Celebrating 30 Years
Lucy G. Moses Preservation Awards

THE NEW YORK LANDMARKS CONSERVANCY
The Lucy G. Moses Preservation Awards are the New York Landmarks Conservancy’s highest honors for outstanding preservation. The Conservancy has been a leader in preserving, restoring, and reusing New York City’s exceptional architectural legacy for over four decades.

The Moses Awards have recognized individuals, organizations, architects, craftspeople, and building owners for their extraordinary contributions to preserving our City for 30 years. We are grateful for the generous support of the Henry and Lucy Moses Fund, which makes the Awards possible.

Lucy Goldschmidt Moses was a dedicated New Yorker whose generosity benefited the City for over 50 years. Mrs. Moses and her husband, attorney Henry L. Moses, shared a wide range of philanthropic interests. “I don’t think we’re worth anything unless we do for others,” said Mrs. Moses in a 1983 interview with The New York Times.

Hailed as a national model, the Conservancy has loaned and granted more than $53 million and provided countless hours of pro bono technical advice to building owners. Our work has saved over 2,000 buildings across the City and State, preserving the character of New York for future generations.
The New York Landmarks Conservancy

Lucy G. Moses Preservation Awards

Wednesday, September 23, 2020

Preservation Leadership Award
Anthony C. Wood - Advocate and Founder, New York Preservation Archive Project

Public Leadership in Preservation Award
Stephen Briganti - President & CEO, The Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.

Moses Founders’ Award
Joseph Fishman - Henry and Lucy Moses Fund, Inc.
Susan Henshaw Jones - Former President, The New York Landmarks Conservancy
Stephen Lash - Board Member, The New York Landmarks Conservancy

Project Awards
817 Broadway
Belvedere Castle
Doering-Bohack House
Empire Stores
Fire Watchtower at Marcus Garvey Park
Fort Totten, Building 207
Fotografiska New York
Henry Street Settlement, Dale Jones Burch Neighborhood Center
Manhattan Civic Buildings
  - Appellate Division Courthouse
  - Surrogate’s Courthouse
  - Sun Building
McGraw-Hill Building
Church of St. Anselm & St. Roch
St. Paul’s Chapel, Columbia University
TWA Hotel

Special Thanks
The Henry and Lucy Moses Fund, Inc.
Anthony C. Wood is receiving the Preservation Leadership Award for a career of more than 40 years in the field. As an advocate, author, teacher, and administrator, he has worked tirelessly to demonstrate that preservation is a dynamic tool that benefits New York.

Wood has been an advocate for specific buildings and neighborhoods, but his greatest impact has been in the number of preservation organizations that he helped establish and flourish. He served as founding chair or early board member at the Historic Districts Council, Historic House Trust, Friends of the Upper East Side Historic Districts, and Partners for Sacred Places. In addition, Wood worked for the J. M. Kaplan Fund, the Municipal Art Society, and the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission.

When he realized that the preservation movement needed to document its own history, Wood founded the New York Preservation Archive Project. He has been its chair since 1998. He helped develop the Neighborhood Preservation Center, and stewarded it through its early years, bringing together funders, preservation community members, and other partners.

His frequent writings and public talks, and his book, Preserving New York: Winning the Right to Protect a City’s Landmarks, illustrate his deep knowledge and passion for the field. His many years as an adjunct professor at Columbia University have demonstrated his eagerness to share his knowledge with young professionals. On the regional and national level, he has served as a New York State Advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and as Chair of the Preservation League of New York State.
A Public Leadership Preservation Award goes to Stephen A. Briganti who retires this year as President and Chief Executive Officer of The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc. Founding Chair Lee Iacocca chose Briganti in 1982 to launch and manage the organization, which was created to restore and help maintain these two great national landmarks. His work has improved these sites and expanded their scope, shining a light on the history of individual Americans and their collective story.

Briganti’s legacy includes a major expansion of the museum at Ellis Island, completed in 2015. The National Museum of Immigration tells the story of American immigration from the earliest arrivals to the present. Last year, a $100 million initiative culminated with the opening of the Statue of Liberty Museum on Liberty Island.

Briganti created the American Immigrant Wall of Honor program and established the American Family Immigration History Center. It provides access to more than 51 million arrival records to the Port of New York from 1820 to 1957. Other major achievements include coordinating the widely acclaimed Liberty Weekend in 1986, which was viewed by a billion and a half viewers around the globe, overseeing production of the opening ceremonies of Ellis Island in September 1990, and completing a campaign and construction to re-open the Statue of Liberty after 9/11.

He has served as a consultant to a number of organizations including Smithsonian’s Air and Space Museum and The National World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. Briganti attended Butler University and served as Chairman of its Board of Trustees. He currently is a Trustee of The American University of Rome.

Photo Credit: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.
Moses Founders’ Award

Joseph Fishman - Henry and Lucy Moses Fund, Inc.
Susan Henshaw Jones - Former President, The New York Landmarks Conservancy
Stephen Lash - Board Member, The New York Landmarks Conservancy

The Lucy G. Moses Preservation Awards are the New York Landmarks Conservancy’s highest honors for outstanding preservation. The Awards began three decades ago, when Conservancy board member Stephen Lash and then-President Susan Henshaw Jones reached out to Mrs. Lucy Moses, asking for her support. The Henry and Lucy Moses Fund made an initial contribution and has supported the Awards ever since. This year the Conservancy presents a special Moses Founders Award to Jones, Lash, and Joseph Fishman, who has represented the Moses Fund for these 30 years.

The Moses Awards have recognized individuals, organizations, architects, craftspeople, and building owners for their extraordinary contributions to preserving our City. Preservation project winners have ranged from Brooklyn brownstones and Upper East Side townhouses to commercial buildings, landscape features, museums, religious properties, and civic institutions, across all five boroughs. Among the recipients are the Empire State Building, Guggenheim Museum, New York Botanical Garden, City Hall, New York Public Library, Ford Foundation, Hamilton Grange, the High Bridge, Kings Theater, St. Patrick’s Cathedral, Lewis Latimer House Museum, and Snug Harbor Cultural Center.

George B. Post designed this Renaissance-Revival style structure in 1895, during a prime decade in his illustrious career. For a century it housed clothing and textile manufacturers, and their retail branches. Early occupant Meyer Jonasson & Company touted itself as the “world’s largest manufacturer of ladies garments.” Over this long history, the building was subject to several insensitive façade alterations. The retail base had been obscured by an incoherent commercial patchwork. At the corner storefront, limestone piers had been removed. The other retail entrances were a disparate assortment, each presenting the idiosyncrasies of individual tenants.

In 2017, as this project got underway, the owners worked with the Landmarks Commission which was in the process of designating the building as an individual landmark. The scope of work called for extensive repairs to the facade and modernization of the interior. It included securing the elaborate terra cotta cornice, curtain wall detailing, reconstruction of limestone piers at the base, restoration of the ornate limestone and terra cotta pilasters and terra cotta arches, cleaning and repointing of the distinctive chevron-shaped, Roman brick piers, and window replacement. The restored façade has re-established Post’s design, while allowing the building to cater to 21st century requirements.
Belvedere Castle
Central Park, Manhattan

Belvedere Castle is one of the most visited destinations in Central Park. Conceived as part of Calvert Vaux’s design, and completed in 1871, the picturesque complex sits on some of the Park’s highest ground, with sweeping views. Restoration called for recreating long-lost elements, while addressing the unique challenges of a building constructed as an open-air pavilion.

All three wood pavilions with slate roofs were restored. At the northwest pavilion, a missing tower element depicted in the original drawing was recreated. Constructed as a folly, the Belvedere originally had no windows. The castle was an open-air pavilion for visitors to experience the view. With the replacement of the existing, non-historic windows with clear-pane glass, views from within are once again unobstructed.

Stonework and terraces that had suffered from water damage were comprehensively reconstructed. Parapets were disassembled and rebuilt with new drainage. The masonry exterior and interior were cleaned and repointed to help prevent water infiltration. The main terrace was repaved, following historic drawings that showed contrasting bluestone pavers in a checkerboard pattern. In addition, a new energy-efficient geothermal system will benefit the Belvedere for years to come.
Restoration of the 1887 Doering-Bohack House has been a labor of love for owner Gabriel Check. The contractor purchased the charming neo-Grec/Queen Anne building several years ago and spent three summers improving the exterior. First, he repaired and replaced wooden siding and rebuilt a prominent bay window with intricate detailing. Many of the double-hung wood windows had original sash, but all were in stages of degradation and rot. Each was removed, rebuilt on site, and reinstalled. The second season addressed similar work on the back of the house.

For the 2019 season, Check planned to replace the deteriorated and non-original front porch. But there was no documentation that showed the historic porch, so some detective work was needed. Descendants of earlier homeowners recalled that their parents removed the first porch and dug out a front stairway. Preservation professionals identified nearby buildings with intact original wooden porches designed by the house’s architect, Theobald Engelhardt. Following the Engelhardt model, Mr. Check presented a new design to the Landmarks Commission, which approved the plan. Now completed, the inviting porch appears as if it was always there.
The reuse of the Empire Stores has reinvented seven 19th-century industrial warehouses on the Brooklyn waterfront into a contemporary workplace and community hub. The complex was built in phases between 1868 and 1885, along an East River shoreline which served as a center of shipping, industry, and commerce. With thick red brick exterior walls and schist interior walls, the cool, dark space was a perfect environment for perishable goods, most notably coffee. But as East River shipping diminished, the warehouses sat vacant for decades, becoming a haunting reminder of the past.

The evocative, empty buildings were the focus of unrealized redevelopment interest for many years, but with the success of Brooklyn Bridge Park, the project’s economic potential improved. After a lengthy RFP process, Midtown Equities was selected to develop the site. They modernized the building, while honoring its history, highlighting schist walls, round-arched windows, corbelled brick cornices, pine columns, and 12’ pine-beamed ceilings. In addition to paying homage to original elements, museum and exhibition space was made available for the Brooklyn Historical Society. Whereas it previously exemplified the borough’s shipping and industrial strength, the Empire Stores now represents Brooklyn’s resurgence.
The Fire Watchtower was constructed circa 1856, when cast iron towers gave firefighters a spot to look out for fires and ring bells to alert local fire companies. After pull boxes rendered the watchtowers obsolete, most were torn down, but in the 1870s neighbors successfully rallied to protect the tower. Harlem residents worked again to prevent the watchtower’s demolition as part of a Robert Moses-era plan that flattened the tower’s hilltop location into a paved plaza.

By the late 20th century, the structure was near collapse and had to be dismantled. All elements were carefully labeled and crated. Sustained community activism inspired city officials to fund a restoration. Some historic components were repaired while others replicated in cast iron. New stainless-steel bracing complements the original structural system, which was painted in its original color. The 5,000-pound bell was shipped to the Netherlands for repair. The copper roof was extended to its original dimensions, and the landscape modified to recreate the original setting and expand accessibility. Rescued and celebrated, the tower is a rare example of early American cast iron frame construction, an early example of preservation advocacy, and a symbol of Harlem’s identity and culture.
The restoration and reuse of this stately Colonial-Revival style building is the happy end of a long journey. Building 207 is located within the 136 acres of Fort Totten. It was constructed as a residence by the Office of the Quartermaster General in 1905 and remained active until 1969. Then it was left vacant for decades. In the 1970s Fort Totten became a City park, and in 2002, the Center for the Women of New York, (CWNY) started negotiations with the NYC Parks Department to adapt it as the organization’s new headquarters. This public and private partnership required review from multiple City and State agencies. That process, along with a fundraising campaign, delayed construction for many years.

By then the building was in terrible condition. The project team oversaw the clearing out of massive debris, a raccoon relocation program, systems upgrades, and interior rehabilitation. Surviving decorative elements, such as fireplaces, pocket doors, and built-in bookcases, were repaired for reuse. The masonry, roof, and windows were all restored or replaced, and the wood porch rebuilt and made accessible. CWNY was finally able to hold a joyous ribbon-cutting ceremony in December, 2019.
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281 Park Avenue South, Manhattan

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Fotografiska NYC’s new home is the restored and adapted Church Missions House. This careful reuse preserves a handsome 1894 Renaissance-revival style exterior while creating a new interior. It offers expanded public access for the local outpost of this Stockholm-based photography museum. The ornate carved limestone and granite façade was cleaned, removing years of pollution, and the windows repainted. The adjacent Calvary Church Annex was fully restored and connected internally to the main building.

Inside, the galleries are delineated by an inner set of walls. Those walls also form a projection surface visible from the street, through the dramatic window openings. A stained-glass window, hidden for decades behind mechanical equipment, was relocated so it can be seen by all visitors. At the sixth floor, a low ceiling was removed to exposed iron structural columns and historic terra-cotta wall and ceiling tile.

New restaurants, bars, and a ground-level book store complete the project. Restoration of the Church Missions House and Calvary Church Annex allows New Yorkers and visitors to appreciate these buildings’ historic details in a new way, making the most of their exquisite design and structure while adapting to a new use.
For more than a century, Henry Street Settlement has cared for underserved members of the Lower East Side. The firehouse neighboring the Settlement’s three townhouses had operated continuously until after 9/11. Henry Street spent several years ensuring that the firehouse would be preserved for community use.

Completed in 1884, the four-story masonry and wood structure was designed by Napoleon LeBrun, architect of more than 40 New York City firehouses. Typical of industrial buildings from this era, the firehouse features ornate design. Corinthian cast-iron pilasters and floral patterns adorn the first level, while sawtooth brickwork highlights the upper floors. The roof is accentuated with gabled finials, terra cotta floral panels, and a sheet metal cornice. These elements, which had suffered under deferred maintenance and piecemeal repairs were fully restored.

Inside, the approach was to restore historic character-defining components and introduce a sympathetic contemporary palette. The result highlights the building’s legacy, and provides full functionality. Now, an original fire pole is the main decorative element in the new lobby. It’s a symbol of the continued dedication of this building to the service of its community.
The 1899 Beaux-Arts style Courthouse is an anchor of Madison Square Park and one of the busiest appellate courts in the country. Several justices who were going to be working out of the courthouse selected the architect and approved the artwork. The low-scale marble gem is known for the collection of 30 figurative sculptures standing at the edge of the roof, flanking the entrance, and in a group of caryatids. They represent allegorical figures such as Wisdom, Peace, Justice and legal historical figures such as Moses, Confucius and Justinian.

The scope of work touched nearly every part of the exterior, including window restoration, repairs to the marble façade, flat roof replacement and drainage system repairs, replacement of the copper fanhouse at the roof, removal, refurbishment and reinstallation of existing cast iron vault lights, and structural support of the rooftop statues. At the interior, landmark-designated areas such as the lobby and the famous courthouse murals were repaired, while systems were updated, and new office spaces created in the basement.
Manhattan Surrogate’s Courthouse

31 Chambers Street, Lower Manhattan

Restoration of the Surrogate’s Courthouse atrium has revealed hidden depths of a space that is truly stunning. The Courthouse was built in 1907 and serves probate and estate proceedings for New York County and is home to the Municipal Archives. Designed by John R. Thomas, one of period’s leading designers of public buildings, the Courthouse is considered his masterpiece.

The Courthouse’s soaring three-story, lavishly ornamented atrium is often used for public events and ceremonies, but it was suffering from water infiltration that caused extensive deterioration and had worn away much of its original splendor. The skylight framing and gabled monitor were completely replaced and the copper drainage system repaired. Laylight lead caming and broken or missing glass were replaced. Painted plaster lunettes were so deteriorated that the design team relied on archival photographs and petrographic paint analysis to specify their restoration. And a number of water damaged marble pieces were replaced or pinned. The results restore majesty to a cherished public space.

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The Landmarks Commission called the Sun Building at 280 Broadway, “one of the most influential” in 19th century New York, for both its architecture and its history. The white palazzo-inspired structure was built for the A.T. Stewart Department Store, the city’s first. Its Italian Renaissance style influenced New York’s commercial architecture for decades. It remained significance into the 20th century as home of the New York Sun, and now houses City offices and ground floor retail.

The project improved all aspects of the envelope. The vast expanses of marble were cleaned and repaired. Since the original Tuckahoe or Inwood marble was no longer available, Alabama marble was used and stained to match the original stone. The wood windows and storefronts were restored and painted; cast iron elements replicated and replaced. The finishing touch was refurbishment of the historic Sun clock and thermometer at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street. After many years hidden by a sidewalk bridge, and scaffolding, the Sun Building is shining again.
The deeply colored facades of the McGraw-Hill Building have been restored for the first time in many years. Raymond Hood, Godley & Fouilhoux designed the tower in 1931. Their goal was utility, but they found beauty. The streamlined design alternated tall ribbon windows with horizontal bands of blue and green glazed terra cotta and bright orange accents. The colors lightened as they rose, to “blend with the azure sky,” according to the architect. Some years after McGraw-Hill moved, DECO Tower Associates purchased the building and in 2013 began a program to restore the exterior and replace deteriorated windows.

Work began with historic, field and scientific study, including research at Columbia University’s Raymond Hood archive. Original materials, colors, and finishes of this National Historic Landmark were analyzed to produce accurate replicas. The terra cotta scope called for repair and restoration where possible, and replacement only where needed. New setback guardrails match the original bright tones. The steel window frames were repaired, and 3,165 LPC-approved replacement units were purchased, to be installed as vacancies allow. At the top of the building, the 11-foot tall Deco style “McGraw-Hill” sign was stripped to reveal the preserved original glaze.
Modeled after Istanbul’s Hagia Sophia, this South Bronx church features two styles rare for New York. The exterior is Byzantine and the interior Beuronese. This German craftwork fills the space with spectacular mosaics, frescoes, and elaborate metalwork.

This project began in 2013 when an envelope assessment determined that the building was in dire need of repairs. Water infiltration at the multiple roof domes and brickwork threatened to damage the glorious decoration. Temporary patches were no longer holding back consistent leaks, but the $2 million project budget was daunting. Final expenses were even higher. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places made the Church eligible for State and private funding. Fundraising by the congregation and Archdiocese filled the budget gap.

At the main roof dome, copper cladding that matches the original replaced a failed membrane. New copper flashings are an improvement over tar patches. Selective repointing and rebuilding have strengthened the brick facades. The leaded glass clerestory windows of the central dome, and large stained-glass windows at the secondary facades were restored or replaced. The result is a striking new copper-clad roof, and watertight façade which will protect the irreplaceable interior.
This award marks a major milestone for a jewel of the Columbia University campus. After decades, protective netting that shrouded the beautiful interior has been removed, revealing the restored apse and chancel. Outside, the distinctive green tile dome and other roofs, red brick façade, and stained-glass windows have all been restored. The Italian Renaissance-style chapel was designed by Howells and Stokes and completed in 1907. But within just 25 years, flawed roof tiles led to leaks in the Byzantine-style interior. An early replacement was not an exact match and exacerbated the problems.

For this project, the roof was replaced down to the substrate. Molds from Ludowici, the original vendor, were used to custom cast tiles in a green shade referenced in archival correspondence. The 16 stained-glass windows designed by D. Maitland Armstrong had suffered from cracking, deflection, and paint loss; they were cleaned and conserved. A new copper drainage system replicates the original, re-establishing previously removed elements. Inside, rosy Guastavino tiles, coated with soot and candle smoke were cleaned and repaired. The restoration ensures that this beloved structure will continue to welcome visitors with a warm and richly textured environment for many years to come.
Eero Saarinen’s TWA Flight Center is one of the world’s most significant examples of mid-century modern architecture. Since opening in 1962, the building’s sweeping, expressive form has served as a metaphor for flight. This award marks restoration of the original building, which had been long vacant, and reuse of this landmark, with three new structures, as MCR/Morse Development’s TWA Hotel.

At every phase, the project honored this landmark’s history. It began with documentation and material samples from Yale’s Saarinen Archives. The exterior was restored with upgraded systems. At the stunning interior, finishes, furnishings, and equipment were painstakingly sourced from around the world. Details— including the split-flap Solari boards, 20 million custom-made penny tiles, and chili pepper red carpeting—are authentic to original designs. The re-use components are also grand. Two new, seven-story hotel wings flank the historic terminal, with a subterranean events space below. A roof deck and infinity pool overlook JFK’s runways. As the finishing touch, on the tarmac terrace, amidst taxiway running lights, a restored 1958 Lockheed Constellation L-1649A is now a glamorous cocktail lounge.
Congratulations to the 2020 recipients of the Lucy Moses Awards.

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Congratulations to Central Park Conservancy & the entire Team for this well-earned award and the impressive restoration of Belvedere Castle!

Photo courtesy of Timothy Schenck

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Your friends at the New York Preservation Archive Project applaud you as you receive the Preservation Leadership Award.

We know full well that our founder and chairman has earned this award over the decades as a steadfast champion of historic preservation and the preservation movement’s inspiring history.

Bravo, Tony!

The New York Preservation Archive Project
Wizard job, Tony!
Congratulations!
Nancy and Otis
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in making this project an overall success.

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Harlem Fire Watchtower
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Congratulations to St. Anselm & St. Roch and Belvedere Castle on the 2020 Lucy G. Moses Preservation Award!

Zubatkin Owner Representation is proud to have been a partner in both of these incredible restoration projects.

Zubatkin Owner Representation is pleased to support The New York Landmarks Conservancy and applauds fellow recipients of the 2020 Lucy G. Moses Preservation Award.
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We wish, Victoria Pilotti, Executive Director, and her colleagues a bright and successful future in their new home.

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The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation congratulates Steve for this well-deserved honor recognizing nearly 40 years of dedication to preserving these two great monuments.
This is a story about a Big Dream, a little tile, a long trip and about people that never give up.

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Winner of 2008 Lucy G. Moses Preservation Award
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