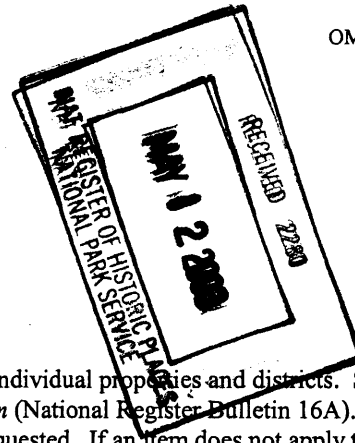


280



**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 American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
other names/site number American Cigar Company Warehouses; P. Lorrillard Company Warehouses

2. Location

street & number 651 West Doty Street
city or town Madison
state Wisconsin **code** WI **county** Dane **code** 025 **not for publication** vicinity **zip code** 53703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.)

Alicia J. Cochran April 24, 2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
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

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex

Dane County

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:)

Elson H. Beall

6/26/03

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- site
- object

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

	contributing	noncontributing
		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		0 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 warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH C AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Granite

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Granite

Narrative Description

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

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Name of Property

Dane County
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)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1899-1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Claude & Starck
McCarthy, T. C. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Name of Property

Dane County
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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1 acre

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

1	<u>16</u>	<u>305260</u>	<u>4770680</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	June 24, 2002
organization		telephone	608-795-2650
street & number	6391 Hillsandwood Rd.	zip code	53560
city or town	Mazomanie	state	WI

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Name of Property

Dane County
County and State

Wisconsin

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	Paul D. Muench	date	June 24, 2002
organization	Urban Land Interests	telephone	608-251-0706
street & number	1 North Pinckney Street	zip code	53703
city or town	Madison	state	WI

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 1

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Description

These two large, still highly intact warehouse buildings were built for the American Tobacco Company between 1899 and 1901. They were historically the largest and most impressive of the warehouses built in Madison at the very beginning of the twentieth century to house tobacco-related processing. They are now the only intact survivors of what was once an important Madison industry. Known as the east and west buildings for the purpose of this nomination, these buildings are located adjacent to each other just to the southwest of the city of Madison's historic downtown and just to the southwest of the still active, former Milwaukee Road railroad tracks.¹ The East building is a two-story, cream brick-clad, rectilinear plan building whose northernmost portion was completed in 1899 and whose slightly taller and longer two-story-tall southernmost portion was completed in 1900. The slightly wider and longer, rectilinear plan west building was built in 1901 and was one of the early buildings designed by the Madison architectural firm of Claude & Starck, which would eventually become one of the city's most prominent firms. Placed parallel to and approximately forty-five feet southwest of the East building, the West building is also clad in cream brick, and it is longer than the East building but is only one story in height. Both buildings were built by prominent Madison contractor T. C. McCarthy, who acted as the masonry contractor and sublet the carpentry portion of the projects to the soon to be equally prominent John F. Findorff Construction Co. of Madison. Built to house the sorting and storage of leaf tobacco that was grown primarily in Dane County, the two warehouse buildings continued to be used for this purpose until 1939, long after other buildings in the city built for the same reason had ceased operations. They now sit empty awaiting the next stage in their history.

Land in this area is flat and the railroad tracks that still run in a northwest-southeast direction parallel to the east building bisect an historic industrial district that began to develop along this railroad corridor beginning in 1854, when the first railroad to enter Madison, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, made its appearance. West Doty and West Wilson streets dead end just to the northeast of the warehouses on the opposite side of the railroad tracks and Proudfit Street, which is lined with small, mostly nineteenth century frame construction houses, is located just to the southwest of and parallel to the West building. When the American Tobacco Co. warehouses were built, the surrounding area was still a mixture of developed and undeveloped land on which were situated a scattering of small houses, industrial buildings, warehouses, and coal yards.² Today, some elements of

¹ The 2000 population of Madison was 208,054.

² An outstanding, very early aerial photo of this neighborhood was shot from a kite in 1908 and is reproduced on pp. 254-255 of *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*, written by David V. Mollenhoff, and published in 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

this historic building mix still survive, but the character of the area began to change just a few years after the two warehouses were built when the beautification efforts of the Madison Park & Pleasure Drive Association resulted in the filling in of the low-lying areas in the vicinity with sand dredged from nearby Lake Monona. The sand was also used to create Brittingham Park, which is located along the lake shore just to the south of the warehouses on the other side of North Shore Drive.³ This park-building activity also resulted in the creation of a new residential neighborhood just to the southwest of the railroad corridor on the southwest side of Proudfit Street and the continued growth of Madison also saw to it that the residential districts located around W. Doty and W. Main streets just to the northeast of the railroad corridor filled in as well. Today, these residential neighborhoods are still intact, but most of the historic industrial buildings and warehouses in the railroad corridor have been demolished and have been replaced with recently constructed large scale multi-unit residential and commercial buildings instead.

East Building

Exterior

The east building is a free-standing, two-story, rectilinear plan building of simple design whose overall dimensions measure 52-feet-wide x 276-feet-long. The building is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis and its northeast-facing elevation parallels the C., M., St. P., & P. Railroad tracks and is separated from them by a wide, well-maintained grass strip. This building was built in two phases. The original portion is the northernmost part of the building and it was built in 1899, is two-stories-tall, is rectilinear in plan, has a full basement story, and originally measured 52-feet-wide x 126-feet-long.⁴ It rests on a raised basement story that is enclosed with coursed, rock-faced granite block foundation walls that are pierced at regular intervals for basement window openings.⁵ The walls that rest on this foundation are made out of cream brick and they rise to a very shallow-pitched gable roof that is covered in asphalt over wood board decking and has a ridgeline that runs northwest-southeast.

The later addition to the building was built in 1900 and it is the southernmost part of the present building and completely covers the southeast-facing end elevation of the 1899 portion. The 1900

³ The southeast end of the property associated with the American Tobacco Co. Warehouse Complex abuts the parkway that borders North Shore Drive. Brittingham Park and the adjacent Lake Monona is located on the other side of North Shore Drive.

⁴ *Wisconsin State Journal*. Madison: September 9, 1899, p. 5.

⁵ *Wisconsin State Journal*. Madison: September 9, 1899, p. 5. See also: *Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter*. Edgerton, WI: September 15, 1899, p. 5.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

addition is also rectilinear in plan and two-stories-tall, measures 52-feet-wide x 150-feet long, and also has a raised basement story that is enclosed with coursed, rock-faced granite block foundation walls that are pierced at regular intervals for basement windows. The exterior walls that rest on this foundation are also fashioned out of cream brick but are six feet taller than those of the 1899 portion. This addition is sheltered by a very shallow-pitched gable roof that has a ridgeline that runs northwest-southeast and it is also covered in asphalt over wood board decking.

The building's main facade faces northwest onto a graveled area and consists of the northwest-facing end elevation of the 1899 portion of the building. This elevation is symmetrical in design and five-bays-wide. The first, second, fourth, and fifth bays of the raised basement story each contain a flat-arched window opening and the four-light windows they contain are still intact but are now covered over with a sheet of opaque material.⁶ The first and second stories of these four bays each contains a tall segmental-arched window opening, each of which has a rock-faced dressed granite sill and a head that is composed of triple rowlock courses of header bricks. Each of these openings still contains its original four-over-four-light double hung wood sash window.⁷ A similar opening and window is placed in the second story of the center (third) bay as well, but the first story contains the now altered main entrance to the 1899 portion, the original appearance of which is not known. The facade is crowned by a stepped and corbelled brick parapet wall that is protected by terra cotta coping.

The northeast-facing side elevation of the building faces the railroad tracks and it is comprised of the side elevations of both the 1899 portion and the 1900 addition. The right-hand portion of the elevation is the 1899 portion and it is 126-feet-long, ten-bays-wide, and symmetrical in design. The first and second, fourth through seventh, and ninth and tenth bays are all identical to the bays on the main facade that have a flat-arched basement window opening that is surmounted by segmental-arched window openings in the first and second stories.⁸ Identical segmental-arched window openings are also found in the second stories of the third and eighth bays as well but the first stories of these two bays contain lower, wider segmental-arched loading door openings whose base is equal with the top of the raised foundation wall. These doors originally opened onto a railroad spur track that ran parallel to this side of the building.⁹ There is currently a wrought iron fire escape of unknown date that runs from

⁶ The original four-light basement wood sash windows are still intact behind this sheeting material.

⁷ Each window opening also has two pairs of wrought iron pins attached to its edges that were intended to receive shutter hinges. It is not known if shutters were ever fitted.

⁸ All of these window openings also still retain their original four-over-four-light windows as well, which are now covered with translucent corrugated fiberglass sheets.

⁹ This track is shown on the 1902 and 1908 Sanborn-Perris maps that cover this area. The track has since been removed. The basement window openings in these two bays are oblong rather than square and contain six-light rather than four-light sash.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

the second story window of the fourth-bay from the left down to the first story window of the sixth bay from the left.

The left-hand portion of the northeast-facing side elevation of the East building also faces the railroad tracks and it is comprised of the side elevation of the 1900 addition and is very similar in design, the principal difference being that its second story is six-feet taller than the 1899 portion.¹⁰ The 1900 addition is 150-feet-long, eleven-bays-wide, and asymmetrical in design. The first through third, fifth through eighth, and tenth and eleventh bays, reading from left to right, are all identical to the bays on the 1899 part of this elevation and each has a flat-arched basement window that is surmounted by a segmental-arched window opening in the first and second stories.¹¹ Identical segmental-arched window openings are also found in the second stories of the fourth and ninth bays from the left as well but the first stories of these two bays contain equally tall but wider segmental-arched loading door openings whose base is equal with the top of the foundation wall. These openings also originally opened onto the spur track mentioned above.¹² There is currently a wrought iron fire escape of unknown date that runs from the second story window of the eighth bay from the left down to the first story window of the sixth bay from the left.

The southwest-facing side elevation of the East building is essentially a mirror image of the northeast-facing elevation. The principal difference is in the location of its first story loading doors, which are placed in the third bay from the right in the 1899 portion and the first, fourth, and eighth bays from the left in the 1900 addition. These doors originally served another now vanished railroad spur track that ran up as far as the party wall that separates the two portions of the building. There is also a pent roof supported on wooden bracing that stretches across nearly the full width of this elevation. This roof shelters the loading docks but it is positioned across the middle of the first story window openings and, while of unknown date, is known to not be original to the building.

The southeast-facing end elevation of the East building is also the end elevation of the 1900 addition. This elevation is symmetrical in design and contains a single flat-arched, centered opening containing a large loading door in its basement story, the earth having been removed at this end to permit access to this door. The only other openings on this elevation are centered on the first and second stories

¹⁰ Faded but still legible painted letters reading "Lorrillard Company" can still be seen on the upper part of this wall.

¹¹ All of these window openings also still retain their original four-over-four-light windows as well, which are now covered with translucent corrugated fiberglass sheets.

¹² This track is shown on the 1902 and 1908 Sanborn-Perris maps covering this area. The track has since been removed.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

above and they consist of recessed segmental-arched openings that are filled with brick.¹³ The elevation is crowned by a stepped brick parapet wall that is protected by terra cotta coping.

Interior

The basement story of the 1899 portion of the building consists of a single large room that has a poured concrete floor (original) and exposed granite and brick walls that have basement window openings having canted sides and sills inserted into them. The ceiling consists of the underside of the first story's wood flooring and the massive foot-square joists that support this floor are themselves supported by a double row of massive foot-square wood posts that extend down the entire length of the room. The southernmost wall of this room consists of the foot-thick brick over granite basement story of the original end elevation of the 1899 building. This wall extends upward all the way to the roof and acts as the party wall that separates the 1899 portion from the 1900 addition.¹⁴

The basement story of the 1900 addition also consists of a single large room and it is identical in design to the 1899 portion but its floor is perhaps a foot lower than that of the original portion so its height is that much taller. A single segmental-arch opening centered in the party wall that separates the two rooms permits movement between them and the floor slopes down from this opening into the newer room. Horizontal rows of exposed heating pipes that are believed to be part of the original equipment of the building encircle the foundation walls of this room. There is a large, flat-arched loading door opening in the southernmost end wall that has concrete jambs and may not be original, even though the 1908 aerial view of the building shows a door of some sort in the same location.¹⁵

The first story of the 1899 portion now consists of a single large room that has maple tongue-and-groove board flooring that is laid to run the length of the room, exposed brick walls, and two rows of foot-square posts that run the length of the center of the room and support the foot-square ceiling joists and flat ceiling. Originally, however, there were also two smaller rooms that were located at the north end of this floor as well, which were separated from each other by a centered hallway that had the centered main entrance door of the building's main facade at its north end. These rooms consisted of a sample room and an office room. While the partition walls that originally defined these rooms have

¹³ These openings do not show up on the 1908 aerial view of the building mentioned above in Footnote No. 2 and may, in fact, never have been opened.

¹⁴ Several original window openings in this wall were subsequently bricked shut but are still visible today.

¹⁵ The only known alteration to this room consists of a later freight elevator that has been placed in the southwest corner of the room adjacent to the party wall that separates the two portions of the building. This elevator and its shaft extends up to a shallow penthouse on the roof and it replaced the building's original electric elevator, which was part of the 1899 building.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

now been removed, evidence of the more finished nature of the office room in particular can still be seen in the beaded boards that cover the exterior walls and the flat ceiling of the space it occupied and in the grid of paneled wood beams that also defines its ceiling area.¹⁶

The first story of the 1900 addition also consists of a single large room and it too has maple tongue-and-groove board flooring that is laid to run the width of the room, exposed brick walls, and two rows of foot-square posts that run the length of the center of the room and support the foot-square ceiling joists and flat ceiling. Like the basement story below, this story is perhaps a foot lower than that of the original portion so its height is that much taller.

The second story of the 1899 part of the east building originally consisted of a single large room. Portions of this room have now been partitioned off to make a few smaller rooms, but the original room is still very much in evidence and it has maple board flooring and exposed brick walls, whose lowest portions are encircled by horizontal rows of exposed heating pipes that are believed to be part of the original equipment of the building. The peaked ceiling of this room is covered in wide boards and it is supported by two large ceiling joists that are supported by large but less than foot-square posts.

The second story of the 1900 addition also consists of a single large room and it is almost identical to that of the 1899 building. Entrance to this room is through a centered segmental-arched opening in the party wall between the two portions. The 1900 room also has maple board flooring and exposed brick walls, whose lowest portions are also encircled by horizontal rows of exposed heating pipes that are believed to be part of the original equipment of the building. The peaked ceiling of this room is also covered in wide boards and it is supported by two large ceiling joists that are supported by large but less than foot-square posts. The principal difference between this room and the 1899 one is that its floor is at least one foot deeper and its ceiling more than six feet taller, so the vertical dimensions of the room are actually quite a bit taller than those of the original building.

¹⁶ While the accompanying Sanborn-Perris map of 1902 shows the office in the northwest corner of this story, the 1908 map shows it in the opposite southwest corner where the beaded boards and ceiling beams are today. It is not known if the first map was in error or if the office was moved in the intervening years.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

West Building

Exterior

The west building is also a free-standing, one-story, rectilinear plan building of simple design whose overall dimensions measure 68-foot-wide x 309-foot-long. The building is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis and its northeast-facing elevation parallels the southwest-facing side elevation of the east building, from which it is separated by an approximately 45-foot-wide strip of concrete pavement. This building was built in 1901 and it has a variable height crawlspace beneath it. This crawlspace is enclosed by foundation walls constructed of random coursed granite blocks and these walls are visible to a greater or lesser degree on the exterior of the building depending on the slope of the site at any given point. The walls that rest on this foundation are made of cream brick and they rise to a shallow-pitched shed roof that is covered in asphalt over wood board decking and whose highest portion faces northeast towards the East Building.

The west building's symmetrical main facade faces northeast and it is one-story in height and its external appearance reflects the arrangement of the space within, which is divided into six equal-width bays. As expressed on the exterior, each of these bays has, or originally had, a segmental-arched loading door opening centered on it whose head is composed of triple rowlock courses of header bricks and which originally contained a heavy sliding wood door. Placed above each of these openings are three equally spaced segmental-arched window openings that have rock-faced granite sills and a head that is composed of two rowlock courses of header bricks. These openings originally contained four-light wood sash windows and these are still intact today but are now mostly hidden by translucent sheeting material. Placed slightly higher still and positioned between the first and second and the second and third windows, are two small, single light, bulls-eye windows that are encircled with a single rowlock course of header bricks. Stretching across the full width of the facade is a pent roof supported by heavy wood brackets that shelters the narrow full-width loading dock below it. Both of these elements appear on the 1902 and 1908 Sanborn-Perris maps and may be original to the building, although portions of the original wood and stone loading dock have been replaced over time. The only change that has affected this facade has been the replacement of the original loading door openings in the third, fourth and fifth bays from the left with later, larger, flat-arched openings that have iron or steel I-beam lintels and are filled with multi-panel overhead garage doors. The other three original sliding wood loading doors are still in place.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 8

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

The west building's northwest-facing end elevation faces onto a gravel driveway and it has no openings and is surmounted by a stepped parapet wall that is protected by terra cotta coping. The granite foundation wall at the foot of this elevation is just barely visible.

The west building's southwest-facing elevation is also one-story in height, although the fact that the slope of the roof descends to the southwest means that this elevation is shorter than the otherwise nearly identical northwest-facing main facade. The external appearance of this symmetrically designed elevation also reflects the six equal-width bays within. As expressed on the exterior, each of these bays has, or originally had, a segmental-arched loading door opening centered on it whose head is composed of triple rowlock courses of header bricks and which originally contained a heavy sliding wood door.¹⁷ Placed above each of these openings are three equally spaced segmental-arched window openings that have rock-faced granite sills and a head that is composed of two rowlock courses of header bricks. These openings originally contained four-light wood sash windows and these are still intact today but are now mostly hidden by translucent sheeting material. The other visible difference between this elevation and the main facade is that the greater slope of the site on this side of the building makes much more of the foundation wall visible. The only changes that have affected this elevation have been the replacement of the original loading door openings in the first and second bays from the left with later, larger, flat-arched openings that have iron or steel I-beam lintels and that are filled with multi-panel overhead garage doors.¹⁸ In addition, the center window opening of the three originally placed above the loading door in the first bay from the left has now been filled.

The west building's southeast-facing end elevation faces onto a large open area and it has only a single opening and is surmounted by a stepped parapet wall that is protected by terra cotta coping. This first story opening is placed off center to the right and contains a large flat-arched opening that has an iron or steel I-beam lintel above and is filled with a multi-panel overhead garage door. This opening is accessed by a concrete loading ramp that is probably of the same date as the door opening, and neither are believed to be original to the building. And here too, the slope of the site has revealed a large part of the granite foundation wall at the foot of this elevation.

¹⁷ These loading doors also originally opened onto a railroad spur track. This track has now been removed although traces of its ties can still be found buried in the ground.

¹⁸ The other four original sliding wood loading doors are still in place.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

Interior

The west building has a crawlspace beneath the first story that varies in height with the slope of the site. At the northwest end of the building the crawlspace is only a few feet tall but at its southeast end it is tall enough to stand up in. Placed throughout this space are rows of brick-clad columns of varying height that support the concrete joists that support the first story's concrete floor.

The nearly thirty-foot-tall first story of the building is divided into six equal-width bays that extend from the northeast to the southwest sides of the building. Each bay is approximately 50-feet-wide, has exposed brick exterior walls, and is lit by the windows that were previously described. These bays are separated from one another by heavy exposed brick floor-to-ceiling partition walls that actually extend up through the roof, where they are expressed as tall parapet walls. There are no openings in these walls and each bay is accessed only via the loading doors at either end. The floors of these bays are concrete and the exposed ceiling board and the associated joists of each bay are supported by two rows of three two-story-tall wood posts.

As has been noted, changes to these buildings have been few considering their century of continuous use and they still display a high degree of integrity today. It should be noted, however, that several small areas of exterior graffiti on both buildings were recently removed with sandblasting by the previous owner. These small areas can be seen in some of the accompanying photos, most notably on the northwest and southeast end walls of the west building. The present owners have stopped this activity and future cleaning will be done only with recommended procedures.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

The two warehouses in the American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under National Register (NR) Criterion A. More specifically, these warehouses are being nominated because of their associations with the NR significance area of Industry. Research centered on evaluating these buildings using the Specialty Agriculture Production section of the State of Wisconsin's *Cultural Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) Agriculture Theme section.¹⁹ The results of this research is detailed below and confirms that the American Tobacco Company Warehouses are locally significant under Criterion A as excellent, largely intact examples of the type of larger warehouses that were associated with the processing and shipping of leaf tobacco, an important Wisconsin specialty crop and an especially important one in Dane County from the 1880s up to the 1940s. These warehouses are the most important and the only intact surviving resources associated with the growth of tobacco processing in Madison, which was one of the centers of Wisconsin's most important tobacco-growing district until the late 1930s. This concentration of tobacco-related resources is unique in Madison and its relatively high degree of integrity allows it to successfully portray the important role that tobacco has played in this city.

The earlier of these two adjacent buildings, the east building, was constructed in 1899. It was followed by the construction of the west building in 1901, and by the construction of an addition to the east building in 1900 that doubled its size. In 1992, these buildings were designated as Madison Landmarks by the City of Madison Landmarks Commission, which recognized them for their local significance as both the most historically important and also the only intact surviving examples of the numerous warehouses that were built in the city of Madison in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries specifically to house this city's tobacco-related trade. The recently completed Madison Intensive Survey found that the tobacco trade was an important local industry and determined also that these two brick buildings are now the only intact surviving Madison buildings that were once associated with this trade.²⁰ The Survey also found that the American Tobacco Company warehouses were associated with this industry for over 40 years, making them by far the most important examples in terms of industry associations. In addition, one and possibly both of the American Tobacco Company warehouses are also of architectural interest by virtue of being among the early work of the noted Madison architectural firm of Claude and Starck. The firm's many varied projects include some of Madison and Wisconsin's best examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural practice and whose later Prairie Style designs in particular, both in Madison and elsewhere in the state, are of special note.

¹⁹ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*. Madison: State Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986, vol. 2 (Agriculture), pp. 7-2 - 7-5).

²⁰ Rankin, Katherine H. and Timothy F. Heggland. *Madison Intensive Survey Report*. Madison: City of Madison Department of Planning and Development, 1995. Two volumes.

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American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin

History

A general overview of Wisconsin's historic role in the raising of tobacco is contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Plan* (CRMP) and an excellent general history of the city of Madison up to World War I is contained in the book *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*, written by David V. Mollenhoff.²¹ In addition, a detailed history of the city and its built resources is also embodied in the *City of Madison Intensive Survey Report*. Consequently, the historic context that follows deals primarily with the history of the tobacco industry in Dane County and in Madison and with the creation of the American Tobacco Company Warehouses and other similar buildings in Madison and in other Dane County and nearby communities.

Tobacco Production and Processing

As Mollenhoff has noted, Dane County was the largest producer of tobacco in Wisconsin from the time statistics began to be kept in 1874 until the 1940s.²² This had a considerable effect on the agricultural prosperity of the county and it had a considerable effect on the economies of several of the county's communities as well.

One of the earliest and most enduring of the state's specialty crops, tobacco was first cultivated on a commercial scale in the 1850s and boomed during the Civil War decade, when the secession of southern states created a strong market for the crop. Like other pioneer efforts at diversified farming, the cultivation of tobacco provided a substitute cash crop in the wake of wheat's decline. But unlike the cultivation of hops, flax, and sorghum during the Civil War, tobacco continued to be a significant crop in two distinct areas of the state. By the 1880s, the crop was grown across southern Dane and neighboring Rock and Jefferson counties.

Before tobacco can be marketed, it must be properly harvested, dried (cured), sorted by grade, and crated. Because much of the Wisconsin crop serves as cigar wrappers, this is still done by hand today in order not to damage the leaves. After hand harvesting, the tobacco is hung on poles in specially constructed sheds, or tobacco houses.

In tobacco cultivation, "the markets followed the crops." Tobacco buyers and manufacturers were willing to build warehouses in tobacco districts in order to concentrate purchases until

²¹ Mollenhoff, David V. *Madison: A History of the Formative Years*. Dubuque: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co., 1982.

²² *Ibid*, p. 191.

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one large shipment could be made to their manufacturing center. In 1869, the New York house of Schroder and Bond were the first to build [one of what would eventually be] more than 50 warehouses in Edgerton [in Rock County]. It had a capacity of 2500 cases of 400 pounds of tobacco each. Over the next several decades Edgerton and Stoughton [in Dane County] grew into the commercial centers of the Southern District [in Wisconsin] as tobacco houses from Chicago, New York, and other eastern cities established competing agencies and warehouse in the villages.²³

Madison's role in the tobacco trade came about because of its central position within an area that was heavily involved in the raising of tobacco and because of its rail connections, both of which were conditions that favored the creation of warehouses to handle and distribute the crop.

Packing leaf tobacco of the Wisconsin growth started in Madison about the year 1880, Messrs. Klauber & Kohner being the pioneers. About the same period there was some leaf put up by Mr. H. Grove, but in the year 1881 Messrs. Sutter Brothers located here. They are still [1902] here, and the increased business they enjoyed forced them to construct within recent years one of the largest packing plants in the country, a model for convenience, as well as adapted for doing their work under the most modern methods of obtaining the best results.

Another large firm which saw the advantages of locating in Madison is Messrs. Barnard & Wilder, and each year they continue to pack, and from all accounts expect to continue to make this city one of their leading points. Mr. F. S. Baines erected a very large building in 1899, and Messrs. Pelton & Klauber opened a large packing house in 1900, and this was followed by Messrs. A. Cohn & Co. of New York City, who constructed one of the largest packing houses in the state. This firm ranks among the largest leaf dealers in the United States, imported tobaccos being their specialty.

In 1899 the American Tobacco Company (now the American Cigar Company) located at Madison, erecting quite a substantial building, following this with another additional construction in 1900 and another building in 1901, until today their packing plants are models for any kind of work expected in the handling of leaf tobaccos.²⁴

The reason for this concentration of warehouse building in the Madison area around the turn of the twentieth century and of the American Tobacco Company warehouses in particular was the enormous

²³ Wyatt, Barbara (Ed.). *Op. Cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 7-2 - 7-3 (Agriculture).

²⁴ *Madison, Past and Present*. Madison: Wisconsin State Journal Co., 1902, pp. 99-100.

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growth that occurred in Dane County and Rock County tobacco production about this time. Especially noteworthy was an 1899 transaction in Edgerton.

A sale of tobacco which for magnitude as never been equaled in the history of the tobacco trade in this country has been completed in this city. It involves the exchange of 25,000 cases of tobacco at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The firm of L. Bamberger & Co. made the sale and the American Tobacco company, the recently formed trust, which has its headquarters in New York, is the purchaser.²⁵

Two weeks later, the American Tobacco Co. let it be known that they were about to open a state agency in Wisconsin.

N. P. Strauss, a tobacco expert and one of the head buyers of the American Tobacco company, came to Madison Saturday to establish a permanent state agency for his company, which is commonly known as the tobacco trust. It is understood that this move was decided upon by the management of the trust immediately after its recent purchase of the million dollar lot of Wisconsin tobacco, the heaviest deal ever made in the state leaf, which opened its eyes to the great advantage of being in the field with a personal representative and saving the profit now made by the many speculators and jobbers with whom its orders have been placed in the past.²⁶

After briefly considering locating in Edgerton or Janesville, the company finally decided to locate their agency in Madison.

Mr. N. P. Strauss, state agent of the American Tobacco company, has made final arrangements for the location of the Wisconsin headquarters of the company and the building of its large warehouse in Madison. Mr. Strauss had been in consultation with the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company during the week and a deal was consummated by which he secured for his company a strip of ground at the foot of Clymer [Doty] street on the right of way of the Railroad, 185 feet in width by 450 feet in length, giving ample room for the expansion of the business in the years to come. He had already decided upon the type of warehouse to be erected, having had plans prepared in advance of the selection of a location. The building will be 52 feet front by 126 feet in depth, two story and basement. The first story or basement, in which the large sorting room will be located, will be of Wisconsin granite and

²⁵ *Wisconsin State Journal*. August 15, 1899, p. 1.

²⁶ *The Madison Democrat*. September 6, 1899, p. 1.

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the upper stories of brick, trimmed with granite. A handsome office, lavatories and cloak rooms will occupy a large section of the second floor, while the remainder of it and the third floor will be used for packing and storing tobacco.²⁷

Another statement by Strauss also gave an indication as to the direction the future plans of the company would take.

Mr. Strauss said that there was no truth in the current rumor that his company would manufacture tobacco in Madison, its business here being wholly confined to buying, grading, and shipping. While he expected that the capacity of the warehouse would be doubled the second year, giving employment to 200 hands, and again increased the third year, making room for another hundred, he said that these were matters of the future that would be determined upon when the time came.²⁸

Others shared Strauss' optimism as well. On September 13, the Dane County Clerk published statistics that showed that "tobacco culture is rapidly becoming the leading farming industry of Dane County. The total acreage this year [1899] is 38,282, an increase of 728 acres over '98. The total tobacco crop in '98 weighed 15,982,491 pounds, which was nearly 3,000,000 pounds, or 25 percent more than in '97. It is estimated that this season's increase over last year will be fully as large."²⁹ In addition, Frank S. Baines, a Janesville tobacco buyer, let a contract for the construction a warehouse of similar size at 301 S. Paterson St. (extant, but greatly altered) in Madison on the same day that the story appeared about the future American Tobacco Co. warehouse.

Two weeks later, on October 4, the contract for the American Tobacco Company's warehouse was let.

The American Tobacco Company, through its agent, Mr. Strauss, has let the contract for the building of its warehouse to T. C. McCarthy. The price is not stated, it being consider a matter of a private nature by the company. The building, for which ground will probably be broken today near the Milwaukee tracks in West Madison, will be a two story and a basement structure, 52 by 126 feet, the material used being Wisconsin stone for the basement, which will rise six feet above the ground, and brick, trimmed with stone, for the upper stories. The basement will be floored with granolithic pavement material and the building will be lighted with electricity and contain all the modern improvements including an electric elevator.

²⁷ *Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter*. Edgerton: September 15, 1899, p. 5.

²⁸ *Madison Democrat*. September 13, 1899, p. 6.

²⁹ *Ibid*, September 9, 1899, p. 2.

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Construction commenced soon thereafter and two days before Christmas, the *Madison Democrat* noted that the bricklayers were now working on the second story walls and stated that "when completed, it will not only be a credit to the company, but to the city as well."³⁰ By March of the following year, another newspaper report described life in the by then completed building.

The American Tobacco company presents a busy scene in West Madison on the St. Paul tracks opposite the Findlay warehouse. Here, under Mr. Strauss, 87 girls are employed with a total of 100 persons assorting tobacco. These girls receive from \$5 to \$10 a week for their work and the new industry is making the local servant girl problems more difficult than ever. The tobacco comes in from Dane and adjoining counties in bunches, and the business of the girls is to sort it according to length. An extension in the way of a building 420 feet long is at once to be added. It is seriously said that in time 500 persons will be employed by the firm.³¹

By June 1, 1900 the season was over for the workers at this warehouse, but by January of 1901 the season had resumed once again, although in a greatly expanded building.

The tobacco business in Madison may now be said to be fairly open for the season. At the dawn of the twentieth century it comes with renewed vigor and force, giving employment to hundreds of people, many of whom at this season of the year would be idle if it were not for this chance that is offered by establishment and erection of the mammoth warehouses that have come into existence in the last two years.

While it is true that the bulk of the employment is given to women and girls, the heavier work falls to the men, and in some warehouses they, too are employed as sorters. Men can make good wages at that work if they are deft enough with their fingers. There is also a vast change in the sanitary conditions of the warehouses of today as compared with those of years ago. The mammoth structure of the American Tobacco company at West Madison is an instance in point. The large sorting room 50 feet by 272 feet is divided into two sections, one of which is occupied by men and boys, the other is assigned to women and girls. These, as well as the whole three story building, are steam heated, electric lighted, and comfortable in every respect. Sewerage and city water are a feature of the equipment.

³⁰ *Madison Democrat*. December 23, 1899, p. 2.

³¹ *Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter*. Edgerton: March 30, 1900, p. 5. The 420-foot extension would soon materialize, but not as one building.

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Of the numerous warehouses in the city the one of the American Tobacco company is the most pretentious. Here work began Dec. 17 with almost 350 hands on the pay roll, the relative proportion being about half and half. Some of the women sorters make as high as \$1.50 per day. Last year the work lasted until the middle of May, thus making the industry, if such it may be called, one of much importance to that section of the city. The supply of tobacco comes in by rail and from near by points by wagon.³²

Six months later the final chapter in the story of the creation of the warehouse complex that exists today was begun with the announcement that a second building would be constructed.

The contract for the new brick storage warehouse of the American Tobacco company at west Madison has been awarded to T. C. McCarthy. The structure will be 68 x 309 and one story high. The contract for the duplicate plant of the company at Sparta [Wisconsin] will be let this week, and W. F. Earle, who is with the company here, will be made manager of the Sparta warehouse. The sorters finished their season's work of six months Tuesday. Only 25 men are yet employed in handling the cases and other work around the big warehouse.³³

Three weeks later, Madison contractor T. C. McCarthy was awarded the contract for the Sparta complex of the company as well, which by this time had been renamed the American Cigar Company.

T. C. McCarthy has secured the contract for the new buildings to be erected by the American Cigar company at Sparta. He will do the mason work, but has sublet the carpenter work to J. H. Findorff. The plant will be a duplicate of the one at West Madison, with the exception that the buildings are to be only one story high. The rooms, however, are to be of ample proportions, as the walls will rise to the height of thirty feet. All the buildings are to be of brick, with stone trimmings. The factory will be 350x170 feet, the storage room 309x68 feet, box factory 80x80 feet, and a boiler house 18x50 feet. Plans for these buildings were made by Claude & Starck and involve an outlay of \$75,000 on the part of the big tobacco firm.³⁴

With the completion of this last building, the American Tobacco Company's warehouse complex in Madison achieved its final form. Remarkably, this complex continued to be used for its original purpose long after similar operations elsewhere in Madison had closed down. These closures were due in large part to the declining nationwide popularity of cigars and the growing popularity of cigarettes,

³² *Madison Democrat*. January 12, 1901, p. 7.

³³ *Ibid*, June 22, 1901, p. 8.

³⁴ *Madison Democrat*. July 13, 1901, p. 8.

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for which Wisconsin tobacco was not suited. By 1919, the American Tobacco Company/American Cigar Company complex had been sold to yet another nationwide tobacco firm, the P. Lorrillard Co., whose faded name still appears on the walls of the complex and which continued to operate it until at least 1939. Subsequently, the complex was acquired as warehouse space by the J. H. Findorff & Son Co., whose headquarters lie adjacent to the complex and which has become one of Wisconsin's largest contracting firms since the days when it had been the original carpentry contractor for the complex.

Tobacco warehouses were used for the processing and preparation of leaf tobacco for sale. The tobacco was received from the farmer or supplier and weighed. Then it proceeded to be cut, sorted and packed. The packed cases of tobacco were stored until they were sold. Often, the tobacco warehouses were also used for the "sweating" of the tobacco; this is the process by which the tobacco was cured.

Today, the two tobacco warehouses in this complex are the only surviving intact resources associated with this important part of Madison's history.³⁵ Consequently, it is believed that this complex is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its important associations with Dane County's tobacco industry, which industry played an important role in the historic development of Madison and the surrounding area. This significance is further enhanced by the very high degree of integrity that these two warehouses exhibit.

Architecture

Although the American Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is not thought to be eligible for listing in the NRHP on the basis of its architectural significance, the fact that it was designed in part and possibly in toto by the well known Madison architectural firm of Claude & Starck is noteworthy.

Claude and Starck was Madison's most prolific architectural firm in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The principals of the firm, which was in existence from 1895 - 1929, were Louis W. Claude (1868-1951), who was the principal designer of the firm, and Edward F. Starck (1868-1947), who was the managing partner. Their most notable work, done in the Prairie School style, is especially well documented and the firm's Madison examples are among the city's most important buildings from this period.

³⁵ The only other survivor, the Frank S. Baines Warehouse at 301 S. Paterson St., was also built in 1899, but it has now been radically altered and no longer retains its historic appearance.

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Claude and Starck was especially well known in its day for its library designs, which "became a pattern for small libraries in the state."³⁶ The best of these buildings were done in the Prairie School style and they constitute an important part of Wisconsin's architectural legacy, but the work of the firm also included designs for many other types of buildings as well, ranging from schools, such as the superb Prairie School style Lincoln School in Madison, to retail buildings and factories.

Claude & Starck's design for the American Tobacco Company's West Building warehouse and for the identical ones in Sparta, Wisconsin, are typical examples of what Betsy Hunter Bradley, in her groundbreaking study of industrial buildings, *The Works*, has called "slow-burning construction," a term that was also very much in use when the warehouse complex was built. This type of construction was especially associated with nineteenth century textile mills.

Textile mills were erected with a particular type of fire-resistive construction, heavy timber framing that became known as "slow burning construction" or "mill construction." It was considered not fireproof, but fire resistant enough not to fail before a fire was contained and suppressed. Hence the name *slow-burning*, a term first used in the 1870s.

The rationale of slow-burning construction was using wood for columns, floors, and roofs but shaping and placing it to produce the least favorable conditions for fire. Experience demonstrated that though the outer few inches of timber posts (commonly 12 by 14 inches) and beams (10 by 12 inches) became charred by fire, the inner wood retained its strength and continued to support the floor or roof above. Another distinctive element of slow-burning construction was thick plank flooring laid directly on beams without any accompanying joists. This type of floor was slower to burn than a joisted one, where the larger number of smaller wood members were surrounded by air pockets.³⁷

All of these elements are present in the construction of the American Tobacco Company's warehouses, which also features the use of heavy brick partition walls that were intended to contain the spread of fire from one bay to the next. The only purely architectural element in Claude & Starck's design for

³⁶ *Wisconsin State Journal*. August 11, 1951. Obituary of Louis W. Claude.

³⁷ Bradley, Betsy Hunter. *The Works*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999, pp. 127-128.

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the west building is the use of bulls-eye windows on the main facade, which add a slightly lighter touch to what is otherwise a very straight forward exercise in turn-of-the-century industrial design.

Conclusion

The American Tobacco Company Warehouse Complex is significant for its association with an important industry in southern Wisconsin in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Not only did tobacco provide a steady cash crop for farmers, the sorting and packaging of tobacco employed large numbers within the cities. This complex contains good, intact examples of tobacco warehouse buildings that represent an important tobacco processing industry in the city of Madison.

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American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
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Boundary Description

Tax Parcel No. 0709-234-1006-6. Original Plat of the City of Madison. Block 27, all lots 1 & 18 and part of lots 2, 3, & 17. Block 28, part of lots 1 & 2. Also: unplatted lands in SE ¼ Sec. 23, T7N R9E, more fully described as follows: Commencing at monument locating center of said Sec. 23, then S 70° 57' 55" E 493.07 ft., then S 43° 59' 52" E 265.26 ft., then S 45° 49' 36" W 197.88 ft., then S 43° 59' 52" E 33 ft. to POB. Thence continuing said BRS 33 ft., then N 45° 49' 36" E 138.75 ft. to point of curve, then on curve to right, radius 2890.56 ft., long chord bears S 35° 13' 26" E 266.23 ft., then S 45° 48' 41" W 97.98 ft., then S 44° 01' 19" E 66 ft., then N 45° 48' 41" E 83.61 ft. to pt. of curve, then on curve to right radius 2890.56 ft., long chord bears S 30° 38' 58" E 60.24 ft., then S 33° 39' 30" E 334.95 ft. to pt. of curve, then on curve to right, radius 155 ft., long chord bears N 89° 04' 31" W 48.63 ft. to pt. of curve, then on curve to right, radius 500 ft., long chord bears N 82° 22' 42" W 80.63 ft. to point of curve, then on curve to left, radius 350 ft., long chord bears N 84° 00' 12" W 100.45 ft., then N 43° 45' 12" W 874.19 ft., then N 46° E 25 ft., then S 43° 45' 12" E 299.19 ft., then N 45° 49' 36" E 111.63 ft. to POB.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries contain all the land historically associated with the American Tobacco Co.'s warehouses.

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Photo Descriptions

Items a-d are the same for each photo,.

Photo 1

- a) American Tobacco Company Warehouses Complex
- b) Madison, Dane County, WI
- c) Timothy F. Heggland, June 14, 2002
- d) Wisconsin Historical Society
- e) View of main facades looking east
- f) Photo 1 of 23

Photo 2

- e) View of main facade looking southeast
- f) Photo 2 of 23

Photo 3

- e) View of main entrance looking southeast
- f) Photo 3 of 23

Photo 4

- e) View of main facade and northeast-facing side elevation looking south
- f) Photo 4 of 23

Photo 5

- e) View of northeast-facing side elevation looking southwest
- f) Photo 5 of 23

Photo 6

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 6 of 23

Photo 7

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 7 of 23

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Photo 8

- e) View of main facade looking southeast
- f) Photo 8 of 23

Photo 9

- e) View of main entrance looking southeast
- f) Photo 9 of 23

Photo 10

- e) View of main facade and northeast-facing side elevation looking south
- f) Photo 10 of 23

Photo 11

- e) View of northeast-facing side elevation looking southwest
- f) Photo 11 of 23

Photo 12

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 12 of 23

Photo 13

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 13 of 23

Photo 14

- e) View of main facade looking southeast
- f) Photo 14 of 23

Photo 15

- e) View of main entrance looking southeast
- f) Photo 15 of 23

Photo 16

- e) View of main facade and northeast-facing side elevation looking south
- f) Photo 16 of 23

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Photo 17

- e) View of northeast-facing side elevation looking southwest
- f) Photo 17 of 23

Photo 18

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 18 of 23

Photo 19

- e) View of southwest-facing side elevation looking north
- f) Photo 19 of 23

Photo 20

- e) View of main facade looking southeast
- f) Photo 20 of 23

Photo 21

- e) View of main entrance looking southeast
- f) Photo 21 of 23

Photo 22

- e) View of main facade and northeast-facing side elevation looking south
- f) Photo 22 of 23

Photo 23

- e) View of northeast-facing side elevation looking southwest
- f) Photo 23 of 23