



United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Christian Dick Block
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 106 East Doty Street N/A not for publication
city or town Madison N/A vicinity
state Wisconsin code WI county Dane code 025 zip code 53703

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title *Flora L. Goehring* Date *November 1, 2002*

State Historic Preservation Officer-WI

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Christian Dick Block

Dane

Wisconsin

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Beth Boland

12/19/02

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
district
structure
site
object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Table with 2 columns: contributing, noncontributing. Values: 1 contributing, 1 noncontributing buildings, 1 total.

Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources is previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Narrative Description

The Christian Dick Block is a three-story, commercial building with Richardsonian Romanesque influences that completely covers a polygonal-shaped lot on the east corner of a triangular-shaped block in the densely developed historic downtown section of the city of Madison, the state capitol of Wisconsin. This block is located just one block east of the Capitol Square. The easternmost point of the lot faces east onto a three-way intersection formed by the meeting of East Doty, South Webster, and King streets. The building itself is a fine example of a type sometimes called a "flatiron" building. It has a polygonal plan in the shape of a partially elongated lozenge, the plan having been dictated by the shape of the lot. This plan gave the building two main facades, but its wider V-shaped west end is now entirely hidden by the adjacent three-story building next door at 119 King Street.

The entire building rests on cut stone foundation walls that enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are built of cream brick. The 70-foot main facade of the building faces north onto King Street while a 70-foot-long secondary facade faces southeast onto East Doty Street. The east ends of these two facades come together at the east corner of the building, which faces the intersection mentioned above. This corner takes the form of a three-story engaged circular plan tower that is the building's most distinctive feature and which is topped by a conical metal-clad roof.

The organizing principle of the two asymmetrically designed facades can be better understood if one understands the original distribution of the interior spaces. The east end of the building's first story consists of a triangular plan room (125 King Street) whose main entrance was through a door in the first story of the corner tower. This room was originally used as a saloon; the basement story below contained a restaurant associated with it. The larger polygonal-shaped space that comprises the remainder of the first story was originally subdivided into two separate rooms by a partition wall that has since been removed. The narrower dogleg-plan middle room (123 King Street) originally contained office space and a staircase (extant) that served the upper stories while the wider dogleg-plan rear room (121 King Street) housed a retail store. The two stories placed above the first story contained a mixture of rooms whose size and functions have changed over time. Originally, though, the entire second story contained a mix of offices and apartments, as did the third story of 125, while the third story above 121 and 123 consisted of a large dance studio space.

The position of these interior spaces is reflected in the design of the exterior. The King Street facade is divided into sections beginning with the conical-roofed three-story tower to the left (east). This tower is attached to a broad one-bay three-story section that is crowned by an attic space lit by a band of very small square windows set into the cornice, the whole section being sheltered by an asphalt shingle-clad mansard roof having overhanging eaves. This section is known as 125 King Street and it is separated

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

from the remainder of the facade by a broad hanging buttress. The remaining three-story section (121 and 123 King Street) is three-bays-wide and it is surmounted by a simple corbelled cornice that hides its very slightly sloping roof. The East Doty Street facade is nearly identical in length and it is treated in much the same way, but it is subordinate to the King Street facade, being the rear of the building, and the distinction between sections here is less well defined. There is, for instance, no hanging buttress or other design device separating the corner section associated with 125 King Street from the remainder of the facade. In addition, several smaller windows are placed where needed on the second story of this facade, which does not display the careful grouping of windows found on the main facade.

Unifying both facades is the use of segmental-arched window openings on all the second story windows and round-arched openings on all the third story ones. In addition, all the windows above the first story on the King Street facade are grouped (as are most of the East Doty Street windows), the third story ones in particular being linked or arcaded round-arched windows; a typical Romanesque touch. Another of the building's fine Richardsonian Romanesque features is the corner feature that was the original main entrance to the building. This area features two pairs of massive stone columns, each pair is set on a short rusticated stone wing wall. These columns act as the base and the support of the tower above.

The exterior of the upper stories of the Christian Dick Block is still largely intact today, the only major change that has affected them having been the replacement of all the original wood sash double hung windows with modern metal sash double insulated ones in 1980. The remodeling project of 1980 had a much greater effect on the first story, however. As a result of this project, all of the building's original first story windows were removed and replaced by smaller one-light round-arched windows that were placed for the most part where the original units had been located. In addition, the entire wall surface of the first story was covered over in a dark brown brick veneer. Lost in the process was a very large, typically Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style, semi-circular arch, six-light display window that lit the first story saloon on its King Street side, the original entrance door to the saloon and its sidelights and transom, the original flat-arched entrance door opening to the upper stories, the adjacent flat-arched storefront with its four-light display window associated with 123 King Street, and the larger storefront with its paired display windows flanking a deeply inset centered entrance door and surmounted by a five-light transom that was associated with 121 King Street. Fortunately, all of these lost features have now been restored as part of a recently completed restoration project.

Fortunately, some of the interior's important features survived the 1980 remodeling as well. These features include the original black and white tile floors that were associated with each of the first story rooms (each room has a different floor pattern). In addition, most of the elaborate pressed tin ceilings that decorated these rooms survived in at least a partially intact state and were replicated as part of the

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

recent restoration. Practically nothing remains of the original interiors of the upper stories, however. In 1902, part of the second story and the entire third story was converted into hotel rooms. Since then, both of these stories have been subdivided into office suites, their floors have been carpeted, and all of the partition walls are now of modern date, as are the doors.

The block on which the Christian Dick Block sits is one of the few in Madison's downtown that has escaped the trend towards ever larger buildings. All of the six buildings on the block predate World War II and all but one (the five-story Cantwell Building, 121 S. Pinckney St.) are either two or three stories in height. Even this single exception started out as a three-story building but had two stories added to it in 1915. All of these buildings are also of masonry construction and the overall level of integrity of the block is generally very good although all but one of these buildings has now lost its original first story design elements. The Christian Dick Block is one of the most distinctive of these buildings as well as the oldest and its level of integrity was comparable to the buildings that surround it before the recent restoration returned it to its original appearance. In addition, the intersection that the building faces onto is one of the busiest in the downtown, E. Doty and S. Webster streets being part of a heavily traveled ring road that encircles the blocks facing the Capitol Square one block away.

The Christian Dick Block was constructed in 1889 for Christian W. Dick, a local wine and liquor importer, and was designed by the Madison architectural firm of Conover & Porter.¹ The masonry contractor was James Livesey and the carpentry contractor was John Stark.² The building was completed later in the same year. The date of construction was memorialized in a stone date plaque that is situated prominently at the top of the building's tower.

The recent restoration of the Christian Dick Block and the adjacent E. W. Eddy Block located at 119 King St. was also accompanied by the interconnection of the two buildings internally. The Eddy Block is a non-contributing building for the purposes of this nomination. The E. W. Eddy Block is a three-story early 20th century commercial building that completely covers a dog-leg shaped lot situated next to the Christian Block to the west. The E. W. Eddy Block was constructed for Ernest W. Eddy, a local restaurant owner, and the masonry contractor was the Madison firm of Parr and Oakey. The building was completed in 1907 at a reported cost of \$9000.

The Eddy Block's dog-leg shaped plan gives it two main elevations, one facing north onto King Street and one facing southeast onto E. Doty Street, but its side elevations are (and were historically) completely hidden by the adjacent three-story buildings next door at 115 King Street (the Majestic Theater) and 121-125 King Street (the Christian Dick Block). The entire building rests on reinforced concrete foundation walls that enclose a full basement story. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are built of brick (which is now painted). Because this building has been recently reviewed

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Christian Dick Block
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by the National Park Service and has been determined to be ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP, it is therefore considered to be a non-contributing building for the purposes of this nomination.

Christian Dick Block
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1889

Significant Dates

1889

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Conover & Porter

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Section 8 Page 1

Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Christian Dick Block is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C for its local significance as a very fine, quite intact example of a late nineteenth century commercial building with Richardsonian Romanesque elements. The recently completed Madison Intensive Survey found that buildings designed in this style are now rare in Madison, with commercial examples being among the rarest types.³ The Survey also found that the Christian Dick Block is the finest surviving example of the very few commercial buildings in Madison that were designed in this style. In addition, the Christian Dick Block is of architectural significance because it is a fine representative work of the noted Madison architectural firm of Conover and Porter, whose varied projects include some of Madison's best examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. Their Richardsonian Romanesque designs, both in Madison and elsewhere in the state, are of special note.

Historically, King Street is where the commercial life of Madison began. Madison was founded in 1837 by those who came here to build the new state capitol building. While construction of the capitol was under way those involved stayed in the new community's first real building, a crude log hotel operated by the Peck family that was located one block east of the site of the Christian Dick Block. Soon, other buildings sprang up around the Peck's hotel as well, but the majority were located on King Street, which runs downhill from the east corner of the Capitol Square for three blocks to the shore of Lake Monona. By the mid-1840s, King Street had evolved into the principal commercial thoroughfare of the village. The earliest commercial buildings lined both sides of the street along the blocks nearest the square. Like the buildings in most other Wisconsin communities of this vintage, the ones on King Street were mostly built of wood, one of the most prominent of them being the two-story side-gabled Madison Hotel, built in 1838, and located about where 115 and 119 King Street are now.⁴

By the 1850s, buildings constructed of locally quarried Madison sandstone began to appear as well, some of the earliest of which were built in the mid-1850s on the side of King Street opposite the site of the Christian Dick Block.⁵ Gradually, as the city grew and as commercial activity spread westward from King Street around the Capitol Square, the need for larger and more permanent buildings increased. The small scale pioneer buildings were replaced with more substantial and imposing buildings clad mostly in brick or stone. By 1885, Madison had a population of 12,900, one of whom was Christian Dick (1845-1928), a native of Cologne who had arrived in Madison in 1878 and started a wholesale liquor business at 223-225 State Street (non-extant).⁶ Dick must have been confident in the growth of the city because in March 1889 he purchased two lots that formed the eastern corner of Block 104 bounded by King and East Doty streets that were then occupied by a one-story metal clad ice-skating arena.⁷ Originally, it appears that Dick intended to build just a two-story building, but a

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

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popular local dance teacher, Prof. F. W. Kehl, persuaded him to add a third story which he agreed to lease for three years as a dance studio.⁸ For his architects Dick chose the relatively new Madison firm of Conover and Porter. Bids for the new block resulted in James Livesey being chosen as the masonry contractor and John Stark the carpentry contractor; construction began in June. By the end of 1889 the building was complete and the local papers were saying: "Christian Dick's model of architecture on King Street may be mentioned as adding materially to the new business buildings of Madison."⁹

Dick's choice of Conover & Porter was a fortuitous one. The partners in the firm were Allan Darst Conover (1854-1929), a Madison native and the son of a prominent local family, and Lew Foster Porter (1862-1918), a native of La Salle County, Illinois. Both men attended the University of Wisconsin School of Engineering, Conover going on to become a professor in that department. It was in this position that he took on the superintending of the construction of the University of Wisconsin's new Science Hall (1885-1887, NHL 11-8-93), and he did the same for the new Dane County Courthouse (built 1884-1886, non-extant) in his other capacity as the City of Madison Engineer. Both buildings were notable Richardsonian Romanesque designs created by Milwaukee architect Henry C. Koch. It was while superintending the construction of Science Hall that Conover met and hired Lew Porter, who was then a junior in the UW engineering school. Subsequently, the two men became partners in the Madison architectural and engineering firm of Conover & Porter. In 1887 or 1888 Porter moved temporarily to Ashland, Wisconsin, to open a branch of the firm in that city, which was then undergoing a boom as a shipping point for iron ore and brownstone. Conover spent summers in Ashland for a while as well, but neither man intended to move there permanently. Instead, they took on a partner, Horace K. Padley, who was also the Ashland City Comptroller, and it was Padley who ran the office there.

The firm of Conover & Porter continued until 1899, when the partners went their separate ways. During its existence the firm designed at least three jails, 30 to 40 schools (a specialty), six churches, eight banks, three large hotels, and about 100 residences. Their designs were uniformly of good quality and tended to favor the fashionable styles of the day -- the Shingle and Queen Anne styles for houses, and the Richardsonian Romanesque for larger buildings. Among the many notable buildings the firm designed in Madison are the remarkable castellated Richardsonian Romanesque UW Gym and Armory (1894, NHL 11-8-93) and the more typically Richardsonian Romanesque Brown Estate Block at 601-627 Williamson Street (1898), whose design owes more than a little to the earlier Christian Dick Block.¹⁰

The Christian Dick Block is one of Conover & Porter's earliest identified Madison commissions and it is also one of Madison's earlier surviving examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Regrettably, much of the original stylistic context for this building has now been lost. In Madison, as

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

elsewhere, this style was more often used for institutional buildings than private ones and it is these buildings in particular that have suffered most from the modernization of the city. One of these, the Dane County Courthouse, has been mentioned. Two others, the non-extant Christ Presbyterian Church at 1 West Dayton Street, built in 1891 to a design by Warren H. Hayes of Minneapolis and the non-extant First Unitarian Church located directly across Wisconsin Avenue from the Presbyterian Church and designed by the Boston firm of Peabody & Stearns were especially notable examples of religious buildings designed in this style. Another was Conover & Porter's now non-extant Sixth Ward Schoolhouse in the 1200 block of Williamson Street, built in 1893. Surprisingly, there were never more than a handful of commercial buildings designed in this style in Madison. One of the finest was a large bank and store building located on East Main Street opposite the Capitol which survived in mutilated form until just a few years ago. Still another was the Fauerbach brewery complex at 653 Williamson Street (non-extant) built in the 1890s just up the street from Conover & Porter's Brown Estate Block. Fortunately, the latter building and the Christian Dick Block still survive to show what excellent designs were created in Madison using this style.

Dick used his new building to house a portion of his wholesale liquor business in the basement. As noted elsewhere, much of the third story was used as a dance studio from 1889-1892. The corner store, meanwhile, was leased to the Schlitz Brewery and it housed a saloon (125 King St.) known as "The Schlitz" from 1889 until at least 1907. During the prohibition years this space contained a restaurant. Also in the years between 1902 and 1907 the upper stories of the building were converted into a hotel (123) called the Schlitz Hotel, which was afterwards known as the Marquette Hotel, the Stag Hotel, and the Hotel Frances until this function ceased in the 1920s. The retail store (121) has housed a number of different businesses over the years.

The Christian Dick Block occupies a prominent place on Madison's most historic commercial thoroughfare. Unfortunately, whole blocks of historic commercial buildings on blocks near to it have been lost in recent years due to the construction of several large scale modern office buildings nearby that house various branches of the state government. Today, however, this area is once again on the upswing and several of the historic buildings that still remain are now being restored, including several in the Simeon Mills Historic District on the other side of King Street. Now that the restoration of the Christian Dick Block and the adjoining E. W. Eddy Block next door at 119 King Street is completed, this side of King Street also has a concentration of well-restored buildings of its own to serve as a model for other owners in the area.

Consequently, it is believed that the Christian Dick Block is eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance both because it is an excellent and rare example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and because it is one of the earliest known works of the important Madison

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

architectural firm of Conover & Porter. Madison examples of both the style itself and of Conover & Porter's work are now rare. The Christian Dick Block is one of the finest examples that remains.

In addition, the Christian Dick Block is now connected internally to the adjacent three-story commercial building next door to the west, the E. W. Eddy Block, built in 1907. This recently restored building was declared to be ineligible for individual listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service on July 11, 1997 and is a non-contributing building for this nomination.

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Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

ENDNOTES

¹ *Madison Democrat*. June 18, 1889, p. 3.

² *Ibid.* May 29, 1889, p. 3 and June 1, 1889, p. 3.

³ Rankin, Katherine R. and Timothy F. Hegglund. *Madison Intensive Survey*. Madison: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1997.

⁴ Mollenhoff, David V. *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982, p. 58. This page has a copy of a drawing of this block made in 1851 by Johann Baptist Wengler. See also p. 37 for a population growth map of the area.

⁵ The surviving remnants of these buildings are now included in the Simeon Mills Historic District (NRHP 6-25-87).

⁶ Brandenburg, O. D. "Christian Dick Beloved By His Fellow Men." *Wisconsin State Journal*, September, 1928. Dick died in Germany on August 2, 1928.

⁷ *Wisconsin State Journal*, March 7, 1889 p. 4 and March 25, 1889, p. 4.

⁸ *Madison Past and Present: 1852-1902*. Madison: Wisconsin State Journal Co., 1902, p.166.

⁹ *Wisconsin State Journal*, December 7, 1889.

¹⁰ Rankin and Hegglund, Op. Cit., pp. 45-50.

Christian Dick Block
Name of Property

Dane
County and State

Wisconsin

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

City of Madison Dept. of Planning and Development

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>306205</u>	<u>4771610</u>	3	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	4	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See Continuation Sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Timothy F. Heggland	date	August 28, 2001
organization	consultant for the City of Madison Landmarks Commission	telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwoods Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

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Christian Dick Block
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Major Bibliographical References

Brandenburg, O. D. "Christian Dick Beloved by His Fellow Men." *Wisconsin State Journal*, September, 1928.

Madison Democrat. June 18, 1889; May 29, 1889; and June 1, 1889.

Madison Past & Present: 1852-1902. Madison: Wisconsin State Journal Co., 1902, p. 166.

Mollenhoff, David V. *Madison, A History of the Formative Years*. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982.

Rankin, Katherine R. and Timothy F. Heggland. *Madison Intensive Survey*. Madison: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1997.

Wisconsin State Journal, March 7, 1889; March 25, 1889; December 7, 1889.

Wyatt, Barbara, editor. *Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title	106 E. Doty Street LLC	date	October 26, 2001
organization		telephone	
street & number	PO Box 1767	city or town	Madison
state	Wisconsin	zip code	53701-1767

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section photos Page 1

Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Photo Descriptions

Items a-d are the same for each photo.

Photo 1

- a) Christian Dick Block
- b) Madison, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, April 22, 2001
- d) State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- e) General view looking southwest down E. Doty Street
- f) Photo 1 of 4

Photo 2

- e) View of main north-facing facade looking south
- f) Photo 2 of 4

Photo 3

- e) View of southeast-facing side elevation looking northwest
- f) Photo 3 of 4

Photo

- e) View of corner entrance
- f) Photo 4 of 4

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Section 10 Page 1

Christian Dick Block
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Boundary Description

Part of Lots 2 and 3, Block 104, Original Plat, described as follows: Beginning on the east corner of said block, then west along the south line of King Street 101.3 feet, then south 40.7 feet, then southeasterly 43.5 feet to the northwesterly line of E. Doty St., then northeasterly along said line 100.7 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries described above enclose all the land historically associated with the Dick block and also include the non-contributing Eddy Building which has been joined internally to the Dick Block and which now shares the same parcel.