



# City of Duluth

411 West First Street  
Duluth, Minnesota 55802

## Meeting Agenda

### Heritage Preservation Commission.

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Monday, January 9, 2023

12:00 PM

Council Chamber, Third Floor, City Hall, 411  
West First Street

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#### **1 Call to Order/Determination of Quorum**

#### **2 Public Hearings**

PL 22-224 Historic Designation 230 East 4th Street

#### **3 Consideration of Minutes (12-12-2022)**

#### **4 Communications**

Letter: MNDOT TH 61 Improvements 12-22-22

#### **5 Report of Final Disposition on Matters Previously Before the Commission**

#### **6 Reports of Officers, Staff and Committees**

PC Liaison Update on Jan 10, 2023 PC Mtg

#### **7 Consideration of Matters Regarding Commission Action**

#### **8 Other Business**

Emergency Repairs Carnegie Roof

#### **9 Adjournment**

Heritage Preservation Commission  
December 12, 2022 Meeting Minutes  
Council Chambers – City Hall

1) Call to Order and Roll Call

President Ken Buehler called to order the meeting of the Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) at 12:00 p.m. on Monday, December 12, 2022.

**Attendance:**

Attending: Ken Buehler, Gary Eckenberg, Jessica Glander (formerly Fortney) Jess Mccullough, and Kal Randa

Absent: Brandon Hartung

Staff Present: Steven Robertson and Cindy Stafford

2) Public Hearings

N/A

3) Consideration of Minutes

September 12, 2022 HPC Meeting

**MOTION/Second:** Mccullough/Randa approved the minutes

**VOTE: (5-0)**

4) Communications

MnDot TH61 Project, 106 Consulting Party – Steven Robertson gave an overview, and asked if the HPC would like to be a consulting party. Jessica Glander said she wanted to be involved and included on the paper trail notices. Jess Mccullough asked aside from the pump house, are other historical impacts involved? Glander noted there are some box culverts and possibly some bridges.

**MOTION/Second:** Mccullough/Eckenberg nominate Glander to represent the HPC as a consulting party to the MnDot TH61 project

**VOTE: (5-0)**

5) Report of Final Disposition of Matters Previously Before the Commission –

Robertson noted the state conference hosted by Duluth went well. He appreciated the commissioners' attendance and presentations for the event.

6) Reports of Officers, Staff and Committees

Annual Meeting, Election

Election of officers -

**MOTION/Second:** Buehler/Eckenberg nominate Glander to serve as the HPC President and Mccullogh to serve as Vice President

**VOTE: (5-0)**

Planning Commission overview – Gary Eckenberg will note items of importance for their next meeting. Robertson shared the planning commission agenda. He noted St. Lukes Hospital will be adding additional levels to Building A, which may affect the view sheds. Nothing else is particularly of interest to the HPC. Kal Randa asked if the St. Scholastica new addition will have an impact on their historical property. Robertson noted it will be a re-use and won't have an impact.

7) Consideration of Matters Regarding Commission Action

N/A

8) Other Business

Pending item for January HPC Mtg – There is an application for 230 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street to be a historic local landmark. Robertson shared the info in their packet and gave an overview. Eckenberg asked if there is ever a case when the owner of the property isn't the applicant. Robertson noted it is usually the owner of the property. Eckenberg asked what landmark status does. Per Robertson it makes it challenging to demo the property in the future and they become eligible to receive historic tax credits. Glander stated there is more control over local landmarks and a preservation plan is implemented. Robertson noted some cities have a historic property loan program. Glander noted Minnesota currently doesn't have residential tax credits because it was "sunset" this past June. She noted Wisconsin does have tax credits. Robertson noted the applicant of 230 E 4<sup>th</sup> Street will work on their preservation plan after the nomination.

Commissioner Randa asked about the status of the façade by old main - UMD campus. Per Robertson they were encouraged to apply for a CDBG grant, but did not.

Commissioner Glander asked about the Pastoret. Per Robertson, nothing official and will report back if that changes.

9) Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

Respectfully,

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Adam Fulton – Deputy Director  
Department of Planning and Economic Development



**Planning & Development Division**  
*Planning & Economic Development Department*

Room 160  
 411 West First Street  
 Duluth, Minnesota 55802

218-730-5580  
 planning@duluthmn.gov

Date: December 29, 2022  
 To: Heritage Preservation Commission  
 From: Steven Robertson, Senior Planner  
 RE: Pending Items on the February 14, 2022 HPC Agenda

**Public Hearing, Historic Construction Permit, PL 22-224 Historic Designation of 230 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street**

This item is an official public hearing item, so following commissioner discussion, there will be an opportunity for members of the public to address HPC and share their comments on the proposal.

The designation process is a two-part process, with the nomination being the first part, and the approval of the preservation plan the second part. I included information on the process from the UDC.

**50-37.8 Historic resource designation.**

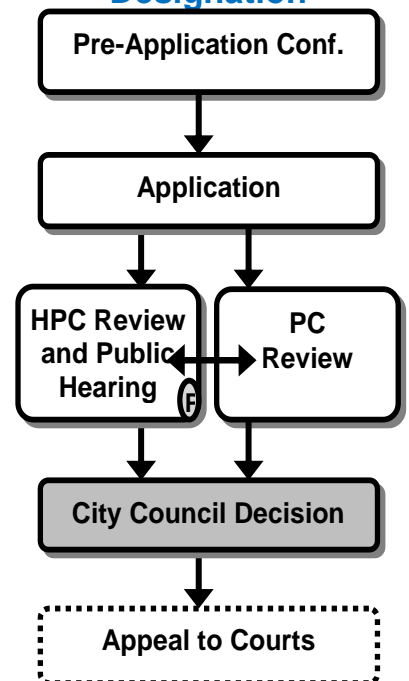
**A. Application.**

1. The heritage preservation commission may, upon its own motion, propose and hear applications to designate a building, structure, site, or object as a local historic landmark. Any property owner or contract purchaser may petition the heritage preservation commission to designate their building, structure, site, or object as a local historic landmark;
2. The application provisions of Section 37.1.B shall apply to the extent they are consistent with subsection 1 above;

**B. Procedure.**

1. Review and recommendation by heritage preservation commission.  
 The heritage preservation commission shall review the application, submit the application to the planning commission, conduct an investigation and public hearing pursuant to Section 50-37.1.I, with public notice as required by Section 50-37.1.H, make a recommendation to council, and report on the historical, cultural and architectural significance of the buildings, structures, sites or objects proposed for designation. The report shall also attempt to determine the economic status of the property or properties by providing information such as assessed value, recent real estate transactions and other appropriate data. A copy of the report shall be sent to the state historic preservation officer for review and comment in accordance with MSA 471.193. Any comments made by the planning commission and state historic preservation officer regarding a proposed designation must be included in the commissioner’s recommendation to the council;
2. Review and recommendation by planning commission.  
 The planning commission shall review the application and make a recommendation to the heritage preservation commission and council. In its review and recommendation, the commission shall consider potential effects on the surrounding neighborhood, economics, environment and other planning considerations;

**Historic Resource Designation**



**P** Indicates Public Hearing Required



3. Designation by council.  
Upon receipt of the report and recommendation of the heritage preservation commission, the council shall make a decision to approve, approve with modifications or deny the designation, in whole or part, based on the criteria in subsection C below. The council action shall be by ordinance;
4. Preservation plan.  
Within one year of approval of the designation, a preservation plan must be submitted by the applicant of the historic resource designation to the Heritage Preservation Commission for review. The Heritage Preservation Commission may approve, approve with modifications, or deny the preservation plan;
5. Registration of historic sites.  
The city shall record or file with the county recorder the legal description of all properties affected by the council action that also have an approved preservation plan. The city shall also distribute an official list of all locally designated historic preservation landmarks and districts to the land use supervisor and the state historic preservation officer;

#### C. Criteria.

Historic preservation landmarks and districts shall only be designated when the property or properties are found to meet one of the following criteria:

1. It has character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or the United States;
2. Its location was a site of a significant historical event;
3. It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture or development of the city, state, or the United States;
4. It embodies a distinguishing characteristic of an architectural type;
5. It is identified as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the city or state;
6. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship that represents significant architectural innovation;
7. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community or city.

CITY OF DULUTH HPC FN \_\_\_\_\_  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
LOCAL LANDMARK NOMINATION

I. Name of Property

- A. **Historic:** Charles H. and Elizabeth Arthur House
- B. **Common:** N/A

II. Location

- A. **Address:** 230 East 4th Street, Duluth MN 5505
- B. **Legal Description:** The Northerly 100 Feet of Lot 48, East Fourth Street, Duluth Proper, First Division, St. Louis County, Minnesota

III. Classification

- A. **Type of Property:** Single family residence
- B. **Current Use:** Multi-family residence (fourplex)
- C. **Current Zoning:** F-6

IV. Current Owner

- A. **Name:** Zak Skelton and Cameron Carlson, Aspenglow Properties
- B. **Address:** 250 N. Red Cliffs Drive, Suite 4B #353, St. George, UT 84790
- C. **Telephone:** (801) 698-7751

V. Property Status

- A. **Occupied/Vacant:** Occupied
- B. **Assessed Value:** \$318,000
- C. **Condition:** Good

VI. Historical Background

- A. **Year Built:** c. 1886
- B. **Architect and/or Builder:** Unknown
- C. **Original Site:** Yes
- D. **Altered/Unaltered:** Minor alterations, including window replacement and installation of asbestos siding
- E. **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

VII. Description of Property

See attached continuation sheets.

VIII. Present Condition

See attached continuation sheets.

IX. Statement of Significance

See attached continuation sheets.

X. Findings On Designation Criteria

See attached continuation sheets.

The following criteria are established by ordinance as the basis for designation of a site/district, with the requirement that the property proposed for designation meet at least one of the criteria.

Findings responding to each of the criteria are as follows:

**A. It has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Duluth, State of Minnesota, or the United States.**

**FINDING:**

**B. Its location was a site of a significant historical event.**

**FINDING:**

**C. It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural development of the City of Duluth, State of Minnesota, or the United States.**

**FINDING:**

**D. It embodies a distinguishing characteristic of an architectural type.**

**FINDING:**

**E. It is identified as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of Duluth or the State of Minnesota.**

**FINDING:**

**F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, and craftsmanship which represent significant architectural innovation.**

**FINDING:**

**G. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City as a whole.**

**FINDING:**

XI. Conclusions See attached continuation sheets.

A. Points in Favor:

B. Points in Opposition:

XII. Attachments

- A. **Bibliography**  
See attached.
- B. **Location Map**  
See attached.
- C. **Photos of subject property**  
See attached.
- D. **Figures**  
See attached

## City of Duluth Historic Preservation Commission Local Landmark Nomination: Continuation Sheets

### VII. Description of Property

230 East 4th Street is a two-story, Queen Anne-style residence located in Duluth's Central Hillside neighborhood (Photo 0001). Constructed in 1886, the property was originally designed as a single-family home and subdivided in the early twentieth century into multiple residential units; today, it operates as a fourplex. The property is located on a rectangular corner lot at the southwest<sup>1</sup> corner of the intersection East 4th Street and 3rd Avenue East (See attached Location Map and Figure A). The house is built into Duluth's hillside, which rises from the shoreline of Lake Superior to the south up towards the bluffs on the north. Parking lots are located on the adjacent parcels to the west and south. The subject parcel is bounded by a concrete retaining wall and concrete sidewalks to the east and north; a stone wall is located on the south edge of the site (Photos 0002, 0003, and 0013). Site landscaping includes a grass lawn with several shrubs and trees. At the primary north elevation, a set of concrete steps with metal pipe handrails accommodate the slight grade change between East 4th Street and the front lawn. Near the southeast corner of the property, a sloped concrete driveway likewise provides access from 3rd Avenue East to the attached garage at the rear of the house (Photo 0004). Two concrete steps provide access from the driveway to the lawn to the north. A short segment of a decorative metal picket fence (Photos 0008 and 0010) and a concrete walkway are located along the west side of the house.

230 East 4th Street is a two-story house with roughly rectangular footprint, with one-story segments at the south and east elevations. Due to the grade change on the site, the lower level of the building is at grade at the rear south elevation (Photos 0005 and 0006) and progressively concealed below grade as one moves to the north (Photos 0001 – 0004, 0007, and 0008). The building has an exposed stone foundation, non-historic metal and asbestos siding, a combination of historic wood and non-historic metal and vinyl windows, and a shingled roof with overhanging eaves capped with non-historic metal paneling. The roof shape is complex, consisting of a hipped roof with cross gables at all four elevations and multiple dormers. At the south elevation, there is a shed-roofed, one-story segment which contains a garage at the lower level (Photo 0014); another shed-roofed, one-story segment is located at the east elevation (visible in Photos 0016 and 0017). There are two chimneys – a non-historic concrete block chimney at the east elevation (Photo 0015) and a brick chimney at the south elevation (Photo 0005). The primary north elevation features a two-story, gable-front open porch (Photo 0009); a prominent turret with bell-shaped roof is located at the northeast corner (Photos 0001 – 0003, 0015).

The property's period of significance is 1886 – 1920. In the following description, the term "historic" is used to refer to existing features that appear to date to the period of significance, 1886 – 1920; features that appear to have been installed after 1920 are identified as non-historic.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For ease of reference, plan rather than cardinal directions are used. The property's true northwest elevation is referred to as the north elevation, true northeast as east, etc.

<sup>2</sup> No photographs of the property dating to the period of significance were available. Assessment of historic and non-historic features is based on a photograph that dates to c. 1930s/1940s, historic Sanborn maps, and on-site assessment.

## North Elevation (Photos 0001, 0002, 0009)

The house's primary north elevation fronts on East 4th Street. As is typical for Queen Anne-style houses, the elevation is asymmetrical in design. Window openings at the first and second levels consist primarily of non-historic hung metal or vinyl windows with transom infill panels; two wood windows that appear historic are located at the first level. The west side of the elevation features a two story, gable-front porch with decorative painted wood balustrades, porch supports, and friezes, as well as painted wood ceilings.<sup>3</sup> Painted wood steps with wood handrails lead up to the primary entrance, which consists of a wood paneled door with light in a painted wood cased opening. Metal mailboxes are set into the façade to the west of the door. At the second level of the porch, the wood balustrade features a geometric design that stands in contrast to the spindle work at the first level. According to historic Sanborn maps, the second level of the porch is not original to the 1886 house, but was installed at an unknown date.<sup>4</sup>

The east side of the north elevation features a two-story turret. The tower is clad with non-historic vertical metal paneling and has a bell-shaped roof with metal finial. During the period of significance, the tower featured a decorative cornice, which has now been removed or obscured by the metal paneling. Between the tower and porch, three dormers are located at the roof: an eyebrow dormer with an infilled portal window; a blind gable-roofed dormer; and a hexagonal-roofed dormer with central window.

## East Elevation (Photos 0003, 0004, 0014 – 0017)

The house's east elevation fronts on 3rd Avenue North. Near the center of the elevation, the roof holds a dormer with conical roof supported by wood spindles. The dormer features a small window and is partially clad with wooden shingles. Windows at the first and second levels consist primarily of non-historic hung windows, some infill transom panels; one historic wood window with divided-light transom is located at the first level. At the exposed stone foundation at the lower level, two former window openings with brick headers have been infilled.

At the south side of the elevation, the attached shed-roofed garage is completely clad in asbestos siding and set on what appears to be a concrete foundation. The vehicular entrance to the garage consists of a modern overhead door in a wood-framed opening. A painted flat slab door, also in a wood-framed opening, is located to the north of the garage. A narrow balcony with non-historic wood lattice is located at the first level above the garage door. The balcony is accessed from the interior via a non-historic door in wood-framed opening.

Another one-story shed roofed segment is located directly north of the garage. Sanborn maps (see Figures D - F) and building permits indicate that this section may have originally functioned as an open porch and was enclosed in 1964.

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<sup>3</sup> Spindle work at the east handrail does not match the rest of the porch and appears to be a non-original replacement. The porch floor appears to be finished with painted plywood and may be non-historic.

<sup>4</sup> The front porch is shown as a one-story porch in the 1888, 1909, and 1947 Sanborn Maps. A photograph of the house that appears to date to the 1930s or 1940s shows the porch with two levels. Sanborn maps were often not updated consistently, so it is possible that the second level of the porch was added during the period of significance.

### **South Elevation (Photos 0005 and 0006)**

The south elevation faces the adjacent parking lot to the south of the property. At the first level, the south façade of the one-story attached garage holds a former door opening that has been infilled. One window opening with non-historic hung window is located at the second level.

### **West Elevation (Photos 0007, 0008, 0011, 0012)**

The west elevation faces the adjacent parking lot to the west of the property. Windows at the first and second levels consist primarily of non-historic hung windows, some with infill transom panels. One historic wood window with divided upper light is located in the gable near the center of the façade, and one historic wood window with stained glass is located at the first level on the north side of the façade. At the exposed stone foundation at the lower level, there are three wood-framed openings with brick headers and painted masonry sills: one opening with a multi-light historic wood window, another with a single-light wood window, and the third with a metal vent. A wood-framed door opening with brick header and non-historic paneled door is located at the south side of the elevation.

## **VIII. Present Condition**

The property is generally in good condition. The most noticeable areas of deterioration include the non-historic siding, portions of which are discolored, broken, and/or missing; and the stone foundation, some of which has been painted and exhibits deteriorated mortar joints.

The property retains sufficient physical integrity to convey its historical significance.<sup>5</sup> The house has not been moved and retains integrity of location. Though some changes have been made to the property's immediate surroundings since the early twentieth century, including new construction associated with the hospital to the east and the demolition of some residences to the immediate north and west, the blocks to the north remain primarily residential, as they were during the property's period of significance.<sup>6</sup> The property retains integrity of design, including many of the features that mark it as an example of the Queen Anne style: a complex roofline with multiple dormers and gables, asymmetrical elevations, and a prominent turret. The house also appears to retain most of its historic fenestration patterns. While the majority of windows have been replaced and historic siding removed or covered, some historic materials remain visible, such as the exposed stone foundation, several wood windows, decorative spindle work at the front porch, and metal finial at the tower. These features are evidence of the craftsmanship of the individuals who built the house, and allow the property to convey integrity of workmanship. As a Queen Anne-style house still used as a multi-family residence, the property has integrity of association and feeling.

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<sup>5</sup> Integrity has been assessed according to the seven aspects of integrity defined by the National Park Service: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling. See National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, rev. ed. (Washington, D.C.: 1995), 44 – 48.

<sup>6</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1909), Sheets 152 – 155, 160 – 164, and 173 – 178; Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota*, Vol. 2 (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1947), Sheets 162 and 176; St. Louis County, County Land Explorer, accessed November 28, 2022, <https://www.stlouiscountymn.gov/departments-a-z/assessor/property-information>.

## **IX. Statement of Significance**

230 East 4th Street was constructed in 1886 in Duluth's Central Hillside neighborhood. The property is significant under local designation Criteria A and D for its representation of residential development in the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and as an example of the Queen Anne architectural style. The recommended period of significance is 1886, when the property was constructed, until 1920, the approximate date by which the Central Hillside neighborhood had been substantially developed.

In 2014, a historic resources survey was completed for the area of the city bounded by North Lake Avenue on the west, East 2nd Street and Superior Street on the south, 6th Avenue East on the east, and East 6th Street on the north, an area that comprises the majority of Duluth's Central Hillside neighborhood. The historic context study prepared as part of this survey provides a historic framework within which to evaluate the significance of 230 East 4th Street; applicable sections of this context study are quoted and referenced throughout the following statement of significance.<sup>7</sup>

### **Single Family Residential Development in the Central Hillside Neighborhood**

Euro-American settlement of what is now known as the City of Duluth began in the mid-1850s, following the 1854 Treaty of La Pointe between the United States government and the Ojibwe. Several Euro-American settlements were platted along the north shore of Lake Superior at this time, including the town of Duluth at the base of Minnesota Point (1856) and the town of Portland directly to the east (1855), platted from 2nd Avenue East on the west to 9th Avenue East on the east. Though the financial panic of 1857 put a temporary damper on the area's development, railroad access and the construction of a ship canal brought new vitality to the area by 1870. That year, the population of Duluth increased from 14 families to 3,500 individuals, and the community was incorporated as the City of Duluth. The new city annexed neighboring Portland, and Portland's streets were re-platted so as to align with those in Duluth.<sup>8</sup>

In 1873, another economic crisis (the Panic of 1873) halted development again; in 1874 the city's population declined from 5,000 to 1,300. By the late 1870s, however, population was again on the rise, supported by increases in grain shipments from the Duluth port. The 1880s brought new growth and expansion to Duluth. As rising immigration from other areas of the country and Europe to the Great Plains fueled the growth of the lumbering and grain industries, Duluth became a key terminal for sawmilling and the shipping of lumber from the area's white pine forests, as well as grain grown by Great Plains farmers. By 1887, the city boasted a population of approximately 30,000. By 1890, Duluth was the fifth largest seaport in the United States.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Andrew Schmidt, Sara J. Nelson, and Marjorie Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory for the East End Residential Area: Phase V," prepared for the City of Duluth, October 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Lawrence J. Sommer, project director, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey: Final Report*, (Duluth, MN: St. Louis County Historical Society, 1984), 7 – 8; Nancy Eubank, "The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea: Duluth Historic Contexts Study," prepared for the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission, August 1991, p. 57; Andrew B Stone, "Treaty of La Pointe, 1854," MNopedia, last modified July 22, 2021,

<sup>9</sup> Sommer, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey: Final Report*, 8 – 10; Schmidt, Nelson and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 8.



In the 1890s, iron ore mining became another significant driver of the local economy. Railroads transported iron ore from mines in the Mesabi, Vermillion, and Cuyna ranges to the north and west of Duluth to the city's port for shipment to processing facilities in the eastern United States. This industry brought a variety of individuals to Duluth, including not only mining pioneers and company officials but also lawyers, brokers, engineers, and consultants. Mining and lumbering also stimulated the development of other industries, including the U. S. Steel plant, hardware manufacturer Marshall Wells, and numerous smaller service and manufacturing firms.<sup>10</sup>

This economic growth fueled new construction within the city, including residential development of the Central Hillside neighborhood. According to the 2014 context study on the neighborhood "much of the residential area northeast of downtown was platted as the City of Duluth, Portland Division when the area was annexed by the City in 1870. While there was scattered development in the 1870s, residential construction only began in large numbers in the 1880s and 1890s."<sup>11</sup>

Early concentration of Duluth's wealthy residents was located an area roughly bounded by East 1st and 4th Streets and 2nd and 6th Avenues East. Known as Ashtabula Heights, the area was named for Ashtabula, Ohio, the hometown of many of the neighborhood's residents.<sup>12</sup> This wealthy neighborhood was short-lived, however, as the establishment of Duluth's streetcar line in 1882 encouraged those with sufficient means to move east. By 1887, the city's streetcar line ran along Superior Street from 5th Avenue West all the way to 22nd Avenue East. In 1890, the lines were electrified, and a new line was installed that ran east along East 2nd Street, north along 6th Avenue East, and east again on East 4th Street until 14th Avenue East.<sup>13</sup> As streetcar lines provided access, the city's elite began constructing large homes east of 13th Avenue East along Superior, First and Second Streets during the 1890s and 1900s, in the East Hillside, London Road, and Glen Avon-Hunter's Park neighborhoods, leaving their houses closer to downtown to be demolished or subdivided into multiple units rented by working class individuals.<sup>14</sup>

Review of 1888 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicates that the Central Hillside neighborhood was only partially developed by this date, with most development contained to the south of East 5th Street. Most residential development consisted of single-family houses, most of frame construction and one to two stories in height. A small number of duplexes and rowhouses were also present. Though platted, a significant amount of lots in this area remained vacant and undeveloped.<sup>15</sup>

By 1909, the neighborhood had expanded to approximately 10th Street East on the north, and additional residential construction had been added to the older, south half of the neighborhood. In addition to single family houses, this new construction included multi-unit flats and duplexes, some

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<sup>10</sup> Sommer, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey: Final Report*, p. 8 – 11; Schmidt, Nelson and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 8.

<sup>11</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 9.

<sup>12</sup> Van Brunt, ed. *Duluth and St. Louis County*, p. 236; Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 9; Eubank, "The Zenith City," p. 57.

<sup>13</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 10.

<sup>14</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 10; Sommer, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey: Final Report*, 8 – 11; Eubank, "The Zenith City," 57.

<sup>15</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1888), Sheets 16 – 21 and 25.

of which were built of masonry.<sup>16</sup> The 2014 historic resource survey notes that “as development moved up the hill beyond East 5th Street, many of [the houses in the study area] were built on smaller lots and have smaller footprints. Some of the earlier, larger houses close to downtown were built for individual well-to-do owner-residents, [in the area that] became known as Ashtabula Heights...However, it appears that many of the smaller, later houses were built by developers, contractors, and real estate investors, either for sale or rental to working-class residents.”<sup>17</sup>

In his 1974 book on Duluth architecture, James Allen Scott summarizes the residential development of the Central Heights neighborhood this way:

The lower middle class – small shopkeepers, skilled artisans, better paid office and sales personnel – filled out the blocks along Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Streets between Lake Avenue and Eight and Ninth Avenues East. Mixed in with them...were artisans whose work locations changed frequently or whose families depended on multiple employment which required a centrally located home near good crosstown transportation service. Houses – detached single family frame structures, two-family duplexes, three-deckers with one apartment per story and stores with apartments above them – filled in the narrow city lots.<sup>18</sup>

By 1920, the City of Duluth had nearly reached the height of its growth, both in terms of geography and number of residents. The city had expanded to encompass most of its modern-day land area, and its population had increased from 30,000 individuals in 1887 to approximately 100,000 individuals, a number that would remain relatively steady in the decades to come. Author Nancy Eubank notes that “by the 1920s Duluth had reached a growth plateau, and many of its neighborhoods continued to look much as they had at the turn of the century...it was not until after World War II, with the changes brought by freeways and new growth “over the hill,” that Duluth’s appearance began to change.”<sup>19</sup>

From the 1930s onward, many of the Central Hillside neighborhood’s single-family houses were subdivided into duplexes or apartments, or converted to boarding houses.<sup>20</sup> During the 1960s and 1970s, the neighborhood experienced significant redevelopment, as the expansion of local hospitals and development of higher-density multi-family housing led to the demolition of some older residential properties.<sup>21</sup>

### **230 East 4th Street: Construction**

The history of 230 East 4th Street represents the broad trends of residential development in the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. County property records give the building’s construction date as 1886.<sup>22</sup> While this cannot be confirmed

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<sup>16</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1909), Sheets 152 – 155, 160 – 164, and 173 – 178.

<sup>17</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, “Historic Resources Inventory,” p. 12.

<sup>18</sup> James Allen Scott, *Duluth’s Legacy: Volume 1 Architecture* (Duluth: City of Duluth Department of Research and Planning, 1974), as cited in Schmidt, Nelson and Pearson, “Historic Resources Inventory,” p. 9.

<sup>19</sup> Sommer, *Duluth Historic Resources Survey: Final Report*, p. 11; Eubank, “The Zenith City,” p. 63.

<sup>20</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, “Historic Resources Inventory,” p. 12.

<sup>21</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, “Historic Resources Inventory,” p. 11 – 13.

<sup>22</sup> St. Louis County, Property Details Report for Parcel 010-0990-01110, November 22, 2022, <https://reports.stlouiscountymn.gov/ssrwrapper/ShowSSRSReport.aspx?reportPath=/Assessor/PropertyDetails/Main&param1>

using city building permit records, city directories and fire insurance maps produced by the Sanborn Map Company suggest that this date is accurate. In 1885, the portion of Duluth mapped by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company was primarily limited to areas south of East 2nd Street close to the lakefront, suggesting that little notable development had occurred northwest of this thoroughfare.<sup>23</sup>

By 1888, as noted above, residential development had expanded north as far as 5th Street, encompassing the site of 230 East 4th Street. The property appears on the 1888 Sanborn map as a two-story, frame dwelling with shingled roof, with a footprint matching the existing building. One-story, open porches are shown at the primary north (Fourth Street) elevation and secondary east (Third Avenue) elevations (Figure D). Given the absence of original historic photographs, the property's original cladding material cannot be determined with certainty. However, a photo of the house that appears to date to the 1930s or 1940s (Figure B) indicates that the building may have originally been clad with wooden shingles above its exposed stone foundation.<sup>24</sup>

### Queen Anne Architecture

230 East Fourth Street displays the character-defining features of the Queen Anne architectural style, a style commonly employed for the designs of single-family houses constructed in the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to the 2014 historic context study, the forms and styles of these houses:

are characteristic of popular types during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries seen throughout Minnesota communities. These include the Queen Anne, Stick Style, and Colonial Revival. Some of the larger, more distinguished examples were designed by Duluth architects. The majority follow vernacular examples based on plan shapes and roof forms, such as front-gable-form, intersecting gable form, and Foursquare. Most of the single-family houses are frame construction, originally with wood clapboard and/or wood shingle siding, wood ornamental detail, and an open wood porch with ornamental columns or posts. Some have brick walls or brick facing over frame construction. Because of Duluth's geography and the availability of local bluestone (gabbro), they are often set on stone basements or foundations. Wood siding and ornament have been susceptible to deterioration and change over the years. It is unusual to find largely unaltered examples in the study area.

Developed by a group of nineteenth-century English architects including Richard Norman Shaw, the Queen Anne style is characterized (in the words of architectural historian Marcus Whiffen) by "irregularity of plan and massing and variety of color and texture."<sup>25</sup> In her seminal work on the architectural styles of American houses, architectural historian Virginia McAlester notes that this was "the dominant style of domestic building [in the United States] during the period from

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=parcelnum=010-0990-01110&pdf=true.

<sup>23</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1884), Index; Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1885), Index; Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1888), Sheets 20 and 25.

<sup>24</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota* (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1888), Sheet 20; E.S. Ciebgra, photograph of 230 East 4th Street, Box 6, Collection S2386, General Historic Photo Collection (Real Estate), Kathryn A. Martin Library Archives and Special Collections, Duluth, Minnesota.

<sup>25</sup> Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 115; Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, rev. ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2014), 348.

about 1880 until 1900.”<sup>26</sup> McAlester notes that the style “uses wall surfaces as primary decorative elements. This is accomplished in two ways: (1) by avoiding plain flat walls through such devices as bays, towers, overhangs, and wall projections, and (2) by using several wall materials of differing textures wherever expanses of planar wall do occur.”<sup>27</sup> This desire to create variety is also expressed by an “abundance of decorative detail.”<sup>28</sup>

The Queen Anne style can be divided into subtypes by 1) shape and 2) the style of decorative detailing employed. The general irregularity of plan and massing displayed at 230 East 4th Street – the variety of roof shapes, one and two-story bump outs, and asymmetrical façades – clearly marks the property as an example of the Queen Anne style. More specifically, the shape of 230 East 4th Street is an example of the “Hipped Roof with Lower Cross Gables” subtype, the most common subtype for Queen Anne style houses, in which a steeply-pitched hipped roof is intersected by one or more lower cross gables. Additional dormers and gables, such as the eyebrow and hipped dormers present at 230 East 4th Street, were commonly added. The presence of a corner tower is another common characteristic of this subtype.<sup>29</sup>

230 East 4th Street is also an example of the “Spindle Work” subtype of Queen Anne detailing, which is characterized by “delicate turned porch supports and spindle work ornamentation” used at porch balustrades and friezes, at gables, and other locations.<sup>30</sup> At 230 East 4th Street, this detailing is most obvious at the front porch. Several wooden spindles also remain at the dormer on the east elevation.

Based on the only available older photograph of the property (Figure B), 230 East 4th Street appears to have been originally clad with wooden shingles, a common cladding material for Queen Anne style houses. As is not uncommon for surviving examples of Queen Anne houses, these shingles have since been removed or covered up by non-historic siding.<sup>31</sup>

### **230 East 4th Street: Occupant History**

The succession of individuals who occupied 230 East 4th Street provides a cross section of the residents of the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1920, when the neighborhood was substantially developed, the property had begun to function as a multi-family residence, as it does today.

#### **Charles Arthur: 1887**

The first known occupant of 230 East 4th Street appears in the 1887-1888 Duluth City Directory as Charles H. Arthur. Arthur was a founding member of the Arthur, Waters and Company. According to a newspaper article, the Duluth company was established in 1886 as the “Duluth house” of the Buffalo firm of Arthurs and Waters, and consisted of C. H. Arthur, H. S. Waters, and C. H. Modisette. The 1886 Duluth City Directory lists the company as one of

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<sup>26</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 350.

<sup>27</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 348.

<sup>28</sup> “Queen Anne Style 1880 – 1910,” *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*, accessed November 28, 2022, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/queen-anne.html>.

<sup>29</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 344 – 350.

<sup>30</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 346.

<sup>31</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 348.

approximately 30 grain commission firms in the city. Both Charles' place of residence and his business venture were short lived. By 1888, the firm of Arthur & Waters had disappeared from the city directory, and Charles resided at a home along West 3rd Street.<sup>32</sup>

#### **Alexander Morison: 1888 – c. 1892**

From 1888 until approximately 1892, 230 East 4th Street was occupied by real estate agent Alexander Morison, associated first with Morison & Macfarlane and then the Simon Clark & Company. According to an 1888 newspaper article, Morison & Macfarlane were real estate agents with offices in the Duluth Exchange Building. The company sold lots in Duluth's West End and acreage outside of the city with lumber and mineral resources, as well as life insurance. The firm is listed in the 1888 city directory as one of more than 100 real estate companies in Duluth. In 1888, Morison lived at 230 East 4th Street with Amanda Anderson, whose occupation is listed as "domestic," suggesting that she provided housekeeping services for Morison. A Miss Dina Morison, possibly Alexander's daughter, is listed in the 1891 and 1892 directories as a boarder at the property. Dina worked as a clerk and a stenographer.<sup>33</sup>

#### **Reverend Thomas Cleland: c. 1894 – 1898**

Morison was succeeded by Reverend Thomas A. Cleland, who resided at 230 East 4th Street from 1893 or 1894 until 1898. Cleland was the pastor of First Presbyterian Church, established in Duluth in 1869. Cleland was the church's pastor from 1894 until 1906. Under his leadership, the church constructed its second building in 1901 at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Third Avenue East, only two blocks south of 230 East 4th Street. City directories indicate that Cleland lived at the house with his two sons, Frank and William, both of whom were students at the time.<sup>34</sup>

#### **Cook and Gittleson Families: 1899 – 1911**

From 1899 until 1911, 230 East 4th Street was occupied by Moses and Anna Cook. At the time that Moses acquired the house, he was a manager at S. E. Gittleson & Co. Located at 400 West Superior Street, the firm was one of about three dozen clothing stores in the city in 1899. Anna's relation to Moses is unknown, but the S. E. Gittleson & Company is also listed as her employer.<sup>35</sup> During the Cooks' occupation of the house, they employed a succession of live-in helpers and housekeepers, including Lena Peterson (1902), Bertha Myelde (1904), Deila Donnelly (1905), and Lottie Wiek (1906 and 1907).<sup>36</sup> Two individuals who may have been related to Moses and Anna –

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<sup>32</sup> "Twenty Years Ago," *Duluth Evening Herald*, March 6, 1906; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1887-8* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1887), 129; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1886-7* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1886), 390 – 391.

<sup>33</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1888-9* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1888), 134, 408, 599, 620; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1892-93* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1892), 498; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1891-2* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1891), 517, 408; "Morison & Macfarlane, Real Estate." *Duluth Evening Herald*, June 27, 1888.

<sup>34</sup> Dwight E. Woodbridge and John S. Pardee, eds., *History of Duluth and St. Louis County: Past and Present*, vol. 2 (Chicago: C. F. Cooper & Company, 1910), 598 – 601; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1894-95* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1894), 134, 408; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1897-98* (Duluth, MN: R. L. Polk & Co., 1897), 207, 208; "Paralysis Kills Rev. T. H. Cleland," *Minneapolis Sunday Journal*, August 27, 1916.

<sup>35</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1899* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1899), 175, 176, 544; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1911* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1911), 315, 352.

<sup>36</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1902* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1902); 176, 484; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1904* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1904); 206, 207, 302, 546; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1905* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1905), 250, 323; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1906* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1906),

Emmanuel Cook (bookkeeper at the Cook store) and Norman A Cook (clerk at an unknown firm) are listed as boarders in 1908 and 1911, respectively.<sup>37</sup>

In 1904, the S. E. Gittleson & Co. partnership was dissolved. The firm's junior partner Samuel Gittleson focused his attention on the jewelry business, opening a jewelry store at 311 West Superior Street, while it appears that Moses assumed the operations of the clothing store at 400 West Superior Street under the name Cook's Loan Bank & Clothing House. In 1905, Gittleson moved his jewelry store into the clothing store at 400 West Superior Street.<sup>38</sup> By 1905, Gittleson's jewelry store was one of about two dozen retail jewelers in the city. The business appears to have been short-lived, however; by 1907, the firm is no longer listed in the city business directory, and by 1908 Gittleson was working at Cook's clothing store.<sup>39</sup>

From 1904 until 1910, city directories list Samuel Gittleson as a boarder at 230 East 4th Street. Through 1911, other members of the Gittleson families boarded at the property, including: Marian Gittleson, a stenographer at the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company (1906); Sadie Gittleson (1908); and Isaac Gittleson, a clerk at an unknown firm (1910 and 1911).<sup>40</sup> By 1909, the Sanborn map indicates that exterior stairs had been added to the southwest corner of the house (at the southwest corner of the current garage), perhaps as a means of providing a separate entrance for the Gittleson family (Figure E).<sup>41</sup>

## 1912 - Present

From 1912 until the present day, the property has been utilized as multi-family housing. From 1912 until 1919, city directories list as many as eight different occupants in any given year, though some occupants had the same last names, suggesting that they may have been related and shared rooms. In contrast to the house's earlier occupants, most residents appear to have been employed in working or lower middle-class occupations, with jobs that included laundress, teacher, telephone operator, nurse, bar tender, and mechanical foreman. A few occupants were listed as "residents," rather than boarders, and are more likely to have owned the property. These included Tobias Gordon, who worked at the Northwestern Leather Company (1912); Nettie Brownell (1913); Byron C. Harris, solicitor and district manager of the *Duluth News Tribune* (1914 – 1916);

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226, 334, 871; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1907* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1907); 242, 932.

<sup>37</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1908* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1908); 315, 412; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1911* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1911), 315, 352.

<sup>38</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1905* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1905), 884 and 933; "Dissolution of Partnership," *Duluth Evening Herald*, October 7, 1904; "City Briefs," *Duluth Evening Herald*, February 29, 1904.

<sup>39</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1904* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1904); 206, 207, 302, 546; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1905* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1905), 933; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1910* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1910), 314, 448; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1908* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1908); 315, 412; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1907* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1907), 242, 932, 963.

<sup>40</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1904* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1904); 206, 207, 302, 546; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1905* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1905), 933; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1910* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1910), 314, 448; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1908* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1908); 315, 412; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1907* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1907), 242, 932, 963; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1911* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1911), 315, 352; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1906* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1906), 226, 334, 871.

<sup>41</sup> Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota*, Vol. 2 (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1909), Sheet 176; "Detailed Statement of Application for Additions, Alterations or Repairs..." Application No. 23754, 230 East 4th Street, June 11, 1928, on file at the City of Duluth.

and Mary Murphy, assistant at M. M. Bagnell (1917).<sup>42</sup>

During the 1920s, the property was occupied by several members of the Cameron family, as well as unrelated boarders. The house appears to have been owned by Peter Cameron, a manager at the Singer Sewing Machine Company.<sup>43</sup> Other members of the Cameron family who resided at the property from 1920 through 1928 included Frank Cameron (a salesman at the Singer Sewing Machine Company), David Cameron (a student and later manager of the Superior Money Company), Durah Cameron (a pricer at the Kelley-Hw-Thompson Company), John Cameron (a student and later a clerk), Virginia Cameron (a student and later a clerk and bookkeeper), and Mrs. Annie Cameron. Several unrelated occupants are also listed in city directories, including clerk Arthur Wells (listed as a boarder in 1921), carpenter Frank Hoffman (listed as a resident in 1925), and salesman Cecil P. Gardner and barber Samuel H. Walton (listed as residents in 1927).<sup>44</sup>

Sometime during the Camerons' tenure, a building permit was filed to re-shingle the property.<sup>45</sup> In 1928, one window was installed at the first level near the southwest corner of the house, to permit installation of a bathroom at the interior.<sup>46</sup>

During the 1930s and 1940s, the property continued to function as multi-family housing, with between one and four occupants listed in city directories each year. For the majority of these two decades, the property owners also lived at the house – first Martin and Marion Usiak (who owned the property by 1928 and lived here from 1932 through 1939) and then James and Viola Pyette (who owned the property from approximately 1942 through 1948).<sup>47</sup>

During the mid-twentieth century, the property appears to have transitioned to providing housing primarily for widowed and/or older populations. City directories from 1950 until 1972 list between three and seven occupants each year. With the exception of the owner, cabinet maker Viekko Hautamaa, most occupants are listed as widows.<sup>48</sup> In 1964, a permit was filed to enclose the

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<sup>42</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1912* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1912), 410, 446, 476; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1913* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1913), 214, 600, 833; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1914* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1914), 436, 493, 496, 508, 733, 743, 785; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1915* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1915), 419, 471, 474, 484, 623, 909; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1916* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1916), 410; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1917* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1917), 467; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1918* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1918), 355, 112, 401, 476.

<sup>43</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1913* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1913), 229.

<sup>44</sup> *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1920* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1920), 145, 146; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1921* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1921), 143, 619; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1924* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1924), ; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1925* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1925), 162, 163, 331; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1926* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1926), 151; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1927* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1927), 146, 238; *R. L. Polk & Co.'s Duluth Directory, 1928* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1928), 135.

<sup>45</sup> "Detailed Statement of Application for Additions, Alterations or Repairs..." Application No. 14428, 230 East 4th Street, undated, on file at the City of Duluth.

<sup>46</sup> "Detailed Statement of Application for Additions, Alterations or Repairs..." Application No. 23754, 230 East 4th Street, June 11, 1928, on file at the City of Duluth. The permit notes that the property's use at the time of the application was as a "one family dwelling," but that the function after the installation of the windows would be a "two family dwelling." However, city directory records indicate that the house clearly functioned as multi-family housing prior to this date. The window installed in 1928 is no longer visible from the exterior.

<sup>47</sup> For example, see *Polk's Duluth City Directory, 1932* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1932), 758; *Polk's Duluth City Directory, 1942* (Duluth, MN: Duluth Directory Co., 1942), 671.

<sup>48</sup> For example, see *Polk's Duluth City Directory, 1951* (St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Co., 1951), 331; *Polk's Duluth City Directory, 1955* (St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Co., 1955), 52; *Polk's Duluth City Directory, 1962* (St. Paul, MN: R.L. Polk & Co., 1962), 179.

building's rear porch, which might have been a reference to the existing shed-roofed, one-story section at the house's east elevation.<sup>49</sup> A building permit to reside the house with "mineral siding," including capping the sills and covering the roof eaves, was filed in 1970. Presumably, this is the asbestos siding that covers the majority of the building today.<sup>50</sup>

Today, the property contains four residential units and continues to provide housing for residents of the Central Hillside neighborhood, as it has for more than 130 years.

## **X. Findings on Designation Criteria**

In the recent 2014 historic resources survey, 230 East 4th Street was recommended as eligible for local landmark designation. Research completed for this nomination supports this recommendation.<sup>51</sup> Specifically, the property meets Designation Criteria A and D. Findings responding to each of the criteria are as follows:

**A. It has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Duluth, State of Minnesota, or the United States.**

**FINDING:** 230 East 4th Street represents the early residential development of the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The initial construction of the single-family home in 1886 and its conversion into multi-family housing in the early 1900s reflects the growth and development of the neighborhood. Therefore, the property meets Criterion A.

**B. Its location was a site of a significant historical event.**

**FINDING:** The property is not known to be the site of a significant historical event. Therefore, it does not meet Criterion B.

**C. It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural development of the City of Duluth, State of Minnesota, or the United States.**

**FINDING:** During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the property was occupied by several residents who contributed to the commercial and social fabric of Duluth, including grain commission firm founder Charles Arthur, real estate agent Alexander Morison, Reverend Thomas Cleland, and retailers Moses Cook and Samuel Gittleson. However, preliminary research using historic newspapers, city directories, and biography files and newspaper indices available at the Duluth Public Library did not suggest that the achievements of any of these individuals constitute a *significant* contribution to the cultural development of the City of Duluth, the State of Minnesota, or the United States. Most of these individuals only lived at 230 East 4th Street for a few years; with the exception of Moses Cook, all appear to have had tenures of less than ten years. Some of these individuals

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<sup>49</sup> "Detailed Statement of Application for Additions, Alterations or Repairs..." Application No. 81085, 230 East 4th Street, November 9, 1964, on file at the City of Duluth; Sanborn Map Publishing Company, *Duluth, Minnesota*, Vol. 2 (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1947), Sheet 176.

<sup>50</sup> City of Duluth Building Permit Application #3218, Building Permit #88285, 230 East 4th Street, October 2, 1970, on file at the City of Duluth.

<sup>51</sup> Schmidt, Nelson, and Pearson, "Historic Resources Inventory," p. 21.



are also associated with other residences or workplaces in the city, making it less likely that 230 East 4th Street is the property most strongly associated with their achievements. Likewise, preliminary research using the library's biography files did not reveal significant contributions by residents of the property during the mid-twentieth century, when the building functioned as multi-family housing. Therefore, the property does not meet Criterion C.

**D. It embodies a distinguishing characteristic of an architectural type.**

**FINDING:** 230 East 4th Street embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Queen Anne architectural style. While the property has experienced some alterations, such as the application of new siding and replacement windows, it retains many of the character-defining features that mark it as an example of the Queen Anne style, such as its irregular form and massing, asymmetrical elevations, complex roofline with multiple dormers and gables, and prominent turret. Furthermore, the property embodies the distinguishing characteristics of single-family houses constructed in the Central Hillside neighborhood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including frame construction, wood ornamental detail, an open wood porch with ornamental columns, and stone foundation. Therefore, the property meets Criterion D.

**E. It is identified as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of Duluth or the State of Minnesota.**

**FINDING:** The property's architect and builder are unknown. Therefore, the property does not meet Criterion E.

**F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, and craftsmanship which represent significant architectural innovation.**

**FINDING:** The property does not embody elements of design, detail, materials, and craftsmanship that represent significant architectural innovation. Therefore, the property does not meet Criterion F.

**G. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City as a whole.**

**FINDING:** 230 East 4th Street is over 125 years old, making it a long-time feature of this neighborhood. However, the property's location and physical characteristics do not appear to rise to the level of uniqueness or distinction that would merit designation under this Criterion as an established and familiar visual landmark of the Central Hillside neighborhood or the City as a whole.

## **XI. Conclusions**

- A. Points in Favor:** 230 East 4th Street meets the City of Duluth's Designation Criteria A and D and is therefore nominated for designation as a local landmark.
- B. Points in Opposition:** N/A.

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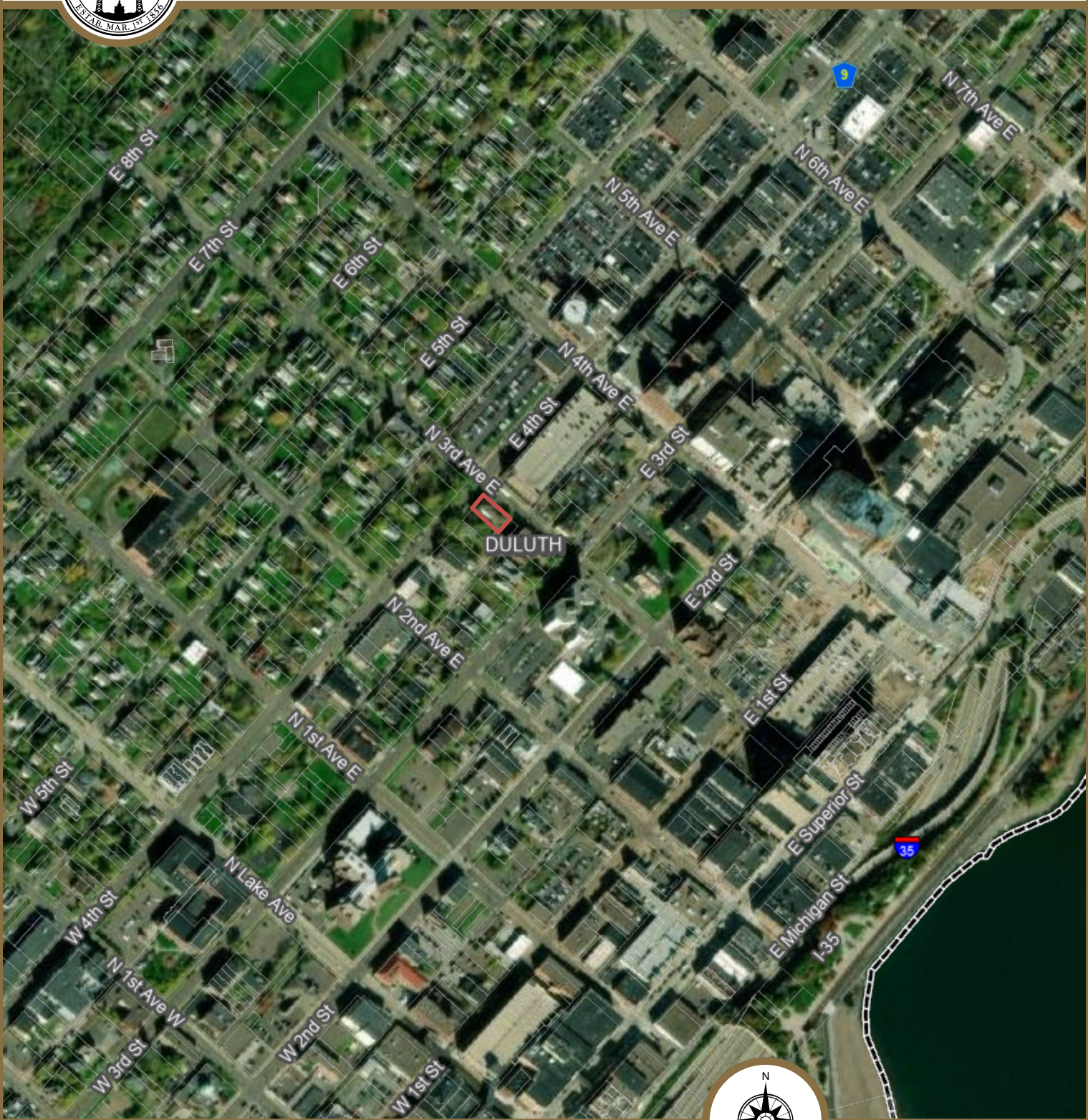
Sanborn Map Publishing Company. *Duluth, Minnesota*, Vol. 2. New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1947.



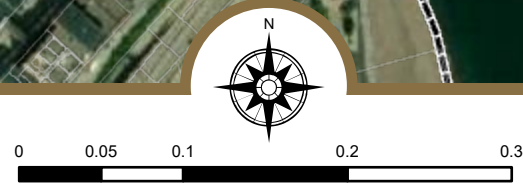


# Duluth

St. Louis County, Minnesota



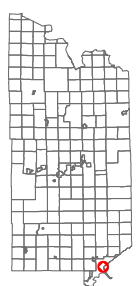
**230 East 4th Street**



St. Louis County      [www.stlouiscountymn.gov](http://www.stlouiscountymn.gov)      Minnesota

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This is a compilation of records as they appear in the Saint Louis County Offices affecting the area shown. This drawing is to be used only for reference purposes and the County is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein





CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photo 0001:** View of north and east elevations, looking southwest.



**Photo 0002:** View of north elevation, looking south.





**Photo 0003:** View of east elevation, looking west.



**Photo 0004:** View of east elevation, looking northwest.





**Photo 0005:** View of south elevation, looking northeast.





**Photo 0006:** View of south elevation, looking northeast.



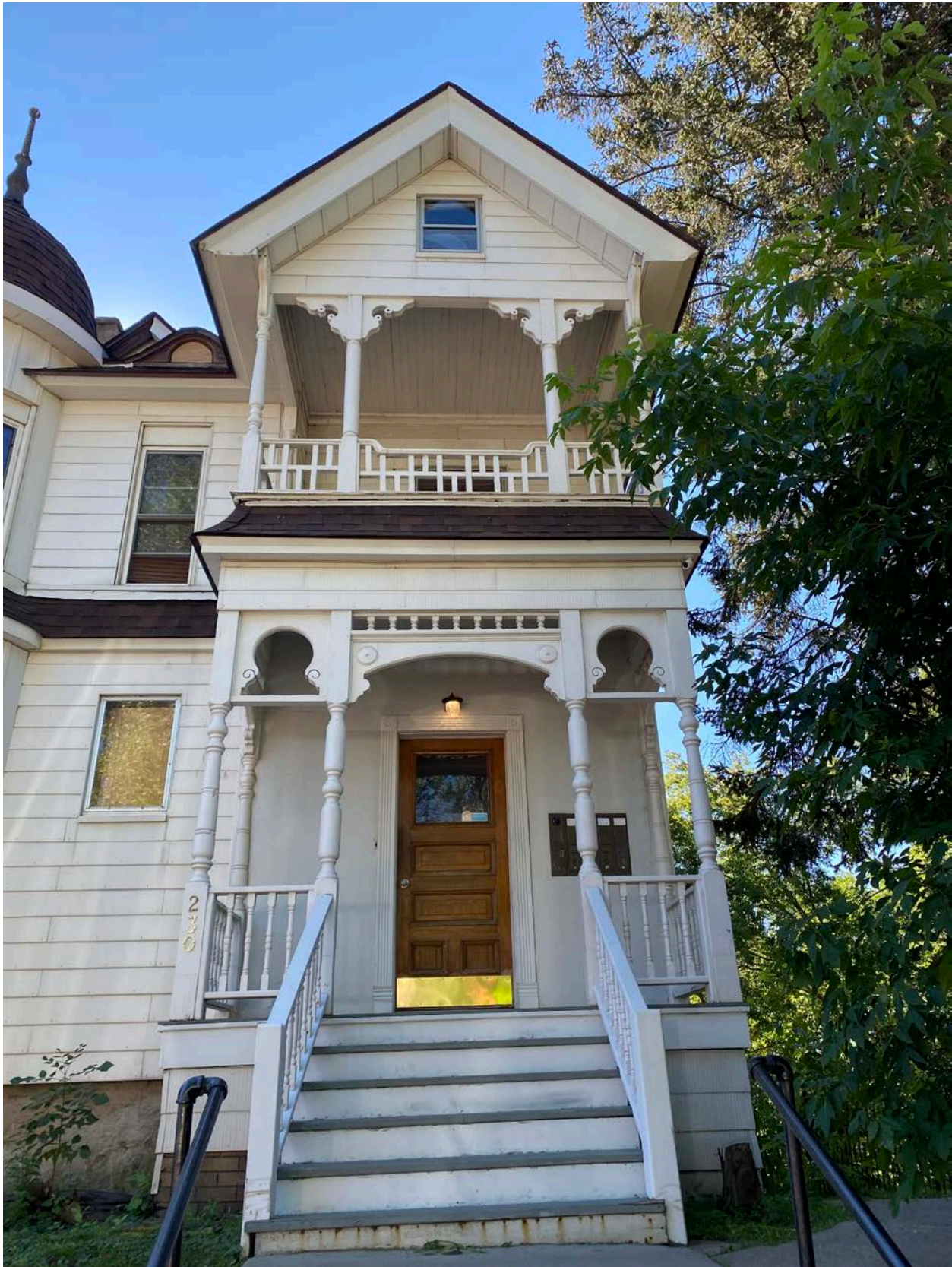
**Photo 0007:** View of west elevation, looking northeast.





**Photo 0008:** View of west elevation, looking southeast.





**Photo 0009:** View of porch on the north elevation, looking south.





**Photo 0010:** View of metal fence at west elevation, looking north.





**Photo 0011:** View of wood window and stone foundation at west elevation, looking southeast.





**Photo 0012:** View of entrance at west elevation, looking northeast.





**Photo 0013:** View of stone wall to the south of the property, looking northwest.





**Photo 0014:** View of garage entrance at east elevation, looking northwest.





**Photo 0015:** View of tower, chimney, and dormer at the east elevation, looking west.





**Photo 0016:** View of east elevation, looking northwest.

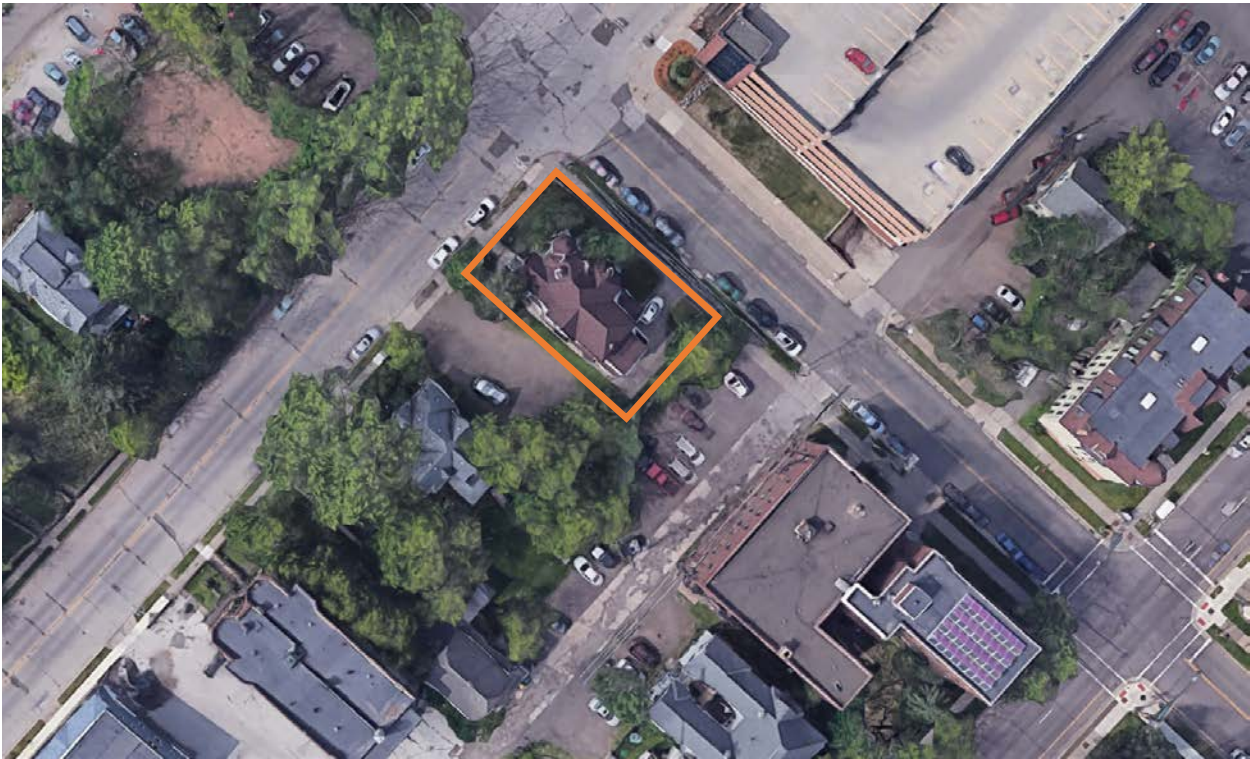




**Photo 0017:** View of east elevation, looking southwest.



## FIGURES



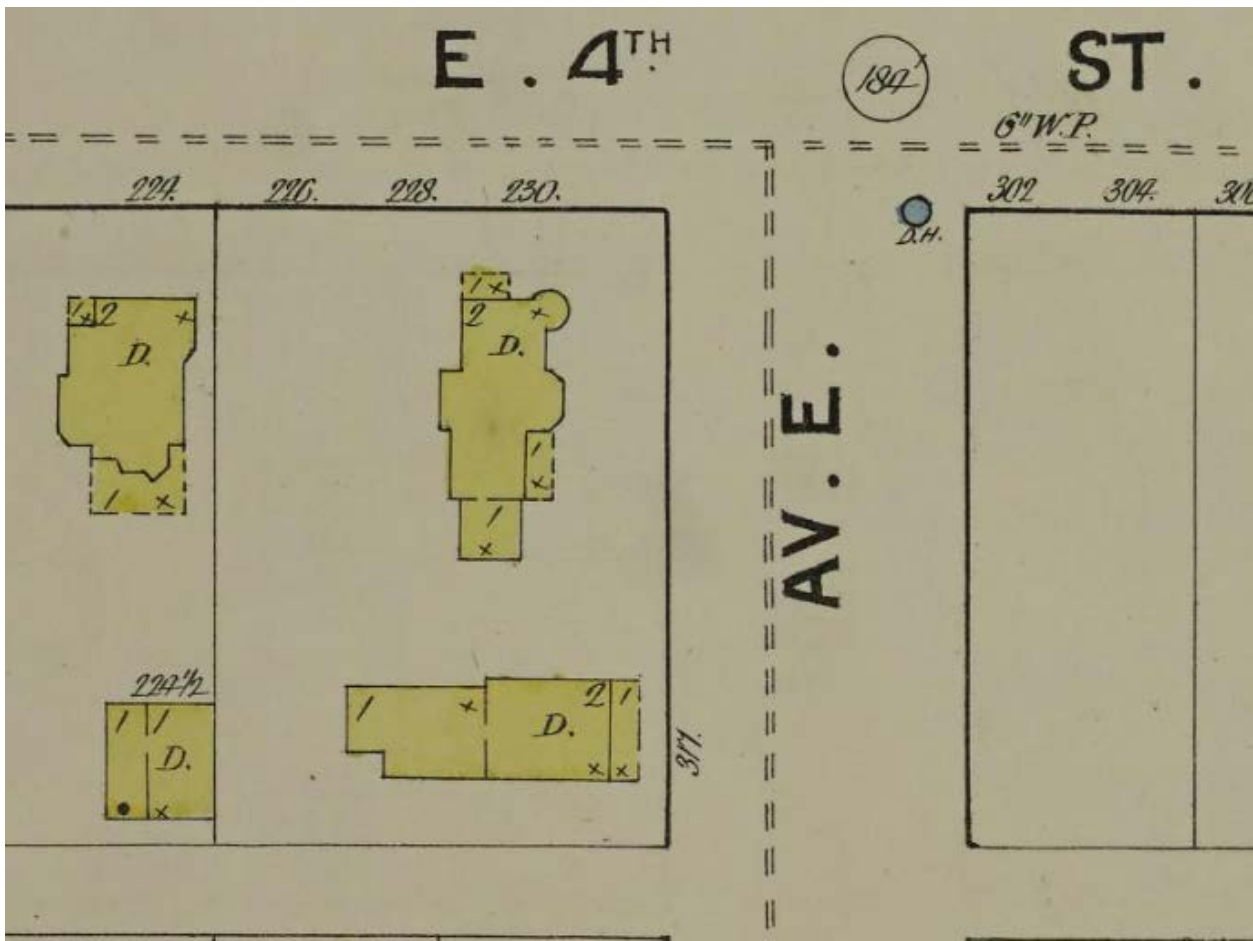
**Figure A:** Location of 230 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Aerial image courtesy of Google, 2022. North is up.



**Figure B:** Photograph of 230 East 4th Street, undated. Photo by E. S. Ciebigra. Photograph taken from Box 6, Collection S2386, General Historic Photo Collection (Real Estate), Kathryn A. Martin Library Archives and Special Collections, Duluth,



**Figure C:** Photo of 230 East 4th Street, undated. Photo courtesy of the Duluth Public Library.



**Figure D:** 1888 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing 230 East 4th Street. Sanborn Map Publishing Company, Duluth, Minnesota (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1888), Sheet 20.



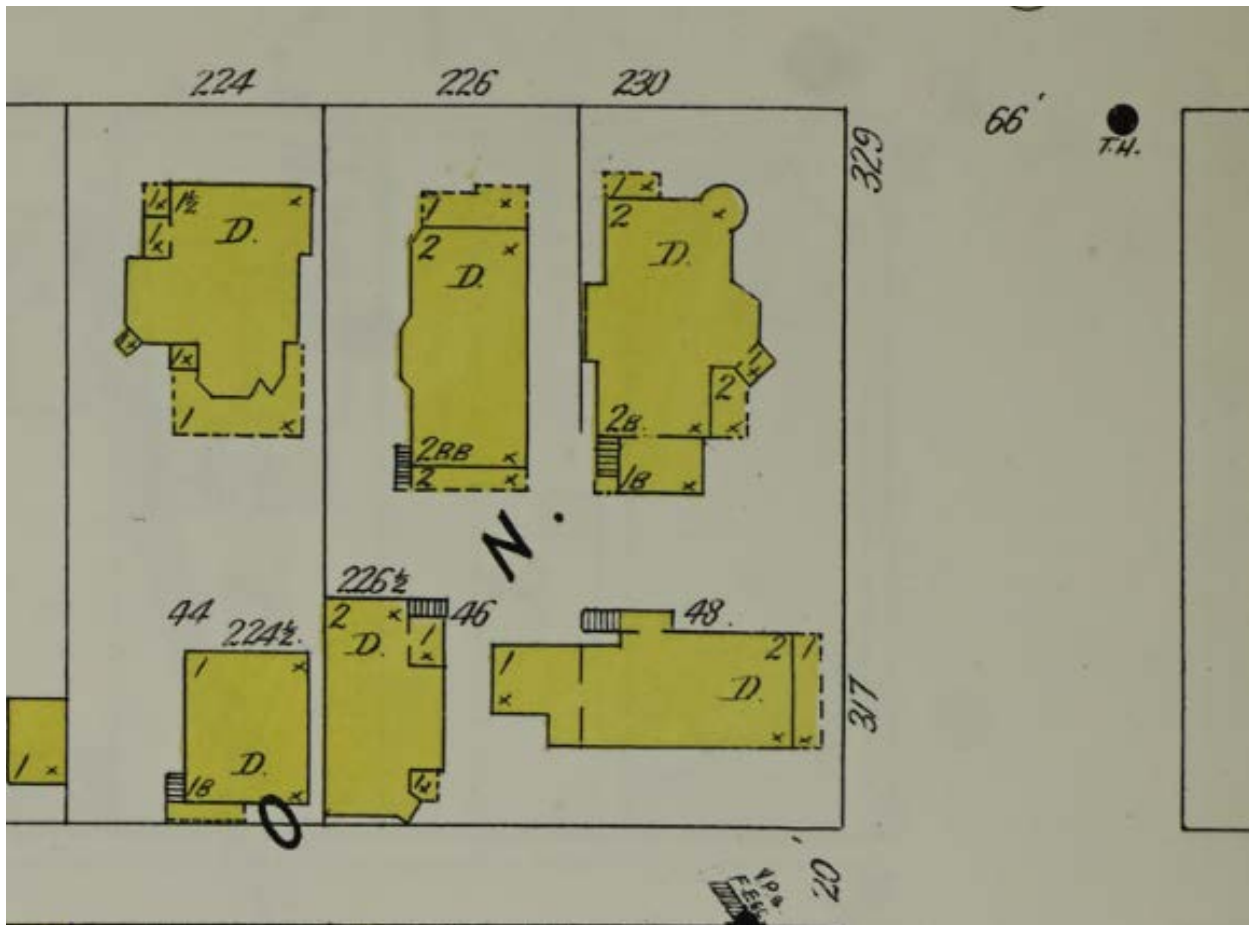


Figure E: 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing 230 East 4th Street. Sanborn Map Publishing Company, Duluth, Minnesota (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1909), Sheet 176.

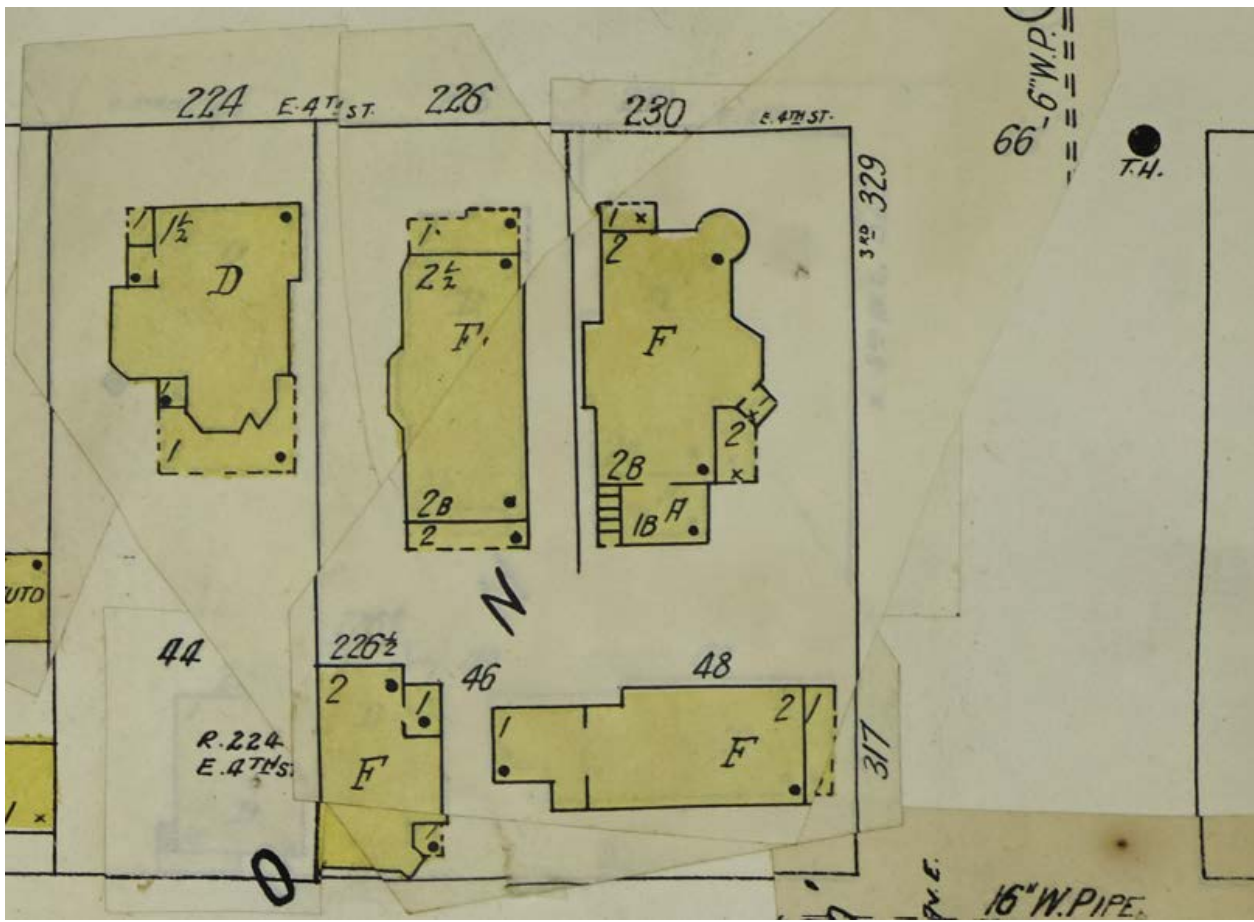


Figure F: 1947 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing 230 East 4th Street. Sanborn Map Publishing Company, Duluth, Minnesota, Vol. 2 (New York: Sanborn Map Publishing Company, 1947), Sheet 176.

**VIA EMAIL**

December 22, 2022

Nicole Foss, Environmental Review Transportation Liaison  
Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office  
Administration Building #203  
50 Sherburne Avenue  
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Re: MnDOT S.P. 6925-144  
Trunk Highway (TH) 61 Corridor Improvements  
City of Duluth, Duluth and Lakewood Townships, St. Louis County  
T50N, R13W, Section 4  
T51N, R13W, Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, and 35  
Federal Review

Dear Ms. Foss:

Minnesota Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Unit (MnDOT CRU) staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-44739) in archaeology, history, and architectural history have reviewed the above-referenced project pursuant to our Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)-delegated responsibilities for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 300108) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, and under the terms of the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; and the Minnesota Department of Transportation; Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Minnesota* (Statewide PA). The project will receive funding from FHWA and may receive permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Our unit also reviewed the above-referenced project to determine whether MnDOT has responsibilities under Minnesota Statutes regarding cultural resources. Compliance with Minnesota Statute is the responsibility of the entity doing, funding, or licensing the work under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (Minn. Stat. 138.661-138.669); or the agency controlling any public lands that may be affected by proposed work (e.g., right-of-way or through temporary or permanent easements) for the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (Minn. Stat. 138.31-138.42). MnDOT is responsible for compliance with the Minnesota Historic Sites Act for this project since it is funding or permitting the project. MnDOT is responsible for compliance with the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act on this project since it controls the land on which the project will occur.

We are writing to consult with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (MnSHPO) pursuant to MnDOT's duties and responsibilities under federal law and the Statewide PA. Because there are no properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), designated as part of the state historic site network, or included in the State Register of Historic Places, no consultation is necessary under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act. Further, because there are no known or suspected significant archaeological or historic sites on MnDOT-controlled public lands that will be affected by the project (see below), we are not submitting the project plans to your office or the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) for review under the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

MnDOT CRU previously reviewed this project and issued a finding of No Historic Properties Affected on March 12, 2021, without review by MnSHPO as allowed by the Statewide PA.<sup>1</sup> Due to a change in project background and a better understanding of the project's potential to affect a historic property within the APE, MnDOT CRU is revising its previous finding in response to this additional project information.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

According to the Project's Early Notification Memorandum (ENM, dated January 14, 2021) and supplementary information provided by the project, MnDOT District 1 is planning improvements to Trunk Highway (TH) 61 (Rohweder Memorial Highway; Voyageur Highway). The approximately 4½-mile-long project corridor will extend between N 71st Avenue E in East Duluth and McQuade Road in Lakewood Township, St. Louis County. This section of TH 61 is a divided four-lane highway.

Project work will include a 2-inch mill and overlay on both northbound and southbound lanes, turn lanes, and crossovers. Areas of the road will be patched prior to receiving an overlay. Shoulder pavement will receive a fog seal. Aggregate shoulders will receive additional aggregate throughout project limits. Guardrails will be replaced to meet current standards and placed to be made flush with paved shoulders. Culvert and drainage work will be undertaken. Other work may include sealing joints, resetting aprons, installing grates, repairing or replacing wingwalls, and replacing flumes. In-slope erosion work is planned at one location.

Some tree clearing (less than 2.5 acres) is anticipated. This will primarily take place near the Talmade River culvert. All project work is planned to take place within 300 feet of the existing road surface. Although most work is planned to take place within the right-of-way, some right-of-way acquisition may occur at Cant Road.

Based on the information provided by the project proposer and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3 and Stipulation 3.C of the Statewide PA, MnDOT CRU has determined that the proposed project

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<sup>1</sup> Stipulation 3, Paragraph F.

constitutes a federal undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y) that has the potential to cause effects to historic properties. Further, MnDOT CRU has also determined that the proposed project is a state undertaking subject to the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

### **AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)**

Based on the Project's ENM (dated January 14, 2021) and additional plan information provided by the project team, and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 and Stipulation 3.C of the Statewide PA, MnDOT CRU has established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) as shown in the attached map. The APE includes physical alteration and ground-disturbing activities. Because exact construction limits are not available from the Project, the APE was delineated using the right-of-way (ROW) along the section of TH 61 where Project work is proposed, as most construction work will not extend outside of the ROW. The vertical APE is 1 to 2 feet deep in areas of general road repair. Areas of excavation for culvert, wingwall, and apron work vary in depth between 2 to 11 feet.

### **CONSULTATION & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

On January 22, 2021, MnDOT CRU reviewed the undertaking's proposed activities for exemptions in existing consultation protocol agreements between FHWA and certain tribes. After initial review of these agreements, MnDOT CRU notified the following Tribal Nations about the undertaking, pursuant to 36 CFR 800 and Minn. Stat. 10.65: Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. We specifically requested input into the process of identifying historic properties of religious or cultural significance and sought the Tribal Nation's interest in becoming a consulting party. We did not receive a response from the tribal groups within the allotted time.

MnDOT District 1 has not yet created a public informational webpage for this project. The website will include information on Section 106, and MnDOT CRU will share any public comments received with SHPO and other consulting parties.

The Project's APE falls within the boundaries of the City of Duluth. On December 1, 2022, MnDOT CRU notified the City of Duluth's Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) about the project and invited them to be a consulting party pursuant to Stipulation 3.A.i of the Statewide PA. The HPC responded on December 12 that it would like to serve as a consulting party. The HPC is copied on this letter.

### **IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTIES**

#### **Archaeological Investigations**

In January 2021, MnDOT CRU staff reviewed information on state-designated and listed properties, significant archaeological and historic sites, burials/cemeteries, and other previously inventoried

properties in databases maintained by the MnSHPO, OSA, and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC), including the unrecorded historic cemeteries data layer available via the OSA Web Portal.

The potential project effects to archaeological resources will result from ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, MnDOT CRU focused on an archaeological review area defined by the anticipated limits of ground disturbance, shown on the attached map. There are no reported archaeological sites, unplatted cemeteries or areas of MIAC concern within the archaeological review area or within the project APE. Because all ground-disturbing work will occur within areas where naturally occurring soils have been previously disturbed by road and associated construction or with conditions indicating low archaeological potential, it is unlikely that the archaeological review area contains intact, significant archaeological resources and no survey is warranted.

Based on the identification efforts described above and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4 and Stipulations 3.D and 3.E of the Statewide PA, MnDOT CRU has determined there are no historic properties in the archaeological review area of the APE. Further, MnDOT CRU's identification efforts indicate there are no properties subject to the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act in the project APE.

### **Architecture-History Investigations**

The Duluth to Two Harbors segment (XX-ROD-005) of Trunk Highway (TH) 61 (XX-ROD-006) has been previously studied by MnDOT CRU as part of our ongoing effort to evaluate Minnesota's trunk highways. This segment of TH 61 is a four-lane divided highway that extends from the eastern limits of Duluth in St. Louis County to 1.2 miles southwest of Two Harbors in Lake County. The median width varies between 50 and 150 feet. TH 61 displays and retains many character-defining features common for a mid-twentieth-century expressway, including partial control of access, four-lane division, paved shoulders, and its original vertical and horizontal alignment. Identified associated features include its large center median, distinctive right-of-way line, culverts and other drainage structures, crossover lanes, and signalized railroad crossing.<sup>2</sup>

According to the property's inventory form, the segment is significant under Criterion A in the area of Transportation for its association with the Minnesota Highway Department's (MHD) "efforts to improve transportation corridors to alleviate traffic issues and benefit regional tourism." According to a 1960 *Minnesota Highways* article, MHD developed this segment primarily to "facilitate movement of heavy commercial and private through traffic between Duluth and Two Harbors." Specifically, the partial control of access expressway design allowed commuters and business travelers to drive between the two cities at a faster speed than they could using the Old North Shore Road or the former Highway 61. Traffic studies would show that most traffic would divert to the new segment when traveling between the two cities.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Mead & Hunt, Inc., "TH 61 – Duluth to Two Harbors (XX-ROD-005)," Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form, February 15, 2013 (June 2018 Update), 11.

<sup>3</sup> Mead & Hunt, "TH 61," 10.

The segment is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as a distinctive representation of a postwar expressway in Minnesota. It is also representative of the partial control access expressway standards from that period, as demonstrated in its use of the AASHO design standards for rural highways. The dimensions of the roadways, medians, and shoulders, and the use of the crossover lanes in the TH 61 Duluth-Two Harbors segment, all represent the mid-1950s expressways standards used by MHD during this period.<sup>4</sup>

The highway's period of significance begins in 1959, when initial construction efforts started, and ends in 1968, when construction of the road was completed. The segment generally has had minimal alterations since its period of significance and has maintained a consistent appearance and design. The most significant changes have been the addition of turn lanes at five intersections in 1983 and 2010–11; widening of the Knife River bridges in 1988; expansion of the southbound shoulder for a weigh station at Lakewood Road in the early 1970s; updates at the Knife River Rest area; and two miles of rumble strips outside of the bituminous shoulder between CSAH 42 and the Knife River in 2019—all of which are considered minor improvements that do not diminish the property's aspects of integrity.<sup>5</sup>

This project will improve a large portion of the historic TH 61 Duluth to Two Harbors segment. Therefore, an eligible historic property has been identified within the Project APE and effects on this property must be assessed as part of this Project's Section 106 review. The property is not listed in the NRHP and, therefore, is not subject to review under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act.

### **ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS**

MnDOT CRU staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in History and Architectural History reviewed project documentation and assessed effects for the historic property within the APE. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a), analysis considered physical; visual; atmospheric; noise and vibration; traffic, access, and parking; cumulative; and indirect effects.

The Statement of Significance for the historic Duluth to Two Harbors TH 61 segment (XX-ROD-005; "segment") states: "The ultimate design for TH 61 was a four-lane, divided expressway, with a design speed of 70 miles per hours. [...] The highway had partial control of access, which according to AASHTO standards, 'gives preference to through traffic to a degree that, in addition to access connections with selected public roads, there may be some crossing at grade and some private driveway connections.'"<sup>6</sup> The proposed Project work will maintain the original traffic patterns that gave priority to the east-west traffic on the four lanes of TH 61 while maintaining controlled traffic

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<sup>4</sup> Mead & Hunt, "TH 61," 11–12.

<sup>5</sup> Mead & Hunt, "TH 61," 13.

<sup>6</sup> Mead & Hunt, "TH 61," 7.



at select key intersections. The divided four-lane design will be retained with no significant alterations to lane width, location, or overall vertical or horizontal alignment.

Project work will include the removal and replacement of nonhistoric road and shoulder materials on TH 61. Thus, the segment will experience some physical changes as part of the construction work. However, the Project will only result in a minor redesign in select areas that compose only a small portion of the linear historic property. Therefore, integrity of location, integrity of design, and materials will not be diminished.

Some tree removal is planned. Even though the highway “passes through groves of native Minnesota trees,”<sup>7</sup> the inventory form does not identify trees as a character-defining feature of the property or its setting. Additionally, tree removal will only take place in a small area of the Project corridor. Thus, the removal of a few trees will have a negligible effect when compared to the overall historic segment. Therefore, the project will not diminish the highway segment’s integrity of setting, association, and feeling.

During construction, lanes closures are anticipated, preventing access to parts of the historic segment. However, use of the segment will be maintained during construction. Post-construction traffic levels are not anticipated to reach levels significant enough to diminish the property’s integrity of setting.

#### **CONCLUSION & REQUEST FOR COMMENTS: NO ADVERSE EFFECT WITH CONDITIONS**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(b) and (d)(1) and Stipulation 3.G of the Statewide PA, MnDOT CRU finds that the federal undertaking, as currently proposed, will have **No Adverse Effect to historic properties.**

Pursuant to Stipulation 3.G of the Statewide PA and to facilitate meeting responsibilities under Minnesota Statutes, **we request any comments from your office within 25 days of receipt of this letter.** Specifically, we are requesting comments from your office on the APE, determinations of eligibility, and findings of effect. Per 36 CFR 800.6(a)(2), consulting parties (copied) are also invited to provide written comments on these items within the same timeframe.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions, require additional information on the historic properties or potential effects, or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the project.

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<sup>7</sup> Mead & Hunt, “Th 61,” 2.



Sincerely,



Stephanie Atwood Hatzenbuhler  
Historian, MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit  
[Stephanie.Atwood@state.mn.us](mailto:Stephanie.Atwood@state.mn.us)  
(651) 366-4298







**ENCLOSURES:**

- MnDOT District 1
  - Contaminated Materials Management Team (CMMT) Plans (16 Sheets)
  
- MnDOT CRU
  - APE Maps (4 Sheets)


CC: Haydn Johnson, MnDOT District 1 ([Haydn.Johnson@state.mn.us](mailto:Haydn.Johnson@state.mn.us))  
Douglas Kerfield, MnDOT District 1 ([Douglas.Kerfield@state.mn.us](mailto:Douglas.Kerfield@state.mn.us))  
Steve Robertson, Duluth HPC ([srobertson@duluthmn.gov](mailto:srobertson@duluthmn.gov))  
MnDOT Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

-  6925-144 Project APE
-  6925-144 Project Work
-  6925-144 Archaeological Review Area
-  TH 61 Duluth to Two Harbors Segment
-  TOWNSHIP
-  CITY LIMITS

**TRUNK HIGHWAY (TH) 61 IMPROVEMENTS**  
**SP 6925-144**  
**DULUTH (CITY), DULUTH AND LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIPS**  
**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**  
**MAP 1 OF 4**




DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

- 6925-144 Project APE
- 6925-144 Project Work
- 6925-144 Archaeological Review Area
- TH 61 Duluth to Two Harbors Segment
- TOWNSHIP
- CITY

**TRUNK HIGHWAY (TH) 61 IMPROVEMENTS**  
**SP 6925-144**  
**DULUTH (CITY), DULUTH AND LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIPS**  
**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**  
**MAP 2 OF 4**

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DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION

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**TRUNK HIGHWAY (TH) 61 IMPROVEMENTS**  
**SP 6925-144**  
**DULUTH (CITY), DULUTH AND LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIPS**  
**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**  
**MAP 3 OF 4**

- 6925-144 Project APE
- 6925-144 Project Work
- 6925-144 Archaeological Review Area
- TH 61 Duluth to Two Harbors Segment
- TOWNSHIP
- CITY





Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

- 6925-144 Project APE
- 6925-144 Project Work
- 6925-144 Archaeological Review Area
- TH 61 Duluth to Two Harbors Segment
- TOWNSHIP
- CITY

**TRUNK HIGHWAY (TH) 61 IMPROVEMENTS**  
**SP 6925-144**  
**DULUTH (CITY), DULUTH AND LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIPS**  
**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**  
**MAP 4 OF 4**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

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