



**Greenwich Village
Society for Historic Preservation**

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August 9, 2010

Hon. Robert Tierney, Chair
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10007

**Re: Request for Evaluation for Community Synagogue Max D. Raiskin Center (formerly
German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark), 323-327 East 6th Street, Manhattan**

Dear Chairman Tierney,

We urge the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to designate the Community Synagogue Max D. Raiskin Center (formerly German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark), located at 323-327 East 6th Street in Manhattan, a New York City Landmark.

This highly-intact Renaissance Revival-style building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As the attached National Register listing attests, the building has several periods of cultural significance: 1847, when it was constructed as the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew for Dutch, German and English Lutherans; 1857, when it became home to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark, established to serve the East Village's burgeoning German-American community; 1904, when nearly 1,000 of its congregants were lost as the sinking of the General Slocum became one of the most devastating tragedies in New York City history; and 1940, when the church was converted to a synagogue, reflecting the neighborhood's transition to one of the world's largest Jewish communities.

Significantly, the building has not only directly served Germans and Jews, but also played a pivotal role in the transformation of the neighborhood from Kleindeutschland to the Jewish Lower East Side. The General Slocum disaster was regarded as the worst in naval history until the Titanic, and the worst in New York City history until September 11th. As its victims were nearly all women and children, among the major social impacts of the disaster was the migration of the remaining men to outlying neighborhoods. With the fleeing of the German population, a Jewish Lower East Side emerged. The Community Synagogue was quite literally at the center of this transition.

Architecturally, the design is a unique example of the use of the Renaissance Revival style on an ecclesiastical building; in 1847, the style was more commonly used for commercial and residential structures. The use of the style lent this modestly-scaled church an air of nobility and stature that

is still evident today, as the building is virtually unchanged since the time of its construction 173 years ago.

The Community Synagogue Max D. Raitskin Center is the first and only building ever to occupy this East Village lot. It is the earliest of all the buildings on this architecturally-diverse and intact historic block, which was called out as a NYC-eligible historic district in the 2008 East Village/Lower East Side Rezoning Environmental Impact Statement. The building's distinctive architectural style, its direct connection to two of the East Village's most influential immigrant groups – Germans and Jews – and its role in the General Slocum disaster all make this vital East Village structure an obvious candidate for NYC landmark designation, and we urge the Commission to consider it expeditiously.

Sincerely,



Andrew Berman
Executive Director
Greenwich Village Society for Historic
Preservation



Kurt Cavanaugh
Managing Director
East Village Community Coalition

Cc: Councilmember Rosie Mendez
Mary Beth Betts, Director of Research, LPC
Municipal Art Society
NY Landmarks Conservancy
Historic Districts Council





COMMUNITY S...

Commandment Keepers Ethiopian Hebrew Congregation. Since 1962, this nineteenth-century town house on Mount Morris Park [●R35:7] has been the spiritual me of New York's small black Jewish population. (It was once home to John Dwight of Church & Dwight, makers of Arm & Hammer baking soda.) Commandment Keepers Ethiopian Hebrew Congregation is the successor to the Beth B'nai Abraham Synagogue of Black Jews, at 29 West 131st Street, founded in 1924 by Rabbi Wentworth Arthur Matthew. "We are self-sustained," he said in 1970. "All our members are working. We have no broken families." Following readings from the Torah, with the scroll in his arms, Matthew would lead the men in marching around the synagogue while everyone sang hymns and clapped, followed by shouts of "Hallelujah, Amen" or "Holy God" after he replaced the Torah in the Ark.

Community Church of New York | Metropolitan Synagogue of New York. The last house of worship begun before World War II was built by a leading pacifist, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Magoon & Salo designed the brick box at 40 East 35th Street [●H7] in the International Style. It was begun in 1940, but not completed until 1948.

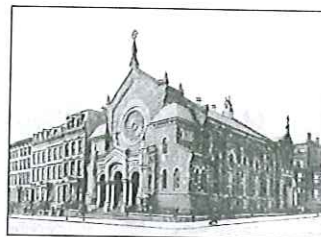
As starkly modern as the church appears to be, the congregation goes well back in New York history as the Second Unitarian Church or Church of the Messiah, founded in 1825. Its first sanctuary, on Mercer Street [E86], by Josiah Brady, was one of the earliest Greek Revival buildings in New York. After it burned, the congregation built at 728 Broadway [E48] in 1839. The dry-goods king A. T. Stewart bought this building in 1865 and turned it into a theater for his protégé, Lucy Rushton. Never successful, it changed hands constantly, inspiring a verse: "You may paint, you may fresco the place as you will / But the scent of church lingers about it still."

Messiah resettled on Park Avenue [H6] in a Victorian Romanesque sanctuary by Carl Pfeiffer built in 1867. Holmes, called to the congregation in 1907, was a founder of the NAACP and the ACLU; an opponent of both world wars (the only ornament on his church

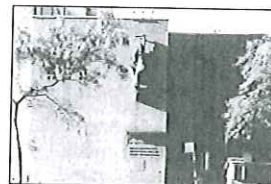
is the sculpture *Swords into Plowshares* by Moissaye Marans); and, with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the organizer of a committee whose charges of corruption in the administration of Mayor James J. Walker helped pave the way to Walker's downfall. Under Holmes, Messiah broke for several decades with Unitarian leadership and renamed itself the Community Church of New York, to denote its broadly nondenominational outlook. "Just as our radical ideas in theology, psychology and politics break down barriers, smash traditions, and carry on into new realms of thought and life, so the radical ideas of material and plan which have gone into the making of this building defy old practices," Holmes said. "When you look at this church, you behold not a replica of what has been, but a prophecy of what is yet to be." Holmes was succeeded in 1949 by the Rev. Donald Szanthe Harrington. The Metropolitan Synagogue of New York held its first service here in 1959.

Community Synagogue. Upon no single church in New York has tragedy fallen harder than on St. Mark's Lutheran, at 325 East 6th Street [●E52], the heart of Kleindeutschland. Almost 800 of its members perished in the burning of the excursion steamer *General Slocum* in the East River on June 15, 1904. There were 156 hearses in one of the many processions from the church to the Lutheran Cemetery in Queens. (Four blocks away, in Tompkins Square Park, is the Slocum Memorial Fountain, a 9-foot marble stele.) The congregation never really recovered, though it worshiped here until 1940 before merging with Zion Church in Yorkville to form Zion-St. Mark's Lutheran Church. Then this sanctuary became the Community Synagogue, an Orthodox congregation. Named in honor of Rabbi Max D. Raitskin, it sits across from the aromatic Indian restaurant row.

Congregación Mita, Iglesia. This Neoclassical structure at 612 West 180th Street [●V23] was designed in 1922 by Sommerfeld & Steckler and built as the Temple of the Covenant, a congregation founded in 1913.



Community Church of New York [H6]



Community Church of New York [H7]



Community Synagogue [E52]



Iglesia Congregación Mita [V23]

"From Abyssinian to Zion"
Davis W. Dunlap pg. 49

buttresses, and a pointed-arch entrance portico. The church is also notable for its Tiffany stained-glass windows and an early-19th-century bell that is among the oldest in America. A decorative iron fence and a landscaped strip are located in front of the church. LPC has determined that the Middle Collegiate Church appears eligible for NYCL designation.

Isaac T. Hopper House (#14)

The Greek Revival-style Isaac T. Hopper House (S/NR, LPC-calendared) at 110 Second Avenue was built circa 1840. The 3½-story house is clad in brick, except for the attic story that is faced in wood. A high brownstone stoop leads to a portico supported by a pair of Ionic columns, and a wrought iron balcony extends below the first-floor windows. The house is set back from the street behind an iron fence. It was acquired in 1874 by the Women's Prison Association (WPA), founded by Isaac T. Hopper, a Quaker abolitionist and penal reformer. The WPA established the first halfway house in the United States for women recently released from prison. The house at 110 Second Avenue was the WPA's third home and continues to house the organization. LPC has calendared the Isaac T. Hopper House for discussion as a NYCL.

Italianate House (#15)

The 3½-story brick row house (NYCL-eligible, S/NR) at 68 East 7th Street was built speculatively in 1835 by Thomas E. Davis. Sometime in the 1850s or 1860s, the original Greek Revival façade was updated with Italianate details that include the triangular and segmental window pediments and the frieze located below the original cornice. The house retains its original stoop and railings and Greek Revival entrance frame. In 1882, the house was sold to the Protestant Episcopal Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews who occupied it until 1904, when the house became a Jewish religious school operated by the Machzikei Talmud Torah. It was then subsequently a synagogue. The house was returned to private residential use in 1960. In an Environmental Review letter dated December 18, 2007, LPC determined that this building appears to be eligible for NYCL designation.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark (#16)

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew built the church building at 323 East 6th Street in 1847. Ten years later it became the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark (S/NR), which it remained until 1940. The unusual building is a relatively unaltered, pre-Civil War Renaissance Revival-style structure. The free-standing brick building has a temple front design with heavy pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment. The wall surfaces between the pilasters are recessed; the central bay contains an entrance framed with an architrave, transom, and entablature and the side bays contain blind windows. The side facades contain tall windows. The entrance is reached by a flight of steps and there is an iron gate in front of the building. Originally located in what was Kleindeutschland, the church catered to German immigrants. Sadly, the church is associated with one of the worst tragedies in New York City history, the General Slocum disaster of 1904. When that excursion steamship sank in the East River, more than 1,000 of the church's congregants were killed. The tragedy led to many of the area's Germans moving to Yorkville and the eventual end of the congregation. In 1940, area businessman Saul Birns purchased the building and formed the Community Synagogue Center, which continues to occupy the former church under the name of the Community Synagogue Max D. Raitskin Center.

Table 7-3
Potential Architectural Resources Within the Study Area

Map Ref. Letter/#	Address	Name/Type and Description
East Village Rezoning Area		
F	Tompkins Square Park, 293-345 East 10th Street, 123-173 Avenue B, and 605 and 602-626 East 9th Street	Tompkins Square Park Historic District. This potential district includes Tompkins Square Park, a blockfront of 19th-century tenements and an early-20th-century library on East 10th Street, and blocks of 19th- and early 20th-century tenements, lodging houses, row houses, a historic church, a modern church, and a school along Avenue B and part of East 9th Street. Known resources within the district include the NYPL Tompkins Square Branch (#36), the Charlie Parker Residence (#37), Christodora House (#38), Public School 64 (#39), the Tompkins Square Lodging House for Boys (#40), and St. Brigid's (#41). An additional charity building in the potential district is the 5-story brick Home for the Improvement of the Poor, built in 1929 at 131-135 Avenue B adjacent to the Lodging House for Boys. Despite some ground-floor alterations, the blockfront of 19th-century tenements at 293-345 East 10th Street, along with the library, presents a well-preserved and distinct tenement streetscape. These 5-story buildings exhibit a range of cornice types and window and entrance surrounds. The 19th-century tenements on Avenue B and East 9th Street also represent a range of tenement types and styles. The tenements at 173 Avenue B retain their cast iron storefronts. Tompkins Square Park dates to the 1830s when it originally served as a market. In 1866, it was cleared and converted to a parade ground, but the park still retains three Sycamore trees from the earlier period. The grounds were redesigned as a public park in 1878. Notable monuments in the park include the Temperance Memorial Fountain from 1888, the Samuel S. Cox monument from 1891, and the Slocum Memorial Fountain from 1906. Other features of the park include lawns, a 1930s comfort station, playgrounds, gardens, mature elm trees, and a central paved open area. Since the mid-1850s, the park has been the site of numerous political rallies and demonstrations. <u>LPC has determined that the properties at 293-343 East 10th Street appear to be an LPC-eligible historic district, although the precise limits of a Tompkins Square Park historic district have not been delineated. LPC also determined that Tompkins Square Park appears to be eligible for NYCL designation.</u>
G	313-347 and 310-340 East 6th Street	East 6th Street Historic District. This potential historic district contains most of the north and south blockfronts along East 6th Street between Second and First Avenues. The central feature of the district is the midblock German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Mark (#16), which enhances the 19th-century residential scale of the street. The other buildings in the potential district are 19th-century row houses and tenements of 3 to 5 stories. Despite some ground floor alterations, the buildings at 313-347 and 310-340 East 6th Street are well preserved and all retain their cornices. While there are not any stand-out residential buildings along the block, the potential district presents an intact and distinct residential block. <u>LPC has determined that all or some of this potential historic district appears to be an LPC-eligible historic, although the precise limits of such a district have not been delineated.</u>
87	208-210 East 13th Street	Emma Goldman apartment. Emma Goldman lived in this 6-story tenement from 1903-1913 and published the radical journal <i>Mother Earth</i> from this location.
88	210 East 9th Street	Greek Revival row house. Largely intact 3½-story Greek Revival row house with heavy entrance enframing and bracketed cornice. Dates to the 19th century.
89	31 East 7th Street	Hebrew Actor's Union. 4-story stone building constructed between 1920 and 1925 for the Hebrew Actor's Union. Remnant from the former Yiddish theater district along Second Avenue. <u>LPC has determined that the Hebrew Actor's Union appears to meet the eligibility criteria for S/NR listing.</u>
90	37 East 7th Street	Greek Revival row house. 3½-story Greek Revival row house with arched entrance, denticulated cornice, and dormer windows. Dates to the 19th century and housed a club house in the early 20th century. <u>LPC has determined that this row house appears to meet the eligibility criteria for S/NR listing.</u>

B 448

APPLICATION TO ALTER, REPAIR, ETC.

2

Application is hereby made to alter as per subjoined detailed statement of specification for Alteration Additions or Repairs to buildings already erected, and herewith submit Plans and Drawings of such proposed alterations; and — do hereby agree that the provisions of the Building Law will be complied with, whether the same are specified herein or not.

NEW YORK,

(Sign here)

June 6th 1887

1. State how many buildings to be altered, One
2. What is the street or avenue and the number thereof? N^o 323-327 Fifth Str
3. How much will the alteration cost, \$ 2500-

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENT BUILDING:

1. Size of lot on which it is located, No. feet front, 75'0; feet rear, 75'0; feet deep, 92'0
2. Size of building, No. of feet front, 57'0; feet rear, 57'0; feet deep, 82'0; No. of stories in height, Four 4; No. of feet in height, from curb level to highest point of beams, 35'0
3. Material of building, Brick; material of front, Brick
4. Whether roof is peak, flat, or mansard? peak
5. Depth of foundation walls, 10 feet; thickness of foundation walls, 28"; materials of foundation walls, stone
6. Thickness of upper walls, 20 inches. Material of upper walls, Brick
7. Whether independent or party-walls, independent
8. How the building is occupied, As a Church

IF TO BE RAISED OR BUILT UPON, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. How many stories will the building be when raised? _____
2. How high will the building be when raised? _____
3. Will the roof be flat, peak or mansard? _____
4. What will be the thickness of wall of additional stories? _____ story, _____ inches; _____ story, _____ inches.
5. Give size and material of floor beams of additional stories; _____ 1st tier, _____, _____ x _____; _____ 2d tier, _____, _____ x _____. Distance from centres on _____ tier, _____ inches; _____ tier _____ inches.
6. How will the building be occupied? _____

IF TO BE EXTENDED ON ANY SIDE, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: on Rear

1. Size of extension, No. feet front, 9'0; feet rear, 13'0; feet deep, 30'0; No. of stories in height, Four 4; No. of feet in height, 35'0
2. What will be the material of foundation walls of extension, stone. What will be the depth, 10 feet. What will be the thickness, 24 inches.
3. Will foundation be laid on earth, rock, timber or piles, earth

St. George's Church June 10 1887

IF TO BE EXTENDED ON ANY SIDE, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

4. What will be the base—stone or concrete? *Stone* If base stones, give size, and how laid
2'0" x 3'0" x 8" Thick laid crossways If concrete, give thickness, _____
5. What will be the sizes of piers? _____
6. What will be the thickness of upper walls in 1st story *12* inches; 2d story, _____ inches;
3d story, _____ inches; from thence to top, _____ inches; and of what materials to
be constructed, *Brick*
7. Whether independent or party-walls; if party-walls, give thickness thereof, _____ inches.
8. With what material will walls be coped? *3" x 10" Stone*
9. What will be the materials of front? *Brick* If of stone, what kind _____
Give thickness of front ashlar, _____, and thickness of backing thereof, _____
10. Will the roof be flat, peak, or mansard? *Flat*
11. What will be the materials of roofing? *Tim*
12. Give size and material of floor beams, 1st tier, *spruce, 3" x 8"*; 2d tier, _____
x _____; 3d tier, _____, x _____; 4th tier, _____, x _____; 5th
tier, _____, x _____; 6th tier, _____, x _____; roof tier, *spruce*
3" x 7". State distance from centres on 1st tier *16* inches; 2d tier, _____ inches;
3d tier, _____ inches; 4th tier, _____ inches; 5th tier, _____ inches; 6th tier,
_____ inches; roof tier, *10* inches.
13. If floors are to be supported by columns and girders, give the following information: Size and
material of girders under 1st floor, _____, x _____ under upper floors, _____
Size and material of columns under
1st floor, _____ under upper floors, _____
14. If the front, rear or side walls are to be supported, in whole or in part, by iron girders or lintels,
give definite particulars, _____
15. If girders are to be supported by brick piers and columns, state the size of piers and columns.
16. How will the extension be connected with present or main building? *By doors*
17. How will the extension be occupied? If for dwelling purposes, state how many families are to
occupy each floor, *As a director's Room.*

IF ALTERED INTERNALLY, GIVE DEFINITE PARTICULARS AND STATE HOW THE
BUILDING WILL BE OCCUPIED:

*A new stair to be put up leading from the basement to
the first story.*

IF THE FRONT, REAR, OR SIDE WALLS, OR ANY PORTION THEREOF, ARE TO BE
TAKEN OUT AND REBUILT, GIVE DEFINITE PARTICULARS, AND STATE IN
WHAT MANNER:

Two new basement rear windows 8 doors to be put in.

President Chas W. Boschen

Architect, J. Buckell & Son

Mason

Carpenter

Address

Address

Address

Address

N^o 101 Barclay Str.

54 Barclay

REPORT UPON APPLICATION.

Fire Department, City of New York,

BUREAU OF INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

NEW YORK, June 7 1887

To the Superintendent of Buildings:

I respectfully report that I have thoroughly examined the foregoing-described building, and find the same to be built of Brick, 35 feet in height, 58 feet front, 90 feet deep, Peak roof. I have thoroughly examined and measured the walls, and find the foundation walls to be built of Stone, 28 inches thick; the upper walls are built of Brick 20+16

and that the mortar in said walls is good and that all the walls are Safe
(The Inspector must here state what defects, if any, are in the walls, beams or other part of the building)

John Hayes

Inspector.

THE BUILDING LAW REQUIRES

- 1st—All stone walls must be properly bonded.
- 2d—All skylights, over 3 feet square, must be of iron and glass.
- 3d—All buildings over 2 stories or above 25 feet in height, *except dwellings and churches*, on streets less than 30 feet wide, must have iron shutters on *every* window and opening above the 1st story. The front windows on streets over 30 feet wide are exempted.
- 4th—Outside fire escapes are required on all dwelling houses over two stories in height, occupied or built to be occupied by two or more families on any floor above the first, and on office buildings, hotels, lodging houses and factories; and *the balconies of such fire escapes must take in one window of each suite of apartments*, all to be constructed as follows:

BRACKETS must not be less than $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wrought iron, placed edgewise, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the braces to brackets must be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square wrought iron, and must extend two-thirds of the width of the respective brackets or balconies. In all cases the brackets must go through the wall, and be turned down three inches.

BRACKETS ON NEW BUILDINGS must be set as the walls are being built. When brackets are to be put on old houses, the part going through the wall shall not be less than one inch diameter, with screw nuts and washers not less than five inches square and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

TOP RAILS—The top rail of balcony must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron, and in all cases must go through the walls, and be secured by nuts and 4 inch square washers, at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and no top rail shall be connected at angles by the use of cast iron.

BOTTOM RAILS—Bottom rails must be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch \times $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron, well leaded into the wall. In frame buildings the top rails must go through the studding and be secured on the inside by washers and nuts as above.

FILLING-IN-BARS.—The filling-in bars must be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round or square wrought iron, placed not more than 6 inches from centres, and well riveted to the top and bottom rails.

STAIRS.—The stairs in all cases must be not less than 18 inches wide, and constructed of $\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron sides or strings. Steps may be of cast iron of the same width of strings, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch round iron, double rungs, and well riveted to the strings. The stairs must be secured to a bracket on top and rest on and be secured to a bracket or extra cross bar at the bottom. All stairs must have a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hand rail or wrought iron, well braced.

FLOORS.—The flooring of balconies must be of wrought iron $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch slats placed not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, and secured to iron battens $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, not over three feet apart and riveted at the intersection. The openings for stairways in all balconies shall not be less than 20 inches wide and 36 inches long, and have no covers.

DROP LADDERS.—Drop ladders from lower balconies where required shall not be less than 14 inches wide, and shall be made of $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch sides and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rungs of wrought iron. In no case shall a drop ladder be more than 12 feet in length. In no case shall the ends of balconies extend more than nine inches over the brackets.

SCUTTLE LADDERS.—Ladders to scuttles shall be constructed in all cases the same as the stairs or step-ladders from balconies of fire escapes.

THE HEIGHT OF RAILING around balconies shall not be less than two feet nine inches.

In constructing all balcony fire escapes, the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten to each balcony in a conspicuous place, a CAST IRON PLATE having suitable raised letters on same, to read as follows:

"NOTICE! ANY PERSON PLACING ANY INCUMBRANCE ON THIS BALCONY IS LIABLE TO A PENALTY OF TEN DOLLARS AND IMPRISONMENT FOR TEN DAYS."

~~No~~ No Fire Escape will be approved by this Bureau if not in accordance with above specifications.

5th—All walls must be coped with stone or terra cotta. If coped with stone, the stone must not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; and if with terra cotta, the terra cotta must be made with proper lap joints.

6th—Roofs must be covered with fire-proof material.

7th—All cornices must be fire-proof.

8th—All FURNACE FLUES OF DWELLING HOUSES shall have at least eight inch walls on each side. The inner four inches from the bottom of flue to the top of the second tier of floor beams, shall be built of fire-brick laid with fire-clay mortar. No furnace flue shall be of less size than eight inches square, or four inches wide and sixteen inches long, inside measure. When furnace flues are located in the usual chimney stacks, the side of the flue inside of the house to which it belongs may be four inches thick. If preferred, the furnace flues may be made of cast iron or fire-clay pipe of proper size built in the walls, with an air space of not less than one inch between said pipes, and four inches of brick wall on the outside.

All BOILER FLUES must be lined with fire-brick at least fifteen feet in height from the bottom, and in no case shall the walls of said flues be less than eight inches thick.

All flues not built for furnace or boiler flues must be altered to conform to the above requirements before they are used as such.

9th—No iron beam, lintel, or girder, intended to span an opening over eight feet, or iron post, or column, intended to support a wall of stone or brick, or any floor or part thereof, shall be used for that purpose, *until tested and approved* as provided by law.

Applicant must indicate the Building Lines clearly and distinctly on the Drawing.

B 448**L 42**Office of the Borough President of the Borough of Manhattan,
In The City of New York.THE BUREAU OF BUILDINGS FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
Office, No. 220 FOURTH AVENUE,
S. W. Corner 18th Street.

Plan No. _____

APPLICATION TO ALTER, REPAIR, ETC.

Application is hereby made to the Superintendent of Buildings of The City of New York, for the Borough of Manhattan, for the approval of the detailed statement of the specifications and plans herewith submitted for the alteration or repairs of the building herein described. All provisions of the Law shall be complied with in the alteration or repair of said building, whether specified herein or not.

(Sign here)

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

January 7th 1911

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT BUILDING.

- State how many buildings to be altered One
- What is the exact location thereof? (State on what street or avenue, the side thereof, the number of feet from the nearest street or avenue, and the name thereof) 325-327-6th St.
North Side, 300 ft. East of 2nd Ave. St. Marks
German Lutheran Church
- How was the building occupied? Church
How is the building to be occupied? Church
- Is the building on front or rear of lot? Front Is there any other building erected on lot or permit granted for one? No Size _____ x _____; height _____ How occupied? _____ Give distance between same and proposed building _____ feet.
- Size of lot? 75'-0" feet front; 75'-0" feet rear; 90'-0" feet deep.
- Size of building which it is proposed to alter or repair? 56'-0" feet front; 56'-0" feet rear; 82'-6" feet deep. Number of stories in height? One Height from curb level to highest point? 35'-0"
- Depth of foundation walls below curb level? 10 ft Material of foundation walls? Stone Thickness of foundation walls? front 24 inches; rear 24 inches; side 24 inches; party _____ inches.
- Material of upper walls? Brick If ashlar, give kind and thickness _____
- Thickness of upper walls:
Basement: front 16 inches; rear 16 inches; side 16 inches party _____ inches.
1st story: " 12 " " 12 " " 12 " " " "
2d story: " " " " " " " " "
3d story: " " " " " " " " "
4th story: " " " " " " " " "
5th story: " " " " " " " " "
6th story: " " " " " " " " "
- Is roof flat, peak or mansard? Peak

If the Front, Rear or Side Walls, or any portion thereof, are to be taken out and rebuilt, give definite particulars, and state in what manner :

47. Propose to erect on East & West gable walls a Chimney from yard level to run 5.0" above roof. Flues are to be lined with 8"x8" Burnt Clay flue lining, breast to be tied into wall with 2" wide x 3/8" thick wrought iron bands, Have 8" thick brick wall on all sides. All as shown.

If altered internally, give definite particulars, and state how the building will be occupied :

48.

49. How much will the alteration cost?

X 300⁰⁰

If the Building is to be occupied as a Flat, Apartment or Lodging House, give the following particulars :

50. Is any part of building to be used as a store or for any other business purpose, if so, state for what ?

	Cellar	Basement	1st Floor	2d Floor	3d Floor	4th Floor	5th Floor	6th Floor
51. How many families will occupy each ?	-	-						
52. Height of ceilings?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

53. How basement to be occupied ?

How made water-tight ?

54. Will cellar or basement ceiling be plastered ? How ?

55. How will cellar stairs be enclosed ?

56. How will cellar be occupied ?

How made water-tight ?

57. Will shafts be opened or covered with louvre skylights full size of shafts ?

Size of each shaft ?

58. Dimensions of water closet windows? _____
 Dimensions of windows for living rooms? _____
59. Of what materials will hall partitions be constructed? _____

60. Of what materials will hall floors be constructed? _____

61. How will hall ceilings and soffits of stairs be plastered? _____
62. Of what material will stairways be constructed? _____
 Give sizes of stair well holes? _____
63. If any other building on lot, give size; front _____; rear _____; deep _____;
 stories high _____; how occupied _____; on front or rear
 of lot _____; material _____
 How much space between it and proposed building? _____
64. How will floors and sides of water closets to the height of 16 inches be made waterproof? _____

65. Number and location of water closets: Cellar _____; 1st floor _____; 2d floor _____;
 3d floor _____; 4th floor _____; 5th floor _____; 6th floor _____;
66. This building will safely sustain per superficial foot upon the 1st floor _____ lbs.; upon 2d floor
 _____ lbs.; upon 3d floor _____ lbs.; upon 4th floor _____ lbs.; upon 5th floor
 _____ lbs.; upon 6th floor _____ lbs.; upon 7th floor _____ lbs.; upon 8th floor
 _____ lbs.
67. Is architect to supervise the alteration of the building or buildings mentioned herein? Yes
 Name Henry Klein
 Address 505 E. 15th St.
68. If not the architect, who is to superintend the alteration of the building or buildings described herein?
 Name _____
 Address _____
- St. Mark's German Lutheran Church
 Owner, Geo. F. Auger President Address, 74 E 122nd St
 Architect, Henry Klein " 505 E. 15th St.
 Mason, _____ "
 Carpenter _____ "