

**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE
EAST END RESIDENTIAL AREA-PHASE III,
DULUTH, SAINT LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**Authorized and Sponsored by:
City of Duluth
Community Development
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The East End Residential Area-Phase III project was initiated by the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission (DHPC) in order to document the historic resources within 36 city blocks of the East End which is roughly bounded by North 21st Avenue East, East 6th Street, North 20th Avenue East, East 8th Street, North 19th Avenue East on the northeast; Kent Road and Chester Park Drive on the northwest; North 14th Avenue East on the southwest; and South Street on the southeast (Figure 1) The survey population consisted of 388 properties: 275 residential, six mixed commercial-residential, 96 multiple-family residences (includes Duplexes, Triplexes and Apartment buildings), 7 churches, two industrial properties, one fire station, one pump house and reservoir, and one school.

This survey is the last of three surveys beginning in 2006. The first two surveys, Phase I (Plan A) and II (Plan B) were completed by 2009. The surveys have sought to document and establish a database of information on historic structures within the City to assist the DHPC in developing strategies for preservation, to serve as a reference for the general public, to guide property owners to protect and preserve their neighborhoods, and to help the City Planning Division in administering the Unified Development Code and in implementing the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

The project was financed through a grant from the United States Department of the Interior, administered through the Minnesota Historical Society, under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Matching funds were also received from the Community Development Block Grant Program of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The East End Residential Area-Phase III project was initiated by the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission (DHPC) in order to document the historic resources within 36 city blocks of the East End which is roughly bounded by North 21st Avenue East, East 6th Street, North 20th Avenue East, East 8th Street, and North 19th Avenue East on the northeast; Kent Road and Chester Park Drive on the northwest; North 14th Avenue East on the southwest; and South Street on the southeast (Figure 1) The survey population consisted of 388 properties: 275 residential, six mixed commercial-residential, 96 multiple-family residences (includes Duplexes, Triplexes and Apartment buildings), seven churches, two industrial properties, one fire station, one pump house and reservoir, and one school.

This survey is the third phase in a series of surveys begun in 2006. The first two phases, completed in 2007 and 2009, documented historic structures in East End neighborhoods and established a database of survey information. The database was developed to assist the DHPC in developing strategies for preservation, to serve as a reference for the general public, to guide property owners to protect and preserve their neighborhoods, and to help the City Planning Division in administering the Unified Development Code and in implementing the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

The project was financed through a grant from the United States Department of the Interior, administered through the Minnesota Historical Society, under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Matching funds were also received from the Community Development Block Grant Program of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Figure 1. Project Location

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the historic resource survey was to identify individual properties and historic districts that are good candidates for designation as city landmarks and/or nomination to the National Register. In order to properly survey as many structures as possible, the historic resources survey was completed in two phases: a windshield survey to determine areas with high potential to contain historic resources and an intensive survey to document the properties that retain integrity and are eligible for National Register Listing or local landmark designation. These properties consisted of mostly residential properties, with a few commercial and institutional properties scattered throughout the survey area. The survey area is roughly bounded by 21st Avenue East, East 6th Street, 20th Avenue East, East 8th Street, North 19th Avenue East on the northeast; Kent Road and Chester Park Drive on the northwest; North 14th Avenue East on the southwest, and South Street on the southeast.

2.2 METHODS

2.2.1 Background Research

Summit began by reviewing results of previous surveys and studies at the DHPC office and the survey files and Review and Compliance files at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This information was the starting point for survey efforts. Previously surveyed properties were matched up with the current list of properties to ensure that previous survey information was updated. Properties already locally designated as historic resources, listed in the National Register, or previously evaluated as eligible for local designation or National Register listing were field checked for historic integrity.

Other secondary sources were reviewed, including: books and articles; previous cultural resources reports and National Register nominations; and existing HPC historic contexts. Those secondary sources were synthesized and summarized as they relate to the neighborhoods in the survey area. The review and refinement of the contexts identified the property types, based on significant events and themes, persons, and local architecture, to be targeted during the survey.

Since the previous East End Residential surveys provide a good understanding of the settlement of Duluth and the neighborhood, additional research was directed towards learning of prominent people who may have resided at the houses included in the final survey.

In addition, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, other historical maps, and aerial photographs aided in identifying early areas of development and concentrations of resources prior to fieldwork. The analysis was useful for identifying areas of potential historic districts.

2.3 SURVEY

Using information obtained through the background research, Summit identified target areas with high potential to contain historic properties. The field survey was then completed in two stages. The first stage was a windshield survey, which confirmed that there are no properties of interest outside of the target area and assessed for historic integrity. The second stage, or reconnaissance survey, refined a list of properties having integrity and eligibility potential.

2.3.1 Windshield survey

During the windshield survey, qualified architectural historians drove all streets to assess properties for historic integrity. Properties with alterations incompatible with their historic appearances were ruled out from consideration, and no additional survey work or property-specific research was conducted for those properties. The standard for integrity was such that if a building has lost a substantial amount of historic materials or if it has a substantial addition, its integrity has been compromised, and it would have no potential to be considered a historic resource. If, for example, windows or siding have been replaced with modern synthetic products, a building would have no potential to be eligible for local designation or National Register listing. Also if a building has undergone additions or removal of historically significant features, such as a porch, it would have no potential to be eligible for local designation or National Register listing. If a building retained most of its integrity and was associated with a local architect or person important to the city of Duluth, these standards were relaxed a bit for contributors to districts or local designations.

After areas clearly lacking potential historic resources due to historic integrity constraints were identified, the reconnaissance-level survey was conducted in areas with potential for historic resources.

2.3.2 Reconnaissance Survey

This phase further refined the survey population from all buildings that retain historic integrity down to the properties that appear to meet the criteria for National Register. This second-cut survey utilized themes from historic contexts, known significant persons, or architectural significance to assess potential historic significance.

The properties identified as having some potential to be historic resources were inventoried on SHPO inventory forms. In addition, surveyed, resurveyed, and National Register listed properties were documented with the following:

- At least two high-resolution digital photographs (400 dpi) showing the property. Due to the high density neighborhood, and numerous evergreen trees located in front of structures, only one photo was possible for some of the properties.
- An Excel spreadsheet of each digital photograph completed; this was done in accordance with the SHPO *Guidelines for History/Architecture Projects in Minnesota*.

- Mapped location on a field map using a USGS map. Location of the properties will be marked with site numbers.

The main sources used to identify styles of the properties through the East End neighborhood were *A Field Guide to American Houses* and *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*.¹

Additional research was completed for the individual properties inventoried, including original building configurations and uses from Sanborn maps, and owners from city directories and building permits. For these properties, an intern at the City of Duluth did additional research to identify, if possible, original owners, architects, and builders from building permits. In many cases, the names on building permits were difficult to read and, in some cases, illegible. A volunteer at the Duluth Public Library, Maryanne Norton, cross-checked the names wherever possible in city directories and newspaper articles. This information was entered into the database for each property inventoried. The survey and research were the basis for recommendations regarding potential eligibility for listing in the National Register and for City designation.

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Knopf, New York) 1989; Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, (The Preservation Press, Washington, D.C.) 1987.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST END NEIGHBORHOOD

The development of the East End Neighborhood has been documented thoroughly in the past two surveys.² The historic context below is taken in part from both those surveys.

Duluth is situated on a steep hillside at the westernmost point of Lake Superior. It is uniquely positioned to be a natural center of the transshipment industry that served the lumber, mining, and agriculture industry in the local area, the plains states, and the eastern areas of the Great Lakes region and St. Lawrence waterway. It was this expansion that allowed for the boom periods of Duluth's past to occur and that served as a catalyst for the array of residences and buildings to be constructed in the East End.³ The East End Neighborhood represents Duluth's population growth and development of the city's suburbs between the 1890s and 1910s.

The survey area is comprised of a rich variety of architectural styles spanning from early 1880 to early 2000s. The table below outlines by decade the number of structures built. The majority of construction took place between the years 1891 and 1930. This is the period considered to have the greatest level of historic significance. Some construction resumed after World War I but was not as significant as the previous decades.

Decade	Structures
1880-1890	39
1891-1900	212
1901-1910	340
1911-1920	257
1921-1930	260
1931-1940	12
1941-1950	23
1951-1960	32
1961-1970	21
1971-1980	26
1981-1990	10
1991-2000	3
2001-2009	6

The majority of the southernmost part of the project area is characterized by structures that have been altered or new construction. South Street, London Road and portions of Jefferson Street have been changed in the last one hundred years from residential to heavily commercial areas. Most of London Road consists of 1960s to 2000s commercial

² Debra Kellner, *Intensive Survey of Historic Resources in Duluth's East End Neighborhood*, Prepared for the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission, 2009; Larson Fisher Associates, *Intensive Survey of Historic Resources in Duluth's East End Neighborhood*, Prepared for the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission, August 2007.

³ Kellner 2009.

structures. The construction of the Interstate 35 corridor in the late 1960s accelerated the removal of earlier structures and the construction of resources better suited for the automobile age, such as gas and service stations and fast food restaurants.

The northern section of the survey area, mainly East Superior Street, East 1st Street, East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street consists of structures built in the 1880s to the 1930s. The majority of these structures are residential with institutional and religious structures intermingled with the neighborhood. However, newer infill construction can be found throughout the survey area.

3.1 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SURVEY AREA

Duluth's buildings embody its history. Many of the residences built between 1890 and 1920 were built by the pioneers of the industries that established Duluth as a prosperous, affluent, and flourishing city during the boom times of the 1880s and 1920s. After the late 1920's the city underwent a period of static development that would be punctuated by periods of growth and decline.⁴ Many of the finest homes and structures in the survey area were built between 1890 and 1930.

3.1.1 Historic Contexts

The *Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas: Duluth Historic Contexts Study* was prepared in 1991 and is closely related to several of the state's historic contexts as developed by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Minnesota Historical Society.⁵ This study describes Duluth's broadest patterns of development and also identifies property types found, and expected to be found, within that context.

Community Institutions Context: 1870-1940

Duluthians began the serious business of building schools, churches, hospitals and other institutions that accompany the development of a settlement into a city as early as 1870.⁶ In tandem with this development was the formation of civic and social groups. The Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows, Moose etc. were all active in Duluth and a number of the people influential in the development of Duluth were prominent members of these civic groups. Other clubs with prominent members of society included Northland Country Club and the Kitchi Gammi Club, both active before 1920.

Expected property types within this context and found in the survey area include churches.

⁴ Kellner 2009: 3.

⁵ Nancy Eubank, *The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea – Duluth Historic Contexts Study* (Prepared for the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission, 1991):1-2.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 41.

Neighborhoods Context: 1880-1940

In 1887 the streetcar line was extended from downtown to 22nd Avenue East. As a result, the East End neighborhood became accessible to the middle class. Modest catalogue homes in popular styles of the day were built throughout the East End neighborhood. In addition, apartment buildings clustered around the street car lines for the young professionals who commuted to the downtown core. And lastly, Duluth's elite moved farther east and built grand, architect-designed houses along the main thoroughfares (East Superior and East 1st Street). Duluth's streetcar line was electrified in 1890 and by 1892 had extended out to 60th Avenue East. Duluthians began spread out according to their transportation needs. Architects and architecture followed their decisions.⁷

Expected property types within this context and found in the survey area include architecturally significant residences.

3.2 ARCHITECTS

The previous surveys of the East End Residential area have produced historic background on the majority of the architects that designed in the current project area. Below are short biographies of these architects and their buildings in the current project area.

Baillie, William (1862-1897)

William Baillie designed at least two houses in the East End survey area in partnership with John J. Wangenstein: the Paul and Josephine Sharvey House at 1625 East 1st Street, and the Elston House at 1609 East Superior Street. Baillie's career was cut short due to an untimely death; his obituary documents the circumstances:

W.E. Baillie Dead. Consumption Took Him Off After a Long Illness. William E. Baillie died at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon at his residence, 321 East Third Street. The immediate cause of his death was consumption, which was brought on by rheumatism. Mr. Baillie had been an invalid for about three years, and his death had been anticipated for some time. The funeral will probably take place Sunday, and will probably be in charge of the Masons, of which order he was a member. He was also a member of the First Baptist church. Deceased came to Duluth from Chicago in 1888, entering the office of O. G. Traphagen, where he was employed as chief draughtsman until 1892. In that year he became the junior member of the firm of Wangenstein & Baillie. Ill-health compelled his withdrawal from business, and he had not been identified with the firm for some time before his death. Mr. Baillie was 35 years old. He leaves a wife and two children.⁸

Bray, William T. (1868 –1959)

William Bray began his architectural career in the early 1890s as a draftsman for Traphagen and Fitzpatrick. In 1896, Bray formed a partnership with John Wangenstein, which lasted until 1898. Bray partnered with Carl Wirth for a short time, then I. Vernon Hill during 1902-1904. Bray then formed a partnership with

⁷ James Allen Scott, *Duluth's Legacy: Vol. 1, Architecture*, (Duluth, MN: City of Duluth Department of Research and Planning, 1974): 24.

⁸ *Duluth Herald*, 21 January 1897.

Carl Nystrom in 1906, which lasted until 1914.⁹ During this partnership, Bray and Nystrom designed six houses in the survey area: 1829 East 2nd Street (1907), 1532 East 3rd Street (1908), 1901 East 3rd Street (1909), 221 North 16th Avenue East (1909), 1911 East 4th Street (1910), 320 North 16th Avenue East (1910). Bray was responsible for a number of architecturally outstanding houses in the East End, both alone and in partnership with Nystrom (together they designed at least 25 residential buildings in Duluth). Bray also designed commercial buildings in downtown Duluth including the Commercial Club (1909) at 402 West First Street; the Christie Building (demolished); and a building located at 23-25 E. Superior Street (1912, demolished). Bray also designed many public schools on the Iron Range, including the Hibbing High School erected between 1919 and 1921.¹⁰ A brief obituary in 1959 documents his retirement and subsequent move to California:

Former Duluth Architect Dies. William T. Bray, 91, retired Duluth architect who designed many schools on the Iron Range, died last Thursday at his home in Beverly Hills, Calif. He designed and supervised construction of schools throughout the Range while practicing here from 1897 to 1925. Largest of the schools he worked on is the Hibbing high school, erected between 1919-21. Mr. Bray was born in New York. He retired in 1925 and moved from Duluth to California in 1937.¹¹

Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson

Ralph Adams Cram was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. He studied in New England and started his first firm at the age of 24 with Charles Wentworth. Bertram G. Goodhue was born in Pomfret, Connecticut and apprenticed at Renwick, Aspinwall and Russell in New York City from 1884 to 1891. Following his apprenticeship, Goodhue joined Cram and Wentworth to form Cram, Wentworth and Goodhue. After Wentworth's death, draftsman Frank Ferguson joined the partnership. The firm gained national prestige through its designs for the rebuilding of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY in 1903, designing the Cadet Chapel at West Point, and designing the Church of St. Thomas (1906) on Fifth Avenue in New York. The firm, and in particular Goodhue, is best known for its Gothic Revival style churches.¹² Saint Paul's Episcopal Church (1912) at 1710 East Superior Street was designed by Goodhue. Goodhue left the firm in 1914 and branched out to the Spanish Colonial Revival, Romanesque Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles, working throughout the country.

Fitzpatrick, Francis (1863-1931)

Fitzpatrick was born in 1863 in Montreal, Quebec. In 1887, Fitzpatrick entered the office of George and Fremont Orff, where he worked for three years. He moved to Duluth in 1890, and entered a partnership with Oliver Traphagen for six years. During this time they designed Dr. W. H. Magie's residence on 1401 Superior Street and Traphagen's residence at 1511 East Superior Street (NRHP-listed) in the East End project area.

⁹ Lathrop, Alan K. *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press 2010) 27.

¹⁰ Koop and Morris, F:3-4.

¹¹ *Duluth News Tribune*, 3 April 1959.

¹² Clifton, Angie, "Cram, Ralph Adams (1863-1842)" in *North Carolina Architects and Builders*. Electronic Document, available at <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000305>.

Fitzpatrick moved to Washington, D.C. in 1896 to work as a foreman in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. In 1903, Fitzpatrick had his own practice and in 1918, he became head of the architectural department of the Bankers Realty Investment Company in Omaha, Nebraska. By the 1920s he was residing in Evanston, Illinois, where he designed buildings for Northwestern University. He died in 1931.

German, Fredrick

Architect Frederick German was a Canadian who came to Duluth in 1892 via New York, where he had worked for McKim, Mead and White. He first partnered with John de Waard in the 1890s. In 1893, German designed a house for Mason H. Seely. In 1905, German entered into partnership with A. Werner Lignell. This partnership was responsible for many important buildings in Duluth as well as several residences in the East End. Two of these structures are within the current survey area: 1616 East 1st Street (1904) and 1932 East 1st Street (1906). In 1907 and 1908, German designed two houses on his own at 1529 East 2nd Street and 1831 East 3rd Street. From 1913 to about 1928 German partnered with Leif Jossen.¹³

German's 1937 obituary describes his many architectural contributions to the community:

F. G. German Came Here in 1892 PIONEER DIES. Prominent Architect Was Designer of Many Buildings. Stricken with a heart attack as he returned from a walk, F. G. German, widely known Duluth architect, died yesterday afternoon at the home of a son, George B. German, 4631 Jay street. He was 73 years old. Born Nov. 9, 1863, at Bath, Ont., he attended the University of Toronto and later worked in New York architects' offices before settling here in 1892. Among organizations of which Mr. German was a member at the time of his death were the state board of registration for architects, to which he was appointed by Governor J. A. O. Preus at its inception in 1921; the Duluth city planning commission, on which he had also served continuously, and the American Institute of Architects. Mr. German gained recognition throughout this area for his work in designing numerous public buildings, churches and offices. Among those in Duluth for which he drew plans were the Central YMCA and YWCA, the boys' Y, the Pilgrim Congregational church, the Glen Avon Presbyterian church, St. Anthony's Catholic church, the Bradley Building, the new Marshall-Wells building and many large homes. He designed as well the new Virginia Memorial Recreation building and city hall, the Chisholm junior high school and the Green Bay post office.¹⁴

Hanford, Arthur

Arthur Hanford was born in Minnesotan in 1884, was a life-long resident of Duluth and a self-employed contractor/architect. He was also a member of the Duluth Builders' Exchange. He died in 1941.¹⁵ Seven houses in the survey area were designed by him or built by his Hanford Investment Company:

- Residence at 1525 East Superior Street (1901)
- Residence at 1832 East 5th Street (1910)
- Residence at 1801 East 2nd Street (1911)
- Residence at 2023 East 4th Street (1911)

¹³ Nomination of the Duluth Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places, 2006.

¹⁴ *Duluth Herald*, 14 October 1937.

¹⁵ *Duluth News Tribune*, 30 April 1941.

- Residence at 1721 Jefferson (1913, with Frank Young)
- Residence at 2027 East 4th Street (1913)
- Residence at 1815 East 4th Street (1915)

Hill, Isaac Vernon (1872-1904)

Isaac Vernon Hill was born March 9, 1872 in Stanton under Board in Leicestershire, England and immigrated to the United States in 1888.¹⁶ In 1892 Hill moved from Detroit to Duluth to take the position of company bookkeeper and clerk for the Lakeside Land Co., which was developing the streetcar suburbs of Lakeside and Lester Park. By 1894 Hill was elevated to draftsman.¹⁷ In 1895 he struck out as an architect in partnership with Wallace Welbanks.¹⁸

With Welbanks, Hill designed a residence in the East End project area, 1509 East 1st Street in 1896. In 1899 Hill formed another partnership, with Gearhart Tenbusch, during this partnership Hill had a hand in designing the Endion Passenger Station, originally located at 15th Avenue East and South Street.¹⁹ It has been relocated to Canal Park as a result of the Interstate-35 extension. That partnership was short-lived and he worked on his own in 1901 and 1902 before partnering with W. T. Bray in 1903.²⁰

Hill designed several remarkable and well-known houses in Duluth—the Arthur P. Cook house on Skyline Parkway, and the Crosby House, located at the intersection of East Superior Street and 21st Avenue East in the East End. Hill designed one other house in the East End project area while in partnership with Bray: the William Burgess home at 2019 East Second Street. The Burgess residence was completed after Hill’s death and both building permits list W. T. Bray as the architect.²¹ Hill’s promising career was cut short when he died of pneumonia at the age of 31. He was buried at Hollywood Memorial Cemetery.

Kees and Colborn

Frederick Kees was born in Baltimore, Maryland on April 9, 1852. He worked for architect E. C. Lind in that city from 1865 to 1871, and again from 1872 to 1878, after a brief hiatus in Chicago. Kees moved to Minneapolis in 1878 and entered the office of Leroy Buffington. He became a partner of B. W. Fisk from 1882 to 1884 and then joined Franklin Long in partnership. After the firm dissolved in 1897, Kees practiced on his own until 1899, when he formed a partnership with Serenus Colburn, which lasted until 1927. Afterward, Kees was a partner of H. G. Bowstead. Kees died in Minneapolis on March 16, 1927.

¹⁶ Lathrop 2010: 100.

¹⁷ Scott 1974: 21.

¹⁸ *Duluth News Tribune*, 16 June 1895.

¹⁹ Lawrence Sommer, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey* (Prepared for the St. Louis County Historical Society, 1984) 170.

²⁰ *Ibid*, 167.

²¹ Scott 1974: 22.

Serenus Colburn was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, on October 12, 1871. At the age of 15, he came to Minneapolis and a year later became an apprentice to architect James C. Plant. He entered the office of William Channing Whitney in 1891, where he became head draftsman until becoming a partner of Frederic Kees in 1899. Colburn remained with Kees until his death in January 13, 1927.²²

Kees and Colburn developed a national reputation based largely on the progressive factory buildings they designed, as evidenced by an article entitled “Daylighting the Factory” in *The American Architect* which included four full-page plates illustrating the Ford Building in Minneapolis and the Brown and Bigelow Building in St. Paul (1913).²³ Other important buildings in the Twin Cities designed by the firm include the Chamber of Commerce/Grain Exchange (Minneapolis, 1900-1902); Advance Thresher-Emerson Newton Plow Company (1900-1904) and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company warehouse (1910-1911), both in Minneapolis.²⁴ The firm also designed the Richard M. Sellwood House at 1931 East Second Street in Duluth.²⁵

Lignell, Anton Werner (1867-1954)

Anton Werner Lignell was born in Aland, Sweden. He immigrated to Butte, Montana in 1888, where he designed the Anaconda Copper Mining Company Employees Club. He moved to Duluth in 1903 and by 1905 had formed an architectural partnership with Frederick German, which lasted until 1912. Buildings German and Lignell designed during their partnership include: 1616 East 1st Street (1904) and 1932 East 1st Street (1906). Lignell died at age 85 in 1954 in Oahu, Hawai'i (then still a Territory of the U.S.) where he had been living with his daughter for the last five years of his life.²⁶

Nystrom, Carl E. (1867-1944)

Carl Nystrom was born in Sweden and immigrated to Ashland, Wisconsin in 1889 and then to Ironwood, Michigan. Three years later in 1892, he moved to Duluth, and after a brief move to Calumet, Michigan during the Panic of 1893, Nystrom partnered with architect Frank L. Young until 1905. After this date Nystrom became a partner of William T. Bray from 1906 to 1914. The prolific firm of Bray & Nystrom designed six homes in the survey area: 1829 East 2nd Street (1907), 1532 East 3rd Street (1908), 1901 East 3rd Street (1909), 221 North 16th Avenue East (1909), 1911 East 4th Street (1910), 320 North 16th Avenue East (1910). When Bray & Nystrom dissolved their partnership in 1915, Nystrom opened his own office in the Palladio Building in downtown Duluth.²⁷ Three structures were designed by Nystrom on his own in the survey area: 221 North 16th Avenue East (1909), 320 North 16th Avenue East (1910), 1816 East 3rd Street (1921). Nystrom died in 1944 at age 76.²⁸

²² Lathrop 2010: 46.

²³ William Dee, “Daylighting,” *The American Architect*, Vol. 109 No. 2100, March 22, 1916.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Scott 1974: 116.

²⁶ *Duluth News Tribune*, 11 February 1954.

²⁷ Henry A. Castle, *Minnesota: Its Story and Biography* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1915) 1365.

²⁸ *Duluth Herald*, 3 August, 1944.

Olson, Peter Martin.

Peter Olsen was born in Menomonie, Wisconsin.²⁹ He began his architectural career as a draftsman for William Bray and by 1910 was practicing on his own.³⁰ Five residences in the East End are known to be designed by Peter Olsen: 1429 East 4th Street (1907), 1730 East Superior Street (1909), 1905 East 5th Street (1911), 2001 East 4th Street (1913), 1715 East 2nd Street (1915). Olsen also designed the Salter School at 1600 London Road. Olsen's architectural activities were more extensive, as indicated by his 1977 obituary:

Peter Martin Olsen, 94, a Duluth architect who designed many of the older homes in the East End and taught design and architecture for many years at the former Salter vocational school, died Sunday in a Duluth hospital. In recent years he lived in St. Ann's Residence. A Duluth resident for 84 years, he was born in Menomonie, Wis. Mr. Olsen retired several times, always to become engaged in fresh pursuits. He retired in 1952 as a private architect. One of the homes he designed at 4131 E. Superior St. is listed in the Duluth Legacy of Architecture. Following his retirement, he taught architecture at the Duluth Area Vocational-Technical Institute until 1962 and after that continued as a consultant for many persons. He was a charter member of Northland Country Club, a member of the Duluth Congregational Church, the American Institute of Architects, Lakeside Masonic Lodge, of which he was the oldest member; the Valley of Duluth Scottish Rite, Duluth Teachers Retirement Association, and the Duluth Senior Citizens group.³¹

Palmer, Hall & Hunt

Emmet S. Palmer (1847-1935)

Lucien Hall (1854-1933)

William A. Hunt (1859-1930)

Emmet S. Palmer was born in La Porte, Indiana in 1847 and worked in New York City prior to moving to Minnesota. Palmer was working in Duluth in 1886 as a carpenter. He started an architecture practice with Lucien Hall in 1890.³² Hall was born in New York State in 1855 and worked in New York City prior to moving to Duluth.³³ William Hunt was born in 1859 in Millcreek, Ohio. Hunt had his own practice in Minneapolis in 1885. He worked as a draftsman in Palmer and Hall's practice until 1893 when he was made a partner.³⁴ Hall left the firm in 1904 to retire to Bay Lake, and by 1906 Palmer also left the firm.³⁵ Hunt remained in practice in Duluth until he moved to California in 1928. The firm of Palmer, Hall & Hunt was very successful in Duluth during the 1890s. The firm was responsible for many residences, schools and other structures in the East End survey area, including: 1732 East 1st Street (1893), 1424 East 4th Street (1896), 16 S 18th Avenue East (1901), 1525 East Superior Street (1902) and 1511 East 4th Street (1905). William Hunt's solo practice produced one notable building in the East End: 1817 East 3rd Street.

²⁹ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Twelfth Census of the United States: Population Schedules*. (Microfilm copy on file at the Minnesota Historical Society Library, St. Paul, MN), 1900

³⁰ Scott 1974: 145.

³¹ *Duluth News Tribune* 20 September 1977.

³² Lathrop, 2010: 168.

³³ *Ibid.*, 89.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 108.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 89

Puck, Anthony,

Anthony Puck was born to a Norwegian mother and German father in Christiana, Norway on June 14, 1882. The family settled in Minneapolis by 1885, and Puck arrived in Duluth about 1887.³⁶ He started working about 1905 and received training in office with John Wangenstein's firm. Puck's had a short but active career designing residences, schools, industrial and institutional structures in Duluth.³⁷ In the survey area he designed the First Unitarian Church at 1802 East 1st Street (1915).

Radcliffe, Edwin S. (1851 - 1925)

Edwin S. Radcliffe was one of the earliest architects working in Duluth. He was born June 2, 1851 in Elmira, New York. The family moved first to Indiana then to Minneapolis. His father, Abraham Maby Radcliffe, was a master builder/architect whose offices (first in Minneapolis, then St. Paul) served as training ground for some of the Twin Cities' most notable architects.³⁸ Son Edwin attended Minneapolis public schools, then the University of Minnesota from 1869 – 72. He received subsequent technical education at the Art Institute in New York City in 1874. From 1875 to 1886 Radcliffe worked as draftsman in his father's St. Paul office, succeeding his father in the last year as head architect. He continued there until 1889 when he moved to Duluth and formed a partnership with Charles McMillen. That partnership continued until 1893. In this year the partnership designed a residence at 1632 East 1st Street. Radcliffe then partnered with Charles E. Willoughby under firm name of Radcliffe & Willoughby until 1900. He practiced alone from 1901 to Jan. 1, 1907, when he formed new partnership with Vernon J Price under firm name of Radcliffe & Price.³⁹ In 1911 Radcliffe & Price designed a residence at 2020 East 3rd Street.

Traphagen, Oliver (1854-1932)

Traphagen was born in Tarrytown, New York in 1854. His career started in Saint Paul as an apprentice to George Wirth. In 1882, Traphagen relocated to Duluth and work as a carpenter and architect. In 1890, he became a partner of Francis Fitzpatrick. In 1892, they designed Dr. W. H. Magie's residence at 1401 East Superior Street and Traphagen's residence at 1509-1511 East Superior Street (a National Register-listed property) in the East End project area. The partnership ended in 1896 when Fitzpatrick moved to Washington, D.C. Traphagen lived in Duluth another two years until he moved to Honolulu, Hawaii because of illness in the family. In Honolulu he continued a successful career designing the Moana Beach Club in 1901 (one of the first tourist hotels on Waikiki Beach). Traphagen eventually moved to Alameda, California, where he retired in 1925 and later died in 1932.⁴⁰

³⁶ Larson Fisher Associates 2007: 66.

³⁷ Lathrop 2010: 175.

³⁸ Millett 1992: 45.

³⁹ Lathrop 2010: 178

⁴⁰ Ibid., 214.

Waddell, John T.

Little is known of Waddell. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and started practicing architecture in Duluth in 1880. In 1889, he joined John P. Clark in forming an architectural firm for two years. During these two years they designed two houses in the project area at 1427 East 1st Street and 1431 East 1st Street. Waddell later joined Charles E. Willoughby, a native of England, as partners of another firm. The team was quite busy throughout Duluth but none are located within the current project area.⁴¹

Wangenstein, John J. (1858-1942)

Wangenstein was born in Valdres, Norway and studied in Trondheim before coming to Duluth in the early 1880s. He had a prolific career designing numerous commercial, residential, and religious buildings in Duluth and across St. Louis County, beginning in the late nineteenth century and extending into the 1930s. From 1892 to about 1895 Wangenstein worked in partnership with William E. Baillie, establishing the firm of Wangenstein and Baillie. Buildings in Duluth designed by Wangenstein include the Wolvin Building (1901) at 225-231 W. 1st St.; the Masonic Temple (1904) at 4 W. 2nd St.; and the DeWitt-Seitz Building (1911) in Canal Park along with numerous other commercial buildings throughout the downtown. Wangenstein designed the following houses in the East End project area:

- 1523 East 3rd Street (1890)
- 1625 E 1st Street (1891)
- 1609 East Superior Street (1893)
- 1814 East 1st Street (1906)
- 2006 East 1st Street (1907)
- 2017 East Superior Street (1908)
- 1925 East 1st Street (1909)

Wellbanks, Wallace P.

Veteran Duluth architect Wallace Wellbanks died November 26, 1954 at a Duluth Hospital. He lived at 18 North Second Ave. E. Wellbanks was a Duluth resident for 60 years and was employed for 30 years by U.S. Steel's Oliver Mining division and retired in 1937. Prior to working for Oliver Mining, he was employed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Duluth and designed and supervised building of the present engineers building in Canal Park. After moving to Duluth he was a member of the firm Hill & Wellbanks and designed the apartment at 1509-1511 East 1st Street (1896) in the East End project area. Wellbanks taught drafting at McAllen, Texas, and also worked in the map division of the U.S. bureau of reclamation in Texas.⁴²

⁴¹ Phoenix Publishing Company, *Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Duluth, Superior and Ashland: Their Wonderful Development, Resources, Commerce, Manufactures, Financial Interests, Public Institutions and Prospects*. Phoenix Publishing Company, 1892: 70.

⁴² *Duluth Herald*, 26 November, 1954.

Wold, Hugo (1897 – 1944)

Hugo Wold was born in Duluth in 1897 and was practicing architecture in the city by the 1920s. He specialized in churches and residences, and designed the Central Avenue Methodist Church, the Elijah Lutheran Church, and Lester Park Methodist Church. Wold designed 1305-1307 East 2nd Street in the project area. Wold was a candidate for the state legislature in 1944, when he died suddenly at age 47.⁴³

Young, Frank L. (1858 - ?)

“Frank Young was Canadian by birth, born in Ontario in 1858. He immigrated to the United States in 1882. He worked as a carpenter 1875-1887, studying architecture on the side. He began his architecture career in 1887 in association with local architect Austin Terryberry, and then worked with Gerhard Tenbusch (1895-97), and Carl Nystrom (1902-05). Later in 1905 Young was in business in Duluth with his firm Frank L. Young & Co., which had an office in the Palladio Building. He designed the “Brook Terrace” and the Ely High School.”⁴⁴ The one building in the East End with which he is associated was built in 1912 at 1721 Jefferson Street with Arthur Hanford.

⁴³ Phoenix Publishing Company, 1892: 75.

⁴⁴ Larson Fisher Associates 2007: 76.

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 SUMMARY

Renée L. Hutter served as Principal Investigator, Tylia Varilek assisted in the field. Fieldwork was conducted December 12 through 16, 2011 and January 9 through 10, 2012. During the survey, all buildings, structures, and objects 45 years in age or older, with historic integrity within the survey area were recorded. The survey population consisted of 388 properties: 275 residential, six mixed commercial-residential, 96 multiple-family residences (includes duplexes, triplexes and apartment buildings), six churches, two industrial properties, one fire station, one pump house and reservoir, and one school (Figure 2; Appendix A). Recorded buildings range in time period from the 1880s to the 1950s.

Of the properties surveyed, 51 properties appeared to meet National Register criteria and are recommended individually eligible for listing. A potential residential historic district in the Grandview area is also recommended as eligible and includes 58 contributing properties. In addition, 89 multiple-family residential properties could be nominated for listing within a multiple property documentation form. Properties eligible for listing in the National Register are also recommended for designation as historic landmarks by the City. Finally, 25 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register but may be eligible for designation by the City.

The remaining 165 properties that were surveyed during this effort retain some integrity but generally lack sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Appendix A summarizes the results of the architecture-history survey. Two properties within the survey area are currently listed in the National Register. These properties were field-checked for integrity, but they were not re-inventoried.

4.1.1 Properties Currently Listed in the National Register

Oliver G. Traphagen House, 1511 East Superior Street

Oliver G. Traphagen, an influential architect in Duluth, designed this house for himself. He partnered with Francis W. Fitzpatrick for six years and during this time they designed important buildings such as the First Presbyterian Church, the new Board of Trade, Hardy School, and the Lyceum Theater. In addition, the firm designed commercial buildings, including the Mesaba Block and Phoenix Block, and large residences and townhomes, including Munger Terrace. The house still retains all its historic integrity.

Figure 2. East End Phase 3 Survey Results

Endion School, 1802 East 2nd Street

The Endion School was built in 1890 and designed by Duluth architect A. F. Rudolf. Rudolf's innovative design called for two squares that were superimposed creating a pinwheel room arrangement with a central stairwell for circulation. This arrangement allowed for classrooms to have windows on two sides. The Endion School is significant as the finest extant example of late Victorian educational structures in Duluth's residential neighborhoods. The Endion School served the east-side community from 1890 to the 1970s.

4.1.2 Properties Recommended Eligible for National Register Listing

The following 53 properties are recommended as individually eligible for listing in the National Register and as eligible for designation as historic landmarks by the City.

Clara M. and S. Edward Smith House (Resource #27, SL-DUL-1121) 1616 East 1st Street

This two-and-a-half-story Folk Victorian style house was designed by German & Lignell in 1904 for S. Edward and Clara M. Smith. Significant features include: rafter brackets, gabled dormer, ocular window and a projecting corner bay. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category, which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm of German & Lignell was prominent in the East End neighborhood during the first decade of the twentieth century. They designed many buildings throughout Duluth, and this house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and of German & Lignell's work. The house retains good integrity. For these reasons, the Smith House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, with its prominent corner bay, decorative rafter brackets, a gabled dormer, and an ocular window; and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**Josephine and Paul Sharvey House (Resource # 28, SL-DUL-1122)
1625 East 1st Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house was designed by Wangenstein & Baillie in 1891 for Paul and Josephine Sharvey. Significant features include: a decorative gable end, eave brackets, bay windows, a turret dormer, and various wall textures. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm designed many buildings, and Wangenstein had a long career in Duluth, designing many buildings in the East End. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and it retains its integrity. The Sharvey House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, with its decorative gable end, decorative eave brackets, prominent bay windows and a turret dormer; and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**Matthew S. Burrows House (Resource #29, SL-DUL-1123)
1632 East 1st Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house was designed by McMillan & Radcliffe in 1891 for Matthew S. Burrows. Significant features include: exterior brick chimney, eave brackets, a round porch, round bay window, and various wall textures. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Radcliffe was one of the first architects working in Duluth, and he had many partnerships over the years. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style, and it retains its integrity. The Matthew S. Burrows House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, with its various wall textures, round porch, and round bay windows; and it represents the work of master architects.



**First Unitarian Society of Duluth (Resource # 33; SL-DUL-3113)
1802 1st Street East**

This two-story Craftsman Medieval Revival church was designed in 1910 by Anthony Puck for the First Unitarian Society of Duluth. Significant features include false-half-timbering, eave brackets, tower entrance, and stained glass. As mentioned above, Puck had a short but active career designing residences, schools, industrial, and institutional buildings in Duluth. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group I category which means it is an exceptional landmark of irreplaceable value, and should be protected and preserved. The building was also singled-out in “A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota,” which notes its “almost domestic Craftsman Medieval” nature.⁴⁵ Because the building is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious intuition and is used for religious purposes. “A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents”⁴⁶ The First Unitarian Society of Duluth church building is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive design with false-half timbering, eave brackets and tower entrance displaying Medieval Revival characteristics, use of materials, and as a representation of a master architect in Duluth.



⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**Duluth Telephone Exchange (Resource # 34; SHPO # SL-DUL-1132)
1804 East 1st Street**

The three-story Duluth Telephone Exchange was built in 1921 as a two-part commercial block with decorative elements including eave brackets, quoining, cast concrete sills, and decorative elements about the main door. The building was designed by Edwin Hewitt and Edwin Brown of Minneapolis. Communications systems throughout a city are an important service to a city. Duluth's East End was a burgeoning neighborhood during the 1920s, and the need for an expanded telephone exchange was necessary. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The building currently is vacant but still conveys its integrity through decorative elements and some original windows (which are boarded up). It is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with a pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the development of the East End neighborhood.



1804 East 1st Street

**Endion Methodist Episcopal Church and Parsonage (Resource #37, SL-DUL-1132 & SL-DUL-3116)
1824 & 1830 East 1st Street**

This Neo-Gothic church was built in 1909 for the Endion Methodist Episcopal congregation in Duluth by builder Maynard E. Johnson. The architectural firm Bray and Nystrom designed the church. Significant features include a square bell tower with crenellations, false-half-timbering, arched windows, and stained glass. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Because the Endion Methodist Episcopal Church is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious institution and is used for religious purposes. “A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents”⁴⁷ The Endion Methodist Episcopal Church is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive design and use of materials.

The two-story Colonial Revival style parsonage was built in 1925 for the Endion Methodist Episcopal Church. Significant features include: rounded arched windows, and a gabled roof portico over the entrance. The house is a non-contributing element to the Endion Methodist Episcopal Church.



1830 East 1st Street



1824 East 1st Street

⁴⁷ National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**John A. and Mary Stephenson House (Resource #40, SL-DUL-1135)
1931 East 1st Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1902 for John A. and Mary Stephenson. Significant features include: a full-width porch, a bay window, an oval window, and a gabled dormer with flared eaves. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect, and further research is recommended. This house fine example of the Colonial Revival style and it retains its integrity. The Stephenson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style with its full-width porch, bay window, and the gabled dormer with flared eaves.



1931 East 1st Street

Eliza J. Williamson House (Resource # 41, SL-DUL-1136)
1932 East 1st Street

This two-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival style house was designed by German & Lignell in 1906 for Eliza J. Williamson, widow of prominent merchant Harvey Williamson. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, bay window, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm of German & Lignell was prominent in the East End neighborhood during the first decade of the twentieth century. They designed many buildings throughout Duluth, and this house is a fine example of this style and their work. Furthermore, the house retains good integrity. The Eliza J. Williamson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



1932 East 1st Street



1932 East 1st Street

H. C. Stengler House (Resource #47, SL-DUL-1139)
2019 East 1st Street

This two-and-a-half-story Tudor Revival style house was built by Edward Lowe Company in 1904 for H. C. Stengler. Significant features include: double, steeply pitched gable roofs, tapered red sandstone porch piers, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect, further research is recommended. This house is a fine example of the Tudor style and it retains its integrity. The H. C. Stengler House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



2019 East 1st Street

**Abigail and Albert Baldwin House (Resource # 63, SL-DUL-1321)
1529 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style house was designed by German & Lignell in 1907 for Albert and Abigail Baldwin. Significant features include: a segmental arched dormer, classical porch columns, brick porch piers, and a bay window. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm of German & Lignell was prominent in the East End neighborhood during the first part of the turn of the century, and they designed many buildings throughout Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and of German & Lignell's work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The Abigail and Albert Baldwin House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



1529 East 2nd Street

**Cora and Robert M. White House (Resource #68, SL-DUL-1326)
1715 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house was designed by Peter Olsen in 1915 for Robert M. White, who was the president of White Grain Company, and his wife Cora. Significant features include: hipped dormer, decorative half-timbering, a segmental arched porch roof, and classical columns. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Peter Olsen started as a draftsman of William Bray, and after he struck out on his own, he was responsible for designing five houses in the East End survey area between 1907 and 1915. The house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The Cora and Robert M. White House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



1715 East 2nd Street

**Florence and Rufus H. Draper House (Resource #69, SL-DUL-1327)
1723 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style house was designed by Anthony Puck in 1913 for Rufus H. and Florence Draper. Significant features include: hipped and segmental arched dormers, bay window, exterior chimney, and stone sills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Puck was known for his designs of residences, schools, industrial, and institutional buildings. The house is a fine example of its style and it retains integrity. The house is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Lydia and Percy Anneke House (Resource #70, SL-DUL-1330)
1801 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house was designed by Arthur Hanford in 1911 for Percy and Lydia Anneke. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, gabled dormers, and a bump out on the side elevation. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Percy Anneke was a partner in Fitger's Brewery. Arthur Hanford was a life-long resident of Duluth and a self-employed architect. He is responsible for designing many buildings in Duluth and the East End neighborhood. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and of Arthur Hanford's work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The Anneke House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



1801 East 2nd Street

**Charles A. Erickson House (Resource # 74, SL-DUL-1335)
1901 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style foursquare house was built in 1912 for Charles A. Erickson. Significant features include: a hipped dormer, wide eaves, decorative banding and trim, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The Charles A. Erickson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



**Paton-Sellwood House (Carlson Hall, Resource # 78; SL-DUL-1339)
1931 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neoclassical Revival style house was designed by Kees and Colburn in 1903 for John and Sophia Paton. Richard and Ella Sellwood bought the house in 1912. Significant features include: two-story Ionic columns, rounded-arched dormers, and a large two-story front porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group I category which means it is an exceptional landmark of irreplaceable value, and should be protected and preserved. John Paton was the owner of Paton & White Department Store. Richard M. Sellwood graduated from Cornell University and was a banker-industrialist with interests in mining. The Sellwood family came to Duluth in 1888. Richard M. Sellwood and Joseph G. Sellwood gave the house to the Benedictine Sisters of Duluth in 1956 in memory of their parents Richard and Ella Eugenne Fitzgerald Sellwood, who were Duluth pioneers. The house was then used as a boarding house for students of Stanbrook Hall and alumni functions of the College of St. Scholastica. Currently the house serves as a group home.⁴⁸ The firm of Kees and Colburn are well-known for their industrial designs in the Twin Cities and throughout the nation, however they are lesser known for their residential designs. The Paton-Sellwood House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm. In addition, the house may be eligible under Criterion B for its association to the Sellwood.



⁴⁸ Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Digital Collections.

**Elizabeth and George Burgess House (Resource # 84; SL-DUL-1341)
2019 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical Revival style house was designed by Bray & Nystrom in 1904 for George and Elizabeth Burgess. Significant features include a two-story gabled front porch, bay windows, and redstone porch piers. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Bray and Nystrom were prominent architects in the East End neighborhood. This house is one of a few examples of this style with intact integrity in the East End neighborhood. The Burgess House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



Nathan Upham House (Resource # 98; SL-DUL-3138)
1532 East 3rd Street

This two-and-a-half-story Prairie style foursquare house was designed by Bray & Nystrom in 1908 for Nathan Upham. Significant features include: hipped roof dormers, hipped roof porch, and an exterior brick chimney. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm of Bray & Nystrom were prominent architects in the East End neighborhood. Their architectural style varied among their clients. This house is one of few examples of this style, with intact integrity in the East End neighborhood. The Nathan Upham House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**Donald McDonald House (Resource #110, SL-DUL-1472)
1831 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical Revival style house was designed by German & Lignell in 1908 for Donald McDonald. Significant features include: decorative eave brackets, quoining, decorative brick and stone patterns, a one-story pediment porch with classical columns, a round window, and stone lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The firm of German & Lignell was prominent in the East End neighborhood during the first part of the turn of the century, and they designed many buildings throughout Duluth. This house is a fine example of this style and their work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The Donald McDonald House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



1831 East 3rd Street



1831 East 3rd Street

**Ella and George Cole House (Resource # 112, SL-DUL-1474)
1901 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical Revival style house was designed by Bray & Nystrom in 1901 for George and Ella Cole. Significant features include: a round-arched dormer, full-width porch, large brick porch columns, exterior brick chimney, stone sills and lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Bray & Nystrom were prominent architects in the East End neighborhood, designing six homes in all. This house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, and it retains good integrity. The Cole House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**Charles and Lida Stewart House (Resource # 122, SL-DUL-1483)
2020 East 3rd Street.**

This two-story Colonial Revival house was designed by Edwin Radcliffe and Vernon Price in 1911 for Charles and Lida Stewart. Significant features include: a segmental arched dormer, an exterior chimney and decorative shutters. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Radcliffe was one of the first architects working in Duluth, and he had many partnerships over the years. This house is fine example of its style and retains historic integrity. The Stewart House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Charles and Mary Bridenthal House (Resource # 130, SL-DUL-1616)
1429 East 4th Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical Revival style foursquare house was designed by Peter M. Olsen in 1907 for Charles and Mary Bridenthal. Significant features include: a full-width porch, classical and square porch columns, and a gabled dormer with return eaves. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Olsen started as a draftsman for William Bray, but after he struck out on his own, he was responsible for five houses in the East End survey area between 1907 and 1915. The house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, and it retains integrity. The Bridenthal House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



M. Stewart, Jr. House (Resource # 136, DL-SUL-1619)
1517 East 4th Street

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1897 for M. Stewart Jr. Significant features include: eave brackets, carved wood fan detail in the gable ends, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and it retains its integrity. The M. Stewart, Jr. House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



Thomas Lee House (Resource # 140, SL-DUL-1626)
1723 East 4th Street

This two-and-half-story Craftsman style house was designed by Frank A. Johnson and built in 1916 for Thomas Lee. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, stone porch piers, exposed rafter tails, and an exterior chimney. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Frank Johnson was an architect and builder in Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains integrity. The Thomas Lee House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



1723 East 4th Street

**Frank A. Johnson House (Resource # 141, SL-DUL-1627)
1725 East 4th Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed and built in 1915 for Frank A. Johnson. Significant features include: shed roofed dormer, Craftsman windows, an exterior chimney, and paired porch columns. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Johnson was an architect and builder in Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style, and it retains integrity. The Frank A. Johnson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



**Warner House/University School (Resource # 144, SI-DUL-1629)
1801 East 4th Street**

This two-and-half-story Queen Anne style house was designed by Isaac Vernon Hill in 1893 for Amos and Harriet Warner. Significant features include: a tower, paired arched windows in the gable, and stone lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Hill was a prominent architect in the Duluth, he partnered with many others, including Welbanks and Bray, but this is one of the few houses in the East End neighborhood that he designed on his own. It is a fine example of a brick Queen Anne style house and it retains integrity. The Amos Warner House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth. From 1903 to 1912, the house served as a school building for the University School, which despite its name, had no connection with a university.



1801 East 4th Street

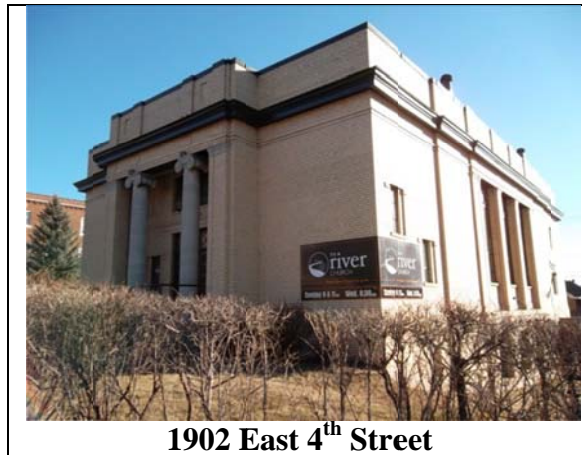
**I. W. Smith House (Resource # 147, SL-DUL-1630)
1815 East 4th Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house was designed by Arthur Hanford in 1915 for I. W. Smith. Significant features include: exposed rafter tails, decorative wood banding, hipped dormer, and large brick porch piers. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Arthur Hanford was a life-long resident of Duluth and a self-employed architect. He is responsible for designing many buildings in Duluth and the East End neighborhood. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and Arthur Hanford's work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains most of its integrity. The I. W. Smith House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**1902 East 4th Street (Resource # 151; SL-DUL-1634)
Temple Emmanuel Synagogue**

This Neoclassical building was built in 1902 by the Temple Emmanuel Synagogue. Significant features include: two-story porch, classical porch columns, wood banding, decorative brick patterns, brick sills and lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list architect, it is recommended more research be done. Because Temple Emmanuel Synagogue is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious institution and is used for religious purposes. "A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents"⁴⁹ The Temple Emmanuel Synagogue is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive design, and use of materials.



⁴⁹ National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**Margaret Melville House (Resource #153, SL-DUL-1636)
1911 East 4th Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed by Bray & Nystrom in 1910 for Margaret Melville. Significant features include: a full-width porch with square porch columns, decorative banding, and ribbon windows. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Bray & Nystrom were prominent architects in the East End neighborhood, designing six houses in all. The Margaret Melville House is a fine example of the Craftsman style, and it retains its integrity. It is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



1911 East 4th Street

**Herbert and Nellie Moore House (Resource # 174, SL-DUL-1728)
1905 East 5th Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed by Peter Martin Olsen in 1905. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, eave brackets, porch columns resting on square brick piers, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Olsen worked with Bray for a short time before having a successful solo career in Duluth. This house by Olsen is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The Moore House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Arthur and Esther Ringsred House (Resource #191, SL-DUL-191)
1619 East 7th Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was built in 1922 for Arthur and Esther Ringsred. Significant features include: large brick porch piers, decorative eave brackets, a hipped dormer and stone stills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The Ringsred House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



**Dr. William H. Magie House (Resource #210, SL-DUL-0834)
1401 East Superior Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Victorian style house was built in 1892 for Dr. William H. and Josephine Magie, and it was designed by the architectural firm Traphagen and Fitzpatrick. Significant features include: two gabled dormers, eave brackets, second floor porch, decorative porch brackets, and bay windows. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. This house fine example of the Victorian style and it retains its integrity. The Dr. Magie House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The house may also be eligible under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Magie, who was a significant in Duluth history. Born in 1854, Magie attended medical school in St. Louis and then relocated to Duluth and set up a practice with Dr. S. H. Boyer in 1884. He was one of the first staff physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, and he performed the first gastro-enterostomy in Duluth in 1885. Dr. Magie served on staff at St. Mary Hospital until his death in 1932.



1401 East Superior Street

**Col. A. D. and Ella Davidson House (Resource #220, SL-DUL-0844)
1525 East Superior Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical Revival style house was designed by the firm Palmer, Hall & Hunt in 1901. Significant features include: a two-story porch, classical porch columns, eave brackets, a gabled dormer, and a bay window on the side elevation. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Palmer, Hall & Hunt was a very successful architectural firm in Duluth in the 1890s and designed numerous residences in the East End. This house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival and of Palmer, Hall & Hunt's work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The Davidson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Charles W. and Cora Elston House (Resource # 224; SL-DUL-0846)
1609 East Superior Street**

This three-story Queen Anne house was designed by the architectural firm Wangenstein and Baillie for Charles and Cora Elston in 1893. Significant features include: a turret, a projecting bay and third floor inset porch with Palladian opening. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. This house is one of few examples of this style with intact integrity in the East End neighborhood. The Elston House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Anton and Mary Weiss House (Resource # 227, SL-DUL-0852)
1615 East Superior Street.**

This two-and-a-half-story house is modestly Neo-Classical Revival and was designed by German and Lignell for Anton and Mary Weiss in 1895. Significant features include: a gabled pediment over the entry, gabled dormer with eave returns, and a full-width porch. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The house retains historic integrity. The Weiss House may meet Criterion B for its association with Weiss, who was the publisher of the Duluth Evening Herald for over 30 years and a 12-year member of the Associated Press board of directors, and served as a city alderman and a director of several banks.



1615 East Superior Street

**Carl and Isabella Luster House (Resource # 229, SL-DUL-0855)
1629 East Superior Street**

This three-story Victorian style house was designed by William Bray in 1903 for Carl and Isabella Luster. Carl Luster was the founder and president of Clyde Iron Works. Significant features of the house include: exposed rafter tails, finials on the gabled front, stone sills and lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style by Bray, and it retains its integrity. The Luster House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



1629 East Superior Street

**St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Resource # 231; SL-DUL-0857)
1710 East Superior Street**

This English Rural Gothic church was designed in 1912 by architectural firm Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, and the design has been credited to Bertrand G. Goodhue. Significant features include a crenellated bell tower, stone window surrounds, and tracery, and finely cut stone. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson are widely known for their Gothic Revival and ecclesiastical designs nationwide. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group I category which means it is an exceptional landmark of irreplaceable value, and should be protected and preserved. It also was singled-out in *A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota* in the discussion of the East End neighborhood.⁵⁰ Because St. Paul's Episcopal Church is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious intuition and is used for religious purposes. "A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents."⁵¹ St. Paul's Episcopal Church is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect.



1710 East Superior Street



1710 East Superior Street

⁵⁰ David Gebhard and Tom Martinson, *A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota* (University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN: 195)

⁵¹ National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**Charles and LaRue Mershon (T. Cole House, Resource # 234; SL-DUL-0858)
1730 East Superior Street**

This French Eclectic house was designed in 1909 by Peter Martin Olsen for Charles and LaRue Mershon. Significant features include return eaves, arched windows, concrete sills, floral decorative elements, and Corinthian columns. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group I category which means it is an exceptional landmark of irreplaceable value, and should be protected and preserved. Olsen started as a draftsman of William Bray, but when he struck out on his own, he was responsible for a total of five houses in the East End survey area between 1907 and 1915. This was the only house that Olsen designed in the French Eclectic style. The Mershon House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect.



1730 East Superior Street



1730 East Superior Street

**Alberic and Marie Chabot House (Resource #236, SL-DUL-0861)
1815 East Superior Street**

This two-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1893 for Alberic and Marie Chabot. Significant features include: a wrap-around porch, turned porch columns, clipped gabled roof, and a decorative gable-end. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect, and further research is recommended. This house fine example of the Queen Anne style and it retains its integrity. The Chabot House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



1815 East Superior Street



1815 East Superior Street

**2012 East Superior Street (Resource # 246; SL-DUL-0868)
Mount Olive English Lutheran Church**

This Neo-Gothic church was built in 1905 for Mount Olive English Lutheran Church with later additions in 1935 by the Episcopal Diocese of Duluth. The architectural firm Bray & Nystrom designed the building. Significant features include gabled-dormers, stained glass windows and rough-cut, red sandstone. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Because the Mount Olive English Lutheran Church is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious institution and is used for religious purposes. “A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents”⁵² The Mount Olive English Lutheran Church is recommended eligible under Criterion C for its distinctive design and use of materials, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm.



⁵² National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**Elizabeth and E. Millie Bunnell House (Resource # 247; SL-DUL-0869)
2017 East Superior Street**

This three-story Mission Revival house was designed by John J. Wangenstein in 1905 for E. Millie and Elizabeth Bunnell. Bunnell was the founder of the Duluth Herald and the publisher of the Duluth News Tribune. Significant features include: Mission shaped dormers and roofs, a porch supported by large piers; stone lintels and sills, quoining and decorative keystones above the windows. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Wangenstein was a prolific architect and designed many structures in the City of Duluth, five in the current survey area. The residential houses range in design from Queen Anne to Craftsman to this Mission Revival style house. This house is one of few examples of Mission Revival style in the East End neighborhood. The Bunnell House is recommending eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect.



2017 East Superior Street



2017 East Superior Street

Idora Brown House (Resource #292, SL-DUL-3250)
1530 East Jefferson Street

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1895 for Idora Brown. Significant features include: a turret, eave brackets, various textures of wall surface, a round porch, and oval window in the gable end. The property has not been previously surveyed. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The Idora Brown House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



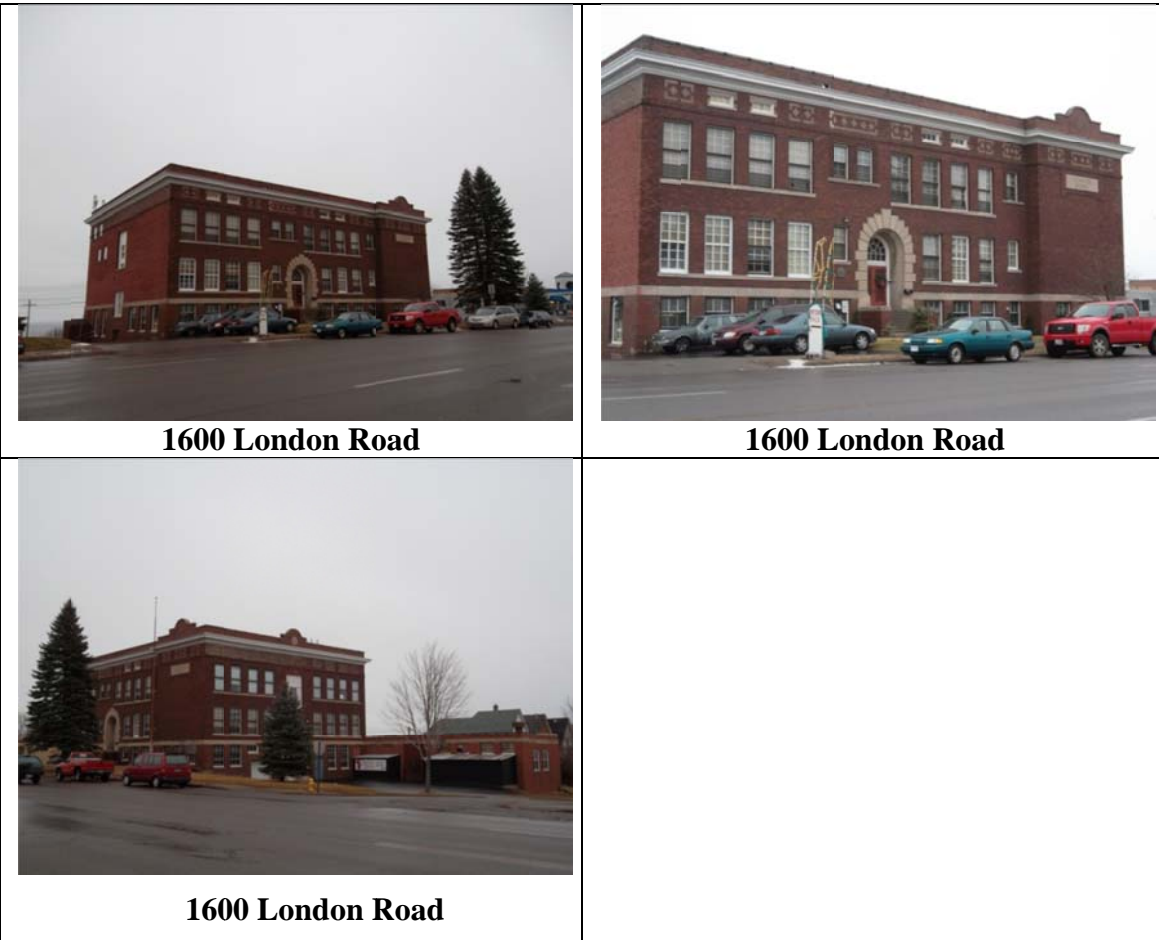
1530 East Jefferson Street



1530 East Jefferson Street

Salter School (Resource #315, SL-DUL-0586)
1600 London Road

This three-story Neo-Classical Revival style school building was designed by German & Lignell in 1909. Significant features include: decorative brick patterns in the cornice, arched pediment roof line, stone sills, stone arched entrance, and stone banding. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. Frederick German partnered with several architects during his career, including Anton Lignell during 1905 to 1912. German & Lignell designed many important buildings in Duluth. The Salter School is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm.



**Children’s Home Society Building (Resource #326, SL-DUL-1918)
504 North 15th Avenue East**

This three-story Colonial Revival apartment building was built in 1903 for the Children’s Home of Duluth. The architectural firm Palmer & Hunt designed the building. Significant features include: a gambrel roof, gabled dormers, a two-story enclosed porch, quoining, and rounded arched windows. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. First known as the Ladies Relief Society, the Duluth Home Society was established in 1887 to provide housing for single mothers and their children and was located on E. Superior Street between 17th and 18th Avenues East. The organization revised its mission to provide housing for children only and renamed itself the Children’s Home Society in 1904. At about the same time, the organization constructed a new building at 504 North 15th Avenue East. This building served as a children’s home until 1956, when the society moved to a new building near the University.⁵³ This building may be eligible under Criterion A for its association with social history. In addition, the building is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style and it retains its integrity. It is further recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



504 North 15th Avenue East



504 North 15th Avenue East

⁵³ Norwood Children’s Services. “Our History.” Electronic Document, <http://www.northwoodchildren.org/our-history.aspx>.

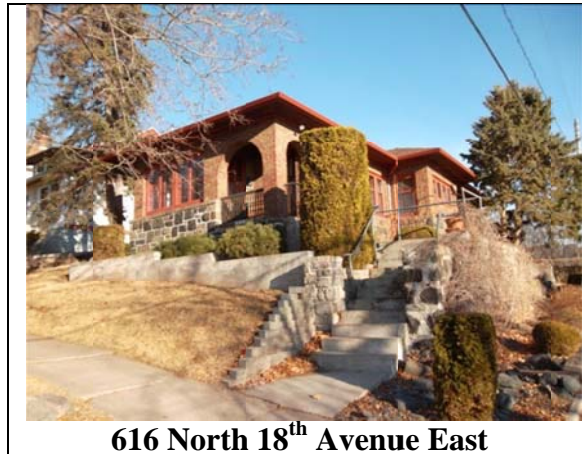
**John McLean House (Resource # 330, SL-DUL-1923)
320 North 16th Avenue East**

This Prairie style house was designed by the firm Bray & Nystrom in 1910 for John McLean as a rental property. Significant features include: massive brick porch piers with decorative planters, low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves, and detail that emphasizes horizontal lines. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Carl Nystrom's career in Duluth partnered with several architects throughout his career, including William Bray. This house is a fine example of its style and retains its integrity. The John McLean House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**James Parkhurst House (Resource # 351, SL-DUL-1935)
616 North 18th Avenue East**

This one-story Prairie style house was built in 1924 for James Parkhurst, though he never lived there. Significant features include: arched entrances to the porch, ribbon windows, wide overhanging eaves, low-pitched roof, a side entrance and a brick drip edge. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Prairie style and it retains its integrity. The James Parkhurst House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



**Chester Park Evangelical Church (Resource # 352, SL-DUL-1936)
819 North 18th Avenue East**

This two-story Neo-Gothic Revival Church was designed in 1928 by A. Reinhold Melander for the Evangelical Church. Significant features include: gothic arched windows, stained glass, stone surrounds, stone sills, bell tower, and brick and stone buttresses. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Because Chester Park Evangelical Church is a religious property it must be evaluated under Criterion Consideration A. The resource was constructed by a religious institution; it is presently owned by a religious intuition and is used for religious purposes. “A religious property requires justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief. Historic significance for a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine, but rather, for architectural or artistic values or for important historic or cultural forces that the property represents.”⁵⁴ The church is a fine example of Neo-Gothic Revival style in the East End survey area and in the greater Duluth area. Chester Park Evangelical Church is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and because it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



819 North 18th Avenue East



819 North 18th Avenue East

⁵⁴ National Register Bulletin 1990/1997:26.

**Leslie and Othelia Leithhead House (Resource # 375; SL-DUL-1933)
16 S 18th Avenue E**

This Chateausque house was designed in 1902 by the firm Palmer, Hall & Hunt for Leslie and Othelia Leithhead. Significant features include rounded arches, a turret, gambrel roof and rough-cut red sandstone. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group I category which means it is an exceptional landmark of irreplaceable value, and should be protected and preserved. The firm of Palmer, Hall and Hunt was prominent in the East End survey area, designing five buildings during the 1890s and 1900s. The Leithhead House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm.



16 S 18th Avenue East



16 S 18th Avenue East

**C. A. Reed House (Resource # 377, SL-DUL-1937)
17 South 19th Avenue East**

This two-story Victorian style house was built in 1891 for C. A. Reed. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, a bay window, and flared bargeboards. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Victorian style and it retains its integrity. The C. A. Reed House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



17 South 19th Avenue East

**J. D. McCullough House (Resource # 380, SL-DUL-1943)
101 South 20th Avenue East**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman house was built in 1911 by the Jacobson Brothers for J. D. McCullough. Significant features include: decorative trusses in the gable, exposed rafter tails, eave brackets, a bump-out on the side elevation, and stone sills on the first floor. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The J. D. McCullough House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



**O. L. Mather House (Resource # 384, SL-DUL-1947)
201 South 21st Avenue East**

This two-story Neo-Classical Revival house was built by John Nolan in 1904 for O.L. Mather. Significant features include: decorative eave brackets, two-story porch, classical porch columns, and stone sills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, and it retains its integrity. The O. L. Mather House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.



4.1.3 Properties Recommended Eligible for Local Designation Only

The following 24 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register but may be eligible for designation as historic landmarks by the City.

Fannie and James Rose House Resource #32, SL-DUL-1126)

1732 East 1st Street

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne style house was designed by Palmer & Hall in 1893 for James and Fannie Thorp. Significant features include: various wall textures, full-width porch with a pediment, bay window, eave brackets, and a gabled dormer. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. The firm of Palmer & Hall, and its successor Palmer, Hall & Hunt, was very successful in Duluth during the 1890s. The firm was responsible for many residences, schools and other structures in the East End survey area. This house a fine example of the Queen Anne style, and it retains most of its integrity. While the house may not be NRHP eligible, the house has merit and should be considered for local designation based on the work of the firm Palmer & Hall and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



1732 East 1st Street

Clyde W. Slitson House (Resource #36, SL-DUL-3115)
1820 East 1st Street

This two-and-a-half-story Stick style foursquare house was designed by Wirth & Bray in 1902 for Clyde W. Slitson. Significant features include: half-timbering, eave brackets, gabled dormer, gable brackets, and square porch supports with arched brackets. The house has not been previously surveyed. This house is a good though not outstanding example of this style, and it retains its integrity. Although Clyde W. Slitson House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant for its association with Wirth & Bray and should be considered for local designation.



**Mary and William C. Agnew House (Resource #39, SL-DUL-1134)
1925 East 1st Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neoclassical Revival style foursquare house was designed by J. J. Wangenstein in 1909 for William C. and Mary Agnew. Significant features include segmental arched dormers with decorative columns, wide eaves, and stone sills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. Wangenstein was a prolific architect and designed many structures in the City of Duluth, five of which are in the current survey area. This house is one of few examples of this style in the East End neighborhood. While the house may not be NRHP eligible, the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based on the work of local architect, J. J. Wangenstein and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



1925 East 1st Street



1925 East 1st Street

W. E. Danforth House (Resource #48, SL-DUL-1146)
2021 East 1st Street

This two-story Colonial Revival style house was designed by Hugo Wold in 1929 for W. E. Danforth. Significant features include: eyebrow dormer, stone sills, and a gabled entrance porch with classical columns. Wold specialized in churches and residences. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, and it retains its integrity. While the house may not be NRHP eligible, the house has merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



T. F. Cole House (Resource # 66, SL-DUL-1324)
1615 East 2nd Street

This two-and-a-half-story folk Victorian house was built in 1909 for T. F. Cole, though he did not live there. Significant features include: projecting bay, stone sills, and decorative stone bands. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a vernacular example of the application of Victorian elements. While the house may not be NRHP eligible, the house has merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



**T. F. Cole House #2(Resource #67, SL-DUL-3126)
1617 East 2nd Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed by the firm Bray & Nystrom in 1910 for T. F. Cole, though he never lived there. Significant features include: crossed gabled roof, flared eaves, brick porch piers, quoining, decorative porch brackets, stone sills and lintels. The house has not been previously surveyed. Bray & Nystrom was a successful architectural firm that designed at least 25 residential buildings in Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style and it retains its integrity. The T. F. Cole House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architectural firm in Duluth.



**J. P. McDonald House (Resource # 82, SL-DUL-3132)
2016 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style house was designed in 1911 by E. C. Giliuson for J. P. McDonald. Significant features include: gabled dormers, return eaves, a full-width porch, and classical columns. Little could be found on Giliuson, and this is the only example of his work in the East End survey area. It is a fine example of Colonial Revival and it is recommended that more research be conducted. While the house may not be NRHP eligible the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner and architect.



**Charles T. Cash House (Resource # 96, SL-DUL-1459)
1523 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house was designed by John J. Wangenstein and Olof Roen in 1890 for Charles T. Cash. Significant features include: a corner tower, a full-width porch, and a shed roof dormer. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Wangenstein had a prolific career designing numerous commercial, residential, and religious buildings in Duluth and across St. Louis County, beginning in the late nineteenth century and extending into the 1930s. He partnered with many other architects in Duluth. This house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style and retains its integrity. While the house is not individually eligible, it is recommended that further research be conducted on Wangenstein, and this house could be included in a possible multiple property nomination locally for his work in Duluth.



1523 East 3rd Street

**Christ and Emma Sanders House (Resource #106, SL-SUL-1468)
1816 East 3rd Street**

This two-story Prairie style house was designed by Carl Nystrom in 1921 for Christ and Emma Sanders. Significant features include: low hipped roof, a porch roof that extends over the driveway, decorative brick patterns, and stone sills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. Carl Nystrom had a long career in Duluth. He partnered with several other architects throughout his career, but this is one of his few solo projects. This house a fine example of the Prairie style and it retains most of its integrity. While the house may not be NRHP eligible the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based on the work of local architect, Carl Nystrom and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



**Augusta and Frank Carlson House (Resource # 113, SL-DUL-1475)
1902 East 3rd Street**

This two-story Prairie style house was built in 1915 for Frank and Augusta Carlson. Significant features include: low, hipped roof, wide eaves, brick porch piers with contrasting caps, and stone stills. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the Prairie style in the East End survey area. While Carlson House may not be NRHP eligible the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



1902 East 3rd Street



1902 East 3rd Street

John and Louie Grandy House (Resource # 138, SL-DUL-1623)
1601 East 4th Street

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style foursquare house was designed by John J. Wangenstein in 1905 for John and Louie Grandy. Significant features include: a hipped dormer, full-width porch and wide eaves. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Grandy was a building contractor who built many houses in the East End neighborhood. Wangenstein had a prolific career designing numerous commercial, residential, and religious buildings in Duluth and across St. Louis County, beginning in the late nineteenth century and extending into the 1930s. He partnered with many other architects in Duluth but this was one house he designed on his own. This house is fine example of Craftsman style and remains its integrity. While the house is not individually eligible, it is recommended that further research be conducted on Wangenstein, and this house could be included in a possible multiple property nomination locally for his work in Duluth.



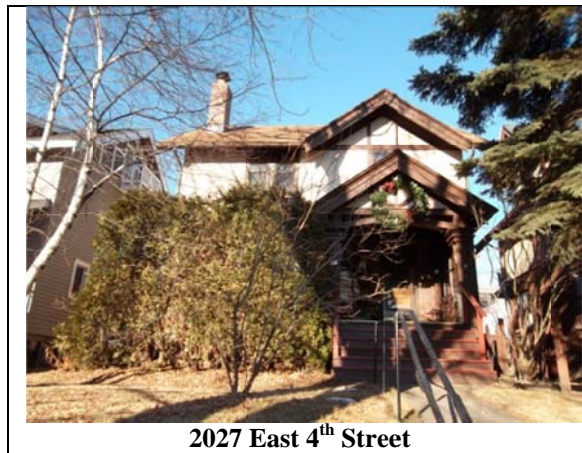
**Earl and Florence White House (Resource #163, SL-DUL-3158)
2023 East 4th Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house was designed by Arthur Hanford in 1911 for Earl and Florence White. Significant features include: exposed rafter tails, hipped dormer, and a full-width porch with square columns. This house is a fine example of the Craftsman style, and it retains its integrity. The White House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



**Gustof Olsen House (Resource #164, SL-DUL-1643)
2027 East 4th Street**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed by Arthur Hanford in 1913 for Gustof Olsen. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, rafter-tails, and wood porch columns. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group III category which means it is a common structure but contributes to the overall character of Duluth and may be locally significant. Arthur Hanford designed seven structures in the East End neighborhood. This house is a fine example of this style and Hanford's work in the East End neighborhood, and it retains integrity. The building may not be eligible for the National Register, but it may be locally significant for its association with Hanford and possibly its original owner.



**Lynn S. Culbertson House (Resource #173, SL-DUL-3166)
1832 East 5th Street**

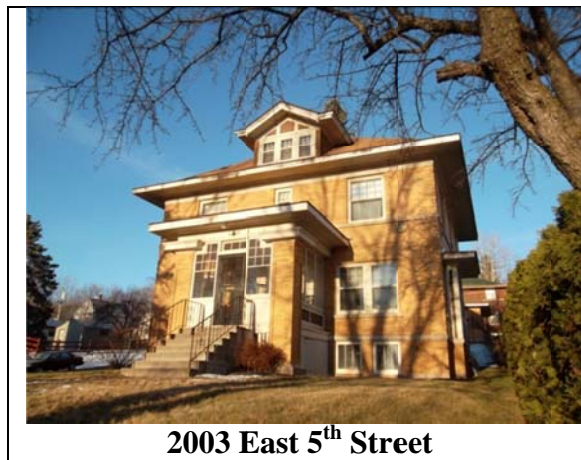
This two-and-half-story Tudor style house was designed by Arthur Hanford in 1910 for Lynn S. Culbertson. Significant features include: decorative half-timbering, gabled dormer, and brick sills. This house is a fine example of the Tudor style, and it retains its integrity. The Culbertson House is recommended eligible under Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it represents the work of a master architect in Duluth.



1832 East 5th Street

**Anna P. Smith House (Resource # 180, SL-DUL-1730)
2003 East 5th Street**

This two-and-a-half-story foursquare house was built in 1915 for Anna P. Smith. Significant features include: a gabled dormer with flared eaves, wide eaves, and a bump-out on side elevation. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits did not list an architect. The house is a fine example of the foursquare type, and it retains its integrity. Although the building is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant and should be considered for local designation.



**Christine and Lars J. Klippen House (Resource # 188, SL-DUL-3178)
1832 East 6th Street**

This two-story foursquare house is modestly Neo-Classical Revival and was built in 1914 for Lars J. and Christine Klippen. Significant features include: a segmental arched dormer, wide eaves, shutters, square porch columns, and a full-width porch. The property has not been previously surveyed. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a modest example of the Neo-Classical Revival, and it retains integrity. Although the Klippen House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant and should be considered for local designation.



**House (Resource #230, SL-DUL-0856)
1632 East Superior Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Craftsman style house was built in 1906. City permits did not list an architect. Significant features include: exposed rafter tails, wrap-around porch, stone sills and lintels. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. This house is a good though not outstanding example of the Craftsman style and it retains integrity. Although the building is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant and should be considered for local designation.



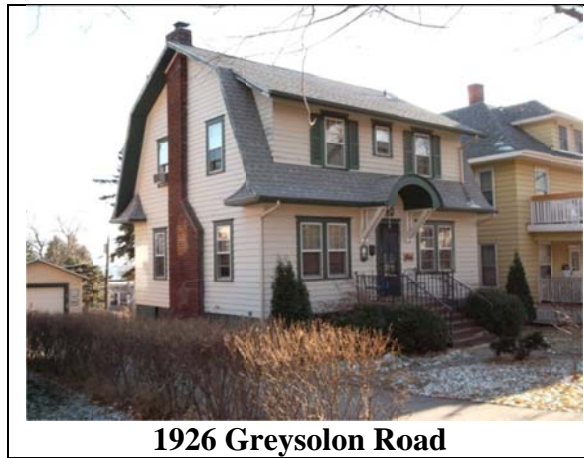
**Emma and Walter Lange House (Resource #235, SL-DUL-3206)
1814 East Superior Street**

This three-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1891. Although the original owners were not identified, Walter and Emma Lange lived in this house for many years. Significant features include: a turret, a full-width porch with a pediment front, and pediment window hoods. The city permits did not list an architect, and further research is recommended. This house fine example of the Queen Anne style, and it retains its integrity. While the house may not be National Register eligible, the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



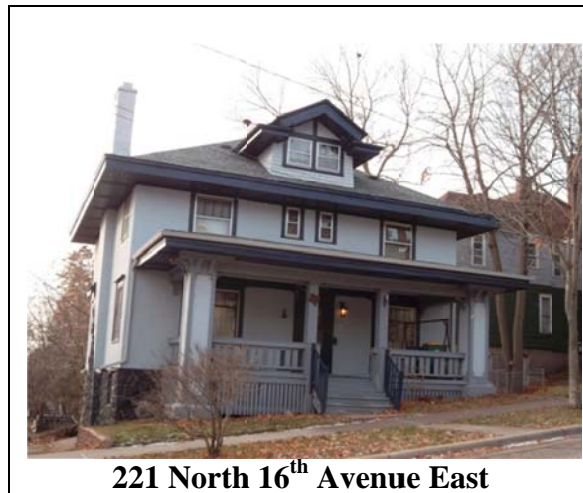
**J. Pfeffer House (Resource # 285, SL-DUL-3246)
1926 Greysolon Road**

This two-story Colonial Revival style house was built in 1922 by James Peterson for J. C. Pfeffer. Significant features include: a gambrel roof, arched entrance, decorative brackets and an exterior brick chimney. The city permits did not list an architect, and further research is recommended. This house is a good though not outstanding example of the Colonial Revival style, and it retains its integrity. While the house may not be National Register eligible, the house does have merit and should be considered for local designation based its design, and additional research should be done regarding the original owner.



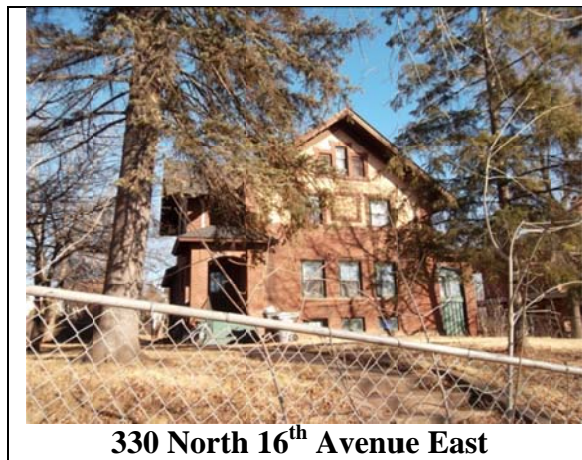
**Helen and Oliver Eischen House (Resource # 329, SL-DUL-1921)
221 North 16th Avenue East**

This two-story Craftsman style house was designed by the firm Bray & Nystrom in 1909 for Oliver and Helen Eischen. Significant features include: a gabled dormer, full-width porch, and exterior chimney. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. Carl Nystrom's career in Duluth was quite long. He partnered with several architects throughout his career including William Bray. This house is a good though not outstanding example of Craftsman style and remains its integrity. Although the Eischen House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant for its association with Bray & Nystrom and should be considered for local designation.



**Fred and Marie Harris House (Resource # 331, SL-DUL-1924)
330 North 16th Avenue East**

This two-and-a-half-story folk Victorian house was built in 1911 for Fred and Marie Harris. Significant features include: stone sills, brick surrounds, and exposed rafter tails. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The city permits do not list an architect; they do however list a builder, John Grandy, who built many structures throughout the East End. The house retains its integrity. Although the Harris House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant and should be considered for local designation.



**E. Fride House (Resource #359, SL-DUL-3285)
629 North 19th Avenue East**

This two-story Craftsman style house was built by Charleston Construction Company in 1922 for E. Fride. Significant features include: wide eaves, ribbon windows, Craftsman style windows, arched porch entrances, and bump-outs on the front and side elevations. The property has not been previously surveyed. The city permits do not list an architect. The house is a good though not outstanding example of the Craftsman style, and it retains integrity. Although the E. Fride House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant and should be considered for local designation.



629 North 19th Avenue East

**Charles E. Lee House (Resource #386, SL-DUL-1017)
430 Woodland Avenue**

This two-story Prairie style foursquare house was built by Hugh Hawett in 1916 for C. E. Lee. Significant features include: eave brackets, wide eaves, square column porch supports, and corner windows. The building was surveyed in 1984 and included in the Group II category which means it is a generally important structure that contributes significantly to the heritage of Duluth. The house is a good though not outstanding example of the Prairie style, and it retains its integrity. Although the Charles E. Lee House is recommended not eligible for the National Register, it may be locally significant for and should be considered for local designation.



Endion Reservoir (Resource #183, SL-DUL-3173)

1517 East 6th Street

This one-story Craftsman style pump station and reservoir was built in 1922, replacing an earlier reservoir built in the 1890s. The structures were designed by Clyde W. Kelly. The reservoir holds approximately 3.3 million gallons. Significant features of the pumphouse include: decorative brick patterns, brick pilasters, double-door entry, and stone banding. The reservoir is made from concrete blocks and is mostly buried into an earth mound. The earlier reservoir appears on the 1909 Sanborn map as a five million gallon reservoir with a pumping station located west across North 15th Avenue East.⁵⁵ By the 1950 updated maps, the current reservoir is indicated as having a 3.8 million gallon capacity and supplied by gravity. The pumphouse had two 50-horsepower gas engines that could pump 32,000 gallons per hour.⁵⁶ Although the original reservoir dates from an early period of settlement for the East End neighborhood, it was replaced by the current reservoir in 1922. Therefore, the current reservoir is not associated with the early development of the neighborhood or efforts to expand city water service. Furthermore, although the pumphouse includes Art Deco stylistic elements, it does not represent the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Finally, by 1922, gravity-fed water systems were common in cities throughout Minnesota. Although the property does not appear to meet National Register criteria, due to its role in the development of the neighborhood, the reservoir should be considered for local designation.



1517 East 6th Street



1517 East 6th Street

⁵⁵ Sanborn Map Company, 1908-1909: 168

⁵⁶ Sanborn Map Company, 1908, updated 1950: 168.



4.1.4 Grandview Historic District

It is recommended that a potential National Register historic district exists within the area bounded by Chester Park Drive on the west, West Kent Road on the North, the west side of North 19th Avenue E on the east, and the north side of East 8th Street on the south. A total of 58 buildings within the boundaries are contributing to the potential district. The houses are a collection of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and Prairie style houses built between the 1920s and 1940s that retain good integrity. Most of the houses are story-and-a-half and two-story structures. Chester Park Drive and Grandview Avenue are curvilinear and follow the path of Chester Creek. It is recommended that further research be conducted to determine the neighborhood's association with the larger growth of the Duluth area. In addition the original owners should be researched to determine their involvement with the Duluth community. The structures represent fine examples of their styles. It is recommended that this smaller neighborhood could be eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district or for designation as a historic district by the City.

Resource #	SHPO #	House #	Street Address	Build Date	Style	Architect
1	SL-DUL-3090	1004	CHESTER PARK DR	1926	Colonial Revival	
2	SL-DUL-3091	1018	CHESTER PARK DR	1927	Tudor	
3	SL-DUL-3092	1022	CHESTER PARK DR	1927	Tudor	
4	SL-DUL-3093	1052	CHESTER PARK DR	1927	Tudor	
5	SL-DUL-3094	800	CHESTER PARK DR	1941	Tudor	
6	SL-DUL-3095	810	CHESTER PARK DR	1925	Colonial Revival	

Resource #	SHPO #	House #	Street Address	Build Date	Style	Architect
7	SL-DUL-3096	814	CHESTER PARK DR	1920	Craftsman	
8	SL-DUL-3097	816	CHESTER PARK DR	1921	Colonial Revival	
9	SL-DUL-3098	818	CHESTER PARK DR	1921	Craftsman	
10	SL-DUL-3099	822	CHESTER PARK DR	1924	Colonial Revival	
11	SL-DUL-3100	904	CHESTER PARK DR	1925	Colonial Revival	
12	SL-DUL-3101	912	CHESTER PARK DR	1922	Craftsman	
13	SL-DUL-3102	916	CHESTER PARK DR	1924	Colonial Revival	
14	SL-DUL-3103	922	CHESTER PARK DR	1924	Colonial Revival	
15	SL-DUL-3104	928	CHESTER PARK DR	1925	Craftsman	
16	SL-DUL-3105	1820	E 10TH ST	1926	Foursquare	
17	SL-DUL-3106	1824	E 10TH ST	1924	Craftsman	
207	SL-DUL-3196	1801	E 9TH ST	1923	Prairie	
208	SL-DUL-3197	1813	E 9TH ST	1925	Foursquare	
209	SL-DUL-3198	1814	E 9TH ST	1929	Tudor	
249	SL-DUL-3211	1002	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Foursquare	
250	SL-DUL-3212	1004	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Colonial Revival	
251	SL-DUL-3213	1005	GRANDVIEW AVE	1923	Craftsman	
252	SL-DUL-3214	1009	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Colonial Revival	
253	SL-DUL-3215	1014	GRANDVIEW AVE	1923	Colonial Revival	
254	SL-DUL-3216	1015	GRANDVIEW AVE	1925	Colonial Revival	
255	SL-DUL-3217	1016	GRANDVIEW AVE	1940	Colonial Revival	
256	SL-DUL-3218	1018	GRANDVIEW AVE	1926	Colonial Revival	
257	SL-DUL-3219	1021	GRANDVIEW AVE	1916	Craftsman	
258	SL-DUL-3220	1022	GRANDVIEW AVE	1926	Colonial Revival	
259	SL-DUL-3221	1027	GRANDVIEW AVE	1919	Colonial Revival	
260	SL-DUL-3222	1028	GRANDVIEW AVE	1919	Craftsman	
261	SL-DUL-3223	1029	GRANDVIEW AVE	1925	Colonial Revival	

Resource #	SHPO #	House #	Street Address	Build Date	Style	Architect
262	SL-DUL-3224	1030	GRANDVIEW AVE	1919	Foursquare	
263	SL-DUL-3225	1033	GRANDVIEW AVE	1930	Foursquare	
264	SL-DUL-3226	1035	GRANDVIEW AVE	1927	Craftsman	Hugo Wm. Wold
265	SL-DUL-3227	807	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Craftsman	
266	SL-DUL-3228	816	GRANDVIEW AVE	1919		
267	SL-DUL-3229	817	GRANDVIEW AVE	1924	Craftsman	
268	SL-DUL-3230	819	GRANDVIEW AVE	1921	Craftsman	
269	SL-DUL-3231	821	GRANDVIEW AVE	1924	Colonial Revival	
270	SL-DUL-3232	823	GRANDVIEW AVE	1930	Tudor	Andrew Fies
271	SL-DUL-3233	824	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Craftsman	
272	SL-DUL-3234	827	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Craftsman	
273	SL-DUL-3235	831	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Craftsman	
274	SL-DUL-3236	848	GRANDVIEW AVE	1920	Craftsman	Arthur Hanford
275	SL-DUL-3237	852	GRANDVIEW AVE	1919	Craftsman	
276	SL-DUL-3238	853	GRANDVIEW AVE	1926	Colonial Revival	
277	SL-DUL-3239	901	GRANDVIEW AVE	c. 1925	Craftsman	
278	SL-DUL-3240	909	GRANDVIEW AVE	1931	Tudor	
279	SL-DUL-3241	912	GRANDVIEW AVE	1922	Craftsman	
280	SL-DUL-3242	919	GRANDVIEW AVE	1925	Foursquare	
281	SL-DUL-3243	925	GRANDVIEW AVE	1926	Colonial Revival	James Peterson/ Peffer Peterson
352	SL-DUL-1936	819	N 18TH AVE E	1928	Neo Gothic	
353	SL-DUL-1940	1015	N 19TH AVE E	1924	Craftsman	
354	SL-DUL-3279	1017	N 19TH AVE E	1924	Craftsman	
355	SL-DUL-3280	1019	N 19TH AVE E	1924	Craftsman	
356	SL-DUL-3281	1023	N 19TH AVE E	1924	Foursquare	

4.1.5 Multiple-Family Residential Properties in the East End

There are many multiple-family residential buildings in the survey area, some of which were identified in the 1984 survey and placed into Group II or Group III. As a whole the buildings are a significant and distinguishable entity that is associated with Duluth's rapid growth during the 1890s through 1920s. Multiple-family residences were a means of providing housing for the growing population and their construction was concentrated in the current survey area (as well as the Phase IV survey area) due to its proximity to downtown. Some of the buildings were designed by local Duluth architects that had prolific careers locally and farther afield. A total of 87 multiple-family residences are recommended for potential inclusion in a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form or a local-level equivalent documentation. Note: properties lacking historic integrity or built after 1930 are not included in this recommendation.

Resource #	SHPO #	House #	Street Address	Build Date	Style	Architect
19	SL-DUL-1117	1418-1420	E 1ST ST	1907	Classical Revival	
21	SL-DUL-1118	1422-1424	E 1ST ST	1899	Classical Revival	
24	SL-DUL-1119	1509-1509	E 1 ST ST	1896	Victorian	Hill and Welbanks
31	SL-DUL-1125	1726	E 1ST ST	1910	Dutch Colonial Revival	
49	SL-DUL-3119	2025-2027	E 1ST ST	1890	Queen Anne	
51	SL-DUL-1312	1406	E 2ND ST	1907	Victorian	
54	SL-DUL-3121	1425-1427	E 2ND ST	1914	Craftsman	
55	SL-DUL-1315	1501-1509	E 2ND ST	1901	Classical Revival	
56	SL-DUL-1316	1502-1504	E 2ND ST	1911	Classical Revival	
57	SL-DUL-1317	1511-1513	E 2ND ST	1908	Classical Revival	
59	SL-DUL-1318	1519	E 2ND ST	1915	Colonial Revival	
64	SL-DUL-3124	1530	E 2ND ST	1926	Colonial Revival	
72	SL-DUL-1333	1813-1819	E 2ND ST	1907	Classical Revival	Bray & Nystrom
85	SL-DUL-1342	2022-2024	E 2ND ST	1907	Victorian	J. Nolan

86	SL-DUL-1310	1401-05	E 2ND ST/ 216 N 14TH AVE E	1911	Classical Revival	
88	SL-DUL-1452	1411	E 3RD ST	1929	Classical Revival	
90	SL-DUL-1454	1422-1426	E 3RD ST	1909	Classical Revival	
91	SL-DUL-1456	1502-1508	E 3RD ST	1902	Classical Revival	
92	SL-DUL-1457	1509-1511	E 3RD ST	1896	Queen Anne	
94	SL-DUL-1458	1513-1515	E 3RD ST	1902	Classical Revival	J.J. Wangenstein
97	SL-DUL-3137	1524	E 3RD ST	1928	Classical Revival	C. E. Nystrom
99	SL-DUL-1460	1608-1614	E 3RD ST	1903	Victorian	J. Hillard
103	SL-DUL-1466 and 1463	1703-1721	E 3RD ST	1922	Classical Revival	
114	SL-DUL-1476	1905-1907	E 3RD ST	1909	Classical Revival	Gilliuson & Ellingsen
115	SL-DUL-1477	1906-1908	E 3RD ST	1913	Craftsman	C. E. Nystrom
116	SL-DUL-1478	1910-1912	E 3RD ST	1915	Colonial Revival	
117	SL-DUL-1479	1913-1915	E 3RD ST	1909	Folk Victorian	
118	SL-DUL-2352	1917-1921	E 3RD ST	1909	Victorian	
120	SL-DUL-1481	2006-2008	E 3RD ST	1926	Craftsman	E. S. Radcliffe
121	SL-DUL-1482	2010-2012	E 3RD ST	1922	Craftsman	
129	SL-DUL-3143	1425-1427	E 4TH ST	1905	Classical Revival	
131	SL-DUL-3144	1432	E 4TH ST	1910	Craftsman	
132	SL-DUL-1616	1508-1510	E 4TH ST	1899	Classical Revival	
135	SL-DUL-1618	1516	E 4TH ST	1901	Victorian	
142	SL-DUL-3147	1726	E 4TH ST	1922	Classical Revival	I. V. Hill

143	SL-DUL-3148	1729-31	E 4TH ST	1906	Craftsman	I. V. Hill
152	SL-DUL-1636	1910	E 4TH ST	1925	Classical Revival	Gustof Barlsteen
155	SL-DUL-1639	1930	E 4TH ST	1916	Colonial Revival	J. A. Johnson
168	SL-DUL-3161	1527	E 5TH ST	1929	Colonial Revival	
170	SL-DUL-3163	1726-1734	E 5TH ST	1911	Classical Revival	
178	SL-DUL-1729	1927	E 5TH ST	1911	Colonial Revival	
211	SL-DUL-3199	1405-1407	E SUPERIOR ST	1891	Victorian	
218	SL-DUL-0840	1510-1512	E SUPERIOR ST	1926	Classical Revival	Palmer, Hall & Hunt
219	SL-DUL-0843	1514-1518	E SUPERIOR ST	1909	Victorian	
221	SL-DUL-0845	1530-1534	E SUPERIOR ST	1909	Queen Anne	
222	SL-DUL-3203	1601-1603	E SUPERIOR ST	1910	Neo-classical	
223	SL-DUL-3204	1604-1608	E SUPERIOR ST	1906	Classical Revival	
225	SL-DUL-0850	1610-1612	E SUPERIOR ST	1894	Victorian	German & DeWaard
226	SL-DUL-0851	1614-1616	E SUPERIOR ST	1894	Victorian	
233	SL-DUL-0859	1729-1731	E SUPERIOR ST	1922	Spanish Eclectic	
237	SL-DUL-0862	1819	E SUPERIOR ST	1911	Victorian	J. H. Hassenmuller
240	SL-DUL-0865	1909-1911	E SUPERIOR ST	1911	Craftsman	
243	SL-DUL-0866	1922-1924	E SUPERIOR ST	1907	Classical Revival	J. J. Wangenstein
244	SL-DUL-3209	1926	E SUPERIOR ST	1921	Classical Revival	Linus Olsen
287	SL-DUL-0475	1418	JEFFERSON ST	1906	Classical Revival	

290	SL-DUL-0500	1518-1520	JEFFERSON ST	1909	Classical Revival	
294	SL-DUL-3252	1605-1607	JEFFERSON ST	1909	Victorian	P.M. Olsen
301	SL-DUL-0486	1622-1624	JEFFERSON ST	1913	Classical Revival	P. M. Olsen
303	SL-DUL-0488	1709-1711	JEFFERSON ST	1911	Victorian	
305	SL-DUL-0490	1725-1727	JEFFERSON ST	1914	Craftsman	
306	SL-DUL-0491	1809	JEFFERSON ST	1901	Classical Revival	Hue Bay
307	SL-DUL-0493	1816	JEFFERSON ST	1930	Neo-classical	
308	SL-DUL-0494	1820	JEFFERSON ST	1930	Classical Revival	
309	SL-DUL-0496	1825	JEFFERSON ST	1901	Victorian	
310	SL-DUL-0497	1828-1830	JEFFERSON ST	1905	Victorian	J. J. Wangenstein
311	SL-DUL-0498	1829-1831	JEFFERSON ST	1907	Victorian	
316	SL-DUL-3255	1831	LONDON RD	1908	Classical Revival	P. M. Olsen
320	SL-DUL-1906	216	N 14TH AVE E	1911	Colonial Revival	
321	SL-DUL-3257	117-119	N 15TH AVE E	1908	Victorian	
322	SL-DUL-3258	208-214	N 15TH AVE E	1901	Victorian	J. J. Wangenstein
323	SL-DUL-1912	216-218	N 15TH AVE E	1904	Colonial Revival	
324	SL-DUL-3259	219-225	N 15TH AVE E	1891	Victorian	
327	SL-DUL-1920	121	N 16TH AVE E	1927	Spanish Revival	
328	SL-DUL-3261	15-17	N 16TH AVE E	1911	Colonial Revival	D. J. W. Davis
341	SL-DUL-1930	502	N 17TH AVE E	1915	Victorian	
361	SL-DUL-3287	703-705	N 19 th AVE E	1922	Craftsman	
364	SL-DUL-3290	102-108	S 14th AVE E	1896	Victorian	
365	SL-DUL-3291	112-114	S 14th AVE E	1903	Victorian	
367	SL-DUL-1909	109-111	S 15TH AVE E	1906	Victorian	
368	SL-DUL-3293	10-12	S 16TH AVE E	1891	Victorian	
370	SL-DUL-3295	2-4	S 16TH AVE E	1891	Victorian	
371	SL-DUL-1919	9-11	S 16TH AVE E	1911	Victorian	

372	SL-DUL-1931	102	S 17TH AVE E	1829	Colonial Revival	
373	SL-DUL-1925	31	S 17TH AVE E	c. 1905	Victorian	
381	SL-DUL-1941	11-15	S 20TH AVE E	1913	Colonial Revival	J. J. Wangenstein

5.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The East End Residential Area-Phase III project was initiated by the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission (DHPC) in order to document the historic resources within 36 city blocks of the East End which is roughly bounded by North 21st Avenue East, East 6th Street, North 20th Avenue East, East 8th Street, North 19th Avenue East on the south, Kent Road and Chester Park Drive on the northwest, North 14th Avenue East on the north, and South Street on the south. The survey population consisted of 388 properties: 275 residential, six mixed commercial-residential, 96 multiple-family residences (includes Duplexes, Triplexes and Apartment buildings), six churches, two industrial properties, one fire station, one pump house and reservoir, and one school.

Of the properties surveyed, 51 properties appeared to meet National Register criteria and are recommended individually eligible for listing. A potential residential historic district in the Grandview area is also recommended as eligible and includes 58 contributing properties. In addition, 89 multiple-family residential properties could be nominated for listing within a multiple property documentation form. Properties eligible for listing in the National Register are also recommended for designation as historic landmarks by the City. Finally, 25 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register but may be eligible for designation by the City.

The remaining 165 properties that were surveyed during this effort retain some integrity but generally lack sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

It is recommended that the Grandview neighborhood could potentially be a historic district. The recommended boundaries for the potential district are Chester Park Drive on the west, West Kent Road on the North, the west side of North 19th Avenue E on the east, and the north side of East 8th Street on the south. A total of 58 structures within the boundaries are contributing to the potential district. The houses are a collection of Colonial Revival, Tudor, Craftsman, and Prairie style houses built between the 1920s and 1940s that retain good integrity. Most of the houses are one-and-a-half and two-story structures. Chester Park Drive and Grandview Avenue are curvilinear and follow the path of Chester Creek. It is recommended that a designation study be conducted to determine the neighborhood's association with the larger growth of the Duluth area. In addition the original owners should be researched to determine their involvement with the Duluth community. The structures represent fine examples of their styles. It is recommended that this smaller neighborhood could be eligible for the National Register or for a local-level equivalent.

It is also recommend that a Multiple Property Documentation Form could be developed for the multiple-family residential properties in the East End. A number of the apartment buildings in the East End survey were identified in 1984 as being in Group II and III, which means the structures contribute to the overall character of Duluth. Some buildings retain more integrity than others, but as a whole the buildings relate to the historic context of the East End neighborhood. Some of the buildings were designed by local Duluth

architects that had prolific careers locally and farther afield. A total of 89 multiple-family residences are recommended to be included in a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form or a local level equivalent documentation.

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APPENDIX A. SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Resource #	SHPO #	Property Name	House #	Street Address	Property Type	Style	Build Date	Recommendations
5	SL-DUL-3094	House	800	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Tudor	1941	Eligible-part of district
6	SL-DUL-3095	House	810	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Eligible-part of district
7	SL-DUL-3096	House	814	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Craftsman	1920	Eligible-part of district
8	SL-DUL-3097	House	816	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1921	Eligible-part of district
9	SL-DUL-3098	House	818	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Craftsman	1921	Eligible-part of district
10	SL-DUL-3099	House	822	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1924	Eligible-part of district
11	SL-DUL-3100	House	904	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Eligible-part of district
12	SL-DUL-3101	House	912	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
13	SL-DUL-3102	House	916	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1924	Eligible-part of district
14	SL-DUL-3103	House	922	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1924	Eligible-part of district
15	SL-DUL-3104	House	928	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Craftsman	1925	Eligible-part of district
1	SL-DUL-3090	House	1004	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of district
2	SL-DUL-3091	House	1018	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Tudor	1927	Eligible-part of district
3	SL-DUL-3092	House	1022	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Tudor	1927	Eligible-part of district
4	SL-DUL-3093	House	1052	CHESTER PARK DR	House	Tudor	1927	Eligible-part of district
16	SL-DUL-3105	House	1820	E 10TH ST	House	Craftsman	1926	Eligible-part of district
17	SL-DUL-3106	House	1824	E 10TH ST	House	Craftsman	1924	Eligible-part of district
18	SL-DUL-3107	Twin Cedars	1414	E 1ST ST	Apartment	Moderne	1891	Not eligible
20	SL-DUL-3108	House	1419	E 1ST ST	House	Folk Victorian	1888	Not eligible
22	SL-DUL-3109	House	1427	E 1ST ST	House	Victorian	1889	Not eligible
23	SL-DUL-3110	House	1431	E 1ST ST	House	Victorian	1889	Not eligible
25	SL-DUL-3111	House	1515	E 1ST ST	House	Craftsman	1900	Not eligible
26	SL-DUL-1120	House	1602	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1891	Not eligible
27	SL-DUL-1121	Smith House	1616	E 1ST ST	House	Folk Victorian	1904	Eligible-Criterion C
28	SL-DUL-1122	Sharvey House	1625	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1891	Eligible-Criterion C
29	SL-DUL-1123	Matthew S. Burrows House	1632	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1891	Eligible-Criterion C
30	SL-DUL-3112	House	1721	E 1ST ST	House	Victorian	1912	Not eligible
31	SL-DUL-1125	Duplex	1726	E 1ST ST	Duplex	Dutch Revival	1910	Eligible-part of MPDF
32	SL-DUL-1126	Rose House	1732	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1893	Potentially local designation
33	SL-DUL-3113	First Unitarian Church	1802	E 1ST ST	Church	Craftsman Medieval Revival	1910	Eligible-Criterion C
34	SL-DUL-3114	Duluth Telephone Exchange	1804	E 1ST ST	Industry	Two-part Commercial Block	1921	Eligible-Criterion A
35	SL-DUL-1130	Braden House	1814	E 1ST ST	House	Craftsman	1906	Not eligible
36	SL-DUL-3115	Clyde W. Slitson House	1820	E 1ST ST	House	Victorian	1902	Potentially local designation
38	SL-DUL-1133	House	1902	E 1ST ST	House	Craftsman	1904	Not eligible
39	SL-DUL-1134	Agnew House	1925	E 1ST ST	House	Neoclassical	1909	Potentially local designation
40	SL-DUL-1135	Stephenson House	1931	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1902	Eligible-Criterion C
41	SL-DUL-1136	Williamson House	1932	E 1ST ST	House	Tudor	1906	Eligible-Criterion C
42	SL-DUL-1137	House	2001	E 1ST ST	House	Queen Anne	1892	Not eligible
43	DL-DUL-1143	House	2002	E 1ST ST	House	Colonial Revival	1923	Not eligible
44	SL-DUL-3117	Stahl House	2006	E 1ST ST	House	Craftsman	1907	Not eligible
45	SL-DUL-3118	House	2007	E 1ST ST	House	Victorian	1889	Not eligible
47	SL-DUL-1139	Stengler House	2019	E 1ST ST	House	Tudor	1904	Eligible-Criterion C
48	SL-DUL-1146	Danforth House	2021	E 1ST ST	House	Colonial Revival	1929	Potentially local designation
19	SL-DUL-1117	Triplex	1418-1420	E 1ST ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
21	SL-DUL-1118	Triplex	1422-1424	E 1ST ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1899	Eligible-part of MPDF
24	SL-DUL-1119	Apartment	1509-1511	E 1ST ST	Apartment	Victorian	1896	Eligible-part of MPDF
37	SL-DUL-1132 & SL-DUL-3116	Endion M.E. Church and Parsonage	1824-1830	E 1ST ST	Church	Neo Gothic	1909, 1925	Eligible-Criterion C
46	SL-DUL-1138	House	2011-2013	E 1ST ST	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Not eligible
49	SL-DUL-3119	Duplex	2025-2027	E 1ST ST	Duplex	Queen Anne	1890	Eligible-part of MPDF
50	SL-DUL-1311	House	1402	E 2ND ST	Fire Station	Classical Revival	1903	Not eligible

51	SL-DUL-1312	Mettner	1406	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Victorian	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
52	SL-DUL-3120	House	1419	E 2ND ST	House	Folk Victorian	1891	Not eligible
53	SL-DUL-1324	Apartment	1424	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Moderne	1888	Not eligible
58	SL-DUL-3122	House	1515	E 2ND ST	House	Queen Anne	1886	Not eligible
59	SL-DUL-1318	Apartment	1519	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1915	Eligible-part of MPDF
60	SL-DUL-1319	House	1520	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1908	Not eligible
61	SL-DUL-3123	House	1522	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1909	Not eligible
62	SL-DUL-1320	House	1527	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1908	Not eligible
63	SL-DUL-1321	Baldwin House	1529	E 2ND ST	House	Colonial Revival	1907	Eligible-Criterion C
64	SL-DUL-3124	Apartment	1530	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of MPDF
65	SL-DUL-3125	Temple Israel	1602	E 2ND ST	Church	Moderne	1950	Not eligible
66	SL-DUL-1324	T. F. Cole House	1615	E 2ND ST	House	Folk Victorian	1909	Potentially local designation
67	SL-DUL-3126	T. F. Cole House #2	1617	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Potentially local designation
68	SL-DUL-1326	White House	1715	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Eligible-Criterion C
69	SL-DUL-1327	Draper House	1723	E 2ND ST	House	Colonial Revival	1913	Eligible-Criterion C
70	SL-DUL-1330	Anneke House	1801	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Eligible-Criterion C
71	SL-DUL-1332	House	1811	E 2ND ST	House	Queen Anne	1893	Not eligible
73	SL-DUL-3128	Fred H. Merritt House	1829	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1907	Not eligible
74	SL-DUL-1335	Erickson House	1901	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1912	Eligible-Criterion C
75	SL-DUL-3129	House	1906	E 2ND ST	House	Colonial Revival	1928	Not eligible
76	SL-DUL-1337	House	1911	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1912	Not eligible
77	SL-DUL-1338	House	1914	E 2ND ST	House	Victorian	1902	Not eligible
78	SL-DUL-1339	Paton House	1931	E 2ND ST	House	Neoclassical	1903	Eligible-Criterion C
79	SL-DUL-1340	House	2001	E 2ND ST	House	Spanish Eclectic	1927	Not eligible
80	SL-DUL-3130	House	2006	E 2ND ST	House	Colonial Revival	1927	Not eligible
81	SL-DUL-3131	House	2011	E 2ND ST	House	Craftsman	1914	Not eligible
82	SL-DUL-3132	McDonald House	2016	E 2ND ST	House	Colonial Revival	1911	Potentially local designation
84	SL-DUL-1341	Burgess House	2019	E 2ND ST	House	Neoclassical	1904	Eligible-Criterion C
54	SL-DUL-3121	Apartment	1425-1427	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Craftsman	1914	Eligible-part of MPDF
55	SL-DUL-1315	Apartment	1501-1509	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
56	SL-DUL-1316	Triplex	1502-1504	E 2ND ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
57	SL-DUL-1317	Duplex	1511-1513	E 2ND ST	Duplex	Classical Revival	1908	Eligible-part of MPDF
72	SL-DUL-1333	Apartment	1813-1819	E 2ND ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
83	SL-DUL-3133	Duplex	2018-2020	E 2ND ST	Duplex	Folk Victorian	1892	Not eligible
85	SL-DUL-1342	Triplex	2022-2024	E 2ND ST	Triplex	Victorian	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
86	SL-DUL-1310	Endion and Belnord	1401-05	E 2ND ST/ 216 N 14TH AVE E	Apartment	Classical Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
87	SL-DUL-3134	House	1408	E 3RD ST	House	Colonial Revival	1906	Not eligible
88	SL-DUL-1452	Arizona Apartments	1411	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1929	Eligible-part of MPDF
89	SL-DUL-1453	Apartment	1412	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
93	SL-DUL-3135	House	1510	E 3RD ST	House	Tudor	1915	Not eligible
95	SL-DUL-3136	House	1517	E 3RD ST	House	Neoclassical	1910	Not eligible
96	SL-DUL-1459	Cash House	1523	E 3RD ST	House	Queen Anne	1890	Potentially local designation
97	SL-DUL-3137	Apartment	1524	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1928	Eligible-part of MPDF
98	SL-DUL-3138	Upham House	1532	E 3RD ST	House	Prairie	1908	Eligible-Criterion C
100	SL-DUL-1461	House	1617	E 3RD ST	House	Queen Anne	1897	Not eligible
101	SL-DUL-3140	House	1621	E 3RD ST	House	Colonial Revival	1903	Not eligible
102	SL-DUL-1462	Duplex	1627	E 3RD ST	Duplex	Neoclassical	1903	Eligible-part of MPDF
104	SL-DUL-1465	House	1720	E 3RD ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
105	SL-DUL-3141	House	1804	E 3RD ST	House	Craftsman	1912	Not eligible
106	SL-DUL-1468	Sanders House	1816	E 3RD ST	House	Prairie	1921	Potentially local designation
107	SL-DUL-1469	House	1817	E 3RD ST	House	Victorian	1910	Not eligible

108	SL-DUL-1470	House	1818	E 3RD ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
109	SL-DUL-1471	House	1822	E 3RD ST	House	Neoclassical	1906	Not eligible
110	SL-DUL-1472	McDonald House	1831	E 3RD ST	House	Classical Revival	1908	Eligible-Criterion C
111	SL-DUL-1473	House	1832	E 3RD ST	House	Neoclassical	1909	Not eligible
112	SL-DUL-1474	Cole House	1901	E 3RD ST	House	Neoclassical	1909	Eligible-Criterion C
113	SL-DUL-1475	Carlson House	1902	E 3RD ST	House	Prairie	1915	Not eligible
119	SL-DUL-1480	House	1931	E 3RD ST	House	Shingle	1893	Not eligible
122	SL-DUL-1483	C. Stewart House	2020	E 3RD ST	House	Colonial Revival	1911	Eligible-Criterion C
90	SL-DUL-1454	Kensington Apartments	1422-1426	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
91	SL-DUL-1456	Townhome	1502-1508	E 3RD ST	Townhomes	Classical Revival	1902	Eligible-part of MPDF
92	SL-DUL-1457	Apartment	1509-1511	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Queen Anne	1896	Eligible-part of MPDF
94	SL-DUL-1458	The Alpines	1513-1515	E 3RD ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1902	Eligible-part of MPDF
99	SL-DUL-1460	Townhome	1608-1614	E 3RD ST	Townhomes	Victorian	1903	Eligible-part of MPDF
103	SL-DUL-1466 and 1463	Lakeview and Hillcrest Apts	1703-1721	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1922	Eligible-part of MPDF
114	SL-DUL-1476	Duplex	1905-1907	E 3RD ST	Duplex	Classical Revival	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
115	SL-DUL-1477	Duplex	1906-1908	E 3RD ST	Duplex	Craftsman	1913	Eligible-part of MPDF
116	SL-DUL-1478	Duplex	1910-1912	E 3RD ST	Duplex	Colonial Revival	1915	Potentially local designation
117	SL-DUL-1479	Duplex	1913-1915	E 3RD ST	Duplex	Folk Victorian	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
118	SL-DUL-2352	Apartment	1917-1921	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Victorian	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
120	SL-DUL-1481	Apartment	2006-2008	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Craftsman	1926	Eligible-part of MPDF
121	SL-DUL-1482	Apartment	2010-2012	E 3RD ST	Apartment	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of MPDF
123	SL-DUL-3142	House	1410	E 4TH ST	House	Colonial Revival	1910	Not eligible
124	SL-DUL-1611	House	1415	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1909	Not eligible
125	SL-DUL-1611	House	1417	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1903	Not eligible
127	SL-DUL-1613	House	1421	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1906	Not eligible
128	SL-DUL-1614	House	1424	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1896	Not eligible
130	SL-DUL-1615	Bridenthal House	1429	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1907	Eligible-Criterion C
131	SL-DUL-3144	Duplex	1432	E 4TH ST	Duplex	Craftsman	1910	Eligible-part of MPDF
133	SL-DUL-3145	House	1511	E 4TH ST	House	Victorian	1905	Not eligible
134	SL-DUL-1617	House	1515	E 4TH ST	House	Colonial Revival	1905	Not eligible
135	SL-DUL-1618	Apartment	1516	E 4TH ST	Apartment	Victorian	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
136	SL-DUL-1619	M. Stewart House	1517	E 4TH ST	House	Queen Anne	1897	Eligible-Criterion C
137	SL-DUL-1620	House	1520	E 4TH ST	House	Queen Anne	1896	Not eligible
138	SL-DUL-1623	Grandy House	1601	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1905	Potentially local designation
139	SL-DUL-3146	Schleunes House	1625	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1908	Potentially local designation
140	SL-DUL-1626	Lee House	1723	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Eligible-Criterion C
141	SL-DUL-1627	House	1725	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Eligible-Criterion C
144	SL-DUL-1629	Warner House	1801	E 4TH ST	House	Queen Anne	1893	Eligible-Criteria A & C
145	SL-DUL-3149	House	1804	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Not eligible
146	SL-DUL-3150	House	1811	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
147	SL-DUL-1630	Smith House	1815	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Eligible-Criterion C
148	SL-DUL-1631	House	1819	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Not eligible
149	SL-DUL-3151	House	1824	E 4TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1906	Not eligible
150	SL-DUL-1632	House	1830	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
151	SL-DUL-1634	Temple Immanuel Synagogue	1902	E 4TH ST	Synagogue	Neoclassical	c. 1910	Eligible-Criterion C
152	SL-DUL-1636	Apartment	1910	E 4TH ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1925	Eligible-part of MPDF
153	SL-DUL-1637	Millville House	1911	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Eligible-Criterion C
154	SL-DUL-3152	House	1922	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Not eligible
155	SL-DUL-1639	Apartment	1930	E 4TH ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1916	Eligible-part of MPDF
156	SL-DUL-1640	Petersen House	2001	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
157	SL-DUL-1641	House	2002	E 4TH ST	House	Spanish Eclectic	1927	Not eligible

158	SL-DUL-3153	House	2007	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
159	SL-DUL-3154	House	2014	E 4TH ST	House	Folk Victorian	1910	Not eligible
160	SL-DUL-3155	House	2017	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
161	SL-DUL-3156	House	2020	E 4TH ST	House	Victorian	1910	Not eligible
162	SL-DUL-3157	House	2021	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Not eligible
163	SL-DUL-3158	White House	2023	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Potentially local designation
164	SL-DUL-1643	Olsen House	2027	E 4TH ST	House	Craftsman	1913	Potentially local designation
165	SL-DUL-1644	House	2029	E 4TH ST	House	Tudor	1914	Not eligible
126	SL-DUL-1612	Duplex	1418-1420	E 4TH ST	Duplex	Craftsman	1896	Not eligible
129	SL-DUL-3143	Duplex	1425-1427	E 4TH ST	Duplex	Classical Revival	1905	Eligible-part of MPDF
132	SL-DUL-1616	Apartment	1508-1510	E 4TH ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1899	Eligible-part of MPDF
142	SL-DUL-3147	The Stratford	1726-1732	E 4TH ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1922	Eligible-part of MPDF
143	SL-DUL-3148	Duplex	1729-1731	E 4TH ST	Duplex	Craftsman	1906	Eligible-part of MPDF
166	SL-DUL-3159	House	1408	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1912	Not eligible
167	SL-DUL-3160	House	1521	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1912	Not eligible
168	SL-DUL-3161	Apartment	1527	E 5TH ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1929	Eligible-part of MPDF
169	SL-DUL-3162	House	1704	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
171	SL-DUL-3164	House	1815	E 5TH ST	House	Folk Victorian	1904	Not eligible
172	SL-DUL-3165	House	1828	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1909	Not eligible
173	SL-DUL-3166	Culbertson House	1832	E 5TH ST	House	Tudor	1910	Potentially local designation
174	SL-DUL-1728	Moore House	1905	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Eligible-Criterion C
175	SL-DUL-3167	House	1912	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Not eligible
176	SL-DUL-3168	House	1915	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
177	SL-DUL-3169	House	1923	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
178	SL-DUL-1729	Apartment	1927	E 5TH ST	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
179	SL-DUL-3170	House	1930	E 5TH ST	House	Colonial Revival	1923	Not eligible
180	SL-DUL-1730	Smith House	2003	E 5TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1915	Potentially local designation
181	SL-DUL-3171	House	2025	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1905	Not eligible
182	SL-DUL-3172	House	2030	E 5TH ST	House	Craftsman	1909	Not eligible
170	SL-DUL-3163	Apartment	1726-1734	E 5TH ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
183	SL-DUL-3173	City Reservoir	1517	E 6TH ST	Pump house and reservoir	Art Deco	1922	Potentially local designation
184	SL-DUL-3174	Apartment	1616	E 6TH ST	Apartment	Victorian	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
185	SL-DUL-3175	House	1631	E 6TH ST	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
186	SL-DUL-3176	House	1701	E 6TH ST	House	Craftsman	1919	Not eligible
187	SL-DUL-3177	House	1828	E 6TH ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Not eligible
188	SL-DUL-3178	Kippen House	1832	E 6TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1914	Potentially local designation
189	SL-DUL-3179	House	1605	E 7TH ST	House	Craftsman	1917	Not eligible
190	SL-DUL-3180	House	1609	E 7TH ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
191	SL-DUL-1830	Ringsred House	1619	E 7TH ST	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-Criterion C
192	SL-DUL-3181	House	1623	E 7TH ST	House	Craftsman	1926	Eligible-Criterion C
193	SL-DUL-3182	House	1624	E 7TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1924	Not eligible
194	SL-DUL-3183	House	1627	E 7TH ST	House	Neoclassical	1925	Not eligible
195	SL-DUL-3184	House	1528	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1923	Not eligible
196	SL-DUL-3185	House	1601	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsmna	1916	Not eligible
197	SL-DUL-3186	House	1607	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Not eligible
198	SL-DUL-3187	House	1610	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman/Prairie	1922	Not eligible
199	SL-DUL-3188	House	1616	E 8TH ST	House	Colonial Revival	1931	Not eligible
200	SL-DUL-3189	House	1617	E 8TH ST	House	Colonial Revival	1919	Not eligible
201	SL-DUL-3190	House	1620	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1919	Not eligible
202	SL-DUL-3191	House	1624	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1917	Not eligible
203	SL-DUL-3192	House	1704	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1920	Not eligible

204	SL-DUL-3193	House	1721	E 8TH ST	House	Craftsman	1925	Not eligible
205	SL-DUL-3194	House	1723	E 8TH ST	House	Tudor Revival	1939	Not eligible
206	SL-DUL-3195	Commercial Building	1826	E 8TH ST	Commercial/Dwelling	Two-Part Commerical Block	c. 1905	Not eligible
207	SL-DUL-3196	House	1801	E 9TH ST	House	Prairie	1923	Eligible-part of district
208	SL-DUL-3197	House	1813	E 9TH ST	House	Craftsman	1925	Eligible-part of district
209	SL-DUL-3198	House	1814	E 9TH ST	House	Tudor	1929	Eligible-part of district
210	SL-DUL-0834	Dr. W. H. Magie House	1401	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1892	Eligible-Criterion C
212	SL-DUL-0835	House	1415	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1886	Not eligible
213	SL-DUL-0836	House	1421	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1899	Not eligible
214	SL-DUL-3200	House	1425	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Folk Victorian	1899	Not eligible
215	SL-DUL-3201	House	1429	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1899	Not eligible
217	SL-DUL-0839	Commercial Building	1431	E SUPERIOR ST	Commercial/Dwelling	Two-part Commercial Block	1914	Not eligible
220	SL-DUL-0844	Davidson House	1525	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Neoclassical	1902	Eligible-Criterion C
224	SL-DUL-0846	Elston House	1609	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Queen Anne	1893	Eligible-Criterion C
227	SL-DUL-0852	Weiss House	1615	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	c. 1900	Eligible-Criterion C
228	SL-DUL-0853	Buck House	1621	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Folk Victorian	1904	Not eligible
229	SL-DUL-0855	Luster House	1629	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1905	Eligible-Criterion C
230	SL-DUL-0856	House	1632	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Craftsman	1906	Potentially local designation
231	SL-DUL-0857	St. Paul Episcopal Church	1710	E SUPERIOR ST	Church	English Gothic Revival	1912	Eligible-Criterion C
232	SL-DUL-3205	Apartment	1727	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Queen Anne	1891	Eligible-part of MPDF
234	SL-DUL-0858	Mershon House	1730	E SUPERIOR ST	House	French Eclectic	1909	Eligible-Criterion C
235	SL-DUL-3206	Lange House	1814	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Queen Anne	1891	Potentially local designation
236	SL-DUL-0861	Chabot House	1815	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Queen Anne	1893	Eligible-Criterion C
237	SL-DUL-0862	Apartment	1819	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Victorian	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
238	SL-DUL-0863	House	1828	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Queen Anne	1896	Not eligible
239	SL-DUL-0864	Commercial Building	1831	E SUPERIOR ST	Commercial/Dwelling	Two-Part Commercial Block	1902	Not eligible
241	SL-DUL-3207	House	1910	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1890	Not eligible
242	SL-DUL-3208	House	1915	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Craftsman	1925	Not eligible
244	SL-DUL-3209	Apartment	1926	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1921	Eligible-part of MPDF
245	SL-DUL-0867	House	1932	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1896	Not eligible
246	SL-DUL-0868	Mount Olive Lutheran Church	2012	E SUPERIOR ST	Church	Late Neo Gothic	1905	Eligible-Criterion C
247	SL-DUL-0869	Bunnell House	2017	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Mission Revival	1905	Eligible-Criterion C
248	SL-DUL-3210	House	2028	E SUPERIOR ST	House	Victorian	1886	Not eligible
211	SL-DUL-3199	Duplex	1405-1407	E SUPERIOR ST	Duplex	Victorian	1891	Eligible-part of MPDF
216	SL-DUL-0838	Commercial Building	1430-1434	E SUPERIOR ST	Commercial/Dwelling	Two-part Commercial Block	1909	Not eligible
218	SL-DUL-0840	Apartment	1510-1512	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1926	Eligible-part of MPDF
219	SL-DUL-0843	Triplex	1514-1518	E SUPERIOR ST	Triplex	Victorian	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
221	SL-DUL-0845	Apartment	1530-1534	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Queen Anne	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
222	SL-DUL-3203	Duplex	1601-1603	E SUPERIOR ST	Duplex	Neoclassical	1910	Eligible-part of MPDF
223	SL-DUL-3204	Triplex	1604-1608	E SUPERIOR ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1906	Eligible-part of MPDF
225	SL-DUL-0850	Triplex	1610-1612	E SUPERIOR ST	Triplex	Victorian	1894	Eligible-part of MPDF
226	SL-DUL-0851	Duplex	1614-1616	E SUPERIOR ST	Duplex	Victorian	1894	Eligible-part of MPDF
233	SL-DUL-0859	Edman	1729-1731	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Spanish Eclectic	1922	Eligible-part of MPDF
240	SL-DUL-0865	Apartment	1909-1911	E SUPERIOR ST	Apartment	Craftsman	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
243	SL-DUL-0866	Triplex	1922-1924	E SUPERIOR ST	Triplex	Classical Revival	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
265	SL-DUL-3227	House	807	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
266	SL-DUL-3228	House	816	GRANDVIEW AVE	House		1919	Eligible-part of district
267	SL-DUL-3229	House	817	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1924	Eligible-part of district
268	SL-DUL-3230	House	819	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1921	Eligible-part of district
269	SL-DUL-3231	House	821	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1924	Eligible-part of district
270	SL-DUL-3232	House	823	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Tudor	1930	Eligible-part of district

271	SL-DUL-3233	House	824	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
272	SL-DUL-3234	House	827	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
273	SL-DUL-3235	House	831	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
274	SL-DUL-3236	House	848	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1920	Eligible-part of district
275	SL-DUL-3237	House	852	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1919	Eligible-part of district
276	SL-DUL-3238	House	853	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of district
277	SL-DUL-3239	House	901	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	c. 1925	Eligible-part of district
278	SL-DUL-3240	House	909	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Ctudor	1931	Eligible-part of district
279	SL-DUL-3241	House	912	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
280	SL-DUL-3242	House	919	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Neoclassical	1925	Eligible-part of district
281	SL-DUL-3243	House	925	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of district
249	SL-DUL-3211	House	1002	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of district
250	SL-DUL-3212	House	1004	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1922	Eligible-part of district
251	SL-DUL-3213	House	1005	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1923	Eligible-part of district
252	SL-DUL-3214	House	1009	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1922	Eligible-part of district
253	SL-DUL-3215	House	1014	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1923	Eligible-part of district
254	SL-DUL-3216	House	1015	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Eligible-part of district
255	SL-DUL-3217	House	1016	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1940	Eligible-part of district
256	SL-DUL-3218	House	1018	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of district
257	SL-DUL-3219	House	1021	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1916	Eligible-part of district
258	SL-DUL-3220	House	1022	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1926	Eligible-part of district
259	SL-DUL-3221	House	1027	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1919	Eligible-part of district
260	SL-DUL-3222	House	1028	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1919	Eligible-part of district
261	SL-DUL-3223	House	1029	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Eligible-part of district
262	SL-DUL-3224	House	1030	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Neoclassical	1919	Eligible-part of district
263	SL-DUL-3225	House	1033	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Neoclassical	1930	Eligible-part of district
264	SL-DUL-3226	House	1035	GRANDVIEW AVE	House	Craftsman	1927	Eligible-part of district
282	SL-DUL-0421	House	1822	GREYSOLON RD	House	Folk Victorian	1900	Not eligible
283	SL-DUL-3244	House	1909	GREYSOLON RD	House	Folk Victorian	1893	Not eligible
284	SL-DUL-3245	House	1915	GREYSOLON RD	House	Craftsman	1903	Not eligible
285	SL-DUL-3246	Pfeffer House	1926	GREYSOLON RD	House	Colonial Revival	1922	Potentially local designation
286	SL-DUL-3247	House	2015	GREYSOLON RD	House	Folk Victorian	1907	Not eligible
287	SL-DUL-0475	Apartment	1418	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1906	Eligible-part of MPDF
288	SL-DUL-0476	House	1424	JEFFERSON ST	House	Folk Victorian	1898	Not eligible
291	SL-DUL-3249	House	1523	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1911	Not eligible
292	SL-DUL-3250	Brown House	1530	JEFFERSON ST	House	Queen Anne	1895	Eligible-Criterion C
293	SL-DUL-3251	House	1531	JEFFERSON ST	House	Queen Anne	1896	Not eligible
295	SL-DUL-0481	House	1608	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1916	Not eligible
296	SL-DUL-0482	House	1611	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1914	Not eligible
297	SL-DUL-0483	House	1612	JEFFERSON ST	House	Colonial Revival	1907	Not eligible
298	SL-DUL-0484	House	1614	JEFFERSON ST	House	Folk Victorian	1910	Not eligible
299	SL-DUL-0484	House	1616	JEFFERSON ST	House	Folk Victorian	1910	Not eligible
302	SL-DUL-0487	House	1623	JEFFERSON ST	House	Folk Victorian	1887	Not eligible
304	SL-DUL-0489	Justin House	1721	JEFFERSON ST	House	Folk Victorian	1912	Not eligible
306	SL-DUL-0491	Apartment	1809	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
307	SL-DUL-0493	Apartment	1816	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Neoclassical	1930	Eligible-part of MPDF
308	SL-DUL-0494	Apartment	1820	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1930	Eligible-part of MPDF
309	SL-DUL-0496	Apartment	1825	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Victorian	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
312	SL-DUL-0501	House	1918	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1923	Not eligible
313	SL-DUL-0502	House	1924	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
314	SL-DUL-0504	House	2008	JEFFERSON ST	House	Colonial Revival	1921	Not eligible

289	SL-DUL-3248	Duplex	1514-1516	JEFFERSON ST	Duplex	Craftsman	1923	Not eligible
290	SL-DUL-0500	Apartment	1518-1520	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
294	SL-DUL-3252	Alvarado	1605-1607	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Victorian	1909	Eligible-part of MPDF
300	SL-DUL-3253	House	1617-1619	JEFFERSON ST	House	Craftsman	1915	Not eligible
301	SL-DUL-0486	Apartment	1622-1624	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Classical Revival	1913	Eligible-part of MPDF
303	SL-DUL-0488	Apartment	1709-1711	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Victorian	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
305	SL-DUL-0490	Apartment	1725-1727	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Craftsman	1914	Eligible-part of MPDF
310	SL-DUL-0497	Duplex	1828-1830	JEFFERSON ST	Duplex	Victorian	1905	Eligible-part of MPDF
311	SL-DUL-0498	Apartment	1829-1831	JEFFERSON ST	Apartment	Victorian	1907	Eligible-part of MPDF
315	SL-DUL-0586	Salter School	1600	LONDON RD	School	Classical Revival	1909	Eligible-Criterion C
316	SL-DUL-3255	Duplex	1831	LONDON RD	Duplex	Classical Revival	1908	Eligible-part of MPDF
317	SL-DUL-3256	House	1917	LONDON RD	House	Craftsman	1919	Not eligible
318	SL-DUL-0588	Coca-Cola Plant	2002	LONDON RD	Industry	Moderne	1946	Not eligible
319	SL-DUL-0056	Bruen House	1429-1431	LONDON RD	Duplex	Neoclassical	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
320	SL-DUL-1906	Apartment	216	N 14TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
325	SL-DUL-3260	House	316	N 15TH AVE E	House	Folk Victorian	1902	Not eligible
326	SL-DUL-1918	Children's Home Society	504	N 15TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1903	Eligible-Criteria A & C
321	SL-DUL-3257	Apartment	117-119	N 15TH AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	1908	Eligible-part of MPDF
322	SL-DUL-3258	Townhome	208-214	N 15TH AVE E	Townhomes	Victorian	1901	Eligible-part of MPDF
323	SL-DUL-1912	Apartment	216-218	N 15TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1904	Eligible-part of MPDF
324	SL-DUL-3259	Townhome	219-225	N 15TH AVE E	Townhomes	Victorian	1891	Eligible-part of MPDF
327	SL-DUL-1920	Apartment	121	N 16th AVE E	Apartment	Spanish Revival	1927	Eligible-part of MPDF
329	SL-DUL-1921	Eischen House	221	N 16TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1909	Potentially local designation
330	SL-DUL-1923	McLean House	320	N 16TH AVE E	House	Prairie	1910	Eligible-Criterion C
331	SL-DUL-1924	Harris House	330	N 16TH AVE E	House	Folk Victorian	1911	Potentially local designation
332	SL-DUL-3262	House	427	N 16TH AVE E	House	Folk Victorian	1903	Not eligible
333	SL-DUL-3263	House	529	N 16TH AVE E	House	Folk Victorian	1909	Not eligible
334	SL-DUL-3264	House	602	N 16TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1912	Not eligible
335	SL-DUL-3265	House	608	N 16TH AVE E	House	Colonial Revival	1911	Not eligible
336	SL-DUL-3266	House	620	N 16TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1914	Not eligible
337	SL-DUL-3267	House	701	N 16TH AVE E	House	Tudor	1927	Not eligible
338	SL-DUL-3268	House	702	N 16TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1926	Not eligible
328	SL-DUL-3261	Apartment	15-17	N 16TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
339	SL-DUL-1928	House	118	N 17TH AVE E	House	Victorian	1910	Not eligible
340	SL-DUL-3269	House	418	N 17TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
341	SL-DUL-1930	Apartment	502	N 17TH AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	1915	Eligible-part of MPDF
342	SL-DUL-3270	House	514	N 17TH AVE E	House	Tudor	1929	Not eligible
343	SL-DUL-3271	House	612	N 17TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1913	Not eligible
344	SL-DUL-3272	House	629	N 17TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1921	Not eligible
345	SL-DUL-3273	House	709	N 17TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1921	Not eligible
346	SL-DUL-3274	House	17	N 18TH AVE E	House	Victorian	1900	Not eligible
347	SL-DUL-3275	Commercial Building	318	N 18TH AVE E	Commercial/Dwelling	One-part Commerical Block	1912	Not eligible
348	SL-DUL-3276	House	414	N 18TH AVE E	House	Stick	1893	Not eligible
349	SL-DUL-3277	House	419	N 18TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
350	SL-DUL-3278	House	518	N 18TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1927	Not eligible
351	SL-DUL-1935	Parkhurst House	616	N 18TH AVE E	House	Prairie	1924	Eligible-Criterion C
352	SL-DUL-1936	Chester Park Evangelical Church	819	N 18TH AVE N	Church	Neo Gothic	1928	Eligible-part of district
357	SL-DUL-3283	House	414	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1927	Not eligible
358	SL-DUL-3284	House	430	N 19TH AVE E	House	Colonial Revival	1923	Not eligible
359	SL-DUL-3285	E. Fride House	629	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1922	Potentially local designation
360	SL-DUL-3286	House	701	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1926	Not eligible

353	SL-DUL-1940	House	1015	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1924	Eligible-part of district
354	SL-DUL-3279	House	1017	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1924	Eligible-part of district
355	SL-DUL-3280	House	1019	N 19TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1924	Eligible-part of district
356	SL-DUL-3281	House	1023	N 19TH AVE E	House	Neoclassical	1924	Eligible-part of district
361	SL-DUL-3287	Duplex	703-705	N 19TH AVE E	Duplex	Craftsman	1922	Eligible-part of MPDF
362	SL-DUL-3288	House	528	N 20TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1910	Not eligible
363	SL-DUL-3289	House	529	N 20TH AVE E	House	Colonial Revival	1925	Not eligible
366	SL-DUL-3292	House	120	S 14th AVE E	House	Victorian	1907	Not eligible
364	SL-DUL-3290	Apartment	102-108	S 14th AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	1896	Eligible-part of MPDF
365	SL-DUL-3291	Duplex	112-114	S 14th AVE E	Duplex	Victorian	1903	Eligible-part of MPDF
367	SL-DUL-1909	Apartment	109-111	S 15TH AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	1906	Eligible-part of MPDF
369	SL-DUL-3294	House	205	S 16TH AVE E	House	Victorian	1895	Not eligible
370	SL-DUL-3295	Duplex	2-4	S 16TH AVE E	Duplex	Victorian	1891	Eligible-part of MPDF
371	SL-DUL-1919	Apartment	9-11	S 16TH AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	1911	Eligible-part of MPDF
368	SL-DUL-3293	Duplex	10-12	S 16TH AVE E	Duplex	Victorian	1891	Eligible-part of MPDF
373	SL-DUL-1925	Apartment	31	S 17TH AVE E	Apartment	Victorian	c. 1905	Eligible-part of MPDF
372	SL-DUL-1931	Apartment	102	S 17TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1829	Eligible-part of MPDF
375	SL-DUL-1933	Leithhead House	16	S 18th AVE E	House	Chateausque	1901	Eligible-Criterion C
374	SL-DUL-3296	House	114	S 18TH AVE E	House	Victorian	1893	Not eligible
376	SL-DUL-1934	House	202	S 18TH AVE E	House	Folk Victorian	1902	Not eligible
377	SL-DUL-1937	Reed House	17	S 19th AVE E	House	Victorian	1891	Eligible-Criterion C
378	SL-DUL-3297	House	224	S 19th AVE E	House	Victorian	1903	Not eligible
379	SL-DUL-1938	House	228	S 19th AVE E	House	Victorian	1895	Not eligible
383	SL-DUL-1942	House	21	S 20TH AVE E	House	Colonial Revival	1912	Not eligible
380	SL-DUL-1943	McCullough House	101	S 20TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1911	Eligible-Criterion C
382	SL-DUL-3298	House	114	S 20TH AVE E	House	Craftsman	1922	Not eligible
381	SL-DUL-1941	Apartment	11-15	S 20TH AVE E	Apartment	Colonial Revival	1913	Eligible-part of MPDF
384	SL-DUL-1947	Mather House	201	S 21ST AVE E	House	Neoclassical	1904	Eligible-Criterion C
385	SL-DUL-2399	House	420	WOODLAND AVE	House	Folk Victorian	1913	Not eligible
386	SL-DUL-1017	Lee House	430	WOODLAND AVE	House	Prairie	1916	Eligible-Criterion C
387	SL-DUL-1020	Merrit Farm	519	WOODLAND AVE	House	Colonial Revival	1907	Not eligible
388	SL-DUL-1021	House	523	WOODLAND AVE	House	Victorian	1903	Not eligible

APPENDIX B: SURVEY FORMS

**ON FILE AT THE MINNESOTA STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, MN.**