

Yorkleigh Apartments (Resource #1: SL-DUL-3201)
1017 London Road

This Neo-Classical Revival Style apartment building was built in 1922. The owner, architect, and builder are not listed in the building permit. The three-story plus raised basement building has a U-shaped plan with a central courtyard that opens onto a parking lot. The building is clad with red face brick and cream brick on the rear elevation and has a flat roof. The windows have replacement sashes with stone sills and, on the third floor, round arches spring from each window. The basement and the first floor are separated by a stone bandcourse, and a slightly projecting denticulated stone cornice adorns the roofline. The main entrance is set within the courtyard and has a projecting portico with pilasters, a wide frieze, and projecting cornice.

The Yorkleigh was not previously inventoried. As a representative of the large apartments within the multifamily dwelling property type, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Armory (Resource #2: SL-DUL-0583) Group II
1305 London Rd**

The Duluth Armory previously has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. The building was designed by architects Clyde Kelly and Owen Williams and was built in 1915 for the Minnesota Army National Guard. Although most of the first story windows have been covered with plywood (presumably to protect the glass) and replacement staircase has been added to the main entrance, the building retains its overall integrity and remains eligible for listing in the National Register.



Sir Benedict's Tavern (Resource #3: SL-DUL-0831) Group II
805 East Superior Street

This single-story commercial building was built in 1940 for Thom Cusack Company. The architect and builder were not listed in the building permit. The building is a concrete-block flat-roofed box with a whimsical medieval façade. The façade has a cream-brick veneer and a projecting side-gabled bay with a pair of chimneys on the gable ends. Windows are modern steel-sash storefront windows. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. The previous survey notwithstanding, this property is not known to be associated with events or persons. Although the façade is eye-catching, the overall design of the building is not a distinctive example of a period, type, or method of construction. Furthermore, it is not known to be associated with a significant architect or builder. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**First Lutheran ELCA Church (Resource #4: SL-DUL-3202)
1100 East Superior Street**

This Modernist church building was built in 1950-1951, with a later addition on the lake side, for the First Lutheran Church by builders Klippen and Holm and designed by architect A. Reinhold Melander. The original portion has an irregular plan with a boxy main massing with a flat roof and a bell tower set back from the primary façade, which faces Superior Street. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has variegated brick walls. Windows on the main massing extend nearly full height and are stained-glass set within stone surrounds. On the wing, the windows are arranged in a band of two-over-two double-hung sash with stone surround on each story. The primary façade has an inset center bay that contains the main entrance and is clad in sandstone panels. A pair of the tall narrow stained-glass windows flanks a carved image of Jesus. A brick addition encompasses the lower level on the lake side of the building.

The First Lutheran Church was formed in 1870 by a group of Norwegian immigrants. In 1945, the congregation merged with Bethesda Lutheran Church, which had formed 1892. The new larger congregation began planning for a new church building and retained architect Melander, who designed a modernist building in the International Style.

An upsurge of interest in religion during the post World War II period in the United States was accompanied by a sharp increase in the number of members in existing churches and the establishment of new congregations in suburban areas. Due to larger congregations and new approaches to worship, congregations found themselves housed in buildings that did not match well with liturgical practices or theological beliefs. A new approach to architecture was considered necessary. Both existing and new congregations erected thousands of church buildings during the 1950s, and though there were denominational differences, many of the broad changes were widely adopted.¹

Modernist church design during the 1950s attempted to respond to modern liturgical interpretations and practices, as well as move away from traditional church architecture and its references to styles considered then to be anachronistic, such as Gothic and Romanesque. Many designers attempted to strike a point between modern and traditional design and to introduce a simplicity and structural honesty without starkness. The liturgical arts—stained glass window design, sculpture, and furnishings – were updated as abstracted designs and symbolism replaced figural representations. The cruciform plan of the church fell out of favor since many worshipers were quite a distance from the altar; architects experimented with square, circular, elliptical, trapezoidal, and parabolic plans.²

The new plans and contemporary styling common in 1950s churches were accepted by congregations in the Twin Cities and other areas of Minnesota. Saarinen & Saarinen's Christ Lutheran Church (1949) in south Minneapolis, was an important early statement in modernist church design. Barry Byrne's St. Columba Church (1949-51) in St. Paul used an ovoid plan and an Expressionistic style. Thorshov & Cerny's St. Olaf's Catholic Church (1953-54) and First

¹ Shear, John Know, ed. Religious Buildings for Today. (New York: F. W. Dodge Corporation, 1957), 5, 33.

² Christ-Janer, Albert. Modern Church Architecture. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962), 60-61.

Christian Church (1954) in Minneapolis continued the trend toward bold contemporary design. Eric Mendelsohn's Mount Zion Temple (1951-55) was of the same period.³

Similar in design to the Christ Lutheran Church and built only one year later, First Lutheran Church of Duluth was at the forefront of Postwar church building designs. Melander, who had been working in Modernist designs since the 1930s, was clearly comfortable with applying a non-traditional style to a church building. The emphasis on volume over massing, simple clean lines, lack of ornamentation, and abstract forms all express the Modernist ideals. For this reason, the First Lutheran Church of Duluth is a distinctive example of a period and type of construction and meets National Register Criterion C. Furthermore, First Lutheran Church meets National Register Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties because its historic significance is derived from its architecture. The historic integrity of the building has been partially compromised by the later addition. However, the addition is of a much lower visual profile, follows similar lines, and uses similar materials as the original; therefore, the addition does not detract from the overall integrity of the building.



³ Gebhard and Martineson, 37, 66, 95, 110.

**First Seventh Day Adventist Church (Resource #5: SL-DUL-3203)
1333 East Superior Street**

This church building is a simplified Gothic Revival style and was built in 1948 for the First Seventh Day Adventist congregation. The building is a high one-story, gable-roofed church with a corner bell tower with a crenellated parapet. The foundation is concrete, and the walls are clad in variegated brick. On the eave sides, buttresses with limestone caps separate bays of segmental-arched windows with multiple-light fixed sashes. The primary façade, which faces Superior Street, has a prominent stylized limestone Gothic arch over multiple-light wood-sash windows separated by a limestone spandrel panel. Other limestone details include window sills and the coping on the bell tower. This building was not previously inventoried. Although the historic integrity is generally good, the building is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. Furthermore, the church building is not associated with the early history of the Adventist congregation or with significant persons, events, or patterns in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Apartment Building (Resource #6: SL-DUL-1085) Group III
601-603 East 1st Street**

This two-story Classical Revival brick apartment building was constructed in 1909 for J. A. Brewer. [see #164, 110-114 N. 6th Ave. East] The building rises from a stone base to a raised parapet above a projecting cornice and decorative brick frieze. The façade is organized with two pavilions flanking a recessed entrance section. The window openings at the second story have brick lintels with keystones and stone sills. The first-story windows have stone lintels and sills. The entrance door with sidelights is sheltered by an open porch with brick posts supporting a flat roof with projecting cornice. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Apartment Building (Resource #7: SL-DUL-3204)
605 East 1st Street

This two-story and basement Classical Revival brick apartment building was constructed in 1915 for Jennie A. Brewer by F. D. Garman. It was designed by Duluth architect William Fawcett. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised parapet above a projecting cornice and decorative brick frieze. Brick quoins accent the corners of the building. The window openings have stone sills. The basement-level entrance is set in a surround of columns supporting an entablature. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #8: SL-DUL-1086) Group III
607-609 East 1st Street

This two-and-one-half-story double house was built in 1891 for Clarence M. Hill, president of a local lumber company. It was remodeled to apartments and given its present appearance in the early 1950s. The frame building rises from a stuccoed basement to a side-gable roof that has shed-roof dormers. The porch was removed from the front, and it was clad with brick facing. The sides, which have projecting bays, were faced with stucco. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building might be further studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. However, the extensive changes to the exterior of the building have compromised its integrity to such an extent that it is no longer eligible for inclusion.



Store (Resource #9: SL-DUL-1088) Group III
614 East 1st Street

This building was constructed in 1915. Built into a hillside, it is a one-story storefront on 1st Street and two stories in the rear. The glazed brick building rests on a fieldstone foundation and rises to a flat roof with stone coping. The front façade is concrete block at the base and clad in extruded brick. There is a slightly-projecting diamond pattern above the doors and windows, which are metal and glass, and not original. The building has “Duluth Linen Supply” and “O.K. Auto Parts, Inc” company names painted on either side of it. The building was listed in the 1980 Eastern CBD Area field survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #10: SL-DUL-1089) Group IV
619 East 1st Street

This two-and-one-half story intersecting gable-form house was built in 1909 for R. Armis by Appleby Brothers. It was designed by German and Lignell. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to the intersecting gabled roofs with overhanging eaves. A section of the open porch has been enclosed. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group IV category, defined as a minor background structure of little, if any, historical, architectural, or related cultural significance, which may have details worthy of note. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Double House (Resource #11: SL-DUL-1091) Group IV
621-623 East 1st Street**

This three-story double house was built in 1891 for Arnold/Armen Lundren by Roy Lundren. The house, with replacement asbestos-cement siding, rises from a stone basement to an added third story with intersecting gabled roofs. A projecting bay accents the 623 section. Small porches shelter the two entrances. The double house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group IV category, defined as a minor background structure of little, if any, historical, architectural, or related cultural significance, which may have details worthy of note. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Auto Repair Shop (Resource #12: SL-DUL-1092) Group III
624 East 1st Street

This one-story automobile repair shop was constructed in 1927 for Firestone Service. In the 1950 Sanborn map, the building was called “Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. Service Station.” There is no longer a filling station on the property. Built into a hillside, it is two stories in the rear. The painted extruded brick building rests on a poured concrete foundation and rises to a flat roof. The frieze is decorative brick; geometric patterns at corners with a floral motif rise slightly above the roofline. Part of the front of the building is enclosed storefront; the rest is open for service bays. The building was listed in the 1980 Eastern CBD Area field survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



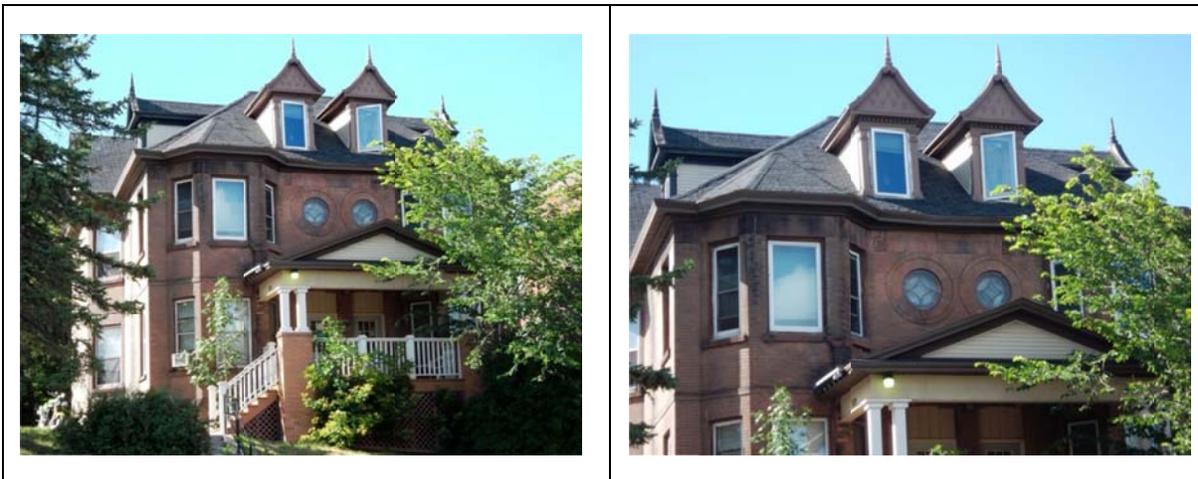
House (Resource #13: SL-DUL-1093) Group IV
629 East 1st Street

This two-and-one-half story house was built in 1895 for Isaiah Ferris. It was designed by [Eurnis & Farryly]. *Duluth's Legacy* (1974) states the house was built in 1890 and designed by Traphagen and Fitzpatrick. The entry notes the "fine narrow clapboards in excellent condition." (p. 155) The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to the intersecting gabled roofs, punctuated by gabled dormers. Bays project from the side. Formerly open porches have been enclosed. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group IV category, defined as a minor background structure of little, if any, historical, architectural, or related cultural significance, which may have details worthy of note. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



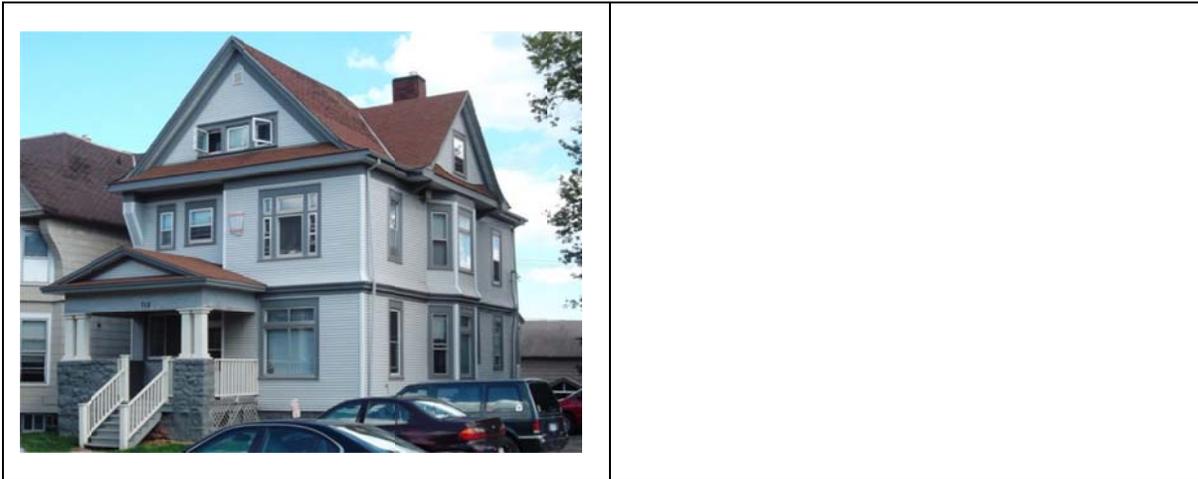
**Double House (Resource #14: SL-DUL-1095) Group II
709 - 711 East 1st Street**

This two-and-one-half-story Romanesque Revival double house was built in 1893 for David T. Adams as an investment property. The architects were the team of German & McWard. Mr. Adams was a prominent local business man, making his fortune in the mining industry. He owned several multiple-family dwelling properties on the block, and resided (at a now-demolished house) at 707 East 1st Street. The brick-clad building rises above a stone basement to a stone frieze below a mansard roof with a center cross-gable and two front-facing gabled dormers. The dormers have ornate gables with a fleur-de-lis pattern and finial caps; the windows have been replaced with casements. The front of the house has two three-sided projecting bays. A replacement one-story open porch with a gable roof covers the two single doors at the main entrance (the original porch was brick with two archways, had an iron railing along the top, and stairs led straight out the front, rather than to the side as they do today). The porch is supported by doubled square posts on brick piers. Above the porch on the second floor are two circular windows. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. The house has undergone some changes that have affected its integrity but remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #15: SL-DUL-1096) Group II
712 East 1st Street

This two-and-one-half story house was built some time before 1909. No city permit record for the building was found; neither were architect, builder or owner information. The house rises from a stone and basement to a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves; it is punctuated by cross-gable dormers on each side. The first and second floors are delineated by a bellcast course. The siding is synthetic clapboard. Some windows have been replaced with synthetic inserts; the windows in the front gable are casement. Over the entrance is an open porch with gable roof. The porch is supported by doubled square posts on stone piers. While the house was originally a single family dwelling, today it has been divided into a multi-family apartment. The siding is replacement, as are the windows. The house has been converted into a multi-family dwelling. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost integrity with window and siding changes. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons and it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



The Adams Apartment (Resource #16: SL-DUL-1097) Group II
715 East 1st Street

This brick three-story Renaissance Revival apartment was built in 1895 for David T. Adams as an investment property. The architect was not listed on city permit records, but the builder was listed as Macleod Campbell. Mr. Adams was a prominent local business man, making his fortune in the mining industry. He owned several multiple-family dwelling properties on the block, and resided (at a now-demolished house) at 707 East 1st Street. The flat roof building rises from a rusticated stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and prominent projecting metal cornice with brackets below. The first and second floors are delineated by an aluminum-clad stone course; the pattern of brick on the first floor is different than the upper two, with a horizontal emphasis and slightly projecting brick flat arches above the windows. All of the windows have aluminum-clad stone sills beneath, and on the two upper floors, brick flat arches above. The front red brick façade has two projecting three-sided bays. Each floor has different decorative accents in between the bays; the third floor has a window with a stone flat arch and brick scrollwork carvings; the second floor has a window flanked by stone Ionic pilasters and leaded glass with a stone entablature and arch above. An inset for the entrance on the first floor is accessed through a round arch opening in an otherwise enclosed space between the projecting bays. “Adams” is engraved into stone plaques on either side of the arch. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #17: SL-DUL-1098) Group II
718 – 720 East 1st Street

This two-story Romanesque Revival double house was built in 1907 as an investment property. City permits did not provide an architect's name. The original owner was John A. Johnson, a contractor who resided and owned other properties on the 700 block of East 2nd Street. The brick-clad building rises above a granite basement to a flat roof. The roofline is interrupted by a prominent gabled parapet. The center section of the front of the house is flanked two projecting bays, which are turreted on the second floor. The turret roofs are pyramidal and each is capped with an iron finial. The first floor bays have segmented arch windows, one of which retains its original stained glass. All other windows have been replaced. The primary façade is clad in red brick and its sills, parapet lintels, and other decorative accents are granite; other elevations are cream brick and fieldstone. A one-story open porch with a flat roof covers the two single doors at the main entrance. The porch is supported by square posts. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



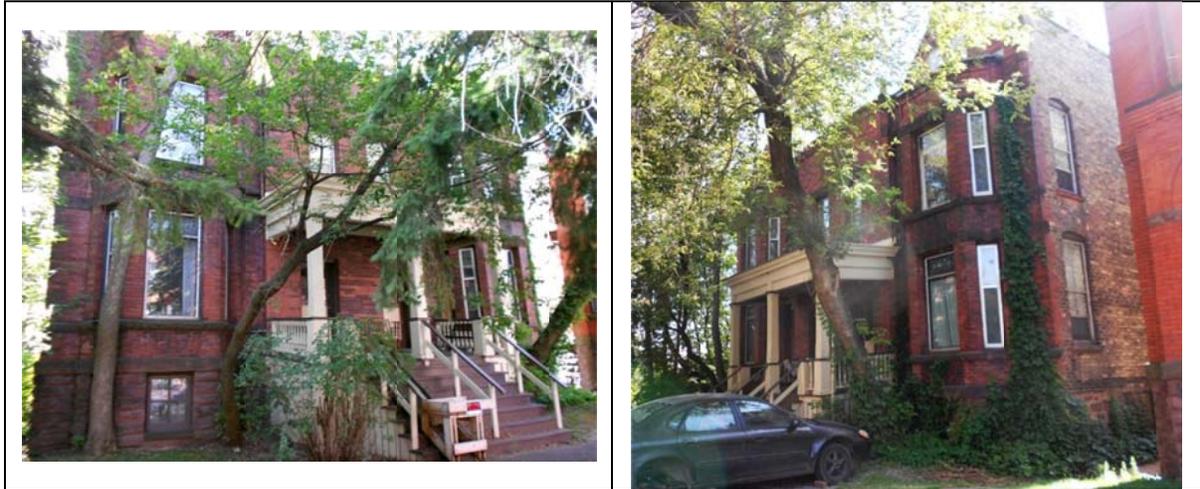
St. Elmo Apartment (Resource #18: SL-DUL-1099) Group II
721 East 1st Street

This brick three-story Renaissance Revival apartment was built in 1906 for David T. Adams as an investment property. The architect was Frederick German. Mr. Adams was a prominent local business man, making his fortune in the mining industry. He owned several multiple-family dwelling properties on the block, and resided (at a now-demolished house) at 707 East 1st Street. The flat roof building rises from a rusticated stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and metal cornice with dentils below and a brick parapet with metal center cap with scroll detail above. The first and second floors are delineated by a stone course; the pattern of brick on the first floor is different than the upper two, with a horizontal emphasis. The windows have stone sills beneath, and on the two upper floors, brick flat arches above. The primary façade is red brick. A stone portico, supported by stone Doric columns on rusticated stone piers, is engraved with “St. Elmo.” There is a projecting bay on each side. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #19: SL-DUL-1100) Group II
722 – 724 East 1st Street

This two-story vernacular Gothic Revival double house was built in 1907. City permits did not provide an architect's name. An early resident was Walter Dodge, a laborer (and later, a grocer). The brick building rises above a fieldstone foundation to a flat roof. The roofline is interrupted by two gabled parapets, which are directly above projecting bays on the front corners of the building. The primary façade is clad in red brick and granite accents, including the sills, lintels, and finials; other elevations are cream brick and fieldstone. The open, one-story flat roof porch is supported by wood posts above the two single-door entrances in-between the bays. Some windows have been replaced, yet some stained glass transoms still remain. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**The Oxford Double house (Resource #20: SL-DUL-3205)
725 – 727 East 1st Street**

This two-and-one-half-story double house was built in 1900 for David T. Adams as an investment property. The architect was Frederick German. Mr. Adams was a prominent local business man, making his fortune in the mining industry. He owned several multiple-family dwelling properties on the block, and resided (at a now-demolished house) at 707 East 1st Street. The brick-clad building rises above a fieldstone basement to a side-gabled roof with two front-facing gabled dormers. The front of the house has two one-story three-sided projecting bays. The bays are capped by a flat-roof that ties into a projecting cornice between the first and second floors. The center of the cornice has a gable, directly above the two single doors with glass block-filled transom and sidelights. It appears on the 1909 Sanborn map that there had been an open, full-width porch. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



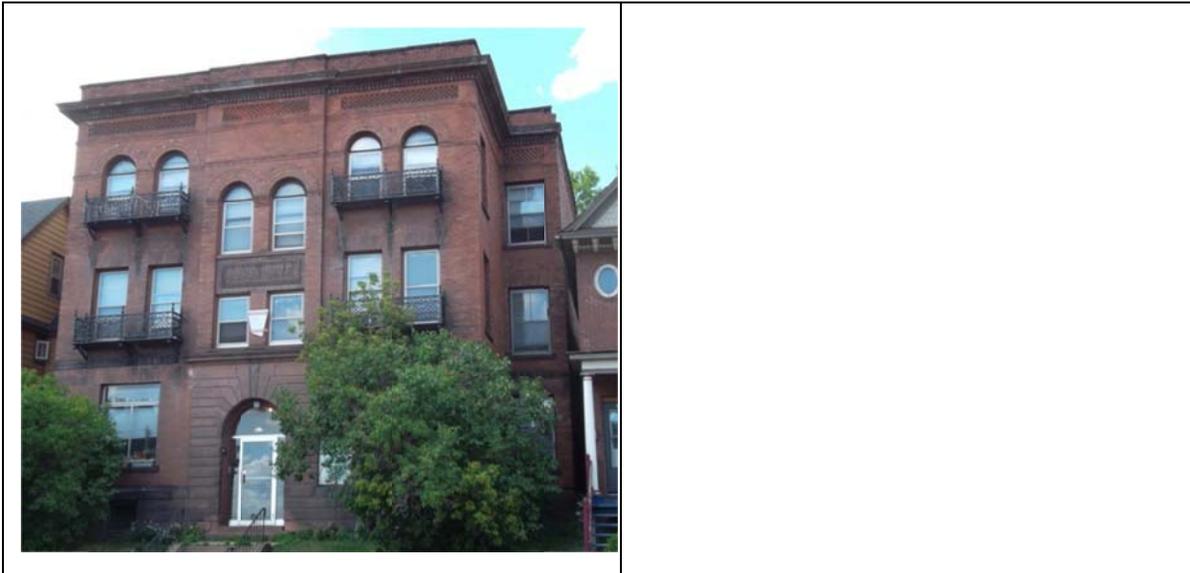
Berkshire Apartments (Resource #21: SL-DUL-1102) Group II
731 East 1st Street (115 North 8th Avenue)

This four-story apartment building was constructed in 1910. City permit records provided no information about the architect or the builder. The brick building rises above a stone basement to a projecting metal cornice with brackets. A portico over the main entrance is supported on each side by a Doric column and pilaster. The entablature has dentils beneath the cornice, and “Berkshire” inscribed in the frieze. The original door has been replaced with a single metal & glass door with glass block sidelights. The fanlight above has been retained. Brick details include vertically-laid band courses between the basement & first, first & second, and third & fourth floors, as well as slightly projecting rectangles between the windows on the fourth floor. Windows are original, with 6/1 light configurations and stone sills beneath. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



LaFayette Apartments (Resource #22: SL-DUL-1103) Group II
815 East 1st Street

This Italian Renaissance Revival three-story apartment building was constructed in 1893. City permit records show that Francis H. Eidenwald was the architect, and Harold W. Hanson was the builder. The brick building rises above a rusticated stone basement to a patterned brick frieze, projecting metal cornice with dentils, and a brick parapet. The center section is slightly projecting; the main entrance is surrounded by an arch clad in stone. The original front door has been replaced with a single metal & glass door with sidelights and fanlight transom. “Lafayette” is inscribed in a stone plaque between the second and third floors in the center section. Other stone details include a course between the first and second floors and sills beneath the windows. Paired windows on the third floor are segmented arches with brick surrounds; second floor windows have brick flat arches above them. The windows have been replaced, but the original opening sizes and shapes have been retained. Each side of the building has a projecting bay. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #23: SL-DUL-1104) Group II
819 East 1st Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1906. An architect was not given in city permit records. The brick building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above the cornice. The front façade is clad in red brick while the sides are cream. The gable end has been completely covered and clad in fish scale shingles. A center three-sided bay projects from the front of the building, which is capped by the projecting front gable. The cornice is adorned with brackets and dentils. Oval window openings are placed above the two entrances. Replacement windows retain their stone sills. Awnings cover each entry. The open porch extends across the front of the building it has a flat roof and is supported by Doric columns (one of which has been removed). The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Changes have been made to the house since last inventoried, primarily the window in the gable being covered and others replaced, has caused a loss of integrity. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Apartments (Resource #24: SL-DUL-3291)
821 East 1st Street

This three story apartment building was constructed in 1907 by J Jacobson. City permits did not reveal the architect. The concrete foundation & raised basement rises to a projecting cornice with rectangular brackets. The primary façade is clad in Roman face brick, save for the raised basement which is clad in red brick. Other elevations are clad in cream brick. Windows have stone sills; the basement & first and first & second floors are delineated by a stone course. The main entrance, which is inset, is covered by a stone portico with Doric pilasters. The entrance is made more prominent by being the base of a slightly projecting bay. Windows in this bay are capped by brick segmented arch lintels and keystones. The bay rises to an arch, which is enhanced by the arched cornice. Windows have been replaced and the original shape (segmented arches) of the windows in the bay and third floor have not been retained. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Greysolon (Buffalo Flats) Apartments (Resource #25: SL-DUL-3206)
823 – 831 East 1st Street

This Italian Renaissance Revival apartment building was designed by the architectural firm of McMillen & Radcliffe. The year of construction was not provided on city permit records, but the building appeared on the 1909 Sanborn map. The symmetrical building's primary façade is flanked on each side by a granite-clad bay with stone cornice and parapet wall. On the first floor of each side bay is a pair of rounded arch openings; one is an entrance, the other is a window (the fanlight of which has been enclosed). The center section of the building is clad with granite on the first floor and cream brick on the second and third floors, and capped with a stone cornice. Windows are surrounded in granite; arched window openings were partially enclosed when windows were replaced. Transoms above first floor windows have been enclosed. The central entrance is surrounded by granite squared pilasters; "Greysolon Apartments" is engraved in the frieze above the door. All doors have been replaced with metal and glass door, sidelights and transoms. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**First Baptist Church, currently United Baptist Christian Church (Resource #26: SL-DUL-1106) Group II
830 East 1st Street**

This Gothic Revival style church building was built in 1908 for the First Baptist Church and was designed by architects Bray and Nystrom. A 1920 classroom addition was designed by architects Morgenstern and Stanius. The original portion is a high one-story, gable-roofed building with a prominent bell tower, and the east side addition is one story with a flat roof. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has red brick walls. The primary façade faces East 1st Street and is dominated by a square bell tower with a crenellated parapet. Each of the faces of the bell tower has an arched opening with louvered vents. The main entry is recessed within a Gothic arch, and a large Gothic-arched stained glass window is located above the entry. On the lateral elevations, buttresses divide window bays, each of which has a segmental-arched stained-glass window. In addition, a secondary entry recessed within a Gothic arch is located on the 9th Street elevation. The United Baptist Church was created in 1929 when the First Baptist Church and the First Christian Church merged. The First Baptist Church was formed in 1870 and built this building in 1908.

The church was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Although the church generally retains historic integrity, it is a relatively late and modest example of the Gothic Revival style and is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction. The building was designed by Bray and Nystrom, a firm that could be classified as master architects. The firm was known for its residential work, designing at least 25 residences, as well as downtown commercial buildings and schools throughout the Iron Range, including Hibbing High School. This building, however, does not appear to represent a significant phase or aspect of the career of either architect. Furthermore, although the First Baptist Church was an early congregation in Duluth, this building was constructed 38 years after the establishment of the congregation. Finally, the building is not known to be associated with significant events or patterns in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

At the local level, the church building appears to meet Duluth historic landmark designation criteria A and G. As a visual icon, the building has character, interest and value as part of the heritage of Duluth, and its visual characteristics represent a familiar feature of the neighborhood just east of downtown. For these reasons the building is recommended as eligible for local designation by the City.



First Baptist Church, currently United Baptist Christian Church, Resource #26, 830 East 1st Street

**First Church of Christ, Scientist, currently Karpeles Manuscript Library Museum
(Resource #27: SL-DUL- 1107) Group II
902 E. 1st Street**

This Neo-Classical Revival style building was constructed in 1912 for the First Church of Christ, Scientist congregation of Duluth by builder Frank A. Carlson and designed by architect Frederick G. German. The high one-story building has a raised basement resting on a concrete foundation, cream brick walls, and a domed roof. The plan of the building is a cross, with the domed roof at the center and four flat-roofed wings radiating out. The East 1st Street elevation is the primary façade, and it is symmetrically arranged with a prominent central entrance and stone architectural details. The main entrance consists of two sets of double doors topped with 12-light transoms and approached by a flight of concrete stairs. A wood spandrel panel with geometric patterns separates the transoms from a band of four leaded-glass windows. The entrance bay is flanked by window bays, each of which has a lower double-hung window with stone lintel and brick flat-arch with stone keystone and an upper leaded-glass window. A concrete-block band separates the basement from the main floor. Stone pilasters extend to a slightly projecting stone cornice and are located at the corners and between bays. Above the cornice, a tall stone parapet wall is marked with metal lettering that reads, "Karpeles Manuscript Library Museum." The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP.

The elevations facing 9th and 10th Avenues are nearly identical, and the stone cornice and concrete band carry over from the primary façade. The elevations are marked by the wings extending from the main massing, and the primary feature of each is a large, multiple-light round-arched window. Double-hung windows with flat arches and keystones flank this window and each is topped with a concrete band and geometric-patterned brickwork. Basement level windows are segmental arched with four-light fixed sashes. There are multiple secondary entrances at the basement level, each with a segmental arched opening. The parapet wall is brick and is topped with stone coping. The rear elevation is symmetrically arranged with brick pilasters separating window bays. The lower level has four segmental-arched windows, while the upper level has a center bay with a band of four flat-arched windows flanked by flat-arched windows.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist was founded in 1879 in Boston by Mary Baker Eddy. The church grew, and in 1881 Eddy founded the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, which trained 800 practitioners until she closed it in 1889. Eddy opened the first Christian Science reading room in Boston in 1888. As the popularity of Christian Science grew during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, branch churches were established throughout the United States. In Minnesota, churches were established in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and smaller cities. It is not clear when the Duluth congregation was established. The building on 1st Street was constructed in 1912, replacing a smaller earlier building, indicating the congregation was well established and growing during the 1910s. Frederick G. German, who was known for designing public buildings, churches, and offices, was commissioned for the design of the building.

The classical design of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Duluth is in keeping with numerous other Christian Science churches, which typically followed Beaux Arts or Neo-Classical styles designed by prominent architects.⁴ For example, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis (Solon S. Beman, 1912-1914) features “a classical entablatured entrance porch and Ionic columns.”⁵ Similarly, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Paul (Clarence Johnston, 1914) employs a classical façade with monumental colonnade. The Duluth church certainly fits this model. Built in 1912 and designed by a prominent Duluth architect, the church building has a symmetrical façade with full height pilasters and a domed roof. This building is a fine example of the Neo-Classical Revival, and it was part of a national trend of Neo-Classical Christian Science church buildings. For this reason, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Duluth, is a distinctive example of a period and type of construction and meets National Register Criterion C. Furthermore, the building meets National Register Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties because its historic significance is derived from its architecture. The historic integrity of the building is good.



First Church of Christ, Scientist, currently Karpel's Manuscript Library Museum, Resource #27, 902 E. 1st Street

⁴ For additional examples of Christian Science Church buildings throughout the U.S., see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_former_Christian_Science_churches,_societies_and_buildings.

⁵ Gebhard, David and Tom Martinson, A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977), 66.

St. Luke's Hospital Complex (Resource #28: SL-DUL-3291)
1001 East 1st Street

The hospital complex encompasses the entire block between 9th and 10th Avenues and a portion of the block between 10th and 11th Avenues. Although the early core building, a six-story brick Georgian Revival, is still visible, it has been almost entirely surrounded by later additions. A massive seven story addition completely engulfs the northwest side, and a single story addition runs the length of the southeast side. In addition, modern skyways radiate out from the east corner of the building. Similarly, the 1950 building across 10th Avenue has had later additions and skyways. Although St. Luke's Hospital is a major institution in Duluth, due to the extensive alterations to the complex, its historic integrity has been compromised, and it no longer conveys any potential historic significance. For this reason, St. Luke's Hospital is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.



Devonshire Apartments (Resource #29: SL-DUL-1116) Group II
1321 East 1st Street

This Neo-Classical Revival Style apartment building was built in 1922 for N. S. Mitchel and designed by Thom Shosburn. The three-story plus raised basement building has a U-shaped plan with a central courtyard that opens onto 1st Street. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building has red-brick walls, a flat roof, and six-over-one wood-sash windows with stone sills. The basement and the first floor are separated by a stone bandcourse, and brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals rise three stories to a denticulated projecting metal cornice. The main entrance is set within the courtyard and has stone surrounds and a stone medallion motif.

The Devonshire was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of the large apartments within the multifamily dwelling property type, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Commercial Building (Resource #30: SL-DUL-3208)
1324 East 1st Street

This single-story commercial building has modest Neo-Classical Revival details and was built in 1931 for Thomas Reynolds. The architect and builder were not listed in the building permit. The flat-roofed building has a poured-concrete foundation, red-brick walls, and replacement storefront windows. The brickwork includes decorative soldier courses at the windows and cornice. A stucco addition is attached to the NE elevation. This building was not previously inventoried. It is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. Furthermore, the building is not known to be associated with significant events or persons in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Commercial Building (Resource #31: SL-DUL-3209)
1328-1330 East 1st Street**

This single story Tudor Revival Style commercial building was built in 1930 for Thom Shosburn. The architect and builder were not listed in the building permit. The building has a cross-gable roof with two parallel front gables connected by a transverse gable. The walls are stucco with false half-timbers, the roof is covered with wood shingles, and the windows are replacement sash. This building was not previously inventoried. Although the historic integrity is generally good, the building is a modest example of the Tudor Revival Style. It is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. Furthermore, the building is not known to be associated with significant events or persons in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Funeral Home (Resource #32: SL-DUL-1272) Group III
600 East 2nd Street**

This two and one-half-story Queen Anne building was constructed in 1886. Although Duluth did not begin issuing building permits until 1890, city records indicate the building was designed by R. Wagner. The building appeared on the 1888 and 1909 Sanborn maps as a dwelling; it later served as a dwelling and mortuary (as evidenced on the 1950 and 1955 maps) and today is solely a funeral home. The original portion of the building is clad in stone on the first level, and replacement siding in the upper story-and-a-half. A one-story addition with concrete block foundation, clad in brick and vinyl siding, and a flat roof is attached on the southwest side. The mansard roof of the original house is accentuated with several turrets (square and round). The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The building has lost its original integrity due to the addition and replacement siding. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #33: SL-DUL-1274) Group IV
620 East 2nd Street

This two-story Mansard-roof house was built in 1900 (according to Duluth building records, although the house is not shown on the 1909 Sanborn). The house is clad in replacement siding rises above a stone basement. In lieu of a front porch, there is a front-gable hood supported by wood brackets over the entryway. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group IV category, defined as a structure of little, if any, historical, architectural, or related cultural significance. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #34: SL-DUL-1275) Group IV
621 East 2nd Street

This one and one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1939 for Oscar Tmslykaski, according to Duluth permits. The current house is categorized by county tax records as a single-family residential unit, but the 1950 Sanborn had it noted as apartments. The stucco-clad house rises above a concrete basement. There is not (and likely never was) a front porch, nor little other significant details. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group IV category, defined as a structure of little, if any, historical, architectural, or related cultural significance. The house does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Twelve Holy Apostles Greek Orthodox Church (Resource #35: SL-DUL-1279) Group III
632 East 2nd Street**

This Greek Orthodox Byzantine style church was constructed in 1957. The architects were Thomas J. Shefchik and Peter Camburas, and it was built by Kileen & Wille. No local records have distinguished if it was Shefchik Junior or Senior. Thomas J. Shefchik Sr. was a local architect, his most prominent work being Duluth city hall (for which he won a design competition in 1926). His son, Thomas J. Shefchik Jr. was also an architect, and the two were partners in 1957 when the church was built. Peter Camburas was a Greek emigrant and resident of Chicago. In addition to designing the Chicago Stadium and Criminal Courts Building, he was the architect of over 26 Greek Orthodox churches. This two story church is clad in yellow brick. There is a large square tower with a copper dome and stone detailing on the northeast corner of the otherwise rectangular-plan, front-gabled building. The roof has red tiles, and the peak of the dome and front gable are each capped by a stone cross. Windows (mostly stained) are arched and feature minimal surrounding detail, save for a stone keystone above each.

The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the historic integrity is generally good, the building is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. Furthermore, the church building is not associated with the early history of the Adventist congregation or with significant persons, events, or patterns in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Theresa Flats (now Williams Apartments) (Resource #36: SL-DUL-1280) Group III
702-704 East 2nd Street**

This three-story and basement brick apartment building was built in 1914 for Ralph Manetta. The building rises from a concrete foundation to a raised brick parapet. Two full-height entrance bays contain the stair towers and rise to shallow pediments with decorative plaques. Large-scale arches contain the entrances. “Theresa Flats” is inscribed in one arch. The sections of the façade between the entrance bays have been modified with the infill of openings at the basement level and the addition of metal balconies at the second and third stories. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building may contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Hollywood Apartments (Resource #37: SL-DUL-3210)
708-710 East 2nd Street**

This three-story and basement brick apartment building was built in 1926 (according to Duluth permit records. The 1950 Sanborn says “from plans.”). The building with tapestry brick facing rises from a concrete basement to a raised parapet. Thin brick piers divide the façade into four sections and flank the entrance on one end. A plaque inscribed “Hollywood” is set into the façade. The building has not been surveyed previously and no architect is listed in the city building permits. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building may contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #38: SL-DUL-1281) Group III
711 East 2nd Street

This brick two-story duplex was built in 1908. An early resident (and likely the owner and builder) was John A Johnson, a contractor. The building rises from a rusticated stone basement to a parapet along the roofline (the original cornice is missing). The primary façade is red brick, with quoin detail at the corners, and flat arches with oversize keystones above the windows. The windows have stone sills. The original porch has been removed and replaced with a flat roof over the entrance, supported by wood posts. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the windows, porch and cornice. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



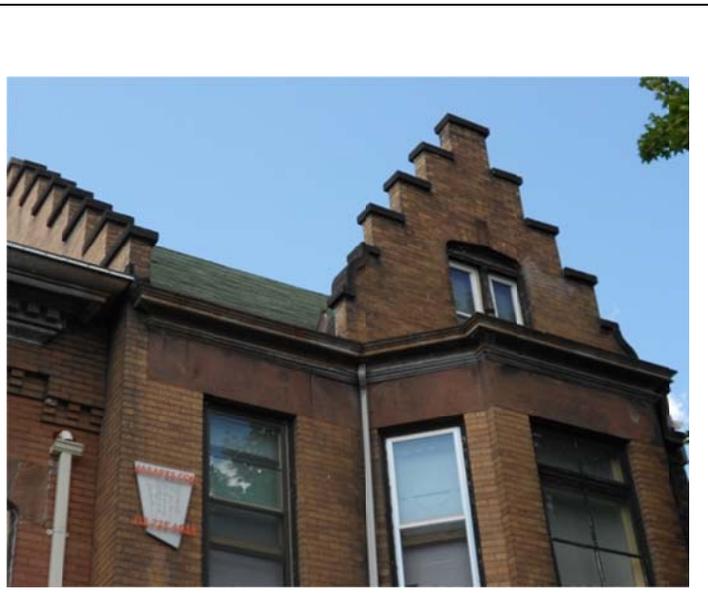
Row Flats (Resource #39: SL-DUL-1282) Group III
713 – 717 East 2nd Street

This row of two-story Classical Revival flats, consisting of four flats, was built in 1907. A possible early resident (more likely the owner) was John A Johnson, a contractor. The brick building has rusticated stone on the first floor and red brick on the second floor of the primary façade. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick and metal cornice. The second-story windows openings alternate between rectangular and tudor-arch capped, all with stone sills below and flat arch & oversize keystone brick detail above. A flat-roof porch with dentils on the cornice extends across the front, supported by Ionic columns and (replacement) wood posts, on brick piers. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #40: SL-DUL-1283) Group III
719 East 2nd Street

This brick two-story house, which has been converted into a duplex, was built in 1901. No architect, builder, or early owner information was found. The building rises from a stone basement to a metal cornice along the roofline. The primary façade is red brick. The side-gabled roof and front-facing dormer are stepped along the gables. The windows have stone sills. There is a two-story projecting bay with a flat roof. The original porch has been removed and replaced with a flat roof over the entrance, supported by metal pipes. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #41: SL-DUL-1284) Group III
812 East 2nd Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1905 for Hans P. Jensen, a carpenter. The building rises from a stone base to a raised parapet set above a projecting cornice. The midsection of the building has a projecting bay. Small porches shelter the flanking entrances. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



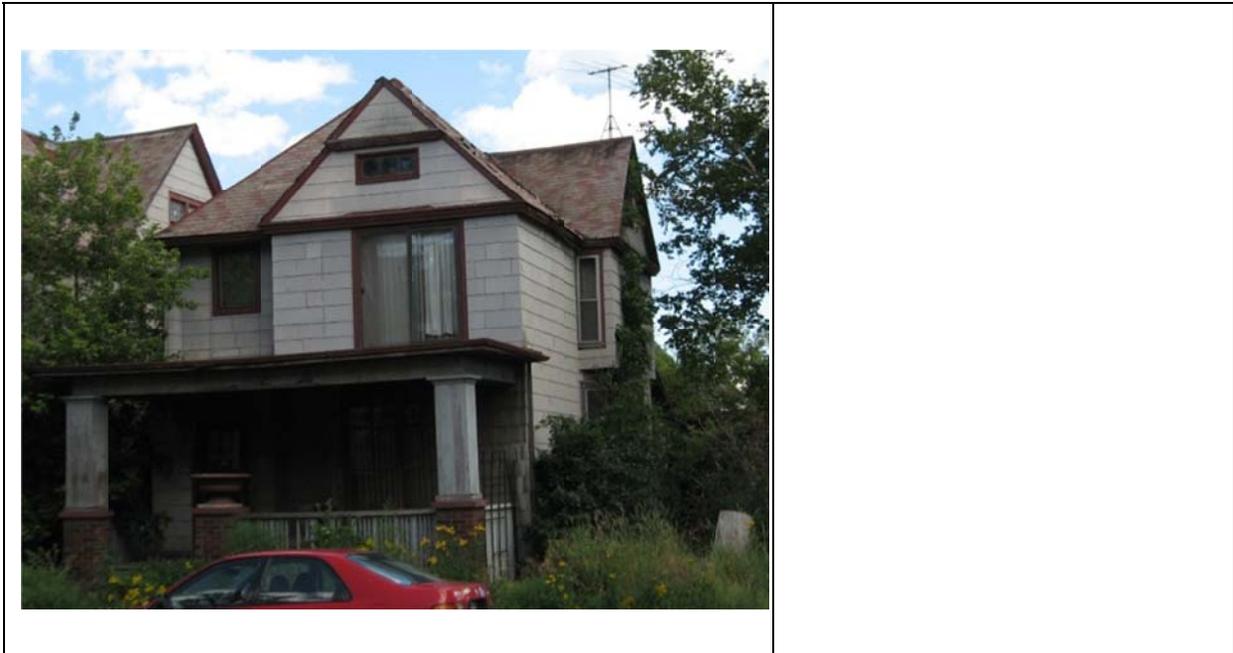
**Duplex (Resource #42: SL-DUL-1284) Group III
814 East 2nd Street**

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909 for Charles Decker, who worked at a pictures and frames business. It was designed by W. Maulker [Nicholas Mueller?]. The building rises from a stone base to a raised, stepped parapet set above a projecting cornice. A plaque with the initial “D” is set into the parapet. An open one-story porch with square posts and arches below the roof extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #43: SL-DUL-1285) Group III
822 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1886 for Carl Westen as one of a pair. The house with asbestos-cement shingles rises from a stone basement to an intersecting hipped and gabled roof. A second-story bay projects one of the side gables. A one-story open story extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #44: SL-DUL-1286) Group III
824 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1886 for Carl Westen as one of a pair. The house with asbestos-cement shingles rises from a stone basement to an intersecting hipped and gabled roof accented by a corner tower with a conical roof. A second-story bay projects one of the side gables. A one-story open story extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior and neglect and deterioration. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Double House (Resource #45: SL-DUL-1287) Group II
825 – 827 East 2nd Street**

This brick two-story Second Renaissance Revival double house was built in 1906 and designed by LJ Klippree (according to Duluth building permit records). An early resident was Charles Colby, a cook. The flat roof building rises from a rusticated stone basement to a prominent projecting cornice supported by brick brackets. The primary façade is red brick. The windows have stone sills; the second story arched windows (replacement, rounded tops covered) have decorative brick arches accented with trefoils above. The central projecting bay creates an inset for the double entrance. The doorways in the bay are arched. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Row Flats (Resource #46: SL-DUL-1288) Group III
826 through 832/834 East 2nd Street**

This group of Romanesque Revival two-story brick row flats, divided into five units, was constructed in 1901. The building permits list the owners as Charles Colby, George H. Lounsberry, and A. B. Haddadd. They were designed by W. H. Hunt of the architectural firm of Palmer, Hall & Hunt. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised brick parapet. The parapets of the two end units are accented by brick piers and an arched frieze above modillions. The second-story windows in the end units are set in arched openings. The windows in the middle units have brick voussoirs. All the units originally had one-story open porches which have been removed. The similarities of the design of this group to the group around the corner on North 9th Avenue East suggest that Hunt designed both groups. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Apartment Building (Resource #47: SL-DUL-3211)
1031 East 2nd Street**

This two-story and basement brick apartment building was constructed in 1926 for Axel Ostervick by contractor G. K. Simmons. The building consists of two connected sections that extend uphill along North 10th Avenue East. The building sections rise from the stucco-covered basements to raised parapets that are covered by shed roofs. Entrances are centered on the North 10th Avenue East facades below hipped-roof hoods carried on brackets. A basement-level entrance is located on the East 2nd Street side of the building. The building has not been surveyed previously, and no architect is listed in city building permits. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building may contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #48: SL-DUL-1294) Group II
1106 East 2nd Street

This brick two-story Classical Revival duplex was built in 1907. An early resident was Albertina Johnson, a clerk with Johnson Bros. The flat roof building rises from a stone basement to a prominent projecting cornice. The windows have stone sills below and flat arch brick detail above. The open porch extends nearly the full width of the front, features a second floor terrace, and is supported by Ionic columns and square posts. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Row Flats (Resource #49: SL-DUL-3212)
1108 - 1110 East 2nd Street

This row of two-story Classical Revival flats, consisting of three flats, was built in 1905. The building was designed by Waddell & Willoughby, a team that worked predominantly in Duluth. The flat-roof building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick and wood cornice. The windows have stone sills below and decorative brickwork above. The porch over 1110 has been removed. The porch at 1108 remains; the flat roof is supported by square posts on brick piers. The building has not been surveyed previously. Although it has lost some original integrity, the building remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. This building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Row Flats (Resource #50: SL-DUL-3213)
1112 - 1114 East 2nd Street**

This row of two-story Classical Revival flats, consisting of three units, was built in 1905. No architect or builder information was found. The flat-roof building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick cornice with stone details. The replacement second-story windows have stone sills below and decorative brickwork above. The porches over 1112 & 1112 ½ have been removed. The porch at 1114 remains; the flat roof with dentil details on the cornice is supported by Ionic columns on brick piers. The building has not been surveyed previously. Although it has lost some original integrity due to the replacement of windows and removal of the front porches, the building remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. This building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #51: SL-DUL-1295) Group II
1115 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1896 for John Bowndin. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone base to intersecting hipped and gabled roofs with modillioned projecting eaves and a corner tower with polygonal roof and a finial. Decorative bargeboards and novelty shingles accent the front gable. A one-story open columned porch with dentilled frieze and projecting cornice extends across the front. Most of the original window sashes have been replaced. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost some integrity with changes to the exterior. While it still retains interesting architectural characteristics, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #52: SL-DUL-1297) Group III
1117 East 2nd Street

This one-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1890 for H. A. Hartinke. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone base to intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves. Unusually shaped window openings are placed in the gable ends. Bays project from the front and sides. A small open entrance porch is tucked under the main front gable. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Row Flats (Resource #53: SL-DUL-1297) Group III
1120 – 1124 East 2nd Street**

This row of two-story Classical Revival flats, consisting of five units, was built in 1901. A possible early resident (more likely the builder) was Thomas Thorburn, a contractor and builder whose office was in the Palladio Building. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick cornice. The second-story windows have stone sills below and flat arch brick detail above. A replacement shed-roof porch extends nearly the width of the front, supported by wood posts. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #54: SL-DUL-1298) Group III
1125 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half-story house with intersecting gables and wrap-around porch was built in 1891 for Henry J. Kolling, a local business owner. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone base to the intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves. The one-story open columned porch still extends across the front and wraps around to the side. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Row Flats (Resource #55: SL-DUL-1299) Group III
1201-1203/5 East 2nd Street**

This group of Spanish Eclectic two-story brick row flats, divided into three units, was constructed in 1904 for Mrs. W. D. Williams. She and her husband lived in one of the units. They were designed by the local firm of Bergquist Brothers. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised brick parapet above a modillioned cornice. The cornice is interrupted by a curvilinear gable above the middle unit. The gable contains an arched window opening with brick lintel and stone sill. The other window openings also have stone sills. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #56: SL-DUL-1300) Group III
1209 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half story Craftsman style house was built in 1914 for F. B. Thompson, an engineer, by the Hanford Construction Company. It was designed by Duluth architect Arthur Hanford. The house has brick facing at the first story and stucco facing at the second; it rises to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a hipped roof dormer. A one-story open porch with stuccoed posts extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Nolte House (Resource #57: SL-DUL-1301) Group II
1215 East 2nd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1887 for Henry Nolte, who became prominent in real estate investment and insurance in Duluth. It was designed by the architectural firm of McMillen and Stebbins. The house, with wood clapboard and wood shingle siding, rises from a stone basement to an asymmetric grouping of hipped and gabled roof forms. The second story projects out above the first story. The first story has an asymmetrically placed open porch that is distinguished by latticework screens. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. The house is associated with a significant figure in the history of Duluth. It also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The property is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B and/or C. The house is also recommended for local designation under Criterion C because “it is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the cultural development of the City of Duluth” and under Criterion D because “it embodies a distinguishing characteristic of an architectural type.”



Row Flats (Resource #58: SL-DUL-1302) Group III
1218 - 1220 East 2nd Street

This row of two-story flats, consisting of three units, was constructed in 1910, likely as an investment property. The original owner was John Watterworth of Watterworth & Fee, a general contracting company active in the area. The flat-roof building rises from a stone basement to a projecting cornice and decorative frieze. The second-story windows have stone sills. A one-story open porch extends across the front, supported by brick columns. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Row Flats (Resource #59: SL-DUL-1302) Group III
1222 East 2nd Street

This row of two-and-one-half-story flats, consisting of three units, was constructed in 1910, likely as an investment property. The original owner was John Watterworth of Watterworth & Fee, a general contracting company active in the area. The brick building rises from a stone foundation to a side-gabled roof with three dormers on the primary façade. A one-story open porch with battered posts upon brick pedestals extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #60: SL-DUL- 1303) Group II
1226 East 2nd Street

This two-story Romanesque duplex was built in 1920, likely as an investment property. The original owner was John Watterworth of Watterworth & Fee, a general contracting company active in the area. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting cornice. The windows are set in ornamental brick openings. A one-story open porch with brick posts extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



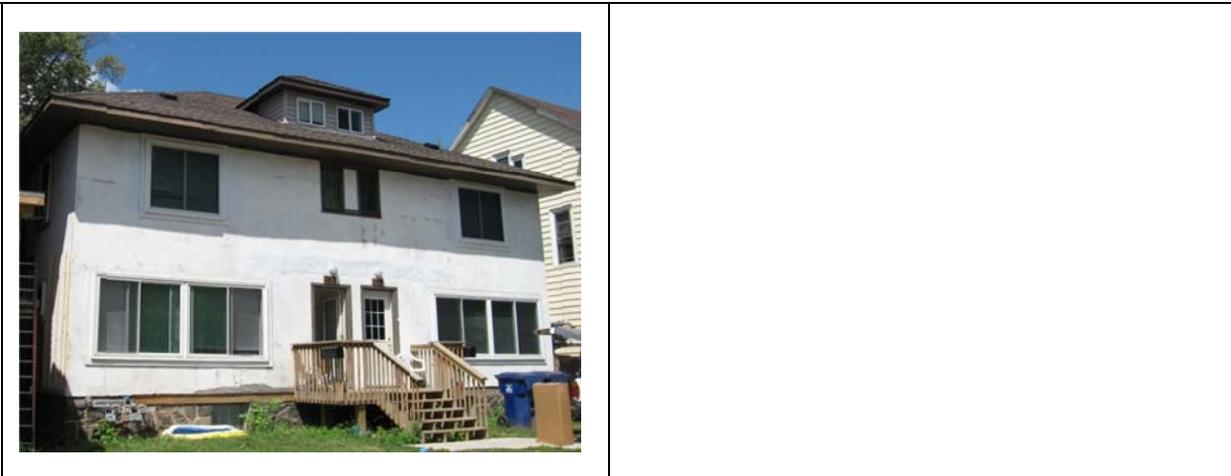
Row Flats (Resource #61: SL-DUL-1304) Group III
1301-1303 East 2nd Street

This group of two-story Georgian Revival brick row flats, divided into three units, was constructed in 1910 for local developer J.D. Fee. They were designed by Peter Martin Olson. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting modillioned cornice. Stylized brick quoins mark the ends and the divisions between the units. The window openings have raised stone lintels with keystones and stone sills. Two one-story open porches with brick posts extend across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #62: SL-DUL-1305) Group III
1305-1307 East 2nd Street

This two-story modified Craftsman style double house was built in 1928 for the Nelson Building Company. It was designed by Hugo William Wold. The building with stucco facing rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves that is punctuated by a hipped-roof dormer. The original entrance porch has been removed and all the openings have been modified with new windows and doors. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #63: SL-DUL-1306) Group III
1306 East 2nd Street**

This two-story front-gable house was built in 1891 for J. Fransworth. Its style is Queen Anne, accentuated by a turret on the front corner and multiple gable dormers along the sides of the roof. The house rises above a stone basement and is clad in brick, with replacement wood siding on the first floor of the primary facade. The original porch has been removed. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Apartment Building (Resource #64: SL-DUL-1307) Group III
1315 East 2nd Street

This two-story Spanish Eclectic style apartment building was constructed in 1928. City building permits do not list an architect. Early residents include Anna Fuller, a widow; Abraham Popinsky, a manager at the Minnesota Woolen Company; and Samuel Popkin, a drug salesman. The building is faced with stucco and rises from a stone base to a raised curved parapet, accented by tiled hoods. An open porch with a tiled hipped roof shelters the entrance. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Row Flats (Resource #65: SL-DUL-1308) Group III
1323-1331 East 2nd Street

This group of two-story brick row flats, divided into five units, was constructed in 1908. The city building permits do not list the original owner or architect. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze surmounted by brick modillions and a cornice. The two end sections project slightly forward from the three middle sections which are identified by stylized brick modillions at the second story. A one-story open columned porch extends across the front, sheltering a projecting bay and entrance in each of the five units. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



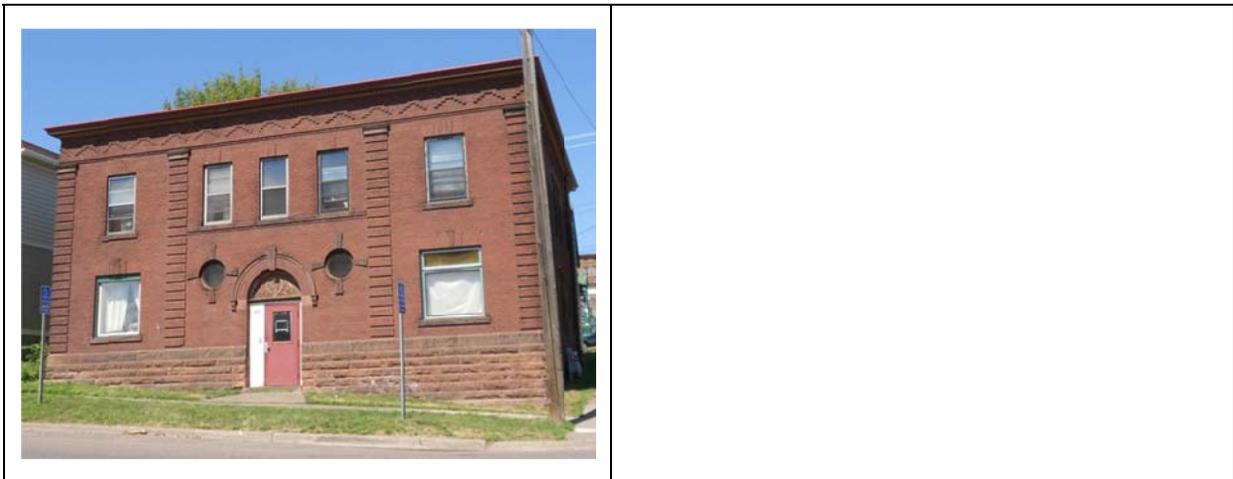
**Double House (Resource #66: SL-DUL-1309) Group III
1326 – 1328 East 2nd Street**

This two-and-one-half-story double house was built sometime after 1909, as it does not appear on the 1909 Sanborn. There is no permit information on the original owner or architect. The brick-clad building rises above a stone basement to a side-gabled roof with a front-facing gabled dormer. The gables are clad in stucco. A one-story open porch with second floor terrace shelters the paired entrance doors which are flanked by two-story three-sided projecting bays set below the roof's wide eaves. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Apartment Building (Resource #67: SL-DUL-1428) Group II
631 East 3rd Street

This two-story brick Classical Revival apartment building was constructed in 1902 for Christian Shaft. It was designed by the local architectural firm of William Fawcett & Company. The building rises from a rusticated sandstone base to a decorative brick frieze and projecting cornice. Stylized brick quoins and pilasters with stone capitals divide the front into three sections. The entrance is set in a round arch above a carved tympanum and flanked by oculus windows. Other window openings have brick voussoirs and keystones. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Row Flats (Resource #68: SL-DUL-1429) Group II
632 (628 – 638) East 3rd Street

This two-story brick Classical Revival group of row flats, organized into three units, was built in 1907 for the Duluth Children's Home, probably as an investment property. The building rises two stories above a brick-faced basement. Projecting bays are centered in each unit and flanked by entrances at the first story and windows at the second story. A two-story porch with Corinthian columns supports a large frieze and cornice. Each level of the porch is screened by latticework railings. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #69: SL-DUL-1430) Group III
707 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story modified Stick style house was constructed in 1891 by George Stratton, a painter. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and bargeboards. A gabled projection retains its original latticework. *Duluth's Legacy* (1974) calls this a "latticework false porch." (p. 156) The open porch has been enclosed. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #70: SL-DUL-1432) Group III
831 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was constructed in 1886 for George Kueg. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to intersecting hipped and gabled roofs. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Jefferson School, now Jefferson Children’s Center and Jefferson Apartments (Resource #71: SL-DUL-1434) Group III
916 East 3rd Street**

This three-story Italian Renaissance Revival style school building was constructed in 1890-1893 on the site of an earlier school building. It was designed by the Duluth architectural firm of McMillen and Radcliffe. The building is centered in the block bounded by East 2nd and East 3rd Streets and North 9th Avenue East and North 10th Avenue East and has two principal facades, each facing a street. The building is of cream-colored brick above a red sandstone base with red sandstone and red terra-cotta ornament. The East 3rd Street façade has a central front-gable entrance pavilion, which is flanked by cross-gable wings with corner quoins. Triple arches at two levels of the entrance pavilion are flanked by columns. A plaque with “JEFFERSON” is placed in the frieze below the pediment. Projecting cornices are ornamented with modillions. The East 2nd Street façade has two front-gable pavilions flanking the central colonnaded entrance section with a central Palladian-type window at the third story. The central arched window is flanked by tall windows with carved surrounds and segmental-arched pediments. A carved stone panel has the name “JEFFERSON.” The gabled classroom wings and connecting mid-sections face the two avenues. All have arched window openings. The North 9th Avenue East side also has a boiler house wing with a tall chimney. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The school building is associated with a significant pattern of events in the history of Duluth. It also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is also a major example of the work of Duluth architects McMillen & Radcliffe. The property is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and/or C. It is recommended for local designation under Criterion A because “it has character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Duluth”; under Criterion E because “it is identified as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of Duluth”; and under Criterion G because “its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.”

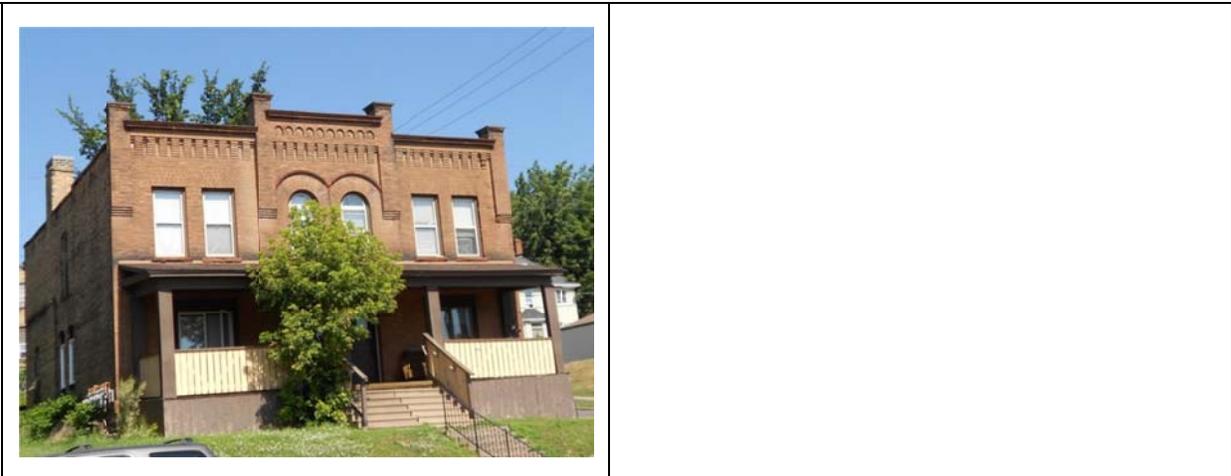




Jefferson School, Resource #71, 916 East 3rd Street

Duplex (Resource #72: SL-DUL-1435) Group III
929-931 East 3rd Street

This two-story brick duplex building was constructed in 1902 for B. J. Ersland. It was designed by architect George Smith [logue]. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and raised parapet. The center section of the front is marked by paired arched windows outlined by moldings and stylized brick piers. A one-story open porch extends across the front sheltering the paired entrances. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**St. Paul German Evangelical Lutheran Church (Resource #73: SL-DUL-1426) Group II
932 East 3rd Street**

This modest Gothic Revival church building (now converted to apartments) was built in 1872-1873 for a German Lutheran congregation. Although altered from its original appearance, it is the oldest surviving church building in Duluth. The frame building, with wood siding, has a steep gabled roof with overhanging eaves and returns. The entrance at the top of a steep flight of steps is through a square tower. The steeple has been removed from the tower. Rows of windows light the side walls. The windows have been removed from the street façade, and the entrance has been altered. The church was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Alterations to the tower, entrance, and windows have adversely affected the integrity of the church. Consequently, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Even though it is an early church in the city, it is not known to be associated with events or persons that would rise to National Register significance. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The church building is recommended for local designation under Criterion A for its “character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City of Duluth” and Criterion G for “its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent[ing] an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.”



**Dacey Flats (Norman) Row Flats (Resource #74: SL-DUL-1437) Group II
1002 – 2006 East 3rd Street**

This row of two-story flats, consisting of four units, was built in 1907. No architect or builder information was defined in city permit records, although the original owner was Franklin A. Johnson, a contractor in early 1900s. From 1916-1920, he advertised himself as an architect and builder. The flat-roof building rises from a granite basement to a decorative brick frieze and stone course and a brick parapet. The parapet wall is stepped and gabled above each entry way. “Dacey” is engraved in stone in the parapet wall. The second floor windows above each door are paired arches. On either side of each entrance is a three-sided projecting bay. The primary façade and the front half of the side facades are clad in red brick. Windows have stone sills and lintels. Arched windows have stone keystones. Windows are replacements, but transoms retain their original leaded glass. Sanborn maps indicate there had been a one-story porch over each entrance in between the projecting bays. They have been removed; a shed roof over the first floor spans the same width, but it is much shallower than the original would have been. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Although it has lost some original integrity due to the replacement of windows and removal of the front porches, the building remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. This building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



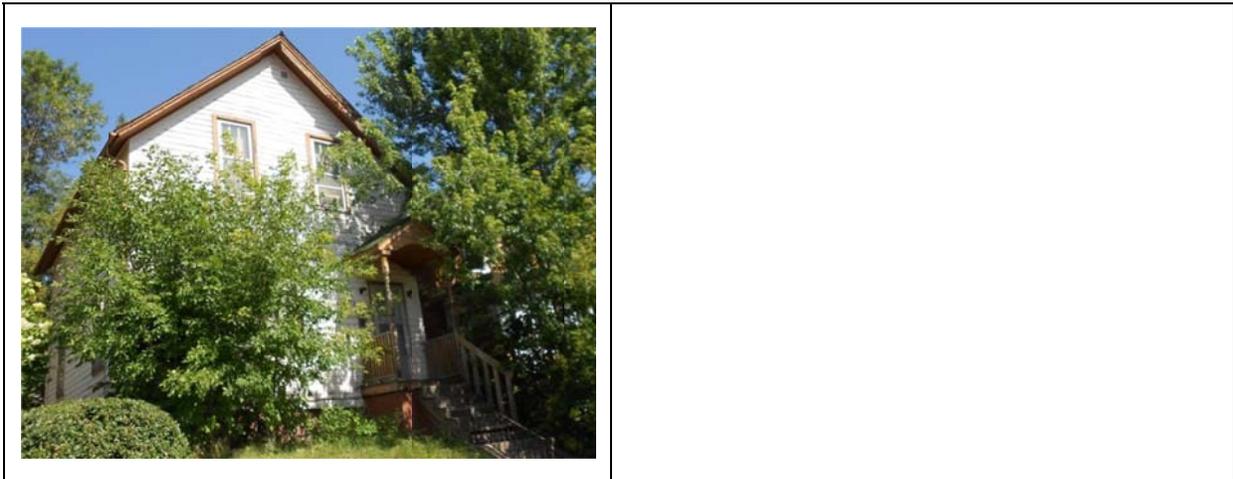
Duplex (Resource #75: SL-DUL-3214)
1014 – 1014 ½ East 3rd Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1911. The building rises from a stucco-clad stone basement to a brick frieze and slightly raised parapet. Although the building is situated in the lot very close to the street, there had been a full-width porch that has been removed. In its place is a wood deck and steps leading to each entrance with an awning overhead. No architect is listed in the city building permits, and the building has not been surveyed previously. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #76: SL-DUL-3215)
1011 East 3rd Street

This two-story front-gable form house was built in 1886 for Peter J. Johnson, a laborer. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement to the roof with overhanging eaves and bargeboards. A small gabled porch shelters the entrance. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #77: SL-DUL-1438) Group III
1024 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1911 for JW Little. The house rises from a stone basement to a mansard roof that is intersected by a prominent projecting bay with a flared front gable roof and mansard dormer. A turret above the front door has a four-sided pyramidal roof with finial on top. Some novelty siding and ornamental woodwork, including a kingpost on the turret, is retained. The one-story full width porch is supported by replacement wood posts. The house is clad in asbestos shingles. City permits do not list an architect. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Row Flats (Resource #78: SL-DUL-1439) Group III
1102-1108 East 3rd Street

This row of two-story brick flats, consisting of four units, was constructed in 1909 by Emil Zanft for Peter McDonnell, a general contractor. They were designed by the Duluth architectural firm of German & Lignell. The building rises from a stone basement to a dentil course and raised parapet accented by raised gable sections. A stone bandcourse sets off the second-story windows. The first story has large arched window openings with tripartite windows. Gabled hoods shelter the paired doorways. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



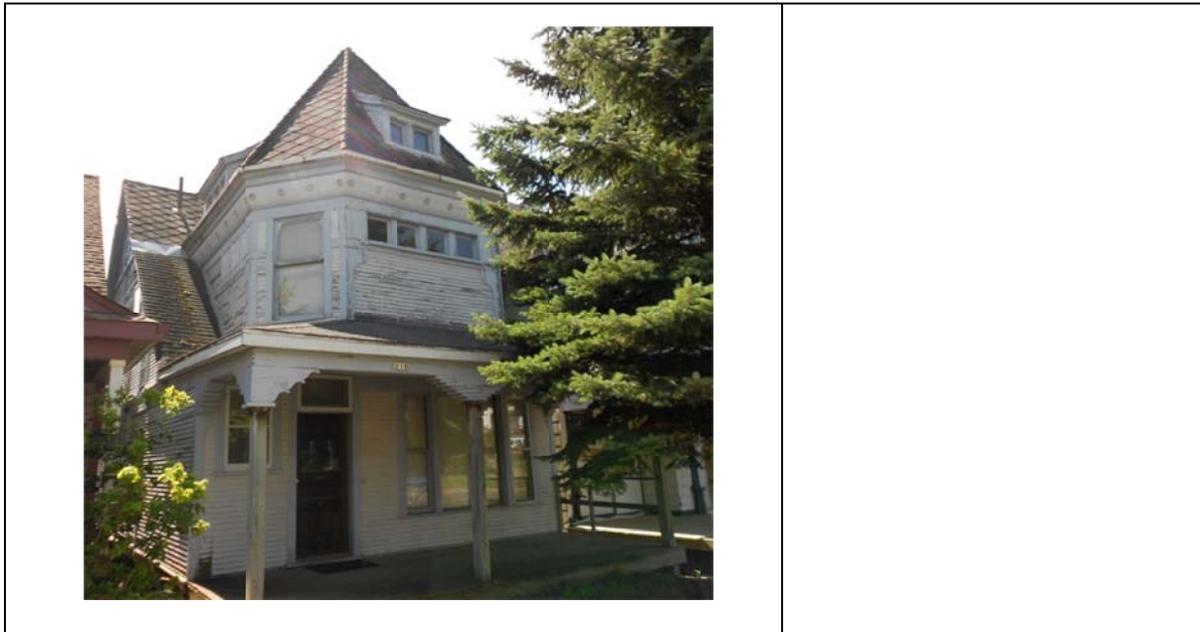
House (Resource #79: SL-DUL-1440) Group III
1109 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne intersecting gable-form house was built in 1895 for F. Halloritz. The house, with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to the intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves and bargeboards. Novelty wood shingles fill the gable ends. Side bays project below the side gables. A front-gable roof porch, probably a modification of the original, shelters the entrance. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #80: SL-DUL-3216) Group II
1118 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1896 for James L. Beaudoin. The house rises from a stone basement to a side gable roof that is intersecting by a prominent multi-sided projecting bay with pyramidal roof. The bay retains some of its novelty siding and ornamental frieze below the roof, as well as its original wood clapboard siding and open porch extending across the front. The house was built as a pair with 1120 East 3rd Street. City permits do not list an architect. While 1120 East 3rd Street was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP, this house was not. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



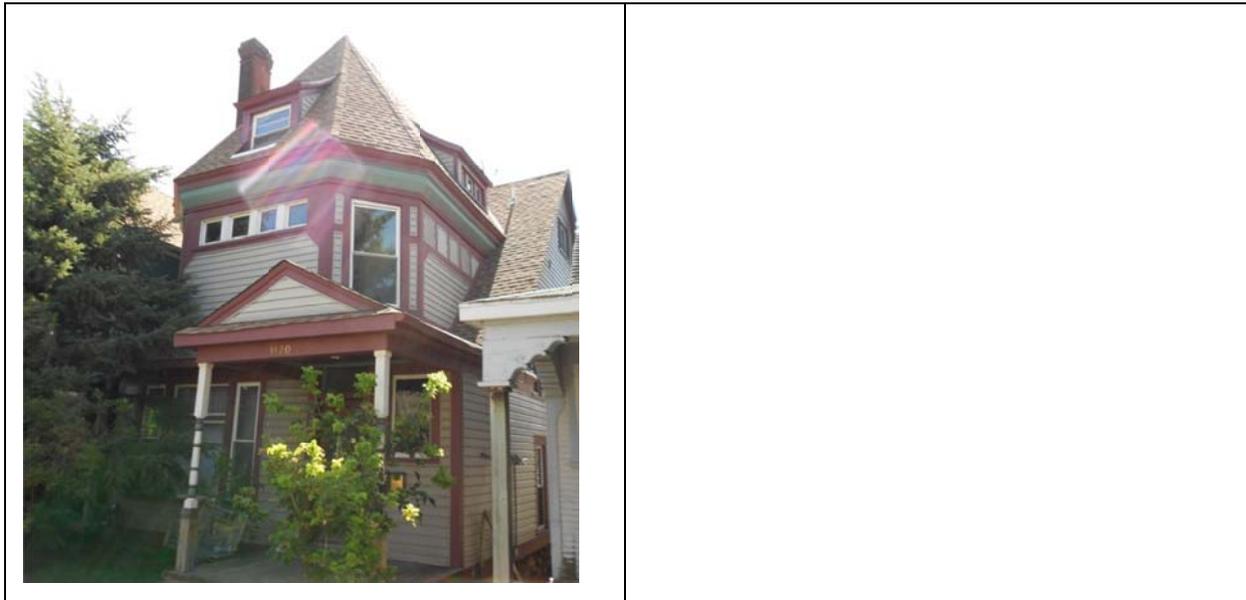
House (Resource #81: SL-DUL-1442) Group III
1119 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story intersecting gable-form house was built in 1904 for Hannah Peterson, a domestic worker. The house, with wood clapboard siding, rises from a stone basement to the intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves and bargeboards. Novelty wood shingles fill the gable ends. Side bays project below the side gables. A front-gable roof porch, probably a modification of the original, shelters the entrance. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #82: SL-DUL-1443) Group II
1120 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1896 for Louis [Sunseo]. The house rises from a stone basement to a side gable roof that is intersecting by a prominent multi-sided projecting bay with pyramidal roof. The bay retains some of its novelty siding. Most of the original wood clapboard siding has been replaced by vinyl siding, and the original open porch has been replaced by a smaller open porch. The house was similar in appearance to 1118 East 3rd Street. City permits do not list an architect. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since then alterations to the siding and windows have adversely affected the integrity of the house. Consequently, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #83: SL-DUL-3217)
1122 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1915 for Arnold Karon of the Karon Investment Company. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stuccoed concrete basement. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves. The house has not been previously inventoried. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

The building has lost too much of its original integrity and it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Row Flats (Resource #84: SL-DUL-1444) Group III
1128 – 1132 East 3rd Street

This row of two-story flats, consisting of four units, was constructed in 1904 by George Lundberg for Margaret and W. Lundberg. They were designed by the Duluth architectural firm of Palmer, Hall & Hunt. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised parapet above metal cornice in the end units and a decorative brick frieze in the middle units. Stylized brick piers mark the divisions between the end and middle units. The second-story windows have brick voussoirs and keystones. A carved stone plaque is set into the wall in the middle of the row. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



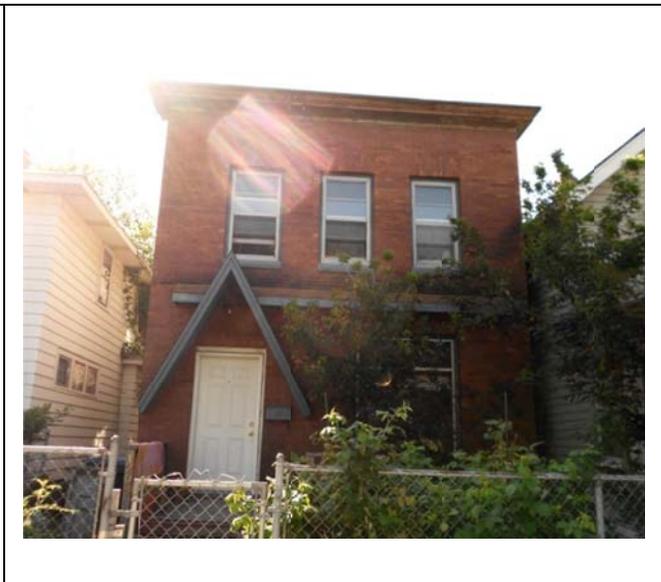
House (Resource #85: SL-DUL-1446) Group III
1201 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1900 for J. J. Hudson. It was designed by Palmer, Hall & Hunt, a Duluth architectural firm. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. Hipped-roof dormers punctuate the roof. A rebuilt one-story open porch extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. While it was designed by a prolific Duluth architectural firm, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #86: SL-DUL-3218)
1208 East 3rd Street

This two-story brick house was built in 1905. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting metal cornice. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. There is a two-story side bay of windows. The original porch has been removed. A short shed roof extends the width of the house between the first and second floors. It is intersected by a steeply pitched gabled portico over the main entry. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The house has not been previously inventoried. The building has lost too much of its original integrity and it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #87: SL-DUL-1447) Group III
1209 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story intersecting hipped and gable form house was built in 1891 for B. Defield. The house, now with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to the intersecting roofs with overhanging eaves. A one-story open porch that extended across the front has been removed. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Row Flats (Resource #88: SL-DUL-1445) Group III
1212-1214 East 3rd Street

This row of two-story flats, consisting of three units, was constructed in 1901 for Gustavus S. Hafeman, a cabinetmaker. They were designed by [J. Mansratin] John Wangenstein. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised parapet above a projecting cornice and decorative frieze. Stylized modillions mark the division between the three units of the row. The second-story windows have stone lintels below arched decorative brick panels. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



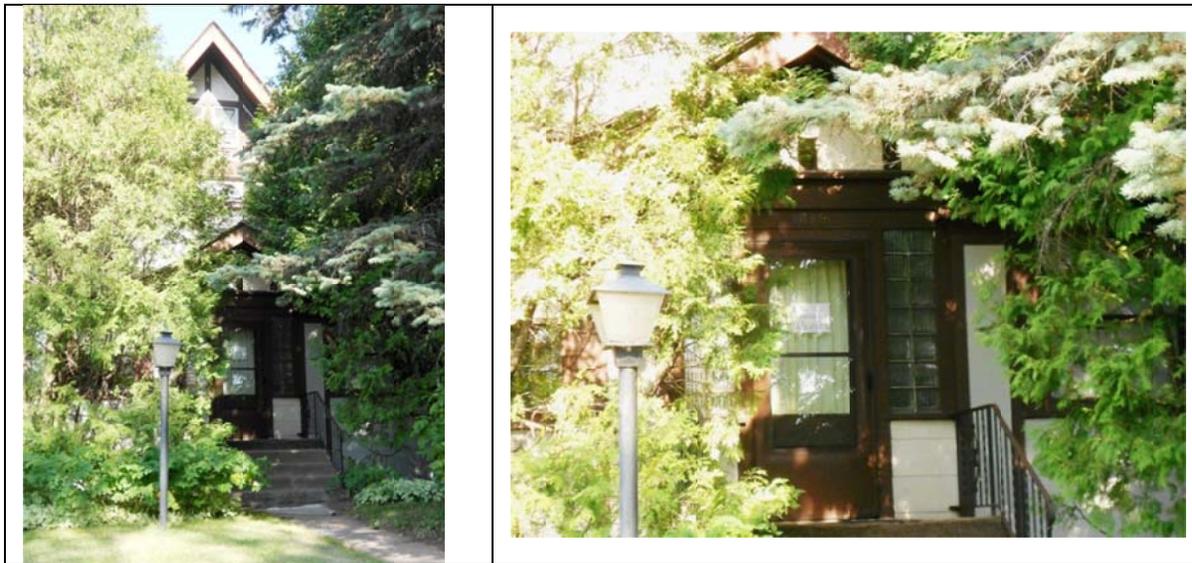
**Double House (Resource #89: SL-DUL-1448) Group III
1301 East 3rd Street**

This two-and-one-half-story brick front-gable-form double house was built for James Pearson. A date and architect are not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. Wood shingles fill the gable end. Three-sided bays project from the front and sides of the building. Arched window openings with keystones are placed above the two entrances. A one-story open porch with arched brackets and a second-story terrace extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #90: SL-DUL-1449) Group III
1319 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival style house was built in 1912 for plumber John T. Stack by the Hanford Investment Company. Arthur Hanford is listed as the architect on the city building permits. The house with stucco facing and half-timbering rises from a stone basement to a side-gable roof with an intersecting front gable. Both have overhanging eaves with bargeboards. An enclosed entrance porch is centered on the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although largely obscured by foliage, the house retains some interesting architectural features. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duluth Farmers' Market (Resource #91: SL-DUL-3219)
1324 East 3rd Street

This one-story wood-frame gable-roof structure was built in 1953 for the Duluth Farmers' Market after it relocated from a downtown site. The building has horizontal wood lapboard siding and large service doors. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #92: SL-DUL-3220)
1325 East 3rd Street

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1924 for contractor Adolph Olson. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stuccoed concrete basement to a hipped roof which is punctuated by a hipped-roof gable. A one-story hipped-roof porch that extends across the front of the house has been enclosed as a sun porch. All the roofs have tile cladding. The property has not been previously surveyed. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Row Flats (Resource #93: SL-DUL-3221)
621-633 East 4th Street**

The row of two-story brick Classical Revival style flats (now an apartment building) was constructed in 1899 by Hubie Potswald for Charles Potswald, who owned a meat business. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and projecting cornice. The units of the row are marked by end pavilions and projecting bays. The projecting bays have oculus windows. Other windows have brick voussoirs with keystones. The original porches have been removed and replaced by an enclosed apartment extension at the basement level. This change has adversely affected the building's integrity. The building has not been previously surveyed. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Henry Halkman Store and Flats (Resource #94: SL-DUL-1600) Group II 701 East 4th Street

This brick two-story Romanesque Revival store and flats building was constructed in 1889/1892 by builder John Grandy for Hooper Kohagen. Henry Halkman was a long-time store owner at this prominent location on the 4th Street streetcar line. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building is distinguished by a wide arched entrance opening at the first story, a prominent round corner turret with decorative finial, arched window openings at the second story, and a gabled roof parapet with decorative panel marking the entrance bay. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since then the ground story storefronts have been modified, the brick has been painted, and the window sash and doors have been replaced. While these changes have affected the building's integrity, none are irreversible. With appropriate rehabilitation, the building may meet National Register eligibility Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of history in the area of commerce and/or Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The building would meet criteria for local designation under Criterion D because "it embodies a distinguishing characteristic of an architectural type" and under Criterion G as "its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood."



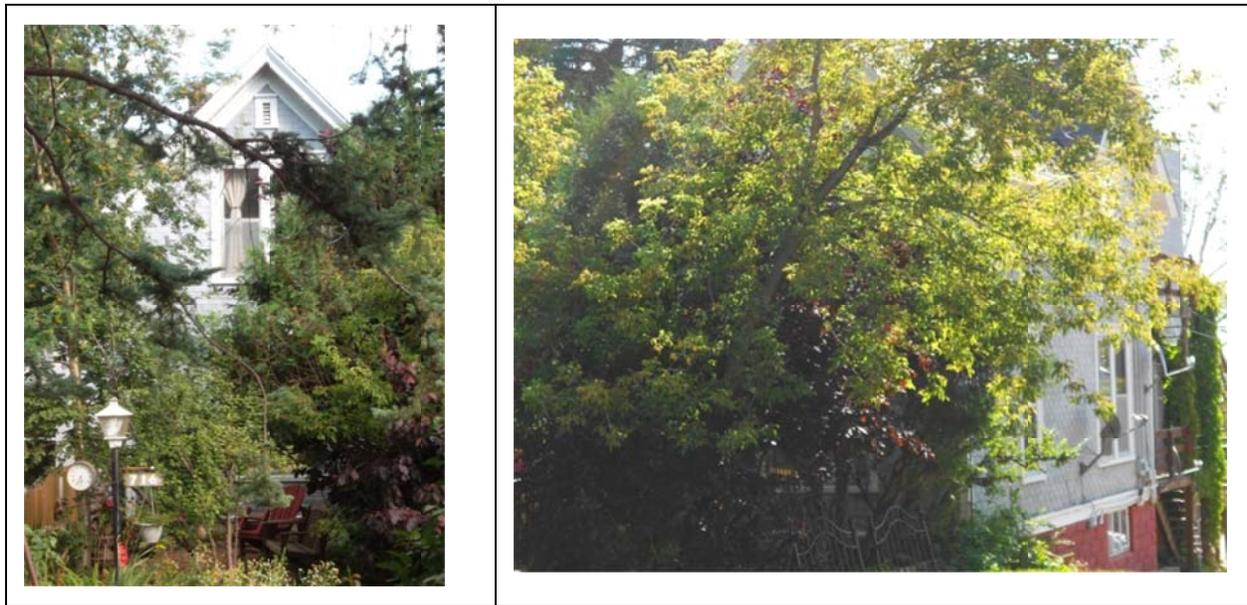
**Row Flats (Resource #95: SL-DUL-1599) Group II
702 through 712 East 4th Street**

This group of two-story Classical Revival row flats is divided into three buildings, each with four dwelling units. The group was built in 1904 by builders Smith & Roke for the [Ma & R Electric Company.] Each building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and projecting cornice. The façade of each building is arranged as a mirror image with projecting bays flanking the paired entrances. Arched window openings with brick lintels and keystones flank the bays at the second story level. A one-story open porch with second-level terrace extends across the front of each building. This group of buildings was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this group of buildings would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #96: SL-DUL-3222)
716 East 4th Street

This two-story intersecting gable-form house was built in 1890 (according to Duluth building permit records; the house does not appear on the 1909 Sanborn map). An early resident/owner was William Habberman, a laborer at the Northwest Fuel Company. The house, now clad with asbestos-cement shingles, rises from a stone base to the gabled roofs with overhanging eaves. The windows have been replaced and the porch has been modified. The house has not been surveyed previously, and no architect is listed in the city building permits. The house has lost much of its integrity with the replacement of the original siding and the windows. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #97: SL-DUL-3223)
720 East 4th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1908 by Frank A. Berg, a local contractor. (Berg lived in another house located at the rear of the lot.) The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and raised parapet. A three-sided bay projects from the front. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The porch has been modified with the addition of an access ramp. No architect is listed in the city building permits, and the building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #98: SL-DUL-3224)
920-922 East 4th Street

This two-story Craftsman style double house was built in 1910 by William Fawcett for the Massachusetts Real Estate Company. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Frank L. Young and Company. Young had worked with the same client on the design of the adjacent store and flats building. The building rises from a concrete basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves with rafter tails. A pair of gabled dormers is set on the front roof slope. The walls are faced with asbestos-cement shingles which replaced the original wood clapboard. The side walls have projecting bays. Each entrance is sheltered by a partially enclosed gable-roof porch. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



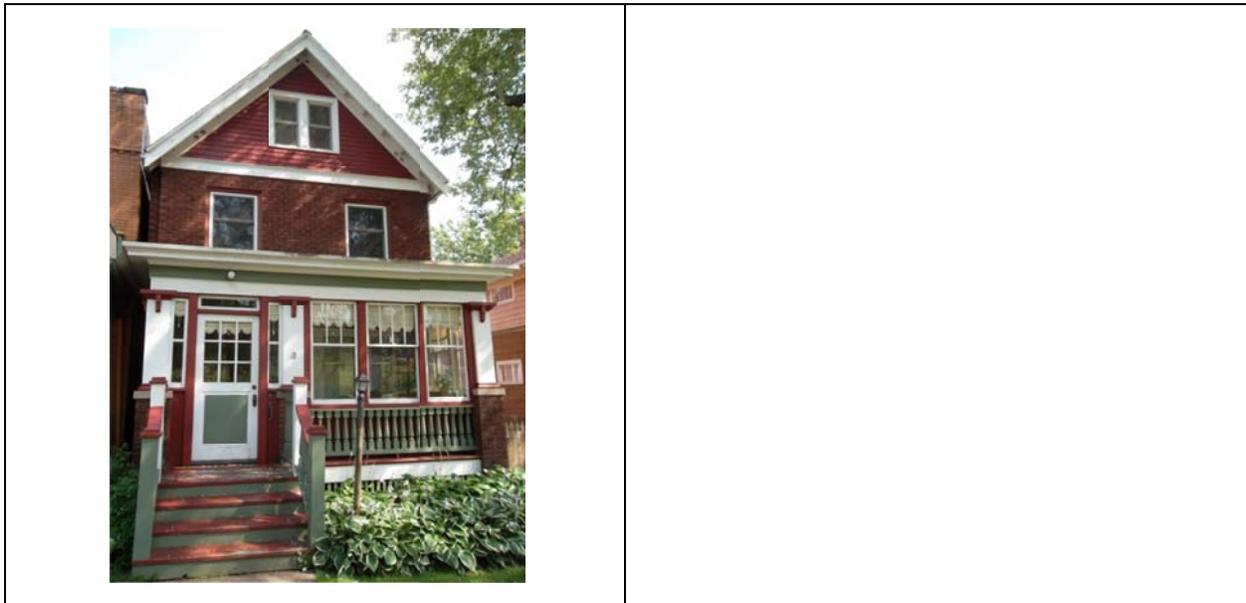
Store and Flats (Resource #99: SL-DUL-1603) Group III
928-932 East 4th Street

This two-story brick store and flats building was built in 1900 by William Fawcett for the Massachusetts Real Estate Company. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Young & Nystrom. The first story is divided into three storefronts, which have been remodeled many times. The second story is faced with brick and rises to decorative brick banding and a projecting cornice. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The building has lost some integrity with replacement of the storefronts. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #100: SL-DUL-3225)
1012 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1915 by Frank Berg, a local contractor. The brick house rises from a stone basement to the roof with overhanging eaves. Wood shingles accent the front gable. A one-story porch that has been enclosed as a sun porch extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously, and there is no record of an architect in the city building permits. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #101: SL-DUL-3226)
1014 East 4th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1912 for [Karem Jussimendo] along with the adjacent building at 1016 East 4th Street. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative raised brick parapet. A two-story open porch with decorative posts extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously, and there is no record of an architect in the city building permits. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



On the right, Resources 101 & 102

Duplex (Resource #102: SL-DUL-3227)
1016 East 4th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1912 for [Karem Jussimendo] along with the adjacent building at 1014 East 4th Street. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative raised brick parapet. A two-story open porch with decorative posts extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously, and there is no record of an architect in the city building permits. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



On the right, Resources 101 & 102

Apartment Building (Resource #103: SL-DUL-3228)
1026 East 4th Street

This three-story Classical Revival apartment building was designed by architect P. McAllen for A.K. Petersen. Although the Duluth building permit records indicate the building was constructed in 1901, the building is not shown on the 1909 Sanborn map. The brick building with projecting center bay rises from a stone basement to a projecting cornice and raised parapet. Two-story columns support the roof sheltering the porch at the second level. A “P” is inscribed in a plaque below the cornice. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #104: SL-DUL-1604) Group III
1101 East 4th Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne-inspired house was built in 1905 by George Clurman for W.B. Patton. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone gable with a side-gable roof with an intersecting front gable. Extending eaves on brackets accent the roof lines. An oculus window accents the front gable end. A one-story open porch with decorative balusters and frieze extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost some integrity with replacement of many of the windows. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



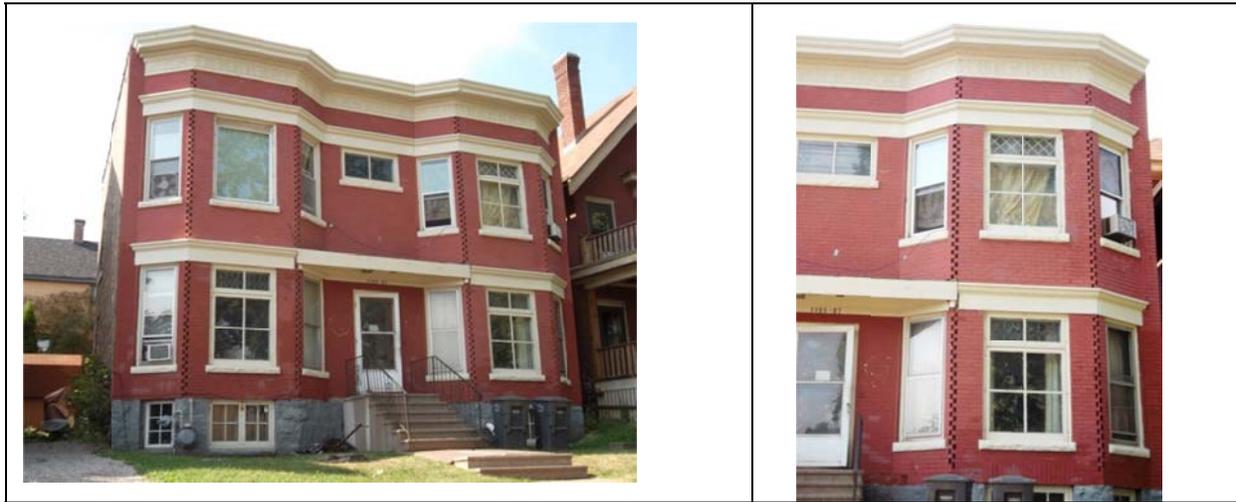
Bethel Baptist Church (Resource #105: SL-DUL-1605) Group III
1102 East 4th Street

This modernistic church building was constructed in 1950-1951 for the Bethel Baptist Church by the Robert Swenson Company. It was designed by architect Otto M. Olsen. It is faced with cream-colored brick above a concrete foundation. Gabled wings at each end intersect the main gabled section. A square tower containing the entrance is topped by a metal-clad spire. The building now houses a business called Pinewoods, Inc. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. It is not known to be associated with significant persons or events. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Apartment Building (Resource #106: SL-DUL-1606) Group III
1105-1107 East 4th Street**

This two-story brick apartment building was built in 1907. There is no record of the original owner or architect in city building permits. The building with two projecting front bays flanking the center entrance rises from a stone base to a decorative metal cornice. Horizontal bands accent the first and second story windows. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #107: SL-DUL-1607) Group II
1109-1111 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1911. There is no record of original owner or architect in city building permits. The brick house with a projecting front bay rises from a stone basement to the roof with overhanging eaves. A cornice accents the projecting bay. An open one-story porch with second-story terrace extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #108: SL-DUL-3229)
1110 East 4th Street**

This two-story Foursquare house was built in 1911 by J. P. Miller for James H. Lanyon. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a hipped roof dormer. A one-story porch which has been enclosed as a sun porch extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously and J. P. Miller is listed as the architect in the city building permits. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #109: SL-DUL-3230)
1112 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1895 by Andrew Shaw for John W. Stewart, a clerk. The house with wood clapboard siding and novelty wood shingles rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof with overhanging eaves outlined by decorative bargeboards. A one-story porch which has been enclosed as a sun porch extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously and J. P. Miller is listed as the architect in the city building permits. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #110: SL-DUL-1608) Group III
1113 East 4th Street

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare house was built in 1900 for Willena Marshall, a teacher at the Whittier School. The brick house rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and a hipped roof dormer. An open porch which has been altered from the original extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #111: SL-DUL-3231)
1117 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1901 for Martin O. Hansen, a laborer at Booth Fisheries. It is one of a pair with 1119 East 4th Street. The house with wood clapboard siding and projecting front and side bays rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof. An oculus window is set next to the front bay. An open porch extends across the front. The building has not been surveyed previously and no architect is listed in the city building permits. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #112: SL-DUL-3232)
1119 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1903 for Martin O. Hansen, a laborer at Booth Fisheries. It is one of a pair with 1117 East 4th Street. The house with wood clapboard siding and a projecting front bay rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof. The gable form is accented with the wood shingle siding, projecting hood, and triple window group. The original porch which extended across the front has been replaced by a small two-story porch at the entrance. The building has not been surveyed previously and no architect is listed in the city building permits. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #113: SL-DUL-1609) Group III
1123 East 4th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1907 by Otto Johnson for August N. McLauden. It was designed by Duluth architect John J. Wangenstein. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement. The gable form is accentuated by projecting eaves. A shallow bay projects on the side. A two-story open porch is a replacement for the original. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



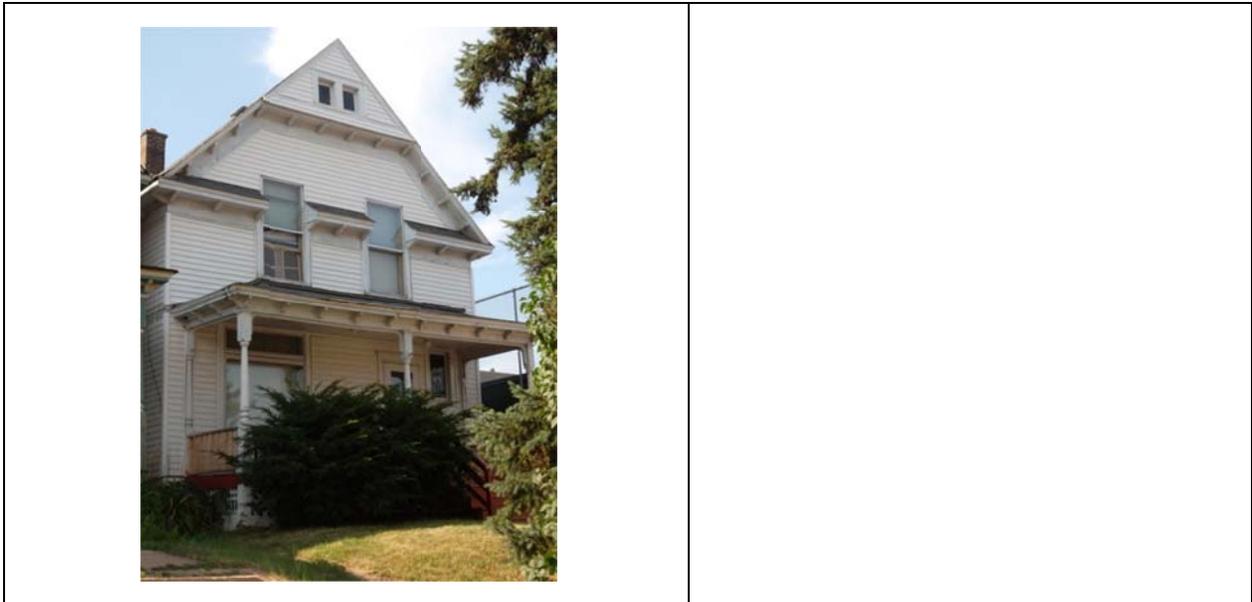
**House (Resource #114: SL-DUL-3292 [1609]) Group III
1125 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1893 for George E. Fletcher, who was a manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof. The gable form is accentuated by wood shingle facing, projecting eaves, and a projecting cornice at the second-story windows. An open porch with turned posts and a bracketed cornice extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. While the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #115: SL-DUL-3293 [1609]) Group III
1127 East 4th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1893 for Alex Anderson. The house, with replacement vinyl siding, rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof. The gable form is accentuated by projecting eaves and a projecting cornice at the second-story windows. An open porch with turned posts and a bracketed cornice extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #116: SL-DUL-3233)
1212 East 4th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1909 for Horace Thompson, who worked as a diver in Lake Superior. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a sandstone basement. A one-story open hipped-roof porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the roof cornices and the window surrounds. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



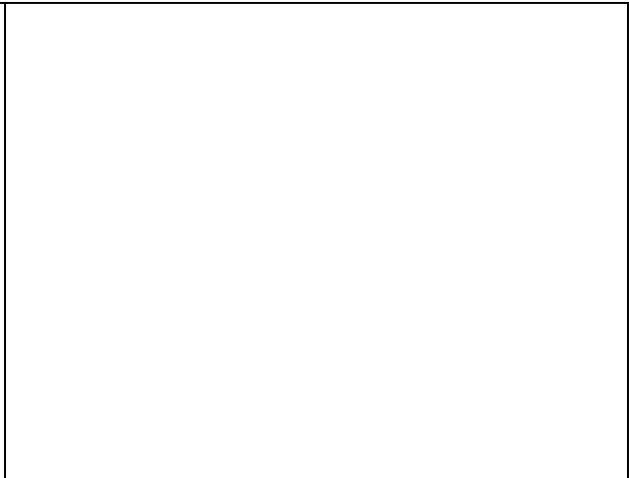
Polski Duplex (Resource #117: SL-DUL-1610) Group II
1214 East 4th Street

This two-story duplex was built in 1911 by Nicholas Mueller for Joseph H. Polski, a foreman at the Fitger Brewing Company. The brick building is set on a stone basement and rises to a decorative brick parapet with a projecting brick cornice. A one-story open porch with Gothic-arch brackets fronts the building. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Polski and his family lived in one of the dwelling units. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #118: SL-DUL-1708) Group III
617 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909 for T. Strand. According to Duluth building permit records, Clyde Cordner was the builder, and Palmer Sislus was an early owner (or possibly a resident). The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. An open porch stretches the width of the front. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #119: SL-DUL-1710) Group III
619 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1911. According to Duluth building permit records, Martin O. Hansen, a laborer at Booth Fisheries Co., was an early owner (or possibly a resident). The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. There is a two-story side bay of windows. The original porch has been removed. A short flat roof supported by metal brackets and an open deck stretch the width of the front. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Krause, Apartment (Resource #120: SL-DUL-1712) Group III
624 – 626 East 5th Street**

This two-story brick apartment building, consisting of four flats, was built in 1908. There is no record of the original owner or architect in city building permits, but in 1930 a resident was Mrs. Pauline Krause. The building with two projecting front bays flanking the center entrance rises from a stone base to a decorative brick cornice. Stone accents include sills, lintels, and a plaque below the cornice inscribed with “Krause.” The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



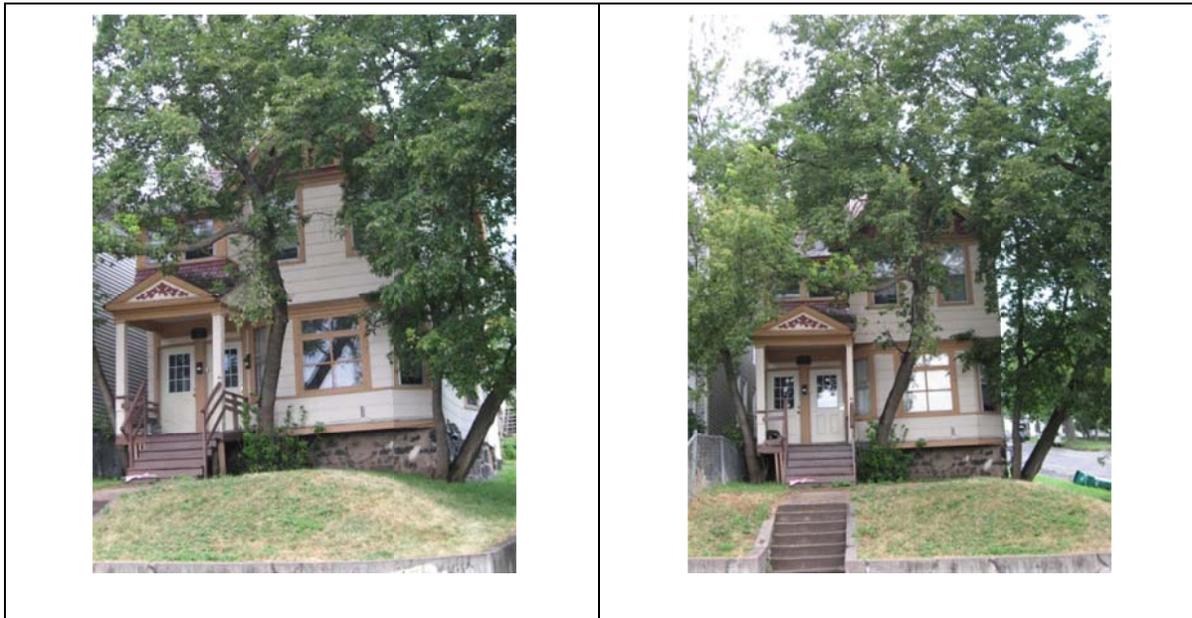
House (Resource #121: SL-DUL-1713) Group II
729 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1891 for Gabriel Solem, a painter for LaVaque Paint Co. The builder was HC Brown, who later owned West Duluth Cement Block Works. The house with synthetic clapboard siding and novelty shingles in the gable rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof with overhanging eaves. A one-story porch with a mansard roof extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the gable window and siding. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons and it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #122: SL-DUL-1714) Group II
731 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story cross-gable-form house was built in 1891 by John Grandy, of Evans & Grandy building company. The house has asbestos shingle siding and a modest front bay, and rises from a stone basement. The front gable features dentils and red shakes. An open porch covers the entry of two single doors. The porch has a red-shake mansard roof with a front gable that features decorative wood detail. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity due to changes to the siding and addition of a second entrance, as the house has been converted to apartments. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons and it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #123: SL-DUL-1715) Group III
803 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story vernacular style house was constructed in 1887 for George Patrick. While originally a single-family residence, today it has been divided into multiple units. The house, now with replacement aluminum siding, rises from a stone basement to intersecting hipped and gabled roofs. A one-story hipped-roof porch has been mostly enclosed and turned into a sun porch (and the second unit's entrance) extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost some integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Double House (Resource #124: SL-DUL-3276 [1715]) Group III
805 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built for Charles Stanberg in 1905. An architect's name was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. The siding & gable end are clad in vinyl clapboard. Three-sided bays project from the front and sides of the building. Arched window openings with keystones are placed above the two entrances. A one-story open porch with flat roof extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #125: SL-DUL-3277 [1715]) Group III
809 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built for Gilbert Lanthlom in 1891. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. The house and gable end are clad in asbestos shingles. Three-sided bays project from the front and sides of the building. Oval window openings with keystones are placed above the two entrances. A one-story open porch supported by Tuscan columns and a second-story terrace extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #126: SL-DUL-1716) Group II
810 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909. The building rises from a stone basement to a metal cornice and brick & stone parapet. The window openings have stone sills. Two slightly-projected brick pilasters with stone accents extend from the roof of the porch above the parapet roofline. A small rectangular window is above each entry. An open porch with a flat roof is supported by wood posts and stretches the width of the front. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #127: SL-DUL-3278 [1715]) Group III
811 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story brick front-gable-form double house was built in 1910 for Frank Pearson, a carpenter. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. Dentils and brackets run along the cornice. Wood shingles fill the gable end, which extends enough to cap the front projecting bay. Arched window openings are placed above the two entrances. A one-story open porch with arched brackets and a second-story terrace extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #128: SL-DUL-3279 [1715]) Group III
813 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1898 for and by Nicholas Mueller, a contractor active in the area. Mueller was a Duluth alderman for two terms. He lived in Duluth for 25 years and died in 1913. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. The siding & gable end are clad in asbestos shingles. A one-story open porch with arched brackets and a second-story terrace extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although it has lost some integrity due to the replacement of windows and siding, the building remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. This building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #129: SL-DUL-3234)
815 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1896. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. The house and gable end are clad in vinyl siding. Three-sided bays project from the front and sides of the building. Shed and gable dormers punctuate the sides of the roofline. A one-story open porch with shed roof, supported by turned wood posts, extends across the front; there is a gable dormer over each entrance. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #130: SL-DUL-1717) Group II
827 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1891. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above the cornice. The front second story and gable end, as well as the sides, are clad in wood clapboard; the first floor of the primary facade is clad in artificial stone. A center three-sided bay projects from the front of the building, which is capped by the projecting front gable. Oval window openings with keystones are placed above the two entrances. The original porch has been removed. Awnings cover each entry. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Although it has lost some integrity due to the replacement of siding and windows, the building remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. This building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #131: SL-DUL-3280 [1717]) Group II
829 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1906 for (and possibly by) John G. Pearson, a carpenter. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to the gabled roof above cornice. Dentils run under the eaves of the gable; brackets are beneath the eaves of the gable, which projects and caps the front projecting bay. The siding is wood clapboard. Arched window openings, each with a keystone, are placed above the two entrances. A one-story open porch with Tuscan columns extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #132: SL-DUL-3235)
905 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909. John Hawkinson, a painter (according to the 1905 city directory), was an early resident. According to Duluth building permit records, Otto Johnson was the builder. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The front façade is red brick. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. Hexagonal windows are placed above the two entrances. An open porch with a flat roof & dentil details is supported by square posts and stretches the width of the front. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #133: SL-DUL-3236)
907 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story house was built in 1889. An early resident was John M. Hawkinson, a laborer (according to the 1889 city directory). The house rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with cross gables and a projecting front section, the gable of which has decorative shingles in it. An open porch extends the width of the front. The house has wood clapboard siding, but no longer retains its original windows; many have been replaced with casement style. While today it is a duplex, Sanborn maps indicate it was originally a single family dwelling. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



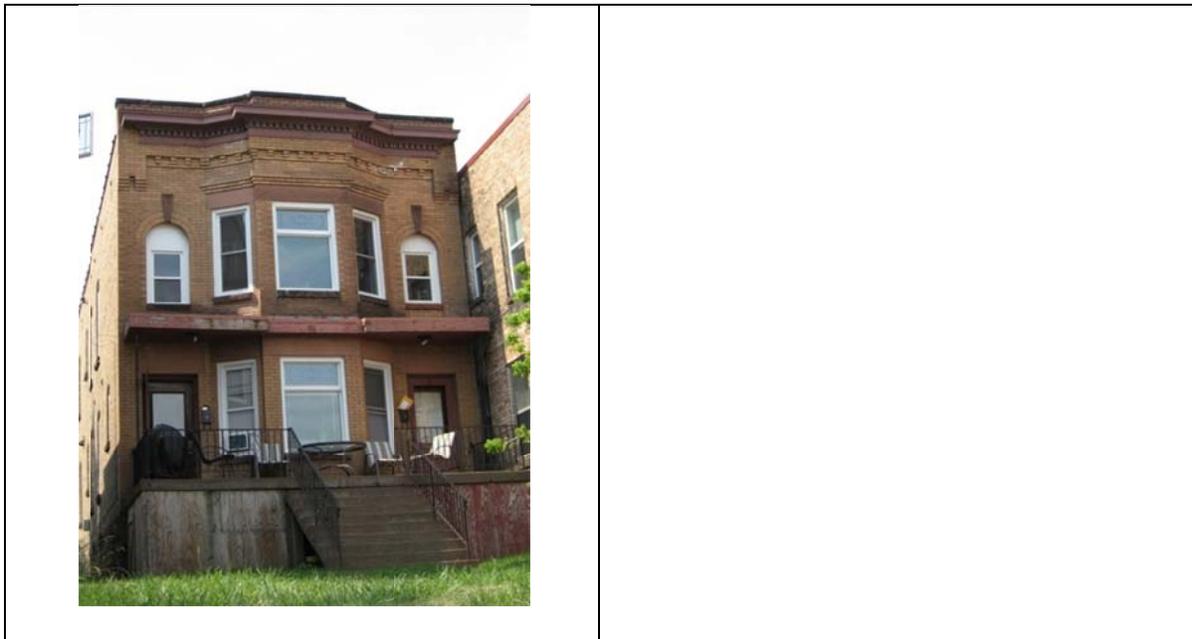
House (Resource #134: SL-DUL-3237)
909 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne style house was built in 1900. An early resident (or possibly owner) Walter Dodge, was a confectioner (1905) and later a grocer (1915). The building rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with cross-gable dormers on its side, a front gable, and hexagonal projecting front turret. The turret is capped with a finial. An open porch extends across the front of the building. The siding is synthetic replacement. Some windows have been replaced, including the casement windows in the turret. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



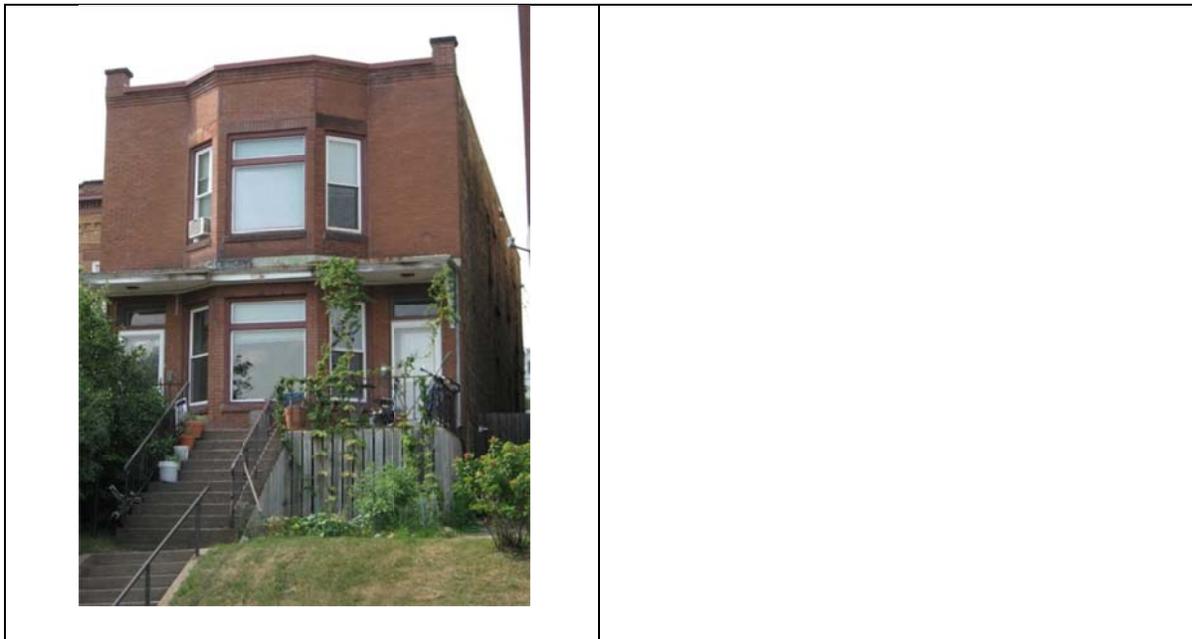
Duplex (Resource #135: SL-DUL-3238)
911 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1904. Lars B. Asbjornsen, a carpenter with Linden & Danielson, was an early resident. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze & parapet and projecting metal cornice. Two arched window openings with stone keystones and sills are placed above the two entrances. The arched windows have been partially enclosed in order to fit replacement windows. The other windows have stone sills and lintels. The original porch has been removed; a shallow flat roof extends across the width of the house, as does the open deck. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #136: SL-DUL-3239)
913 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1904. According to city building permit records, it was built by John Nolan and an early resident was Andrew Kunieki. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to an understated brick frieze and metal cornice. Windows have stone sills beneath and either stone or brick lintels above. The original porch has been removed; a shallow flat roof extends across the width of the house, as does an open deck. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. The building has lost too much of its original integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Apartment (Resource #137: SL-DUL-3240)
915 East 5th Street**

This three-story brick apartment was built (likely as an investment property) in 1908 by John Grandy, of Evans & Grandy building company. The brick building rises from a stone foundation, the primary façade clad in red brick. An open porch, supported by wood posts on brick piers, extends across the width of the building and is three stories tall. The porch roof is flat, with a simple yet dominant wood cornice and frieze. Each floor has a large fixed window with transom; the first floor has two single doors while the upper floors each have one door to access the porch. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. The building has likely lost too much integrity to be considered a contributing representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #138: SL-DUL-3241)
920 - 922 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1896. Contractor Ole W. Olsen was an early resident. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a restrained brick frieze. The window openings are capped by stone sills and lintels. An open porch with a flat roof & second story terrace is supported by wood posts and stretches the width of the front. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #139: SL-DUL-3242)
923 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The front façade is red brick. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. Each entry has either an oval window or a door above. An open porch with a second floor terrace is supported by square posts and stretches the width of the front. The architect's name could not be determined in city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #140: SL-DUL-3243)
926 East 5th Street**

This one-and-one-half-story hipped-roof house was built in 1904; an early resident was Gust. Sodahl, a tailor. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stone basement. Gable dormers rise above moderately projecting bays on either side. A front gable dormer features shakes and single window. A one-story open hipped-roof with gable dormer porch extends across the front of the house. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #141: SL-DUL-3244)
1001 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1913 for Bernt Landfall, a local carpenter. He owned several houses in the neighborhood, likely as investment properties. The architect, according to city permit records, was C. Carey. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a concrete basement. The front gable has diamond-pattern shingles. A one-story open flat-roof porch extends across the front of the house and is supported by wood square posts. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves, side shed dormer over a projecting bay. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #142: SL-DUL-3245)
1005 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1906 for SP Casey. The building, with a prominent three-sided projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The window openings have stone lintels and sills. An open porch with second floor terrace extends the width of the front; it is supported by battered wood posts on brick piers. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #143: SL-DUL-3246)
1007 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1901 for Bernt Landfall, a local carpenter. He owned several houses in the neighborhood, likely as investment properties. The building, with a prominent center projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. An open porch stretches the width of the front. Mimicking the projection of the building, the porch also projects from the center. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by square posts. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #144: SL-DUL-3247)
1011 East 5th Street

This two-and-a-half-story double house was built in 1906 for Bernt Landfall, a local carpenter (BL Carpentry Co.). He owned several houses in the neighborhood, likely as investment properties. The building rises from a concrete block basement to a front-gable roof, the front end of which is clad in clapboard siding. The rest of the façade is red brick. The two single entries on the main floor, the single door on the second floor for porch access, and the fixed windows with transoms all have stone lintels. A two-story porch extends across the front and is supported by Ionic columns. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



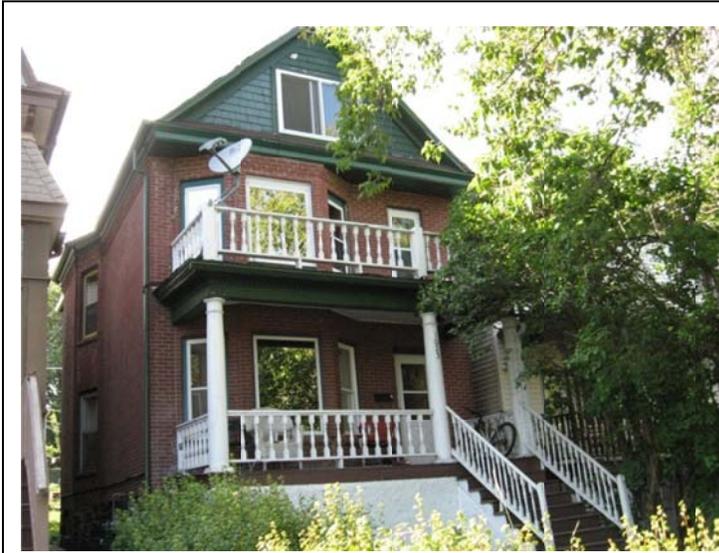
Row Flats (Resource #145: SL-DUL-3248)
1019 – 1021 East 5th Street

This row of two-story flats, consisting of three units, was constructed in 1915. City permits provided no information on the architect. The early owner (or possibly a resident) was LP Hagstad. The flat-roof building rises from a stone basement to a projecting metal cornice and brick frieze. The windows have stone sills and flat arch lintels. A replacement one-story open porch extends across the front, supported by wood posts. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #146: SL-DUL-3249)
1025 East 5th Street**

This two-story, front-gabled, rectangular-plan house is modestly Neo-Classical Revival in style and was built in 1908 for O. C. Hueback (or C. C. Huebsch). The house rests on a stone foundation, is clad in red brick, and has a combination of wood sash and replacement fixed sash and aluminum sliding sash. A flat-roofed porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a denticulated cornice. This house was not previously inventoried. Although the house generally retains historic integrity, it is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. Furthermore, the house is not known to be associated with significant persons, events, or patterns in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #147: SL-DUL-3250)
1031 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1908 for Bernt Landfall, a local carpenter. He owned several houses in the neighborhood, likely as investment properties. The building rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze. The window openings have stone sills below. The roofline is punctuated by brick chimney stack-like crenellations; one on each corner of the front, and three along each side. A replacement open porch with a second floor terrace stretches the width of the front. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #148: SL-DUL-1721) Group III
1108 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form double house was built in 1911. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a cast stone basement to the gabled roof. The gable is divided by a shingle-covered cornice, which provides a cap to the two-story projecting center bay windows. A single door flanks each side of the first floor bay windows. The front façade's siding is synthetic clapboard; the sides are clad in asbestos shingle. A single door is on one side of the second floor bay window, which provides access to the terrace atop the full-width open porch below. The porch is supported by Doric columns. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost some integrity, due to replacement siding. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #149: SL-DUL-1722) Group II
1110 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909. An architect was not given in city permit records. The building rises from a stone basement to a brick frieze and projecting metal cornice. A center three-sided bay projects from the front of the building, with a single door on either side. The front façade is red-orange colored brick. The window openings are capped by flat arch brickwork with stone sills below. Oval window openings with cream-colored brick keystones are placed above the two entrances. The porch with a second floor terrace extends the width of the front and is supported by wood posts. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



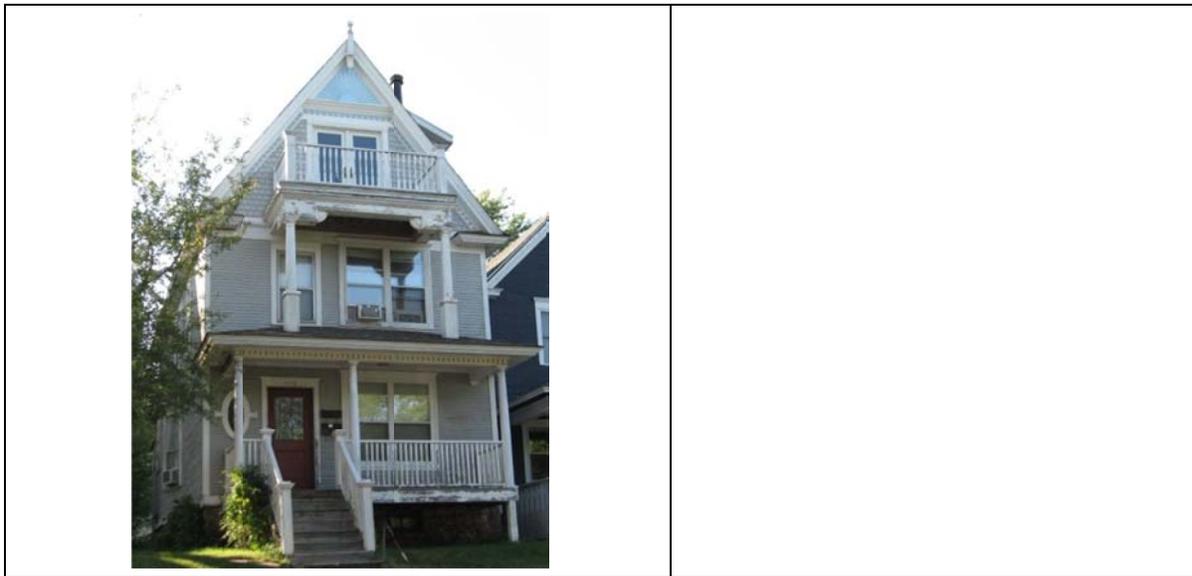
Double House (Resource #150: SL-DUL-3251)
1111 East 5th Street

This two-and-a-half-story double house was built in 1901. City building permits list Defanus Christoferson as an early owner, but that could not be confirmed in city directories. City permits provided no information on the architect. The building rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof. The exterior is clad in synthetic siding. The two single entries on the main floor flank a fixed window with transom and sidelights. An open porch extends across the front and is supported by Tuscan columns. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #151: SL-DUL-3252)
1111 East 5th Street**

This two-and-a-half-story Neo-Classical house was built in 1903. City building permits list A. Oustad as an early owner, but that could not be confirmed in city directories. City permits provided no information on the architect. The building rises from a stone basement to a steeply pitched front-gable roof and a shed dormer on the side. The exterior is clad in synthetic siding. The gable has a pair of French doors in it, as well as fish scale siding and a starburst in the peak. An open porch extends across the front and is supported by Doric columns. Two Doric columns rise from the porch's hipped roof to support a terrace at the gable's French doors. The house is a duplex today. The building has not been surveyed previously. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



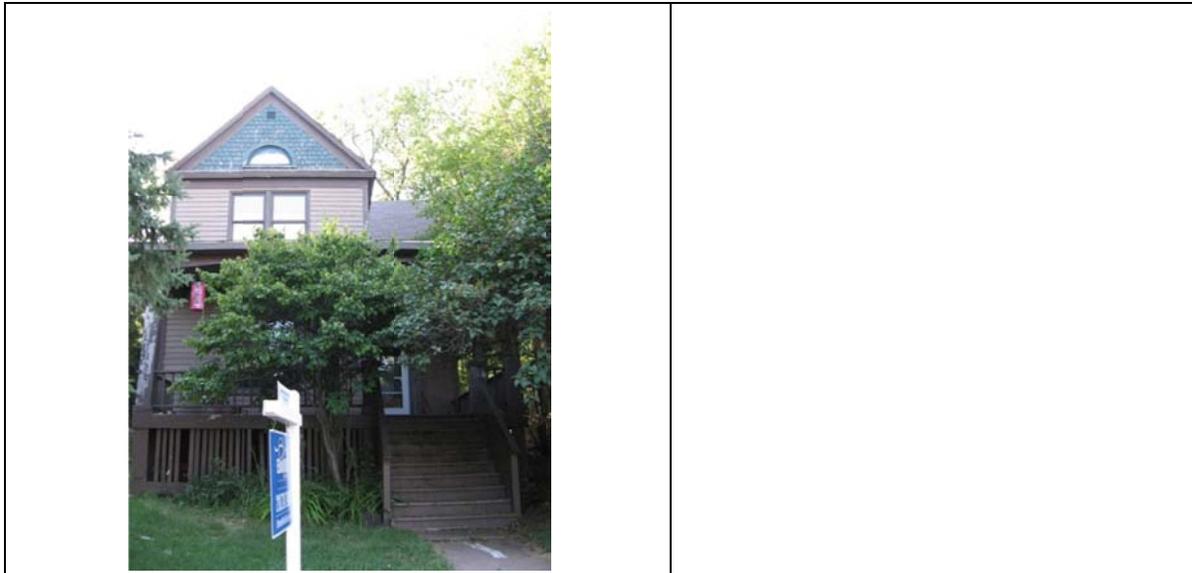
House (Resource #152: SL-DUL-1723) Group II
1115 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1915. Arthur Hanford designed the house and his company, the Hanford Construction Company, built it. An early resident was Louis W. Smith, a salesman with the Rust - Parker grocer company. The house is set on a stone basement. The exterior is clad with narrow wood siding. The roof has a side shed dormer. The hipped-roof porch extends across the front and is supported by wood battered columns. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. While it still retains interesting architectural characteristics, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #153: SL-DUL-1724) Group II
1123 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story cross-gable house was built in 1890. The house is set on a stone basement. The exterior is clad with narrow wood siding. The front gable is clad in fish scale shingles and has a lunette window. An open porch extends across the front of the house; it is supported by wood posts. City permits provided no information on the architect. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. While it still retains interesting architectural characteristics, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



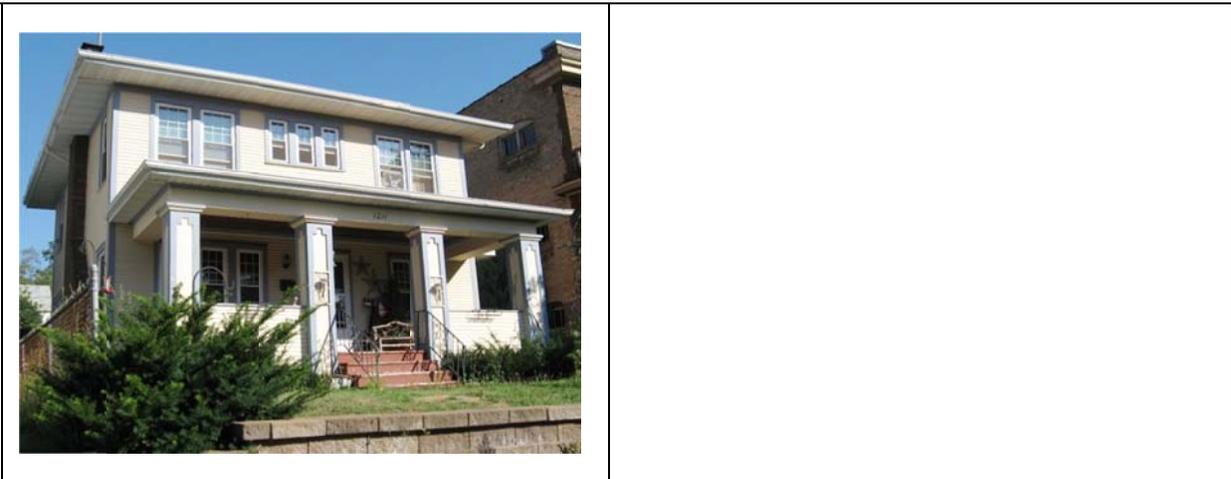
**House (Resource #154: SL-DUL-3253)
1209 East 5th Street**

This two-story frame Craftsman style house was built in 1922 for James Pease. The building with replacement wood-shingle siding rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. A gabled hood shelters the entrance. No architect is listed in the city building permits, and the building has not been surveyed previously. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #155: SL-DUL-3254)
1211 East 5th Street**

This two-story frame Craftsman style house was built in 1924 for Frederick A. Noreen, a Duluth lawyer. The building with wood clapboard siding rises from a stuccoed concrete basement to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. A one-story open porch extends across the front. No architect is listed in the city building permits, and the building has not been surveyed previously. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #156: SL-DUL-3255)
1217 East 5th Street

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1909 for Harry S. Cohen, a peddler. The building rises from a stuccoed basement to a brick frieze, projecting cornice, and raised parapet. A one-story open porch, with second-story terrace, extends across the front. No architect is listed in the city building permits, and the building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #157: SL-DUL-3256)
1218 East 5th Street**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1909 for the Standard Investment Company. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stone basement to a hipped roof which is punctuated by a hipped-roof gable. The original one-story open porch which extended across the front of the house has been replaced by a smaller gable porch over the entrance. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



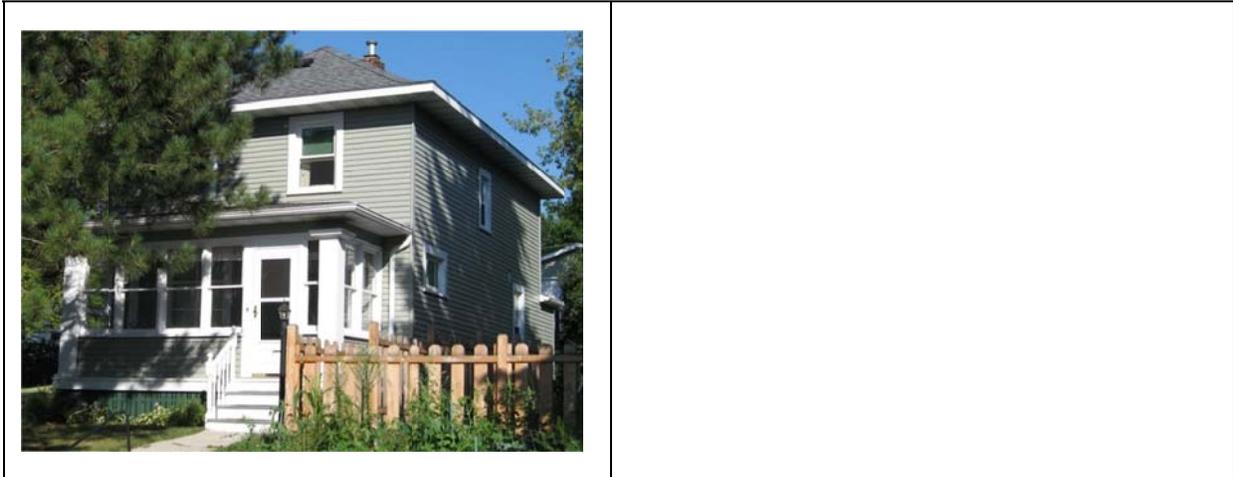
Double House (Resource #158: SL-DUL-3257)
1221 East 5th Street

This two-and-one-half-story double house was built in 1911 for Carl T. Egner, a clerk at the Northern Cold Storage and Warehouse Company. The building rises from a basement to a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The walls are faced with asbestos-cement shingles which replaced the original wood clapboard. The side walls have projecting bays. An enclosed projecting entrance pavilion rises to a hipped roof that intersects with the front roof slope. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building may contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #159: SL-DUL-3258)
1225 East 5th Street**

This two-story Foursquare style house was built in 1911 for B. W. Rutan. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stuccoed concrete basement to a hipped roof. The original one-story open porch which extends across the front of the house has been enclosed as a sun porch. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #160: SL-DUL-3259)
1226 East 5th Street**

This two-story Foursquare style house was built in 1912 for the Standard Investment Company. The city building permit lists Q.R. Susby Brothers as the architect. The house with replacement clapboard siding rises above a stuccoed concrete basement to a hipped roof which is punctuated by a hipped-roof gable. A one-story hipped-roof porch that extends across the front of the house has been enclosed as a sun porch. The property has not been previously surveyed. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #161: SL-DUL-3260)
708 E 6th Street

This two-and-one-half-story cross-gabled house was built in 1911 by Nicholas Mueller, a contractor active in the area. The house with narrow wood clapboard siding rises above a stone basement. An open hipped-roof porch extends across the front of the house and is supported by Doric columns. Significant features include the side bay windows. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. The integrity of the house has been weakened by the replacement front door and some windows. In addition, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #29: SL-DUL-1797) Group II
1008 East 6th Street

This two-story duplex was built in 1912 for Murdock A. McLennan, a captain at the U.S. Coast Guard station. The brick building is set on a stone basement and rises to a decorative brick parapet with over-scaled end panels. A two-story open porch fronts the building. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. McLennan may have built this as an investment property as he was living at 1220 Lake Avenue South in 1915. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Double House (Resource #163: SL-DUL-1796) Group II
1002-1004 East 6th Street

This two-story modified Second Empire double house was built in 1885 for Gina Thompson by builder Frederick King and designed by architect John Wangenstein. The double house rises above a stone foundation to a prominent mansard roof with two pavilions that is faced wood shingles. The roof is punctuated by gabled dormers. A central entrance section provides access to the two dwelling units. This entrance section has been remodeled and all the original wood siding has been replaced by vinyl siding. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the entrance and the replacement of the siding. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. While it was designed by a prolific Duluth architect early in his career, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



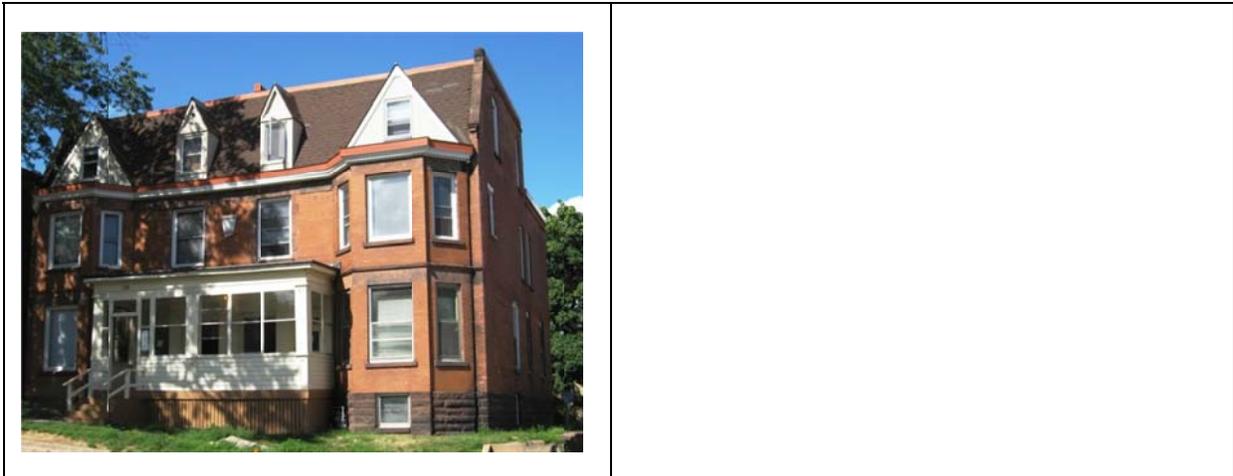
Double House (Resource #164: SL-DUL-3261)
112 – 114 North 6th Avenue East

This two-story (and basement) double house was built after 1909 (it does not appear on 1909 Sanborn). There is no permit information on the original owner or architect. The brick-clad building rises above a stone basement to flat roof. A one-story open porch shelters the paired entrance doors which are flanked by two-story three-sided projecting bays, which are capped by projecting metal cornices. The façade is accented with decorative brickwork and stone sills & coursework. The building has not been surveyed previously. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



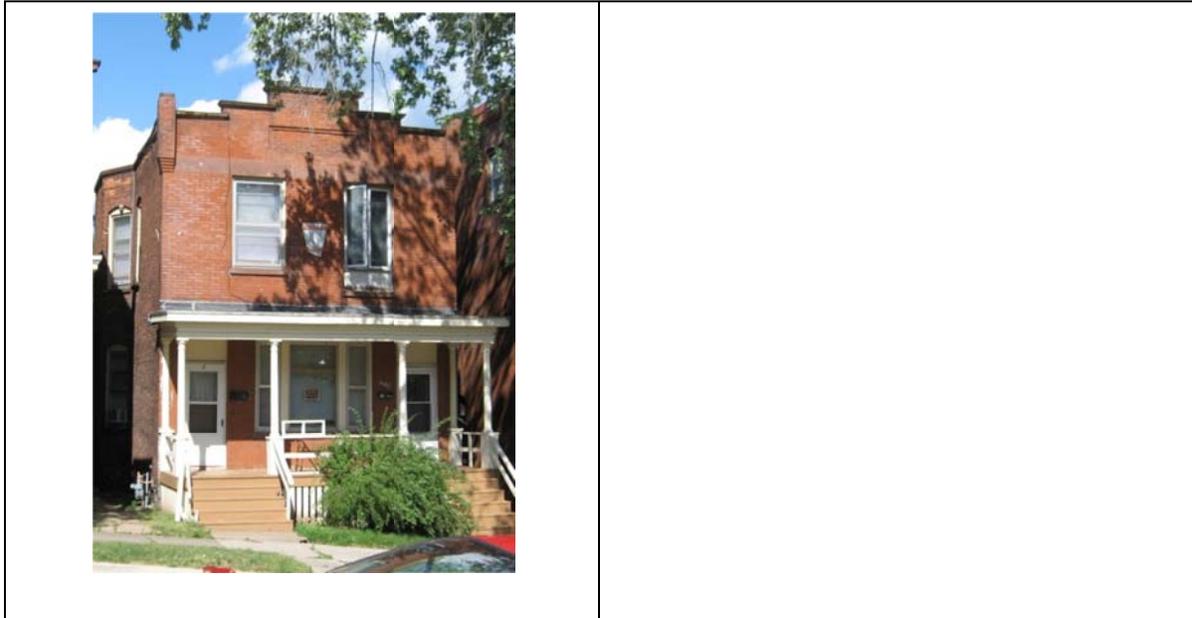
Duplex (Resource #165: SL-DUL-1871) Group II
116 North 7th Avenue East

This three-story brick duplex was built in 1891 for J. J. Peterson. The building rises two stories from a stone base to a projecting cornice below a mansard roof with gabled dormers at the third story. The end sections of the building have full-height projecting bays, which flank the midsection. Stone bands extend above the window openings. A one-story enclosed sun porch extends across the midsection of the building. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



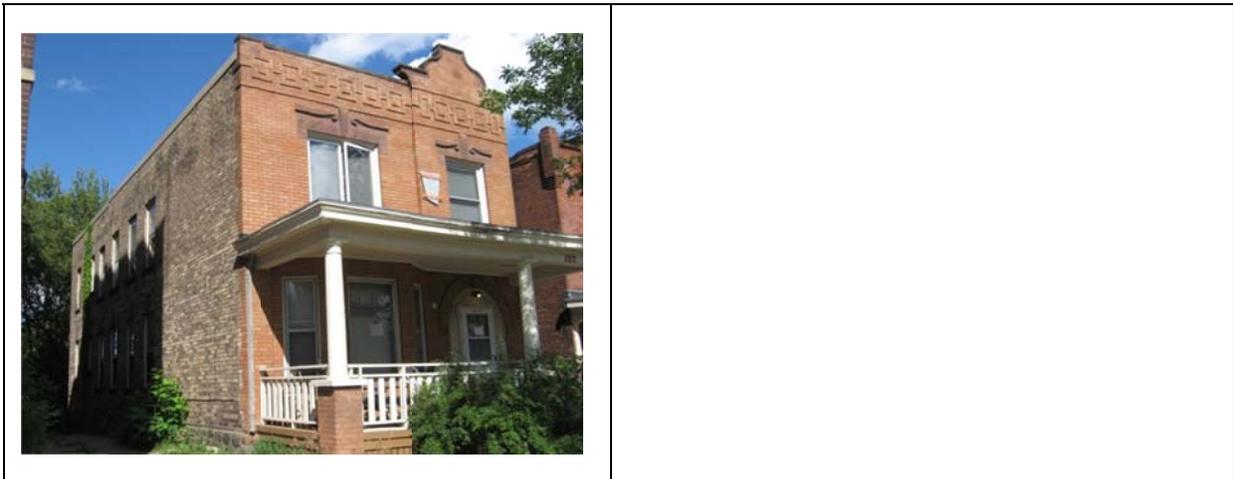
Duplex (Resource #166: SL-DUL-1872) Group III
118-120 North 7th Avenue East

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1899 for E. L. Jones. The building rises two stories from a stone base to a raised stepped parapet. Stylized piers mark the corners of the building. Stone bands extend above the window openings. An open one-story columned porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #167: SL-DUL-1874) Group III
122 North 7th Avenue East

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1908 for Mrs. J. Abrahamson by J. A. Clarey. The building rises two stories from a stone base to a raised decorative parapet and a curvilinear stylized pediment. Curvilinear stone lintels extend above the window openings at the second story. A project bay flanks the entrance at the first story. An open one-story columned porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #168: SL-DUL-3262)
517 North 7th Avenue East

This one-story and basement Spanish Eclectic style house was built in 1926 for Emma Olson, possibly as an investment property. It has an L-shaped plan with garage stalls at the basement level facing the alley. The walls are faced with sandstone blocks with split-stone facing on the ell and rise to a tile-covered mansard roof above a bracketed cornice. Significant features include the bracketed hood over the entrance and projecting oriels. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #169: SL-DUL-3263)
526 North 7th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1912 by Nicholas Mueller, a local builder who was active in the area. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a sandstone basement. A projecting side gable is highlighted by a projecting bay. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves and the arrangement of windows and panels under the front gable. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Duplex (Resource #170: SL-DUL-1877) Group III
118 North 8th Avenue East

This two-story brick Classical Revival style duplex was built in 1906 for contractor Frank Johnson, as one of a group of three buildings on this side of the block. The building rises from a stone base to decorative brick frieze below a projecting cornice. The midsection of the building has a projecting bay, which is flanked by arched window openings with keystones on the second story. Brick quoins accent the corners of the building. A one-story open columned porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Triplex Apartment Building (Resource #171: SL-DUL-1878) Group III
122-126 North 8th Avenue East

This two-story brick Classical Revival style triplex apartment building was constructed in 1906 for contractor Frank Johnson, as one of a group of three buildings on this side of the block. The building rises from a stone base to decorative brick frieze below a raised parapet. (The projecting cornice has been removed.) Each of the three sections of the building has a full-height projecting bay, which flanked by an arched window opening with keystones on the second story. Each section has a one-story open porch sheltering the entrance. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #172: SL-DUL-1879) Group III
128-130 North 8th Avenue East

This two-story brick Classical Revival style duplex was built in 1906 for contractor Frank Johnson, as one of a group of three buildings on this side of the block. The building rises from a stone base to decorative brick frieze below a raised parapet. (The projecting cornice has been removed). The end sections of the building have full-height projecting bays, which flank the midsection with arched window openings with keystones on the second story. A one-story open columned porch extends across the midsection of the building. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



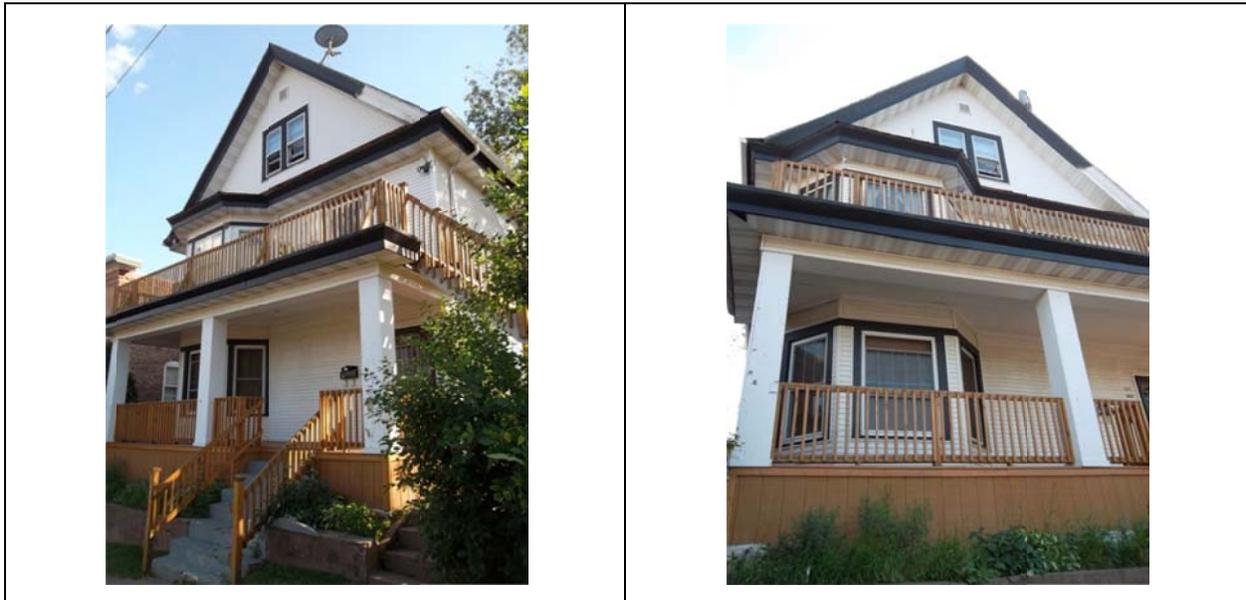
Duplex (Resource #173: SL-DUL-1880) Group III
301 North 8th Avenue East

This two-story brick duplex was built in 1906 for T. Strand, who also lived in one of the dwelling units. The building, with a prominent projecting front section, rises from a stone basement to a decorative brick frieze and projecting cornice. The window openings have raised brick lintels and stone sills. An open porch, which has been modified from the original, shelters the entrances. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



House (Resource #174: SL-DUL-1881) Group III
305-307 North 8th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare house (now apartments) was built in 1910 for T. Strand, who commissioned the adjacent duplex at 301 North 8th Avenue East several years earlier. The house rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. The front is punctuated by a projecting bay. An open porch extends across the front. The original wood clapboard siding has been replaced by vinyl siding, and the window sash have been replaced. No architect is listed in the city building permits. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. The house has lost much of its integrity with the replacement of the original siding and the windows. While it has interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**Melrose, Row Flats (Resource #175: SL-DUL-3264)
402 – 414 North 8th Avenue East**

This group of two-story Romanesque Revival row flats is divided into four connected buildings. 402 – 412 each have two dwelling units, while 414 is a single unit. The group was built in 1900 by William Fawcett for the Massachusetts Real Estate Company. Each building rises from a stone basement to a projecting metal cornice. The façade of each building is arranged as a mirror image, although 414 is asymmetrical with 2/3 the façade as the others. Each entry is inset with a decorative brick archway. Windows are capped with brick flat arches and projecting brick detail. First floor windows are fixed with a transom above. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Kimball Flats Apartments (Resource #176: SL-DUL-1882) Group II
109 North 9th Avenue East

This three-story apartment building was constructed in 1908. An architect's name was not provided in city permit records; it was built by Johnson Bros. The building rises from a stone foundation to a flat roof with a brick parapet, accented by stone coping and engraved plaque with swag & shield details and an inscription of "1908." The window sills and lintels, as well as band courses and surrounds are also stone. A stone plaque between the second and third floors is inscribed with "Kimball." Each side of the front façade has a projecting three-sided bay. A brick and concrete deck leads from the sidewalk to the front entrance. It is likely that there was originally a one-story open porch over the entry, between the projecting bays. The main entrance door and all original windows have been replaced. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since its last inventory, the building has undergone changes that have affected its integrity, but it remains a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling; an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Row Flats (Resource #177: SL-DUL-1883) Group III
119, 121, 123, and 125 North 9th Avenue East**

This group of Romanesque Revival two-story brick row flats, divided into four units, was constructed in 1901 by builder George Lounsberry for William A. Hunt and himself. Hunt was also the architect. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised brick parapet. The parapets of the two end units are accented by brick piers and an arched frieze above modillions. The second-story windows in the end units are set in arched openings. The windows in the middle units have brick voussoirs. The unit at No. 119 has a one-story open porch; the units at No.121 and No. 123 share a one-story open porch. The porch fronting No. 125 has been enclosed. The design of this group is similar to the group around the corner at 826 through 832/834 East 2nd Street which was also designed by William Hunt. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



Duplex (Resource #178: SL-DUL-1884) Group II
312-314 North 9th Avenue East

This two-story brick duplex was, according to Duluth building records, was constructed in 1886, although it does not appear on the 1888 Sanborn map. It was designed by the local architectural firm of Palmer, Hall & Hunt. An early resident was Albert Steitz, a laborer at Wolf & Truax. The building rises from a stone basement to a raised parapet with a modest cornice above decorative brickwork. The front window openings have brick voussoirs. A full-height bay projects from one side wall. A one-story open porch extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #179: SL-DUL-3265)
550 North 9th Avenue East**

This two-story modified Prairie School/Craftsman style house was built in 1925 by the local builder and contracting firm of Eby & Gridley who were active in the area. The house with wood clapboard and wood shingle siding rises above a concrete basement. The shallow hipped roof with wide eaves is punctuated by a hipped-roof dormer. A small open hipped-roof porch shelters the front entrance. The house retains its original three-over-one window sash. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #180: SL-DUL-1886) Group III
218 North 10th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne style house was built in 1907. No architect or owner information was found in city permit records. An early owner was Albert Johnson. The house rises from a stone and stucco-clad basement. The side-gabled roof is punctuated by an arched dormer and a slightly projecting turret. Details include fish scale shingles in the dormer and dentils along the second floor roofline. The full-width porch with a flat roof has been enclosed and turned into a sun porch. The siding is replacement, as are the windows. The house has been converted into a multi-family dwelling. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #181: SL-DUL-1887) Group III
326 North 10th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story foursquare house was built in 1904. City permit records do not indicate the architect or builder. The house with wood shingle siding rises above a stone base to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. An open flat-roof porch extends across the front. The roof is punctuated by a hipped-roof dormer. Directly below the dormer on the second floor is a three-sided projecting bay. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Row Flats (Resource #182: SL-DUL-1888) Group II
425 – 429 North 10th Avenue East

This row of Romanesque style two-story flats, consisting of three units, was constructed in 1905. The light-colored brick building rises from a stone foundation to a flat roof, with projecting brick cornice and parapet, separated by a course of dark stone. The same stone is used in keystones, sills, and flat arches over the windows. Two one-story porches cover the three single door entries. The porches have flat roofs, brackets, and wood post supports. Significant details include egg & dart woodwork above and brick ovals beneath the course of stone on each end of the primary façade. The three fixed windows with transoms on the first floor retain their original leaded glass. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Portland Square (Resource #183: SL-DUL-3266)
East 4th Street and North 10th Avenue East**

Portland Square was platted in 1856 as part of the town of Portland. It is one of four city parks that were created by the Duluth City Council in 1888. The name is derived from the Portland Division where it is located. In 1891, the park was placed under the jurisdiction of the Duluth Park Board, which appropriated \$2,000 for improvements in 1894. The park is located on a city block that is bounded by East 4th Street, North 10th Avenue East, East 5th Street, and North 11th Avenue East. The site slopes up the hill from East 4th Street to East 5th Street. The current park design largely dates from the 1920s. Paved pathways cross the park diagonally from the corner intersections. They meet in a planted oval at the center of the park. Paved sidewalks extend along the park on the avenue ends. The park is planted with rows of trees and areas of lawn. A playground is located on the East 5th Street side of the park. A planted garden bed is adorned with a sign reading “Portland Square.” The park has not been surveyed previously. Given its early date and location, Portland Square should be studied further to determine if it is eligible for listing in the NRHP and for local designation.



House (Resource #184: SL-DUL-3267)
227 North 11th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story modified Queen Anne style house was built in 1886 for A. W. Havena. The house with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone base to intersecting gabled and hipped roofs. The gable ends have lunette windows. A two-story bay projects on the front below the front gable. A small asymmetrical enclosed porch leads to the entrance. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #185: SL-DUL-1890) Group II
410 North 11th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1905 by the Al Trena Building Company. City permits provided no information on the architect and the early owner could not be verified. The house is set on a stone basement. The exterior is clad with wood siding and wood shakes in the front gable. There is a projecting side bay that meets a gable dormer on one side. The porch extends across the front and has a second floor terrace; it is supported by wood posts. The terrace is accessed by a second-floor door, directly above the main entrance. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #186: SL-DUL-1891) Group II
412 North 11th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1905. City permits provided no information on the architect and the early owner could not be verified. The house is set on a stone basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original clapboard siding with aluminum siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The porch has been replaced with an open deck that extends across the front; a second floor terrace, supported by wood posts, is above the entry. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Double House (Resource #187: SL-DUL-1892) Group II
426 – 432 North 11th Avenue

This two-story brick double house was built in 1905, likely as an investment property. John Jenswald Jr, a lawyer residing at 5820 London Road, was the original owner; John D. Wood was the architect and Alto Johnson was the builder. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting metal cornice above a patterned cream & red brick frieze. The window openings have stone sills; the first floor windows are capped by flat arches with cream brick keystones. The projecting center section is flanked on each side by an open porch with a second floor terrace. The front entrance has double doors and is slightly inset. Above the entry is a projecting arch supported by stone brackets. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



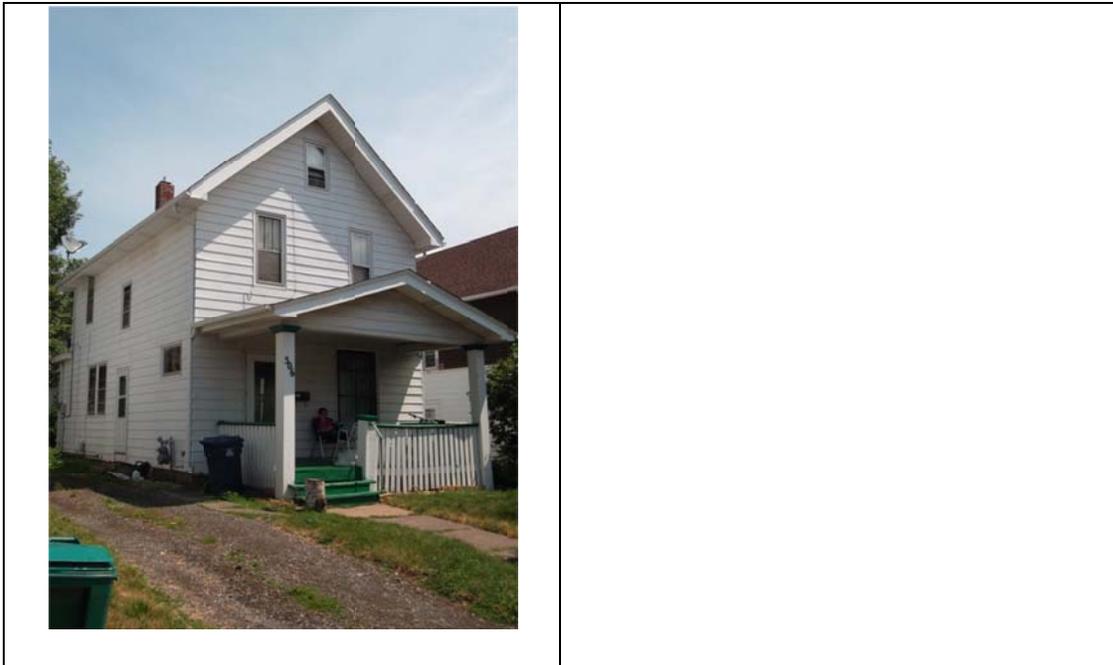
House (Resource #188: SL-DUL-1893) Group III
502 North 11th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1914 as one of a group of four on this block for [the Standard Investment Company by the Anderson Construction Company]. The house is set on a concrete basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with masonite siding at the first story and wood shingles at the second story. The house retains its front-gabled porch, but it has been enclosed as a sun porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #189: SL-DUL-3281 [1893]) Group III
506 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1914 as one of a group of four on this block for [the Standard Investment Company by the Anderson Construction Company]. The house is set on a concrete basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with aluminum/vinyl siding. The house retains its front-gabled porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



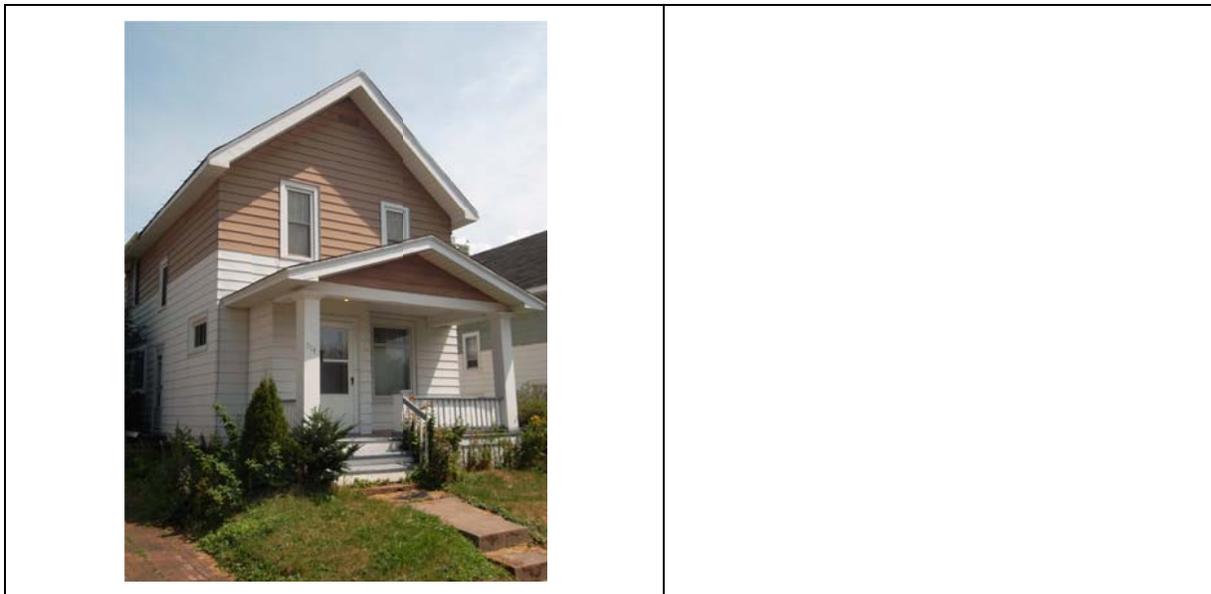
**House (Resource #190: SL-DUL-3282 [1893]) Group III
510 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1914 as one of a group of four on this block for [the Standard Investment Company by the Anderson Construction Company]. The house is set on a concrete basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with aluminum siding. The house retains its front-gabled porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #191: SL-DUL-3283 [1893]) Group III
514 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1914 as one of a group of four on this block for [the Standard Investment Company by the Anderson Construction Company]. The house is set on a concrete basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding. The house retains its front-gabled porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #192: SL-DUL-1894) Group III
518 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1911 as one of a group of four on this block for W. Kadas of/by the Karon Investment Company. The house is set on a sandstone basement and rises to a hipped roof that is punctuated by a hipped roof dormer. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding, as well as a recent rooftop addition. The house retains its open hipped-roof porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #193: SL-DUL-3284 [1894]) Group III
522 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1911 as one of a group of four on this block for Abe Joppe of/by the Karon Investment Company. The house is set on a sandstone basement and rises to a hipped roof that is punctuated by a hipped roof dormer. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding and the replacement of the original window sash. The house retains its open hipped-roof porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #194: SL-DUL-3285 [1894]) Group III
526 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1911/14 as one of a group of four on this block by the Karon Investment Company. The house is set on a sandstone basement and rises to a hipped roof that is punctuated by a hipped roof dormer. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding and the replacement of the original window sash. The house retains its open hipped-roof porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.





Row of Residences. Resource #s 192 - 194: 518, 522, 526 North 11th Avenue East (right to left)

**House (Resource #195: SL-DUL-3286 [1894]) Group III
530 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare house was built in 1911 for Arnold Karon of the Karon Investment Company, as one of a group of three/five on this blockfront. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a sandstone base to a hipped roof with overhanging eaves. An open hipped-roof porch extends across the front. The roof is punctuated by a hipped-roof dormer. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #196: SL-DUL-3287 [1894]) Group III
532 North 11th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story Foursquare style house was built in 1911 as one of a group of four on this block by the Karon Investment Company. The house is set on a sandstone basement and rises to a hipped roof that is punctuated by a hipped roof dormer. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding and the replacement of the original window sash. The house retains its open hipped-roof porch. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #197: SL-DUL-1895) Group II
20 North 12th Avenue East**

This two-and-a-half story Queen Anne house was built in 1900 for Hugh Steele by builder Otto Johnson. The L-plan house rests on a stone foundation, is clad with lap board siding, and has a cross-gabled roof punctuated with gabled and shed dormers. The 12th Avenue façade is dominated by a shed-roofed porch with round columns, a denticulated cornice, and gabled pediment over the main entrance, as well as a gable-roofed projecting bay that simulates a turret. A prominent Palladian window is located in the main gable, and there is also an egg-and-dart patterned window. Window sashes have generally been replaced. On the south elevation, sun burst motifs are located in the main gable and in the gable of a projecting bay.

The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. Although the house generally retains historic integrity and has some interesting architectural features, it is not a distinctive example of a type, period, or method of construction, and an architect has not been identified. The house was owned by Hugh Steele of King and Steele, who were Duluth construction contractors; Steele, however, did not live in the house, and it lacks a significant association with him (Duluth City Directory 1900). Furthermore, the house is not known to be associated with significant events or patterns in Duluth history. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Although it is not recommended as National Register eligible, the house appears to meet the criteria for designation as a Duluth historic landmark. The house is a fine, if restrained, example of the Queen Anne style, including the projecting gabled bay, the classical details, the Palladian and egg-and-dart windows, and the wraparound porch. As such, the house embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Queen Anne style and meets local criterion D.



Duplex (Resource #198: SL-DUL-1896) Group III
120 North 12th Avenue East

This brick two-story Classical Revival duplex was built in 1891. An early resident was John Lowry, of the company Dixon & Lowry. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting cornice. The second-story windows have stone sills below and flat arch brick detail above. The original porch has been removed. A shallow, hipped roof extends nearly the width of the front, but there are no columns from the deck. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, it might be further studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Documentation Form. However, the extensive changes to the exterior of the building have compromised its integrity to such an extent that it is no longer eligible for inclusion.



Apartment Building (Resource #199: SL-DUL-1897) Group II
305 North 12th Avenue East

This two-story Neo-Federal style apartment building was constructed in 1923 for Peter Pearson. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and rise from a stone base to a metal cornice and brick parapet adorned with a carved stone plaque. A columned portico marks the entrance. The window openings have stone sills and brick lintels with keystones. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would likely contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #200: SL-DUL-1898) Group III
318-320 North 12th Avenue East [316 on 1909 Sanborn]**

This two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival style double house was built in 1909 for Elsie Borthelan. It is the mirror image of the double house at 330-332 North 12th Avenue East. Both may have been designed by local architect Carl Nystrom who is listed on the building permit for 322-324 North 12th Avenue East. The building with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof which is punctuated by a gabled dormer over a projecting side bay. A one- and two-story open porch extends across the front. The two-story section has two-story Corinthian columns. Round-arched window openings are set in the dormer, front gable end, and the second story flanking the porch. This house and its mirror image were called out in *Duluth's Legacy* (1974), p. 156. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #201: SL-DUL-1899) Group III
322-324 North 12th Avenue East [318 on 1909 Sanborn]**

This two-story Foursquare style double house was built in 1908 by Ruben Winston for John Miller, a blacksmith. The architect listed on the building permit was Carl Nystrom. The building with brick veneer facing rises from a stone basement to a hipped roof with wide eaves. The roof is punctuated by a hipped-roof dormer. A two-story porch, a replacement for the original one-story porch, extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. While the building is now representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, it may have constructed as a single-family house. The house has lost integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Double House (Resource #202: SL-DUL-1900) Group III
326-328 North 12th Avenue East [not shown on 1909 Sanborn]

This two-and-one-half-story Swiss Chalet front-gable-form double house was built for Carl Swansen, a clerk. Duluth permit records indicate the building was constructed in 1907, but it does not appear on the 1909 Sanborn map. The house, with replacement aluminum siding, rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof with overhanging eaves. A two-story projecting bay is centered on the façade. A one-story open porch with arched brackets extends across the front. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building may contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**Double House (Resource #203: SL-DUL-1901) Group II
330-332 North 12th Avenue East [324 on 1909 Sanborn]**

This two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival style double house was built in 1905 for Patrick J. Harnett, proprietor of the Harnett Grocery Company. It is the mirror image of the double house at 318-320 North 12th Avenue East. Both may have been designed by local architect Carl Nystrom of Bray & Nystrom who is listed on the building permit for 322-324 North 12th Avenue East. The building with wood clapboard siding rises from a stone basement to a front-gable roof which is punctuated by a gabled dormer over a projecting side bay. A one- and two-story open porch extends across the front. The two-story section has two-story Corinthian columns. Round-arched window openings are set in the dormer, front gable end, and the second story flanking the porch. This house and its mirror image were called out in *Duluth's Legacy* (1974), p. 156. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building would contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.





Row of Residences, Resource #s 200 – 203, 318-320, 322-324, 326-328, 330-332 North 12th Avenue East (right to left)

House (Resource #204: SL-DUL-3268)
430 North 12th Avenue East

This two-and-one-story Foursquare style house was built in 1908 for Ely T. Gridley, a member of the local investment and contracting firm of Eby & Gridley. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stone basement to a hipped roof which is punctuated by a hipped-roof gable. A one-story open hipped-roof porch extends across the front of the house. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #205: SL-DUL-3269)
501 North 12th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1916 for the Standard Investment Company as one of a pair on this block. The house with wood clapboard siding at the first story and stucco siding with applied half-timbering at the second story rises above a stuccoed concrete basement. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves and the arrangement of panels under the front gable. The house has not been previously inventoried. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



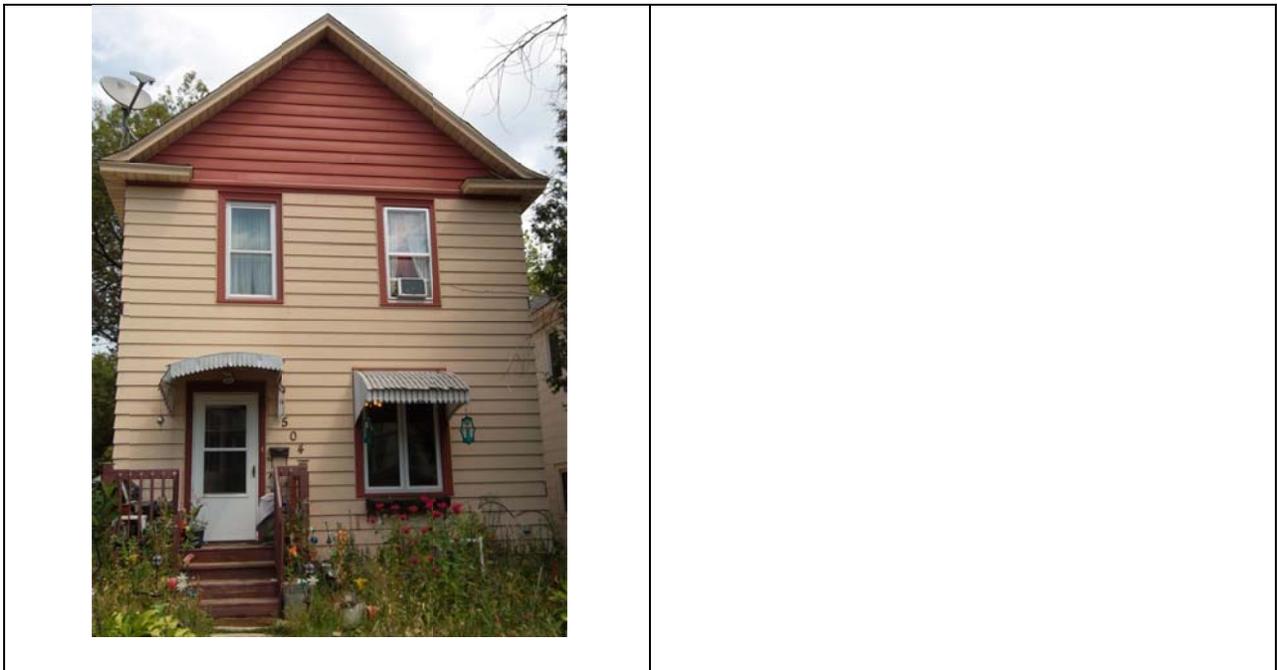
House (Resource #206: SL-DUL-1902) Group III
502 North 12th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1907 as one of a group of five on this block for Eby & Gridley, a building and investment firm that was active in the area. The house is set on a sandstone basement. The exterior has been extensively altered with the removal of the original porch, the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with aluminum siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #207: SL-DUL-3288 [1902]) Group III
504 North 12th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1907 as one of a group of five on this block for Eby & Gridley, a building and investment firm that was active in the area. The house is set on a sandstone basement. The exterior has been extensively altered with the removal of the original porch, the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #208: SL-DUL-3289 [1902]) Group III
508 North 12th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1907 as one of a group of five on this block for Eby & Gridley, a building and investment firm that was active in the area. The builder was A. Anderson. The house is set on a sandstone basement. The exterior has been extensively altered with the removal of the original porch and replacement by a smaller porch, the replacement of the original wood clapboard siding with vinyl siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #209: SL-DUL-3290 [1902]) Group III
510 North 12th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1907 as one of a group of five on this block for Eby & Gridley, a building and investment firm that was active in the area. The building permit lists the architect as J. G. Hauffis, who presumably designed all five houses in the group. The house is set on a sandstone basement. The exterior has been extensively altered with the replacement of the original clapboard siding with vinyl siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #210: SL-DUL -3270)
511 North 12th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1916 for A. J. Barnard who was associated with Standard Investment Company as one of a pair on this block. The house with wood clapboard siding at the first story and stucco siding with applied half-timbering at the second story rises above a stuccoed concrete basement. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves and the arrangement of panels under the front gable. The house has not been previously inventoried. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #211: SL-DUL-1902) Group III
514 North 12th Avenue East

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable house was built in 1907 as one of a group of five on this block for Eby & Gridley, a building and investment firm that was active in the area. The house is set on a sandstone basement. The exterior has been altered with the replacement of the original clapboard siding with masonite siding, and the replacement of the original window sash. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Since that time the house has lost significant integrity with changes to the exterior. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

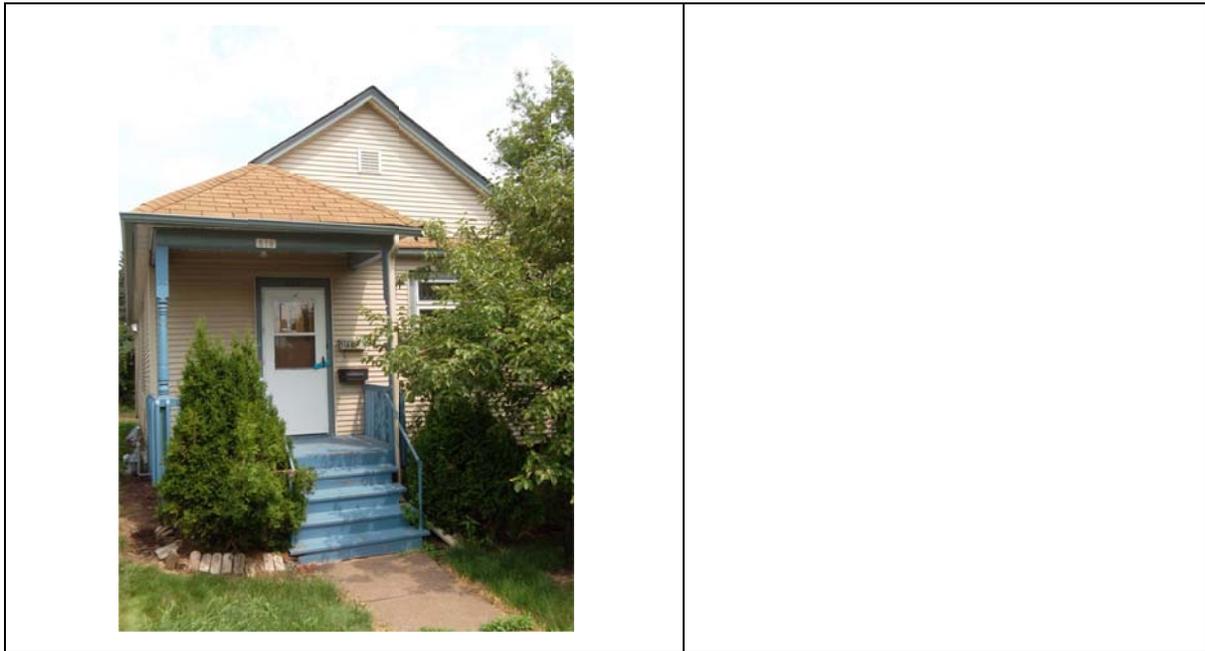




Row of Residences, Resource #s 207 – 209, 211: 504, 508, 510, 514 North 12th Avenue East (right to left)

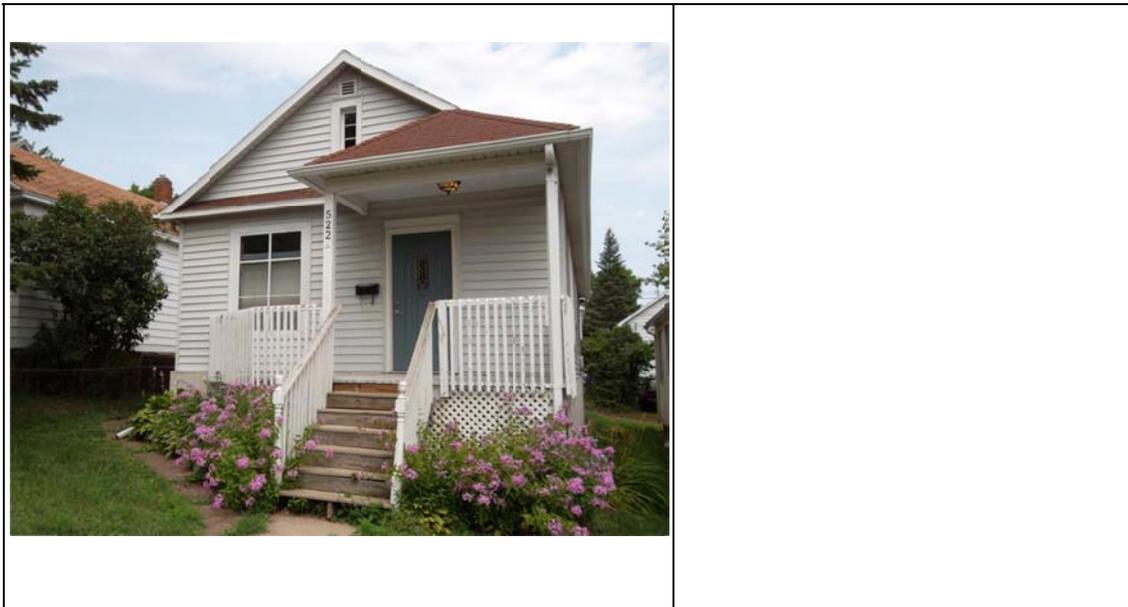
House (Resource #212: SL-DUL-1904) Group III
518 North 12th Avenue East

This one-story cottage style house was built in 1903 as one of a group of three on this block for Curtis B. Davis. The house is set on a sandstone base and has wood clapboard siding that rises to a front-gable roof. An open hipped roof porch with a turned post shelters the front entrance. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



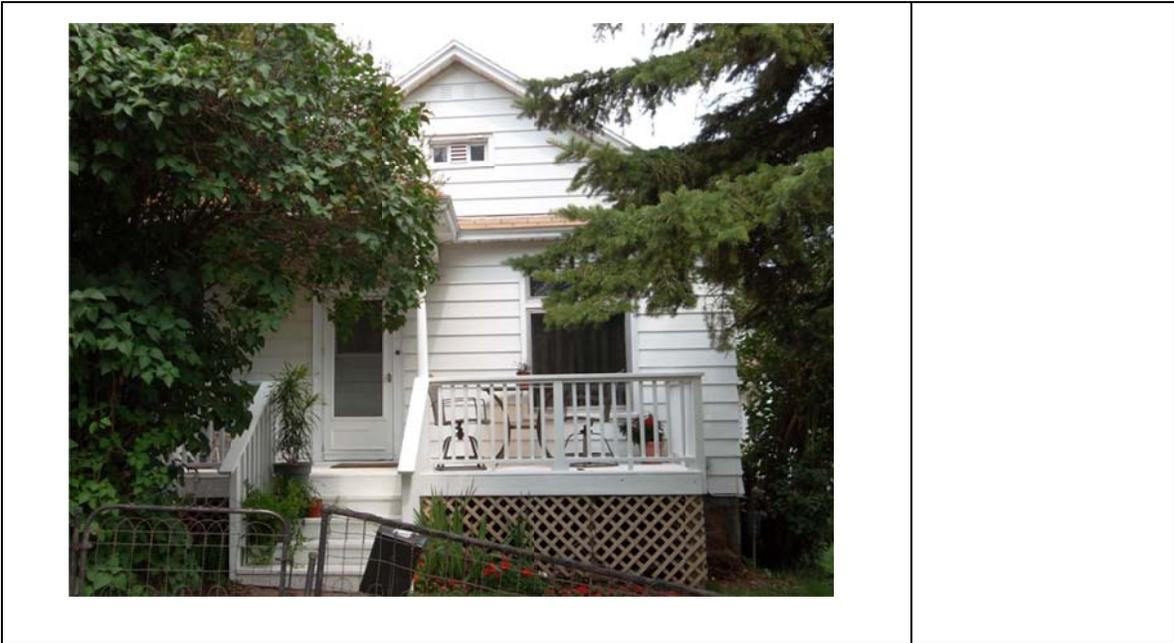
**House (Resource #213: SL-DUL-3294 [1904]) Group III
522 North 12th Avenue East**

This one-story cottage style house was built in 1905 as one of a group of three on this block for Philip Davis. It was built by James Dunete who is also listed as the architect. He is also likely the architect and builder of the two flanking houses. The house is set on a concrete-stucco base and has replacement vinyl siding that rises to a front-gable roof. An open hipped roof porch shelters the front entrance. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #214: SL-DUL-3295 [1904]) Group III
526 North 12th Avenue East**

This one-story cottage style house was built in 1905 as one of a group of three on this block for Carl Hillstrom. The house is set on a sandstone base and has replacement aluminum siding that rises to a front-gable roof. The original open hipped roof porch has been modified to incorporate a deck. The house was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group III category, defined as a structure that contributes to the overall character of Duluth and worthy of preservation whenever feasible. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Double House (Resource #215: SL-DUL-1905) Group II
210-212 North 13th Avenue East

This brick two-story Classical Revival double house was built in 1910 by the contracting firm of Watterworth & Fee, who were active in the area. The building rises from a stone basement to a projecting cornice. The windows are set in ornamental brick openings. A one-story open porch with brick posts extends across the front. The building was listed in the 1984 survey and included in the Group II category, defined as a generally important site or structure that contributes significantly to the visual and cultural heritage of Duluth and qualifies for listing in the NRHP. As a representative of a type of multifamily dwelling, an important local building type, this building could potentially contribute to buildings identified and studied in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.



**House (Resource #216: SL-DUL-3271)
426 North 13th Avenue East**

This two-and-one-half-story front-gable-form house was built in 1915 for the Standard Investment Company as one of a pair on this block. The house with replacement siding at the first story and wood shingle siding at the second story and in the front gable rises above a stuccoed concrete basement. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. Significant features include the overhanging roof eaves. The house has not been previously inventoried. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #217: SL-DUL-3272)
430 North 13th Avenue East**

This two-story Foursquare house was built in 1915 for the Standard Investment Company as one of a pair on this block. The house with wood clapboard siding rises above a stuccoed concrete basement to a hipped roof which is punctuated by a hipped-roof gable. A one-story open gable-front porch extends across the front of the house. The property has not been previously surveyed, and the city permits do not list an architect. Although the house has some interesting architectural features, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Further it is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



House (Resource #218: SL-DUL-3273)
514 North 13th Avenue East

This one-story Craftsman style house was built in 1912 for Carl Franesburg [Framberg] by builder George J. Lungbury and designed by architect Carl Nystrom. The house with a wood board and batten base and stucco facing is set on a low concrete basement. A low hipped roof with wide eaves encompasses an enclosed sun porch. The house has not been surveyed previously. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. While it was designed by a prolific Duluth architect, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



**House (Resource #219: SL-DUL-3274)
529 North 13th Avenue East**

This one-story bungalow with modest Colonial Revival detail was built in 1905 for the Howard Investment Company by builder J. Howard and designed by architect Arthur Framberg. The house with brick facing is set on a sandstone basement. It has a hipped roof with intersecting front and side gables. The entrance is through an enclosed sun porch. A keyed oculus is placed in the front gable and a similar oculus and a Palladian window are placed in the side gable. The house has not been surveyed previously. It is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. While it was designed by an architect, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. For these reasons, the property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.



Kitchi Gammi Club (Resource #220: SL-DUL-0832) Group I
831 East Superior Street

This property is currently listed on the National Register. The building was designed by Bertram Goodhue and was built in 1912 as a replacement of the original Kitchi Gammi Club building. The building retains excellent historic integrity and should remain listed.



Chester Terrace Apartment (Resource #221: SL-DUL-1114) Group I
1210 - 1232 East 1st Street

This property is currently listed on the National Register. The building was designed by the firm of Traphagen & Fitzpatrick and was built in 1890 as an apartment building. The building retains excellent historic integrity and should remain listed.

