopher Street, the site of the current Stonewall bar, which reads: "At Stonewall Place, Stonewall Inn, Site of the Stonewall Riots, June 27-29, 1969. Birthplace of the modern lesbian and gay rights liberation." Carter believes that plaque was placed on the site in 1989, to mark the 20th anniversary. That was the same year a street sign reading "Stonewall Place" was hung below the Christopher Street sign at the intersection of Seventh Avenue.

A place in history

The site of the original Stonewall Inn was located at 51-53 Christopher Street in a nondescript two-story building just east of Seventh Avenue in the location which is now occupied by the current Stonewall bar at 51 Christopher Street and the Vastralaya clothing store next door at number 53. According to the application filed with the National Register, The Stonewall Inn was built circa 1843-1846.

"The building was originally constructed as two separate stables, a fact evident in the different heights of the east and west section and the structural wall that runs through the building where the two stables were originally to have had their party wall," the application reads. "In 1930, the buildings were combined for use as a restaurant and a new façade was designed. The 1930 façade remains intact today."

The original Stonewall Inn opened in winter of 1966-1967 and was run as a private club. In the early morning hours of June 27-28, 1969, police raided the bar, purportedly for selling liquor without a license. The following night, a Saturday evening, a larger and rowdier crowd had assembled in the Sheridan Square area. On Sunday, the Stonewall bar re-opened for business but did not serve liquor. On Monday and Tuesday nights, only sporadic demonstrations were held because of the rainy weather. By Wednesday, July 2, the crowds and police had reassembled for another encounter.

Details of the 1969 raid and the subsequent uprising have produced a variety of accounts. Author John Loughery remarks in his recent history of significant gay events this century, *The Other Side of Silence*, that "the exact spark that ignited the riot has been lost over the years in a welter of contradictory eyewitness accounts."

Nonetheless, the commotion that evening and over the next few days is generally recognized to have catalyzed the gay civil rights struggle. By the following year, on June 28, 1970, a gay parade up Sixth Avenue drew an estimated 10,000 gay men and lesbians to celebrate the first anniversary of the riots. In 1994, the 25th anniversary march attracted an estimated total of 1.1 million people from all over the world.

As for the Stonewall Inn, it went out of business shortly after the raid. Carter notes that by October 1969 the building had a "For Rent" sign in its window. The building has hosted a range of tenants since that time. During the 1980s, a wood craft shop and a bagel shop were located on the property.

Getting recognition

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Authorized under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of a program to identify, evaluate, and protect the nation's historic and archeological resources. Properties listed on the Register include districts, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of Interior. Though

the listing in the National Register is primarily an honorific recognition, it also allows properties to become eligible for certain tax provisions and federal grants for historic preservation.

The more than 70,000 listings in the National Register are distinguished by having been documented and evaluated according to uniform stands. To be eligible for consideration in the Register, a location must be significant for either an historic event that took place on the site, an association with a significant historical figure, or its distinctive architecture, construction, or design. Many sites have recognized gay individual's contributions to the nation's cultural history, such as Walt Whitman's birthplace in Long Island and Langston Hughes' home in Harlem, but these sites have not been recognized for their importance to gay history. The Stonewall area designation is the first site to specifically recognize a gay event.

Usually, a property must be over 50 years to be eligible to be placed on the Register. While the building that housed the Stonewall Inn is over 150 years old, the Stonewall Riots took place only 30 years ago.

Carter notes that application to the National Register had to therefore prove the Stonewall riots were of "unusual historical significance."

"We had a high threshold to meet," Carter said. "We had to convince them of this distinct historical point."

The first step the employees of the Interior Department took in getting the site recognized was to contact the local historic society to enlist their help.

"I was thrilled to get the call," said Kimberly Stahlman Kearns, executive director of the Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation. "It was something our organization had been contemplating actively at the time with the 30th anniversary approaching."

She noted that the site was also part of the Greenwich Village Historic District and also part of a National Register district.

"Because of its gay and lesbian history," Kearns said, "we thought it deserved special recognition and it would be an appropriate recognition for it."

The Greenwich Village Historical Society approached Andrew Dolkart, a 47-year-old gay architectural historian who regularly produces applications for historical properties people want added to the Register, to help out with their application. (Dolkart had also been part of the group that tried to get the site recognized in 1994.)

In addition to detailed descriptions of the importance of the site, letters of support were submitted from such notable political figures as U.S. Sen. Charles Schumer, U.S. Rep. Jerrold Nadler, State Sen. Tom Duane, State Assemblymember Deborah Glick, and the New York City Landmarks Commission.

"We tried to get a broad base of support," said the Interior Department's Thomson. "We didn't want it to be a political statement. We wanted it to be a recognition of the history and the values of this history. We wanted to acknowledge the birth of a political movement."

They decided to ask that the entire area be designated as historic, not just the site of the former Stonewall Inn.

"Past efforts had been to look at the building itself," Carter said. "But we made the point that the action of the riots took place out in the streets."

The boundary of the recognized area encompasses the site of the former Stonewall Inn and portions of adjacent public spaces, including Christopher Park, and the sidewalks and streets of Christopher Street, Grove Street, Waverly Place, Gay Street, Greenwich Avenue, Sixth Avenue, and West 10th Street.

One factor which contributed to the recognition is the fact that the bar, the park, and adjacent streets have retained that "substantive integrity to the period in which the outlying occurred." Carter said one element that contributed to this factor was the fact that New York City established Greenwich Village as a historic district in 1969, the year the riots occurred.

"The area hasn't changed that much in terms of building," Carter said. "Individual businesses have changed, but the look of the area remains."

The 40-page application was prepared and submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and in late March it received an unanimous approval by the state review board. On March 24, the deputy commissioner of the New York State Preservation Office signed the Stonewall area into the state's register of historic places and forwarded the nomination to the Department of Interior for national recognition.

After being presented to the Department of Interior, there was a 45-day review period. On May 8, the Stonewall district won federal recognition, and on May 27 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

All of the participants involved stressed the ease at which the Stonewall area was granted recognition because of the professional team assembled. Kearns also noted that many members of GLOBE, the Department of Interior organization of gay employees that initiated the idea to recognize Stonewall, were not part of the National Register staff but were instrumental in offering help in the process, particularly Stephen Morris of the National Parks Service. Grants were also provided through the Jeffrey B. Soref fund of the Stonewall Community Foundation.

Kearns says that the Greenwich Village Historical Society is planning a more fully descriptive plaque to commemorate the honor of the site to its National Register status. Plans are also underway to secure a permanent location for the plaque to reside where it can have a "maximum public exposure." One area under consideration is Christopher Park, which faces the Stonewall Inn.

Those involved in getting the federal recognition for the site said they are proceeding with an application for consideration of recognizing the site as a National Landmark. That process, a much more lengthy and involved procedure and application, takes more than a year and a half to accomplish.

"This is the first step," Thomson said. "This was the place to begin."

This article appeared in the issue of:
June 25, 1999

E-mail New York Blade News
Copyright © 1999 New York Blade News, Inc.
A member of the [gay.net](http://www.gay.net) community.

NEW YORK
Blade
NEWS

Stonewall gets special designation

John J. O'Connell

The New York City office of the Department of Planning has designated the Stonewall Inn as a National Historic Landmark.

By Robert R. Taylor

Specially designated for New York City, the Stonewall Inn, located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue, has been named a National Historic Landmark. The designation is the first given to a building in the Department of Planning.

The Department of Planning is planning to erect a monument to the history and culture of the Stonewall Inn.

"I think it's a really nice site for the country's history of diversity," said Robert R. Taylor, a historian at the Department of Planning, and one of the people who pushed for the designation. "It's a place that has been a meeting place for people of different backgrounds and cultures."

Stonewall Inn was added to the National Register of Historic Places, which lists sites of local or national significance. Only 7 percent of sites are listed as historic landmarks. The Stonewall Inn is the only site in the city to be listed as a historic landmark.

The Department of Planning has been working to designate the site as a historic landmark since 1983. In 1984, the Department of Planning proposed the designation.



The Stonewall Inn, located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue, is a historic landmark. The building is a three-story structure with a prominent entrance and several windows. The image captures the building's architectural details and its position within the urban environment.

Stonewall now historic landmark

STONEWALL, the site of the 1969 gay rights riots in New York City, has been designated a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue.

The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows. The building is a historic landmark.

The site is a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows.

The site is a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows. The building is a historic landmark.

The site is a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows. The building is a historic landmark.

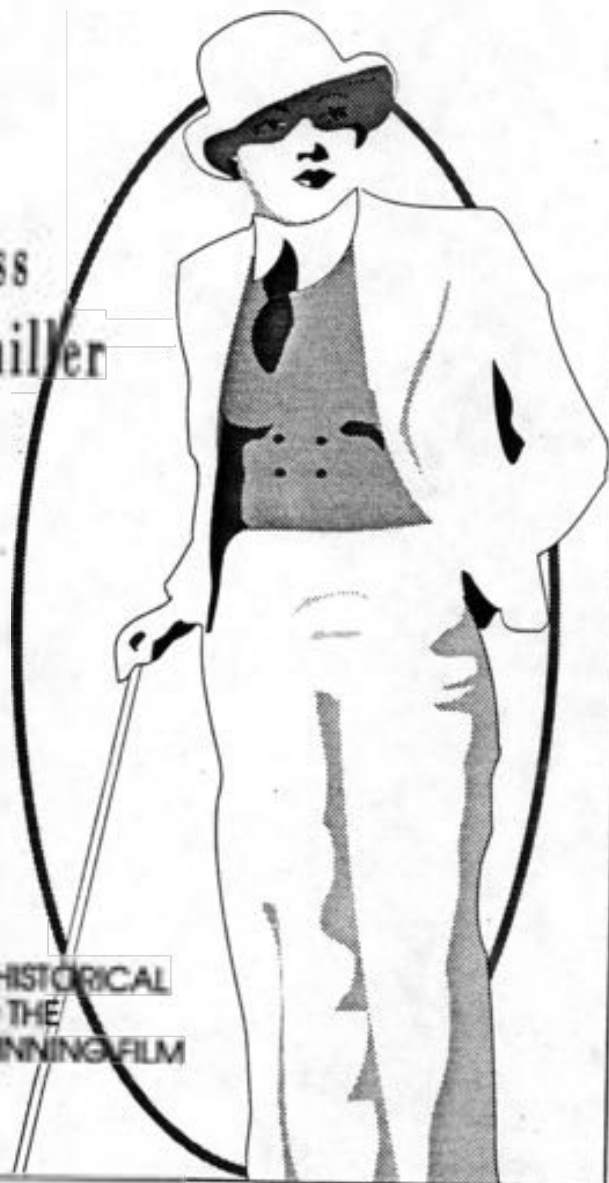
The site is a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows. The building is a historic landmark.

The site is a historic landmark. The site is located at the intersection of Christopher Street and Greenwich Avenue. The site is a three-story building with a prominent entrance and several windows. The building is a historic landmark.

BEFORE STONEWALL:

THE MAKING OF A GAY AND LESBIAN COMMUNITY

by
Andrea Weiss
& Greta Schiller



AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL
GUIDE TO THE
EMMY-AWARD WINNING FILM

COMPLIMENTARY

MARCH 22, 1993

#30

Stonewall

NEWS



Guilty Verdict in Manhattan Anti-Gay Assault

Is Idaho the Next Anti-Gay Battleground?

Strictly Ballroom: The Hot New Australian Movie



of Phila.

PRIZES
ACADEMY AWARDS VIA TV

STONEWALL

AT THE STONEWALL

- PIANO BAR
- GAMEROOM
- RESTAURANT



Highlights —
Georgia Ragsdale
"Recently Seen on HBO"
Sat., March 20

Tuesday —
Country Western Night

3/24 -
Tinsel Garland

3/26 - Spring Break Bash
Special Happy Hour 8-10
Show College ID at Door. Comp. Admission to Disco.



215-432-0706

has many come to Philadelphia.

As an appendage of the national organization, the Greater Philadelphia Professional Network (GPPN) was recently formed to provide lesbian and gay business professionals with the opportunity to promote their products and services to other lesbians and gay professionals.

Additionally, GPPN will provide gays and lesbians with the opportunity to network with one another within similar professions, so as to develop new ideas and opportunities.

GPPN met for the first time in Philadelphia last Tuesday, drawing a group of close to 50 area gay and lesbian professionals and business representatives together to discuss what shape the local branch of the national organization might take, and to plan out a meeting schedule.

The meeting was called by GPPN's Communications Director Scott Laughlin, who remarked that he was impressed with the meeting's level of attendance.

"I was very pleased," Laughlin said. "The level of turnout was excellent, and I feel that this is really going to take off. I think we might have filled a void in Philadelphia—which is a rare thing to do in our community."

"The focus of GPPN is business, not to be a political action committee," Laughlin explained. The local chapter, he said, will also be business-oriented.

"Before today," Laughlin said at the meeting, "the gay and lesbian professional had to network within the community by word of mouth or advertising in gay and lesbian publications. The power of networking provides direct access to the consumer, with a greater chance of success."

range, and serve as your information."

As a leader BAL's nation, Laughlin (the Greater Philadelphia Professional Network) who a membership and business paid \$100. The reason you said, could level of support.

Topic's not diversity but partnership is more, and it seems also to GPPN's and possible steps toward and presentation.

To GPPN's organization, 41400, Philadelphia 19100-2400, sign on the way, and at GPPN's.

The cost is has been an individual need for that hour will be most.

Volunteer to assist with GPPN's by accounts, personnel, printers, and photographer at present is presentation.

Open position include a series of two months public information projects, communications team, and a GPPN's.

GPPN's is scheduled in 12, welcome the Philadelphia branch and 1-6-9 p.m. The club dinner \$30.

Ross walks

(Continued from page 5) adequate care they have alleged is being received at the Philadelphia Nursing Home, local AIDS activists have referred to a recent report in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which indicated that four facility patients or patient family members have come forward with statements that Dr. Newton either never visited them, or did not appear to be involved with their treatment. Dozens of similar allegations, ACT UP members said, have been offered by dozens of other Philadelphia Nursing Home patients.

"Dr. Newton, ACT UP has pointed out, has also been a significant contributor to the

During the day, Bessell's Kevin Feinley members that again asked if with area AIDS activists trying to mayor. Feinley issues which followed between members. Ross should be due into a single forwarded to for review between ACT and Bessell's.

ACT UP is proud that the Philadelphia nursing home the contracts Newton and the lawsuit.