



NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Making an invisible history visible

www.nyclgbtsites.org

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Sites Designated National Historic Landmarks and/or Listed on the National Register of Historic Places that Include LGBTQ History as an Area of Significance

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of sites that have been deemed significant to American architecture, history, and culture. Of the over 96,600 historic properties on the National Register, only 36 are listed specifically for LGBTQ significance. Of about 2,600 sites designated National Historic Landmarks, due to their exceptional significance, seven are listed for LGBTQ significance.

The Stonewall Inn has received multiple levels of official recognition. In 1999, it became the first site in the country to be listed on the National Register for LGBTQ significance. In 2000, it was designated a National Historic Landmark and, in 2016, was included within the boundaries of Stonewall National Monument.

Properties already listed on the National Register can later have their nominations amended to include additional significant history. Several have been amended to include LGBTQ history, although there are literally hundreds more that should be reinterpreted for this reason.

Most New York City sites were written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project team. Please contact us at info@nyclgbtsites.org if a site is missing from this list.

NATIONAL MONUMENT

Stonewall

New York, New York (2016)

Also see National Historic Landmark and National Register listings below

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Stonewall ([link](#))

New York, New York (2000)

Written by architectural historians who later founded the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Henry Gerber House ([link](#))

Chicago, Illinois (2015)

Pauli Murray Family Home ([link](#))

Durham, North Carolina (2016)

Boulder County Courthouse ([link](#))

Boulder, Colorado (2024)

Slowe-Burrill House ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2024)

The Furies Collective ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2024)

Azurest South ([link](#))

Petersburg, Virginia (2024)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Stonewall ([link](#))

New York, New York (1999)

Written by architectural historians who later founded the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Dr. Franklin E. Kameny Residence ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2011)

Cherry Grove Community House and Theater ([link](#))

Cherry Grove, New York (2013)

Carrington House ([link](#))

Cherry Grove, New York (2014)

Henry Gerber House ([link](#))

Chicago, Illinois (2015)

Bayard Rustin Residence ([link](#))

New York, New York (2016)

Julius' ([link](#))

New York, New York (2016)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

The Furies Collective ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2016)

Casa Orgullo ([link](#))

San Juan, Puerto Rico (2016)

Elks Athletic Club/Henry Clay Hotel ([link](#))

Louisville, Kentucky (2016 amendment)

Whiskey Row Historic District

Louisville, Kentucky (2017 amendment)

Alice Austen House ([link](#))

Staten Island, New York (2017 amendment)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Caffe Cino ([link](#))

New York, New York (2017)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Earl Hall, Columbia University ([link](#))

New York, New York (2018)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

The Women’s Building ([link](#))

San Francisco, California (2018)

First Unitarian Society of Denver ([link](#))

Denver, Colorado (2017)

Boulder County Courthouse ([link](#))

Boulder, Colorado (2018 amendment)

James Baldwin Residence ([link](#))

New York, New York (2019)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Church of the Holy Apostles ([link](#))

New York, New York (2019 amendment)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Darcelle XV ([link](#))

Portland, Oregon (2020)

Trinity Episcopal Church ([link](#))

St. Louis, Missouri (2020)

All Souls Church, Unitarian ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2020)

Japanese YWCA ([link](#))

San Francisco, California (2020)

Slowe-Burrill House ([link](#))

Washington, D.C. (2020)

Lorraine Hansberry Residence ([link](#))

New York, New York (2021)

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Women’s Liberation Center ([link](#))

New York, New York (2021)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Lillian Wald Residence ([link](#))

New York, New York (2022)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Morris Kight Residence ([link](#))

Los Angeles, California (2022)

Todd Union ([link](#))

Rochester, New York (2023)

Erv Link Field ([link](#))

Portland, Oregon (2024)

Crystal Hotel ([link](#))

Portland, Oregon (2024 amendment)

Greenwich Village Historic District ([link](#))

New York, New York (2024 amendment)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

Ithaca Downtown Historic District – Firebrand Books Headquarters ([link](#))

Ithaca, New York (2024 amendment)

Compton’s Cafeteria ([link](#))

San Francisco, California (2025)

Lavender Hill Commune ([link](#))

Newfield, New York (2025)

Juniper House

Portland, Oregon (2025)

Jaffe Art Theater Building ([link](#))

New York, New York (2025; amendment)

Researched and written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The following nominations mention LGBTQ history, but do not include it as an area of significance. This list may not be complete. If you know of others, please contact us at info@nyc-lgbt-sites.org.

James Merrill House

Stonington, Connecticut (2013)

Also designated a National Historic Landmark

The Great Wall of Los Angeles

Los Angeles, California (2017)

San Francisco Federal Building

San Francisco, California (2017)

National Headquarters, March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom ([link](#))

New York, New York (2019)

FURTHER READING

Historic Context Statement for LGBT History in New York City ([link](#)), written by the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project, May 2018.

LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer History ([link](#)), published by the National Park Foundation and the National Park Service in October 2016. The study includes a New York City chapter ([link](#)) written by Jay Shockley, co-director and co-founder of the NYC LGBTQ Historic Sites Project.

*Note: Following a 2025 executive order to remove all mentions of transgender and queer identities from federal government websites, this award-winning theme study was deleted from the National Park Service’s website in February 2025. The link above now directs you to outhistory.org. We thank our colleagues at OutHistory for uploading the entire theme study to their website so that this important and groundbreaking work remains accessible to all.