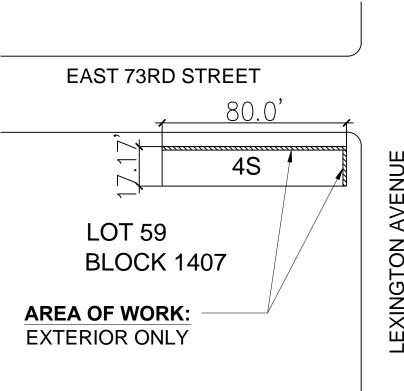
1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Landmarks Preservation Commission - Docket # 20-09550

1022 LEXINGTON — AVENUE



Upper East Side Historic District Extension | LP-2373

** Historic Building - Exempt from NYCECC compliance as per Local Law 85, 2011 NYCECC; Upper East Side Historic District (Boundary Increase) **

Upper East Side Historic District
(Boundary Increase) (added 2006 - - #06000822)
Portion of 17 blks adjacent to and E of the original district bet. E. 60th and E 75th Sts., New York

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering
Architectural Style: Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian
Area of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning And Development
Period of Significance: 1950-1974, 1925-1949, 1900-1924, 1875-1899, 1850-1874
Owner: Local, Private

Historic Function: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion
Historic Sub-function: Church School, Diplomatic Building, Financial Institution,
Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Religious Structure,
Single Dwelling

Current Function: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion
Current Sub-function: Church School, Diplomatic Building, Financial Institution,
Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Religious Structure,
Single Dwelling

Statement: To the best of my knowledge, belief and professional judgement this application is in compliance with the NYCECC.

BUILDING INFORMATION:

PLOT PLAN

Block: 1407
Lot: 59
STORIES: 16
Map: 8c
Zone: C1-8X





-7-20 ISSUED TO CB8 OK
Pate: Rev. No. Remarks: By:

PLOT PLAN
SANBORN MAP
TAX & BLOCK MAP

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10021



I	3O	DN	AR	\mathbf{A}	R(CH	ITI	EC]	ΓUI	RE P	.C.
675	Мас	dison	Ave	nue	Su	ite	ЗR,	New	Yor	k NY 1	0065
	Ρ.	212	921	446	66	_	F.	212	730	1246	
Scale:				Dra	เพก	hv.	Ch	ecked	hv.	Date.	





LANDMARKS DESIGNATION REPORT

References:

Display Advertisement, *New York Times*, September 23, 1918, 15; "Julius Tishman Dies: A Leader in Realty," *New York Times*, January 10, 1935, 19.

1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020 Lexington Avenue, 1022 Lexington Avenue (aka 138-140 East 73rd Street)

Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1407 Lots 56, 156 (Historic Lot 56 ½), 57, 58, 158 (Historic Lot 58 ½), 59

Date of Construction: 1880-81 (NB 326-80)

Architect: Thom & Wilson
Original Owner: James Judge
Type: Row houses; now mixed use

Style: Neo-Grec with alterations (nos. 1012, 1016, 1022); altered neo-Grec (no. 1018); stripped neo-Grec (nos. 1014 and 1020)

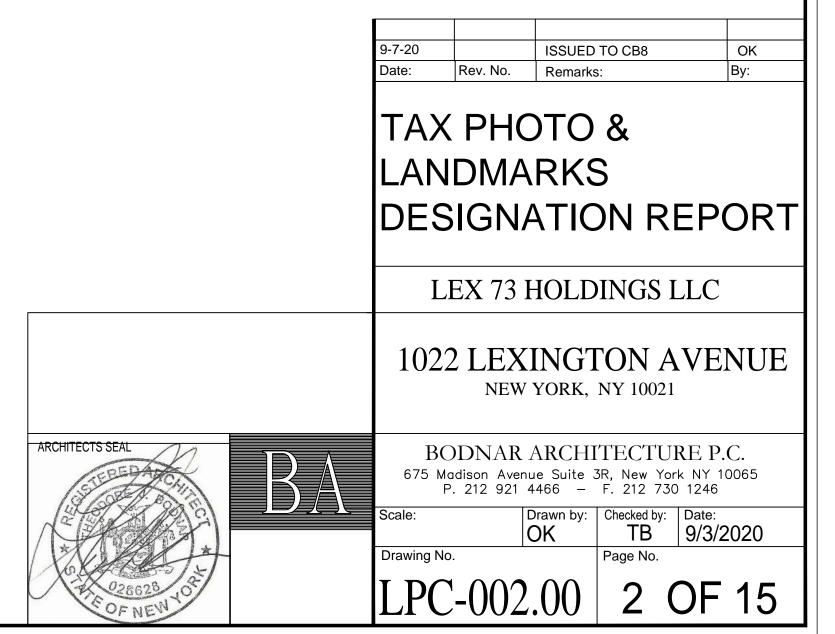
Stories: Three and basement Material: Brownstone and brick

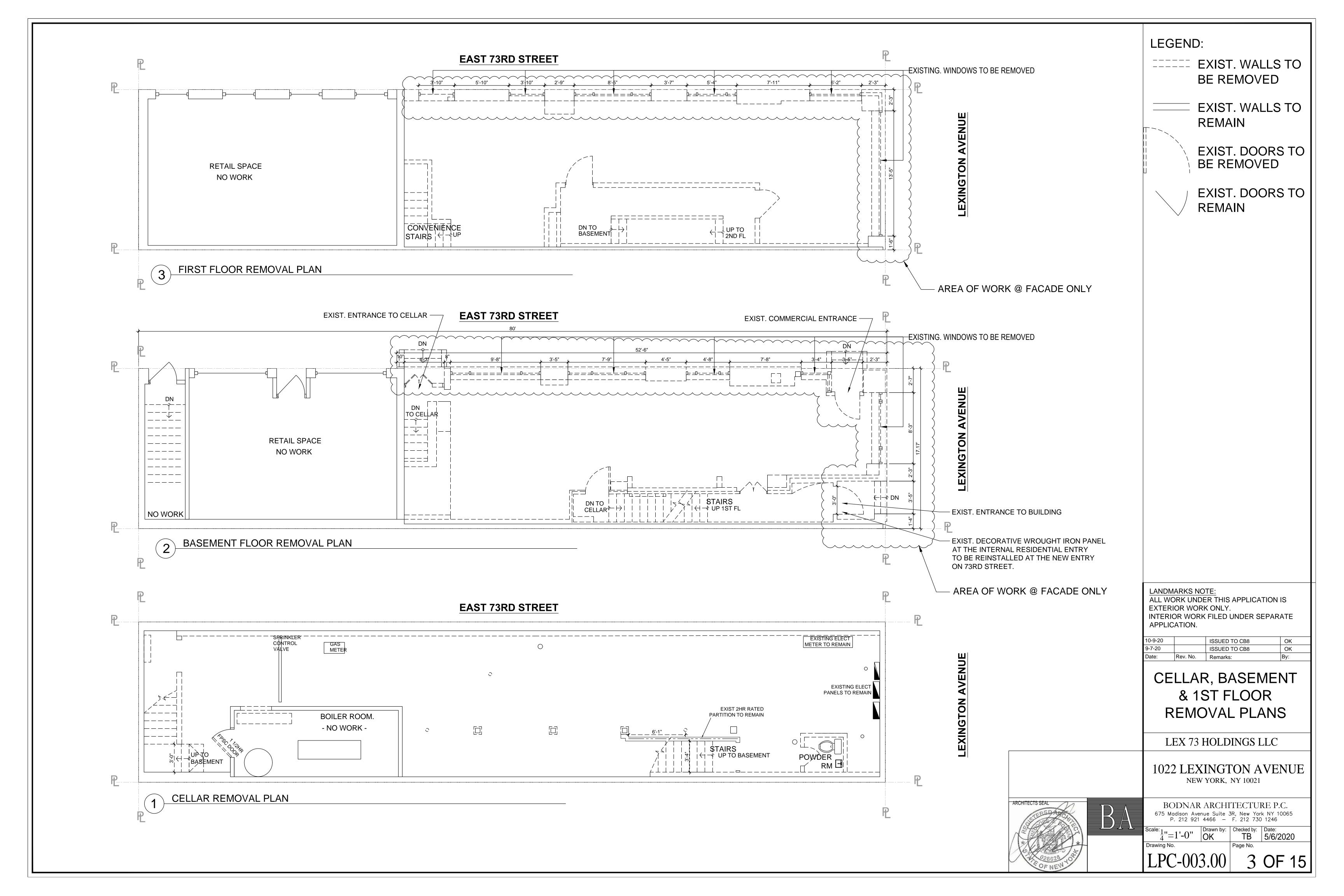


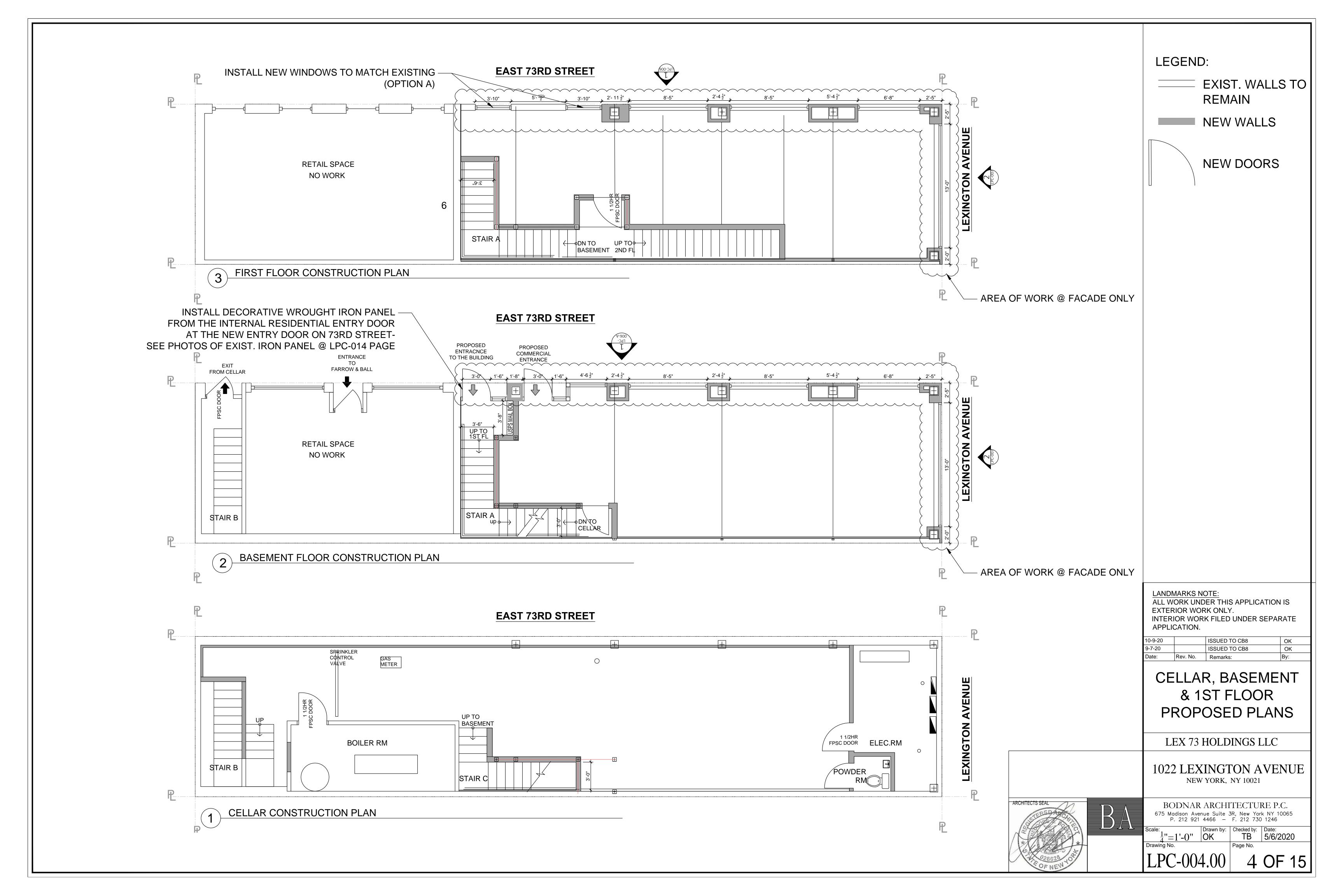
History: This row of six neo-Grec style brownstone and brick dwellings was built in 1880-81 for developer James Judge during the building boom that followed the city's recovery from the Panic of 1873. It is likely that each of the houses was initially occupied by an individual family, often with a number of live-in servants and the occasional boarder—a fact borne out in census records from 20 years later in 1900. It also appears that the early ownership patterns varied from property to property; some were rented out from the beginning as a source of income, while others were owner-occupied for several decades by the same family.

Many of the houses in the row were altered during the 1920s and early 1930s as Lexington Avenue became increasingly commercialized following the opening of the subway in 1917. These alterations often involved the removal of the building's tall stoop and the conversion of the basement and parlor floors for commercial use—which sometimes involved the erection of a two-story front extension to the property's lot line. Frequently the upper floors of the dwellings were also partitioned into a number of apartments or non-housekeeping boarding rooms. Most of these early commercial alterations have undergone further changes and little historic fabric remains at the basement and parlor floors. The upper stories of several of the dwellings remain largely unchanged from the original 1880-81 construction, while others have either had much of the original detail stripped or an entirely new facade installed.

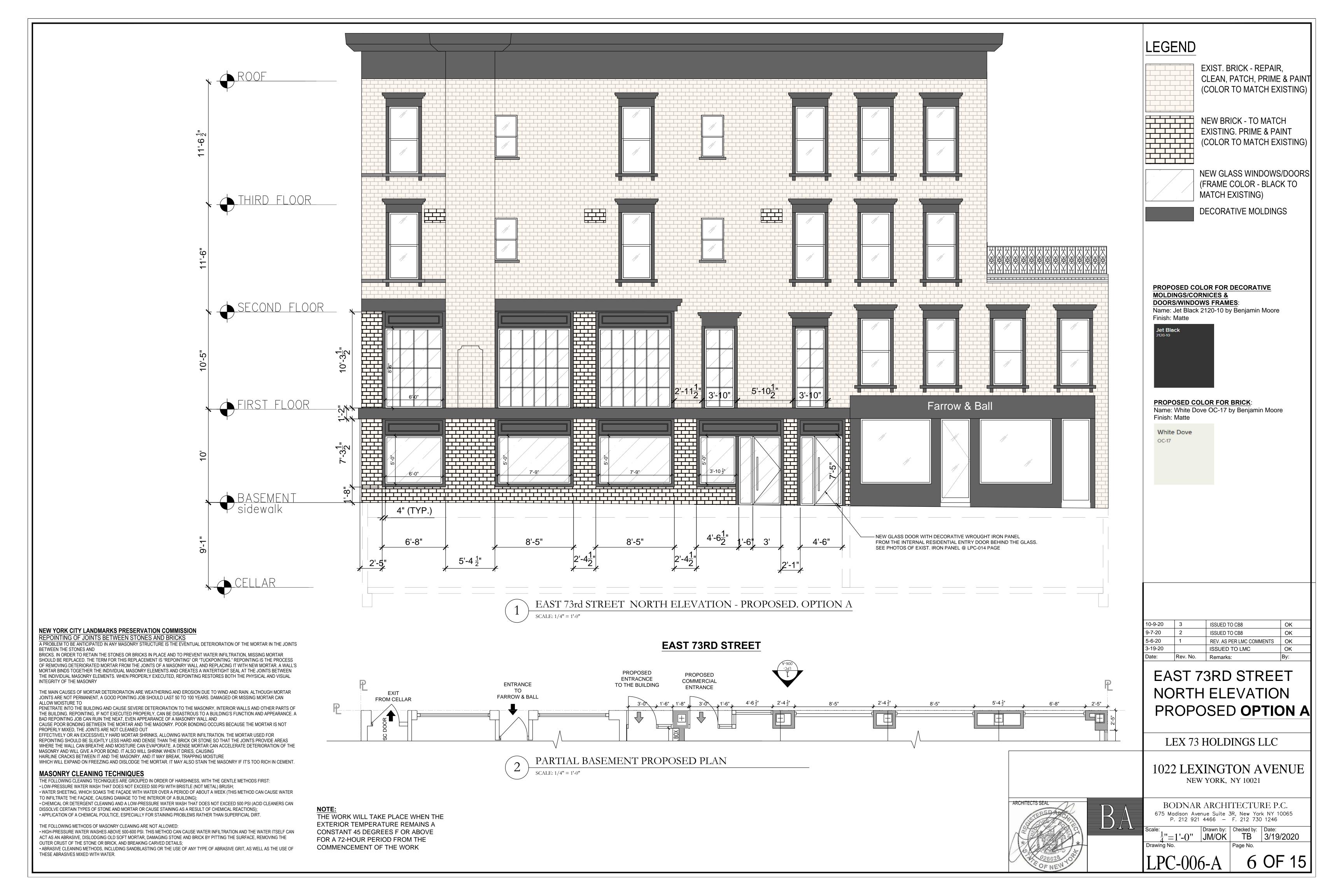
1022 Lexington Avenue (aka 138-140 East 73rd Street) Three-story and basement neo-Grec style brick row house with two visible primary facades and one partially-visible rear elevation. Lexington Avenue Facade: Two bays wide; commercial alterations to basement and parlor floor; historic alterations to parlor floor include the creation of a single large display window opening with a narrow molded blind transom panel above, topped with a projecting molded beltcourse; upper floors feature rectangular window openings with projecting enframements consisting of molded lintels with scrolled brackets, incised pilasters, and bracketed sills; projecting beltcourses run between the windows along the line of the window sills on the upper floors; galvanized iron cornice with a frieze of rosettes alternating with block modillions and incised pendants. East 73rd Street Facade: Facade consists of a wider section at left containing four bays of irregularly spaced and sized window openings, a narrower section at right containing three bays of regularly spaced and sized window openings, and a two-story extension at rear of building at far right; commercial alterations to basement floor and a portion of the parlor floor at left; the left-most bay of window openings in left section is separated from those to the right by a slightly projecting chimney; the parlor floor of left section features, from left to right, a single large rectangular display window, the projecting chimney, a smaller display window, a larger display window, and a rectangular window opening with projecting enframement; the three large display window openings on the parlor floor have multi-pane windows with narrow molded transom panels, topped by a projecting molded beltcourse; the second and third stories of the left section contain, from left to right, a single bay of residential window openings with the projecting beltcourses on the main facade returning along the line of the window sills, the projecting chimney, a bay of small bathroom windows; another bay of residential window openings, and another bay of small bathroom window openings, where the residential window openings have projecting enframements similar to those on the upper floors of the Lexington Avenue facade and the bathroom window openings have simple projecting sills; the window openings in the right section are similar to those on the upper floors of Lexington Avenue facade, with the exception of the left opening on the parlor floor, which was previously an entrance and is slightly larger with a similar enframement; the building's cornice returns along the entire length of the East 73rd Street facade; the two-story extension has commercial alterations to ground floor, while the upper floor features two bays of window openings with enframements similar to those on the primary facade; extension has a corbelled brick cornice with a decorative wrought-iron railing installed above. West Facade: Rear facade partially visible from street level; two bays of rectangular window openings; ornamental wrought-iron balconies installed in front of both windows at third story; the building's cornice returns along entire width of rear facade. Alterations: Basement along the Lexington Avenue facade features a sunken and recessed entrance vestibule at left with a stucco enframement ornamented with raked detailing, with a storefront at right consisting of a single large opening fitted with a large plate glass window flanked by two smaller single-pane windows; basement is clad with horizontal wood strips; retractable cloth awning installed above basement storefront; parlor floor display window replaced with a multi-pane casement window; basement along East 73rd Street level features two separate storefronts, the left of which returns from the main facade; the left storefront contains four large storefront openings and a smaller service entrance at right, and is clad with horizontal wood strips; retractable cloth awnings are installed above the width of this storefront; the right storefront contains, from left to right, a large display window opening fitted with a single pane of glass, a recessed commercial entrance accessed by a single step and fitted with single-pane glass door, another large display window opening, and a recessed service entrance fitted with a metal door; storefront is clad with cementitious material; four holes for through-wall air-conditioning units have been punched through the facade; upper floor windows on both primary facades replaced; facade painted.

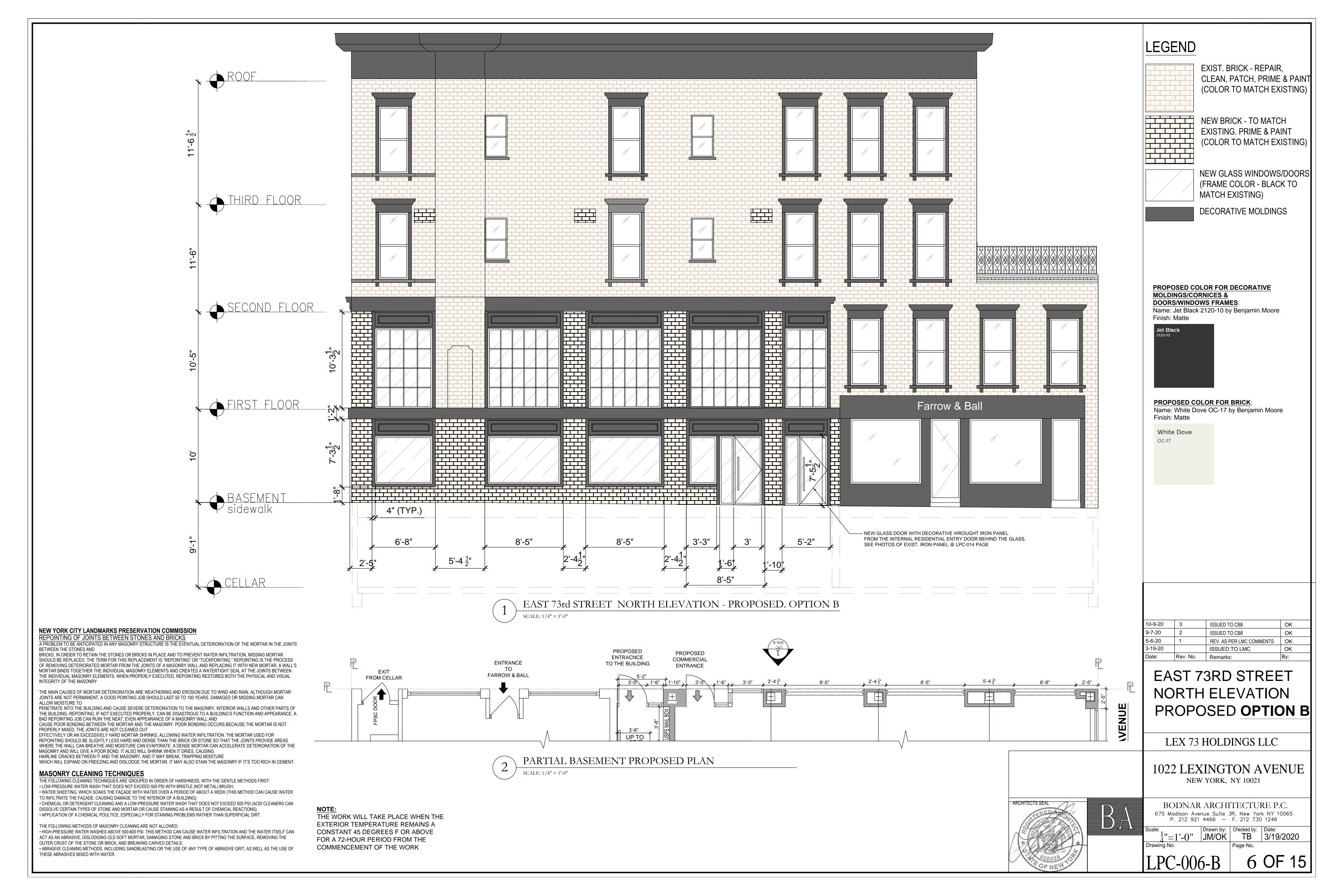


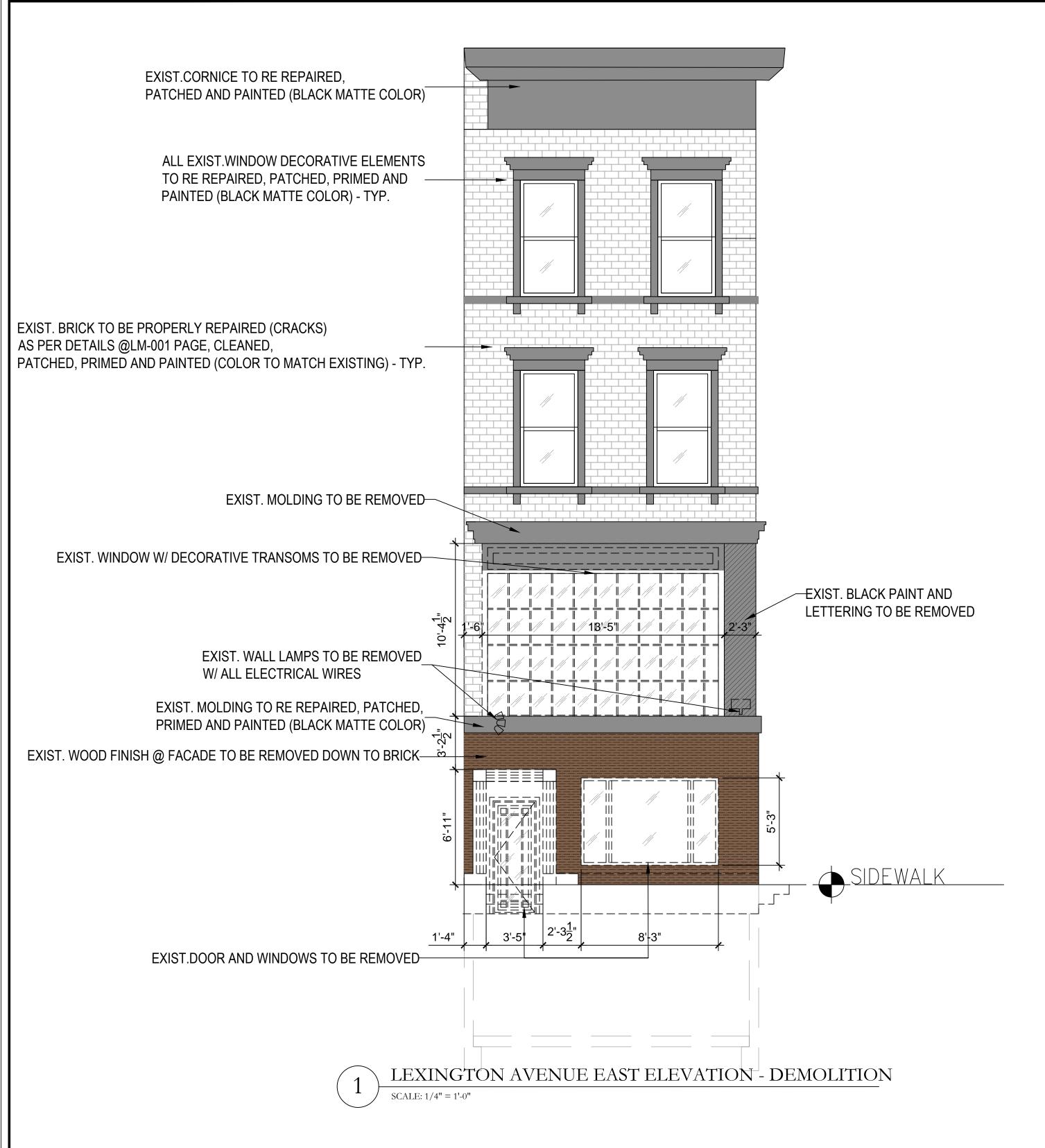












NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

REPOINTING OF JOINTS BETWEEN STONES AND BRICKS
A PROBLEM TO BE ANTICIPATED IN ANY MASONRY STRUCTURE IS THE EVENTUAL DETERIORATION OF THE MORTAR

IN THE JOINTS BETWEEN THE STONES AND BRICKS. IN ORDER TO RETAIN THE STONES OR BRICKS IN PLACE AND TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION, MISSING

MORTAR SHOULD BE REPLACED. THE TERM FOR THIS REPLACEMENT IS "REPOINTING" OR "TUCKPOINTING." REPOINTING IS THE PROCESS OF REMOVING DETERIORATED MORTAR FROM THE JOINTS OF A MASONRY WALL AND REPLACING IT WITH NEW MORTAR. A WALL'S MORTAR BINDS TOGETHER THE INDIVIDUAL MASONRY ELEMENTS AND CREATES A WATERTIGHT SEAL AT THE JOINTS BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL MASONRY ELEMENTS. WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED, REPOINTING RESTORES BOTH THE PHYSICAL AND VISUAL INTEGRITY OF THE MASONRY

THE MAIN CAUSES OF MORTAR DETERIORATION ARE WEATHERING AND EROSION DUE TO WIND AND RAIN. ALTHOUGH MORTAR JOINTS ARE NOT PERMANENT, A GOOD POINTING JOB SHOULD LAST 50 TO 100 YEARS. DAMAGED OR MISSING MORTAR CAN ALLOW MOISTURE TO

PENETRATE INTO THE BUILDING AND CAUSE SEVERE DETERIORATION TO THE MASONRY, INTERIOR WALLS AND OTHER PARTS OF THE BUILDING. REPOINTING, IF NOT EXECUTED PROPERLY, CAN BE DISASTROUS TO A BUILDING'S FUNCTION AND APPEARANCE. A BAD REPOINTING JOB CAN RUIN THE NEAT, EVEN APPEARANCE OF A MASONRY WALL AND

CAUSE POOR BONDING BETWEEN THE MORTAR AND THE MASONRY. POOR BONDING OCCURS BECAUSE THE MORTAR IS NOT PROPERLY MIXED, THE JOINTS ARE NOT CLEANED OUT

EFFECTIVELY OR AN EXCESSIVELY HARD MORTAR SHRINKS, ALLOWING WATER INFILTRATION. THE MORTAR USED FOR REPOINTING SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY LESS HARD AND DENSE THAN THE BRICK OR STONE SO THAT THE JOINTS PROVIDE AREAS WHERE THE WALL CAN BREATHE AND MOISTURE CAN EVAPORATE. A DENSE MORTAR CAN ACCELERATE DETERIORATION OF THE MASONRY AND WILL GIVE A POOR BOND. IT ALSO WILL SHRINK WHEN IT

DRIES, CAUSING
HAIRLINE CRACKS BETWEEN IT AND THE MASONRY, AND IT MAY BREAK, TRAPPING MOISTURE
WHICH WILL EXPAND ON FREEZING AND DISLODGE THE MORTAR. IT MAY ALSO STAIN THE MASONRY IF IT'S TOO RICH IN CEMENT.

MASONRY CLEANING TECHNIQUES

THE FOLLOWING CLEANING TECHNIQUES ARE GROUPED IN ORDER OF HARSHNESS, WITH THE GENTLE METHODS FIRST:

LOW-PRESSURE WATER WASH THAT DOES NOT EXCEED 500 PSI WITH BRISTLE (NOT METAL) BRUSH;
WATER SHEETING, WHICH SOAKS THE FAÇADE WITH WATER OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT A WEEK (THIS METHOD CAN CAUSE WATER TO INFILTRATE THE FAÇADE, CAUSING DAMAGE TO THE INTERIOR OF A BUILDING);
CHEMICAL OR DETERGENT CLEANING AND A LOW-PRESSURE WATER WASH THAT DOES NOT EXCEED 500 PSI (ACID CLEANERS CAN DISSOLVE CERTAIN TYPES OF STONE AND MORTAR OR CAUSE STAINING AS A RESULT OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS);

 APPLICATION OF A CHEMICAL POULTICE, ESPECIALLY FOR STAINING PROBLEMS RATHER THAN SUPERFICIAL DIRT.

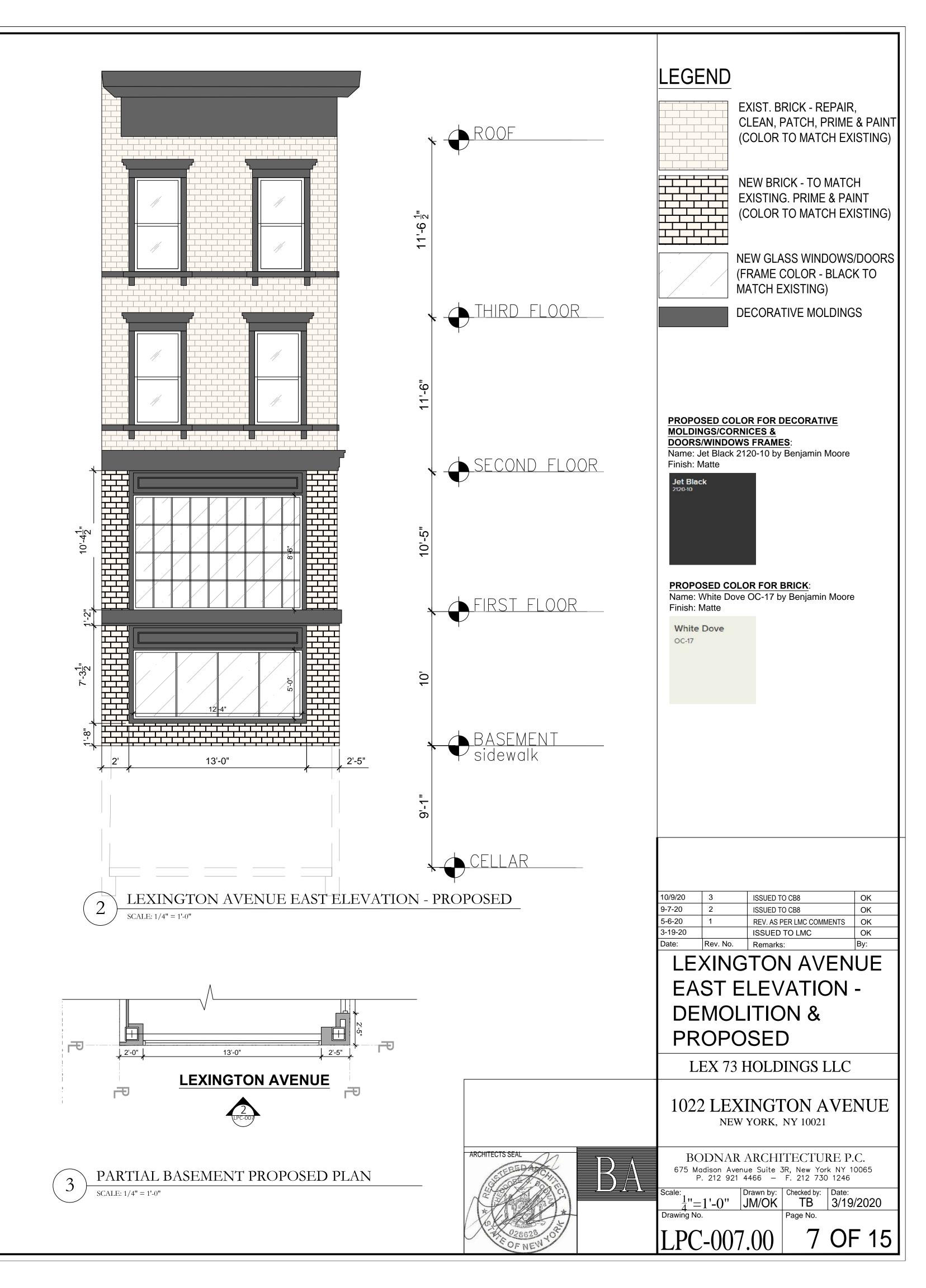
THE FOLLOWING METHODS OF MASONRY CLEANING ARE NOT ALLOWED:

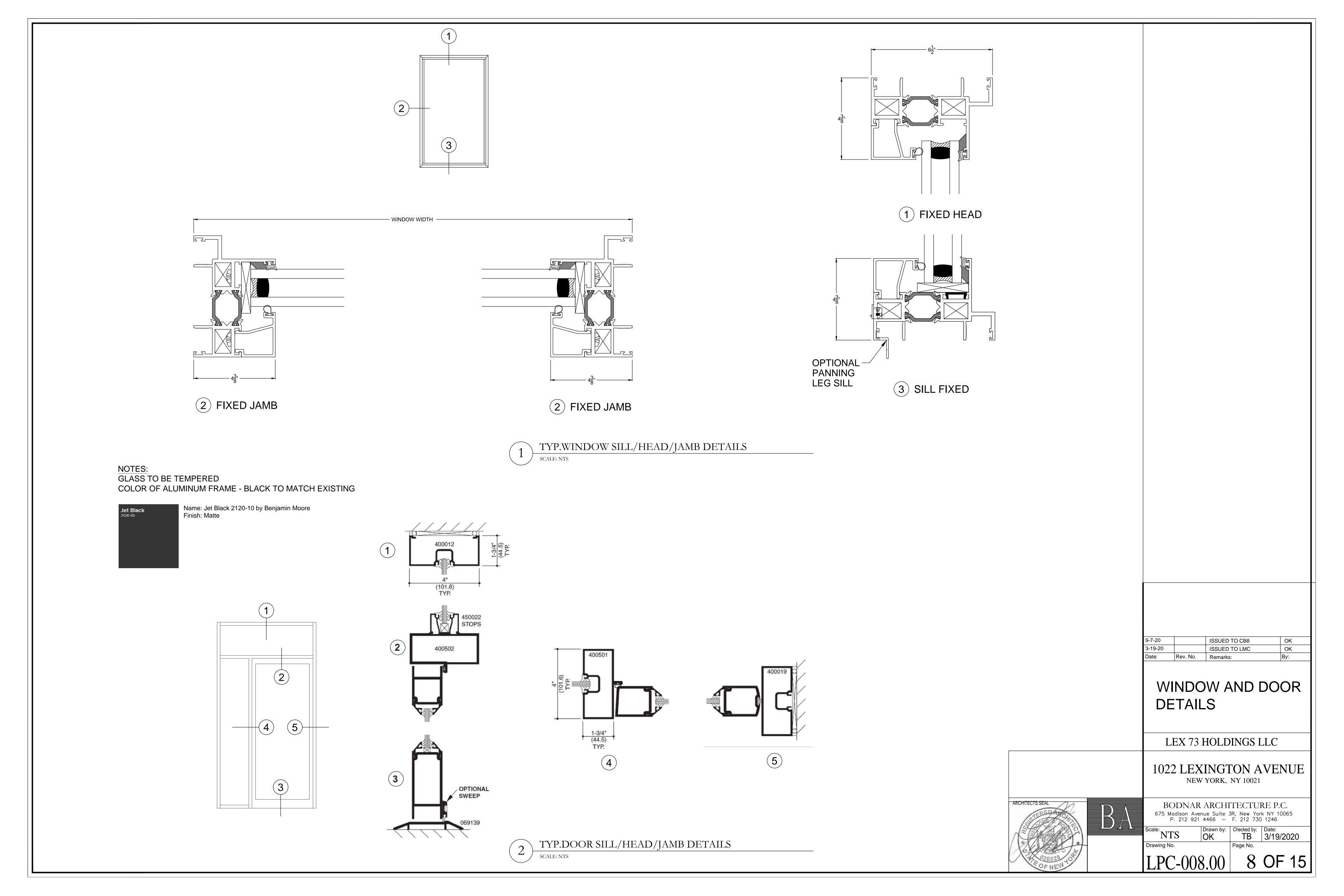
• HIGH-PRESSURE WATER WASHES ABOVE 500-600 PSI. THIS METHOD CAN CAUSE WATER INFILTRATION AND THE WATER ITSELF CAN ACT AS AN ABRASIVE, DISLODGING OLD SOFT MORTAR, DAMAGING STONE AND BRICK BY PITTING THE SURFACE, REMOVING THE OUTER CRUST OF THE STONE OR BRICK, AND BREAKING CARVED DETAILS;

• ABRASIVE CLEANING METHODS, INCLUDING SANDBLASTING OR THE USE OF ANY TYPE OF ABRASIVE GRIT, AS WELL AS THE USE OF THESE ABRASIVES MIXED WITH WATER.

NOTE:

THE WORK WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN THE EXTERIOR TEMPERATURE REMAINS A CONSTANT 45 DEGREES F OR ABOVE FOR A 72-HOUR PERIOD FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK



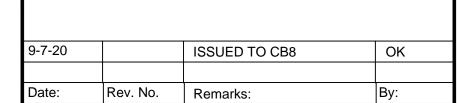




PIC.1. CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVENUE & EAST 73 STREET



PIC.2. LEXINGTON AVENUE

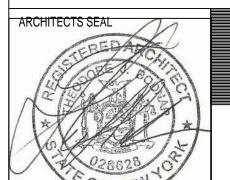


PHOTOS OF EXISTING FACADE FROM LEXINGTON AVE

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10021





BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C. 675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 10065 P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

Drawn by: OK TB 9/7/2020

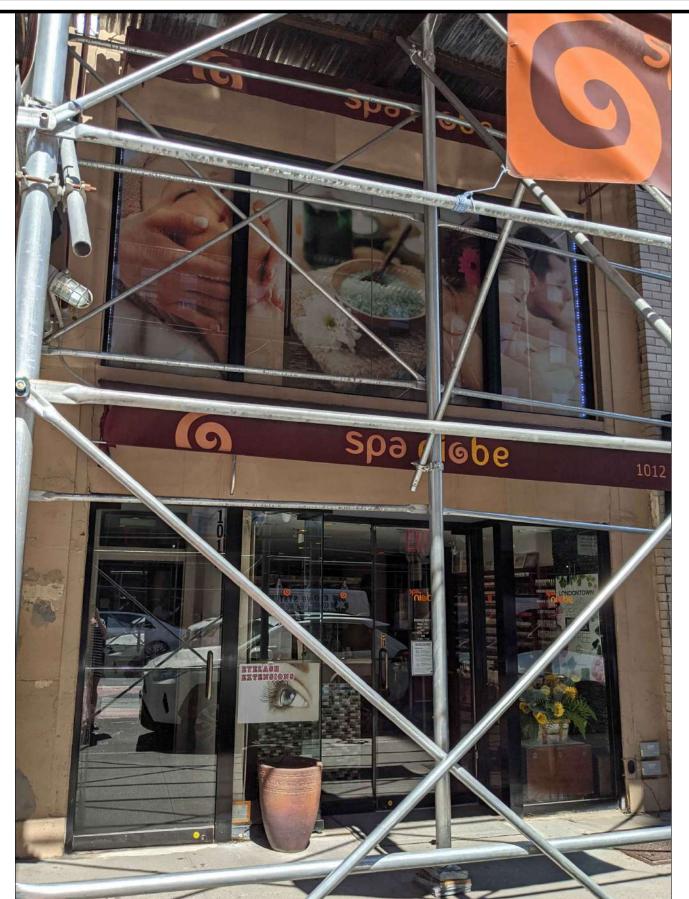
Drawing No. Page No. P



PIC.1. LEXINGTON AVENUE, SHOWING OTHER BUILDINGS ON A BLOCK (GOOGLE STREET VIEW)



PIC.2. LEXINGTON AVENUE, SHOWING OTHER BUILDINGS ON A BLOCK (PANORAMA VIEW)



PIC.3. 1012 LEXINGTON AVENUE



PIC.5. 1016 LEXINGTON AVENUE



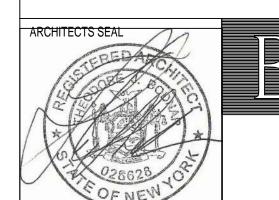
PIC.4. 1014 LEXINGTON AVENUE

9-7-20		ISSUED TO CB8	OK
Date:	Rev. No.	Remarks:	Ву:
	•	•	•

PHOTOS OF EXISTING BUILDINGS @ LEXINGTON AVE

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10021



_	BODN Madison P. 212	Avei	nue S
Scale:			Draw OK

BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C.
675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 10065
P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

or Drawn by: Checked by: Date: TB 9/7/2020 wing No. Page No.

LPC-010.00 10 OF 15



PIC.1. EAST 73 STREET (GOOGLE STREET VIEW)



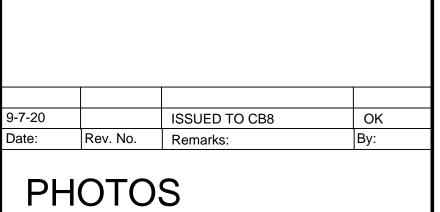
PIC.2. EAST 73 STREET



PIC.4. EAST 73 STREET



PIC.3. EAST 73 STREET

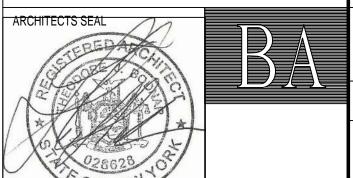


OF EXISTING FACADE

@ EAST 73 STREET

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10021



BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C.

675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 1000
P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

Drawn by: Checked by: Date:

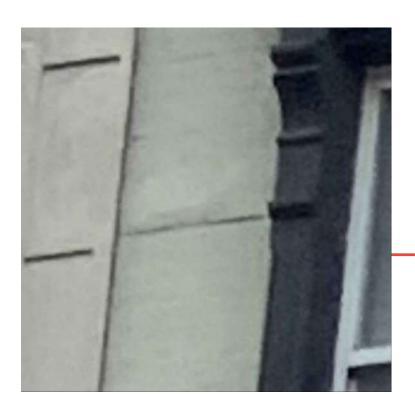
JM/OK TB 3/19/2020

Page No.

LPC-011.00 11 OF 15



PIC.2



PIC.3

CRACK IN BRICK TO BE CLEANED OUT AND REPAIRED



PIC.4

EXIST.WINDOW SILL TO BE REPAIRED AND PAINTED
(BLACK MATTE COLOR TO MATCH EXISTING)
CRACKS IN BRICK UNDER WINDOW SILL TO BE
CLEANED OUT AND REPAIRED. REPOINT BRICK JOINTS

HATCHED AREA: NEW BRICK, WINDOWS AND DOORS TO BE INSTALLED AS PER PROPOSED ELEVATIONS @ LM-006, LM-007 SHEETS



PIC.5

EXIST. CORNICE TO BE REPAIRED AND REPAINTED (BLACK MATTE COLOR TO MATCH EXISTING)



PIC.1. EAST 73 STREET



PIC.6 PIC.7

MASONRY CLEANING TECHNIQUES

THE FOLLOWING CLEANING TECHNIQUES ARE GROUPED IN ORDER OF HARSHNESS, WITH THE GENTLE METHODS FIRST:

LOW-PRESSURE WATER WASH THAT DOES NOT EXCEED 500 PSI WITH BRISTLE (NOT METAL) BRUSH;
WATER SHEETING, WHICH SOAKS THE FAÇADE WITH WATER OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT A WEEK (THIS METHOD CAN CAUSE WATER TO INFILTRATE THE FAÇADE, CAUSING DAMAGE TO THE INTERIOR OF A BUILDING);
CHEMICAL OR DETERGENT CLEANING AND A LOW-PRESSURE WATER WASH THAT DOES NOT EXCEED 500 PSI (ACID CLEANERS CAN DISSOLVE CERTAIN TYPES OF STONE AND MORTAR OR CAUSE STAINING AS A RESULT OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS);

• APPLICATION OF A CHEMICAL POULTICE, ESPECIALLY FOR STAINING PROBLEMS RATHER THAN SUPERFICIAL DIRT

THE FOLLOWING METHODS OF MASONRY CLEANING ARE NOT ALLOWED:

• HIGH-PRESSURE WATER WASHES ABOVE 500-600 PSI. THIS METHOD CAN CAUSE WATER INFILTRATION AND THE WATER ITSELF CAN ACT AS AN ABRASIVE, DISLODGING OLD SOFT MORTAR, DAMAGING STONE AND BRICK BY PITTING THE SURFACE, REMOVING THE OUTER CRUST OF THE STONE OR BRICK, AND BREAKING CARVED

• ABRASIVE CLEANING METHODS, INCLUDING SANDBLASTING OR THE USE OF ANY TYPE OF ABRASIVE GRIT, AS WELL AS THE USE OF THESE ABRASIVES MIXED WITH WATER.

RE-POINTING OF EXISTING MASONRY JOINTS PER LANDMARKS SPECIFICATIONS TO ENSURE WATER TIGHTNESS

EXIST. A/C UNITS TO BE REMOVED.

INFILL OPENINGS WITH BRICK TO MATCH EXISTING

EXIST. BLACK PAINT AND LETTERING
TO BE REMOVED. PREPARE BRICK TO RECEIVE NEW PAINT

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

REPOINTING OF JOINTS BETWEEN STONES AND

A PROBLEM TO BE ANTICIPATED IN ANY MASONRY STRUCTURE IS THE EVENTUAL DETERIORATION OF THE MORTAR IN THE JOINTS BETWEEN THE STONES AND

BRICKS. IN ORDER TO RETAIN THE STONES OR BRICKS IN PLACE AND TO PREVENT WATER INFILTRATION, MISSING MORTAR SHOULD BE REPLACED. THE TERM FOR THIS REPLACEMENT IS "REPOINTING" OR "TUCKPOINTING." REPOINTING IS THE PROCESS OF REMOVING DETERIORATED MORTAR FROM THE JOINTS OF A MASONRY WALL AND REPLACING IT WITH NEW MORTAR. A WALL'S MORTAR BINDS TOGETHER THE INDIVIDUAL MASONRY ELEMENTS AND CREATES A WATERTIGHT SEAL AT THE JOINTS BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL MASONRY ELEMENTS. WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED, REPOINTING RESTORES BOTH THE PHYSICAL AND VISUAL INTEGRITY OF THE MASONRY

THE MAIN CAUSES OF MORTAR DETERIORATION ARE WEATHERING AND EROSION DUE TO WIND AND RAIN. ALTHOUGH MORTAR JOINTS ARE NOT PERMANENT, A GOOD POINTING JOB SHOULD LAST 50 TO 100 YEARS. DAMAGED OR MISSING MORTAR CAN ALLOW MOISTURE TO

PENETRATE INTO THE BUILDING AND CAUSE SEVERE
DETERIORATION TO THE MASONRY, INTERIOR WALLS AND OTHER
PARTS OF THE BUILDING. REPOINTING, IF NOT EXECUTED
PROPERLY, CAN BE DISASTROUS TO A BUILDING'S FUNCTION AND
APPEARANCE. A BAD REPOINTING JOB CAN RUIN THE NEAT, EVEN
APPEARANCE OF A MASONRY WALL AND
CAUSE POOR BONDING BETWEEN THE MORTAR AND THE

MASONRY. POOR BONDING OCCURS BECAUSE THE MORTAR IS NOT PROPERLY MIXED, THE JOINTS ARE NOT CLEANED OUT EFFECTIVELY OR AN EXCESSIVELY HARD MORTAR SHRINKS, ALLOWING WATER INFILTRATION. THE MORTAR USED FOR REPOINTING SHOULD BE SLIGHTLY LESS HARD AND DENSE THAN THE BRICK OR STONE SO THAT THE JOINTS PROVIDE AREAS WHERE THE WALL CAN BREATHE AND MOISTURE CAN EVAPORATE. A DENSE MORTAR CAN ACCELERATE DETERIORATION OF THE MASONRY AND WILL GIVE A POOR BOND IT ALSO WILL SHRINK WHEN IT DRIES, CAUSING HAIRLINE CRACKS BETWEEN IT AND THE MASONRY, AND IT MAY BREAK, TRAPPING MOISTURE

WHICH WILL EXPAND ON FREEZING AND DISLODGE THE MORTAR IT MAY ALSO STAIN THE MASONRY IF IT'S TOO RICH IN CEMENT.

NOTE:

THE WORK WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN THE EXTERIOR TEMPERATURE REMAINS A CONSTANT 45 DEGREES F OR ABOVE FOR A 72-HOUR PERIOD FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK

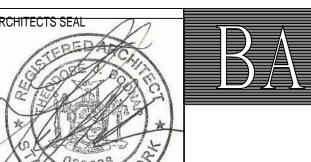
9-7-20	2	ISSUED TO CB8	OK
5-6-20	1	REV. AS PER LMC COMMENTS	OK
3-24-20		ISSUED TO LMC	OK
Date:	Rev. No.	Remarks:	Ву:

CLOSE UP PHOTOS OF EXISTING FACADE

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10021



1	BODN	AR	. A.
675	Madison	Aver	nue
	P. 212	921	446
Scale:			Dra

BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C.
675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 10065
P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

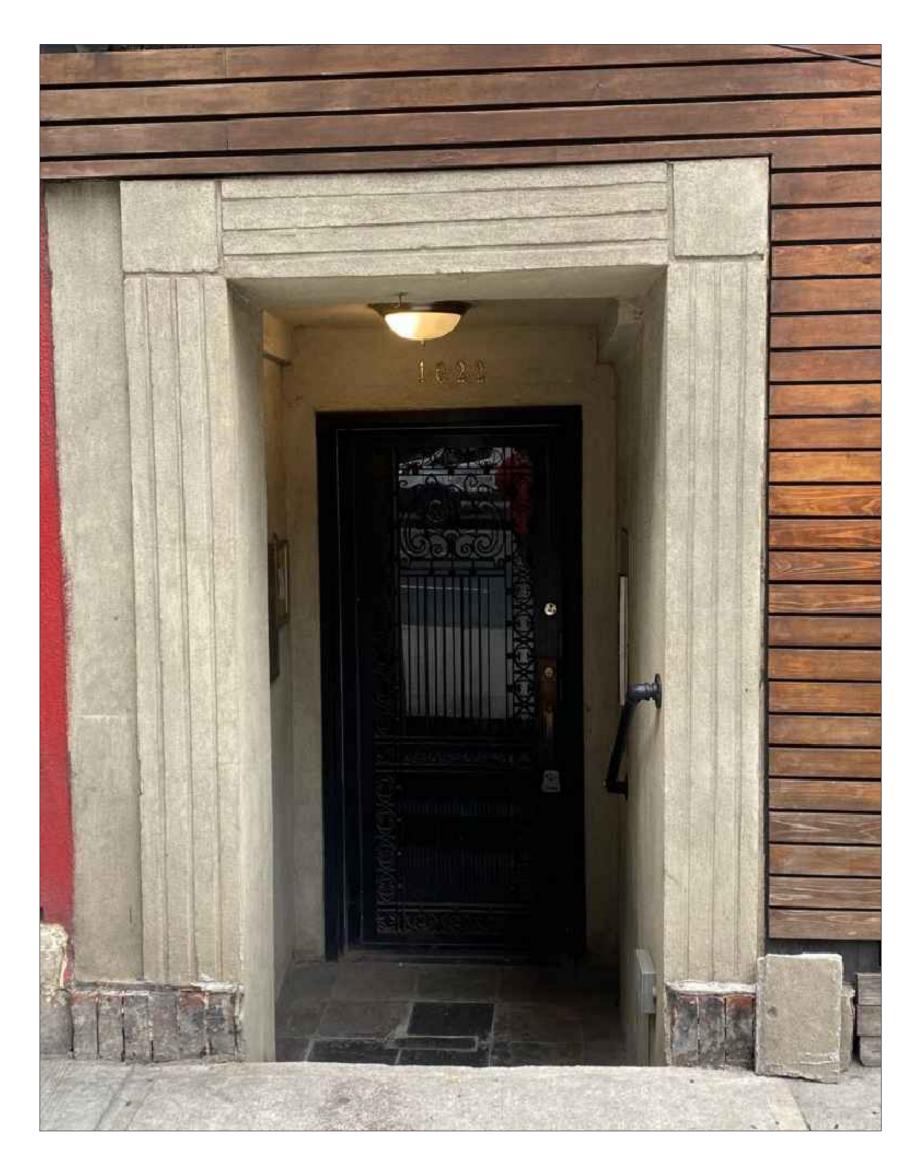
 Scale:
 Drawn by: OK
 Checked by: TB
 Date: 3/19/2020

 Drawing No.
 Page No.

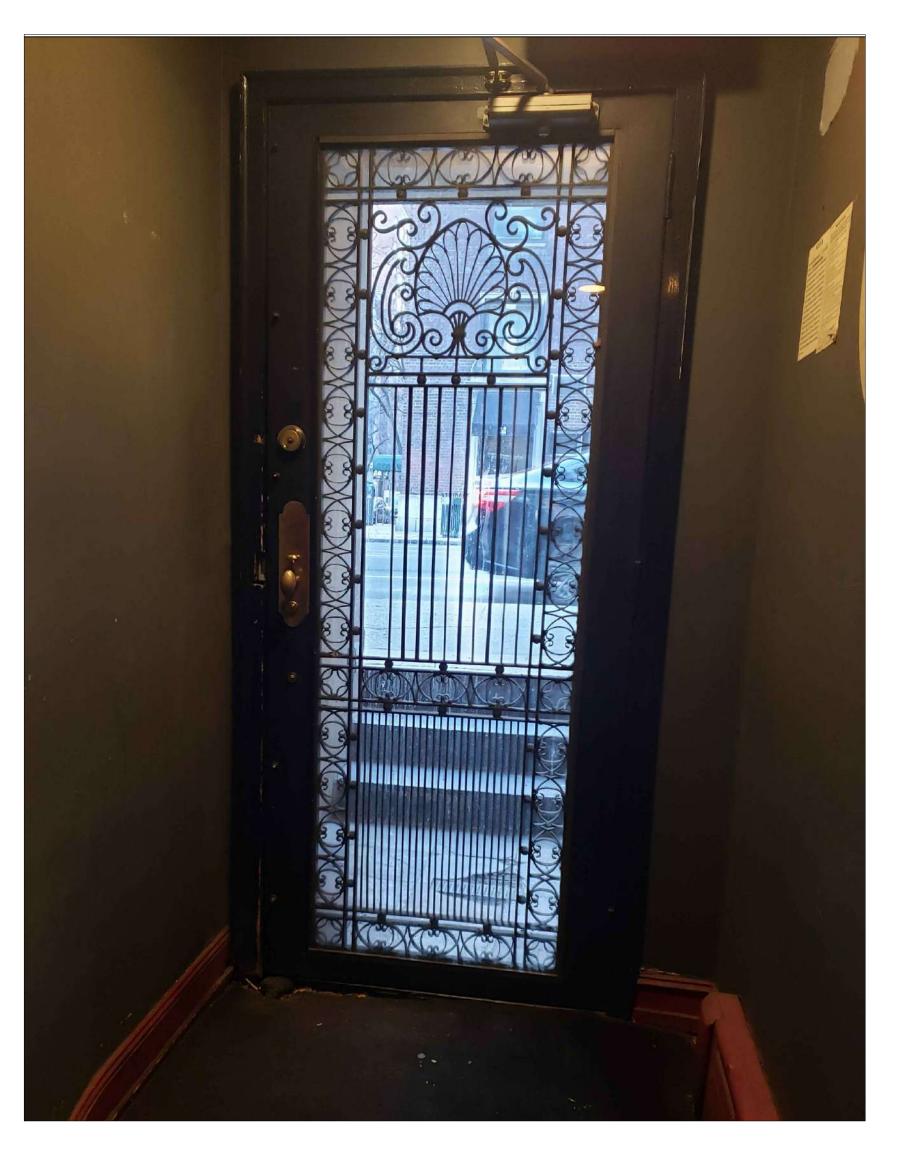
 LPC-012.00
 12
 OF 15



PIC.1. EXIST.FACADE (LEXINGTON AVENUE)



PIC.2. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. DOOR (LEXINGTON AVENUE)



PIC.3. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. DOOR FROM INSIDE (LEXINGTON AVENUE)



PIC.4. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. GROUND FLOOR WINDOWS (LEXINGTON AVENUE)



PIC.5. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS (LEXINGTON AVENUE)

9-7-20		ISSUED TO CB8	OK
4-28-20		ISSUED TO LMC	OK
Date:	Rev. No.	Remarks:	Ву:

CLOSE UP PHOTOS
OF EXISTING FACADE
(LEXINGTON AVENUE)

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10021

S S

BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C.

675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 10065
P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

Scale:

Drawn by: Checked by: Date:

OK

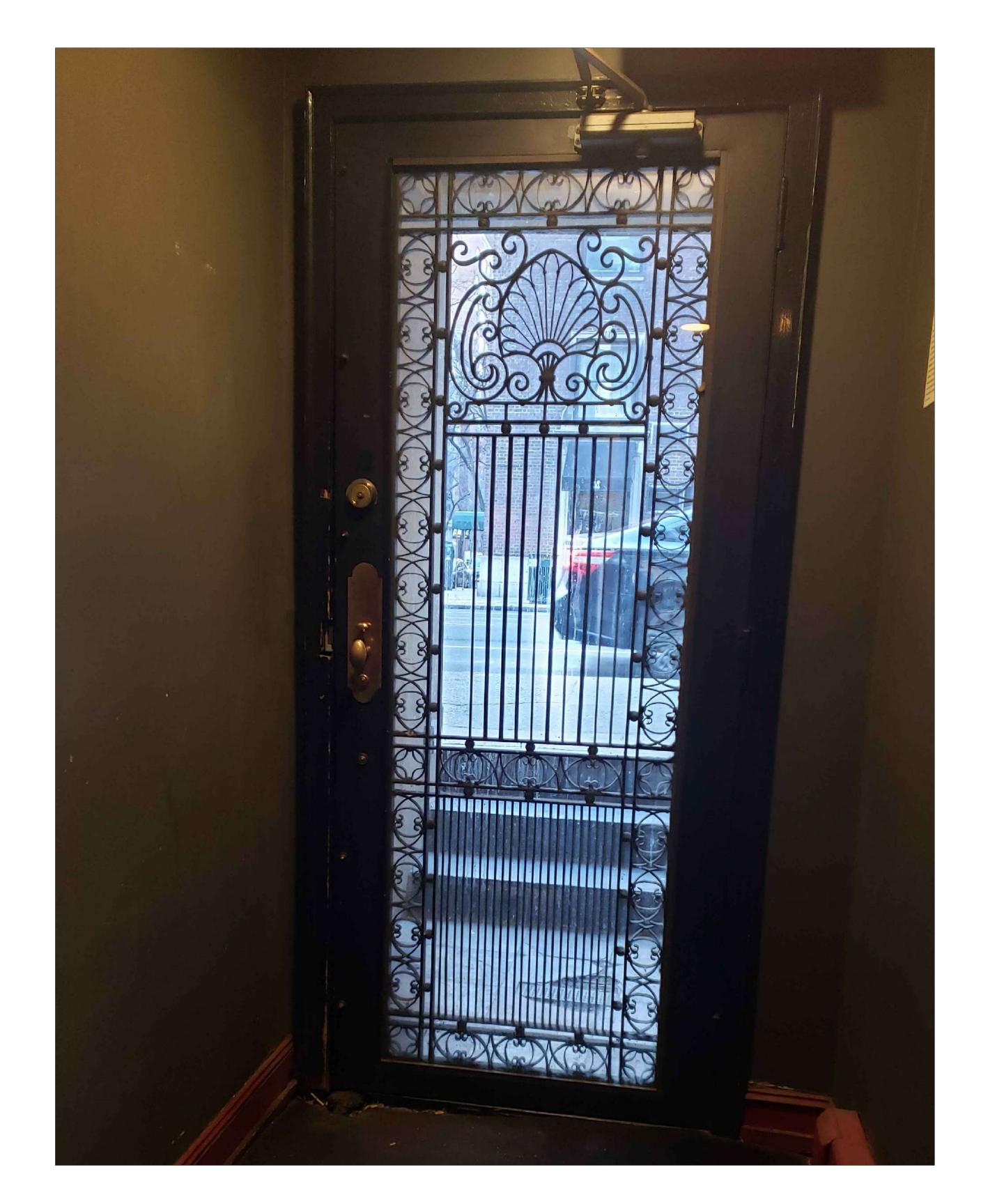
TB

4/28/2020

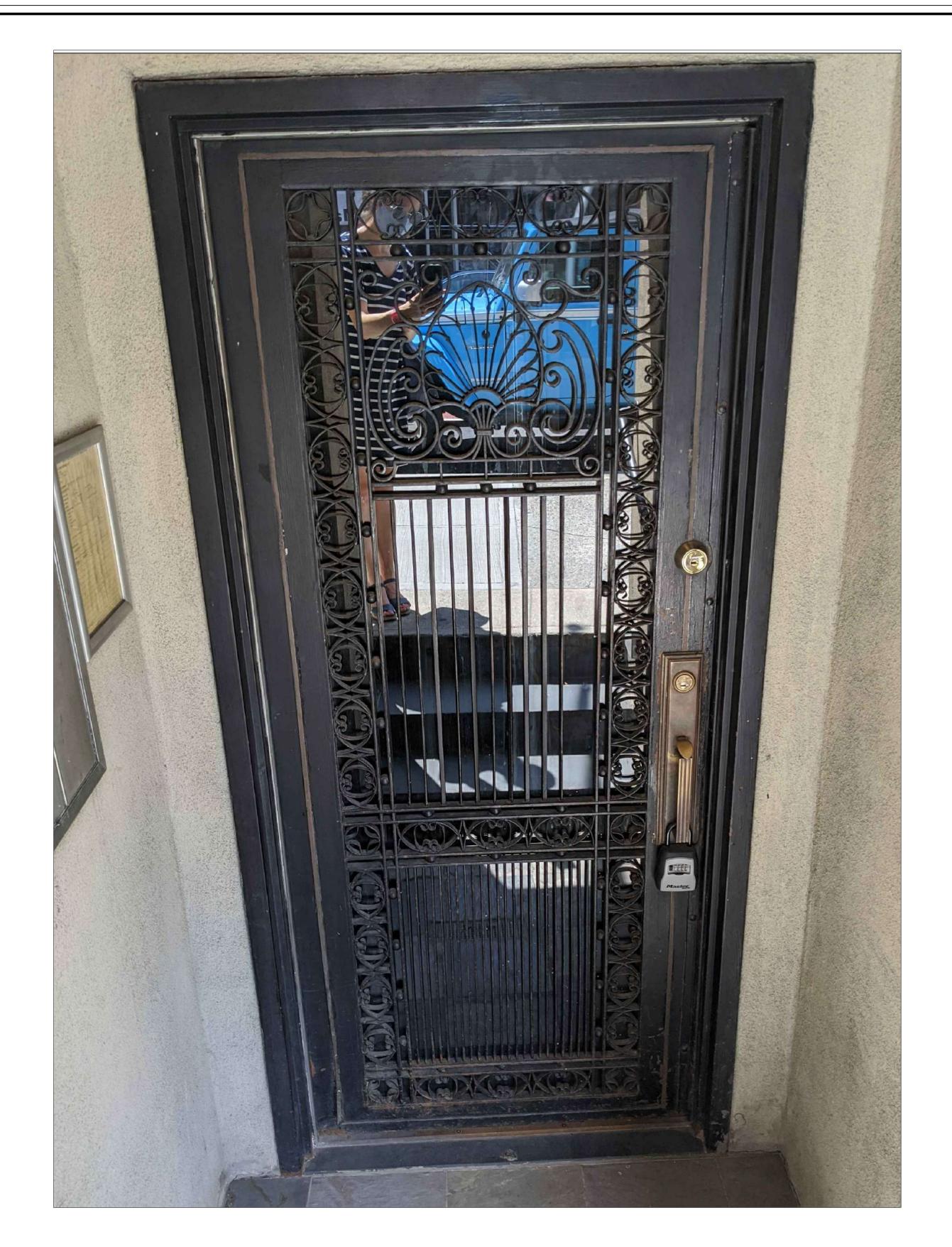
Drawing No.

Page No.

LPC-013.00 13 OF 15



PIC.1. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. DOOR FROM INSIDE (LEXINGTON AVENUE)



PIC.2. CLOSE-UP PICTURE OF EXIST. DOOR FROM OUTSIDE (LEXINGTON AVENUE)

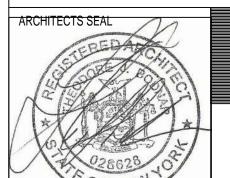
9-7-20		ISSUED TO CB8	OK
8-14-20		ISSUED TO LMC	OK
Date:	Rev. No.	Remarks:	Ву:

PHOTOS OF EXISTING ENTRY DOOR @ LEXINGTON AVE

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10021



BODNAR ARCHITECTURE P.C.
675 Madison Avenue Suite 3R, New York NY 10065
P. 212 921 4466 - F. 212 730 1246

 Scale:
 Drawn by: OK
 Checked by: TB
 Date: 8/14/2020

 Drawing No.
 Page No.

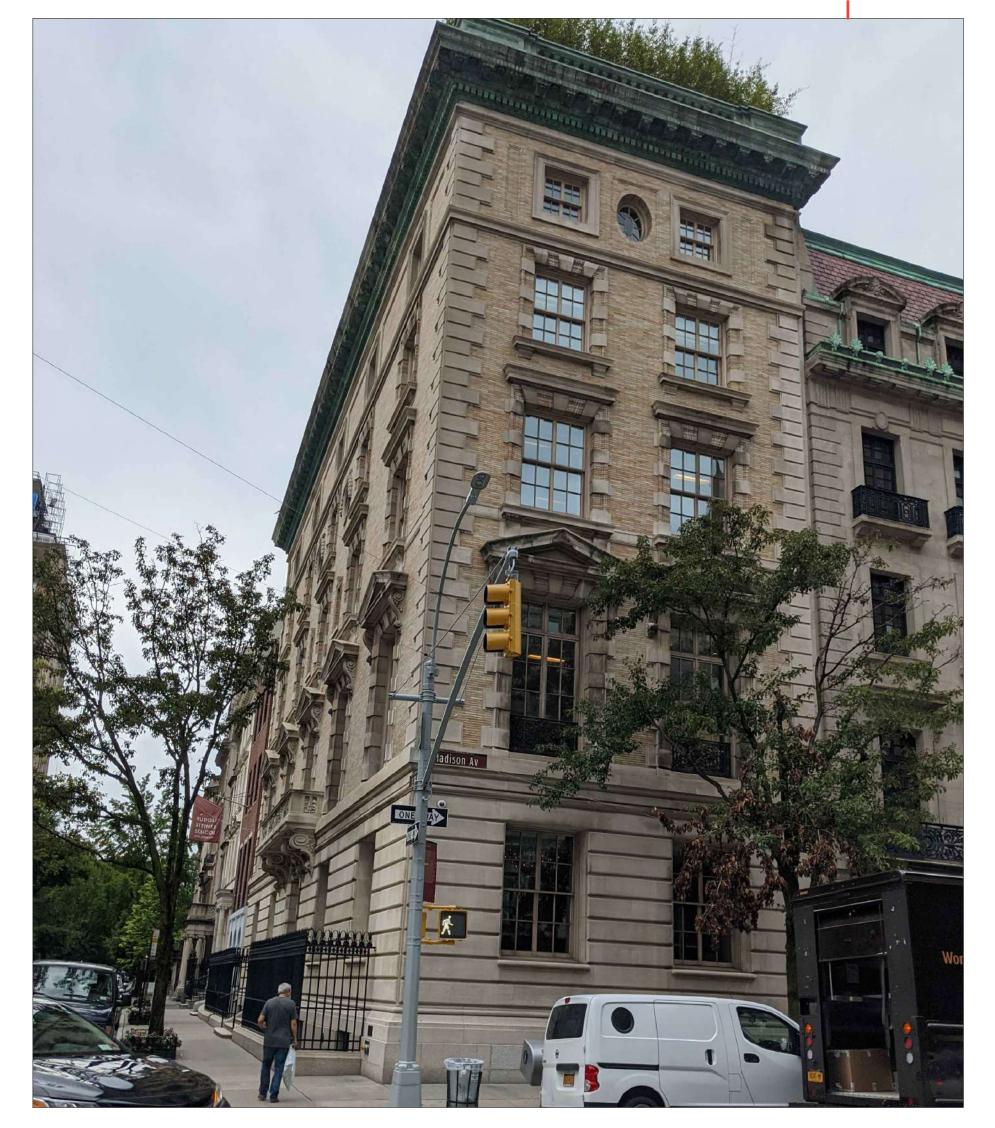
 LPC-014.00
 14 OF 15



PIC.1. MADISON AVENUE & EAST 78 STREET (GOOGLE STREET VIEW)
SHOWING CORNER BUILDINGS WITH ENTRIES FROM STREET



PIC.2. 28 EAST 78 STREET. ENTRY FROM STREET



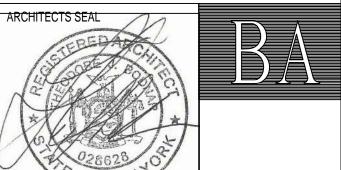
PIC.3. 25 EAST 78 STREET. ENTRY FROM STREET

9-7-20		ISSUED TO CB8	OK
8-14-20		ISSUED TO LMC	OK
Date:	Rev. No.	Remarks:	By:

PHOTOS OF EXISTING CORNER BUILDINGS WITH ENTRIES FROM STREET

LEX 73 HOLDINGS LLC

1022 LEXINGTON AVENUE



BODN	AR ARCH	ITECT	URE P.C.
	Avenue Suite 921 4466 —		York NY 10065 730 1246

NEW YORK, NY 10021

 Scale:
 Drawn by: OK
 Checked by: TB
 Date: 8/14/2020

 Drawing No.
 Page No.

 LPC-015.00
 15 OF 15