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. Raiskin 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
Commandment Keepers Ethiopian Hebrew Congregation. Since 1962, this nineteenth-century town house on Mount Morris Park [0358] has been the spiritual home 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 E'na'i Abraham Synagogue of Black Jews, at 29 West 131st Street, founded in 1924 by Rabbi Wentworth Arthur Matthews. "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, Matthews 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 I Metropolitan Synagogue of New York. The last house of worship before World War II was built by a leading pacifist, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. Maguen & Salo designed the brick box at 40 East 35th Street [0477] 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 [861], by Josiah Brady, was one of the earliest Greek Revival buildings in New York. After it burned, the congregation built at 728 Broadway [848] 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 linger/ About it still."

Messiah resettled on Park Avenue [488] 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 Moisseye 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 beheld 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 Szenthoo 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 [052], 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. Raiskin, it sits across from the aromatic Indian restaurant row.

Congregación Mita, Iglesia. This Neoclassical structure at 612 West 180th Street [023] was designed in 1922 by Sommerfeld & Steckler and built as the Temple of the Covenant, a congregation founded in 1913.

"From Abyssian to Zion." David W. Dunlap 89-49
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-calandared) 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. Raishkin Center.
### Table 7-3

Potential Architectural Resources Within the Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Ref. Letter/#</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name/Type and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>East Village Rezoning Area</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Tompkins Square Park, 293-345 East 10th Street, 123-173 Avenue B, and 605 and 602-626 East 8th Street</td>
<td>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 8th Street. Known resources within the district include the NYPL Tompkins Square Branch (#36), the Charlie Parker Residence (#37), Christodora House (#38), Public School 84 (#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 1600s 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 1876. Notable monuments in the park include the Temperance Memorial Fountain from 1888, the Samuel S. Cox monument from 1891, and the Siocum Memorial Fountain from 1900. 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. 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 NYCD designations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>313-347 and 310-340 East 6th Street</td>
<td>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. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>206-210 East 13th Street</td>
<td>Emma Goldman apartment. Emma Goldman lived in this 6-story tenement from 1903-1913 and published the radical journal Mother Earth from this location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>210 East 9th Street</td>
<td>Greek Revival row house. Largely intact 3½-story Greek Revival row house with heavy entrance entablament and bracketed cornice. Dates to the 19th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>31 East 7th Street</td>
<td>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. LPC has determined that the Hebrew Actor's Union appears to meet the eligibility criteria for SNR listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>37 East 7th Street</td>
<td>Greek Revival row house. 3½-story Greek Revival row house with arched entrance, dentilated cornice, and dormer windows. Dates to the 19th century and housed a club house in the early 20th century. LPC has determined that this row house appears to meet the eligibility criteria for SNR listing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPLICATION TO ALTER, REPAIR, ETC.

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

New York, June 6, 1887

(Sign here)

[Signature]

1. State how many buildings to be altered,

2. What is the street or avenue and the number thereof?

3. How much will the alteration cost, $500 -

GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AS TO THE PRESENT BUILDING:

1. Size of lot on which it is located, No. feet front, 970; feet rear, 750; feet deep, 750.

2. Size of building, No. of feet front, 570; feet rear, 570; feet deep, 840; No. of stories in height, 4; No. of feet in height, from curb level to highest point of beams, 350.

3. Material of building, brick; material of front, brick.

4. Whether roof is peak, flat, or mansard?

5. Depth of foundation walls 10 feet; thickness of foundation walls, 28"; materials of foundation walls, cement.


7. Whether independent or party-walls, independent.

8. How the building is occupied, Church.

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

1. How many stories the building will 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; 2nd tier, x. Distance from centres on tier, inches.

6. How will the building be occupied?

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

1. Size of extension, No. feet front, 90; feet rear, 130; feet deep, 300; No. of stories in height, 1; No. of feet in height, 20.

2. What will be the material of foundation walls of extension, concrete. What will be the depth, 10 feet. What will be the thickness, 12" inches.

3. Will foundation be laid on earth, rock, timber or piles, rock.
IF TO BE EXTENDED ON ANY SIDE, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

4. What will be the base—stone or concrete? [illegible]
   If base stones, give size, and how laid.
   [illegible] x 3' 0" thick slant clearway. If concrete, give thickness.

5. What will be the sizes of piers?

6. What will be the thickness of upper walls in 1st story. [illegible] inches; 2d story, [illegible] inches; 3d story, [illegible] inches; from thence to top, [illegible] inches; and of what materials to be constructed, [illegible]

7. Whether independent or party-walls; if party-walls, give thickness thereof, [illegible] inches.

8. With what material will walls be coped? [illegible] 3' x 10" stone

9. What will be the materials of front? [illegible] If of stone, what kind.
   Give thickness of front ashlar, [illegible] and thickness of backing thereof.

10. Will the roof be flat, peak, or mansard? [illegible]

11. What will be the materials of roofing?


13. If floors are to be supported by columns and girders, give the following information: Size and material of girders under 1st floor, [illegible] 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?

17. How will the extension be occupied? If for dwelling purposes, state how many families are to occupy each floor. [illegible]

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

[illegible] new plans to be put up leading from the basement to the first floor.

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:

[illegible] new basement rear running 8 doors to be footed in.
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 brick walls to be built of blocks 35 feet in height, 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, brick 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 inches thick.

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.)

[Signature]

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 tenth of each suite of apartments, all to be constructed as follows:

BRICK WALLS—Brick walls shall not be less than 12 inches wrought iron, lined adobes, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the bottoms of the upper stories shall be at least 1 inch wrought iron, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the bottoms of the upper stories shall be at least 1 inch wrought iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart. The walls shall be at least 12 inches wrought iron, lined adobes, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the bottoms of the upper stories shall be at least 1 inch wrought iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart.

For Railings: The railings shall be 1 1/2 inch wrought iron, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than one inch apart. The railings shall be at least 12 inches wrought iron, lined adobes, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the bottoms of the upper stories shall be at least 1 inch wrought iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart.

Altering the railing in front of the building by placing it on the building or not, will result in the building being declared unsafe. The railings shall be at least 12 inches wrought iron, lined adobes, or 1 inch angle iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart, and the bottoms of the upper stories shall be at least 1 inch wrought iron, well braced, and not more than three feet apart.

For Escape Stairs: The stairway shall be not less than 12 inches wide, and constructed of 1 1/2 inch wrought iron sides or strings. Stairs may be of cast iron or the same width of strings, or 1 inch wrought iron, double string, and well braced to the string. The stairs shall be not less than 12 inches wide, and constructed of 1 1/2 inch wrought iron sides or strings.

Stairs shall be not less than 12 inches wide, and constructed of 1 1/2 inch wrought iron sides or strings. The stairs shall be not less than 12 inches wide, and constructed of 1 1/2 inch wrought iron sides or strings. The stairs shall be not less than 12 inches wide, and constructed of 1 1/2 inch wrought iron sides or strings.

SCUTTLE LADDER: Ladders or scuttles shall be constructed in all cases the same as the stairs or stair-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 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 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 sides of the flue inside of the house shall be lined with fire Brick and shall be four inches thick. If preferred, the furnace flue 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 as to size and shape, if 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.
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 191

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT BUILDING.

1. State how many buildings to be altered.

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).

3. How was the building occupied?

4. Is the building on front or rear of lot? Is there any other building erected on lot or permit granted for one? Size x height. How occupied?

5. Size of lot? feet front; feet rear; feet deep.

6. Size of building which it is proposed to alter or repair? feet front; feet rear; feet deep. Number of stories in height. Height from curb level to highest point.

7. Depth of foundation walls below curb level. Material of foundation walls?

8. Material of upper walls?

9. Thickness of upper walls:

10. Is roof flat, peak or mansard?
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 a front, rear, and side walls, and a chimney from yard level to 5.0" above roof; flues are to be lined with 6" x 8" bent clay flue lining, least to be tied into wall with 2" x 6" x 4' thick wrought iron flues. Here 8" thick brick wall on all sides.

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

48.

49. How much will the alteration cost?  \[300\]

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cellar</th>
<th>Base Floor</th>
<th>1st Floor</th>
<th>2nd Floor</th>
<th>3rd Floor</th>
<th>4th Floor</th>
<th>5th Floor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>How many families will occupy each?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Height of ceilings?</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 louver 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. ______
Address. ______

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

Name. ______
Address. ______

Owner, ______
Address, ______

Architect, ______
_______

Mason, ______
_______

Carpenter, ______
_______