June 9, 2016

Hon. Meenakshi Srinivasan, Chair
NYC Landmarks Commission
1 Centre Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10007

Re: RFE, East 11th Street Historic District

Dear Chair Srinivasan,

We are writing you to urge you to consider the designation of a historic district at East 11th Street between Third and Fourth Avenues. It is imperative that this be considered expeditiously as several of the historic resources in this potential district, specifically 112-120 East 11th Street, are planned for demolition.

These buildings have already been identified by the LPC as a potential historic district eligible for NYCL designation in the East Village/Lower East Side Rezoning EIS (attached). As stated in the EIS: “East 11th Street between Third and Fourth Avenues. Potential East Eleventh Historic District. The boundaries are not delineated at this time...The potential district includes Webster Hall (#56).” Our proposed district includes 112-120 East 11th Street, 113 East 11th Street, 125 East 11th Street (Webster Hall, individual NYCL), 122 East 11th Street/64 Third Avenue and 93 Fourth Avenue (Cooper Station Post Office, S/NR listed). There are additional buildings to the north which may merit inclusion as well, but here we will concentrate on the buildings named above.

The buildings in the proposed district are a wonderfully intact ensemble of primarily early and late 19th century structures which are largely unchanged and representative of architectural styles of the era as well as the development of this section of the East Village. Building types within this small section of East 11th Street include tenements, tenementized row houses, a concert hall/community gathering place, a parochial school and a government building. These buildings housed, educated, entertained and served the working class and immigrant residents of this area. Thus the district perfectly captures and embodies the evolution and many facets of working class New York in the late 19th and early 20th century in the East Village.
112-120 East 11th Street

These are five Old Law tenement buildings located on the south side of East 11th Street and built between 1887 and 1892. Significantly intact, they were designed largely in the Beaux Arts style. Each structure is five stories in height, between three and four bays wide and “dumbbell” in plan. They are clad in either red or buff colored brick, with terra cotta and stone classical ornament and include foliated detailing.

The oldest of these five buildings is No. 112 which was designed by William Graul. Graul was an established architect in New York City by 1868, and he designed a wide variety of buildings in various styles that can be found within the Greenwich Village, Greenwich Village Extension II, Carnegie Hill, Tribeca North, Tribeca West and East Village/Lower East Side Historic Districts. Built in 1887, No. 112 is also the oldest extant building on its block. Although the stoop was removed and the ground floor façade altered prior to the 1980s tax photo, the rest of the façade is intact and is clad in red brick with stone and terra cotta ornament. Stone belt courses and classically ornamented lintels are featured throughout the front elevation and incised fluting adorns the fourth floor. The façade is capped by a massive cornice with a crowning plinth and large, decorative brackets. Ornate terra cotta panels are beneath the cornice, between the brackets.

No. 114 was constructed in 1889 and was designed by Julius Kastner. Kastner established his practice in New York City in 1871 and during his career designed both residential and commercial buildings throughout New York City. No. 114 is also clad in red brick with stone ornament and the raised, centered entry is intact as are its classical surround and stoop. Stone belt courses and lintels are featured throughout the façade and there are foliated terra cotta panels between the second and third floors and the fourth and fifth floors. Here too, a large bracketed cornice caps the façade.

Nos. 116, 118, and 120 were built between 1891 and 1892 and designed by Oswald Wirz. Also responsible for 56-58 Pine Street (NYCL), Wirz emigrated from Switzerland in 1880 and designed both commercial and residential structures throughout the City. Nos. 116 and 118 are four bays wide with centered entries and No. 120 is three bays wide, accommodating a slightly narrower lot. The three buildings present as a unified façade clad in buff brick with stone and terra cotta ornament. Adding to this unified street presence are the continuous terra cotta cornice above the first story and a band course between the fourth and fifth floors with a reed-like decorative motif. A nod to the divisions between Nos. 116 and 118 is seen at the vertical line of recessed brick at the fifth floor and the slight projection of the façade at No. 120 at the entry or western most bay. Throughout the facades are exuberant decorative terra cotta panels and all three buildings are capped by a continuous modillioned cornice.

113 East 11th Street

Built in 1870 along with the (since-demolished) St. Ann’s Roman Catholic Church, this building served as the church’s school building. This complex was built through the block with St. Ann’s fronting East 12th Street and the school fronting East 11th Street. Prominent parishioners of the church included Alfred E. Smith, who served as a trustee of the church for many years and as a
four-term governor of New York and was the first Catholic major party candidate for President. Peter Maurin, a co-founder of the Catholic Worker Movement, was also a parishioner. The church and the school were designed by architect Napoleon Le Brun, who is well known for his 19th century New York City fire houses including Fire Engine Co. 31, Fire Engine Co. 53 and Fire Engine Co. 54, all NYCL’s.

113 East 11th Street is clad in brick with some stone accents seen at the hooded windows and the small carved stone disc in the gable end which reads, “St. Ann’s Parochial School, 1870.” It is four stories in height and eight bays wide with saw-tooth brick band courses between the upper stories. Brick corbels line the pedimented roof line and tops of the outer bays. Still in evidence are the separate entrances, as was customary, for boys and girls at either end of the facade. It served as a school throughout the 20th century and in 1978 was converted to apartments.

119-125 East 11th Street, Webster Hall and Annex

Individual NYCL, 2008

122 East 11th Street/64 Third Avenue

Originally built as two Greek Revival row houses in the late 1830’s, No. 64 Third Avenue ran the length of its lot along East 11th Street and No. 122 East 11th Street abutted the rear of No. 64. The 1853 map labels No. 64 as a brick or stone first class dwelling with a store under and No. 122 was identified as a brick or stone second class dwelling with a store under. Additionally there was a structure to the rear of No. 122 which was labeled as first class brick or stone building for the purpose of manufacturing or a stable. By 1891 and probably before, both buildings were “tenementized”. In 1958 Nos. 64 and 122 were combined and in 1997 a fourth floor was added to No. 122.

This structure in its current form is “L” in plan and clad in red brick. A simple bracketed cornice caps the Third Avenue façade of No. 64 Third Avenue and runs around the corner to the secondary façade along East 11th Street. The four story structure is three bays wide on the primary façade with profiled lintels at the windows. The secondary façade has flush stone lintels and stone sills. The façade at No. 122 East 11th Street is also clad in red brick and is five bays wide also with flush stone lintels.

93 Fourth Avenue, Cooper Station Post Office

The Cooper Station Post Office was built in 1936-37 and designed by William Dewey Foster. Foster designed structures in both New York City and Washington D.C., including ten post offices in New York City and its immediate suburbs. Listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1982, Cooper Station was designed in the Classical Revival style. As stated in the S/NR designation report: “the quality of the design and attention paid to creating a dramatic design combine to make Cooper Station one the most important post office buildings in New York City.” It is located at the northeast corner at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and East 11th Street. Rather than meeting the corner at a right angle, the building instead gracefully curves, following the irregular angle of the intersection, lending a significant presence to the
corner. Further highlighting the curve of this building is the two-story colonnade comprised of seven, reeded Doric columns which delineate the corner bays. Cooper Station was built as part of a group of twelve postal stations in Manhattan during the 1930's under the Federal works program and it has continuously served the East Village since its inception.

The East Village is still woefully under-landmarked and therefore valuable historic resources in this area are vulnerable to insensitive alteration and demolition. Now is the time to act in order that these buildings do not meet that fate. In light of the compelling significance of these buildings due to their architectural integrity and their places of East Village history, as well as the imminent threat that several are under, we strongly urge the Commission to examine the submitted request for evaluation with all due diligence and the highest consideration.

Sincerely,

Andrew Berman
Executive Director
Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation

Simeon Bankoff
Executive Director
Historic Districts Council

Richard Moses
President
Lower East Side Preservation Initiative

Tehmina Brohi
Executive Director
East Village Community Coalition

cc: Borough President Gale Brewer
Assemblymember Deborah Glick
Senator Brad Hoylman
Council Member Rosie Mendez
Community Board #3, Manhattan
112 & 114 East 11th Street
116-120 East 11th Street
113 East 11th Street
119-125 East 11th Street (Webster Hall and Annex)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Ref. Letter/#</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>8-14 Clinton Street</td>
<td>Congregation Chasam Sopher. Built in 1853 as the home of Congregation Rodeph Sholom. This 2-story building is Manhattan's second-oldest extant purpose-built synagogue. It is free standing and composed with two corner towers flanking a recessed bay with a peaked roof. The central entrance is arched and there is a corbelled cornice. A tall stoop accesses the synagogue entrance. LPC has determined that this synagogue appears to be eligible for NYCL designation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>29 Clinton Street</td>
<td>Tenement. 6-story brick, 19th-century tenement with corbelled window arches, brick banding, brownstone window architraves, terra cotta panels, and a bracketed cornice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>145-154 Rivington Street</td>
<td>Streit's Matzo Factory. Founded by Aron Streit, the matzo factory has been located in this group of four converted and combined tenements since 1925, when the area was a bustling and densely populated Jewish neighborhood. The buildings are one of the oldest in the city and have terra cotta ornamentation and brownstone banding. There is a corner retail storefront and loading docks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>71 Clinton Street</td>
<td>Tenement. 7-story brick, 19th-century tenement with a rounded and projecting corner, segmental and triangular pediments above the windows, decorative panels, and stone window surrounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>103 Pitt Street, 213-215 Stanton Street, and 221 Stanton Street</td>
<td>Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Rectory, and School. The Romanesque chuch complex designed by Henry Engelbert and built in 1867. The tall and heavy church has a central tower flanked by pinnacled buttresses. The façade is covered in niches and arched windows. A rose window is located above the central and raised arched entrance, and there is a dome over the transept. The adjacent school is a 4-story Victorian building with banded, arched windows, projecting central and corner bays, and a mansard roof with dormers. The original decorative fence still surrounds the school. The rectory is a 3-story Romanesque building with arched windows, terra cotta cornice, and the roof. LPC has determined that the Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Rectory, and School appear to be eligible for NYCL designation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>203 Rivington Street</td>
<td>Public School 4. 5-story, block-long Classical Revival school. Built in 1908 and designed by C.B.J. Snyder, it is the third school building on the site. The building has a rusticated ground floor, projecting piers on the second through fourth floors, and decorative stonework. Cornices have been removed above the fourth and fifth floors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>227 Bowery</td>
<td>Bowery Mission. The Bowery Mission was founded in 1878 and the current 3- and 5-story building dates to the turn of the 20th century. The building features a prominent stained glass chapel window set on the second floor within a Tudor frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>185 Bowery</td>
<td>3-story building with a peaked roof, arched window, and ox-eye windows. By 1920, this building was a lodging house. In 1950, it was a club house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LPC-IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES**

LPC identified four new potential historic districts that appear to be eligible for NYCL designation and 26 new architectural resources that appear to be eligible for individual NYCL designation or that appear to meet the eligibility criteria for S/NR listing. These resources, which are new to the FEIS, are briefly described in Table 7-4 and are shown on Figure 7-2. Three of the new potential historic districts are also shown on Figure 7-3, as they include previously identified potential resources.
# Chapter 7: Historic Resources

## Table 7-4

### LPC-Identified Architectural Resources Within the Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Ref. Letter/#</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name/Type and Description</th>
<th>NYCL-eligible</th>
<th>SNR-eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Village Rezoning Area</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>30 St, Mark's Place</td>
<td>Seven-story brick apartment building with stone trim and a projecting cornice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>210 East 5th Street</td>
<td>Four-story former commercial building. Designed in a Renaissance Revival style with Palladian windows, projecting cornices, a rusticated base, quoins, and an arched entrance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>64 East 4th Street</td>
<td>Five-story former brick tenement that is now a theater building. It retains the original cornice and some window lintels, but the first two floors have been altered.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>43 Second Avenue</td>
<td>Seven-story brick funeral home, it has strip windows, decorative brickwork, and a bracketed cornice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>26 East 2nd Street</td>
<td>Three-story brick row house with brownstone trim. The entrance is framed with brownstone pilasters and the attic story is faced in wood.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>30 East 2nd Street</td>
<td>Three-story brick row house with a Mansard roof.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>171 First Avenue (replaced)</td>
<td>Five-story cast-iron building. The façade is currently being restored. (replaced)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>138 Second Avenue</td>
<td>Five-story brick building with a stoop and bracketed cornice. There is a two-story commercial extension.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>78-80 St, Mark's Place</td>
<td>Five-story theater building with a one-story extension. Purportedly a speakeasy in the 1920s, then a theater and cinema. The five-story section appears to have originally been a tenement.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>121 East 7th Street</td>
<td>St. Mary's Orthodox Greek Catholic Church. Small, three-story stone-clad church built in 1902 and designed by John P. Voelker for the First Hungarian Reformed Church. It has a central bell tower and arched windows and entrances.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>28 Avenue A</td>
<td>Five-story modernist former furniture store; it has a glass and metal façade with concrete and tilled sections.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>269 East 7th Street</td>
<td>Four-story with basement residential building. Built in the 19th-century but the façade was completely rebuilt in a non-descript style after a fire in the late 20th century. Building still retains the original wood entrance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>275 East 7th Street</td>
<td>Four-story brick residential building with stone trim, cornice, and stoop.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>268 East 7th Street</td>
<td>Three-story with basement brownstone row house. Many of the original details have been removed, but it retains a stoop and original entrance. Part of the row at 258-266 East 7th Street (#153).</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>314 East 3rd Street</td>
<td>Three-story brick row house adjacent to the row house at 316 East 3rd Street (#157).</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**East Village 400-Foot Study Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>East 11th Street between Third and Fourth Avenues</td>
<td>Potential East Eleventh Street Historic District. The boundaries of the district are not delineated at this time and most of the district would fall outside of the 400-foot study area. Therefore, it is not shown on Figure 7-2. The potential district includes Webster Hall (#66).</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lower East Side Rezoning Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Ref. Letter/#</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name/Type and Description</th>
<th>NYCL-eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td>Roughly bounded by Allen, Delancey, Ludlow, Essex, and Canal Streets.</td>
<td>Potential Orchard Street Historic District. This potential historic district is located wholly within the boundaries of the SNR Lower East Side Historic District (E) and only the northern portion of the potential district falls within the project rezoning area. Buildings within the potential district include 19th-century tenements, 19th- and 20th-century commercial buildings, and a school. The following individual resources are located within the district: (#73) the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, (#197) E. Ridley &amp; Sons Department Store, (#198) the cast-iron building at 345 Grand Street, and (#199) Public School 42.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td>Roughly bounded by Forsyth, Delancey, Allen, and Division Streets.</td>
<td>Potential Etnridge Street Historic District. Only the northern portion of the potential district falls within the project rezoning area. Buildings types within this district mostly include 19th-century tenements and religious institutions. The following individual resources are located within the district: (#68) the Seventh-Day Adventist Church of Union Square, (#69) the tenement at 110 Forsyth Street, (#70) the tenement at 104 Forsyth Street, (#71) the tenements at 100-102 Forsyth Street, (#72) Kehilat Kadosha Janina Synagogue, (#73) the tenement at 82 Forsyth Street, (#83) the tenement/synagogue at 80 Forsyth Street, and (#166) the tenement at 91 Allen Street.</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW YORK CITY.
SOUTH OF 14TH STREET.

Rivington st, No. 28, one five-story brick tenement, 25x90, tin roof; cost, $20,000; Mary Simis, 176 Lexington av; ar't, Jobst Hoffmann. Plan 1792.

11th st, No. 112 E., one five-story brick tenement, 25x83, tin roof; cost, $18,000; Henry Gottlieb, 204 East 84th st; ar't, Wm Graul. Plan 1810.

Broadway, No. 343, and Leonard st, No. 90, one six-story brick and terra cotta stone building with basement, main building 20x90 and 33x5.

NEW YORK CITY.
SOUTH OF 14TH STREET.

Warren st, Nos. 103 and 105, seven-story brick and stone store, 39.11x25.4, iron and brick roof; cost, $28,000; The Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co. (Lim.), 265 Washington st; ar't, H. Gilvary; b'r, H. Getty. Plan 1314.

11th st, No. 114 E., five-story brick flat and store, 25x83.6, tin roof; cost, $20,000; Conrad Ader, 514 East 11th st; ar't, J. Kastner. Plan 1309.

Hudson st, No. 519, n w cor 10th st, five-story brick flat and stores. 25.4x71 and 74.11, tin roof; cost, $15,000; J. C. Colligan. Plan 553.

11th st, Nos. 116 and 118 E., two five-story brik flats, 26.6x82.8, tin roofs; cost, $19,500 each; agent and b'r, H. Weiler, 155 East 70th st; ar't, O. Wirz. Plan 558.

11th st, No. 120 E., five-story brik flat, 22x82.8, tin roof; cost, $15,000; ar't and b'r, same as last. Plan 559.

BETWEEN 14TH AND 59TH STREETS.

35th st, No. 233 E., four-story brik stable, 25x
In all Tenement Houses having stores on the first floor, and built to contain two or more families on a floor above the store, the ceiling above the store must be constructed as follows:

Lathed with iron lath throughout, or daubed with good mortar not less than one inch thick, and levelled with the top of the beams; and, if the daubing is used instead of the iron lath, then there must be, in addition to the daubing, a space lathed with iron lath not less than two feet wide against all walls that are furred; and in all cases where iron lath is used on any ceiling it must be let into the horizontal joints of the brick walls not less than one-half inch. All hall partitions in such buildings must be either 8-inch walls built from the foundation to the top of the second story beams; or, if the partitions are built of wooden joists, the partitions must be filled in with brick or lathed with iron lath on the hall side of the partition. All wood-houses placed in the cellars of tenement buildings must be constructed fire-proof.

In all new buildings that require fire-escapes, the iron brackets or bearers for the fire-escape must be built into the walls as the building of the wall progresses, and the fire-escape completely finished before the building is occupied.

Inspectors are required to report forthwith any person or persons violating any of the foregoing provisions.

JAS. M. MACGREGOR,
Supt. of Buildings.
INFORMATION REQUIRED IN RECORDING PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE ERCTION OF BUILDINGS.

1. Number of buildings to be erected, __________
2. Location, street number, or side of street, and number of feet from nearest corner, __________
3. Size of lot, __________
4. Size of building, __________
5. Estimated value of the materials and labor required in the erection of each building, __________
6. Depth of foundation from curb level or surface of ground (in no case to be less than four feet, except when laid upon solid rock), __________
7. Size of base stones, and how laid, __________
8. Thickness of foundation walls and piers, of what materials, and how laid; footing courses, timber or piles
9. Thickness of upper walls, of what materials, and how laid, __________
10. Materials of front, if stone, state the kind, give thickness of ashlar and backing, __________
11. Materials of roofing, __________
12. Materials of cornices, __________
13. Iron shutters, __________
14. Style of roof, __________
15. Access to roof, __________
16. Independent walls, __________
17. Party-walls, __________
18. Walls coping: what material, __________
19. Sizes of floor beams; 1st tier, __________ inches; 2d tier, __________ inches; 3d tier, __________ inches;
20. Girder under floor beams, if any; size of same, of what materials, and how supported, __________
21. Support for windows, __________
22. Support for doors, __________
23. Support for chimneys, __________
24. Support for fireplaces, __________
25. Support for stairways, __________
26. Support for balconies, __________
27. Support for platforms, __________
28. Support for other projections, __________
29. Support for gable ends, __________
30. Support for eaves, __________
31. Support for lintels, __________
32. Support for lintels, __________
33. Support for cornices, __________
34. Support for brackets, __________
35. Support for brackets, __________
36. Support for columns, __________
37. Support for columns, __________
38. Support for columns, __________
39. Support for columns, __________
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90. Support for columns, __________
21. Distance of wood-work from all fences, 8 inches ("not less than eight inches") from inside.

22. Holstein, if any; how protected, 

23. Headers and trimmers to be hung in stirrup iron, 

24. How the building is to be occupied; if for a dwelling state the number of families; if for a store or other business purpose, in part, and the remainder for families, give the number on each floor, and whole number of families in each house, 

25. Heights of cellar, first story, 16" to 4 ft.; 2d story, 12" to 4 ft.; 3d story, 11" to 4 ft.; 4th story, 11" to 4 ft.; 5th story, 

26. Fire-escape, 

27. Wood-houses, if any; where located, and of what materials constructed, 

28. Hot air, steam, or other furnaces, if any, placed under or above porch, in rear of church, if any, placed under or above school house, or in rear of church, or school house, or in rear of 3rd or 4th story of church, or school house, or in rear of room, 

29. If the front, rear, or side walls are to be supported, in whole or in part, by iron girders or lintels, give details, particularly the middle wall of school house, 

30. Extract from Law. "All cast-iron girders, lintels, or columns, before used in any building, shall have the maximum weight they will safely sustain stamped or marked thereon."

31. If any walls already built are to be used as party-walls, fill up the application below. 

APPLICATION TO USE PARTY-WALLS.

The undersigned gives notice that intend to use the wall of building as party-wall in the erection of the building described above, and respectfully requests that the same be examined and a permit granted therefor. The foundation wall built of inches thick; the upper wall built of inches thick, feet in height, feet deep.

32. If there is any building on the front or rear of the lot, give description of the same, and state how occupied.

33. That all materials and workmanship will be in accordance with the requirements of the law.
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 repair 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) Otto Reissmann

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, APR. 9/191

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT BUILDING.

1. State how many buildings to be altered. One

2. 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.) S. W. cor. 1st Av. 64 74 5th St. 7th St.

3. How was the building occupied? 

4. 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: Height: Give distance between same and proposed building: feet.

5. Size of lot: 23’ 6” front; 23’ 6” rear; 11’ 5” feet deep.

6. Size of building which it is proposed to alter or repair: 23’ 6” front; 23’ 6” rear; 11’ 5” feet deep. Number of stories in height: 4. Height from curb level to highest point: 40 ft.


9. Thickness of upper walls:

   1st story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches. 2nd story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches. 3rd story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches. 4th story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches. 5th story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches. 6th story: 16 inches; rear: 16 inches; side: 16 inches; party: 16 inches.

10. Is roof flat, peak or mansard? Flat.
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 ____________ ; 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? [No]

Name ____________

Address ____________

68. If not the architect, who is to superintend the alteration of the building or buildings described herein?

Name ____________

Address ____________

Owner, Arthur Blue Address, 355 W. 122nd St.

Architect, Otto Reissmann Address, 30 First St.

Mason, ____________

Carpenter ____________
1853 Perris Map

64 Third Avenue/122 East 11th Street
June 27, 1936. East 11th Street, south side, east from Fourth to Third Aves. Also shown is Fourth Ave., at, adjoining and south of the S.E. corner of East 11th Street.

http://oldnyc-assets.nycpl.org/600px/711079f-a.jpg
No Date. 11th Street, west from, but not including Third, to and including Fourth Aves

http://oldnyc-assets.nypl.org/600px/711078f-a.jpg