

**PHASE I and II ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY EVALUATION
FOR THE
TH 53 RELOCATION
VIRGINIA, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**S.P. No.: 6918-80
MnDOT Agreement No. 99181**

**SHPO No. Pending
Landscape Research Project No. 2011-12**

**Authorized and Sponsored by:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration**

Prepared by:

**Landscape Research LLC
1466 Hythe Street
St. Paul, MN 55108**

**Principal Investigator
Carole S. Zellie M.A., M.S.**

FINAL REPORT

July 2012

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Consultant's Report

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August 2011 the Minnesota Department of Transportation contracted with Landscape Research LLC to conduct a Phase I and II architectural history evaluation for the proposed Minnesota Trunk Highway (TH) 53 Relocation at Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Carole S. Zellie of Landscape Research LLC served as the Principal Investigator. Phase I inventory of 105 properties within the APE was conducted from September 2011 to November 2011. The Phase II evaluation of seven properties including the Rouchleau Mining Landscape was conducted from December 2011 through March 2012. An archaeological study was completed by Two Pines Resource Group LLC and the results are reported separately.

The proposed project is located on the Mesabi iron range within Sections 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 of Township 58N Range 17W in the City of Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota (Maps 1 and 2). The proposed route will abandon TH 53 in the area of the United Taconite (UTAC) mine expansion in Section 20 and reconstruct the highway in a new location. The proposed route alternatives Alt. M-1 and Alt. E-2 variously cross the active United Taconite mining operation, inactive water-filled natural-ore mines and wetlands and open space (Map 2). Both routes edge residential and commercial areas.

The Middle Corridor M-1 alternative involves crossing the Auburn Pit within the existing UTAC Mine between the two ends of the TH 53 easement segment. A new four-lane highway would be constructed. The north end of the corridor would connect to TH 53 such that the existing traffic signal at 12th Street S. would remain in place; continued access to 2nd Avenue S. would require new roads (potentially within the existing TH 53 right-of-way). The south end of the corridor would connect to TH 53 near the Midway area of Virginia. A connection to MN 135 would be retained by using the existing highway corridor and a reconfiguration of the interchange to accommodate turning movement from MN 135 to TH 53 (MnDOT Feb 2012 4:6).

The East Alternatives involve crossing the water-filled Rouchleau Pit to connect through parts of Virginia and back to US 53. The area includes underground and open pit mines and connects back to TH 53 in Virginia along the developed western edge of the Rouchleau Pit (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6). Alternative E-2 includes reconstruction of the MN 135 interchange with US 53. A four-lane highway would be constructed, and the Rouchleau Pit would be crossed at one of its narrow openings. The route to the 2nd Avenue interchange is direct. The alternative is placed outside the UTAC mine permit area and maximizes use of state-owned land on the east side of the pit (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6). Crossing of the pit would be by backfilling and road construction at grade, or by a bridge over the pit. After crossing the pit, the new four-lane road would edge a four-block residential area and cross the foot of 2nd Street S., the former route of old Highway 53.

MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) staff, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff, determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history. To address the no-build and alternatives options, the architectural history APE includes the first-tier properties along TH 53. Where new road construction is proposed, the APE consists of the project area plus approximately one-quarter mile in either direction from the centerline. The APE considers direct effects, such as property acquisition, and indirect effects, including changes in visual qualities and increases in noise levels. The potential for changes to historical land use patterns around mining landscapes and viewsheds was also considered in delineating the APE.

Because FHWA is providing federal funds for the project, FHWA must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). These regulations state that federal agencies and/or their designated applicants must take into account the potential effects of federally funded or regulated undertakings on historic properties, i.e. those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All elements of the built environment older than 50 years were documented with digital photographs and recorded on a Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form. The Principal Investigator applied the NRHP eligibility criteria, based on state and local historic contexts. The evaluation also included application of the appropriate aspects of historic integrity. In addition to the evaluation guidelines contained in Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus 1990 rev. 2002), Bulletin 42, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Historic Mining Properties* was also consulted (Noble and Spude 1997).

The 105 properties inventoried during the Phase I survey included 86 houses, seven commercial properties, six industrial properties, the Rouchleau Group mining landscape that included ten open-pit natural-ore mines, the Auburn Mine, one city boulevard, one city park, and one railroad spur segment (Map 3; Table 2). Phase II background work included intensive-level research on the historical development of natural-ore development as it pertains to the project area and the broader Mesabi iron range context. Within the mining context, historic resources include open-pit, natural-ore and taconite mines, mine stockpiles, plant buildings, roads and infrastructure, and rail corridors. Historic resources may also include housing associated with mine locations or mining communities. The focus of the Phase II research was the Rouchleau Group mining landscape; a four-block portion of the Anderson's Third Addition neighborhood that included 60 houses; the city boulevard; two industrial structures and one commercial building, and the railroad spur segment (Table 3).

The Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century commercial and industrial development in Virginia. The W. 5th Avenue S. Boulevard (SL-VGC-152) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century public improvement in Virginia (Table 4, Map 3).

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Map Base: MNDOT 2011

Legend

-  Previously Considered Alignments
-  Railroads
-  Trunk Highways
-  Co. Hwys. & Co. Rds.
-  Rivers & Streams
-  Approx. Life of Mine Final Pit
-  Approx. Permit to Mine
-  Federal Land
-  Tribal Land
-  State Land
-  County Land
-  Other Public Land
-  Biwabik Iron Formation
-  Taconite Mines
-  Underground Mine Workings (digitized to date)
-  Public Waters
-  NWI Wetlands
-  Lakes

0 750 1,500 Feet

N

MAP 2

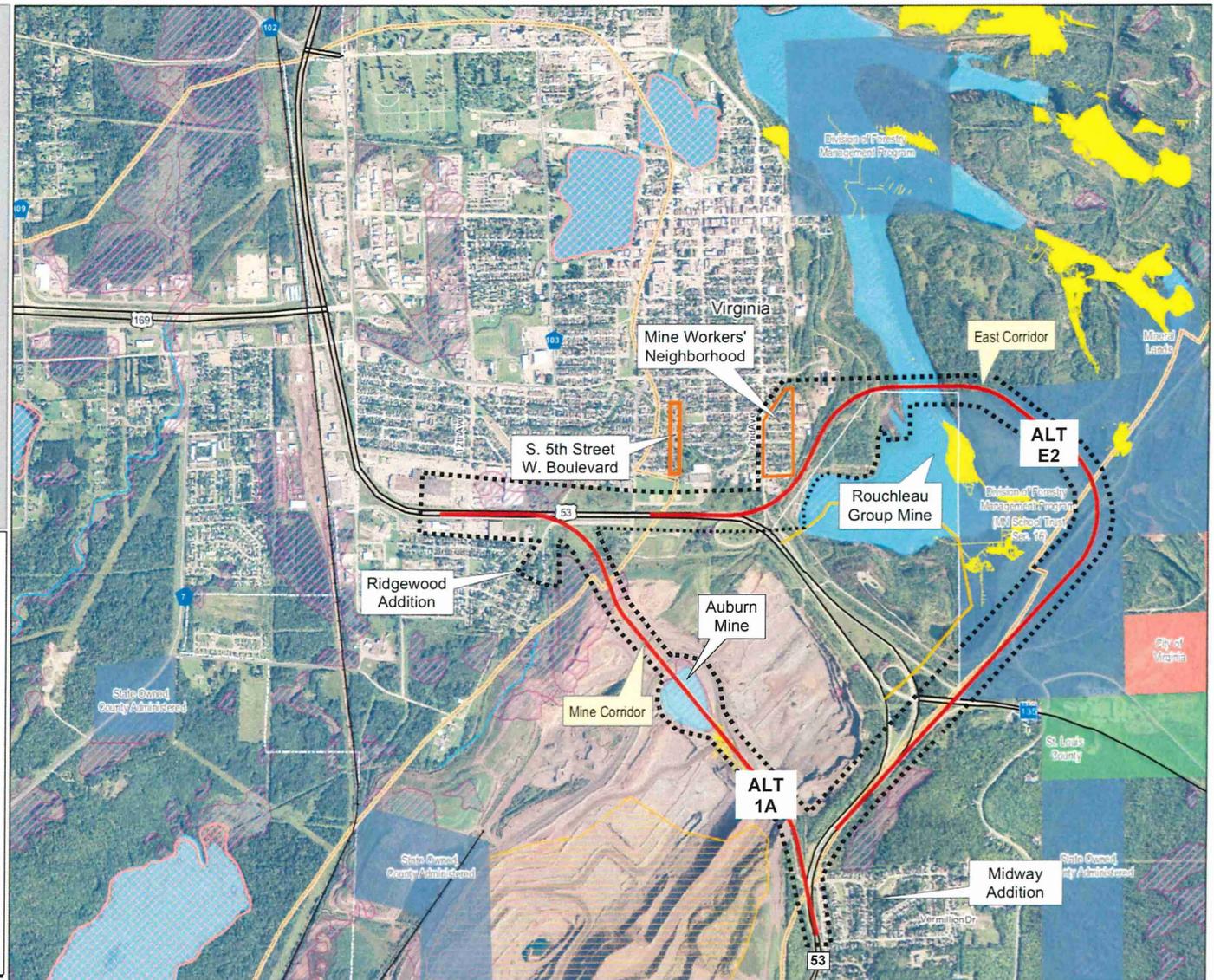
Architectural History Area of Potential Effect (APE)

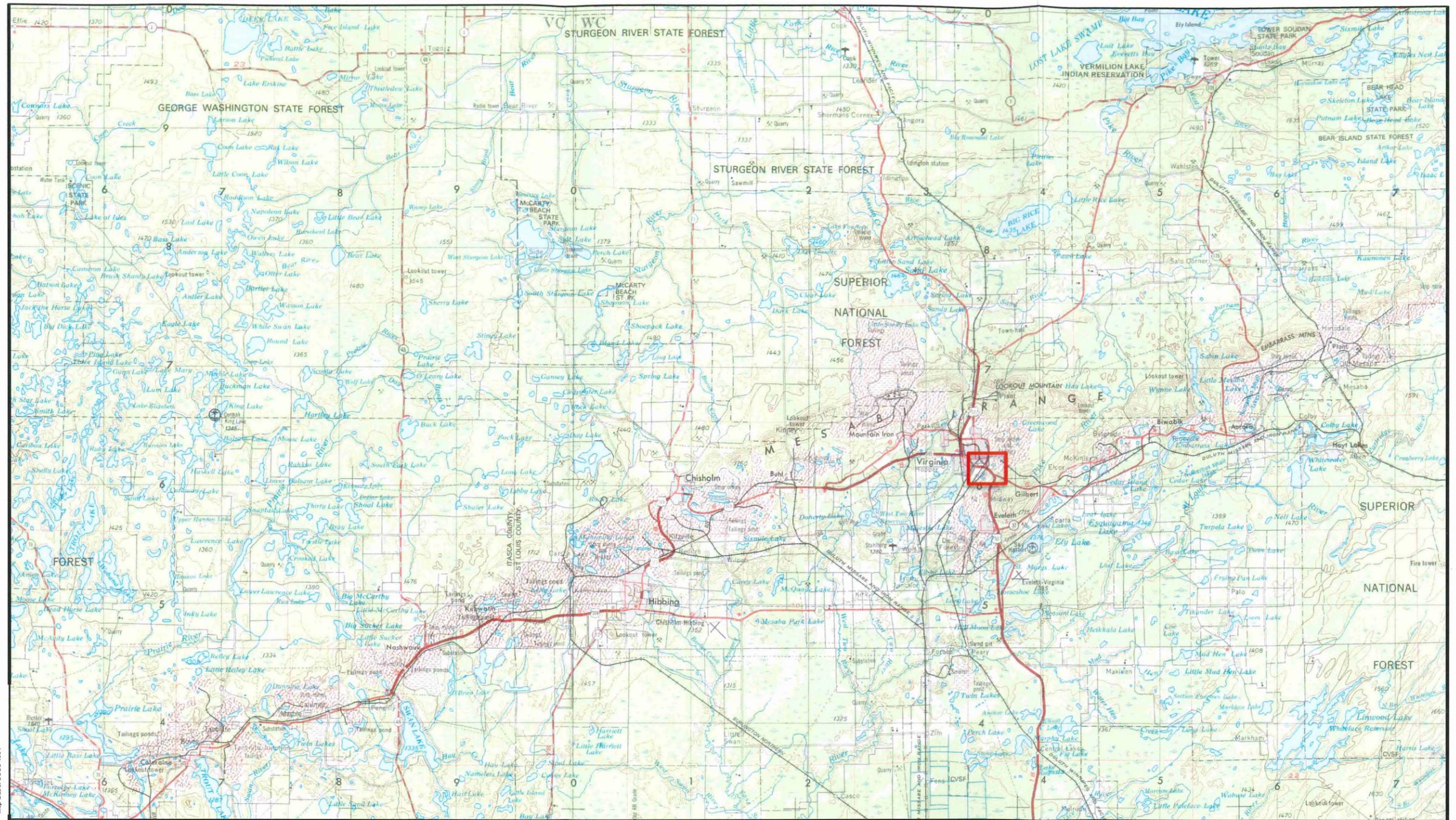
TH 53 Relocation
Phase I and II
Architectural History
Evaluation
Virginia, St. Louis Co., MN
July 2012 S.P. 6918-80

Architectural History APE ***

Inventory Areas 

LR Landscape Research LLC



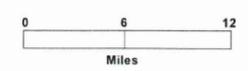


Map Base: USGS 1984

**TH 53 Relocation
Phase I and II Architectural History Evaluation
Virginia, St. Louis Co., Minnesota
July 2012 S.P. 6918-80**

**Map 1
Project Location**

General Project Area



Landscape Research LLC



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Minnesota Department of Transportation contracted with Landscape Research LLC in August 2011 to conduct a Phase I and II architectural history evaluation for the proposed reconstruction of Minnesota Trunk Highway (TH) 53 at Virginia, Minnesota. Carole S. Zellie, M.S., M.A., of Landscape Research LLC served as the Principal Investigator.

The proposed project is located within Sections 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21 of T58N R17W in the City of Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota (Map 1). The proposed route will abandon TH 53 in the area of the United Taconite (UTAC) mine expansion in Section 20 and reconstruct the highway in a new location. The proposed route alternatives variously cross the active United Taconite mining operation, inactive water-filled natural-ore mines, and commercial and residential areas as well as wetlands and open space.

The proposed route alternative Alt. M-1 and Alt. E-2 variously cross the active United Taconite mining operation, inactive water-filled natural-ore mines, and commercial and residential areas as well as wetlands and open space (Map 1).

Alt. M-1 involves crossing the Auburn Pit within the existing UTAC Mine between the two ends of the US 53 easement segment. A new 4-lane highway would be constructed. The north end of the corridor would connect to US 53 such that the existing traffic signal at 12th Street S. would remain in place; continued access to 2nd Avenue S. would require new roads (potentially within the existing US 53 right-of-way). The south end of the corridor would connect to US 53 near the Midway area of Virginia. A connection to MN 135 would be retained by using the existing highway corridor and a reconfiguration of the interchange to accommodate turning movement from MN 135 to US 53 (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6).

The East Alternatives involve crossing the water-filled Rouchleau Pit to connect through parts of Virginia and back to US 53 (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6). Alternative E-2 includes reconstruction of the MN 135 interchange with US 53. A four-lane highway would be constructed, and the Rouchleau Group Mine Pit would be crossed at one of its narrow openings. The route to the 2nd Avenue interchange is direct. The alternative is placed outside the UTAC mine permit area and maximizes use of state-owned land on the east side of the pit (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6). Crossing of the pit would be by backfilling and road construction at grade, or by a bridge over the pit. After crossing the pit, the new four-lane road would edge a four-block residential area and cross the foot of 2nd Street S., the former route of old Highway 53.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is providing federal funds for the project and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA; 16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), as amended. These regulations state that that federal agencies and/or their designated applicants must take into account the potential effects of federally funded or regulated undertakings on historic properties, i.e. those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). MnDOT contracted with Two Pines Resource Group to conduct an archaeological survey of the project area. The results of that investigation are reported separately.

The architectural history survey area contains approximately 260 acres, including mine pits. No properties within the APE were previously determined NRHP-eligible.

The Phase I architectural history investigation of 105 properties was conducted from September 2011 through November 2012 and identified all standing structures, objects, landscapes and districts constructed prior to 1962. Each property was photographed and recorded on a narrative form included in the report Appendix and on a Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form. The Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory forms are submitted to SHPO.

The historic contexts developed for the APE provided information useful in evaluating the potential significance of the inventoried properties, and were based on a variety of primary and secondary sources. Properties that appeared to have potential significance for NRHP eligibility were evaluated at the Phase II level. The Phase II evaluation of seven properties was conducted between December 2011 and March 2012.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Objectives

The primary objective of the Phase I architectural history investigation was to identify and inventory all standing buildings, structures, objects, landscapes and districts within the APE that were constructed in or prior to 1962. This date reflects the 50-year cut-off requirement for NRHP eligibility. A preliminary recommendation of potential NRHP eligibility was made for each inventoried property and those already listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP were identified (Table 1).

2.2 Architectural History Methods

The consultant conducted research at the Minnesota SHPO to identify previously inventoried properties and any cultural resource studies within the APE (Table 1). The records of the Virginia Historical Society (Virginia) and Iron Range Research Center (Chisholm) were also reviewed.

2.2.1 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Mn/DOT CRU staff determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history (Map 2). SHPO staff was consulted in the determination. The APE considers direct effects, such as property acquisition, and indirect effects, including changes in visual qualities and increase in noise levels. Physical, auditory, visual, and atmospheric effects caused by the proposed project to individual properties also includes those to potential mining landscapes.

The project APE extends from a point on Highway 53 south of the Rouchleau Group Mine along the route of project alternative E-2. It crosses tailings basins and the mine pit and turns to the south, edging Anderson's Third Addition, an early twentieth-century miners' neighborhood. It includes four blocks of the east side of 2nd Avenue S., a commercial corridor. On its route to the west it follows existing Highway 53, and includes the foot of W. 5th Avenue S., north of the highway, and edges the northern portion of the Ridgewood Addition to the south. Alternative M-1 follows a southerly route from Midway Gardens, near a residential area that began development in ca. 1950. It proceeds northwest across the Auburn Mine pit (SL-VGC-143) and the United Taconite operation. It joins existing TH 53 west of Ridgewood, a residential area that began development in ca. 1915 (Map 2).

2.2.3 Field Methods

During the Phase I survey all buildings, structures, and landscape features within the APE were viewed by automobile and pedestrian survey. Properties that appeared to be more than 50 years old (constructed after 1962) were recorded on a Minnesota Architecture-History Form. Inventory forms are included in Appendix A and are filed with the Minnesota SHPO.

The initial Phase I properties were evaluated for potential historic significance and integrity. Phase II inventory and evaluation of seven properties was conducted during October through December 2011. NRHP evaluation criteria assisted in the assessment:

Criterion A

Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;

Criterion B

Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C

Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D

Potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (NPS 2005).

Each property was assessed with regard to the seven aspects of integrity defined by the NRHP to be considered when evaluating the ability of a property to convey its significance. They are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

2.2.4 Previously Inventoried Properties

One property was previously inventoried within the APE. There were no previously- determined eligible NRHP eligible properties. About one-half mile to the northeast, the Virginia Street Commercial Historic District (SL-VGC-031) was listed in the NRHP in 1986.

Table 1. Previously Inventoried Historic Resource Properties

SHPO #	Property Name	Location	Date
SL-VGC-038	Northern Oil Company Filling Station (originally inventoried as Standard Oil)	1126 2nd Avenue S.	1919

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Introduction

A preliminary literature search was undertaken prior to the Phase I survey to identify previous cultural resource surveys in the project area and to suggest appropriate historic contexts for evaluating Phase I properties. The full literature search focused on providing background for developing the historic contexts used in evaluating Phase I and II properties.

Background research was conducted at the SHPO, the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS), University of Minnesota Borchert Map Library using the online MHAPO, and the Virginia Historical Society. Mine records at the Minnesota Revenue Office in Eveleth, Minnesota were also consulted, as were the underground-mine maps of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR). Research at the SHPO focused on previously identified resources within the project area, and review of reports of previous investigations.

Information was obtained from USGS topographic quadrangles (1949-1984), historic maps including Leith (1909), Hixson (1916), and Great Northern Ore Properties (1945, 1955, 1959). Historic aerial photographs (1940-1972) and Virginia and Eveleth quadrangles of the Mesabi Range Map Project (IRRRB 1986, 1994 revised), were also consulted.

Published works consulted for this study included W. Van Brunt, *History of Duluth and St. Louis County: Their Story and People* (1921); D. Walker, *Iron Frontier: The Discovery and Early Development of Minnesota's Three Ranges* (1979), F. Witzig, *A Geographic Study of the Taconite Industry of Northeastern Minnesota* (1957), and M. Lamppa, *Minnesota's Iron Country* (2004). Mining industry periodicals that reference Mesabi iron range mines, including *Skillings' Mining Review* (SMR) and *Mining Magazine*, were consulted at the University of Minnesota (Walter Library). Property research was also assisted by the online archives of the Duluth News Tribune (newsbank.com).

3.2 State Historic Contexts

The SHPO has identified Minnesota's iron industry as a state historic context ("Minnesota's Iron Ore Industry, 1880s-1945"). "Northern Minnesota Lumbering (1870-1930s)" is also applicable to the research. The *Mesabi Range Historic Contexts* (Zellie 2005) further describe the pattern of Mesabi mining and community development.

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4.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROUCHLEAU MINE, 1892-1962

4.1 Introduction

Situated on a couple of small lakes at the foot of this ridge, where stood nothing but dense and untracked forest in 1892, Virginia is the metropolis of the range.

H. V. Winchell, *The Iron Ranges of Minnesota Lake Superior Mining Institute 1895* (Winchell 1895:9)

The east side of Virginia, Minnesota is perched at the edge of a single water-filled pit that includes the Minnewas, Rouchleau, Shaw, Moose, and Missabe Mountain mines, and five others. Now known as the Rouchleau Group, the slender, deep crevasse extends nearly three miles from north to south. One of the city's primary north-south arteries, 2nd Avenue S. edges along mine workers' neighborhoods that once looked over railyards, freight houses and mine operations. Originally named Mesaba Avenue, 2nd Avenue S. was known as State Highway 53 by 1919 and as Trunk Highway 53 in 1934 (Minnesota State Highway Department 1919, 1934; Figure 1). This avenue was an important section of the corridor linking Duluth and International Falls. The present route of Highway 53 bypasses 2nd Street S. It was constructed in the 1970s (Riner 2012).

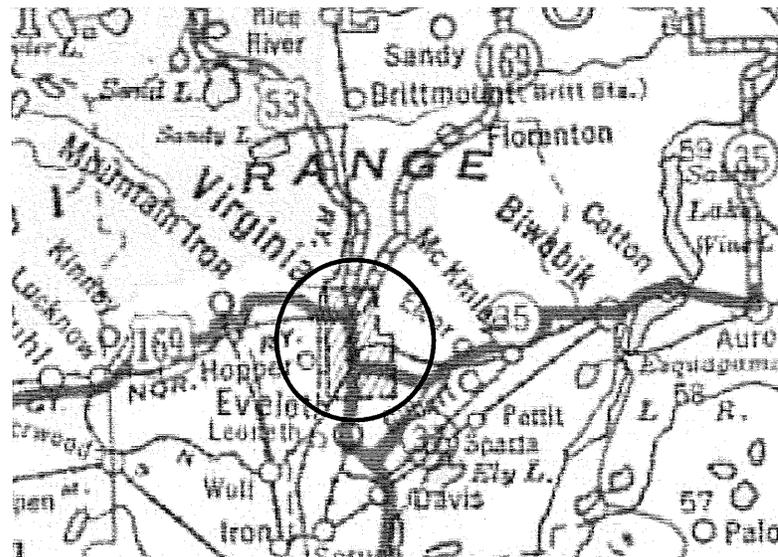


Figure 1. Virginia (circled) on Map of Trunk Highway System, 1934. (Minnesota State Highway Department)

Long branded the "Queen City of the Range," Virginia is located at the approximate center of the Mesabi iron range, approximately 65 miles from Duluth and the Lake Superior shipping port. Virginia was founded in 1892 after timber cutting began in the area, and growth first boomed with the discovery of iron ore at Mountain Iron, six miles to the west. Virginia's early 20th-century economy was based on the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, headquartered on the west side of the townsite, and on the natural-ore mines that framed the city to the north and east. Four railroads linked Virginia's lumber and ore to the Lake Superior port and national markets.

An economic node for other early range cities, Virginia was outranked only by Hibbing in importance as a trade center. Chestnut Street, near the city's north edge, was the center of commerce, as a collection of stone-trimmed red brick buildings attest. Schools and other public buildings were funded by revenue from mining taxes. The labor force for sawmills and mines was comprised primarily of immigrant miners who were housed in often short-lived mining locations as well as in city neighborhoods (Lamppa 2004:141-42). The city's economy followed the cycles of prosperity and decline in the iron industry, buffered somewhat by the success of the lumber industry. The last natural ore mine was closed in ca. 1977, but the development of the taconite industry, including United Taconite headquartered in Eveleth, has continued the surrounding area's mining activity. Much of Virginia's natural-ore mining infrastructure, including rail and plant facilities, has been removed. Today recreational trail systems follow some former rail corridors including the Mesabi Trail along the western edge of the Rouchleau Mine pit.

Historic contexts for the current project focus on description and analysis of the development of the mining landscape and related urban area within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and support evaluation of its residential, commercial and industrial property types and assessment of the potential for mining landscapes.

Statewide historic contexts developed by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, "Minnesota's Iron Ore Industry (1880s-1945)" and "Northern Minnesota Lumbering (1870-1930s)" provide a framework for this research, as did the *Mesabi Iron Range Historic Contexts* (Zellie 2005).

4.2 Geological and Landscape Setting

Virginia is located in the east-central portion of the Mesabi iron range, which extends for 100 miles from Babbitt to near Grand Rapids, Minnesota. The city rests atop the Virginia Horn of the Biwabik iron formation. The horn is a deep, Z-shaped bend in the ore body that extends to Eveleth before turning north toward Biwabik (Ojakangas 2009:79-80; Figure 2). Beginning with the first ore shipped from the Mountain Iron Mine in 1892, the range has since been the largest source of iron ore produced in Minnesota and remains the predominant source of iron ore in the United States (Sims and Morey 1972:204). The range is characterized by granite-walled hills that rise to about 1700 feet above sea level at some points, about 1100 feet above Lake Superior. They are part of the Laurentian Divide, which separates the rivers from the north, and which drain into Hudson Bay, from those to the south that flow into the Great Lakes or the Mississippi River. The south slope of the divide is Virginia's visual backdrop and the site of prominent taconite plants and wind turbines.



Figure 2. The Virginia Horn and area mines, 1909 (Leith 1909).

4.3 The Mesabi Iron Ore Industry, ca. 1880s-1962

Minnesota's three iron ore-bearing regions—or “ranges”—are the Vermillion, Mesabi, and Cuyuna. The quality of ore on each of these ranges varies considerably as did the technologies historically used to extract their products. The Vermillion was opened in 1882, and was followed by the Mesabi in 1892. Virginia was among the earliest areas to be mined on the Mesabi. Although the presence of iron deposits on the relatively small Cuyuna Range was suspected in the late 19th century, it was not until the early 20th century that sufficient demand and technological advances led to its development.

There are 15 Lake Superior iron ranges that stretch across Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Ontario. Other states with hematite, limonite, and magnetite ores include Alabama, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Until World War II, ores from Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin were the basis of the United States mining industry. The Mesabi range accounted for more than 70 percent of the total ore extracted from the Lake Superior region between 1900 and 1980 and about 60 percent of the U.S. output (Alanen 1989:158; Stipanovich 1979:18).

Iron ore is the “mineral matter that can be mined for the manufacture of iron with profit” (Emmons and Grout 1943:33). Taconite, in its most commonly used sense, refers to all of the Mesabi range iron-formation (Sims and Morey 1972:205;215). Although early geologists used the term quite broadly, most seem to agree that it can be applied to any part of the formation except the so-called “natural ores” that were mined exclusively from 1892 (beginning at Mountain Iron) through the early 1960s. More precisely, taconite is the sedimentary rock type of the iron-formation of the Mesabi range, containing 25 to 30 percent iron. The percentage of iron is increased where groundwater dissolved much of the silica and increased the iron percentage to 50 to 55 percent, and sometimes higher (Zellie 2005:1-7). “Hematite,” “red,” “natural” and “direct-shipped” are among terms that describe the highest-grade ore on the Mesabi.

The discovery of relatively shallow, high-grade ore on the Mesabi brought great excitement to generations of investors, some of whom were also involved in copper and other mineral ventures across the United States. By the time ore was first shipped from the Mesabi in the early 1890s, the already well-established iron industry relied on mines in a number of locations, most notably the southern edge of Lake Superior. The availability of the first Mesabi ore coincided with a boom in bridge and building construction, and later with automotive manufacture and World War I and II demand (Zellie 2005:2-5).

The coal mines that fueled the iron smelters were concentrated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, and many of the markets for iron and steel were concentrated in the eastern United States. Despite its bulk and distance from the furnaces, the richness of the ore and the efficiency of the Great Lakes shipping system made Lake Superior mining highly profitable. Minnesota’s ore output followed Michigan and Wisconsin’s until 1895, when it took the lead (Walker 1979:130).

Despite the relative distance from furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the industry took immediate note of the Mesabi’s potential. Mesabi ore was destined to become profitable in part because of low taxes and labor costs, the shallow, horizontal nature of the formation, and continual refinements in mining techniques including the application of automatic machinery. Electric shovels were in general use in open-pit mines by 1938, greatly reducing the need for manpower (Lamppa 2004:149).

4.3.1 Mesabi Ore Production 1910-1962

Virginia’s economy followed the highs and lows of Mesabi ore production. World ore demand surged between 1910 and 1930. There was a period of stagnating output and stable prices after World War I. There was no increased demand because of a “substitution of steel for cast and wrought iron; economies in the steel industry’s use of raw materials, and the substitution of scrap for pig iron in steelmaking” (Stipanovich 1979:28). As mine operators encountered increased costs, and as high-quality ores required deeper pits, there was emphasis on technical innovation and decreased labor costs. Labor costs fell steadily with the emphasis on open pit rather than underground mining. Some Mesabi mine groups were combined, resulting in immense craters. At Hull-Rust-Mahoning at Hibbing, more than 50 mines were eventually combined in a single mine. By 1926, when 38 million tons of iron ore were mined on the Mesabi, 20 million tons came from only eight open pit mines (Rossman 1927:n.p.). Virginia’s continuous pit, extending north of the Rouchleau Mine, would achieve its full size after World War II; portions were still mined into the 1970s.

The Great Depression resulted in an ore production decline from "more than 47 million tons in 1929 to barely 2 million in 1932. Employment in St. Louis County mines dropped from 12,000 to less than 2,500" (Lamppa 2004:219). World War II demand, however, brought output from less

than 15 million tons in 1938 to 33 million tons in 1939, reaching 59 million by the end of 1940 with 9,000 miners employed (Lamppa 2004:222). By 1941, following the Congressional "Lend Lease," which provided for full retooling for war, production jumped to more than 64 million tons. New mines were opened and new sources of hematite were sought, resulting in near-depletion of natural ore reserves (Lamppa 2004:222, 225).

Between ca. 1910 and 1964, Virginia's mine operations transitioned from steam to diesel-powered locomotives and then to truck haulage. Locomotives were limited in how far they could descend in the pit, however, and conveyor belt systems were utilized for ore loading, matching the scale of the ever-expanding pits. During the 1930s diesel-fueled trucks were employed for stripping operations, and use increased each decade. Beneficiation, which used washing and various other processes to improve lower quality ore, became increasingly important as high-grade reserves were exhausted. Forty percent of ore shipped in 1930 was beneficiated through washing, screening, and other means (Landis 1934:246). A ring of washing plants circled the Missabe Mountain, Minnewas and Julia pits at the east side of Virginia. In 1934, one historian noted of beneficiation and the life-cycle of mining communities, "the conservation stage marks the beginning of the end. Eventually, the merchantable ores of the Mesabi must disappear and with them the mining towns as such" (Landis 1934:246). At this point, however, research on the potential of taconite processing was coming into focus.

The Korean War produced a demand rivaling World War II. By 1954, Minnesota accounted for more than 64 percent of the usable iron ore produced in the United States (with 93 percent originating on the Mesabi Range), but this was the lowest output on record since 1940 (Zellie 2005:2-12).

4.3.2 Taconite

Reliance on the Mesabi's rich, high-grade hematite deposits ended with the Depression. With declining natural-ore supplies, the vast reserve of taconite, a low-grade, hard sedimentary rock containing 20 to 30 percent iron, offered economic potential, with beneficiation. Taconite processing is one form of beneficiation, which is "the use of any processing method for the purpose of improving the physical structure or the chemical composition of the ore" (Witzig 1959:53). The taconite pellet production process transforms crude taconite ore into a fine powder through a wet or dry process, and then into a concentrate that is magnetically separated and formed into pellets before placement in a furnace where magnetite is converted to hematite (Witzig 1959:74). The low-grade taconite can thus be transformed to more than 60 percent iron.

Experimentation with methods of extracting higher-grade ore from taconite began in Minnesota in 1913 at the University of Minnesota's Mines Experiment Station. Efforts to test commercial methods of production in Minnesota began in 1919, when the Mesabi Iron Company developed the Mesabi Iron Company Magnetic Concentration Plant at Babbitt that used ore from the Sulphur Mine near Mesaba. The plant closed in 1924 but was refurbished and operated by the Reserve Mining Company as a test plant between 1952 and 1957. The Mesabi Iron Company facility is regarded as the first commercial-scale taconite processing plant in Minnesota (Roberts 1987:8.2). In 1948 the Erie Mining Company built a now-raised experimental plant north of Aurora in Section 28, T59N, R15W. U. S. Steel opened the now-raised Pilotac Plant near Mountain Iron in 1953 (Davis 1964:142-3). The ore was railed five miles southeast to the experimental Exacta agglomerating plant in Virginia (SMR 27 Nov 1965:4).

The E. W. Davis Works at Reserve Mining Company (now Northshore Mining Company) began pellet production in 1955, and Erie (later LTVSMC) began production in 1957 (Iron News, June

1957:3). In 1964 the "taconite amendment" to the Minnesota State Constitution gave mining companies a tax assessment no higher than that of other businesses. U.S. Steel immediately announced that it would build a \$120 million taconite plant at Mountain Iron. Planned for production of 1,450,000 tons per year, with expansion potential to 18,000,000 tons, the plant was designed by U.S. Steel, Swindell-Dressler Co. and Abe Mathews Associates. It was the largest of several then under construction, including the Fairlane Plant of Eveleth Taconite Company (1965), Butler Pellet Company Plant at Cooley (1967), and the National Steel Pellet Company Plant at Keewatin (1967; State of Minnesota 2010:3).

4.4 Railroads and Virginia's Ore Industry

All functions of mining, including ore extraction, stockpiling, and beneficiation were linked to the point of shipment on Lake Superior by an extensive railroad system engineered by mining and railroad companies. The railroad right-of-way for main regional lines leading to the ore docks, permanent local lines, and short and/or temporary spurs all connected to the network of track in and around the pits (Bradley et. al 2003:7-15). In the very brief period prior to the arrival of rail lines and delivery of steam shovels to strip and load ore, stripping was limited to pick and shovel. All areas were initially supplied with poor or few roads, and the rail lines not only brought supplies for the mines and mining communities and shipped ore, but also provided the "only transportation for miners and mining community residents" (Bradley et. al 2003:7-15). The "physical embodiment of the ore rail lines in the landscape of the Mesabi Iron Range represents a necessary component of the mining industry" because it was the "only means of transport" (Bradley et. al 2003:7-15).

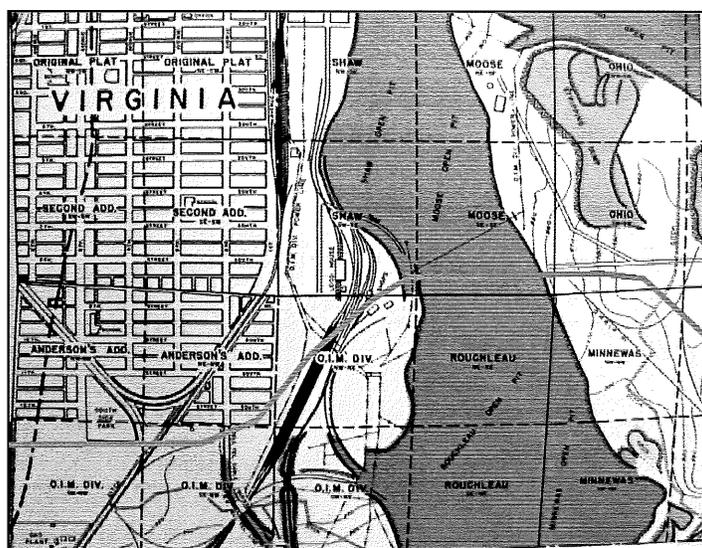


Figure 3. DM&N on east side of Virginia, 1959. (GNOP 1959)
TH 53 Alternative E-2 and APE

During the first decades of Mesabi mining, the mining railroad system was often the subject of complex struggle for corporate control (see 4.4.1). Four rail lines served Virginia, and the Duluth Missabe & Northern (DM&N, later Duluth Missabe and Iron Range [DM&IR]) was the chief conduit to the east-side mines (Figures 3-5). The Great Northern served Virginia's north-side mines (Figure 5). Aerial views from the 1930s and 1940s show that the edge of the mine was re-

engineered as mining operations shifted. Tracks and equipment for the DM&N have been removed.

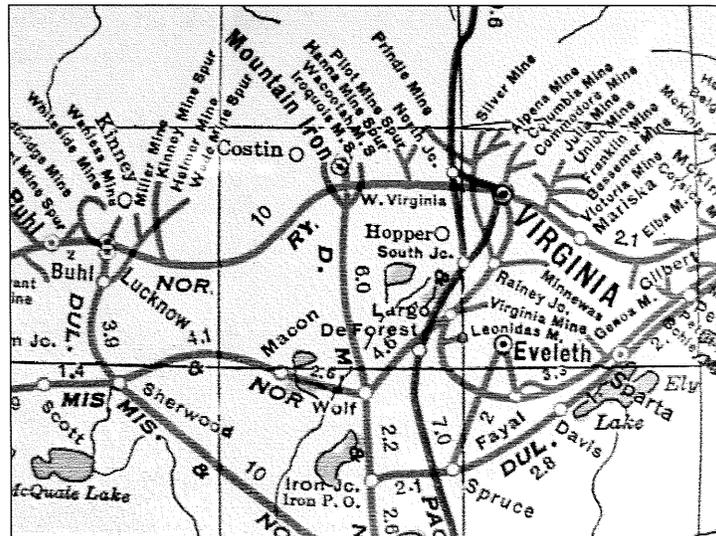


Figure 4. Virginia rail system in 1920. (GNOP 1920)

4.4.1 Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company (DM&N)

The main shipping line of the DM&N (later Duluth Missabe & Iron Range; DM&IR) was constructed in 1892 to move ore from the newly opened Missabe Mountain Mine. The DM&N was created in 1891 by a Duluth consortium that included the Merritt family of Duluth. In 1892 the Merritts reached an agreement with the Duluth and Winnipeg (D&W) Railroad Company for the use of its rail east of Stony Brook and its ore transfer dock on Allouez Bay (Walker 1979:101-2; King 1972:46). The DM&N built the 48-mile line from Mountain Iron to Stony Brook Junction, an 18-mile branch from Iron Junction to Biwabik. They shipped the first ore from the Mesabi—that produced at the Mountain Iron Mine—in October 1892 (King 1972:48-49).

The DM&N also constructed a 6-mile Virginia branch from Wolf, north of Iron Junction, to the Missabe Mountain Mine. This line served Virginia’s east-side mining district and the Auburn Mine as well as the west-side lumber yards (Figure 4).

In 1893 the Merritts built their own line to an ore terminal in West Duluth, following a 2.2-percent grade from the range to Lake Superior (Leopard 2005:25). The operating headquarters was located at Iron Junction, which featured an engine house and repair facilities. In July of 1893 "the first train of Mesabi ore shipped entirely over DM&N tracks" arrived in Duluth (Leopard 2005:26).

In 1894 the Merritts lost control of the DM&N as well as their ore docks and holding company (Walker 1979:144-158). Their interests were incorporated into a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines controlled by John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller built a second ore dock and extended branch lines to additional mines in 1894 and 1895. The mid-1890s were a watershed for the transfer of local control to national mining interests. Centralization of ownership and management allowed improvement and standardization of mining practice, and leasing of areas for exploration, stripping, and equipment. Henry W. Oliver led in efforts that drove out independents. Oliver, of Oliver Iron and Steel Company, established the Oliver Iron Mining Company in 1892, and leased property on the Mesabi in the same year. In 1894, he persuaded

Henry Clay Frick of the Carnegie Steel Corporation to finance his mine development in exchange for a controlling interest in Oliver (Walker 1979:208-09).

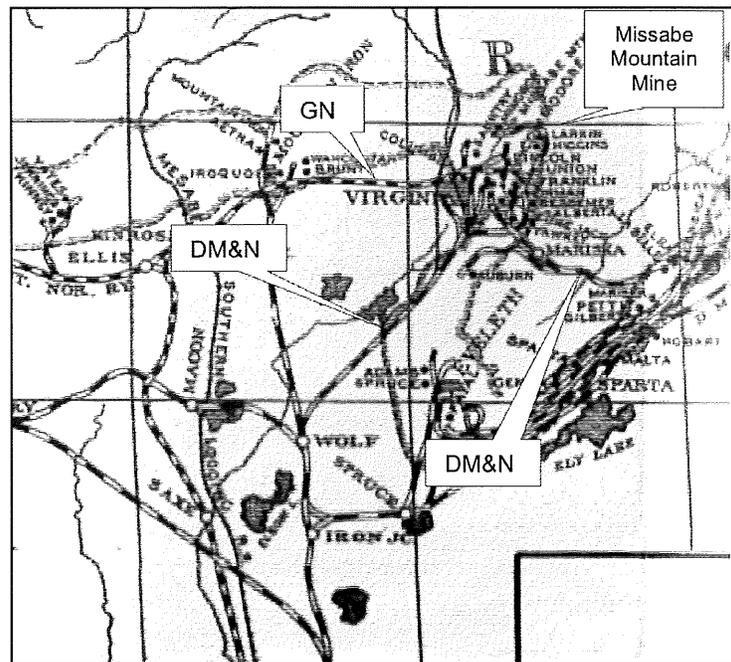


Figure 5. Virginia ore lines, 1907 (Oliver Iron Mining Co. 1907).

In 1896, Oliver took over the operation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines properties on the Mesabi, and assumed a lead role in Virginia-group mines. John D. Rockefeller and his Lake Superior Consolidated Mines controlled the DM&N and transported all of the ore to Duluth where it was loaded on Rockefeller's Bessemer Steamship company vessels. In 1901, Oliver became part of the Mining Division of the United States Steel Corporation (Walker 1979:224-30). United States Steel owned 78 blast furnaces and rolling mills, extensive iron ore, coal, and limestone holdings, a Great Lakes shipping fleet, and more than 1,000 miles of railroads, and in its first year controlled more than 65 percent of United States steel production (Leopard 2005:34,38). Oliver Iron Mining and the Minnesota Iron Company "retained their identities as separate divisions with U.S. Steel" (Leopard 2005:38). Despite the control of U.S. Steel, independent firms such as Pickands Mather and Company, Hanna Mining, and Cleveland Cliffs also mined, brokered, and shipped ore to steel makers including the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company (Leopard 2005:39).

In 1902 the DM&N "eclipsed the D&IR in tonnage hauled for the first time" (Leopard 2005:39). In the same year, USS owned and controlled more than 85 percent of the Mesabi ore (Leith 1903:247). In 1930 the DM&N took over the operation of the Duluth Missabe and Iron Range Railway (DM&IR). The two operations were managed separately: the Missabe Division operated on the former DM&N trackage on the western portion of the system, and the Iron Range Division operated on the former D&IR trackage on the eastern portion of the system. In 1937 they were consolidated into a new corporation known as the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Company (King 1972:119). The DM&IR was acquired by the Canadian National Railway in 2004 (CN 2008).

Mine spurs fanned into the Minnewas railyards on the east side of Virginia. By 1938, a locomotive house was located opposite 8th Street and shops were placed opposite 10th Street at

the edge of the pit. A spur led south to the stripping dumps for the Rouchleau and Minnewas (MHAPO 1938; GNOP 1959; Figure 3). Ore was shipped to the Rouchleau Crusher and Screening Plant (razed) southwest of the Auburn pit in the NE 1/4 of Section 19. The adjoining Exacta Agglomerizing Plant (razed) was constructed in 1954 (GNOP 1959; Figures 11).

4.4.2 Great Northern (GN) Railway

The Great Northern served the Sauntry and other mines on the north and west side of Virginia. In 1899, James J. Hill's Great Northern (GN) Railway purchased the Duluth, Mississippi River and Northern (DMR&N) Railroad. Described as a "rickety logging line," it ran from the Mississippi River to Dewey Lake north of Hibbing (King 1972:69; Luecke 1997:100). Initially the GN transported ore from the Mahoning Mine near Hibbing. Hill's extensive holdings on the Mesabi included ore land in fee and leaseholds that were acquired between 1897 and 1906. The Virginia Branch of the GN was constructed in 1902 (Figure 5).

By forming separate holding companies Hill was able to control ore lands outside his rail charter, and beginning in 1906 leased much of his land to the U.S. Steel Company's Oliver Iron Mining Company and subsequently to other operators who shipped on the GN (Bradley et. al 2003:7-25-6). The parent company of his competitor, the DM&N, was also U.S. Steel. The GN's "Ore Run" outdistanced its longer-established competitors with "powerful locomotives and large ore cars on low grades and easy curves, which reduced miles and afforded the largest capacity possible per train" (Bradley et al. 2003:7-26).



Figure 6. Virginia aerial, 1938. The Rouchleau Mine had not yet reached its southern terminus. The Ridgewood Addition near the Auburn Mine is circled.

4.5 The Virginia Mining Landscape at the Rouchleau Group: 1892-1910

The Virginia mining landscape located east and south of the city, and included within the TH 53 APE, includes mines opened during the earliest period of Mesabi iron range development (1893-1910). It also includes a taconite mine opened in ca. 1965, mine workers' housing from the period 1910-1925, a segment of the DM&N rail corridor (ca. 1893), two related industrial buildings, and a post-World War II residential subdivision related to taconite development (Figures 6-8).

The Missabe Mountain Mine was opened near the northeast corner of the Virginia townsite in 1893 and was immediately called a “record breaker” (H.V. Winchell 1895:9; Figure 7). The period following its opening was the short-lived era of the individual Mesabi entrepreneur and investor. Properties changed hands frequently, as did mine names. In Duluth, “mining fever” prevailed, with dozens of mining companies initially established (Zellie 2005:2-6). By 1895,

Virginia boasted the largest group of mines on the Mesabi iron range; the early open pits and underground mine shafts circled the city at the north, east and south.

A decade earlier, the Duluth & Iron Range Railway (D&IR) was constructed across the eastern tip of the Mesabi. Built in 1883-84 to the Vermilion mines at Tower and Soudan, initial railroad construction revealed evidence about potential ore deposits to the west. The "Red Pan Cut" on the line near Mesaba showed red ore, and attracted the attention of ore explorers, notably John Mallman, Frank Hibbing, David Adams, and the Merritt brothers. These seven sons and nephews of Lewis H. Merritt—Napoleon, Lucien, Lewis J., Cassius, Andrew, Leonidas, and Alfred—were variously involved in the region's early government, lumbering, mining, real estate and railroads (Walker 1979: 77-82). They systematically organized westward mineral exploration and were immediately successful (Walker 1979:81-89). Virginia's exploration and early shipment began immediately after the Mesabi's first ore shipment was made from their Mountain Iron Mine in November 1892 on the Merritts' own Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway (DM&N), under an agreement with the Duluth and Winnipeg (D&W). The D&W provided shipment from Stony Brook on the St. Louis River to the D&W ore dock at Allouez Bay in Superior, Wisconsin (Lamppa 2004:114).



**Figure 7. Rouchleau Mining Landscape, looking south, 1947.
(Virginia Historical Society)**



Figure 8. Virginia aerial, 1948. (MHAPO)

4.5.1 Missabe Mountain Mine

The Rouchleau Group crater evident today began with the Messabe Mountain Mine opened in 1893. The Messabe Mountain was the most productive of the early Virginia-area mines and occupied school lands belonging to the State of Minnesota (Figures 6, 7). The mine is located near the foot of Chestnut Street in Section 8, T58N R17W. By 1895, the mine's total production was 628,970 tons, outranking its range competitors except the Mountain Iron (H.V. Winchell 1895:22). Its vertical depth proved greater than any mine explored to date, and one geologist noted, "some idea of the quality of ore on the new range may be gained by an examination of this mine" (H.V. Winchell 1895:10, 22). By the 1930s the mine was characterized as "one of the largest open-pit mines in the world" and shipped about 7000 tons of ore per day (Federal Writers Project 1938:320). Operated with the Lone Jack and Ohio mines, in 1956 it was ranked fifth in production on the range, with a total of 72,201,605 tons shipped (SMR 6 Oct 1956:1,18). Initially operated by the Biwabik Mountain Iron Company (1893-1894), the Oliver Iron Mining Company

operated it 1898-1941. A succession of operators followed; at the time of its closing it was operated by the Pittsburgh Pacific Company (University of Minnesota 1968:116).

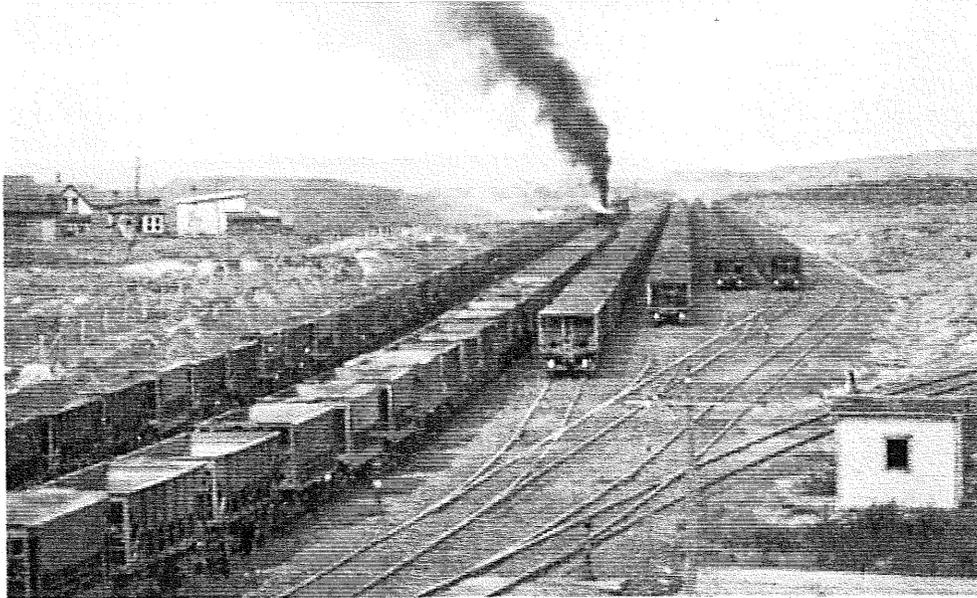


Figure 9. Make-up yard at Missabe Mountain Mine, ca. 1910.

The early Virginia mines, like those at nearby Mountain Iron, Eveleth, and Biwabik, reflected the swift transition from stripping of overburden by pick and shovel and horse-drawn wagon transport to mining methods dependent on steam shovel and rail car. Small steam shovels fitted with half-yard dippers were introduced on the Mesabi at the Biwabik Mine in 1892 (Setnicker 1968:102-104; Crowell 1917:45). Mining equipment grew in size and complexity, along with railroad infrastructure. Fewer workers were needed to produce greater amounts of ore: in 1910, 152 tons were produced for each man employed; by 1930 the tonnage was 4,327 (Skaurud 1941:4).

The soft friable ores of the area were suited to surface mining as well as underground methods. The method of mining was adapted to the thickness and character of the overburden, the size, shape and uniformity of the ore body, facilities for approaching the ore by open cut; available space for dumping the spoil and the amount of capital available for stripping (Crowell 1917:25-28). Stripping was the preferred method, and offered great flexibility in increasing or decreasing the rate of output, and drew on a less skilled labor force for many operations than did underground mining (Zellie 2005:2-14). Although the horizontal formation of most of the Mesabi did not require underground shafts, they were useful in the early phase of a mine, however, because there were no heavy start-up costs for removing masses of overburden and poor ore (Walker 1979:132; Leith 1903:283). Open-pit, underground, and milling methods could all be employed at a single mine, depending on the character of the deposit and accessibility.

Milling utilized chutes (mills) that were run from the bottom of the shaft to the working levels. The ore was loosened and dumped into the chute. It then fell into cars at the bottom. The cars were trammed to the shaft and hoisted (Leith 1903:248). A characteristic “crater” at the surface was the result. Sometimes called “glory holes” by miners, these craters often became especially dangerous places in which to work (Lamppa 2004:156). In 1902, about 46 percent of Mesabi ore was mined by open-pit steam shovel, and 7 percent by milling (Leith 1903:249).

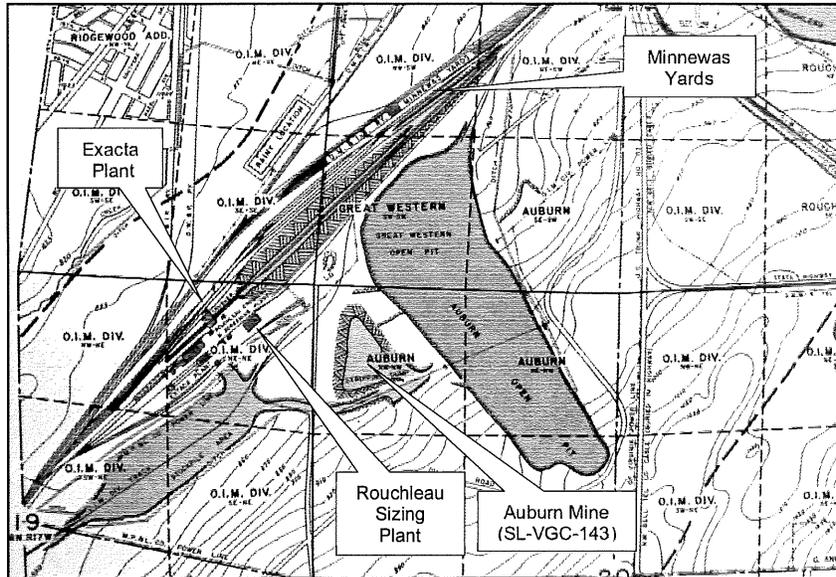


Figure 11. Auburn Mine, Minnewas Yards (razed, DM&IR, formerly DM&N); Rouchleau Sizing Plant (razed), Exacta Plant (razed; GNOP 1959).

4.5.5 Rouchleau Mine (1920)

The Rouchleau Mine was opened south of the Shaw and Moose mines, north of the Minnewas Mine in the E 1/2-NE and E 1/2-SE of Section 17, T58N R17W. One historian called it "one of the great mining properties of the Mesabi" even before any ore was shipped (van Brunt 1921:583; Figures 6, 7, 12). Prospected by Louis Rouchleau (who had opened the Norman and Minnewas mines), the Rouchleau-Ray Iron Land Company opened the Rouchleau for fee-holders Giles Gilbert and F. T. Higgins. It was acquired by John D. Rockefeller's Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, which became part of U.S. Steel in 1901 (van Brunt 1921:583). The first ore shipment was in 1920. In 1943 operation was by the Oliver Mining Company. In 1955 it was ranked eleventh in Mesabi production, with a yearly total of 786,446 and a cumulative 33,449,467 tons. By 1968, 45,019,996 tons of ore were shipped; it was operated by the Oliver Mining Company in conjunction with the Auburn, Great Western, Lone Jack, Moose, Ohio, and Shaw Mines as the Rouchleau Group (Map 3; University of Minnesota 1968:137). In 1955 U.S. Steel built the Rouchleau Sizing Plant in Section 20 of T58N R17W for ore crushing, screening, and sizing (University of Minnesota 1968:228; Figures 11, 13). The last ore shipment was in 1976 (D. N. Skillings 1992:72).

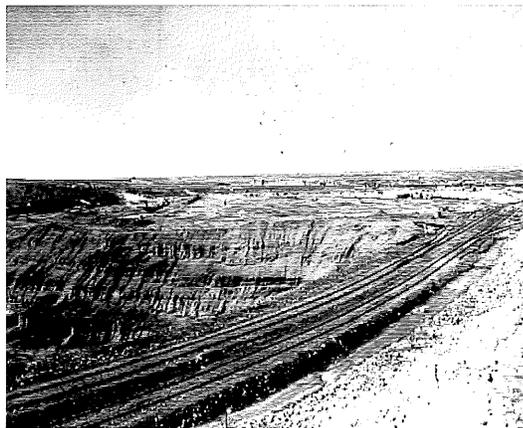


Figure 12. Rouchleau Mine, ca. 1943.

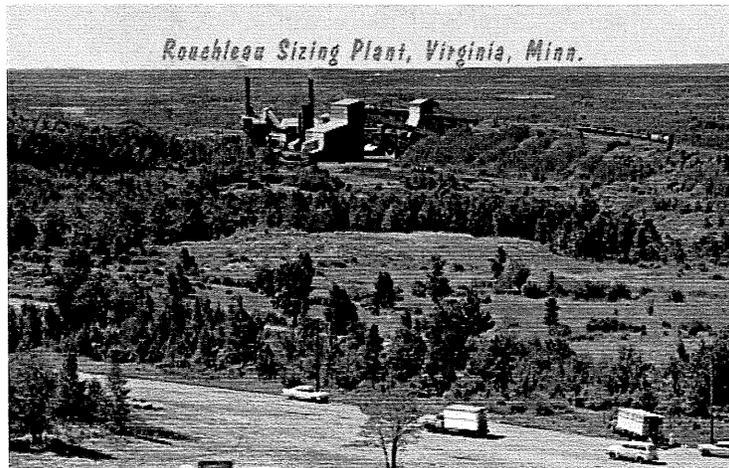


Figure 13. Rouchleau Sizing Plant, ca. 1960.

4.5.6 Moose Mine (1926)

The Moose Mine is located in Section 8, T58N R17W and adjoins the Missabe Mountain at the south (Figure 6). A. E. Humphreys initially explored it, and the mine was opened in 1926 when shipments were made with the Missabe Mountain Mine (van Brunt 1921:584). The Moose Mine was operated with the Rouchleau Group by the Oliver Mining Company, 1944-51; by Oliver Iron Mining Division of the U.S. Steel Corporation, 1952-1963; and by U.S. Steel, 1964-1967 (University of Minnesota 1968:119).

4.6 Mine Stockpiles

Mine stockpiles created during the natural-ore mining period include stripping dumps and lean ore piles (St. Louis County Historical Society 1980:26-29). They are located at the edges of former open pits adjacent to rail spurs and are typically covered in stands of spruce, fir, birch, and aspen. The pattern of stockpiles and rail facilities is evidence of the transport of ore and potentially of mining methods. More intensive study of these resources would confirm the stockpile type and whether they retained their historic configurations as shown on 1940 aerial photographs and the Mesabi Range Maps of Great Northern Iron Ore Properties (GNOP; 1950, 1955, 1959).

Stockpiles can be evaluated to determine if they have the low flattened shape characteristic of those created by rail lines, or those of the higher features associated with conveyor belts. As observed in a study of Canisteo mining resources adjacent to TH 169 in Itasca County, mine stockpiles are not likely to be individually eligible for the NRHP, but may be contributing elements of a mining landscape that likely would extend beyond the project boundaries (Bradley et al. 2003:7-8).

4.7 Mine Observation Stands and Viewpoints

Mesabi iron range mines were displayed to the public as an important part of the Northern Minnesota tourism experience. Postcard views of Virginia-area and other Mesabi iron range mines were widely circulated by ca. 1910, and some mining companies published elaborate photographic albums of open pits. The prospect of scenic views of mine properties was advertised to railroad passengers crossing northern Minnesota in the early 20th century. During the Depression, *Minnesota: A State Guide* (1938) and other tourist literature encouraged automobile

travelers to see the mine craters (Federal Writer's Project 1938). In the 1950s, postcard views of taconite mines and enormous ore trucks replaced those of open pits and rail cars.

Public observation stands built by mining companies and local communities also promoted the spectacle of immense water-filled mine pits and stockpiles. Viewing points were typically placed on stockpiles that offered expansive views. One stand, opened by the Oliver Iron Mining Company at the Missabe Mountain Mine, appears to be placed in approximately the same place as today's Mineview in the Sky (Figure 14).

Simple stands were sometimes replaced by visitor centers, as at Virginia's Mineview, originally known as "Viewpoint in the Sky." Located atop a prominent stockpile east of TH 53, in the early 1960s, the U. S. Steel Corporation allowed the Range Courage Club to erect a small building at the Viewpoint, where the stand overlooked the Minnewas and other mines that now comprise the Rouchleau Group. The Courage Club was an organized for people with disabilities and the building was intended for souvenir sales. Mounted ore samples were among items for sale (Virginia Historical Society Clipping Collection-mines). The present one-story building was built in 1980 by the City of Virginia for the Chamber of Commerce (Virginia Recorder's Office). Known as Mineview in the Sky, the facility now provides interpretive displays and a bookstore and sales area. Mining equipment such as a mine-haul truck and a rail car are placed on the property. A viewing point at Finntown, at the east end of 3rd St. N., also provides a view of the Rouchleau. Other mine overlooks east of Virginia include those at the Hull Rust-Mahoning, Leonidas, Mountain Iron, and Wacoutah mines.



Figure 14. Missabe Mountain Observation Platform, 1937.

4.8 The Virginia Mining Community, 1892-1962

In 1892 the Virginia Improvement Company platted the Virginia townsite. The 60-block plat included two city lakes, and the surveyor arranged Central Avenue to terminate on the south shore of Virginia Lake. To the southwest, Silver Lake was circled with Fairmount Drive and Lake Boulevard. Although a few larger lots and a public park were placed on Silver Lake, most of the townsite was laid out with narrow lots suited for small houses. The Duluth and Iron Range Railroad D&IR bordered the plat at the south. East Virginia was platted in 1894, adjacent to the Duluth Missabe and Northern Railway (DM&N). Local real estate dealer Nels Anderson platted Anderson's (1906), Anderson's First (1909) and Anderson's Second (1910) additions, filling out

much of the south and east edges of the present-day city (Figure 19; St. Louis County Recorder). These areas were devoted primarily to housing for miners, sawmill workers, and other laborers.

The lumber industry underwrote much of the early investment in area mining interests. In the 1870s, lumber firms began to survey northern Minnesota for standing timber, but also for potential mineral wealth. In 1893, just as the first mines were being explored, the Finlayson Company of St. Paul built a sawmill to provide lumber for the mines and townsite development (Milkovich 1995:37). This firm eventually merged into the Virginia Lumber Company, later the Virginia and Rainy Lake (V&RL) Lumber Company. Between 1910 and 1929 when it ceased business, the V&RL operated the largest white pine mill in the world in Virginia (Milkovich 1995:37). The V&RL, led by Frederick Weyerhaeuser and Edward Hines, also built the Duluth, Virginia and Rainy Lake Railroad, which was the state's largest logging railroad (Lamppa 2004:198). Other smaller firms, including the Bailey Lumber Company, contributed to Virginia's industrial wealth.

In addition to its lumber processing resources, the city was also at the heart of the Mesabi's mining district. Nine other townsites were incorporated months before Mountain Iron in anticipation of the opening of the range: Mesaba, Grand Rapids, Merritt, McKinley, Biwabik and Virginia. The townsite was connected to the eastern supply chain at by a rough road known as the "Mesabi Trail" The Virginia Road, precursor to certain portions of TH 169, replaced it when the earlier route was interrupted by mine development (Lamppa 2004:117;142).

Virginia's grid-plan street pattern—comprised of blocks, lots and alleys—is typical of range cities and most Minnesota communities. Fires in 1893 and 1900 resulted in strict building codes for the commercial district centered along Chestnut Street (Figure 15). The core of churches, government, and other institutional buildings was primarily concentrated in the city's northwest quarter, distant from the mining district on the east side.



Figure 15. Chestnut Street, looking west, ca. 1908.

Although more than thirty nationalities comprised the city's population by 1905, Finns were the dominant group, followed by Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and Austrians. Finns were among the first immigrant group to arrive, just as initial mine exploration was underway. By 1906 they were the dominant single group in the community, totaling 1,705 (Wasastjerna 1957:413). In addition to churches, a number of notable organizations such as the Temperance Society *Valon Tuote* (1893), the Virginia Workers' Society (1904), and the Workmen's Trading Company (1909) were founded by Finns (Wasastjerna 1957:417;426;444).

Bohemians, South Italians, Croatians, Bulgarians, Servians, and Montenegrins were added to the early immigrant population, and were among groups that made up “the great bulk of the unskilled labor used in the mines” (Skaurud 1941:V-17). Specific groups dominated certain occupations: locomotive engineers, for example, tended to be Scotch or Irish (Skaurud 1941:17).

Commercial Core

The city’s population rose from 3,647 in 1895 to 10,473 by 1910, 14,022 in 1920, 11,963 in 1930, and 12,264 in 1940. In 1950 it reached 12,486. The early numbers reflected the strength and decline of lumber as well as mining, a pattern documented for all range cities (Landis 1934:245-56). The arrival of foreign-born workers declined steadily through the early 20th century, however. By 1930, first -generation Finns were credited with only 830 of the city’s total population of 12,486 (Wasastjerna 1957:448).

By the 1920s, Virginia’s wholesale firms supplied the Mesabi’s mining and lumber businesses with a variety of products. The Murray-Egan-McLeod Company, a plumbing supply firm, and the Range Paper Company, the paper wholesaler that succeeded it in the warehouse at 1321 S. 2nd Avenue (SL-VGC-150), were representative. Although Duluth was a primary supplier of many types of industrial goods, wholesalers of products including foundry castings, blasting caps and powder, and paper were in demand. The DM&N (DM&IR) was an important aspect of the location and success of these wholesale and other firms in Virginia. Range Paper, Staver Foundry (SL-VGC-148), the Cambridge Dairy Creamery (SL-VGC-154), and now-raised lumberyards, ice houses, machine shops, and grain elevators lined the two spurs that extended into Virginia from the south (SL-VGC-141; Figure 5).

By 1920, the city was served by new public buildings placed along Central Avenue (S. 5th Avenue W.), including the St. Louis County District Courthouse (1910; SL-VGC-008). Public investment in street lighting and parks and other public facilities, including the handsome Roosevelt High School (1929), signaled the city’s attention to modern municipal planning and improvement. The Virginia Commercial Club was reorganized in 1922 and supported a series of business and tourism promotions including slogans such as “Virginia, the Queen City of the Range” (Skaurud 1941:62).

Parks and Boulevards

The Virginia Park Board began planning in 1910 to illuminate Chestnut Street as a “white way” (SL-VGC-038). Virginia appears to have been a leader among range cities in the use of such lighting to promote downtown businesses. Local promoters called Chestnut “the prettiest and most substantial business street of any city on the range” (Duluth News Tribune [hereafter DNT] 19 Aug 1910:3). The Flour City Ornamental Post Company of Minneapolis supplied the Corinthian-style posts initially installed along five blocks (DNT 19 Aug 1910:3; 18 June 1912:3). Each had five Tungsten-lit globes. In 1913, an extension of the lighting design was planned for the length of Central Avenue (5th Avenue S.) and for about six blocks of Mesaba Avenue (2nd Avenue S.; DNT 9 May 1913:7).

Park development began with Olcutt Park, which was established at the north end of the city in 1910 on 40 acres of land obtained from the Great Northern Mining Company. Called the “showplace of the range,” it featured a zoo, ornamental paths and planting, and a tourist camp (Skaurud 1941 VI:23).

The City of Virginia and the Park Board developed South Side Park (1912) at the foot of S. 5th Avenue W. on a block of the surrounding Third Addition to Virginia (DNT 22 Aug. 1912:3; SL-VGL-159; Figure 19). A brick archway framed its entry, and in 1915 it was noted, “all the accessories of a modern park have been provided such as Bandstand, Comfort Station, Drinking Fountains etc.” (Virginian 1915; Figure 17). The terminus of the S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard opposite the park (1914) featured landscaped islands illuminated with five-globe ornamental lighting (DNT 3 Nov. 1914; SL-VGL-152; Figure 16). During this period the Park Board also attempted the improvement of “little neglected strips of land” that were unsightly, and planted 4,000 trees on the city’s boulevards (Skaurud 1941:25).

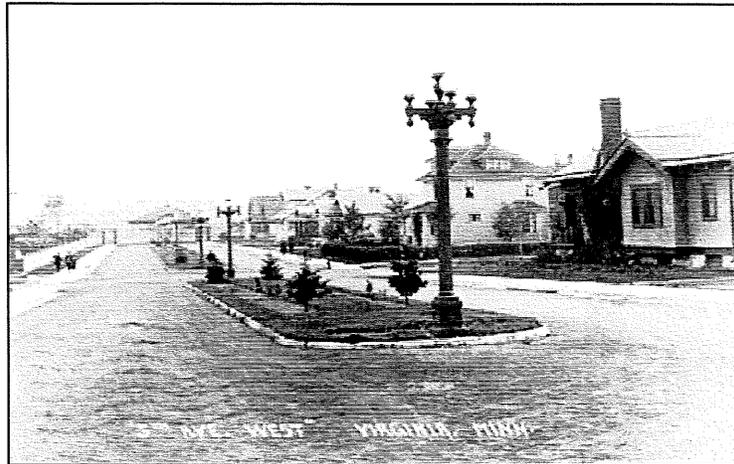


Figure 16. 5th Avenue S. (Central Avenue; SL-VGL-159), looking south toward South Side Park, 1922.

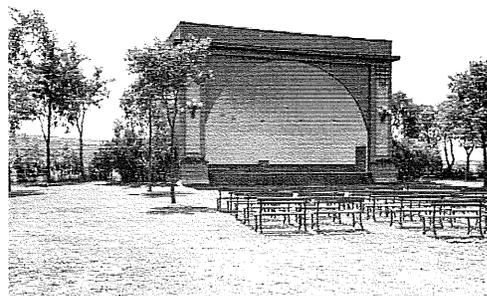


Figure 17. South Side Park entry, ca. 1920 (left); Second South Side Park bandshell, ca. 1940, in ca. 1950 (right). All razed.

The Depression and Beyond

During the 1920s the V&RL Lumber Company was an anchor of the city’s economic foundation. Until the beginning of the Depression that was heralded by the stock market crash in 1929, Mesabi iron range mining, long controlled by giant corporations, continued to increase ore production despite increased mechanization that required fewer workers. Mesabi ore production fell from 47 million tons in 1929 to less than 2 million in 1930 (Lamppa 2004:219). Recovery from the Depression included New Deal programs that improved city infrastructure including the extension of street lighting assisted by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), with seven miles completed by 1941 (Skaurud 1941:IV-21-22).

By 1940 Virginia supported a trade area of 50,000, with 264 retail businesses, small factories, creameries, two foundries, and two machine shops (Federal Writers Project 1938:320). Twenty open-pit and underground mines were in operation (Mountain Iron Golden Jubilee 1940:33). World War II increased the national demand for steel, and in Virginia this was evident with the expansion of the Rouchleau Group mines. After the end of the war, demand for new housing was met in subdivisions such as Midway Gardens (1949), which accompanied mine expansion (see 4.8.4).

4.8.1 Virginia's Pattern of Worker's Neighborhoods

By ca. 1920, the east, north, and far south sides of Virginia were populated primarily by miners and workers in various other occupations. Most of the existing housing dates from after 1910, but earlier houses from unplatted mining "locations" have likely been moved in. The east side of Virginia, edging the Missabe Mountain and Rouchleau complexes, was particularly uniform in its weave of small houses on narrow lots.

Virginia's early mine workers and their families found housing in short-lived mining "locations" as well as city neighborhoods platted at the edge of the mine. Locations are defined as "a cluster of residential structures bearing the name of a nearby mine whose labor force and dependents it housed" (Bastian 1973:10). By 1910 many locations were dispersed around Virginia's mines, including those at the Lincoln, Higgins, Minorca, Missabe Mountain, Shaw, Ohio, Commodore, Lone Jack and Franklin (Milkovich 2000:62). The usually unincorporated locations were laid out by mining companies and provided convenient and low-cost housing. Lamppa explains,

because the first mines were developed in an unsettled region and large work forces were needed to operate them, companies had to find ways to house and accommodate workers. The easiest was to allow employees to locate on company land and create their own accommodations. The result was often a shack town, a hodgepodge of "tarpaper homes" set on blocks with plain board floors and homemade furnishings" (Lamppa 2004:131).

Unplatted squatters', company locations, and model locations all housed primarily first- and second-generation European immigrants. The company location was typically a simple grid-street plan at the edge of a mine. It had simple houses owned by mining companies and rented to employees. The Oliver Mining Company, headquartered in Virginia, built such houses from standardized plans for its Franklin Location on the northeast side of Virginia, including a four-room cottage type (Milkovich 2000:62).

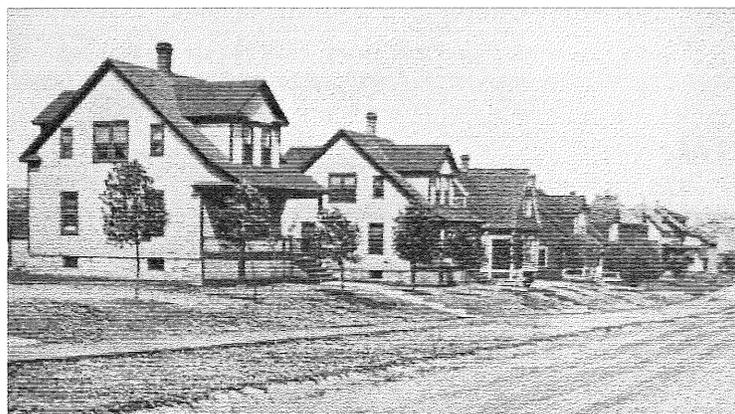


Figure 18. Unidentified street of Virginia location houses, ca. 1900.

Historic photographs of unidentified Oliver Mining Company houses in Virginia include views of two-story, gable-roofed buildings with prominent gabled dormers (Figure 18). Although often these were temporary residences because the mine expanded or workers relocated, the communities were noted for features such as gardens and a residential-neighborhood feel. The few self-contained model locations such as Coleraine on the western Mesabi featured state-of-the-art community design and sturdy dwellings.

Most locations offered few amenities, although a store and school were found at some. Locations were often crowded out by the expansion of mines, stockpiles, rail spurs, and haul roads. The availability of electric passenger train, bus, and auto transportation also dispersed the miner's place of residence away from the mines. Dwellings were often moved to a lot in a nearby incorporated town, or to another mine location.

4.8.2 Anderson's Third Addition

Narrow lots, each measuring only between 25 and 30 feet in width, provided building sites for thousands of modest dwellings intended for laborers (Figure 20). Unlike "location" houses, however, such houses appear to have been privately built and comprise the bulk of the city's workers' housing. The east half of Nels Anderson's Third Addition to Virginia (1910), between open pit mines and the DM&N, clearly anticipated the need for inexpensive housing (Figure 19).

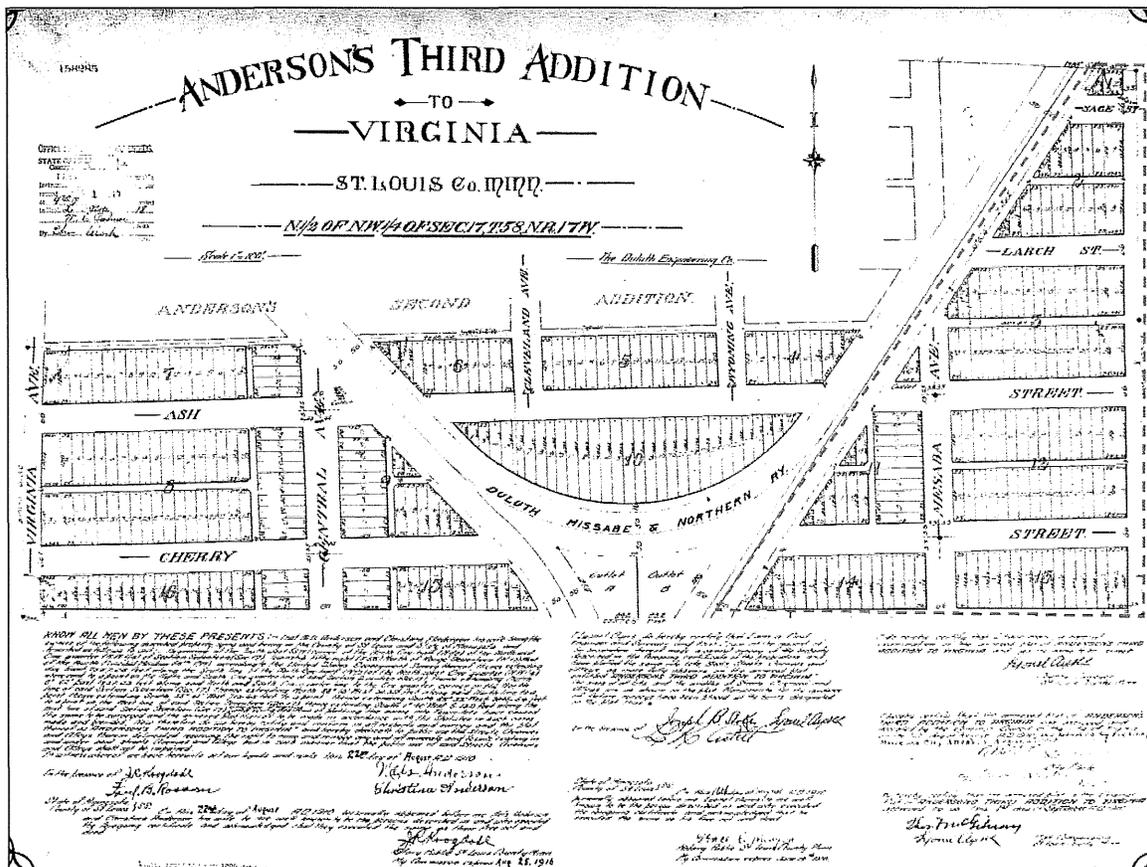


Figure 19. Anderson's Third Addition to Virginia, 1910. (St. Louis County Recorder). Mine Workers' Neighborhood inventory area (SL-VGC-160) shown at red dashed line.

Real estate dealer Nels Anderson (1860-1922?) platted a number of additions, including Anderson's Addition (1906), Second (1909) and Third Additions (1910). In nearby Mountain Iron he platted Parkville (1914; St. Louis County Recorder). His son, Carl B., continued the business. A native of Sweden, the elder Anderson arrived in the United States in 1882, where he worked as a miner on Michigan's Marquette Range. He next worked as an ore driller in Tower, Minnesota. He arrived in Virginia in 1892. He built and operated the Tower Hotel in Virginia and invested in real estate (van Brunt 1921:826). By 1917 Anderson was also president and general manager of the Virginia Brewing Company (1905; NRHP; SL-VGC-027).

Building construction between ca. 1910 and 1920 in this roughly "Third Addition triangle" between the north-south artery of Mesaba (2nd Avenue S.) and the edge of the DM&N corridor and the Shaw and Moose mines produced many variations of small, gable-roofed vernacular houses as well as a few examples of bungalows and Arts and Crafts designs. In 1909 of was observed of such neighborhoods on the iron range that the "well laid-out villages and cities are built with noticeable compactness . . . this gives a sort of approval to the eave-to-eave construction so prevalent in the range towns. The places appear crowded" (Virtue 1909:356-57). It was also noted, "in a six- to eight-room house two families of mine workers, often large ones, are usually found, and it is not uncommon for such families to keep a boarder or two" (Virtue 1909:357).



Figure 20. 100 block of 11th Street S., looking east, 4/11/12.

The simplest houses were typically one- or one-and one-half stories in height with a gable roof (Figure 20). Shed-roofed dormers provided additional space. An open porch was a standard feature, but was often enclosed with glazed sash or more permanent walls. A series of one- and two-story wings at the rear provided more space than was obvious from the street. Several lots within the TH 53 APE have a second house placed at the rear of the parcel.

Most houses were probably originally clad in narrow clapboard siding; some were finished in brick or stucco. Today's landscape does not reveal the gardens, chicken coops and series of sheds that were often placed at the rear. Most of the houses adjacent to the mine have had heavy use and numerous exterior alterations. Prior to World War I, building owners covered wood-sided houses with various materials, including asbestos or asphalt shingles. More recently, aluminum and vinyl siding have been installed.

Historian Alison Hoagland argues that worker's housing may today "be the most visible evidence that a vast industrial enterprise occurred at a site" (Hoagland 1997:118). Although company-

owned housing was the chief focus of Hoagland's study, such worker's housing can be "easily identified by the number of similar buildings and their placement in rows . . . and located close to the industrial works" (Hoagland 1997:119). Initially similar in style, materials, and cost of construction, with a succession of owners the buildings lost their original uniformity over time. She argues that manufactured siding and other alterations allowed owners to "individualize their houses, making them noticeably different from their neighbors;" owners introduced "visual variety previously unknown to these communities" (Hoagland 1997:120).

U.S. Census records reveal that during the period 1910 through 1930, the blocks of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th streets east of the DM&N corridor were predominantly—but not exclusively—inhabited by mine workers. Many other occupations were also represented, including railroad employees, lumber mill workers, tradesmen, taxi drivers, restaurant workers, and City of Virginia employees. Connecting to range cities to the east and west, the Mesaba Electric Railway ran up the foot of 2nd Avenue S. and along 3rd Avenue to Chestnut Street (Olson 1976:Sheet6). The service operated from 1913 to 1927 (King 1972:107). According to King, the line drew passenger traffic away from the D&IR and the DM&N. Intercity bus service between Duluth and Hibbing was among factors in its demise, in addition to the wide ownership of automobiles and the improvement of local roads (Olson 1976:450).

In 1910, the mine workers of this triangle represented the nationalities that comprised typical Mesabi mining communities. Finns, Germans, Poles, and Russians were dominant, while Italians were not present in this small section of the city. One Virginia historian notes that "many men who immigrated to work in the iron mines left families in Europe and were either sending money home or saving to bring their wives and children to Minnesota. They worked in two ten-hour shifts, six or seven days a week in the pioneer decades. By 1909 the wages of immigrant miners hovered around \$2.35 a day in the open pits, when the weather permitted operations, which was roughly six and half months a year. The rest of the year, they survived by working in the outlying lumber camps or mills when that work was available to them" (Milkovich 2000:50). Wages in the lumber industry were only about 80 percent of those in mining, however.

Some single blocks in this area appeared to be comprised almost entirely of a single nationality, particularly in the first two decades of settlement. In 1910, for example, seven houses on 11th Street S. were occupied and owned by Poles, including Tioofil Szmygielski, his wife Martha, and six children. Szmygielski, of 103 11th Street, was a stationary engineer for an unspecified mine. He arrived in the United States in 1892 and his wife in 1883. Their children were all born in Minnesota (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1920, E.D. 205:17B). Many small dwellings like the Szmygielski's housed two or more families, typically of the same nationality. With one exception, boarding houses occupied exclusively by single males were not located on these blocks. Ten years later, Szmygielski could not be located in the census, which may have been a function of the Americanization of the family's last name.

In 1910, the residents of 12th Street S. (house numbers 102 through 132) represented a more diverse group of nationalities, including Finns, Germans, Russians, Danes, and Swedes. Occupations of heads-of-households included iron ore miner, scaler at a sawmill, grocery salesmen, dairyman, and carpenter at an iron mine (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1920, E.D. 205:23A, B). Eight of twelve houses were owner-occupied.

Residents operated least three small dairies within the triangle. Only one, the Johnson Bros. Dairy at 101-1/2 12th St. S., was substantial, but all three likely utilized the rail connection at the neighborhood edge. The Johnsons appear to have had a small dairy herd opposite their dwelling and brick dairy building (SL-VGC-147;196).

By 1930, the small portion of Virginia's workforce residing in the triangle had increasingly diverse occupations. Although mining occupations including railroad workers were well represented, now many residents were not immigrants, but native born to first- or second-generation Europeans. Residents were employed in a larger percentage of occupations associated with the city's commercial sector, including dry goods, entertainment, restaurants, transportation and auto repair (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1930, E.D. 205).

The nearby 2nd Avenue S. commercial corridor likely provided some of this employment. By 1944, there were five gasoline filling stations south of 9th Street S., a variety of small stores and grocery shops, the Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150) and the King Midas Milling Company Warehouse (razed, Keiter Directory Company 1944).

Portions of the triangle and 2nd Avenue S. lost much through-traffic when the TH 53 bypass was completed to the south and west of Virginia in the 1970s (Riner 2012). Concurrently, the end of natural-ore shipments in the 1970s accelerated the pace of redevelopment and reclamation of mine equipment and rail lines along 1st Avenue S. The Mesabi Trail, a paved recreational trail, was built along a portion of the west rim of the Rouchleau Group pit. Several small industrial businesses continue to operate along 1st Avenue S. but today the area is primarily a quiet residential corner of a former mining district.

4.8.3 Ridgewood

In 1915 Louis M. Osborn of the Gregory Company laid out Ridgewood. The 16-block residential plat was placed northwest of the Auburn Mine, at what was then the southwest corner of the Virginia City limits. The plat occupied narrow parcels of land between Mill Street and the DM&N tracks. The Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway, which reached Virginia from Duluth in 1913, bisected the plat. Triangular blocks offered 50-foot lots (St. Louis County Recorder). The main avenue, Southern Drive, was planted with a row of boulevard trees. This development was convenient to railyards, mines, an airstrip, and the Rainy Lake Lumber Company located on the east side of Virginia. World War I, however, stalled early development at Ridgewood, and it appears that most housing was constructed after 1940. The 1942 city directory listed 249 persons in Ridgewood (Keiter Directory Company 1942). The earliest houses, constructed from ca. 1915-1920, are simple versions of popular Arts and Crafts styles. Later houses are ramblers, some built on concrete slabs. The larger lots easily accommodated garages, and the development has a more suburban feel than its east-side counterparts platted at the same time.

4.8.4 Midway Gardens

Modern suburban subdivision planning was evident in the Midway Gardens Addition to Virginia platted in 1949 by the Midway Improvement Company (Figure 21). Carl B. Anderson, the son of Nels Anderson, was president of the firm. Sited immediately west of present-day TH 53, the design was organized around two long park islands circled by Cuyuna Drive. Midway Drive was the focus of narrow commercial lots. The development guidelines specified that most of the property was restricted to single dwellings "for the accommodation of one family only" (St. Louis County Recorder). Although duplexes were allowed in specified areas, land use including automobile repair, livestock and garbage storage was tightly controlled. Midway Gardens Second Addition and Midway Terrace followed. Houses built during the 1950s and early 1960s were typically hip-roofed ramblers supplied with a one or two-car garage at the rear of the lot.

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5.0 PHASE I AND II RESULTS

5.1 Phase I Inventory and Evaluation

The Principal Investigator conducted Phase I fieldwork from September through November 2011 and Phase II work from December 2011 through March 2012. The APE was determined by the MnDOT CRU project manager in consultation with SHPO staff, as described in Section 2.2.1.

A total of 105 properties older than 50 years (built before 1962) were recorded during initial Phase I fieldwork. Construction dates range from ca. 1893 to ca. 1962. Phase I inventoried properties included 86 houses, seven commercial properties, six industrial properties, the Rouchleau Group mining landscape comprised of 10 open pit natural-ore mines, one city boulevard, and one railroad spur segment (Map 3; Table 2).

Phase I evaluation forms for Phase I properties are found in Appendix A. These properties are not recommended for further evaluation and are listed in Table 2. No properties within the APE were previously determined eligible or listed in the NRHP (Table 1).

Table 2. Inventoried Phase I Architectural History Properties (see Map 3)

SHPO Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Date	Comment
SL-VGC-143	Auburn Mine	SE-SW, Sec 17 & N1/2-NW, Sec. 20, T58,R17	1894	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-144	Mineview	NW-SE-Sec 17, T58, R17	1980	Lacks significance
SL-VGC-147	Quonset Building	S. 1st Ave. opposite 101 S. 12th Street	ca. 1940	Lacks significance
SL-VGC-251	Industrial Building	110 1st Ave. S.	ca.1950	Lacks significance
SL-VGC-252	Industrial Building	120 1st Ave. S.	ca.1950	Lacks significance
W. 5th Avenue S. Boulevard Area				
SL-VGC-158	Store Building	1107 S. 5th Ave. W.	1947	Lacks significance
SL-VGC-154	Cambridge Dairy Creamery	1111 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-155	House	1301 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-156	House	1303 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-157	House	1305 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-159	South Side Park	12th St. S. at S. 5th Ave. W.	1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-162	House	1211 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-163	House	1215 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-164	House	1217 S. 5th Ave. W.	ca.1919	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-211	House	501 11th St. S.	ca.1919	Lacks integrity

SHPO Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Date	Comment
Mine Workers' Neighborhood				
SL-VGC-149	House	1102 2nd Ave. S.	ca. 1913	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-151	House	1304 2nd Ave. S.	ca. 1913	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-221	House	101 9th St. S.	ca. 1916	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-223	House	102 9th St. S.	ca. 1960	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-222	House	103 9th St. S.	ca. 1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-224	House	106 9th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-225	House	108 9th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-226	House	101 10th St. S.	ca. 1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-228	House	102 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-227	House	103 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-229	House	104 10th St. S.	ca. 1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-230	House	105 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-231	House	106 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-165	House	109 10th St. S.	ca. 1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-166	House	110 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-167	House	112 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-168	House	114 10th St. S.	ca. 1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-169	House	115 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-170	House	116 10th St. S.	ca. 1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-171	House	119 10th St. S.	ca. 1909	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-172	House	120 10th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-173	House	126 10th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-174	House	101 11th St. S.	ca. 1911	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-175	House	102 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-146	House	102-1/2 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-176	House	103 11th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-177	House	106 11th St. S.	ca. 1918	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-178	House	107 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-179	House	108 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-180	House	109 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-181	House	111 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-182	House	114 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-183	House	117 11th St. S.	ca. 1911	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-184	House	118 11th St. S.	ca. 1922	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-185	House	119 11th St. S.	ca. 1909	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-186	House	120 11th St. S.	ca. 1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-187	House	121 11th St. S.	ca. 1924	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-188	House	122 11th St. S.	ca. 1924	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-189	House	123 11th St. S.	ca. 1925	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-190	House	124 11th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-191	House	125 11th St. S.	ca. 1913	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-192	House	126 11th St. S.	ca. 1909	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-193	House	128 11th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-194	House	132 11th St. S.	ca. 1908	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-195	House	112 9th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-196	House and Johnson Milk Co.	101 12th St. S.	ca. 1911	Lacks significance
SL-VGC-197	House	107 12th St. S.	ca. 1921	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-198	House	108 12th St. S.	ca. 1913	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-199	House	110 12th St. S.	ca. 1910	Lacks integrity

SHPO Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Date	Comment
Mine Worker's Neighborhood, con't				
SL-VGC-200	House	111 12th St. S.	ca.1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-201	House	112 12th St. S.	ca.1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-202	House	113 12th St. S.	ca.1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-203	House	116 12th St. S.	ca.1915	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-204	House	118 12th St. S.	ca.1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-205	House	119 12th St. S.	ca.1921	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-206	House	122 12th St. S.	ca.1914	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-207	House	123 12th St. S.	ca.1912	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-208	House	124 12th St. S.	ca.1913	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-209	House	128 S. 12th St.	ca.1916	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-210	House	129 12th St. S.	ca.1913	Lacks integrity
Midway Gardens				
SL-VGC-212	Budget Motel	1 Midway Drive	1951	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-213	Dairy Queen	7 Midway Drive	1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-219	House	1 Vermilion Drive	1950	Lacks integrity
Ridgewood				
SL-VGC-232	House	1701 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-233	House	1703 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-234	House	1705 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-235	House	1707 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-236	House	1709 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-237	House	1711 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-238	House	1715 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-239	House	1717 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-240	House	1719 Cottage Lane	ca. 1950	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-242	House	1803 Southern Drive	ca. 1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-243	House	1805 Southern Drive	ca. 1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-244	House	1807 Southern Drive	ca. 1960	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-245	House	1811 Southern Drive	ca. 1960	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-246	House	1813 Southern Drive	ca. 1960	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-247	House	1815 Southern Drive	ca. 1920	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-248	House	1816 Southern Drive	ca. 1925	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-249	House	1817 Southern Drive	ca. 1925	Lacks integrity
SL-VGC-250	House	1818 Southern Drive	ca. 1930	Lacks integrity

5.2 Phase II Evaluation

Seven properties were evaluated at the Phase II level. Phase II background research included intensive-level research on the historical development of natural-ore development as it pertains to the project area and the broader Mesabi iron range context. Within the mining context, historic resources include open-pit, natural-ore and taconite mines, mine stockpiles, plant buildings, roads and infrastructure, and rail corridors. Historic resources may also include housing associated with mine locations or mining communities. The focus of the intensive level Phase II research was the Rouchleau Group mining landscape, a railroad spur segment, a four-block portion of Anderson's Third Addition neighborhood, a city boulevard, a gasoline filling station, and two industrial buildings (Table 3).

Phase II property research was expanded with city directory, U.S. Census, and intensive newspaper and subject research. Property research at the St. Louis County Courthouse provided additional information for selected Phase II properties. Each property was recorded with intensive-level architectural descriptions and digital photographs.

The research and fieldwork provided the basis for evaluation of the property’s significance and eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The evaluation also included application of the appropriate aspects of historic integrity (see Section 2.2.3).

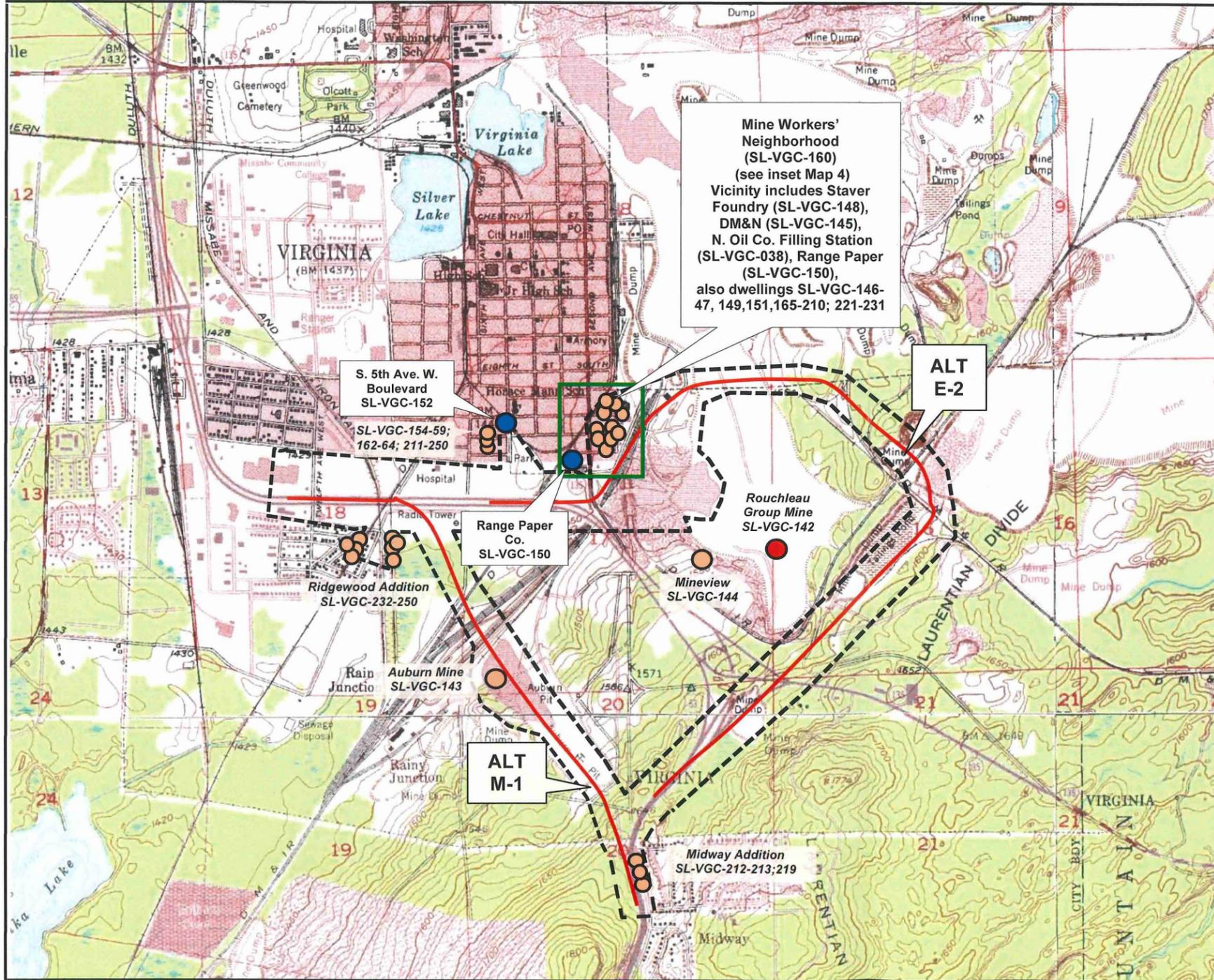
The Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century industrial development in Virginia. The 5th Avenue Boulevard (SL-VGC-152) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century public improvement in Virginia (Table 3, Map 3).

Table 3. Phase II Architectural History Properties (see Map 2 and 3)

SHPO Inventory #	Property Name	Address	Date	Recommendation
SL-VGC-038	Northern Oil Company Filling Station	1126 2nd Ave. S	1919	Not eligible; lack of integrity.
SL-VGC-142	Rouchleau Group Mine	W ½ Sec. 9, NW ¼ Sec 16, T58N R17W	1893-1977	Not eligible; lack of integrity as mining landscape.
SL-VGC-145	DM&N Railway Spur Segment	Between 9th and 10th St. S.	1893-	Not eligible; lack of integrity as rail corridor segment.
SL-VGC-148	Staver Foundry	1100 10th St. S.	ca. 1920	Not eligible; lack of integrity.
SL-VGC-150	Range Paper Company	1321 2nd Ave. S.	1921	Eligible (A)
SL-VGC-152	S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard	S. 5th Avenue W. between 10th and 13th St. S.	ca. 1914	Eligible (A)
SL-VGC-160	Mine Workers’ Neighborhood	Bounded by DM&N, 1st Avenue S., 2nd Ave. S., 12th St. S.	ca. 1910-1925	Not eligible; lack of integrity.

5.3 Phase II Evaluation Forms

- 5.3.1 Northern Oil Company Filling Station (SL-VGC-038)
- 5.3.2 Rouchleau Group Mine (SL-VGC-142)
- 5.3.3 DM&N Corridor (SL-VGC-145)
- 5.3.4 Staver Foundry (SL-VGC-148)
- 5.3.5 Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-154)
- 5.3.6 S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard (Central Avenue; SL-VGC-154)
- 5.3.7 Mine Workers’ Neighborhood (SL-VGC-160)



**TH 53 Relocation
Phase I and II
Architectural History Evaluation
Virginia, St. Louis Co., Minnesota
July 2012 S.P. 6918-80**

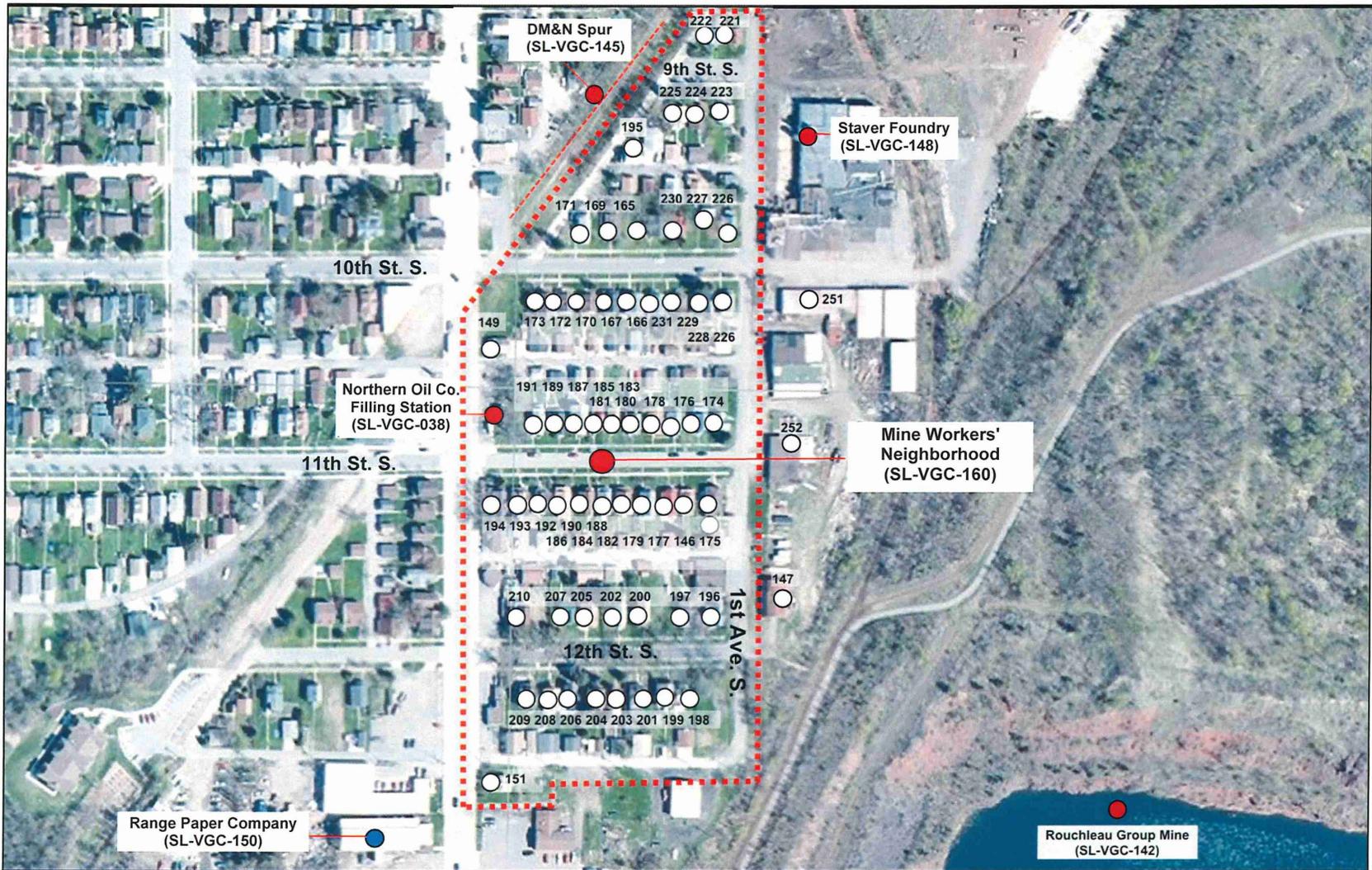
Results Map 3

Alignment Alternatives ———

Architectural History APE - - - -

- Phase I Inventoried Property:
Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
- Phase II Evaluation Property
- Phase II Property:
Recommended NRHP-Eligible
- Mine Workers' Neighborhood Inset:
See Map 4





**TH 53 Relocation
Phase I and II Architectural History Evaluation
Virginia, St. Louis Co. Minnesota
July 2012 S.P. 6918-80 N ▲**

LR Landscape Research LLC

- Neighborhood Boundary within APE
- Phase I Inventoried Property
- Phase II Property: Recommended Not NRHP-Eligible
- Recommended NRHP-Eligible

**Map 4
Mine Worker's
Neighborhood
(Inset)**

5.2 Phase II Evaluations

5.2.1

SL-VGC-038

Northern Oil Company Filling Station

1126 2nd Ave. S.

Description

The Northern Oil Company Filling Station (1919) is situated on a graveled double lot at the northeast corner of S. 2nd Avenue (formerly Mesaba Avenue). It occupies a portion of Lots 31 and 32 of Block 3 of Anderson's Third Addition to the City of Virginia (1910). The double lot borders an alley just southeast of the DM&N Railway right-of-way (SL-VGC-145). Residential properties fill the blocks to the east between the station and S. 1st Avenue at the edge of the Rouchleau Mine.

The one-story station faces west. The building measures 14 x 20 feet and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in white-painted brick. An aerial view of 1947 suggests that it was painted brick at that time (Virginia Historical Society 1947). The hip roof is clad in composition shingles and the soffit is painted wood. A single brick chimney stack pierces the roof ridge. The three-bay facade has a central fixed window surmounted by a glazed transom, and a single entry is placed in each end bay. A glazed transom also surmounts each entry. Concrete steps provide access to the south entry, and modern wood steps to the north entry. Window openings on the north and south elevations are boarded. No pumps or other above-grade equipment remain on the site. The building is vacant and the interior was not accessible.

In 1929, the property featured a canopy of unknown type on the west side of the station. The canopy sheltered several fuel pumps (personal communication with Gary Flaim, 2/18/12). Three fuel tanks were located at the south of the building (Sanborn Map Co. Virginia 1929:15). The canopy structure does not appear to have been attached to the existing structure. It cannot be determined if the canopy was of brick or frame construction. Several local residents remembered that in the 1960s there was an outdoor lift used for lubrication and service (personal communication with R. Pukehr, 2/17/12).

History

In 1918 the Northern Oil Company purchased Lots 31 and 32 of Block 3 from Carl Anderson (St. Louis County Recorder [SLCR]). No city directories suggest the operator of the station prior to 1937, when it was listed as the Northern Oil Company station (Northwestern Bell Telephone 1937). Northern Oil Company sold Texaco products. By 1941 this business was listed as Flaim's Service, operated by George W. Flaim of 208 S. 12th Street (R. L. Polk 1941). Flaim was previously a brakeman for a railroad company (R.L. Polk 1925). Beginning in 1945 the station may have sold Standard Oil products (Virginia Historical Society File-transportation.) The building remained Flaim's Service until 1975 (R.L. Polk 1975; personal conversation with Gary Flaim 2/17/12). It is currently vacant and was most recently the home of "Florida Imports, Quality Used Cars."

Significance

The local historic context, “Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Mine, 1892-1962” and research on the property provide background for Phase II evaluation of the Northern Oil Company filling station.

The builder of this station, apparently the Northern Oil Company, chose this site because of its prominent location on Mesaba Avenue, a major gateway to Virginia and points to the north. In 1919, as the city’s population approached 14,000 and its mines and lumber businesses were in full operation, truck and automobile traffic flowed up the avenue. The “Map of Minnesota Showing the Status of Improvement of State Roads” (Minnesota State Highway Department 1934) shows that it was the conduit between Duluth and International Falls. TH 53 was not diverted to its present route, which bypasses 2nd Avenue S., until the 1970s (Riner 2012).

During the first decade of the twentieth century, such a corridor would have been supplied with liveries and wagon and blacksmith shops. The 1904 Sanborn Map shows such facility at the corner of Mesaba and Walnut Street (1st Avenue), which was one of several (Sanborn Map Virginia 1904:Sheet 5). By 1915, a full line of automotive goods and services was available across the Mesabi iron range, including garages, liveries, new and used dealers, mechanical and body and repair garages, and tire and accessory shops (R. L. Polk 1915). Although Duluth, Hibbing, and Chisholm were the chief centers for this activity, Virginia offered four automobile dealers, including William A. Masters, “Agent for the Range,” with outposts in most area cities. Virginia also had two repair shops and one tire store (R.L. Polk 1915). Chestnut Street, the main east-west commercial artery, was the location of most of these businesses and early gasoline pumps were typically placed on the sidewalk. By 1921 an Auto Radiator Repair shop was located at 1020 2nd Street S. (Sanborn 1921:Sheet 15), near 10th Street S. Early photographs show Chestnut Street as an automobile hub (Figure 24).

Specialized gasoline filling stations, offering only gasoline products but sometimes paired with repair services, were not listed as separate businesses in Virginia directories until the 1930s. However, the 1929 Sanborn map shows a pair of “filling stations” at the corners of 11th St. S., including the extant building at 1126. The other filling station was located at 1131 S. 2nd Street, which is today the site of a modern convenience store and gasoline station.

By 1920 there were approximately 15,000 filling stations in the United States (Jakle and Sculle 2002:132). The introduction of corporate “look-alike” stations began in the period 1907-1910 (Jakle and Sculle 2002:132). National oil companies entered retail marketing of gas and oil products with their company-built and operated drive-in filling stations. The simplest of the designs—like the Virginia example—included a single block building with an outdoor canopy, an indoor toilet for travelers, and an outdoor pit for lubrication (Puschendorf 2004:8-2). Stylistically, many types of bungalows, period revival styles, log cabins, and other architectural expressions were evident, but most corporate stations “adopted standardized advertising to sell gasoline with distinctive colors, shapes, and logos [that] brought a level of comfort and expectation to the motorist” (TxDOT 2003:4).

1126 2nd Street S. was typical of the most basic filling station design, with a simple cubic exterior and an apparently detached canopy. Such designs were sometimes upgraded to offer service bays (Puschendorf 2004:8-3). Directory and deed research suggests that this was not initially affiliated with a major national chain such as the Standard Oil Corporation, however. The Northern Oil Company, which advertised in 1921 that it was “owned and operated by Range Men,” had stations in Virginia, Hibbing, Ely, Cook, Orr and Duluth and seems to have out-

advertised all other companies (City of Virginia 1921). The Northern Oil Company sold Texaco products. They were represented in Virginia in 1928 by Boyle and Mather, who were “open all night” and offered “curbside service” (Virginia Daily Enterprise 19 May 1928:6). By the 1930s, independent lessees including George Flaim seem to have been in the majority. By 1942, there were 40 “gasoline filling stations” in Virginia; seven, including Flaim’s, were located on 2nd Avenue S. (Keiter Directory 1942). A number have been replaced by larger service stations or converted to other uses. The Northern Oil Company Station seems to be the best surviving local example of an early twentieth-century filling station.

Evaluation

Properties eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including the development of local business and industry. The station was evaluated for its local significance under Criterion A for its association with Virginia’s early twentieth-century transportation-related businesses. The period of significance spans construction in 1919 to 1962, the 50-year cut off for NRHP eligibility. Although the building is associated with some of the city’s first gasoline filling station businesses, it was one of many in the city and removal of the canopy compromises integrity. The station is recommended as not significant under Criterion A.

To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. George Flaim was a local businessmen, and not at the level of significance necessary for Criterion B.

To be eligible under Criterion C for architecture, the property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and key exterior materials from the period of historic significance must be retained. Although the main block of the original building is intact, the removal of the prominent canopy and features such as gasoline pumps results in fair historic integrity. It is recommended as not significant under Criterion C.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Integrity

As noted above, the filling station exhibits fair integrity of design, workmanship, and materials due to removal of the canopy and other features such as gasoline pumps. The building is in its original location. The vacant building, however, is no longer associated with automotive use and retains fair integrity of feeling and association.

Recommendation

The Northern Oil Company Filling Station is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 22. SL-VGC-038, looking east, 9/18/11.



Figure 23. SL-VGC-038, looking southeast, 9/18/11.

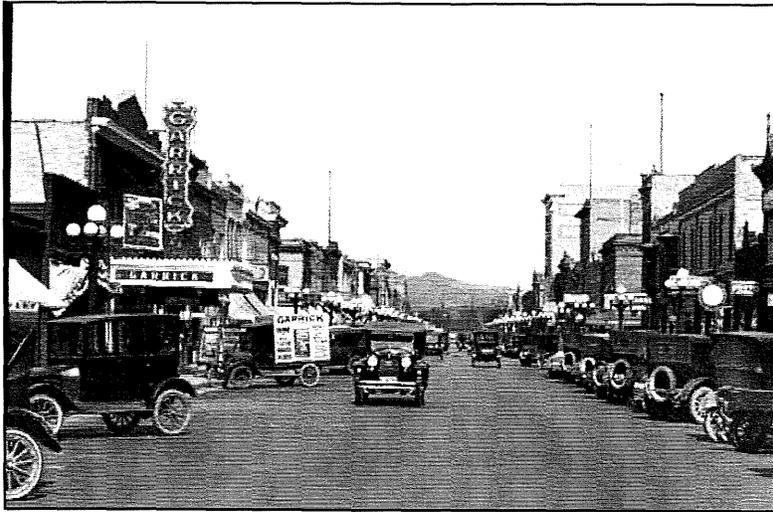


Figure 24. Auto traffic, Chestnut Street, Virginia, ca. 1925.



Figure 25. 1947 aerial view of Northern Oil station and canopy (circled; Virginia Historical Society)

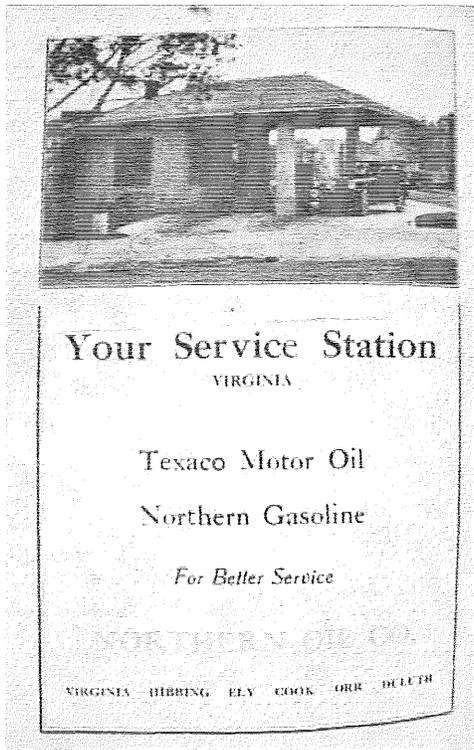


Figure 26. Northern Oil Company ad for unidentified station, 1921 (City of Virginia).



Figure 27. SL-VGC-038, looking east, 2011. (Bing Maps) ◀ N

5.2.2
SL-VGC-142
Rouchleau Group Mine
Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 of T58N R17W

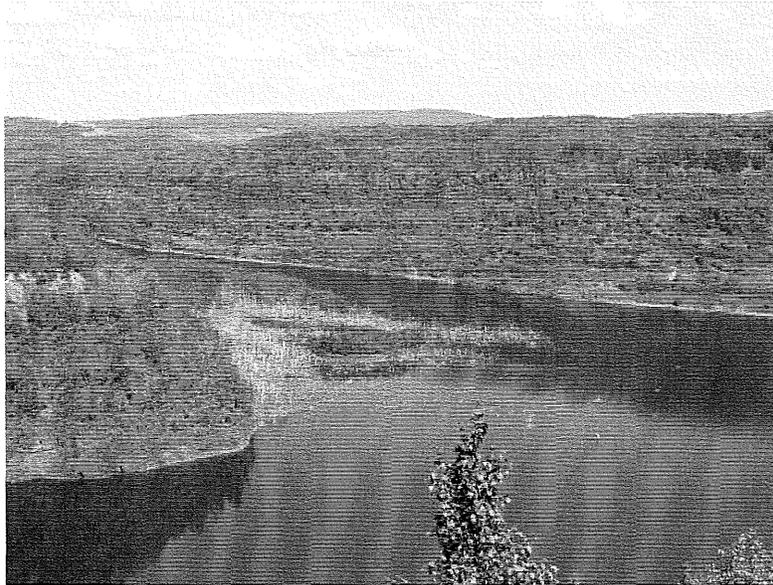


Figure 28. SL-VGC-142, view of Rouchleau Group from Mineview, facing northeast, 9/18/11.

Description

The Rouchleau Group includes ten water-filled open pit mines that extend nearly three miles along the east side of Virginia in Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 of T58N R17W. The Missabe Mountain (1893) is the northernmost pit. The Minnewas (1893) is at the southern rim south of the Rouchleau (1920). The Shaw (1893), Moose (1926), Norman (1894), Lone Jack (1895), Ohio (1895), Sauntry (1895), and Columbia (1901) mines are also included in the group. Mine stockpiles frame the south and west side of the group. A discontinuous network of former right-of-ways from the Duluth Missabe and Northern (DM&N) Railway (later Duluth Missabe and Iron Range; [DM&IR]) extends along the east, south, and west sides of the pit. A residential neighborhood along S. 1st Avenue edges the west side of the pit (SL-VGC-160). A segment of the Mesabi Trail, a paved recreational trail, follows the west edge of the pit.

History

The Missabe Mountain Mine, opened in 1893 and the most productive of the early Virginia-area mines, occupied school lands belonging to the State of Minnesota. The mine is located near the foot of Chestnut Street in Section 8, T58N R17W. By 1895, the mine's total production was 628,970 tons, outranking its range competitors except the Mountain Iron (H.V. Winchell 1895:22). Its vertical depth proved greater than any mine explored to date, and one geologist noted, "some idea of the quality of ore on the new range may be gained by an examination of this mine" (H.V. Winchell 1895:10;22). By the 1930s the mine was characterized as "one of the largest open-pit mines in the world" and shipped about 7000 tons of ore per day (Federal Writers Project 1938:320). Operated with the Lone Jack and Ohio mines, in 1956 it was ranked fifth in production on the range, with a total of 72,201,605 tons shipped (Skillings' Mining Review 6 Oct

1956:1,18). Initially operated by the Biwabik Mountain Iron Company (1893-1894), the Oliver Iron Mining Company operated it 1908-1941. A succession of operators followed; at the time of its closing it was operated by the Pittsburgh Pacific Company (University of Minnesota 1968:116). The Shaw, which like the Moose adjoins the Missabe Mountain at the south, was opened briefly in 1893 but was idled and not mined until 1917. Reserve shipments were made until 1978 (D.N. Skillings 1992:73).

The Minnewas Mine (1893) is located at the southern tip of the Rouchleau Mine Group. It was explored by Louis Rouchleau and opened as an underground mine in 1893 (van Brunt 1921:584). A state-owned mine, the Biwabik Mountain Iron Company operated it 1893-94. Oliver Iron Mining Company operated it between 1908 and 1941. Its last operator, from 1965 to 1966, was the Pittsburgh Pacific Company (University of Minnesota 1968:116).

The Rouchleau Mine, south of the Shaw and Moose above the Minnewas in Section 17, T58N R17W, was called "one of the great mining properties of the Mesabi" even before any ore was shipped (van Brunt 1921:583). Prospected by Louis Rouchleau who had opened the Norman and Minnewas mines, the Rouchleau-Ray Iron Land Company opened the mine for feeholders Giles Gilbert and F.T. Higgins. It was acquired by John D. Rockefeller's Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, which became part of U.S. Steel in 1901 (van Brunt 1921:583). The first shipment was in 1920. In 1955 it was ranked eleventh in Mesabi production, with a yearly total of 786,446 and a cumulative 33,449, 467 tons. By 1968, 45,019,996 tons of ore were shipped; at this time it the Oliver Mining Company operated it in conjunction with the Auburn, Great Western, Lone Jack, Moose, Ohio, and Shaw Mines (University of Minnesota 1968:137). U.S. Steel built the Rouchleau Sizing Plant in Section 20 of T58N R17W for crushing, screening, and sizing (razed; University of Minnesota 1968:228). The last Rouchleau Group shipment was in 1976 (D.M. Skillings 1992:72).

Significance

The significance of the Rouchleau Group mines was evaluated using the local historic context developed in 3.0, "Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Group Mine, 1892-1962," and property-specific research. NRHP Bulletin 42, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Sites* (Noble and Spude rev. 1997) provides a framework for evaluation of mines and railroads within the APE. The state historic context, "Minnesota's Iron Ore Industry, 1880s-1945" and *Mesabi Range Historic Contexts* (Zellie 2005) were also consulted.

The mines comprising the Rouchleau Group are representative of early Mesabi iron-range natural ore mines that were often opened with underground methods and later mined as open pits. They span the use of pick and shovel, early steam shovels, and diesel and electric mining methods as well as truck rather than rail haulage. The earliest mines, including the Missabe Mountain and Shaw, are associated with the initial construction of the DM&N (1892-) and the first years of ore shipment. Much of the early labor force was housed in mining locations and housing constructed north of 8th Street S.; new plats south of 8th Street filled out the area after 1910. The Rouchleau Group is also associated with high-producing Mesabi mines that incrementally combined operations into a single pit. Although the mines' productivity rose and fell with economic cycles and the accessibility of high-grade ore, a post-World War II reinvigoration that lasted until the mid-1970s was fueled by automobile manufacture and the Korean War.

Evaluation

The Rouchleau Group, a single pit comprised of ten mines initially opened between 1893 and ca. 1912, were evaluated under Criterion A for its association with the events that have made a significant contribution in our past. The mine is associated with the first decade of Mesabi iron range development, which included the exploration and opening of the Mountain Iron Mine in 1892. The areas of significance include business, and commerce. The underground and open pit operation of the mines necessitated the construction of rail and other infrastructure for ore shipment. The period of significance is 1893 to 1962, the 50-year cut-off for NRHP eligibility (mining ended before this period at some mines). Area mine expansion is documented in aerial photographs (ca. 1940-2010), and mining maps dating from 1909 to 2010.

National Register Bulletin 42, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties* notes that eligibility requires that as much as possible of the mining process during the period of significance—including excavation, processing, and shipment—should be evident (Noble and Spude 1992). Historic integrity of the water-filled mine pits and associated stockpiles appears good. The current pit perimeter was achieved during the mine's last period of operation during the 1950s and 1960s. The associated rail and transportation infrastructure, however, has been removed and remaining alignments and grades are not easily discernible. Therefore, the Rouchleau Group is recommended as not significant under Criterion A.

To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Although the property is associated with persons highly important in mining and transportation history, including Henry W. Oliver of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, it is part of a network of such associations that extend across the Mesabi iron range, and is recommended as not significant under Criterion B.

The mine was also evaluated using Criterion C for the potential embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction, in this case the potential for track, structures, or buildings associated with the DM&N to be representative of architectural or engineering innovations. There is no evidence of such features within the APE.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Recommendation

The Rouchleau Group, now a water-filled mine pit, is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Mining landscapes are constantly evolving and anticipation of change is part of evaluation. It should be noted, however, that although the Rouchleau pit is recommended as not NRHP eligible, it nevertheless constitutes an important mining feature at the TH 53 gateway to the Mesabi iron range. The view of the mine provided by Mineview has been offered to visitors since at least the 1930s, first by the Oliver Iron Mining Company and more recently by the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. Any road construction that crosses the pit, whether accomplished by backfilling and at-grade road construction or by a bridge, will be a significant alteration across the now-uninterrupted pit.



Figure 29. Virginia Rouchleau Mining Landscape, looking south, 1947.
(Virginia Historical Society)

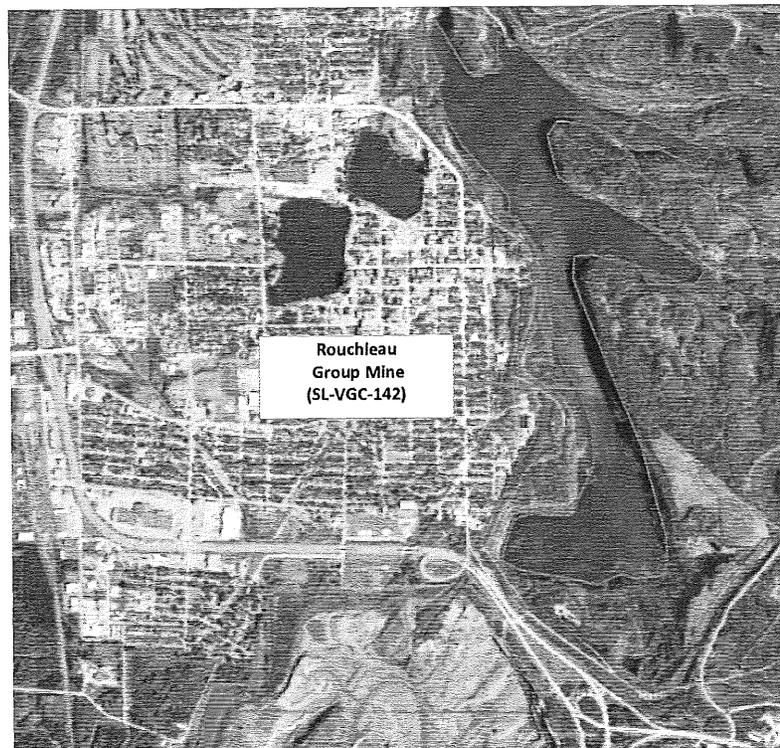


Figure 30. SL-VGC-142 N^

5.2.3

SL-VGC-141

Duluth Missabe and Northern (DM&N) Railway Corridor Segment Between S. 1st Avenue and S. 2nd Avenue



Figure 31. SL-VGC-141, looking northeast, 10/14/2012.

Description

This DM&N spur segment in southeast Virginia is approximately two blocks long within the APE. The roadbed extends diagonally between S. 1st and S. 2nd avenues from the intersection of S. 1st Avenue and 10th Street S. northeast to a wooded area behind 101 9th Street S. (SL-VGC-221). All track, ties, and equipment have been removed and only the alignment is intact; the original grade appears to have been altered by excavation and filling. The segment is flanked by a residential neighborhood comprised primarily of single-family houses (ca. 1910-1925) and the 2nd Street S. commercial corridor. There is new construction within the roadbed to the southeast of the segment.

History

The DM&N built this spur extension to their mainline as part of 1893 construction that served the railyards of the Auburn (SL-VGC-143), Missabe Mountain, Rouchleau Group (SL-VGC-142) and other early area mines. The spur also served a locomotive house (razed) and other industry including the Staver Foundry (ca. 1930; SL-VGC-148). Tracks and equipment were removed in ca. 1980 (Range Paper Company staff personal communication 2/11/12).

Another long DM&N spur to the southeast also served the mine operations. This line has been removed and the alignment is disturbed by new construction. Aerial views from ca. 1947 show that new stockpiles and mine expansion crowded some of the spurs near the mine along S. 1st Avenue (Railroad Avenue) and spurs were shifted as required (Virginia Historical Society). Tracks and equipment were removed in ca. 1980 after mine operations at the Rouchleau Group

ended (Range Paper Company staff personal communication 2/11/12).

Significance

This portion of the DM&N within the architectural history APE was evaluated using the state historic context "Minnesota Iron Ore Industry, 1880s-1945", the historic context developed for this study, and the "Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956 Multiple Property Documentation Form" (Schmidt and Pratt 2007).

This segment is part of a line that made possible the development of the Auburn, Missabe Mountain and Rouchleau Group mines, as well as Virginia industrial firms including foundries, lumberyards, and the Range Paper Company. The period of significance is 1893 to ca. 1964, spanning mine opening to the period when most of the mines were idled. By the 1950s, however, truck haulage had generally replaced the need for mine track at many mines.

The Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company (DM&N) was created in 1891 by a Duluth consortium that included the Merritt family of Duluth. In 1892 the Merritts reached an agreement with the Duluth and Winnipeg (D&W) Railroad Company for the use of its rail east of Stony Brook and its ore transfer dock on Allouez Bay (Walker 1979:101-2; King 1972:46). The DM&N built the 48-mile line from Mountain Iron to Stony Brook Junction, an 18-mile branch from Iron Junction to Biwabik, and a 6-mile Virginia branch from Wolf, north of Iron Junction, to the Missabe Mountain Mine. The DM&N shipped the first ore from the Mesabi—that produced at the Mountain Iron Mine—in October 1892 (King 1972:48-49).

In 1893 the Merritts built their own line to an ore terminal in West Duluth (Leopard 2005:25). The undertaking required additional capital and the costly construction occurred during the panic of 1893 and its aftermath. In July of 1893, however, "the first train of Mesabi ore shipped entirely over DM&N tracks" arrived in Duluth (Leopard 2005:26).

During a series of complex transactions that followed, however, in 1894 the Merritts lost control of the DM&N as well as their ore docks and holding company (Walker 1979:144-158). Their interests were incorporated into a subsidiary of the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines controlled by John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller built a second ore dock and extended branch lines to additional mines in 1894 and 1895. The mid-1890s were a watershed for the transfer of local control to national mining interests. Centralization of ownership and management allowed improvement and standardization of mining practice, and leasing of areas for exploration, stripping, and equipment. Henry W. Oliver led in efforts that drove out independents. Oliver, of Oliver Iron and Steel Company, established the Oliver Iron Mining Company in 1892, and leased property on the Mesabi in the same year. In 1894, he persuaded Henry Clay Frick of the Carnegie Steel Corporation to finance his mine development in exchange for a controlling interest in Oliver (Walker 1979:208-09).

In 1896, Oliver took over the operation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines properties on the Mesabi. John D. Rockefeller and his Lake Superior Consolidated Mines controlled the DM&N and transported all of the ore to Duluth where it was loaded on Rockefeller's Bessemer Steamship company vessels. In 1901, Oliver became part of the Mining Division of the United States Steel Corporation (Walker 1979:224-30). United States Steel owned 78 blast furnaces and rolling mills, extensive iron ore, coal, and limestone holdings, a Great Lakes shipping fleet, and more than 1,000 miles of railroads, and in its first year controlled more than 65 percent of U.S. steel production (Leopard 2005:34,38). Oliver Iron Mining Company and the Minnesota Iron Company "retained their identities as separate divisions with U.S. Steel" (Leopard 2005:38).

Despite the control of U.S. Steel, independent firms such as Pickands Mather and Company, Hanna Mining, and Cleveland Cliffs also mined, brokered, and shipped ore to steel makers including the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company (Leopard 2005:39).

The DM&IR's competitive Western Mesaba Branch mainline, which reached Virginia in 1893, became part of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines Company in 1894 and in 1901 part of the United States Steel Corporation (King 1972:34, 36, 67, 81). This line reached the Rouchleau Group from the east.

In 1930 the DM&N took over operation of the D&IR. The two operations were managed separately as the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway (DM&IR). The Missabe Division operated on the former DM&N trackage on the western portion of the system, and the Iron Range Division operated on the former D&IR trackage on the eastern portion of the system. In 1937 they were consolidated into a new corporation known as the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway Company (King 1972:119). The DM&IR was acquired by the Canadian National Railway in 2004 (CN 2008).

Evaluation

This DM&N segment was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with the events that have made a significant contribution in our past. The line and this spur are significant for their initial association with early Mesabi iron-range development that followed the opening of the Mountain Iron Mine, in Mountain Iron, in 1892. In Virginia, this line next facilitated the opening of the Missabe Mountain (1893) and the Rouchleau group mines that followed. The line also encouraged the development of other firms including the Staver Foundry (SL-VGC-148) and the Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150), both of which located along the route near the mines. Areas of significance include business and commerce. Although possessing potential significance under Criterion A, alterations to the roadbed and grade including construction of nearby new buildings within the right-of-way, diminish historic integrity.

To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Although the property is associated with persons highly important in mining and transportation history, including the Merritt family of Duluth and Henry W. Oliver of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, it is part of a network of such associations that extend across the Mesabi iron range, and is recommended as not significant under Criterion B.

This segment was also evaluated using Criterion C for the potential embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction, in this case the potential for track, structures, or buildings associated with the line to be representative of architectural or engineering innovations. There is no remaining evidence of such features.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Recommendation

This DM&N spur segment is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 32. SL-VGC-141 N ^

5.2.4
SL-VGC-148
Staver Foundry
100 10th St. S.



Figure 33. SL-VGC-148, facing southeast, 9/15/11.

Description

The Staver Foundry (ca. 1930) is situated on an approximately three-acre parcel on the east side of 1st Avenue S. opposite 10th Street (City of Virginia Assessor's Records). The office entry faces an unpaved parking lot at the south elevation. Immediately to the west the site is bounded by the former alignment of the Duluth Missabe and Northern (DM&N) rail spur, but the tracks have been removed. The west rim of the Rouchleau mine pit is approximately 600 feet to the east. To the north there is an unpaved, overgrown lot and to south there is a paved loading area and a row of corrugated metal sheds. DM&N railroad spurs have been removed and their alignment is no longer visible.

The building footprint measures approximately 130 feet by 130 feet. The earliest portion of the one-story, multi-component structure is concrete block, with a flat roof and shallow parapet. The roof cladding was not visible. The entire building rests on a concrete foundation. Garage openings and service entries are located on the each elevation. A metal storage tank is located on the west elevation, and another is mounted on the roof. A flat-roofed, metal-clad building adjoins the concrete building at the west. It has a single garage opening at the north elevation. The original configuration of foundry and pattern shop, as shown on a 1944 map, is no longer evident because of numerous additions (Sanborn Map 1944:22). The building is vacant and the interior was inaccessible for inspection.

History

The metes and bounds description of this property describes an approximately three-acre parcel, as noted above. John F. Staver (1876-1963) purchased an initial portion of the property in 1930 (Virginia Historical Society-industry file). Building permits do not document the many additions and alterations that were made to the original structure, but air photos of ca. 1940, 1947, 1960, and 1980 show its evolution to its present form (Virginia Historical Society; MHAPO).

By 1920, Staver had leased the Virginia Foundry and Machine Company from Albert C. Osborne. A native of Ohio, Staver and his wife Margaret lived at 214 S. 4th Street. He learned the moulder's trade in Dayton, Ohio and arrived in Virginia in 1904 and immediately became the Virginia Foundry's foreman (van Brunt 1921:1921).

In the early 1920s Staver's son, Byron E. (1898-1978), joined the firm. By 1930, the firm was owned by Staver. They specialized in ductile iron castings, steam locomotive parts and then rail, mining and paper mill machinery parts (1930 R.L. Polk). The foundry also manufactured trim used on local business blocks, and the decorative light standards that still line the 5th Avenue Boulevard (personal communication with Virginia Public Works Director 2/17/12).

1st Avenue S., formerly Railroad Avenue, was the corridor for mining operations at Virginia's east-side mines including the Missabe Mountain and Rouchleau. During the period ca. 1930-1962, the foundry was surrounded by the DM&N spur to the Missabe Mountain Mine, now-raised mining warehouses, and other buildings. The rail spur that served the business was removed by ca. 1965.

Staver apparently built the present structure, but may have added to an existing building. A map label on an undated mine map suggests that a mechanical warehouse of the Oliver Iron Mining Company was in this vicinity (MNDNR) but no other records were located.

The business remained in the Staver family throughout the twentieth century. Most recently the foundry manufactured high-chrome white iron, Ni-hard, grey iron, and stainless steel wear-resistant castings and patterns for the mining industry. The business was liquidated in 2007 and the building is currently vacant (Virginia City Assessor).

Significance

The local historic context, "Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Mine, 1892-1962," and research on the property provided background for Phase II evaluation of the Staver Foundry.

Foundries and machine shops were an important adjunct to mining and lumber centers and the Mesabi iron range was well supplied with this business type. While mining companies often had their own capacity to repair machinery, as evident by blacksmith and foundry shops within mill complexes, by 1915 Virginia had two independent foundries within its borders. Six Duluth foundries and machine shops also advertised in Virginia, including the National Iron Company (R. L. Polk 1915).

The Virginia Foundry and Machine Company, the predecessor of Staver Foundry, was the city's first. Established in ca. 1896 by Albert C. Osborne, it operated six blocks to the north at 107 Cedar (4th) Avenue (Virginia Enterprise 1920). This building is extant and in use as an office. Osborne, who served as Virginia City Council President, resided at 404 3rd Avenue.

The Virginia Foundry advertised castings of iron, semi-steel, brass and aluminum (1915 R. L. Polk:588). The firm promoted its pattern shop and ability to replace castings for many types of broken equipment (Virginia Enterprise 1920).

The other independent firm in business by 1915 was Osterberg and Johnson at 1004 Virginia Avenue S. Osterberg and Johnson also offered a diverse line of products, including diamond drilling for mines and automotive services including a garage (R. L. Polk 1915, 1922). By 1922, only the Virginia Foundry survived, although A. D. Daily, who offered brass works at 606 N. 6th Ave., had recently entered the business (R.L. Polk 1922:580).

John F. Staver began his family's association with the Virginia Foundry in 1904 and leased it by 1920, and owned it by 1930 (Virginia City Assessor). This building is associated with one of Virginia's longest-established and continually operating businesses. Located at the heart of a busy mining and railroad district immediately opposite a neighborhood of worker's houses, the Staver Foundry provided a changing range of products dictated by the needs of the city's mining and lumber industries as well as those of other customers.

Foundries were an important adjunct to mining, railroad, and lumber centers, and within Virginia, the Virginia Foundry and Machine Company, later Staver Foundry, was its leading and usually the only local firm. John Staver was associated with the business beginning in 1904, and his son Byron from the 1920s. Their descendants, including John F. Staver Jr., carried on the business, until closing in 2007. Although there have been numerous exterior changes, the building likely retains features of the original design, including the flat roof.

Evaluation

Properties eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including the development of local business and industry. The Staver Foundry was evaluated for its local significance under Criterion A for its association with Virginia's twentieth-century industry. Although the building has played an important and continuing role in local business and industry, its integrity as a foundry has been significantly altered since 1962, as suggested by historic maps and aerial views (Sanborn 1944:15, MHAPO 1940). Modern additions obscure the east and portions of the south elevation. The foundry is recommended as not significant under Criterion A.

To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. Although John and Byron Staver were well-known local businessmen, they were not at the level of significance necessary for Criterion B.

To be eligible under Criterion C for architecture, the property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and key exterior materials from the period of historic significance must be retained. The property exhibits poor integrity as an example of a mid-twentieth century foundry. The existence and condition of manufacturing equipment could not be determined. It is recommended as not significant under Criterion C.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Integrity

As noted, the modern additions at each elevation diminish the property's integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The building is in its original location. The vacant building is no longer associated with foundry use and retains fair integrity of feeling and association. Only the Staver Foundry sign (and possibly the rooftop tanks) still announce the building's past use.

Recommendation

The Staver Foundry is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

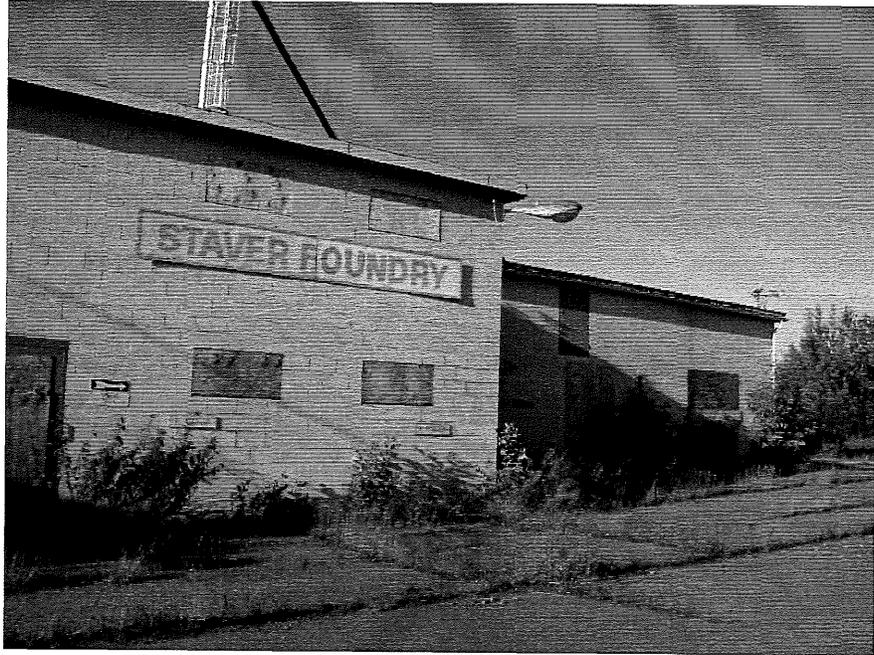


Figure 34. SL-VGC-148, facing northeast, 9/15/11.

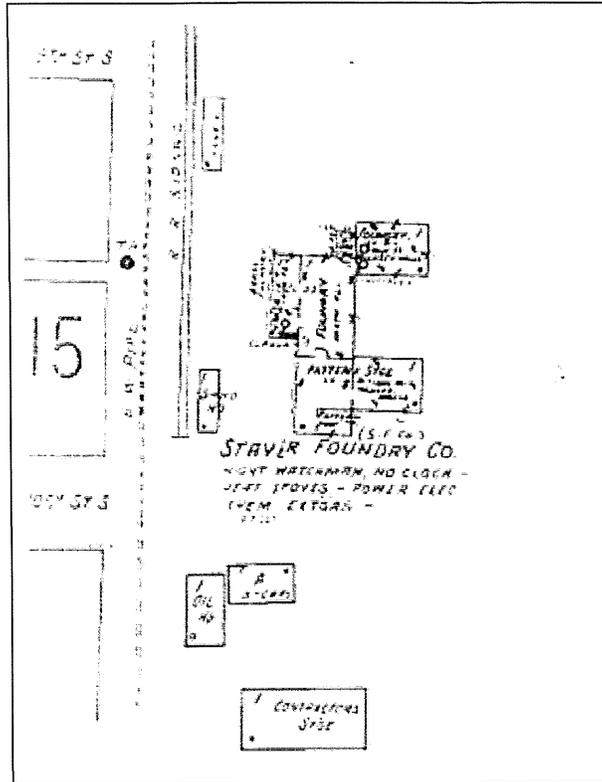


Figure 35. Staver Foundry, 1944 (Sanborn 1944:15)



Figure 36. SL-VGC-148, looking north, 2011. (Bing Maps) N^

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5.2.5
SL-VGC-150
Range Paper Company
1321 S. 2nd Ave.



**Figure 37. SL-VGC-150, looking west from
2nd Street S., 11/10/11.**

Description

The Range Paper Company Office and Warehouse (1921) is located at the south gateway to Virginia on S. 2nd Avenue between 12th and 13th Streets S. The building faces east and has a small turf-covered yard along S. 2nd Avenue. A parking lot edges the building at the south and west. A one-story modern warehouse closely abuts the building along the north elevation. This building is not associated with Range Paper.

The main block of the building measures 130 by 60 feet. The low-pitched gable roof has a glazed clerestory. The roofs are clad in corrugated metal. Most of the exterior surfaces at the west, north, and south are clad in pressed metal sheeting. The clerestory is also clad in metal sheeting. It has fixed wood sash with pairs of six-over-six lights. The glazing is missing and is wood-covered. Sash on the north and south elevations of the main building is also wood-covered. There are three loading dock bays on the south side; one retains a metal and wood canopy and double-leaf wood doors accessed by a wood dock. This dock was supplied by a rail spur until the 1970s.

A one-story office block is attached to the building at the east elevation facing S. 2nd Street. The flat-roofed structure has a low parapet and overhanging cornice. There is a single door at the south, and four fixed-pane windows. Within the past few years this stucco-clad office block was clad in vinyl siding and the windows were replaced with modern units.

The office interior retains millwork trim, plaster, and other features that appear to date to original construction. Similarly, the accessible portion of the warehouse interior appears to have had little significant alteration.

A series of sheds shown in early aerial views have been removed (Figure 38; MHAPO 1940). A large garage with two overhead doors occupies the south edge of the property. The DM&N rail spur connection that served the building has also been removed.

History

This office and warehouse building was erected in 1921 to house the Murray-Egan-McLeod Co. Wholesale Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Company (City of Virginia Assessor; Sanborn 1921:Sheet 13). The Virginia Builders Supply and Contracting Company constructed the building for \$15,985 (DNT 27 February 1921:5).

The Murray-Egan-McLeod Co. Wholesale Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Company was organized in 1921 with capital stock of \$150,000. The firm intended to conduct a “wholesale business in plumbing and heating materials, power plant equipment and mine and mill supplies” (Duluth News Tribune [hereafter DNT] 3 Jan 1921:5). M.G. McLeod, the president and manager, was formerly the assistant manager of the Ordway Company of Duluth. J. H. Egan, secretary and treasurer, was also an Ordway employee. Partner D. A. Murray of Eveleth was formerly in the heating business. The firm planned another warehouse for Hibbing (DNT 3 Jan 1921:5). In 1924 the firm was known as the Murray-McLeod Company. It occupied this warehouse for approximately six years, 1922-1928.

The next owner, the Range Paper Company, was incorporated in 1922. Officers were Robert J. McGhee, of 317 S. 2nd Street, President; J. H. Hanson, Vice President and Treasurer, and E. P. Hanson, Secretary (Mountain Iron Golden Jubilee 1940:41).

In 1922 the firm advertised “Wholesale Paper and Notions.” The product line included twine, bathroom products, paper bags, and office supplies. They first occupied the Curling Rink Building in downtown Virginia, and next occupied the former Virginia Brewing Company (Mountain Iron Golden Jubilee 1940:41). They purchased the plumbing supply company building in 1928 (City of Virginia Assessor).

Range Paper initially employed four salesmen for a territory extending from Aurora to International Falls, and from Ely to Grand Rapids. R. J. McGhee was President; E. P. Hanson, Vice President; and J. H. Hanson, Secretary-Treasurer (R.L. Polk 1925). McGhee was a well-known citizen, serving as a Virginia alderman and school board member (R. L. Polk 1915).

Both the plumbing company and Range Paper Company utilized a DM&N (DM&IR) rail spur that ran to a siding along the building. This connection was in place until the 1970s, according to current employees (personal communication with Range Paper office staff, 2/11/12). The current ownership is not associated with any family members of the founders, but company continues its wholesale product mix of paper goods needed by area businesses including the mining industry (personal communication with Range Paper office staff, 2/11/12).

Significance

The local historic context, “Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Mine, 1892-1962,” and research on the property provided background for Phase II evaluation of the Range Paper Company.

During the 1920s Virginia was the home of the Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company, which between 1910 and 1929 operated the largest white pine mill in the world (Milkovich 1995:37). Over the next decades mining grew steadily although with mechanization few workers were required. By 1940, twenty open-pit and underground mines were in operation (Mountain Iron Jubilee 1940:33). With a population of 14,022 in 1940, Virginia was a trade center for 50,000 persons, and counted 264 retail businesses and several factories (Mountain Iron Jubilee 1940:33).

The Range Paper Company, like the previous property owner, the Murray-Egan-McLeod Co., is exemplary of firms that supplied the iron range's mining and lumber businesses with wholesale goods. Although Duluth was a primary supplier of many types of goods, wholesalers of products ranging from foundry castings, blasting caps and powder, to paper goods were in demand. In 1905 the *Duluth News Tribune* observed, "Virginia is the distributing and starting point for salesmen" (DNT 31 Aug 1904:4). The DM&N (DM&IR) was an important aspect of the location and success of these wholesale and other firms. Range Paper, Staver Foundry (SL-VGC-148), the Cambridge Dairy Creamery (SL-VGC-154), and now-raised lumberyards, ice houses, machine shops, and grain elevators lined the two spurs that extended into Virginia from the vicinity of the Auburn Mine to the south. Developed by local businessmen, Range Paper has continued at its early location since 1928 and the building has had relatively few major alterations.

Evaluation

Properties eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, including the development of local business and industry. The Range Paper Company was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with Virginia's early 20th-century commercial and industrial development. The company and the previous occupant of the building were wholesalers of goods needed by iron range mining and lumber businesses. Range Paper represents the persistence of a few wholesalers and suppliers through the rise and fall of natural-ore and taconite mining. Despite recent vinyl siding on the office block and some areas of fair exterior condition, the property continues to convey its significance under Criterion A. The period of significance is 1921-1962, spanning construction to the 50-year NRHP cut-off date.

Although Robert J. McGhee and other company principals were well-known local businessmen (as were M.G. McLeod and those of the previous company), they were not at the level of significance necessary for Criterion B.

To be eligible under Criterion C for architecture, the property must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and key exterior materials from the period of historic significance must be retained. The property exhibits fair integrity as an example of a mid-twentieth century warehouse. The existence and condition of original interior equipment could not be determined. It is recommended as not significant under Criterion C.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Integrity

The Range Paper Company occupies a building erected to house the Murray-Egan-McLeod Co. Wholesale Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Warehouse. The building possesses good integrity of design and fair integrity of materials and workmanship. Setting has been comprised by new

adjacent construction at the north elevation. Fair integrity of materials is due to recent vinyl siding of the office block, and missing siding and glazing across the other elevations. Other exterior alterations are minimal. The building retains excellent integrity of location, feeling, and association as an industrial property and continues in its near-original use.

Recommendation

The Range Paper Company is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The period of significance is 1921-1962.



Figure 38. Range Paper Company, ca. 1935
(Range Paper Company)

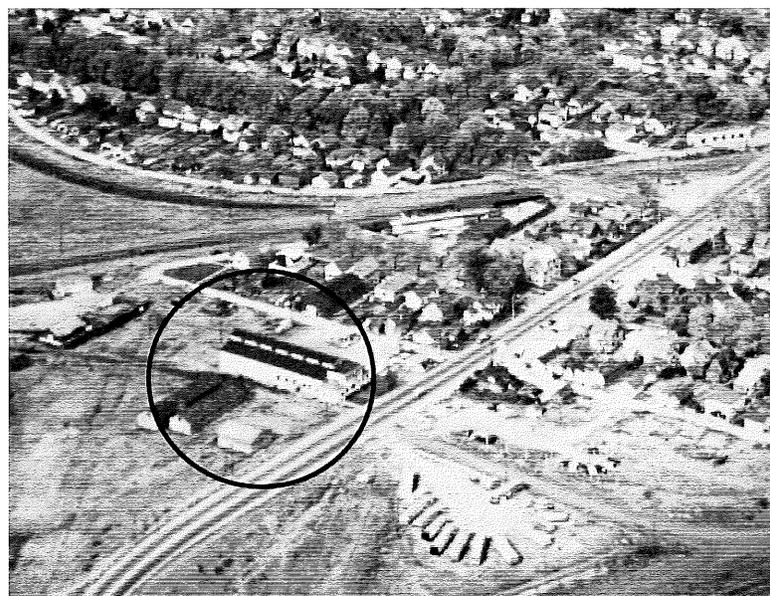


Figure 39. 1947 Aerial view of Range Paper Company (circled;
Virginia Historical Society).



Figure 40. SL-VGC-150, looking northeast, 11/10/11.



Figure 41. SL-VGC-150, looking north at detail of metal cladding on south elevation, 11/10/11.



Figure 42. SL-VGC-150, looking east at west elevation, 11/10/11.



**Figure 43. SL-VGC-150, looking north at roofline of south elevation, 11/10/11.
(Foreground building blocks view of south wall.)**



Figure 44. SL-VGC-150, at edge of Rouchleau pit, looking west, 10/11/12.



Figure 45. SL-VGC-150, looking west 2011. (Landview) N^

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5.2.6

SL-VGC-152

S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard

Between 10th and 13th streets S.



Figure 46. SL-VGC-152, looking north, 4/11/12.

Description

A three-block segment of S. 5th Avenue W. (formerly Central Avenue) is located within the APE. The boulevard islands and lighting design of this segment appear to date from ca. 1914, after improvements to adjacent South Side Park were completed.

Between 10th and 13th streets S., the paved avenue is 50 feet wide. Four islands measuring 10 feet in width and of varying length are placed mid-point in the street. Each grass-covered island has a concrete curb. Seven cast-iron light posts of the type that line the rest of the avenue to the north are placed midpoint in each island. Each post supports five globes set on a cruciform base with decorative stamped finials on each bracketed arm and a running Greek fret band. The large central globe is placed above the others on a simple fluted urn. The fluted shaft has a band of volutes and rests on a stamped, paneled base. The posts are painted green and show some rust and weathering. Unlike the replacement units along Chestnut Street, the S. 5th Avenue W. units are the originals.

The landscaped islands terminate at South Side Park. The view to the south from the foot of the avenue is of TH 53 traffic and mine stockpiles to the south, and Mineview to the southeast.

History

Along with Chestnut Street, Central Avenue was the focus of Virginia's "City Beautiful" improvement efforts from 1910 through the 1920s. The original design of the boulevard is not documented in city plans, but appears to have been created in 1914 by City of Virginia public works employees (personal communication with Virginia Public Works staff, 2/11/12). During this period the *Duluth News Tribune* provides a fairly detailed summary of improvements. No master plan has been identified to date. The surveyors of the Original Plan of Virginia (1892) and

the First Addition (1893) set Chestnut and Central off as wide avenues, with commercial lots anticipated along each spine (St. Louis County Recorder). Chestnut filled out as a commercial district, while most of Central was devoted to institutional and residential land use.

The city's first ornamental lighting was installed along five blocks of Chestnut Street in 1910 (DNT 19 Aug 1910:3; 18 June 1912:3). In 1913, an extension of the lighting design was planned for the length of Central Avenue (5th Avenue S.) and for about six blocks of Mesaba Avenue (2nd Avenue S.; DNT 9 May 1913:7).

The Flour City Ornamental Post Company of Minneapolis supplied the initial Corinthian-style light posts (DNT 19 Aug 1910:3; 18 June 1912:3). Each had a distinctive five Tungsten-lit globe design. These and other public expenditures were partially supported by mining property taxes that endowed the city with excellent infrastructure including schools and other public facilities. The city-wide extension of lighting was also assisted by the Works Progress Administration during the Depression, with seven miles of ornamental lighting attained by 1941 (Skaurud 1941:IV-21-22).

Significance

The City Beautiful was a term coined by Charles Mulford Robinson, a journalist and planner. His *Modern Civic Art, or the City Made Beautiful* (1903) inspired designers of large metropolitan areas as well as small Mesabi iron range cities. The ideal of various types of city plans from the early twentieth century “was embodied in the civic center, a monumental space designed for city government buildings” (Neckar 1989:126). Where population size and budget did not warrant creation of such monumental spaces, smaller-scale city streets, boulevards, and small parks became the focus of city promoters. Local engineers and surveyors, rather than landscape architects, were most involved in the designs. Commercial clubs and civic organizations, along with the National Electric Light Association, encouraged municipalities to install ornamental electric street lighting at city centers and in residential areas. The National Electric Light Association, in *Ornamental Street Lighting: A Municipal Investment and its Return* (1912) argued that lighting—the “Great White Way” was key to maintaining and enhancing economic value (National Electric Light 1914:5).

Virginia appears to have followed Duluth's lead in creating a Great White Way (National Electric Light 1914:39-45). Firms such as the Union Metal Company of Canton, Ohio fabricated many varieties of ornamental lighting and their products were installed across the United States. In Minnesota, the Flour City Ornamental Post Company of Minneapolis was also an important national supplier of posts and fixtures. Locally, the Skaver Foundry (SLC-VGC-148) provided manufacture and repair of some units, according to Virginia Public Works staff (personal communication 2/13/2012).

Promotion of the potential of urban outdoor electrification and the Great White Way merged well with City Beautiful objectives during the 1920s. Although the term typically referred to entertainment districts in large cities, it was also incorporated into promotion of small-town shopping streets. As noted in *Electrifying America: Social Meanings of a New Technology*, electricity underpinned the creation of the modern city, making possible “new consumption environments” (Nye 1990:42). In Virginia this meant longer entertainment and shopping hours and enhanced residential areas. Photographs of Chestnut and S. 5th Avenue W. were featured in brochures and advertisements promoting the “Queen City” and the streets were memorialized in postcard views.

S. 5th Avenue W. linked to South Side Park (1914), which was developed on seven acres purchased from Nels Anderson, a real estate dealer who laid out the surrounding Third Addition to Virginia. The landscaped islands and ornamental lighting provided a gateway to the park. At this time the Park Board also attempted the improvement of “little neglected strips of land” that were unsightly, and planted 4,000 trees on the city’s streets (Skaurud 1941:25). The four islands at the foot of the avenue appear to be the only of their type created during Virginia’s early twentieth-century improvement effort.

Evaluation

The local historic context, “Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Mine, 1892-1962” and research on the property provide background for Phase II evaluation of the S. 5th Avenue W. boulevard.

Along with Olcutt and South Side parks and Chestnut Street, S. 5th Avenue W. was the focus of Virginia’s early twentieth-century civic improvement efforts. The boulevard was evaluated under Criterion A to determine its significance to the City of Virginia’s park and urban development. With Chestnut Street, S. 5th Avenue W. represented the local success of the national City Beautiful Movement. It was clearly a point of pride with local residents and the avenue attracted important institutional and residential buildings. South Side Park (ca. 1914) was placed at its terminus. The boulevard design was apparently achieved by local surveyors and engineers rather than a landscape architect. The property retains excellent integrity and continues to convey its association with civic improvement. The period of significance spans 1914, when construction was completed, to 1962.

The property is not associated with persons highly important in history and is recommended as not significant under Criterion B.

The property was evaluated under Criterion C to determine its significance as a landscape type, here the landscaped urban boulevard. The avenue exhibits the principles of scale, planting, and lighting seen in Hibbing and other Minnesota cities during the early twentieth century. Although the boulevard possesses good integrity it appears to be an average example it and is recommended as not significant under Criterion C.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Integrity

The S. 5th Avenue W. boulevard retains its qualities of location, feeling, association, workmanship and design.

Recommendation

The S. 5th Avenue W. boulevard between 10th and 13th streets S. is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of Virginia's early twentieth-century park and urban development.

It should be noted, however, that the full thirteen-block length of S. 5th Avenue W. should be evaluated in its entirety to more fully understand the relationship of this three-block segment to the creation of Virginia's early twentieth-century park and street system.



Figure 47. S. 5th St. W. Boulevard (Central Avenue), looking south from 1st Street S., 1922.



Figure 48. S. 5th St. W. Boulevard, looking south from S. 11th Street W., 1922.

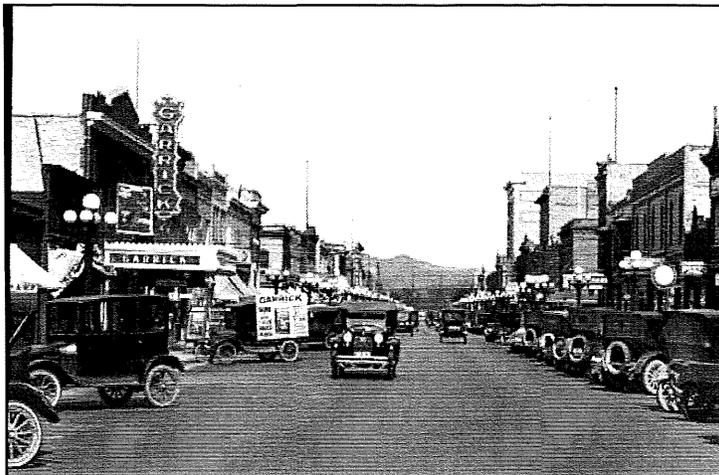


Figure 49. Chestnut Street and street lighting, looking east, looking south, ca. 1925.

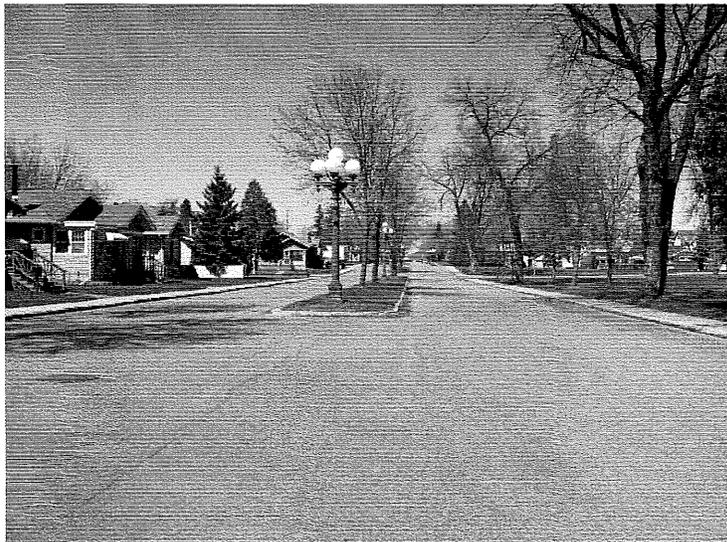


Figure 50. S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard, looking north, 4/11/2011.

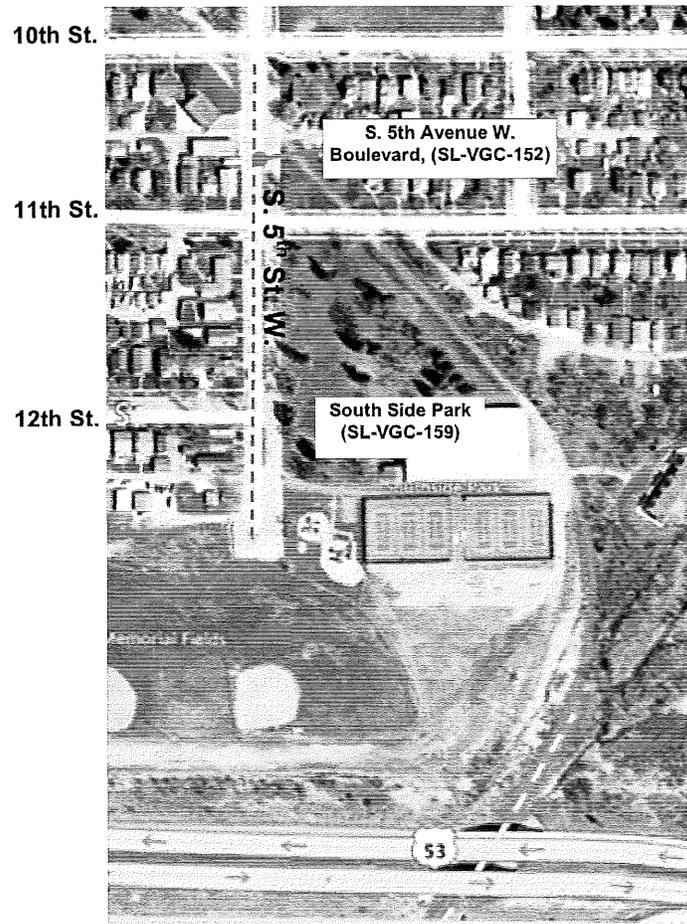


Figure 51. SL-VGC-152 (Landview 2012) N ^

5.2.7

SL-VGC-160

Mine Workers' Neighborhood

Between DM&N (DM&IR), 1st Avenue S., 2nd Avenue S., and 12th Street S.



Figure 52. 100 block of 11th Street S., looking east, 4/11/12.

Description

A four-block neighborhood triangle bounded by the DM&N (DM&IR) Railway right-of-way and 2nd Street S. (old TH 53) at the west, 9th Street S. at the north, S. 1st Avenue at the east, and 12th Street S. at the south is located within the TH 53 architectural history APE. The triangle is a portion of Anderson's Third Addition to Virginia platted in 1910 (St. Louis County Recorder).

Wedged between the Rouchleau Group mine pit, the DM&N railyards, several industrial operations including a foundry, and 2nd Street S. (the former route of TH 53), the 61 extant dwellings were constructed between ca. 1909 and 1925 (Virginia City Assessor). The typical lot is 25 to 30 feet wide, and was developed with many variations of small, gable-roofed vernacular houses. There are also a few examples of simple versions of bungalows and Arts and Crafts designs. Original exterior cladding appears to have been narrow wood siding, but some may have been initially covered in asbestos or asphalt shingle products. Other original materials include stucco and wood shingles.

A variety of modern aluminum and vinyl siding products have been applied to many building exteriors, and windows and porches have been replaced and remodeled. The resulting streetscapes retain historic character in setback, siting, height, and roof type. Porch and siding alterations have had the greatest impact on historic streetscape character. Because of the uniformity of setbacks and rooflines, the continuous small plots of front yard and turf-covered terrace, the closely-sited buildings nevertheless convey the dense pattern of early twentieth-century worker's housing constructed at the edge of mine districts in Virginia and across the Mesabi iron range.

Early single-car garages and a variety of sheds and outbuildings have been replaced with double-car garages, but some of the original pattern of small rear outbuildings is still apparent. Some rear buildings appear to have been dwelling units at one time. The few remaining examples of rear-lot houses are located on alleys.

History

As noted in 4.7.1, early 20th-century Virginia's east, north, and far south sides were populated primarily by miners and workers in various occupations. The east side of Virginia, edging the Missabe Mountain and Rouchleau mine complexes and the mines comprising the Rouchleau Group, was particularly uniform in its weave of small houses on narrow lots.

The mine workers' neighborhood within the TH 53 APE was built on a plat created by local real estate speculator Nels Anderson, not by a mining corporation (St. Louis County Recorder; van Brunt 1921:826). The company location was typically a simple grid-street plan at the edge of a mine. It featured simple houses owned by mining companies and rented to employees (Alanen 1982:97). The Oliver Mining Company, headquartered in Virginia, built such houses from standardized plans for its Franklin Location on the northeast side of Virginia, including a four-room cottage type (Milkovich 2000:62). The area was supplied with all municipal utilities.

In the TH 53 mine workers' neighborhood, original owner-occupants included miners and railroad and sawmill workers, and persons in a variety of other occupations (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1910-1930). Some houses appear to have been built by speculators for rental use. One historian noted of the density achieved in such mining areas, "in a six- to eight-room house two families of mine workers, often large ones, are usually found, and it is not uncommon for such families to keep a boarder or two" (Virtue 1909:357).

The miners' neighborhoods of Virginia, like those across the Mesabi iron range, were predominantly populated by European immigrants. Although more than thirty nationalities comprised the city's population by 1905, Finns were the dominant group, followed by Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and Austrians (Lamppa 2005). Finns were among the first immigrant group to arrive, just as initial mine exploration was underway (Wasastjerna 1957:413). By 1906 they were the dominant single group in the community, totaling 1,705. In addition to churches, they founded a number of notable organizations such as the Temperance Society *Valon Tuote* (1893), the Virginia Workers' Society (1904), and the Workmen's Trading Company (1909; Wasastjerna 1957:417, 426, 444). Bohemians, South Italians, Croatians, Bulgarians, Servians, and Montenegrins were added to the original immigrant population, and were among groups that made up "the great bulk of the unskilled labor used in the mines" (Skaurud 1941:V-17). Certain groups dominated some occupations: locomotive engineers, for example, tended to be Scotch and Irish (Skaurud 1941:17).

U. S. Census records reveal that during the period 1910 through 1930, the blocks of 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th streets east of the DM&N corridor were predominantly—but not exclusively—inhabited by mine workers (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1910-1930). Many other occupations were also represented, including railroad employees, lumber mill workers, tradesmen, taxi drivers, restaurant workers, and City of Virginia employees. The census suggests that some single blocks in this area appeared to be comprised almost entirely of a single nationality, particularly during the first two decades of settlement. Seven consecutive houses on the north side of 11th Street S., for example, were occupied and owned by Poles (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1920, E.D. 205:17B).

In 1941, near the end of the most prosperous period of natural-ore mining, one historian noted “the mining companies and the lumber mills to a lesser extent have been responsible for the influx of European immigrants to Virginia and the resulting low standards of living. Low salaries have caused families to resort to renting certain rooms and even entire floors of their houses . . . it is common to find a single dwelling house in Virginia containing from two to four families in it” (Skaurud 1941:V:6).

Such a dense neighborhood, one fairly well documented by U.S. manuscript census and other sources, provides a valuable perspective on the arrival and persistence of immigrant workers. The dwellings, although subject to much exterior alteration, are nevertheless resources illustrating the history of Minnesota’s pattern of early twentieth-century labor and ethnicity. As Skaurud notes, Virginia’s business and industrial activities were dependent on the national steel industry. Workers enjoyed brief periods of relative prosperity, but labor strikes (in which immigrants were highly involved) coupled with seasonal layoffs and extended periods of unemployment are reflected in the housing stock of this neighborhood (Skaurud 1941:V13).

Evaluation

The local historic context, “Virginia, Minnesota and the Development of the Rouchleau Mine, 1892-1962” and research on the property provide background for Phase II evaluation of this area.

The mine worker’s neighborhood within the TH 53 APE is part of the larger fabric of Virginia’s workers’ housing and is a significant aspect of its broader mining landscape. No properties appear to be individually NRHP eligible, but the area was evaluated as a potential district under Criterion A to determine its significance to the City of Virginia’s urban development and mining history. One historian argues that worker’s housing may today “be the most visible evidence that a vast industrial enterprise occurred at a site” (Hoagland 1998:118). Although company-owned housing was the chief focus of Hoagland’s study, such worker’s housing can be “easily identified by the number of similar buildings and their placement in rows . . . and located close to the industrial works” (Hoagland 1998:119). Initially similar in style, materials, and cost of construction, with a succession of owners the buildings lost their original uniformity over time. The author argues that manufactured siding and other alterations allowed owners to “individualize their houses, making them noticeably different from their neighbors;” owners introduced “visual variety previously unknown to these communities” (Hoagland 1998:120). This argument, however, does not justify the extensive exterior alterations that are typical of most properties. Although the streetscape pattern is intact and highly identifiable, the level of individual building alteration interferes with the ability to convey significance, even at the district level. Evaluation of a larger portion of Virginia’s east-side laborers’ district, one that extends eight blocks to the north along the length of the Missabe Mountain and Rouchleau Group mines, would provide more perspective on the significance of this small area and the relative impact of exterior alterations.

The property is not associated with persons highly important in history and is recommended as not significant under Criterion B.

To be eligible under Criterion C for architecture, the properties must embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction and key exterior materials from the period of historic significance must be retained. Although the buildings represent a variety of vernacular styles and types, poor integrity compromises significance. The neighborhood district is recommended as not significant under Criterion C.

The property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory and, therefore, is recommended as not significant under Criterion D.

Recommendation

The four-block neighborhood triangle bounded by the DM&N (DM&IR) Railway right-of-way and 2nd Street S. (old TH 53) at the west, 9th Street S. at the north, S. 1st Avenue at the east, and 12th Street S. at the south is located within the TH 53 architectural history APE. It is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district.

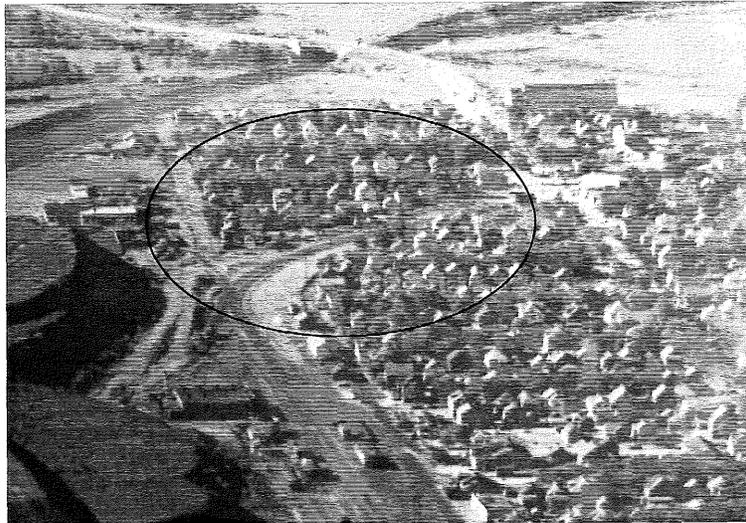


Figure 53. Mine workers' neighborhood, (circled) looking south, 1947 (Virginia Historical Society)



Figure 54. 2nd Street S., looking north, 4/11/12.



Figure 55. 112 12th Street S., ca. 1912. Residence of Joseph Ziegler in 1920. Photograph 10/11/11.



Figure 56. 103 11th Street S., ca. 1910. Residence of Tiofil Szmygielski in 1920. Photograph 10/11/11.



Figure 57. 100 block of 10th Street S., looking east, 4/11/12.

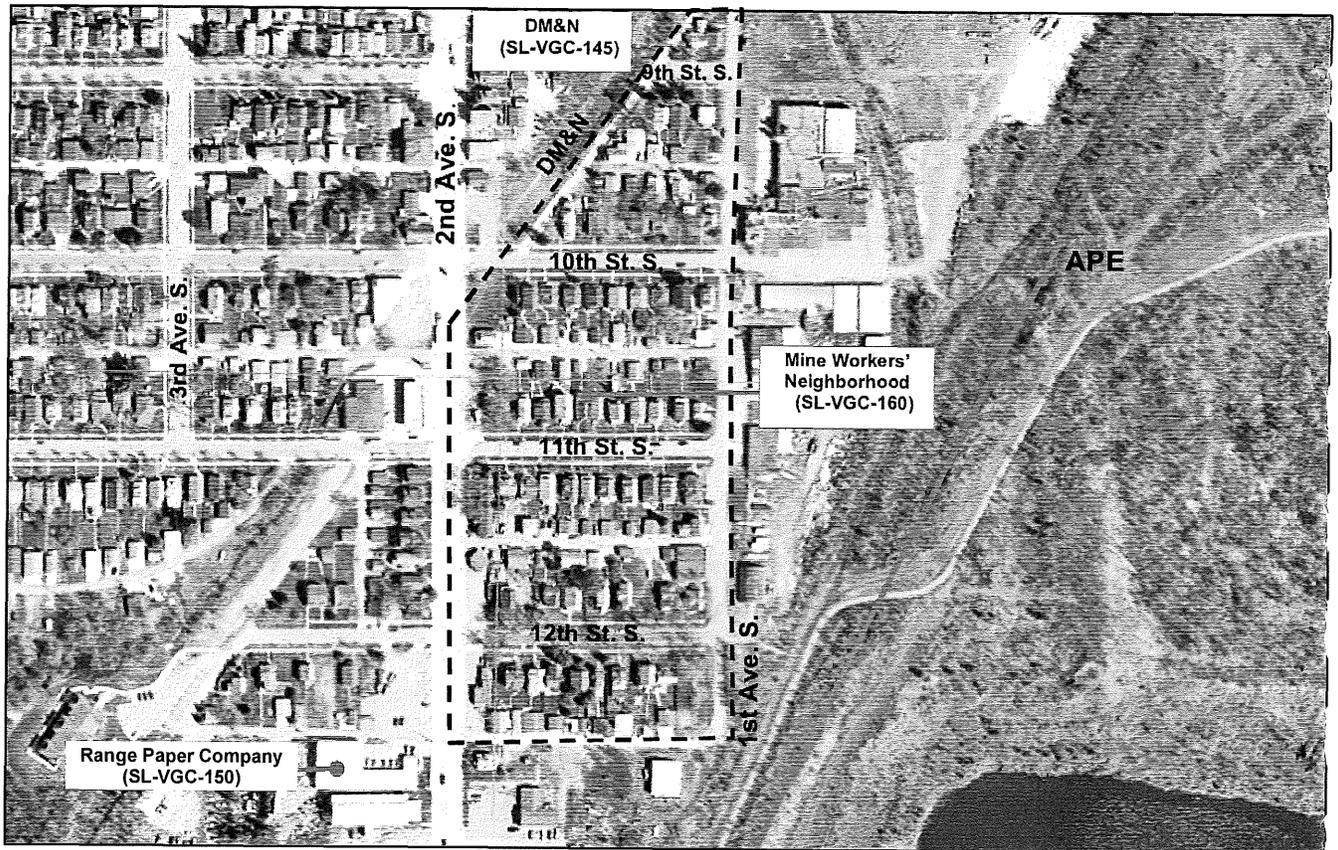


Figure 58. Mine Workers' Neighborhood Inventory Area. N ^

6.0 ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

The architectural history APE for Alternatives M-1 and E-2 has the potential for limited adverse effects in two areas. These are within the viewshed of Alternative E-2. The assessment of adverse effect is based on the *U.S. Highway 53 Virginia to Eveleth Scoping Document* for SP 6918-80 (MnDOT February 2012). This assessment is based on the information in the scoping document and information supplied by District 1 staff. The architectural history APE was developed with MnDOT CRU staff in consultation with SHPO (Maps 2 and 3).

6.1 Alternative M-1

Description

The Middle Corridor alternatives involve crossing the Auburn Mine pit within the existing United Taconite (UTAC) Mine between the two ends of the US 53 easement segment. A new 4-lane highway would be constructed. The north end of the corridor would connect to US 53 such that the existing traffic signal at 12 Street S. would remain in place; continued access to 2nd Avenue would require new roads (potentially within the existing US 53 right of way). The south end of the corridor would connect to US 53 near the Midway area of Virginia. A connection to MN 135 would be retained by using the existing highway corridor and a reconfiguration of the interchange to accommodate turning movement from MN 135 to US 53 (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6).

This Middle Corridor alternative would mostly follow the grade created by the now backfilled Auburn Pit through the UTAC Mine, providing the most direct route for a realigned US 53. Alternative M-1 would cross a mine operations area that will be active for many years, although little or no long-term conflict with remaining ore reserves is anticipated. This alternative would involve construction of up to two miles of new highway, terminating west of 2nd Avenue S., with earthwork and structures required for continued mine operations on both sides of the new alignment. Local roads at each end of the alternative would also be reconstructed to maintain community access (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6).

Discussion of Effects

Auburn Mine (SLC-VGC-143)

Alternative M-1 crosses a highly disturbed natural ore mining area around the former Auburn Mine. The Auburn Mine was in operation at various periods from 1893 to 1967.

Alternative M-1 is also within the immediate vicinity of the Rouchleau Screening Plant and the Exacta Taconite Plant. Along with the DM&IR Rainy Junction railyards, these properties once comprised a potential mining landscape with a period of significance from ca. 1893-1962. This area was inventoried at the Phase I level. It was determined that United Taconite development has resulted in backfilling of the Auburn Mine and removal of railroad infrastructure and all structures. Therefore, there are no effects on NRHP-eligible resources at the Auburn Mine.

Ridgewood Addition (SLC-VGC-232-250)

The Ridgewood Addition to Virginia (1915) is a residential area platted along the D&W and DM&IR right of way. Southern Drive is the central avenue of the area. The first block of the northern tier of properties on Southern Drive and Cottage Lane within the sightline of Alternative M-1 and the existing east-west alignment of TH 53 were inventoried. The Ridgewood Addition

and inventoried properties were recommended as not NRHP-eligible. Therefore, there are no effects on NRHP-eligible resources at the Auburn Mine.

Midway Gardens (SLC-VGC-212-213; 219)

New route construction opposite the Midway Gardens Addition (1949) may result in a change in roadbed elevation or visual prominence. The first tier of properties along the frontage road of TH 53 that are within the sight line of Alternative M-1 were inventoried at the Phase I level. These properties are primarily commercial buildings dating from ca. 1950-1980. The Ridgewood Addition and inventoried properties were recommended as not NRHP-eligible. Therefore, there are no effects on NRHP-eligible resources at the Auburn Mine.

Summary

Based on available information there appear to be no direct or indirect effects to NRHP-eligible properties along Alternative M-1.

6.2 Alternative E-2

The east alternatives involve crossing the water-filled Rouchleau Pit to connect through parts of Virginia and back to US 53. As noted in the Scoping Document, this area presents a unique environment with challenges of topography, prior underground and open pit mines, and the design challenge of connecting back to US 53 in Virginia along the developed western edge of the Rouchleau Pit (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6).

Alternative E-2 includes reconstruction of the MN 135 interchange with US 53. A 4-lane highway would be constructed, and the Rouchleau Pit would be crossed at one of its narrow openings. The route to the 2nd Avenue interchange is direct. The alternative is placed outside the UTAC mine permit area and maximizes use of state-owned land on the east side of the pit (MnDOT February 2012: 4:6).

Crossing of the pit would be by backfilling and road construction at grade, or by a bridge over the pit. After crossing the pit, the new 4-lane road would edge a 4 block residential area and cross the foot of 2nd Street S., the former route of old Highway 53.

Discussion of Effects

Rouchleau Group Mine Pit (SLC-VGC-142)

Alternative E-2 crosses the heart of a natural ore mining landscape that began development in 1893 at the Missabe Mountain Mine and progressed south to the present southern perimeter of the Rouchleau and Minnewas mines. The water-filled pit, known as the Rouchleau Group, is comprised of ten open pit mines that were in operation at various periods from 1893 to 1976. This pit edges a residential area along Virginia's eastern boundary, and terminates in a prominent stockpile that is the site of Mineview (1980), a viewing point and visitor center.

The mines of the Rouchleau Group were inventoried and evaluated at the Phase II level to determine eligibility for the NRHP as a mining landscape. Although these are highly productive mines that were among leaders in Mesabi iron ore output between ca. 1893 and 1986, it was determined that the Rouchleau Group is not NRHP eligible. This is due in part to the high level of disturbance of the mining rail corridors and other infrastructure that should be present for NRHP significance. Therefore, there are no effects on NRHP-eligible resources at the Rouchleau Group.

Mining landscapes are constantly evolving and anticipation of change is part of evaluation. It should be noted, however, that although the Rouchleau pit is recommended as not NRHP eligible, it nevertheless constitutes an iconic mining feature at the TH 53 gateway to the Mesabi iron range. The view of the mine provided by Mineview (SL-VGC-144) has been offered to visitors since at least the 1930s, first by the Oliver Iron Mining Company and more recently by the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. The crossing of the pit, whether accomplished by backfilling and at-grade road construction or by a bridge, will constitute a significant alteration in the uninterrupted pit.

Mine Workers' Neighborhood: Anderson's Third Addition to Virginia (SLC-VGC-160)

A portion of Anderson's Third Addition to Virginia (1910) is located along the west edge of the APE between 9th and 12th streets S. A total of 61 houses dating from ca. 1910 to 1925 were inventoried at the Phase I level and the area was evaluated at the Phase II level as a potential mine-workers' NRHP district. Although this area should receive further evaluation as part of a larger east-side worker's area, it was not recommended as NRHP-eligible as a district and there are no individually-eligible NRHP properties within the area. Therefore, there is no discussion of effects on NRHP-eligible resources.

Staver Foundry (SLC-VGC-148)

The Staver Foundry was built in ca. 1930. This firm and its predecessor, the Virginia Foundry and Machine Company, were among Virginia's longest operating industrial firms. At the time of its closing in 2007, it had been in business since 1896 and supplied lumber businesses, mining operations, and many other types of customers with a variety of castings and other products. The foundry was evaluated at the Phase II level. Due to exterior alterations it was not recommended as NRHP-eligible.

Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150)

The Range Paper Company was built in 1921 as the Murray-Egan-McLeod Co. Wholesale Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Warehouse. Both enterprises are associated with the early twentieth-century development of Virginia's industrial base, one which supported area mining and lumber firms.

The Phase II evaluation recommended that this property is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its association with Virginia's 20th-century commercial and industrial development. Depending on alterations to the existing interchange and Alternative E-2 approach, there may be a direct visual impact on this property and the potential for increased noise levels.



Figure 59. Range Paper Co., in background, looking north from TH 53 approach, 4/11/12.

S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard

S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard (ca. 1914), formerly Central Avenue, is a residential street in Anderson's Second Addition to Virginia. The boulevard between S. 10th and 12th streets W. has four turf-covered terraces and light posts, each with five lamps, that reflect the city's efforts at "City Beautiful" improvements during the early 20th century. These improvements were influenced by national trends in park and parkway development. The turf-covered terraces terminate an avenue that was regarded as among the city's best. Surrounding development includes two blocks of bungalows as well as a portion of the former Cambridge Dairy Creamery (SL-VGC-154).

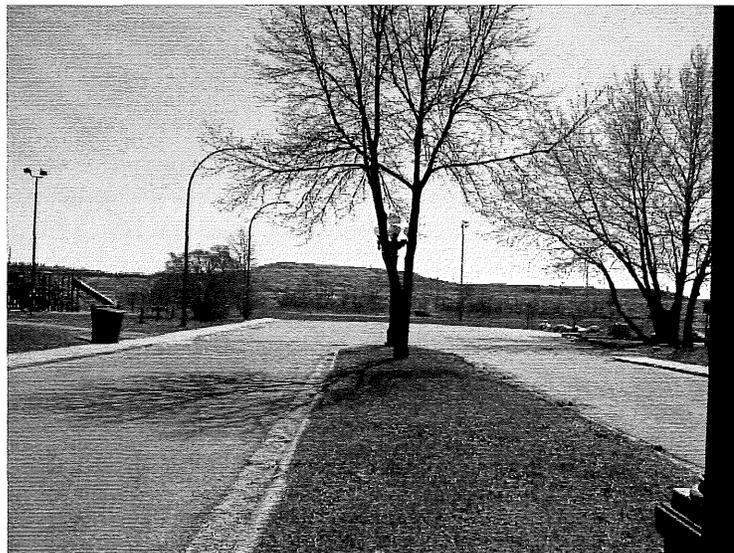


Figure 60. S. 5th Avenue W. Boulevard, looking south at elevated TH 53 and mine stockpile, 4/11/12.

The Phase II evaluation recommended that this segment of S. 5th Avenue W. is NRHP-eligible under Criterion A for its association with Virginia's early twentieth-century public improvement efforts.

The avenue terminates at the playing field west of South Side Park and has a direct view of elevated TH 53. There is no anticipated alteration in the view of the highway directly to the south or increased traffic volume. If the TH 53 or S. 2nd Avenue interchange or intersection to the southeast is not elevated there will be no direct visual impact from the end of the avenue.

(Adjacent South Side Park [SL-VGC-159] was inventoried at the Phase I level and was recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.)

Summary

The only two properties recommended as NRHP-eligible within the TH 53 APE are adjacent to Alternative E-2. If at-grade intersections and no interchanges are constructed there will be no direct visual effects.

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7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From August 2011 to July 2012 Carole S. Zellie of Landscape Research LLC conducted the Phase I and Phase II architectural history investigation for the TH 53 Relocation in Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The proposed project involves abandonment of TH 53 in the area of the UTAC mine expansion in Section 20 and highway reconstruction in a new location. The proposed route alternatives Alt. M-1 and Alt. E-2 variously cross the active United Taconite mining operation, inactive water-filled natural-ore mines and wetlands and open space (Map 2). Both routes edge residential and commercial areas. The project must comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether the project area contains architectural history resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. Analysis of effects was also completed.

The Phase I project evaluated 105 properties at the Phase I or II level. The phase I architectural history investigation identified all standing structures, objects, landscapes and districts constructed prior to 1962. Each property was photographed and recorded on a Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form. The historic contexts developed for the APE provided information useful in evaluating the potential significance of the inventoried properties. Those that appeared to have potential significance for NRHP eligibility were evaluated at the in-depth Phase II level.

Seven properties were evaluated at the Phase II level. Phase II background research included intensive-level research on the historical development of natural-ore development as it pertains to the project area and the broader Mesabi iron range context. Within the mining context, historic resources include open-pit, natural-ore and taconite mines, mine stockpiles, plant buildings, roads and infrastructure, and rail corridors. Historic resources may also include housing associated with mine locations or mining communities. The focus of the intensive level Phase II research was the Rouchleau Group mining landscape, a railroad spur segment, a four-block portion of Anderson's Third Addition neighborhood, a city boulevard, a gasoline filling station, and two industrial buildings (Table 3).

The consultant applied the NRHP eligibility criteria, state and local historic contexts, and evaluated the appropriate aspects of historic integrity. The Range Paper Company (SL-VGC-150) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century industrial development in Virginia. The 5th Avenue Boulevard (SL-VGC-152) is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early twentieth-century public improvement in Virginia (Table 3, Map 3).

The analysis of effects focused on the two NRHP eligible properties that are adjacent to Alternative E-2. If no interchanges are constructed there appear to be no direct visual effects.

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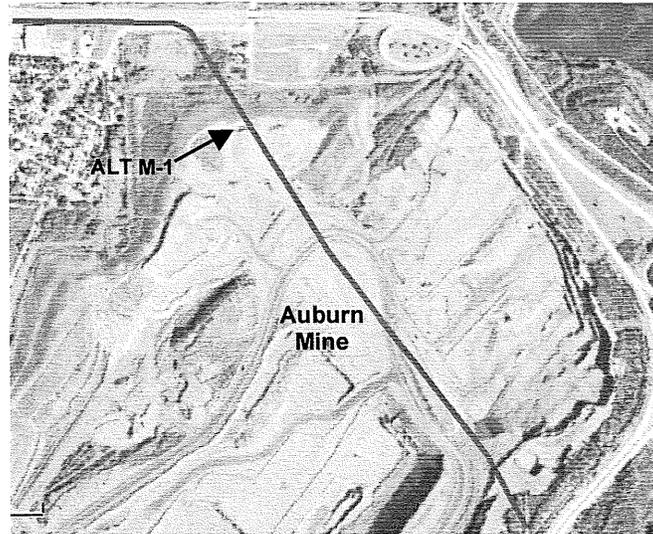
9.0 APPENDIX

Phase I Inventory Forms 9.1-9.96

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SL-VGC-143**Auburn Mine**

SE-SW, Sec. 17 and N 1/2-NW, Sec. 20, T58M R 17W



SL-VGC-143 (Landview 2010)

Description

The Auburn Mine is a backfilled portion of the United Taconite mining operation (UTAC). The historic pit location is not readily apparent in the field or on aerial views.

History

The Auburn Mine, originally known as the Iron King, was opened in 1894 as an underground mine and initially shipped 110,809 tons. It was idled in 1902, when a total of 2,143,028 tons had been shipped (University of Minnesota 1968:54; D. N. Skillings 1992:59). The Auburn was initially exemplary of a mill mine, where underground and open pit techniques were employed. No mining locations have been identified with this mine; the 1920 census enumerated two households in "Auburn Hill" in the mine vicinity but no other information was provided (U.S. Census 1920 Virginia E.D. 205:22B).

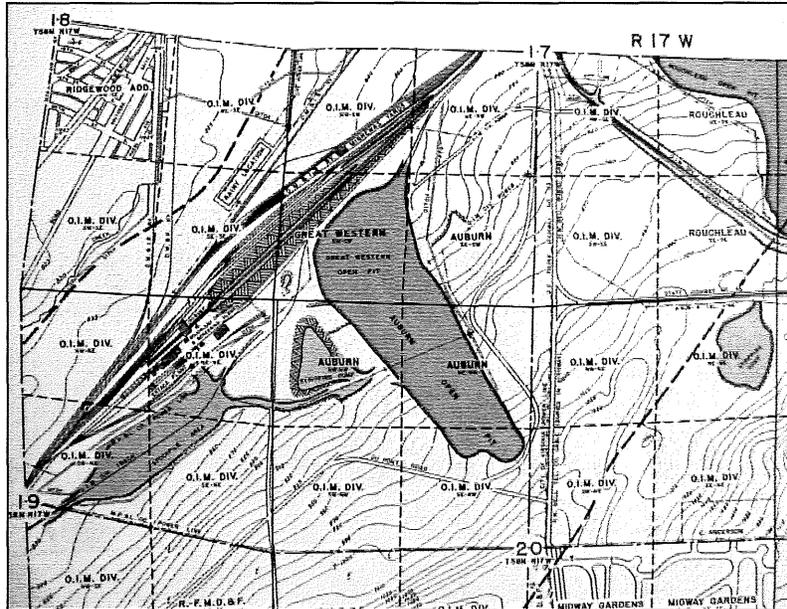
After idling, the Oliver Iron Mining Company maintained the mine as a reserve property (van Brunt 1921:584). Between 1951 and 1958 it was reopened as an open pit mine and operated by Oliver and then by U.S. Steel until 1967 (University of Minnesota 1968:54; D. N. Skillings 1992:59). During the 1950s the Auburn was adjacent to the busy Minnewas yards of the DM&IR, the Rouchleau Sizing Plant, and the Exacta Taconite Plant (1951). Auburn Minerals LLC reopened the Auburn in 1994. Since 2003 the Auburn Mine pit has been part of the United Taconite (UTAC) operation. It is now backfilled.

Significance

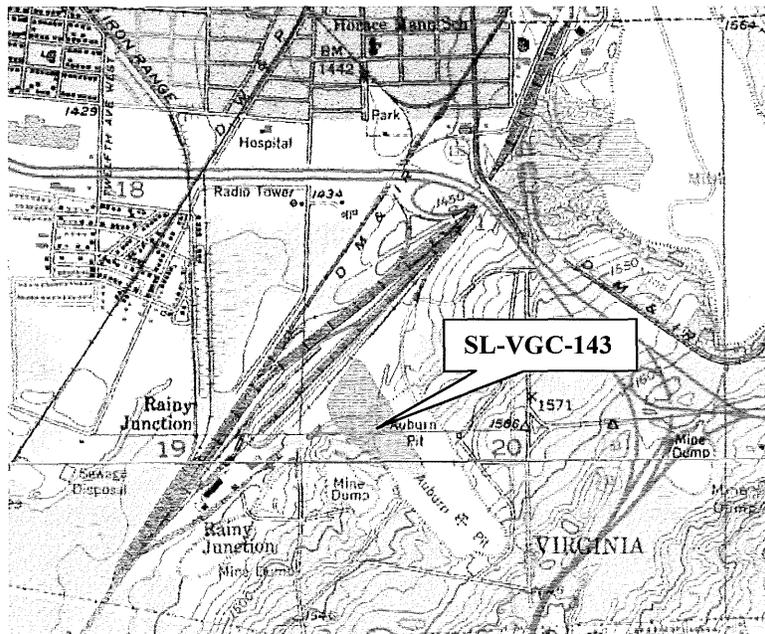
This mine retains no integrity as a natural ore mine and has been incorporated into a taconite mining operation.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



**Auburn Mine, Minnewas Yards (DM&IR, formerly DM&N);
Roughleau Sizing Plant, Exacta Plant, 1959 (GNOP 1959).**



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

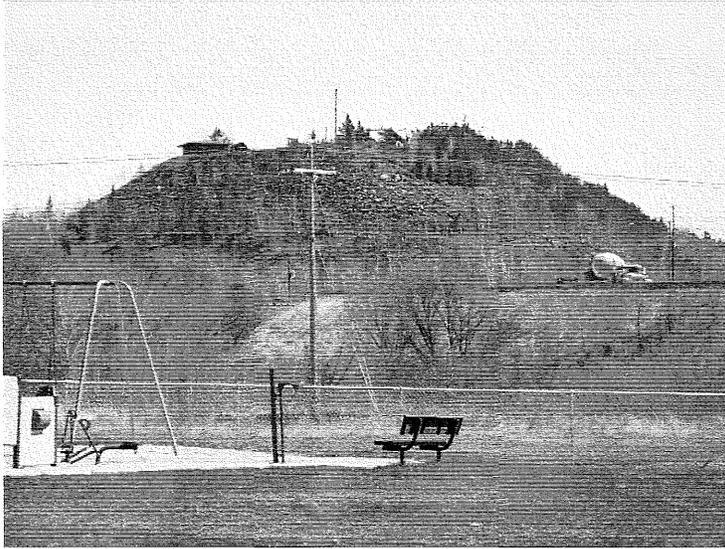
9.2

SL-VGC-144

Mineview in the Sky

TH 53, north of intersection with TH 135

NW-SE of Sec 17 T58 R17W



SL-VGC-144, Mineview, facing southeast, 4/10/12.

Description

Mineview is located at the southeast corner of the Virginia city limits. The visitor center (1980) and parking lot are placed atop a prominent mine stockpile above the south rim of the Rouchleau Group mines. Primary views are to the north, northwest, and northeast. The Mineview Visitor Center is a one-story, shed-roofed structure reached by a paved road leading from TH 53. The exterior is clad in wood siding. Fixed-pane windows on the north and west side of the building provide views of the pit. Several mine haul trucks are stored on the property as part of historical interpretation. The site provides a view of the 3-mile long, half-mile wide, water-filled mine pit. The pit is comprised of ten natural-ore mines. The view includes Virginia's east side residential area.

History

Mining companies and other organizations developed observation stands and viewing spots such as Mineview along the Mesabi iron range beginning in the early 20th century. By 1937 the Oliver Iron Mining Company appears to have placed a stand in the vicinity of today's Mineview in the Sky. By 1957 other observation stands in Virginia were located to the south of Chestnut Street opposite the Shaw Mine and at the Virginia Mine in Section 30 (Virginia Historical Society Clipping File-mines). Such stands have typically been relocated or moved with mine expansion.

In the early 1960s, the U.S. Steel Corporation allowed the Range Courage Club to erect a small building at the Viewpoint, where the observation stand already overlooked the Rouchleau Group. The Courage Club was an organized for people with disabilities and the building was intended for souvenir sales. Mounted ore samples were among items for sale (Virginia Historical Society-mines). The present one-story building was built in 1980 by the City of Virginia for the Chamber of Commerce (Virginia Assessor's Office). Known as Mineview in the Sky, the facility now

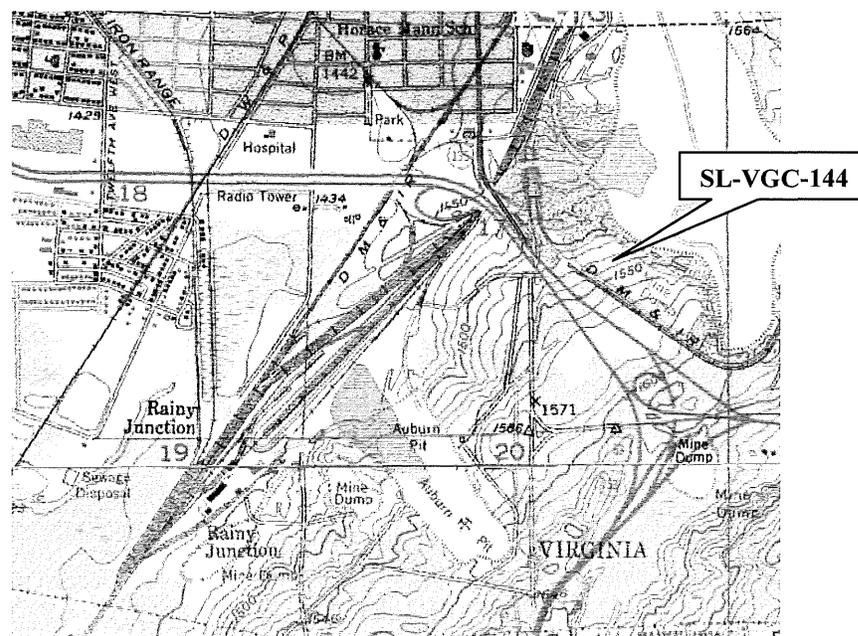
provides interpretive displays and a bookstore and sales area. Mining equipment, including a mine haul truck and rail car, are placed on the property. A nearby viewing point at Finntown, at the east end of 3rd St. N. in Virginia, also provides a view of the Rouchleau Group mines. Other Mesabi iron range overlooks include those at the Hull Rust-Mahoning, Leonidias, Mountain Iron, and Wacoutah mines.

Significance

The vicinity of this site appears to have been associated with observation points since at least ca. 1937. The present structure and facility date from 1980 and are outside the NRHP 50-year cut off for eligibility.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.3

SL-VGC-147

Quonset Building

1st Ave. S. opposite 101 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-147, facing northeast, 10/18/11.

Description

This ca. 1940, Quonset building is located between the Rouchleau Group mine pit and 1st Avenue S. It is east of the dwelling at 101 S. 12th Street. The building is clad in corrugated metal and rests on a concrete foundation. Single overhead garage doors are placed on the north and south elevations. There is a single-leaf service door on the south elevation. Window openings on the east and west elevations have been covered with Plexiglas.

History

City of Virginia Assessor's records provide a date of 1930 for this building (Virginia City Assessor). A building is shown at this approximate location on a 1947 aerial (Virginia Historical Society). However, earlier views (ca. 1940, MHAPO) suggest that a gable-roofed structure was at this location. Although a number of railroad and mining uses were possible, it may have been associated with the Johnson Bros. Creamery located opposite the building at 101 1/2 S. 1st Avenue S. The building is labeled as hay storage on the 1944 Sanborn Map (Sanborn Map 1944:15).

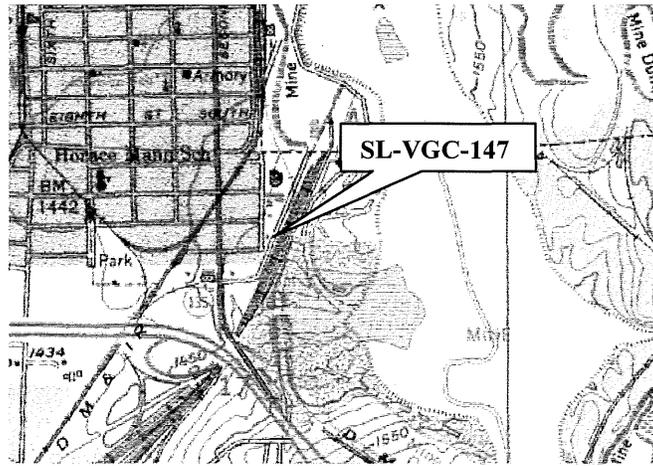
Significance

This industrial building is typical of those built for a variety of uses in mining areas but appears to have been used by the Johnson Bros. Dairy by ca. 1944. The exterior retains good integrity. This is a common mid-20th century building type and does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. It is not known to be associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a

master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

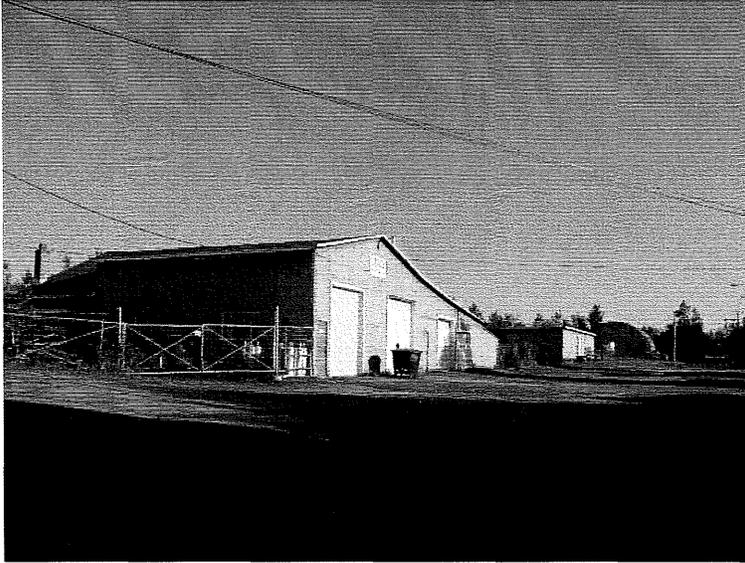
This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.4

SL-VGC-251 Industrial Building 110 1st Avenue S.



SL-VGC-251, facing southeast, 10/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1950, one-story, gable- and shed-roofed building is on the east side of 1st Avenue between a residential area and the Rouchleau Group mine pit, mid-block between 10th and 11th streets S. The shed-roofed main block has a gable-roofed rear annex. The roofs are clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in vertical siding. Three garage doors and a service door are placed on the west-facing elevation. The north elevation shelters an open storage area.

History

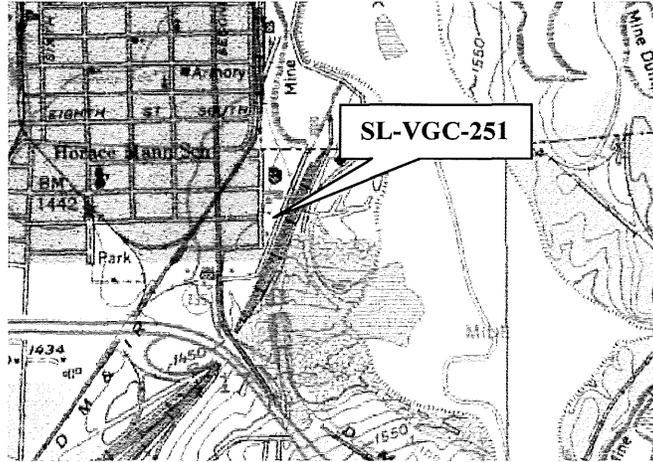
This building was one of several built along the now-removed DM&N tracks on the west side of the Rouchleau Mine. It is not shown on the 1947 aerial view of Virginia (Virginia Historical Society). According to City Assessor records, it was formerly part of the Staver Foundry (Virginia City Assessor). It is now used as part of a general contracting business.

Significance

Although this property is representative of industrial buildings built near railroads that served the mines on Virginia's east side, it does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. Exterior alterations further compromise its ability to convey important historical significance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

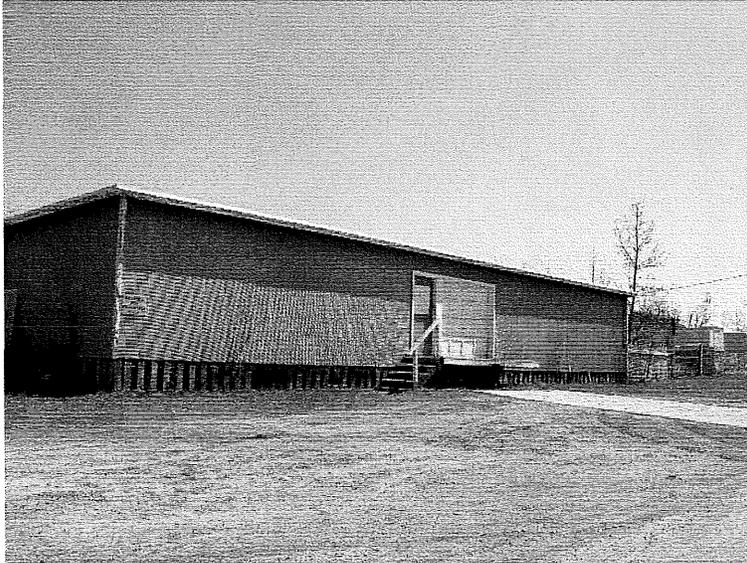


Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.5

SL-VGC-252

Industrial Storage Building 120 1st Avenue S.



SL-VGC-252, facing southeast, 10/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1950, one-story, flat-roofed building is on the east side of 1st Avenue between a residential area and the Rouchleau Group mine pit, opposite 11th street S. The shed-roofed main block has a gable-roofed rear annex. The roofs are clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in corrugated metal. A garage door and a service door are placed on the west-facing elevation.

History

This building was one of several built along the now-removed DM&N tracks on the west side of the Rouchleau Mine. It is not shown on the 1947 aerial view of Virginia (Virginia Historical Society). According to City Assessor records, it was formerly part of the Staver Foundry (Virginia City Assessor). It is now used as part of a general contracting business.

Significance

Although this property is representative of industrial buildings built near railroads that served the mines on Virginia's east side, it does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. Exterior alterations further compromise its ability to convey important historical significance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.6
SL-VGC-149
House
1102 S. 2nd Ave.



SL-VGC-149, looking north, 10/17/11.

Description and History

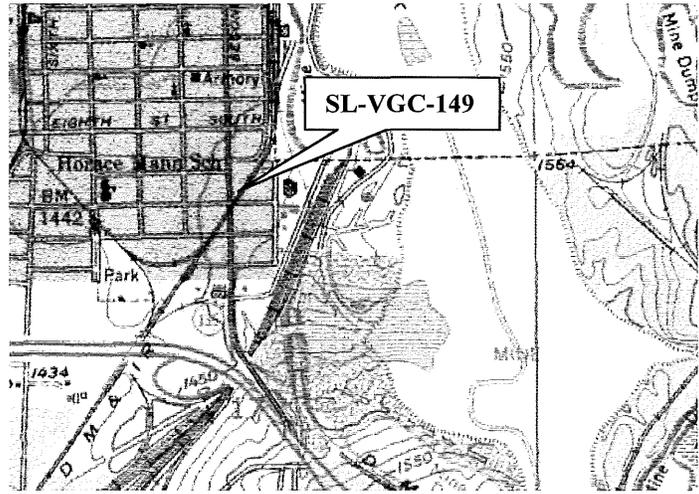
This ca. 1913 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, hip-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces west. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are two gable-roofed dormers with double-hung sash on the east and west roof slopes. A hip-roofed entry porch shelters the central entry on the west elevation. The windows are filled with double-hung sash. According to the 1920 census, this house was owned by Frank Kimperman, a Slovenian house carpenter, and his wife Mary. It also housed his four children and a lodger who was a mine laborer (1920 Census ED 205:35).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.7

SL-VGC-151

House

1304 2nd Avenue S.



SL-VGC-151, facing northeast, 10/18/11.

Description

This ca. 1913 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, hip-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) on the southeast corner of 2nd Ave. S and 12 St. S. The house faces west and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in brick. It has a central entry flanked by double-hung windows. A single fixed-pane window is placed on the south elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and metal. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge. There are four hipped-roofed dormers. There is a small shed at the rear.

Description and History

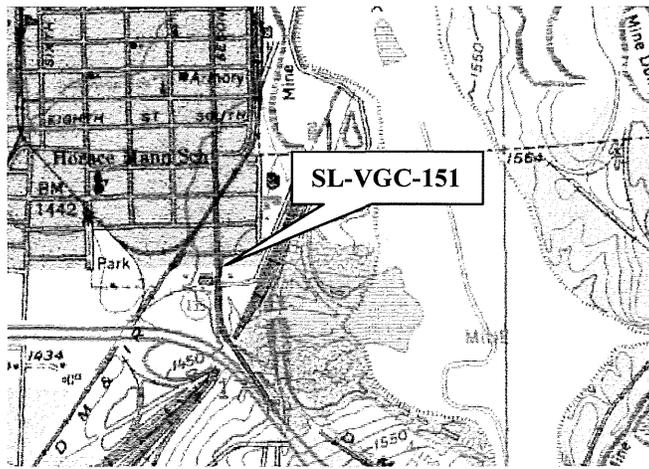
This building is typical of single-family housing at the south end of W. 2nd Avenue (Mesaba Avenue), which served as a primary entry to the city and as the original route of TH 53.

Significance

Although representative of a vernacular housing type popular in early twentieth century Virginia, and retaining good integrity, this dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.8

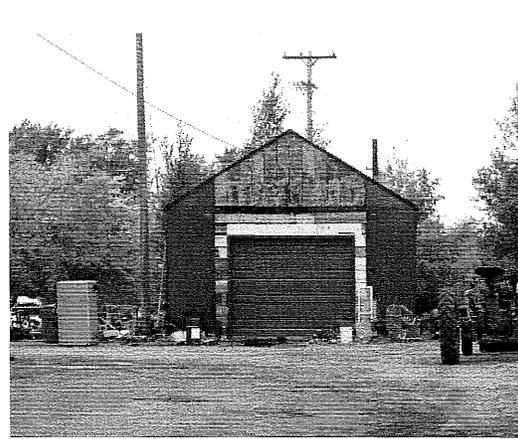
SL-VGC-221

House

101 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-221, looking northwest, 9/18/11.



SL-VGC-221, rear garage looking north, 9/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1916 one-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) on the northwest corner of 1st Ave. S and 9th St. S. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in painted aluminum. It has a central entry flanked by fixed pane window on the east side. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge. There are several gable-roofed garages and sheds at the rear of this property. The largest is wood and metal-clad and has a single overhead garage door.

In 1920 this property was owned by Joseph Weber, a native of Canada. Weber was a coach cleaner for a steam railway (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:16B).

Significance

Although representative of a vernacular housing type popular in early twentieth-century Virginia, this dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to maintenance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.9

SL-VGC-223

House

102 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-223, looking south, 9/18/11.

Description and History

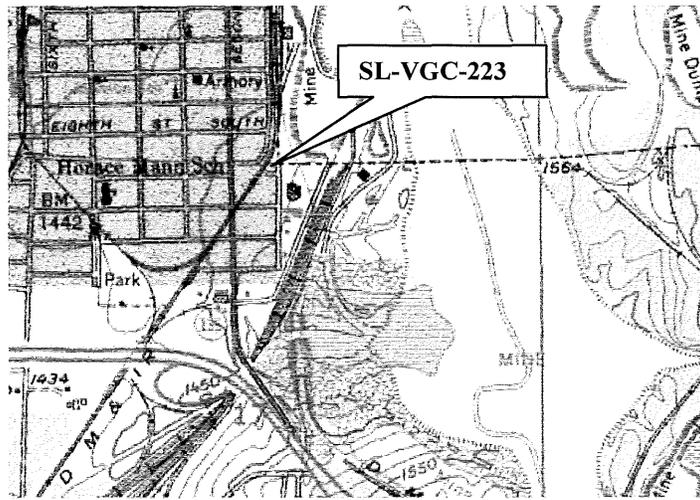
This ca. 1960, two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the southwest corner of 1st Ave. S and 9th St. S. The house rests on a concrete foundation and faces north. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. It has a central entry flanked by fixed-pane windows. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property. The building appears to have had extensive exterior remodeling.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.10
SL-VGC-222
House
103 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-222, looking northwest, 9/18/11.

Description and History

This 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) near the northwest corner of 1st Ave. S and 9th St. S. The house rests on a concrete foundation and faces south. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. It has a central entry in a small, gable-roofed entry porch flanked by fixed-pane window on the east side. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge and there is a single gable-roofed dormer. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

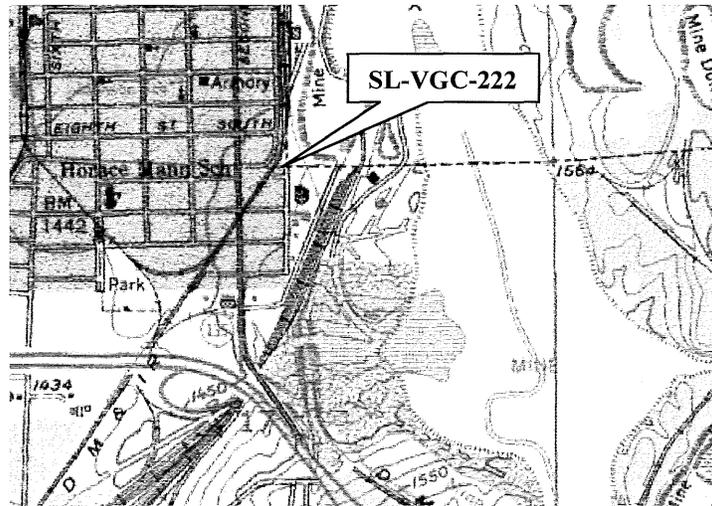
The 1920 census lists this as rented to the family of Stanley Leska, a coach cleaner for the Steam Railway. He was a native of "Russian Poland" and had arrived in the United States in 1909. His wife Josephine and four of six children followed in 1913 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:16A). In 1930, it was owned by 40-year old Waino Rantala, a Finnish miner. He arrived in the U.S. in 1913. His wife, Anna, was also from Finland. Their two children were born in the U.S. (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930 Virginia ED 183:17A).

Significance

Although representative of a vernacular housing type popular in early twentieth-century Virginia, this dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.11
SL-VGC-224
House
106 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-224, looking south, 9/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1910 (Virginia City Assessor), one story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) near the southwest corner of 1st Ave. S and 9th St. S. The house rests on a concrete foundation and faces north. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. It has a central entry placed under an entry hood. The entry is flanked by casement windows. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property. The building appears to have had extensive exterior remodeling.

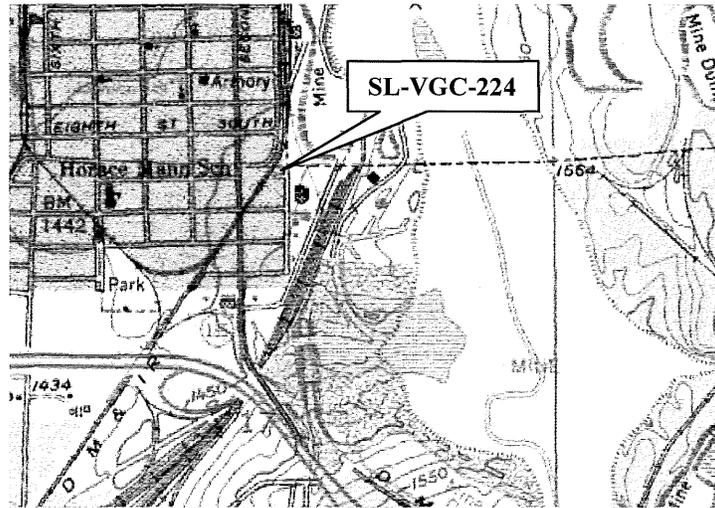
According to the 1920 census, this house was rented to Wert Heikkinen and his wife Agnes. A native of Finland, he was a track hand at an iron mine (1920 ED 205:32). There was a rear house enumerated but there is no evidence of that building.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.12
SL-VGC-225
House
108 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-225, looking south, 9/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). It is east of the DM&N right-of-way intersection with 9th Street. The house rests on a concrete foundation and faces north. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Tripartite double-hung windows occupy the central bay. The side-bay entry has a small entry porch with a gable roof. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A single brick chimney pierces the ridge. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property. The building appears to have had extensive exterior remodeling.

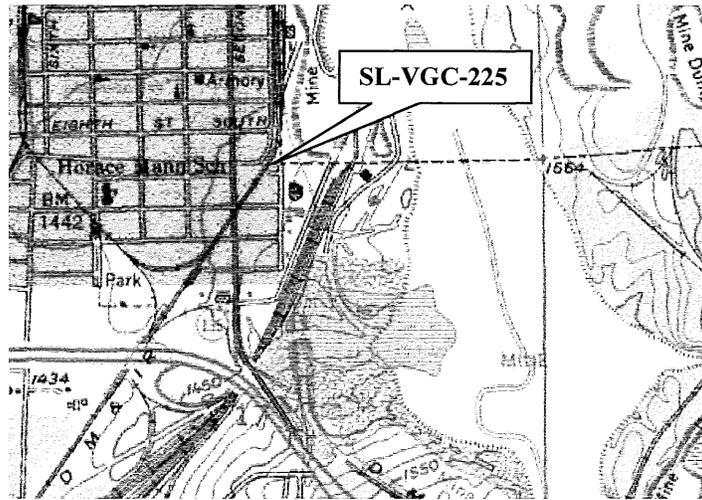
According to the 1920 census, this house was owned by Maria Lupakka, a native of Finland who arrived in the United States in 1895. She worked as a "massager." Her nephew Waino Ruohoven, age 10, lived with her (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:32). There was a rear house enumerated but there is no evidence of that building.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.13
SL-VGC-226
House
101 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-226, looking north, 9/18/11.

Description and History

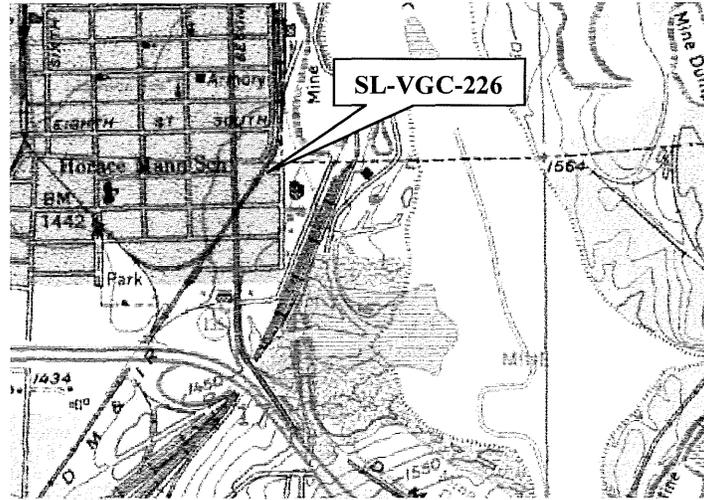
This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, shed- and-gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the northeast corner of 10th Street and 1st Avenue S. The house faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood shingles. An enclosed entry porch is accessed by a door flanked by two windows filled with double-hung sash. A band of double-hung sash is placed on the west elevation. A pair of windows filled with double-hung sash lights the second story. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a shed-roofed dormer on the west roof slope. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.14

SL-VGC-228

House

102 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-228, looking southeast, 9/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the southeast corner of 10th Street and 1st Avenue. The house faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a shed-roofed dormer with a pair of double-hung sash on the west roof slope. There is a hip-roofed entry porch on the north elevation. The windows are filled with double-hung sash.

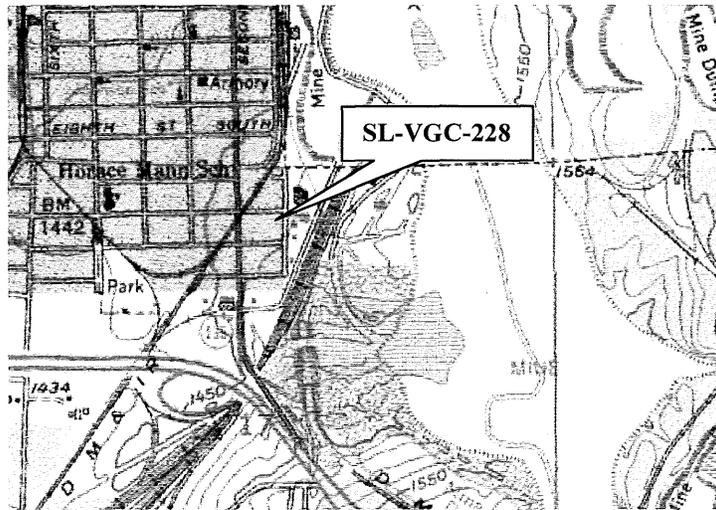
In 1920 this was the home and dairy of John Sippola, a native of Finland (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia ED 205 Sheet 17B). There is no evidence of the dairy building at the rear of the lot that is shown on the 1944 Sanborn Map (Sanborn 1944:15).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.15
SL-VGC-227
House
103 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-227, looking north, 9/17/11.

Description and History

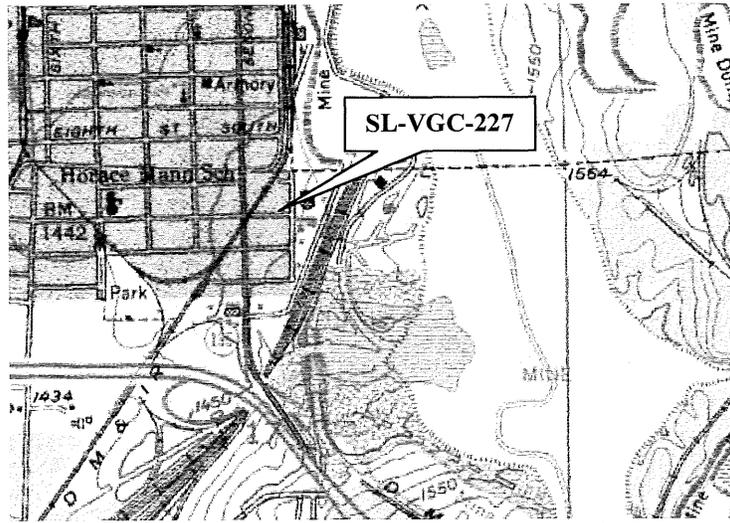
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) near the northeast corner of 10th Street and 1st Avenue S. The building faces south and is placed at the rear of the lot on the alley. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The entry is a sliding glass door unit and there is a double-hung window in the gable end. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There are several ancillary structures attached to the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.16
SL-VGC-229
House
104 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-229, looking southeast, 4/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed entry porch on the north elevation with two-over-two storm sash. The primary windows on the house are filled with double-hung sash.

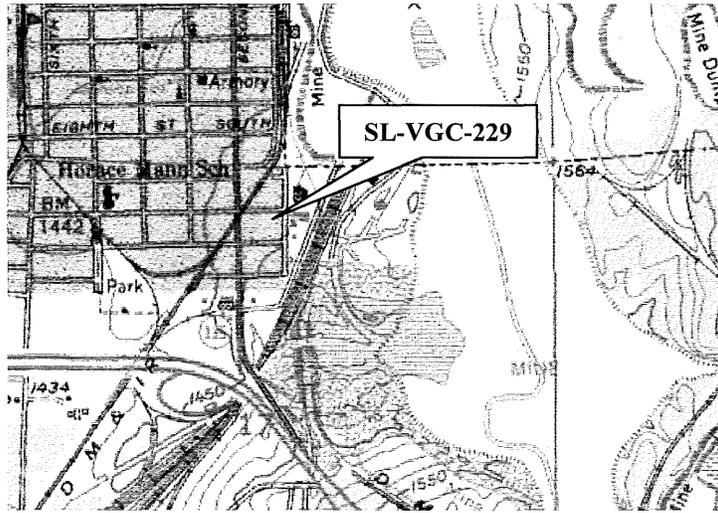
In 1920 this house was owned by Andrew Dzinbale. He reported his ancestry as German-Polish and was employed as a miner (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D. 205:34).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.17
SL-VGC-230
House
105 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-230, looking north, 9/17/11.

Description and History

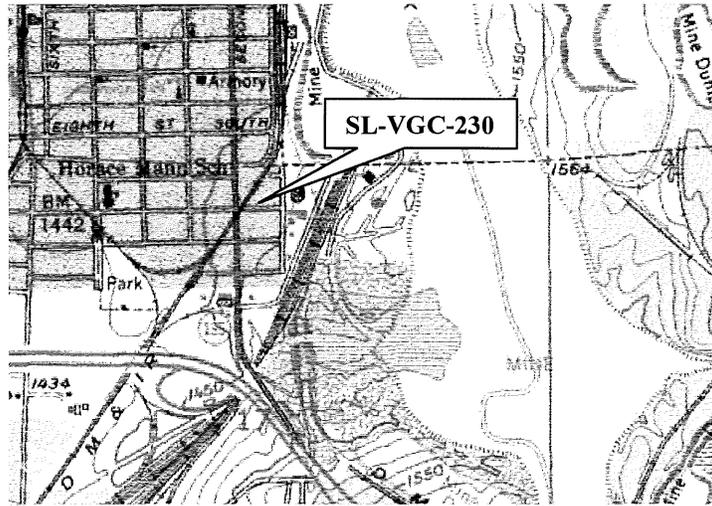
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one and one-half-story, shed-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) near the northeast corner of 10th Street and 1st Avenue S. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles and vinyl siding. An enclosed entry porch is sheltered by the shed roof. A prominent vinyl-clad dormer with a pair of windows filled with double hung sash is placed on the south-facing roof slope. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.18
SL-VGC-231
House
106 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-231, looking south, 4/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one and one-half-story, hip-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles and has a front hip roofed dormer with three double-hung sash. There is a hip-roofed entry porch on the north elevation. The primary windows on the house are filled with double-hung sash.

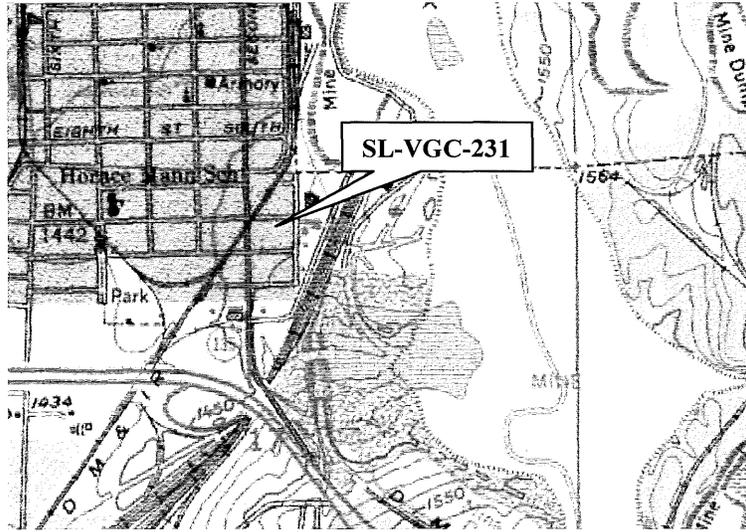
In 1920 this house was owned by A. Mosby. A native of Norway, he was employed as a brakeman (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D. 205:34).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.19
SL-VGC-165
House
109 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-165, looking northeast, 9/17/11.

Description and History

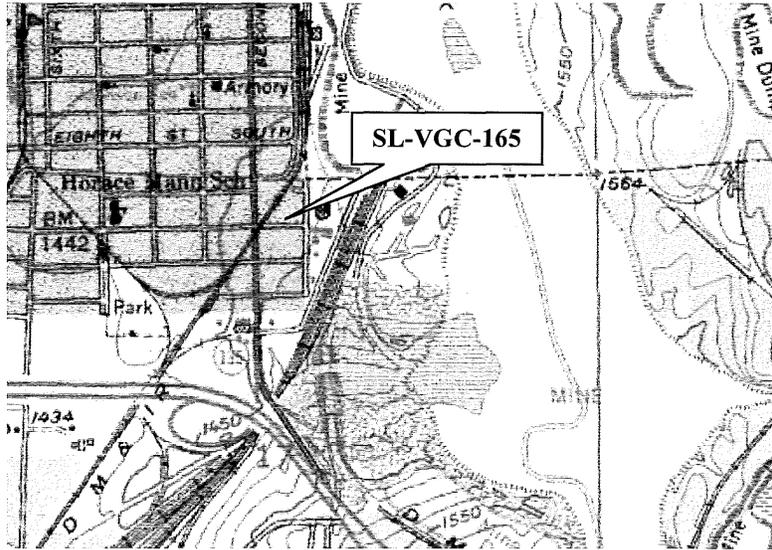
This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The house faces south. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The exterior appears to have had extensive remodeling; there are three casement windows at the south-facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.20
SL-VGC-166
House
110 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-166, looking southwest, 4/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one-and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The house faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in stucco. A shed-roofed dormer is placed on the east roof slope. Windows contain double-hung sash. The entry is sheltered by a small gable- roofed porch; the outer door is flanked by slender sidelights. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

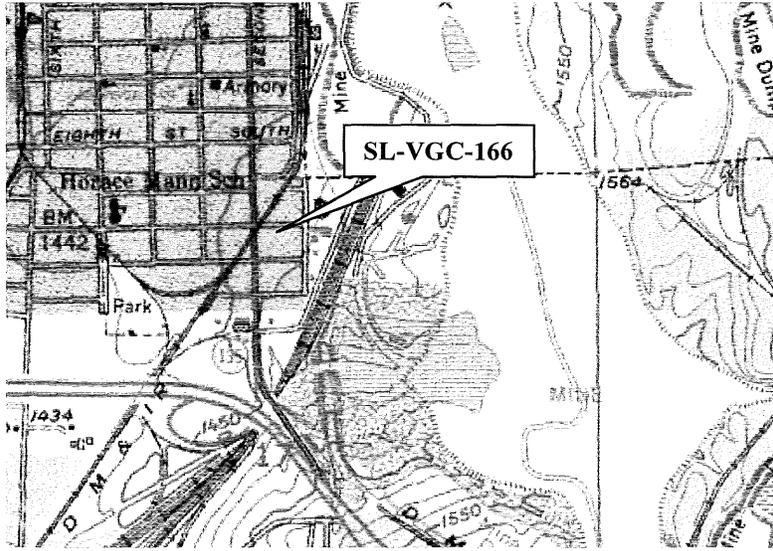
Two families shared this house in 1920. In addition to Nebraska native John Nowak, his wife Hilma and six children, William and Esther Mattson also resided here. Both men worked as steam railway messengers (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 E.D. 205:33).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.21
SL-VGC-167
House
112 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-167, looking southwest, 9/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The house faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Windows contain double-hung sash and there is a projecting bay window at the facade. A small gable-roofed porch shelters the entry; the outer door is flanked by slender sidelights. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

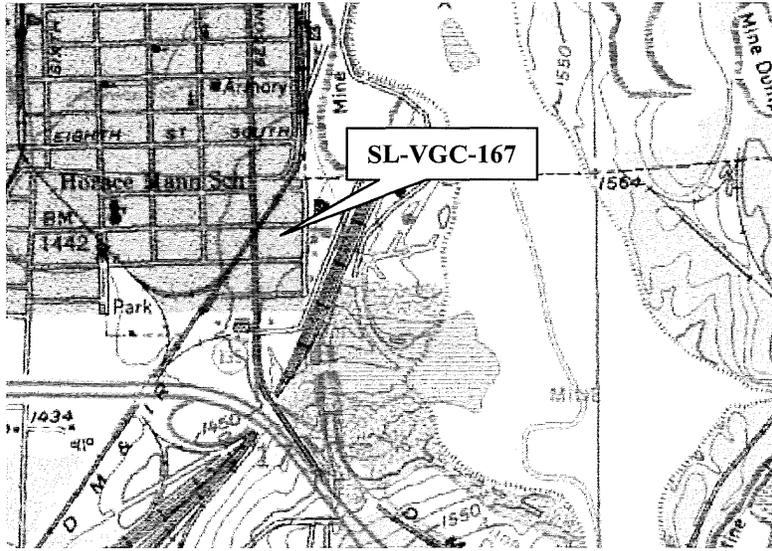
Joseph Kozan, a Slovenian miner, his wife, Barbara, and four children resided here in 1920 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 E.D. 205:33). Kozan was the property owner.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.22
SL-VGC-168
House
114 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-168, looking southeast, 9/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north. It rests on a rusticated concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a hip-roofed full-length porch on the north elevation infilled with two-over-two storm sash. The primary windows on the house are filled with replacement casement sash. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

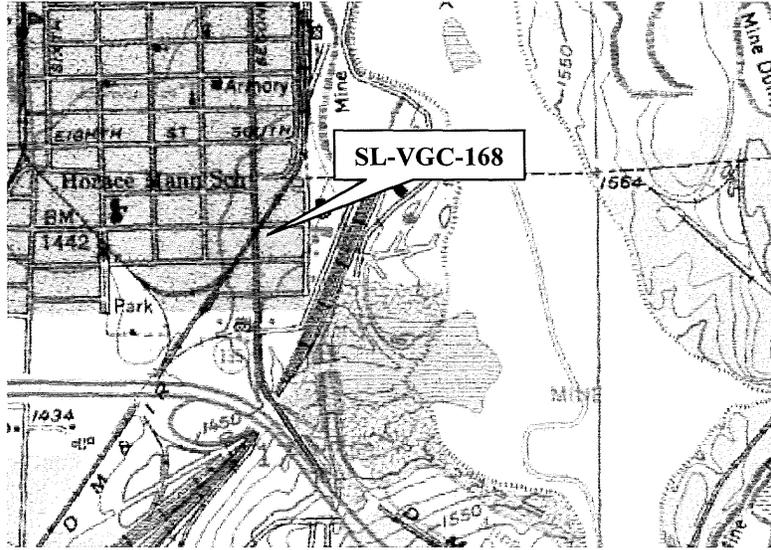
Joseph McGarrity, a freight man for a Steam Railway Company and a native of Wisconsin, owned this house in 1920. His wife, Selma, was also a native of Wisconsin as were two of their three children (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 E.D. 205:33).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.23

SL-VGC-169

House

115 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-169, looking northeast, 9/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The house faces south and rests on a rusticated concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The exterior appears to have had extensive remodeling or is possibly a modern manufactured unit placed on an earlier foundation. Most windows are casement units. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

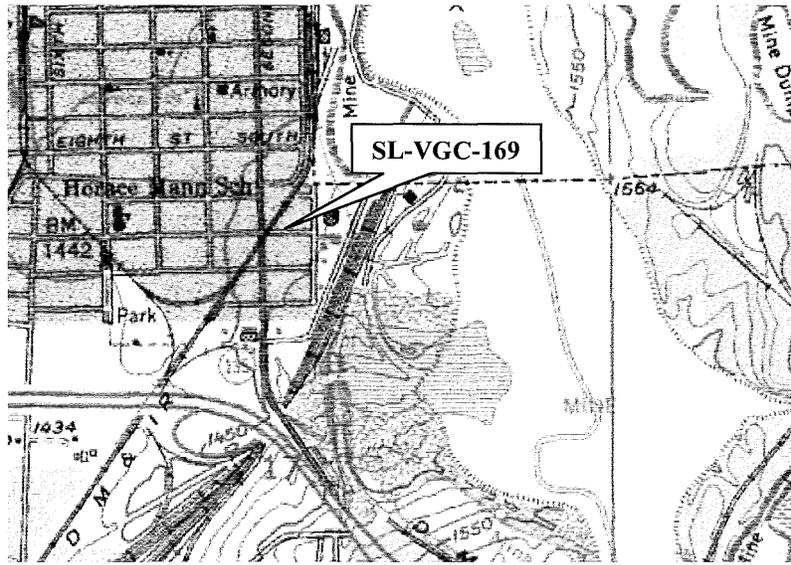
Virginia City Assessor records provide a 1915 date for this property. A large two-story house on this site in 1920 housed four couples, all natives of Finland (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:32; Sanborn 1929:15).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling (although the original construction date is not known). It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.24
SL-VGC-170
House
116 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-170, looking south, 9/17/11.

Description and History

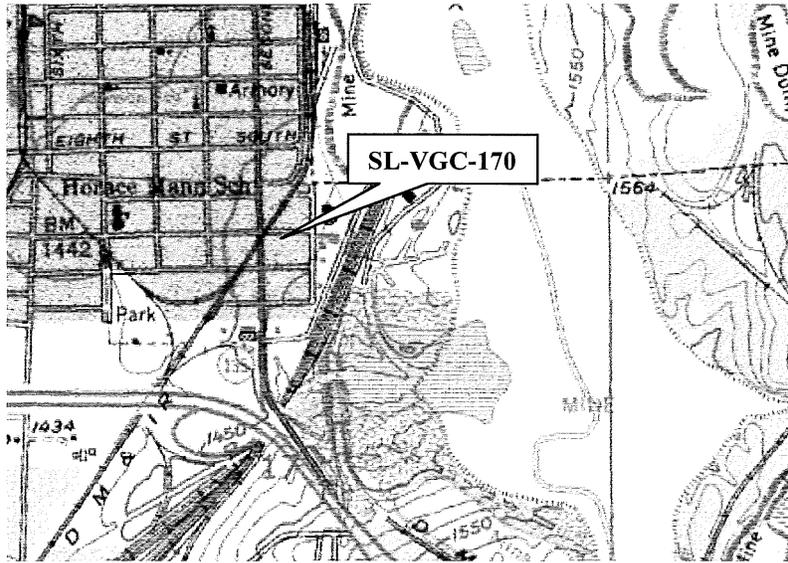
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north and rests on a rusticated concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a shed-roofed dormer on the west roof slope. The primary windows on the house are filled double hung sash and there is a replacement picture window on the façade. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.25
SL-VGC-171
House
119 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-171, looking northeast, 9/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1909 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are two shed-roofed dormers with double-hung sash on the west roof slope. There is a gable-roofed entry porch on the south elevation. The windows are filled with double-hung sash with divided upper lights.

The 1920 census reported this was the home of Oscar Lindeman, a native of Finland who arrived in the United States in 1911, and his wife. Lindeman was a taxi driver. Another Finnish couple were lodgers (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:32).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9.26
SL-VGC-172
House
120 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-172, looking northwest, 4/10/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1910 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north. It rests on a concrete foundation and the exterior is clad in stucco. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a gable-roofed dormer with double-hung sash on the east roof slope. A gable-roofed entry porch on the façade is filled with double hung sash with divided upper lights. Other primary windows are filled with one-over-one double-hung sash.

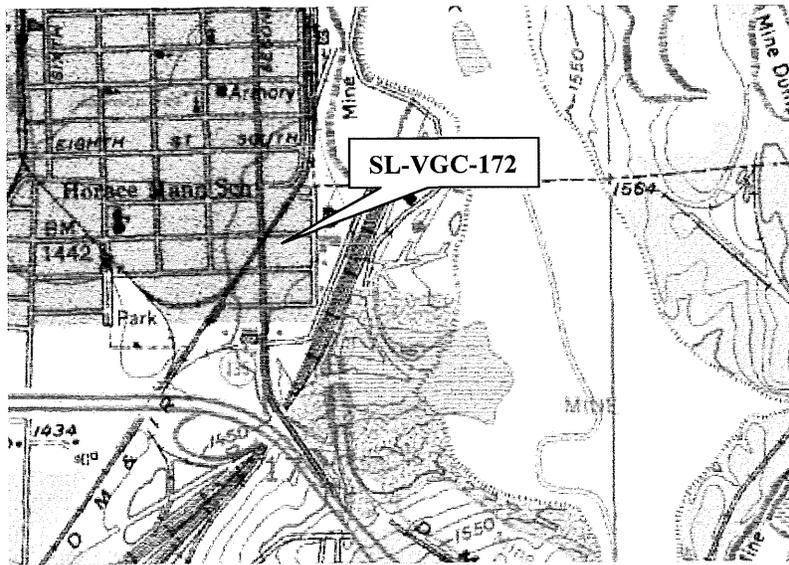
The 1920 census reported this was the home of Oscar Lindeman, a native of Finland who arrived in the United States in 1911, and his wife. Lindeman was a taxi driver. Another Finnish couple were lodgers. (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:32).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.27
SL-VGC-173
House
126 10th Street S.



SL-VGC-173, looking southwest, 4/10/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1910 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910). The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding and wood. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a shed-roofed dormer east roof slope. A remodeled gable-roofed entry porch on the façade is filled with three units of double hung sash. The porch has a modern wood stair. Other primary windows are filled with one-over-one double-hung sash.

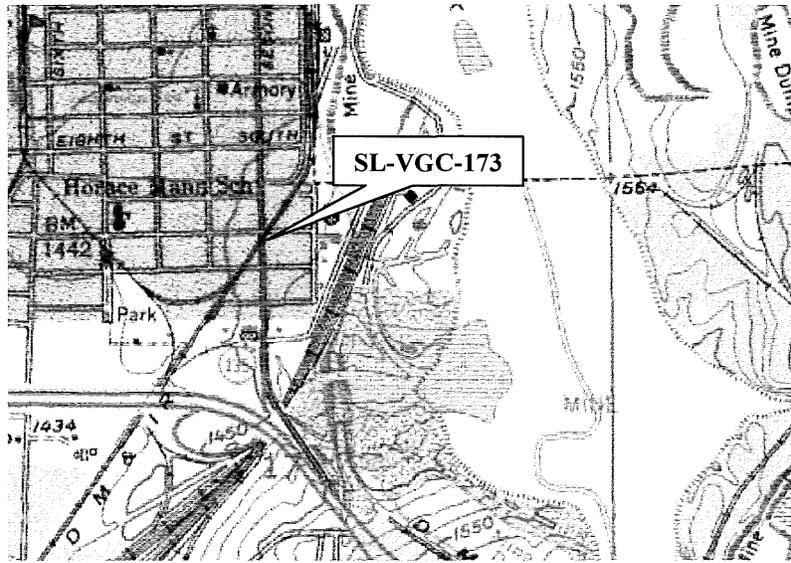
The 1920 census reported this was the property of Thomas Dobrovolney, and his wife and son and daughter. The adults were Bohemian, and Thomas arrived in the United States in 1907. Vincent Shemenski, a native of Poland who was a sawmill laborer, was a renter. His household included his wife and two sons (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:17A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.28
SL-VGC-174
House
101 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-174, looking north, 10/18/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1911, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), at the northwest corner of 11th Street and 1st Avenue. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The central entry is sheltered by a small hip-roofed enclosed porch. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

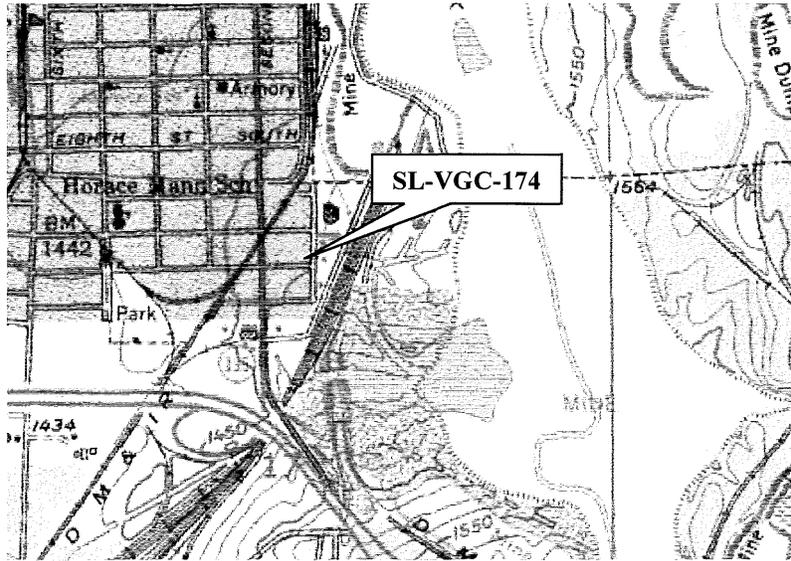
The 1920 census reported that this was the home of Anton and Appolonia Simshak, natives of Poland who arrived in the United States in 1910 and 1911, respectively. Anton was a blacksmith at an iron mine (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:17B).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.29
SL-VGC-175
House
102 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-175, looking south. 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1912, one- and one-half story, hip-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the southwest corner of 11th St. S. and 1st Ave. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. Most of the exterior is stripped to sheathing. The entry is framed by wood pilasters. Window openings contain replacement sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a shed-roofed dormer on the east elevation. This building shares a lot with 102-1/2 11th St. S. at the rear.

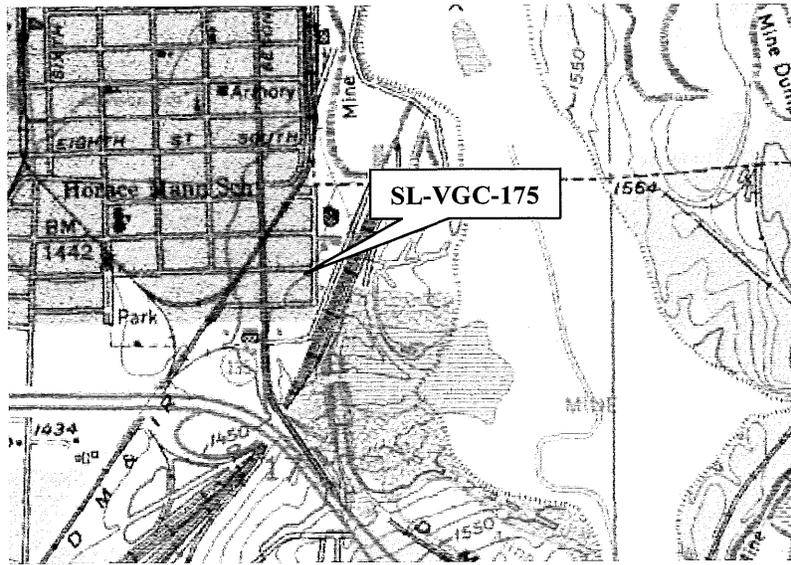
The owner of this property in 1920 was William E. Burgher, a paper supply merchant. A native of Minnesota, the family included two children and his Michigan-born wife (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:22B).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.30

SL-VGC-146

House

102 1/2 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-146, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1912, two story, hip-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the of 102 11th St. S. at the southwest corner of 11th St. S. and 1st Ave South. The building faces east and is placed on the alley. It rests on a concrete foundation. Most of the exterior is stripped to sheathing. The entry facing 1st Avenue S. is sheltered by a wood hood with knee brackets. Most windows are paired doubled hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a shed-roofed dormer on the east elevation.

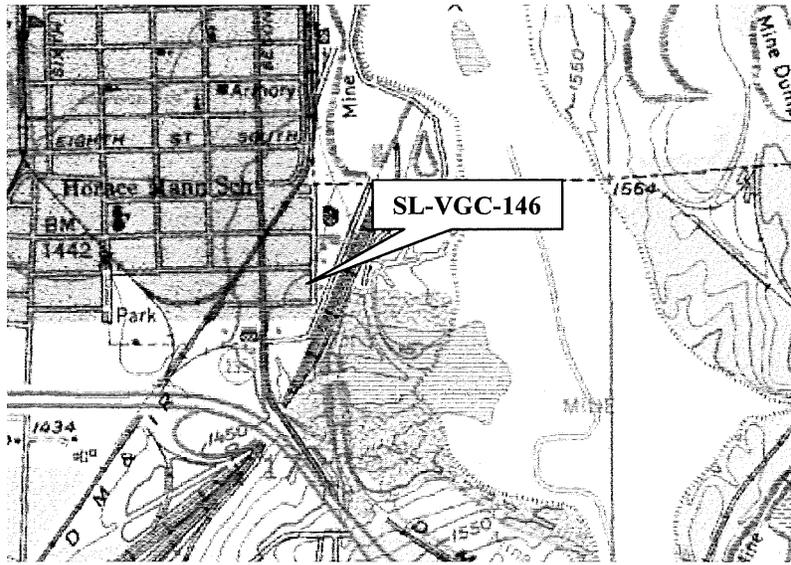
This building does not appear on the 1944 Sanborn Map, which suggests that it was moved after that date. Rear houses were fairly common in this area bordering the mine pit. It is possible that this building came from a nearby mining location.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior has poor integrity due to remodeling and maintenance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.31
SL-VGC-176
House
103 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-176, looking north, 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1910, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the northwest corner of 11th Street and 1st Avenue. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and the gable end in aluminum siding. The central entry is sheltered by a small gable-roofed enclosed porch. Most other window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

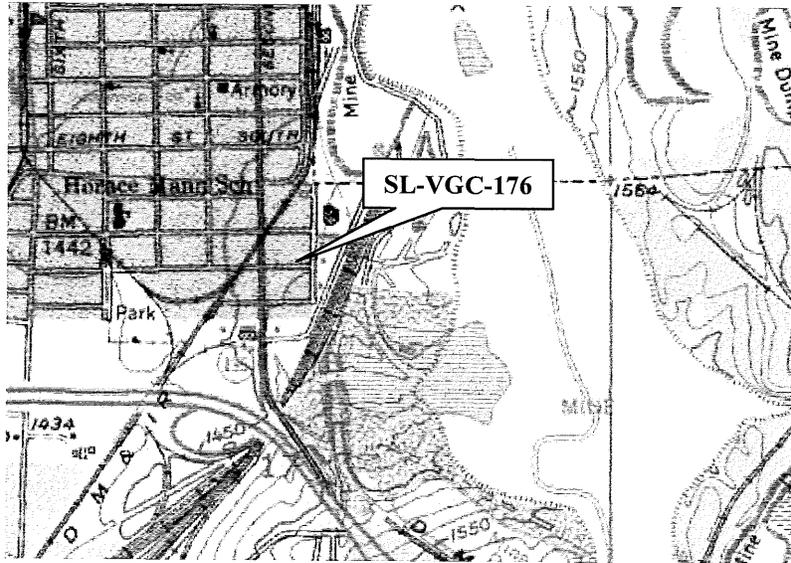
In 1920 this was the home of Tieofil Szmygielski, his wife Martha, and six children. Szmygielski was a stationary engineer for an unspecified mine. He arrived in the United States in 1892 and his wife in 1883. Their children were all born in Minnesota (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia, St. Louis Co. 1920, E.D. 205:17B). Ten years later, Szmygielski could not be located in the census, which may have been a function of an Americanization of the family's last name.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.32
SL-VGC-177
House
106 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-177, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1918 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the southwest corner of 11th Street and 1st Avenue. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. A gable-roofed enclosed porch shelters the entry. Some window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

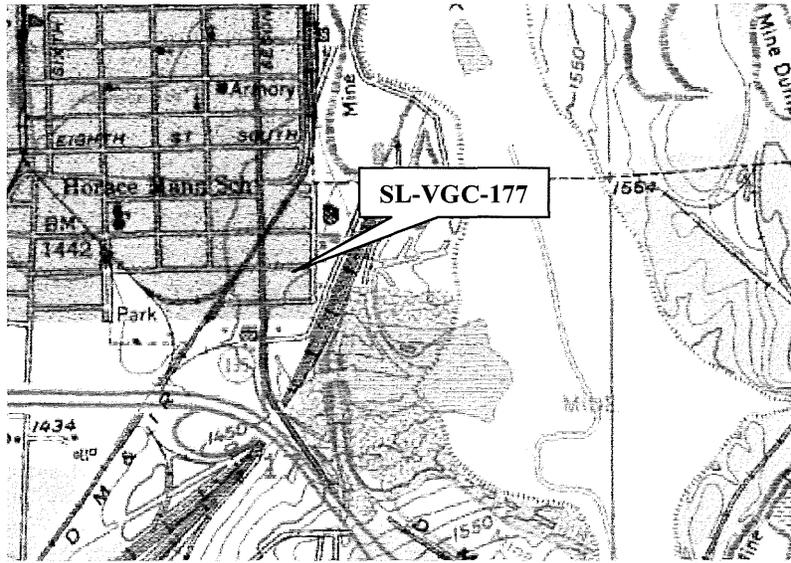
The 1920 census reported that this was the property of Victor and Fanny Tuomi, natives of Finland who arrived in the United States in 1910 and 1906, respectively. Victor was a laborer at a sawmill (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:22B).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.33
SL-VGC-178
House
107 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-178, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

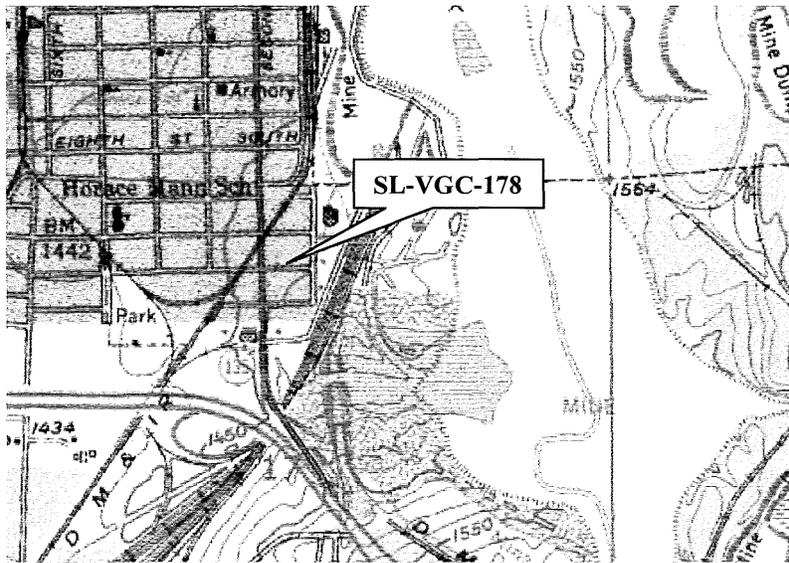
This ca. 1912 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces south and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. The central entry is sheltered by a stucco-clad enclosed porch with three windows filled with double-hung sash. Most other window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are returns at the eaves. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.34
SL-VGC-179
House
108 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-179, looking south, 10/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1912, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The central entry is sheltered by a small gable-roofed enclosed porch. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

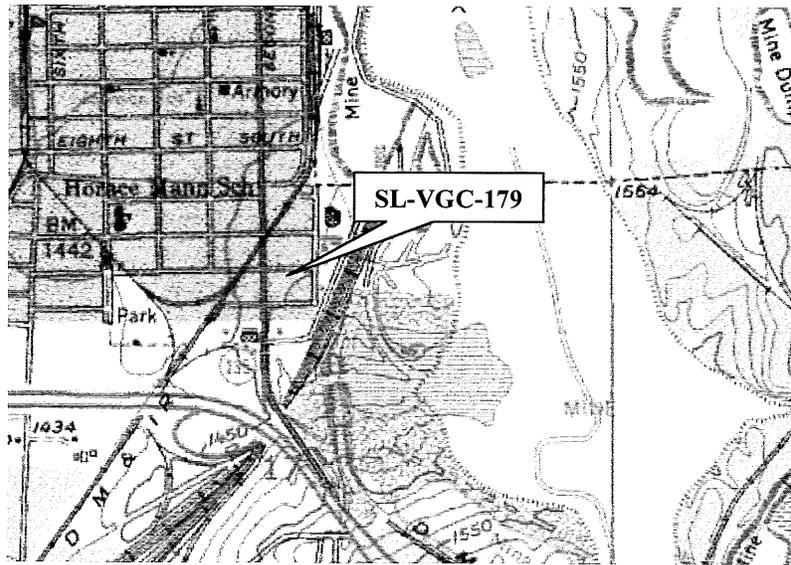
The 1920 census reported that this was the home of John and Theresa Markovich, natives of Croatia who arrived in the United States in 1900 and 1909, respectively. John was a miner (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:22A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.35
SL-VGC-180
House
109 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-180, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

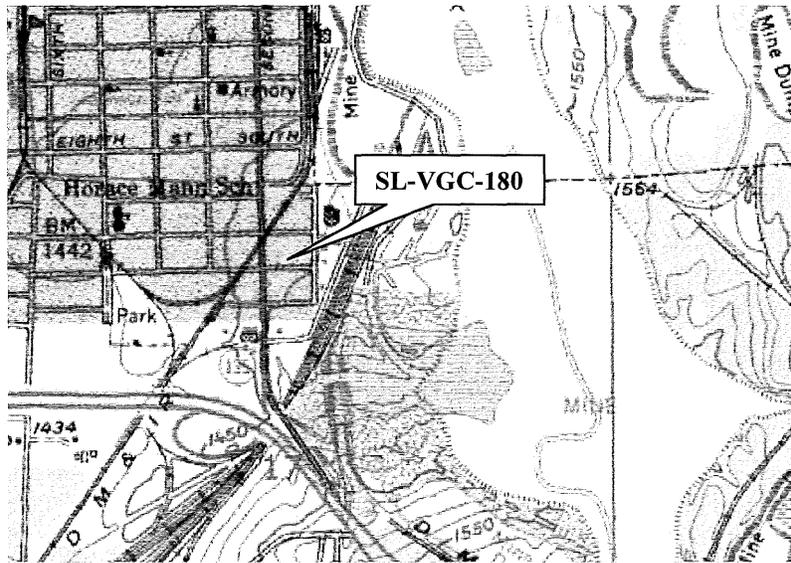
This ca. 1912, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and faces south. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and vinyl siding. The entry is sheltered by a vinyl-clad enclosed porch with replacement casement sash. Other window openings contain replacement double-hung or casement sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are exposed rafter ends at the eaves. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.36
SL-VGC-181
House
111 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-181, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1912 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The entry is sheltered by a wood-clad enclosed porch with a modern bay window. Other window openings contain replacement double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are short returns at the eaves.

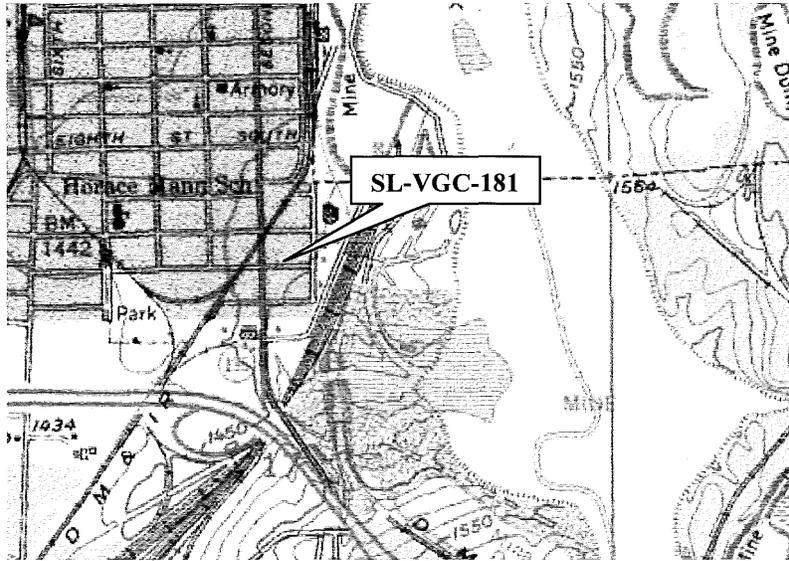
In 1920 Peter Vierzbicke, a miner who arrived in the U.S. in 1905 from Poland, owned this property. The house was occupied by his wife Rose and four children as well as the family of seven of Leo Gwosh, a plasterer. Gwosh was a Wisconsin native of German-Polish ancestry (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:17B).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.37
SL-VGC-182
House
114 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-182, looking south, 10/11/12.

Description and History

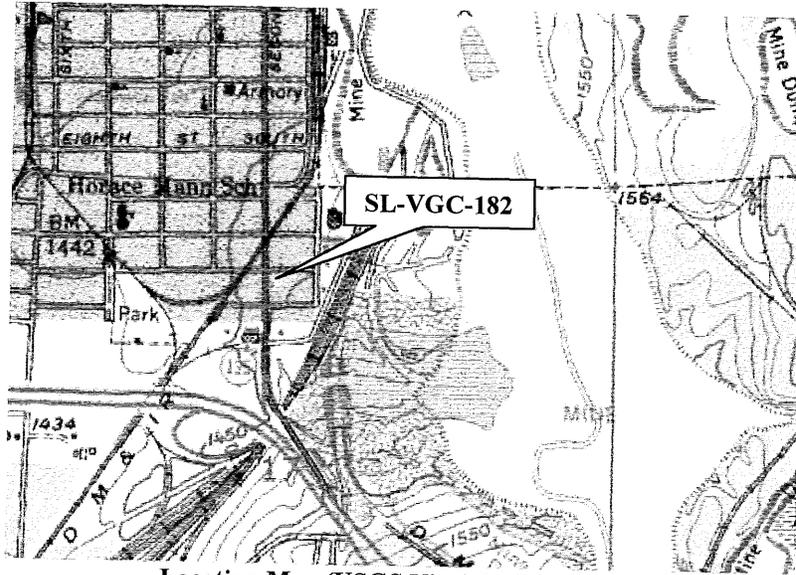
This ca. 1912 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The central entry is sheltered by a small gabled porch. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.38
SL-VGC-183
House
117 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-183, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

This ca. 1911 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces south and rests on a high concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood and vinyl siding. The central entry has a small wood canopy supported by knee braces. All window openings contain replacement single-pane sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles.

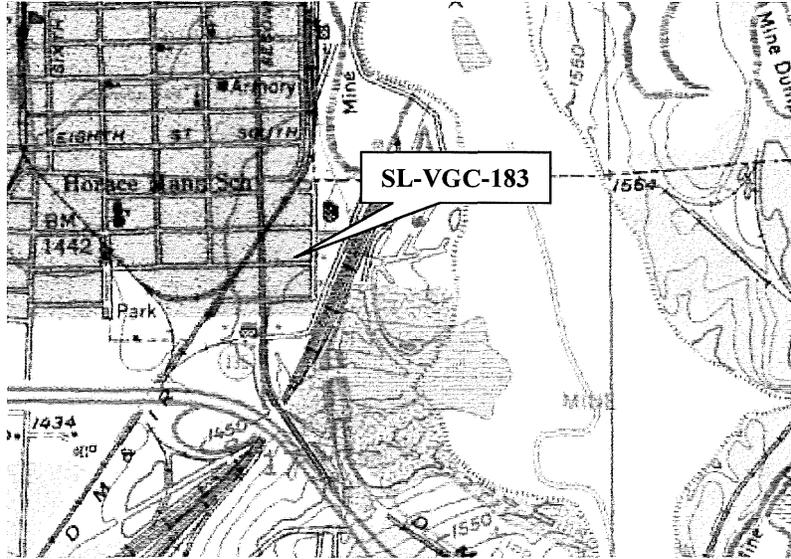
117 11th St. S. is recorded in the 1920 U.S. Census as the home of Arthur A. Kauppi, born in Minnesota to Finnish parents. He worked as a collector for a sewing machine shop. His wife Hilma, born in Michigan to Finnish parents, worked as a census taker in 1920 and enumerated the households in this district (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:18A). The house, however, appears to sit on a foundation suggesting that a different building was on this parcel. Such relocation of houses on these narrow lots seems to have been fairly common but is difficult to trace through city building records.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

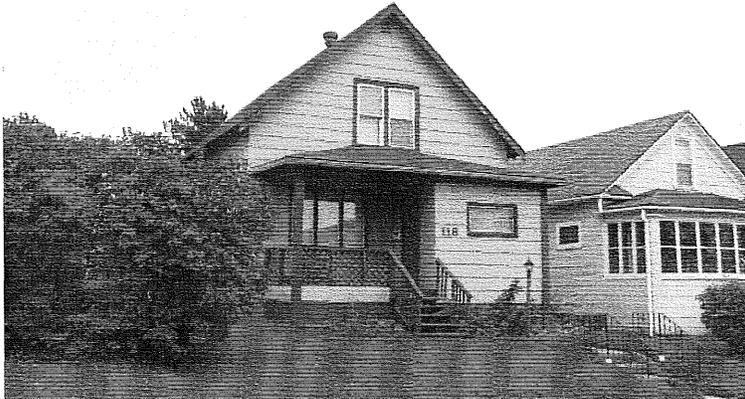
Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.39
SL-VGC-184
House
118 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-184, looking south, 10/11/12.

Description and History

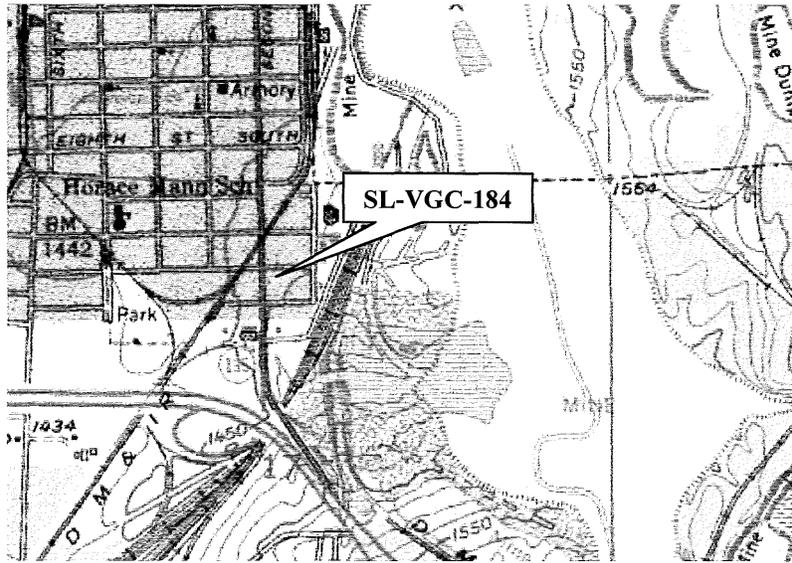
This ca. 1922 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The front porch is partially enclosed and there is a replacement picture window opposite the open porch. Window openings contain double-hung sash or casement sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.40
SL-VGC-185
House
119 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-185, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

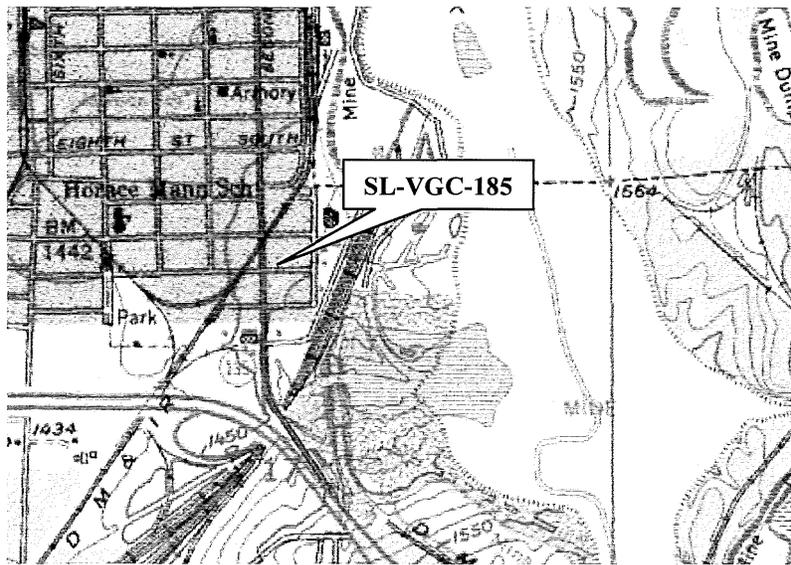
This ca. 1909 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the corner of 11th Street S. and 2nd Avenue. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. A small gable-roofed, enclosed porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain replacement single-pane sash; there is a casement picture window at the first story. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear. There was no building on this property in 1929 (Sanborn 1929:15).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.41
SL-VGC-186
House
120 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-186, looking south, 10/11/12.

Description and History

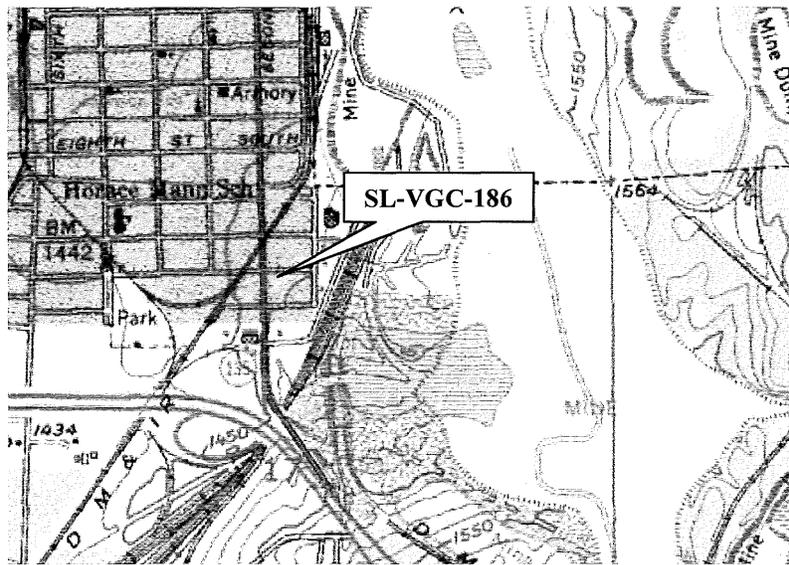
This ca. 1912 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The central entry is sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch enclosed with glazed sash. The porch is framed by shingled corner posts with simple capital molding. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

Although better conserved than most its neighbors as an example of an early twentieth-century worker's house, this dwelling does not individually exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.42
SL-VGC-187
House
121 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-187, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

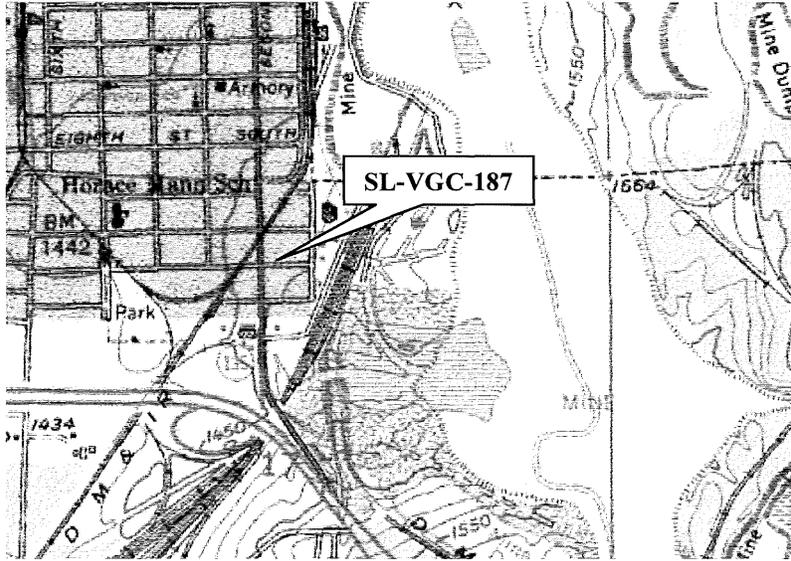
This ca. 1924 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the corner of 11th Street S. and 2nd Avenue. The building has had extensive exterior remodeling. It faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood and aluminum siding. An enclosed porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain replacement double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gambrel-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.43

SL-VGC-188

House

122 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-188, looking south, 10/11/12.

Description and History

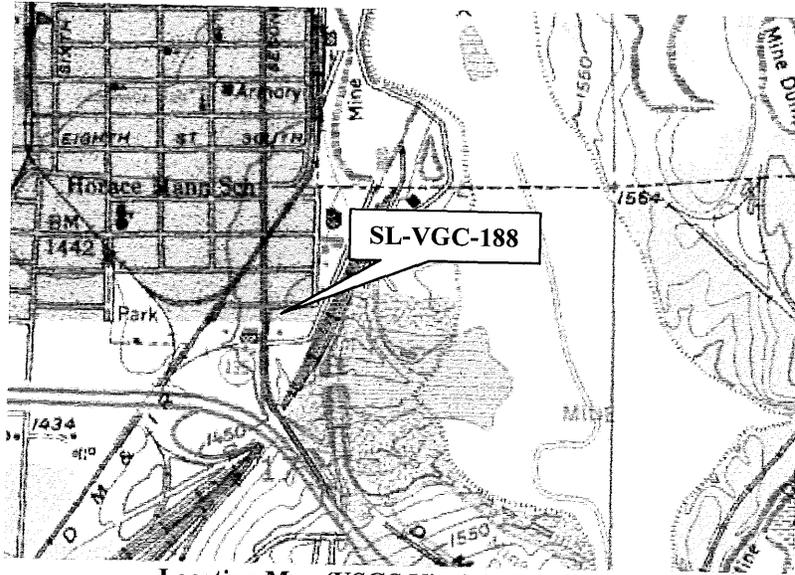
This ca. 1924 (Virginia City Assessor), two story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. There is a small gable-roofed enclosed porch with a wide bargeboard, a detail echoed at the main gable. Most window openings contain double-hung sash but there is a replacement picture window at the north-facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.44
SL-VGC-189
House
123 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-189, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

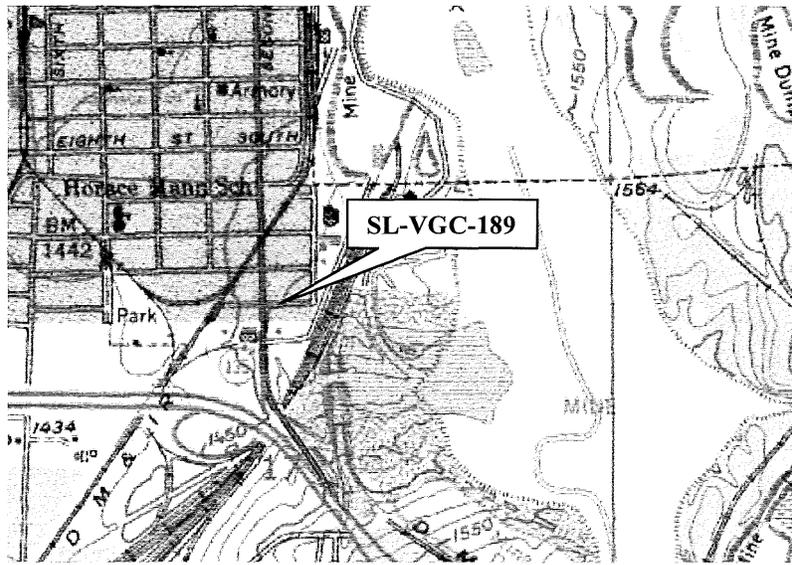
This ca. 1925 (Virginia City Assessor), one and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces south and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. An enclosed porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.45
SL-VGC-190
House
124 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-190, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

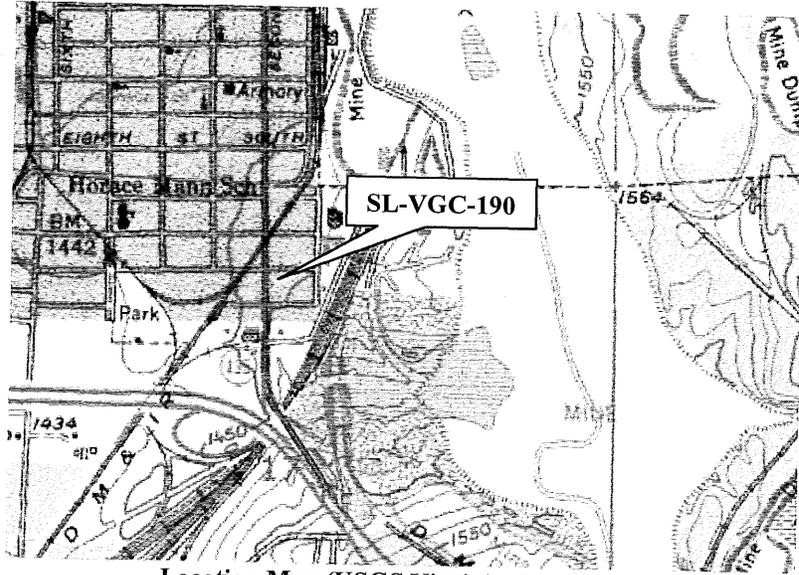
This ca. 1910, (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The central entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed enclosed porch. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.46
SL-VGC-191
House
125 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-191, looking north, 9/10/11.

Description and History

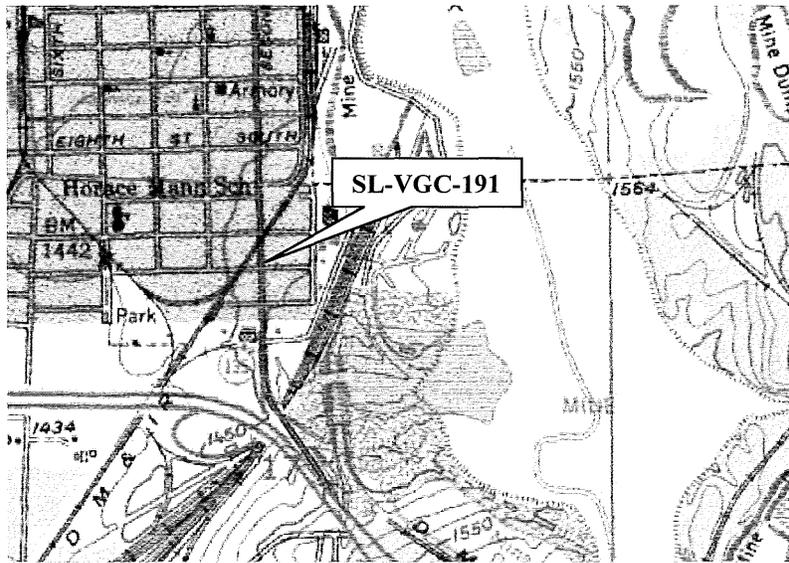
This ca. 1913 (Virginia City Assessor), one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the corner of 11th Street S. and 2nd Avenue. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in narrow wood siding. Wood bargeboards at the gables of the porch and roof have exposed knee braces. An enclosed full-length porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a hip-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.47
SL-VGC-192
House
126 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-192, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

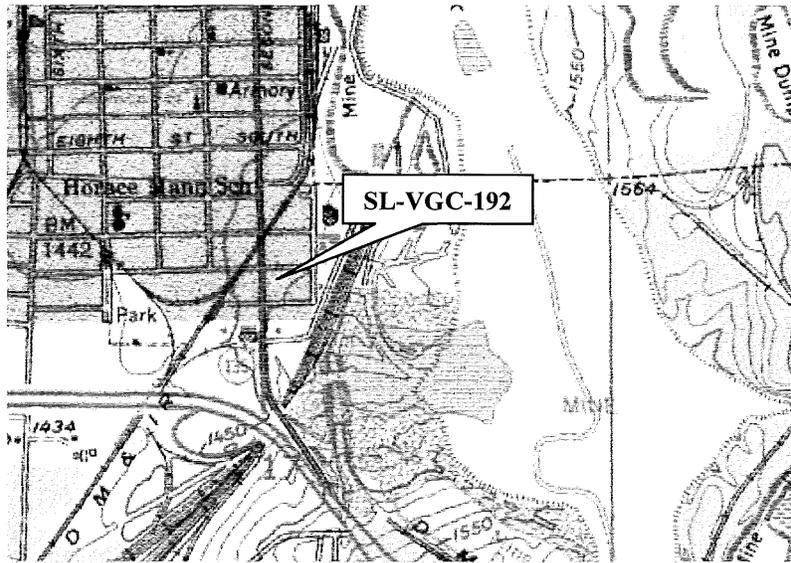
This ca. 1909 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The entry is sheltered by a small shed-roofed enclosed porch. Most window openings contain casement sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are shed-roofed dormers on the north and south slopes. There is a two-story, hip-roofed building at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.48
SL-VGC-193
House
128 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-193, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1910 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the southeast corner of 11th Street and 2nd Avenue. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl and asbestos shingle siding. The central entry is sheltered by a full-length porch with paneled posts and enclosed balustrade. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there is a gabled dormer with a band of windows filled with double-hung sash. Rafter ends are exposed at the dormer, porch, and main eaves, and there are knee brackets at the building corners.

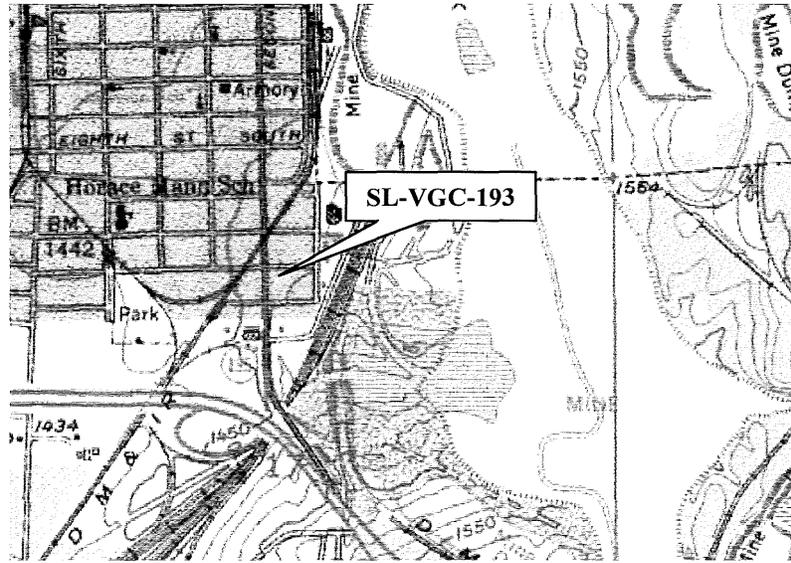
The 1920 census reported that this was the home of Frank and Barbara Ludemia, both Minnesota natives of German descent. Frank worked in a sawmill (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:22A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. Although the building had several Arts and Crafts trim details, the exterior retains fair integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.49

SL-VGC-194

House

132 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-194, looking south, 9/10/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1908, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), at the southeast corner of 11th Street and 2nd Avenue S. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. The entry is sheltered by an enclosed porch. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are returns at the eaves and shed-roofed dormers on the east and west roof slopes. This building is connected to a two-story house at the rear of the lot (132 ½ 12th Street S.; 1208 2nd St. S.).

The rear building rests on a high concrete foundation with deep parging. The exterior is clad in manufactured sheet siding. The central entry facing 2nd Avenue S. is sheltered by a small gable-roofed enclosed porch. The exterior has had numerous alterations. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. In 1929 this building appears to have been connected by a simple passageway to 132 11th Street S. (Sanborn Map 1929:15).

The 1910, 1920, and 1930 U.S. Census does not suggest that this building and its annex were in boarding house use. In 1920, a portion of 132 was rented by Carl Mattila, a Virginia city policeman and native Finland (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:23B). 132 was owned by Erland Korpi, a Finnish-born "bathing house keeper" (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia E.D.205:22A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of

persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



SL-VGC-194, rear, looking northeast, 4/10/12.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.50

SL-VGC-195

House

101 12th Street S. (101 ½ at rear)



SL-VGC-195, looking northeast, 4/10/12.

Description and History

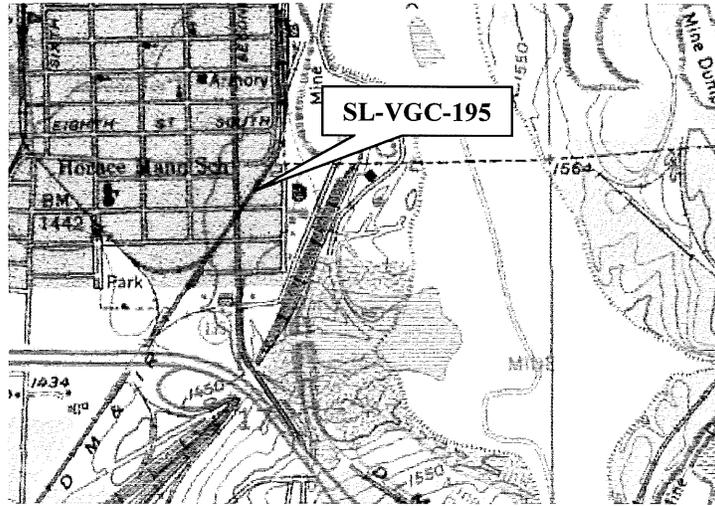
This ca. 1910, one and one-half -story, gable-roofed house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), facing southwest and the former DM&N tracks. The building rests on a high concrete foundation. The vernacular exterior is clad in aluminum siding. An small enclosed entry porch is hip-roofed. A single window with of double-hung sash lights the attic story. Most window openings contain double-hung sash.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.51
SL-VGC-196
House
112 9th Street S.



SL-VGC-196, looking north, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1911, two-story, cross-gable-roofed house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The Queen Anne style exterior is clad in vinyl siding. An enclosed entry porch is hip-roofed. A pair of double-hung sash lights the second story. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. There is a projecting tripartite bay at the south-facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are short returns at the eaves.

By 1920 this was the residence of John W. Johnson and his family. In addition to his wife Wilhelminia there were eight children. Both of the Johnsons were natives of Finland. The dairy operated in from buildings at the rear of this lot and across 1st Avenue S. until the 1950s. (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:21B; Sanborn Map 1944:15; R.L. Polk Directory). The business was operated as Johnson Brothers Milk Company in later years. In 1937 it was one of four creameries in the city. It appears that the Andersons may have kept dairy cattle across the street that were housed in the Quonset (SL-VGC-147) and other buildings.

The dairy at the rear of the lot is a one-story, flat-roofed brick structure that was constructed by 1944 (Sanborn Map 1944:15). The exterior is painted gray. Windows on the east and south elevations are filled with glass block and some on the north elevation have multi-paned double-hung sash. A garage door and a service door are placed on the north elevation, and there are wood double-leaf doors sheltered by a wood canopy and a single service entry with a metal canopy facing 1st Avenue S. A tall metal chimney is placed on the alley side of the roof.

In 1920, at least two other dairymen lived within a block from the Anderson business and apparently operated their businesses on their property. John Sippola lived at 102 10th Street S.,

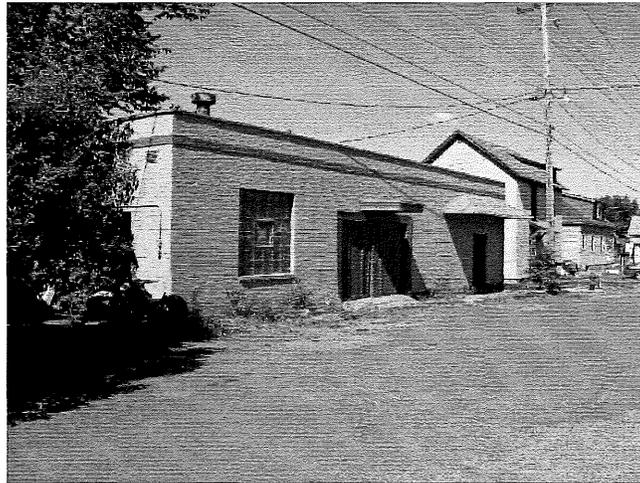
at the corner of 1st Street S. (SL-VGC-228; U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:21B). Alford Lathrop was listed as a dairyman at 124 12th Street S. (SL-VGC-208; U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:23A).

Significance

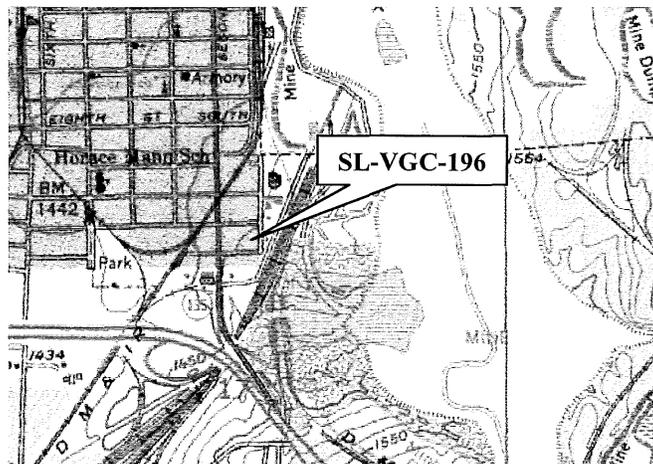
This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior of the house retains good integrity and the exterior of the former dairy building retains fair integrity due to maintenance. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



SL-VGC-196 (rear), looking northwest, 9/10/11.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.52
SL-VGC-197
House
107 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-197, looking northeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

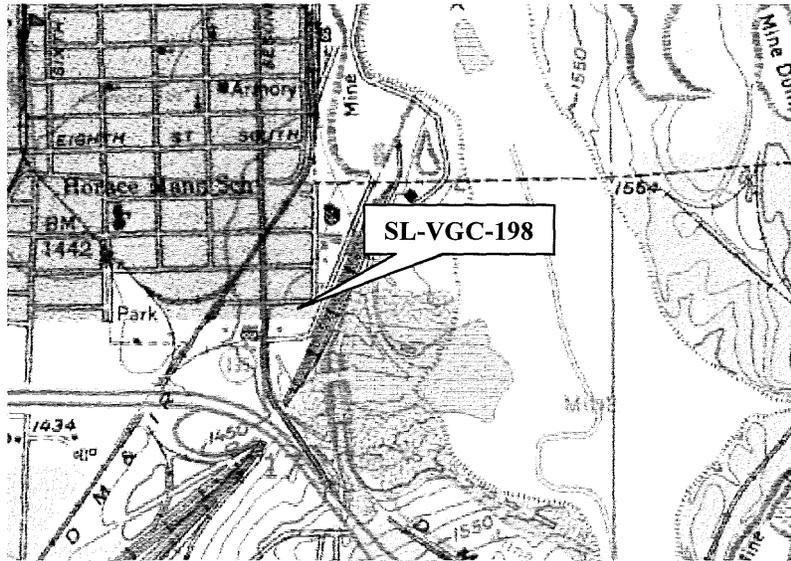
This ca. 1921 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The building faces south and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. An enclosed entry porch is hip-roofed. A pair of double-hung sash lights the second story. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are short returns at the eaves. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.54
SL-VGC-199
House
110 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-199, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1910 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the southwest corner of 1st Avenue and 12nd St. S. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. A full-length, hip-roofed enclosed porch shelters the entry. Wood porch posts with simple capitals are intact at the porch bays. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles.

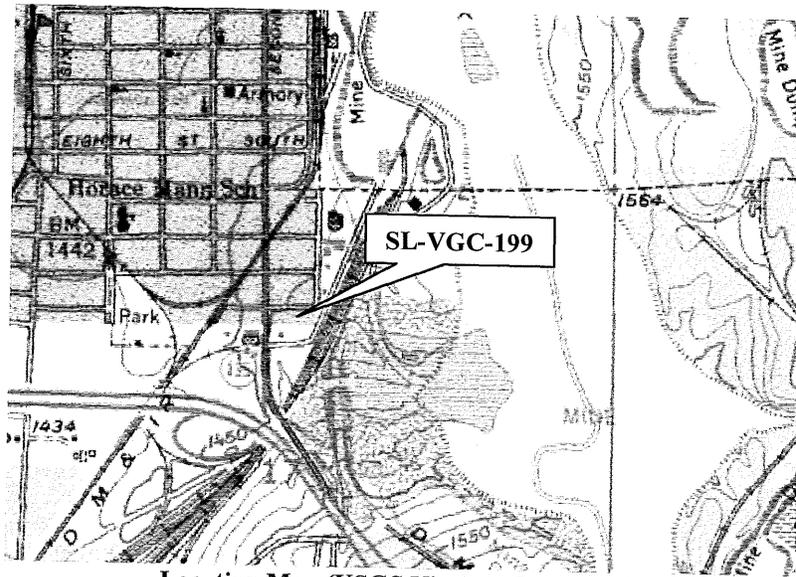
In 1920 this building housed two miners' families, those of Jacob Patalis, a native of Poland, and Paul Uppa, a native of Finland (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:23A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling and maintenance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.55
SL-VGC-200
House
111 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-200, looking north, 10/17/11.

Description and History

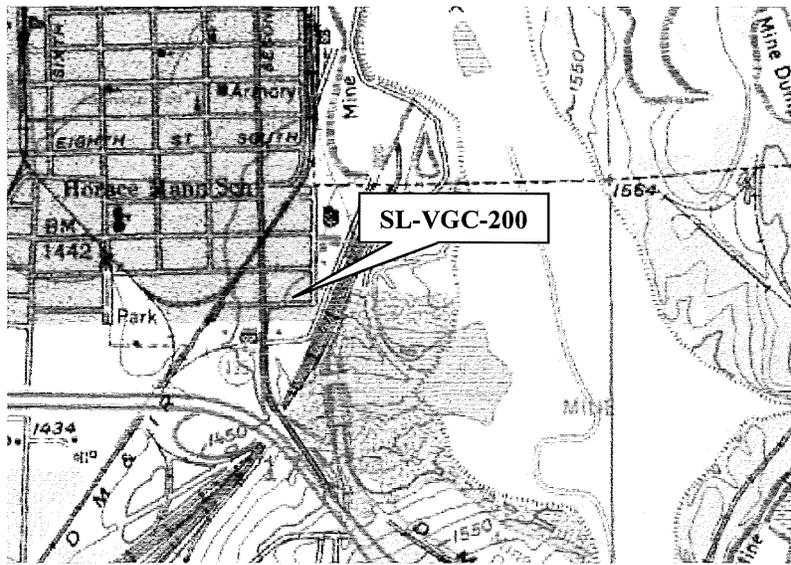
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The house faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. An enclosed entry porch is gable-roofed. A pair of double-hung sash lights the second story. Most window openings contain single sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are short returns at the eaves. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.56
SL-VGC-201
House
112 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-201, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1912, two-story, hip-roofed house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues S. The building faces north and rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A full-length, hip-roofed porch enclosed with glazed sash shelters the entry. Hip-roofed dormers are placed on three roof slopes. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a large two-story garage at the rear that is shared with 110 12th St. S.

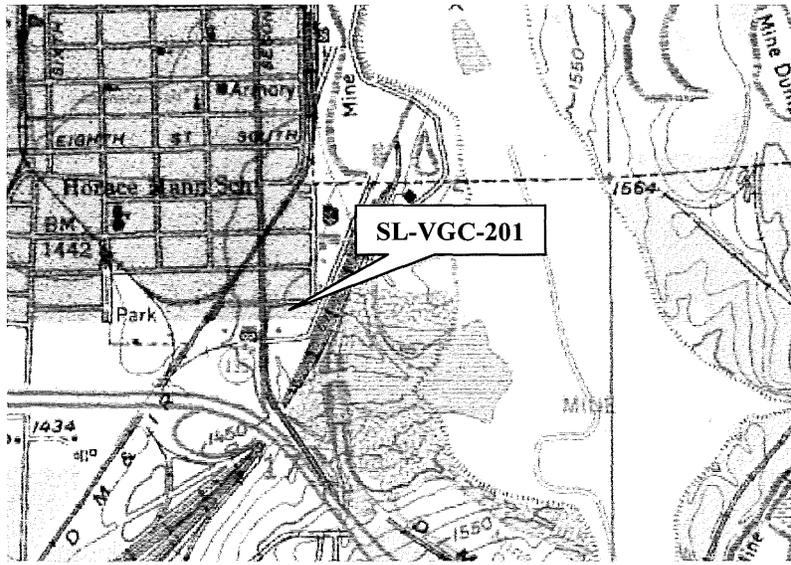
In 1920 this property was owned by Joseph Ziegler, a native of Poland. Ziegler was a grocery salesman. His household included his wife and three daughters (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:23A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.57
SL-VGC-202
House
113 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-202, looking northeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1912 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The house faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. An enclosed entry porch is gable roofed. A pair of double hung sash lights the second story. Most window openings contain double hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

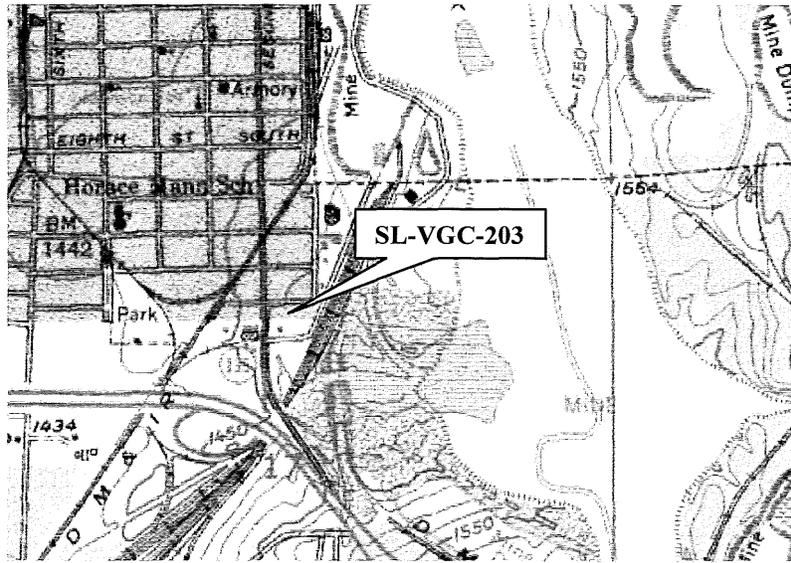
In 1920 this was the property of Emil Wallgren, a Swedish-born mining engineer, and his family of five children and his wife Minnie, a native of Michigan (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 ED 205:21A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.59
SL-VGC-204
House
118 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-204, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1914, two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues S. The building faces north and rests on a concrete and stone foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingle siding. A full-length, hip-roofed enclosed porch shelters the entry. A wood bargeboard gable hood with knee brackets is intact at the entry; this detail is repeated at the eaves. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

In 1920 this building was the property of John Lind, a native of Sweden who worked as a miner. His family included his Swedish-born wife Emma, and three children (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 Virginia ED 205:23A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.60
SL-VGC-205
House
119 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-205, looking northeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1921, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The house faces south and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. An enclosed porch with pairs of double-hung sash covers the entry facade. Most window openings contain double hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

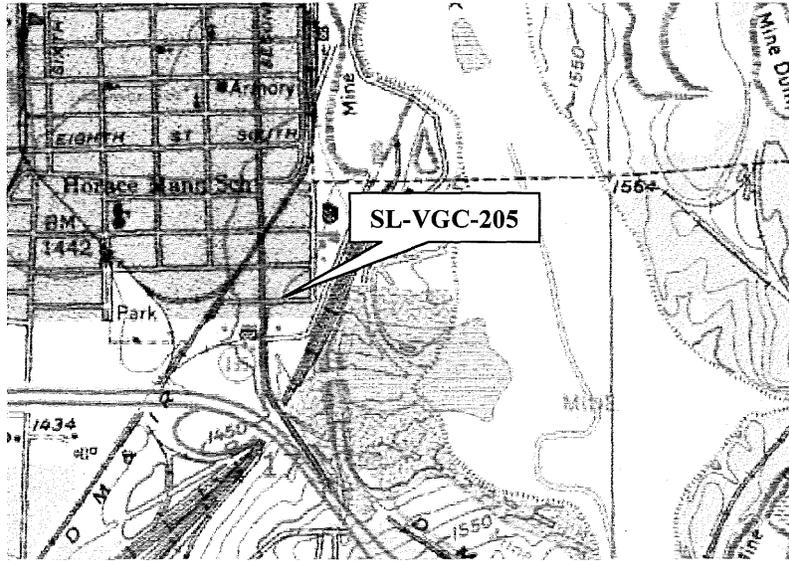
In 1920 this house was owned by Edwin Olson who worked as a fireman at the City Heating Plant. He was a native of Sweden and arrived in the U.S. with 1907. The house also housed K.E. Bengtsson, his wife and two children. They were also Swedish natives and may have been relatives. Bengtsson was a city Blacksmith (U.S. Bureau of the Census Virginia 1920 ED 205:42).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.61
SL-VGC-206
House
122 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-206, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1914 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues S. The building faces north and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. A shed-roofed enclosed porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain double-hung sash; casement-sash picture windows are placed at the north facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.62
SL-VGC-207
House
123 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-207, looking northeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

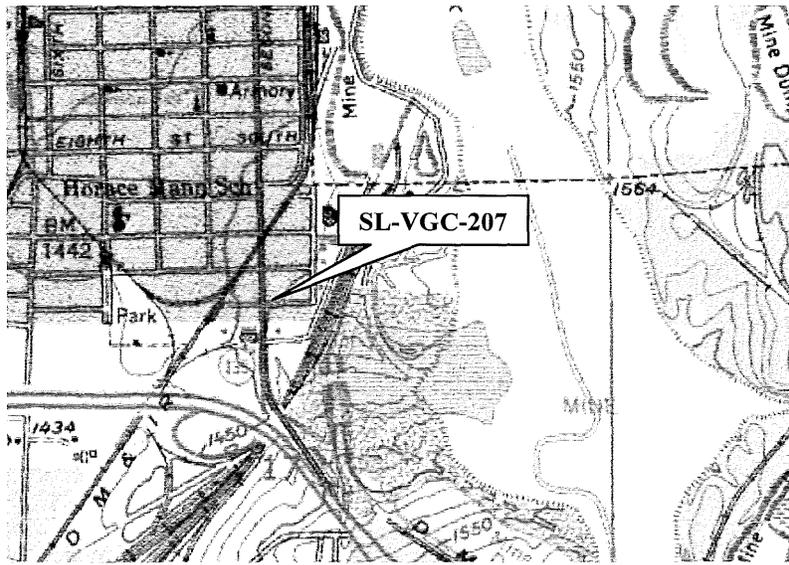
This ca. 1912, one- and one-half story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd Ave. S. The building faces south and rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos shingles. The L-plan has an entry in the short wing flanked by glazed lights. Most window openings contain double-hung sash, and there is a large window with multi-paned lights at the south-facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.63

SL-VGC-208

House

124 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-208, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1913, one and one-half-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), mid-block between 1st and 2nd avenues S. The building faces north. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. A gable-roofed enclosed entry porch shelters the central entry. Fieldstone (or formcrete) clads the north facing elevation of the entry porch and the concrete foundation and a projecting tripartite bay on the west elevation. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear that spans the width of the parcel.

In 1920 this was the home of Alford Lathrop, his wife Cara, and their three children. The Lathrops were natives of Illinois and Alford was a dairyman (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 ED 205:23A). The 1922 city directory listed this address as his dairy (R.L. Polk 1922:570).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.64
SL-VGC-209
House
128 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-209, looking south, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1916, two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910), near the corner of 12th Street S. and 2nd Avenue. The building faces north and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. An enclosed full-length porch shelters the entry. Most window openings contain double-hung sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear.

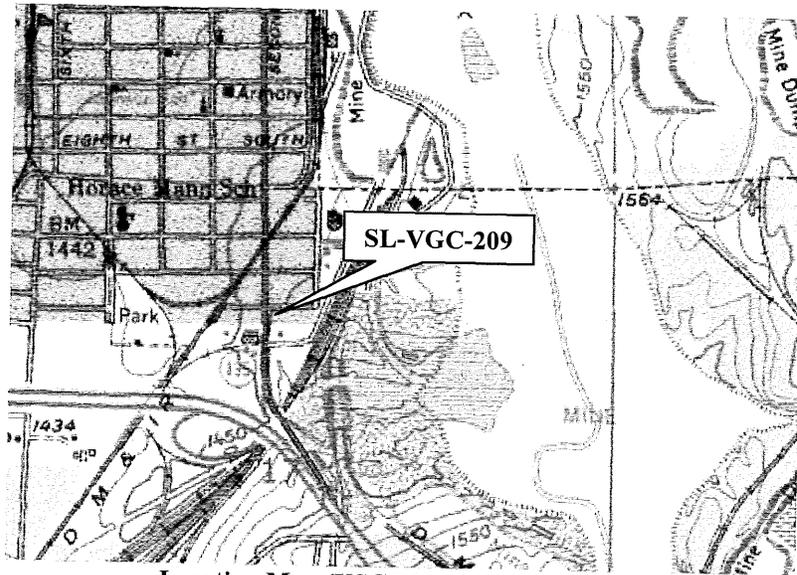
In 1920 this was the residence of Henry Lind, his wife Elizabeth, and two children. A native of Sweden, Lind was a carpenter at a mine (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920 ED 205:23A).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.65
SL-VGC-210
House
129 12th Street S.



SL-VGC-210, looking north, 4/11/12.

Description and History

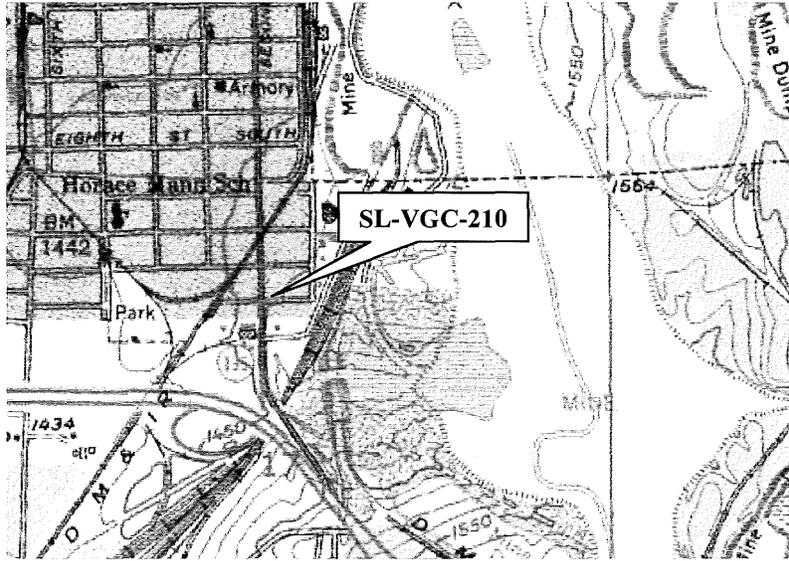
This ca. 1913 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house is located in Anderson's Third Addition (1910) at the northeast corner of 2nd Ave. S and 12th St. S. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. It has a side-hall entry on the west elevation. Window openings contain double-hung sash, and there is a tripartite bay at the south-facing elevation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a gable-roofed garage at the rear of the property. The building appears to have had extensive exterior remodeling.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains poor integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.66

SL-VGC-158

Store Building

1107 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-158, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

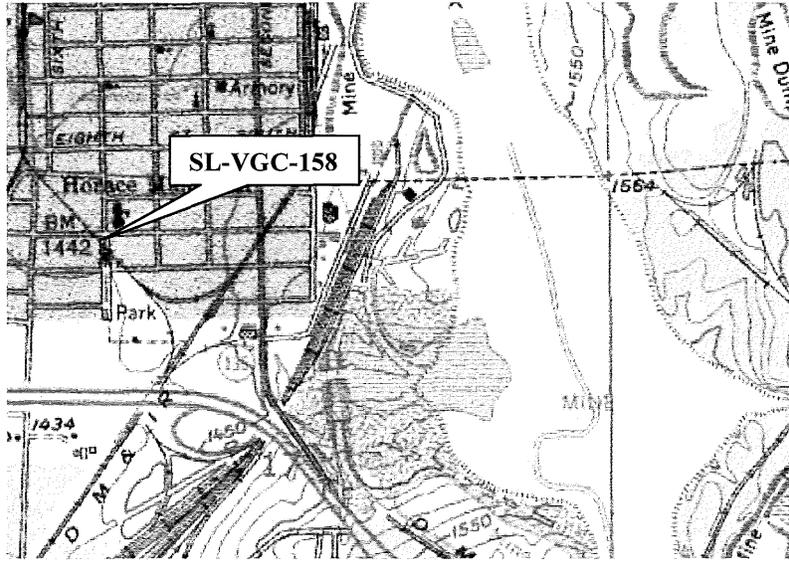
This ca. 1947 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story store building occupies a lot north of the alley between 11th and 10th streets S. The building faces east and is clad in stucco. It rests on a concrete foundation. The flat roof has a shallow parapet edged by a simple cornice. A band of display windows flanks a recessed central entry. A single double hung window is placed at the south and north elevations. The building abuts a two-story apartment building of similar vintage on an adjoining parcel.

Significance

This building does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains generally good integrity as a mid-twentieth century store building. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.67

SL-VGC-154

Cambridge Dairy Creamery

1111 S. 5th Ave. W.



SL-VGC-154, looking west, 11/5/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1920 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story, aluminum-clad, flat-roofed commercial building is located mid-block between 10 1/2 St. S. and 11th St. S. The building faces east and rests on a brick foundation. There is a large fixed display window and a single central entry at the east-facing elevation. A shingled awning shelters the display window and a wood stair and deck access the entry.

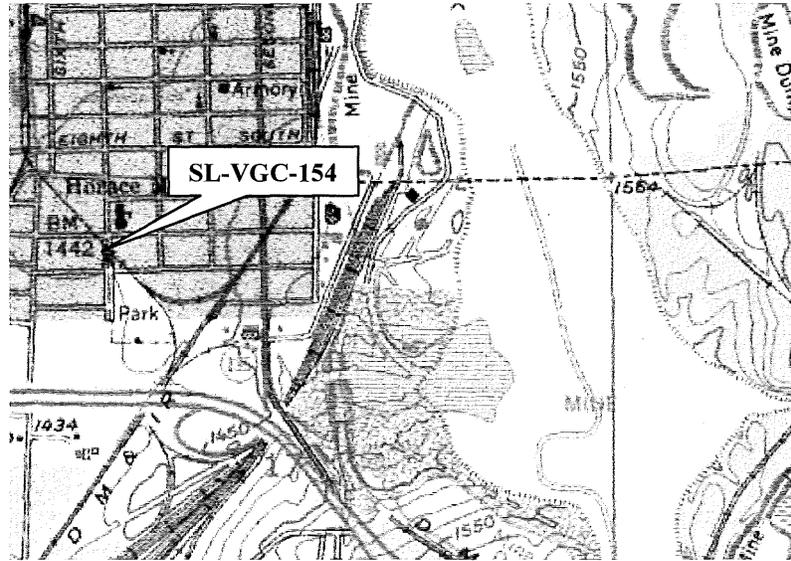
The Cambridge Dairy Creamery was at this general location by 1912 (R. L. Polk). It was succeeded by the Elmwood Dairy by 1922 (R.L. Polk). At that time Elmwood was one of 15 creameries in Virginia. They advertised as “Wholesalers and Retailers of all Dairy Products and Purity Brand Ice Cream” (R.L. Polk). Although apparently connected by a spur to the nearby DM&N Railway, it is typical of small businesses that located along the corridor.

Significance

This appears to be part of the Cambridge Dairy Creamery shown on the 1915 Sanborn (Sanborn 1915:15). The facility included an office and icehouse, butter storage, and cold storage areas. Because of exterior remodeling, however, it does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.68
SL-VGC-162
House
1211 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-162, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

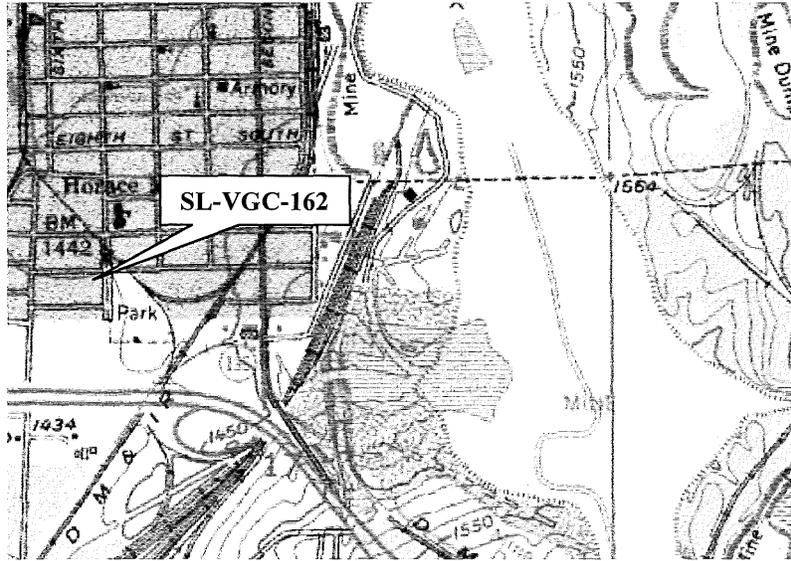
This ca. 1920 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story house is midblock between 11th and 12th streets S. The Arts and Crafts bungalow is clad in stucco and rests on a concrete foundation. It faces east. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The deep cornice has exposed rafters. A prominent endwall chimney is placed at the south elevation. A gable-roofed projecting entry bay has a central entry flanked by single-pane sash. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash. This building is one of a pair with next-door 1215 (SL-VGC-163).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains generally good integrity. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.69

SL-VGC-163

House

1215 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-163, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

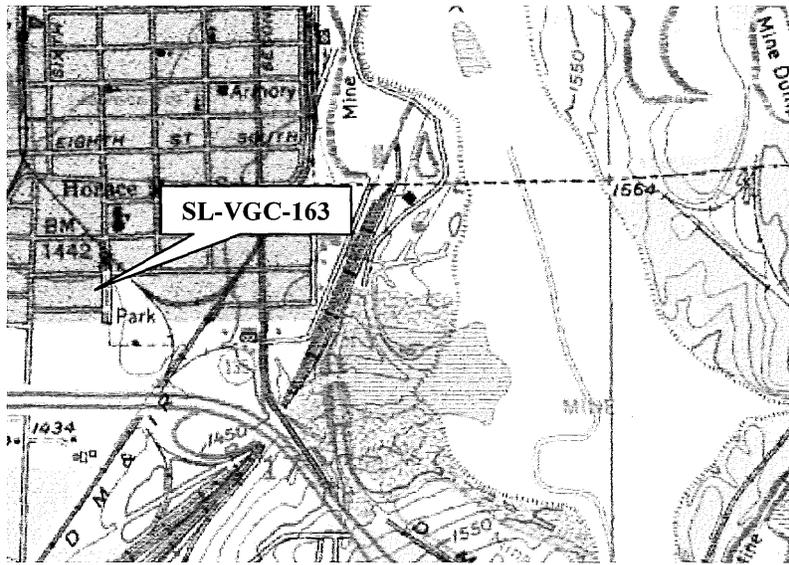
This ca. 1919 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story house is midblock between 11th and 12th streets S. The Arts and Crafts bungalow is clad in wood shingles and rests on a concrete foundation. It faces east. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The deep cornice has exposed rafters. A prominent endwall chimney is placed at the south elevation. A gable-roofed projecting entry bay has a central entry flanked by pairs of double hung sash with divided lights. There is a single picture window at the main (east) façade. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash. A wood stair at the entry is a modern replacement. This building is one of a pair with next-door 1211 (SL-VGC-162).

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains good integrity. It is not associated, however, with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.70

SL-VGC-164

House

1217 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-164, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

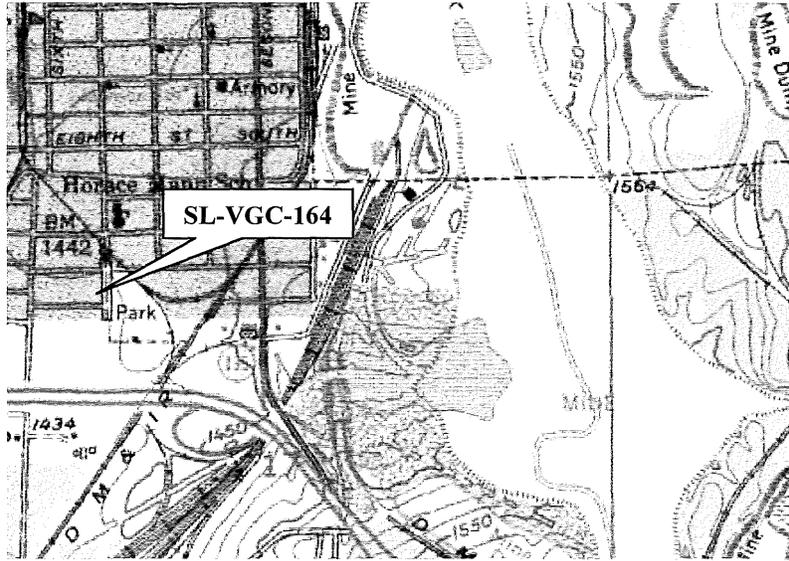
This ca. 1919 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story, stucco-clad house is located at the northwest corner of 12th St. S. and 5th Avenue W. The building faces east. It is stucco-clad and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles. A gable-roofed dormer has knee brackets and a modern casement window. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash but the west elevation (main façade) has a large modern picture window. A wood stair at the entry and wood deck at the east are among other modern features.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity due to remodeling. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.71

SL-VGC-155

House

1301 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-155, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

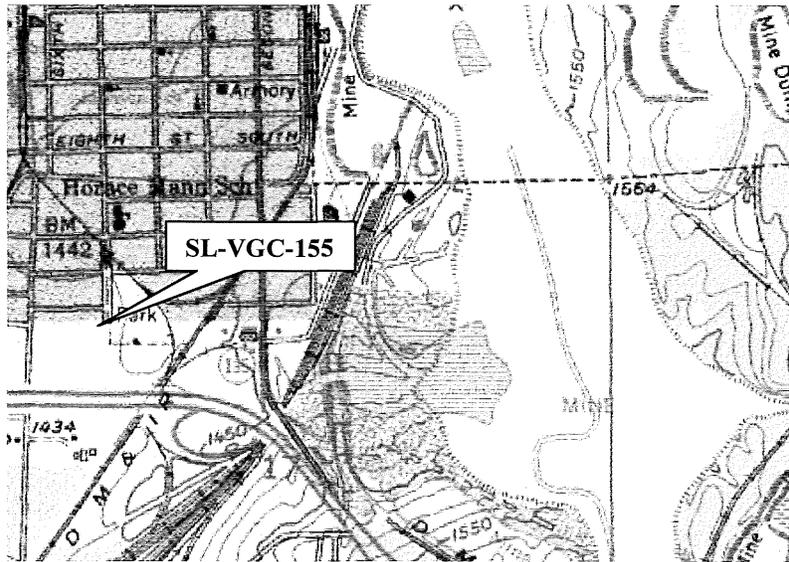
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half-story house is located at the southwest corner of 12th St. S. and 5th Avenue W. The building faces east. It is clad in asbestos shingles and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles. A gable-roofed entry porch is enclosed with double-hung sash. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.72

SL-VGC-156

House

1303 S. 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-156, looking northwest, 10/11/11.

Description and History

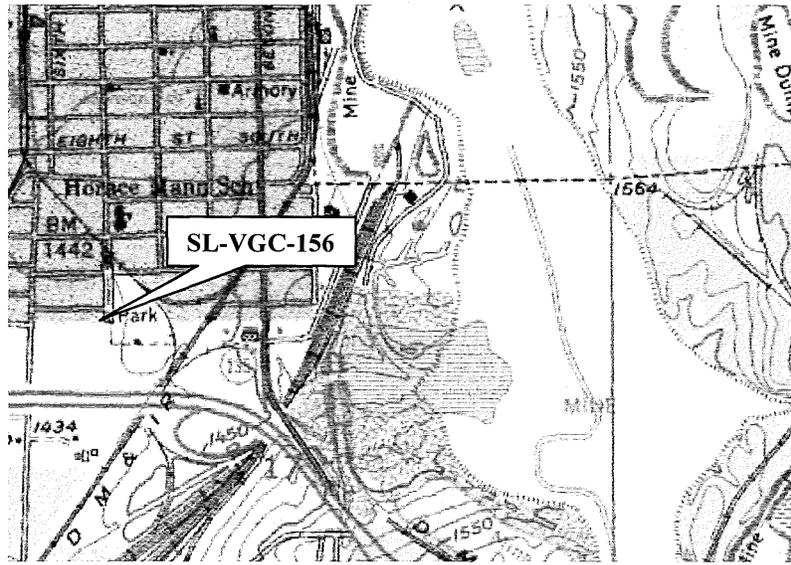
This ca.1915 (Virginia City Assessor), two-story house is located mid-block between the alley south of 13th St. S. and 12th St. S. The building is vinyl clad and rests on a concrete foundation. It faces east. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and has a shed-roofed dormer on the south slope. A hip-roofed entry porch is enclosed with double-hung sash. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash; those at the porch have divided lights in the upper sash.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.73

SL-VGC-157

House

1305 5th Avenue W.



SL-VGC-157, looking northwest, 10/11/11.

Description and History

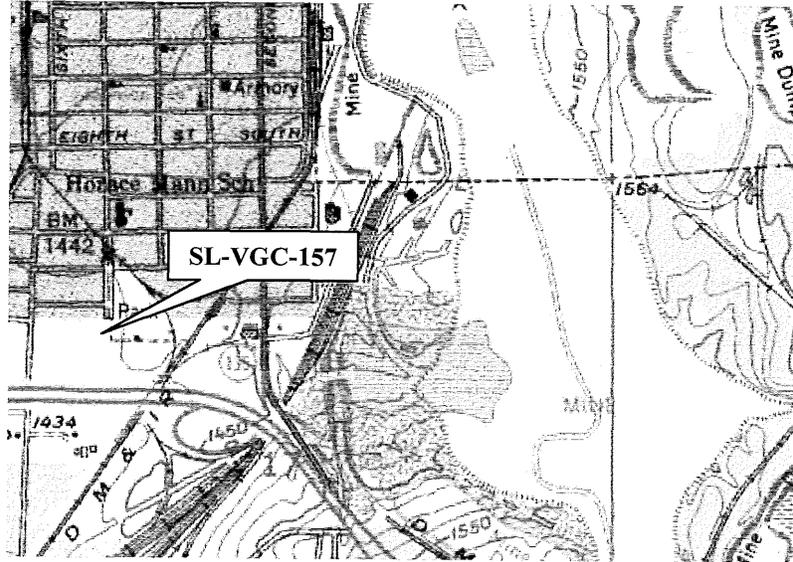
This ca. 1915 (Virginia City Assessor), one-and one-half story, wood-shingled house is located at the northwest corner of 5th Avenue W. and 13th St. S. The building faces east and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and has a shed-roofed dormer on the south slope. A hip-roofed enclosed entry porch shelters the entry on the east elevation. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash; there is a modern band of casement windows at the porch.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.74
SL-VGC-211
House
501 11th Street S.



SL-VGC-211, looking north, 10/11/11.

Description and History

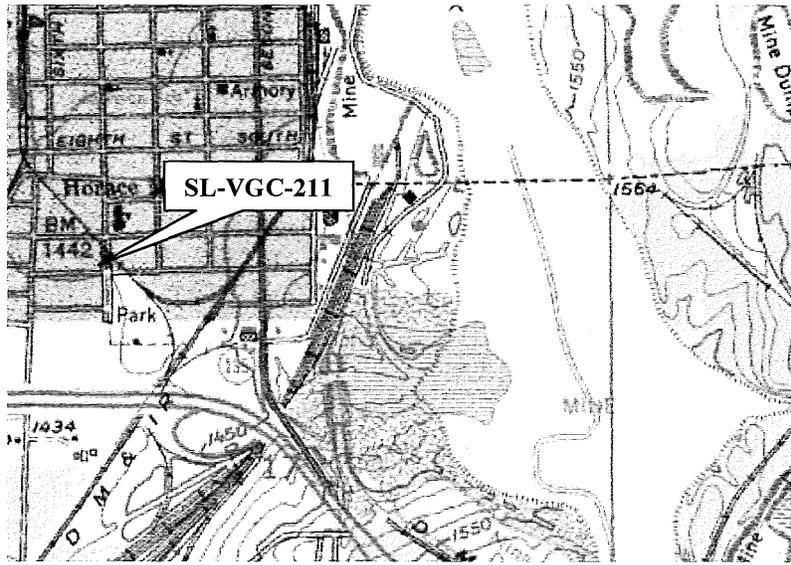
This ca. 1919 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story, stucco-clad Arts and Crafts bungalow is located at the northwest corner of W. 5th Avenue and 11th St. The building faces south. It rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The cross-gable roof is clad in composition shingles. A gable-roofed entry porch shelters the entry on the south elevation. The windows are filled with double-hung sash. Wood paneling surrounds the entry and replacement windows at the south-facing elevation. There is a brown brick endwall chimney at the east elevation.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains good integrity, however, it is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.75

SL-VGC-159

South Side Park

S. 5th Avenue W. at 13th Street S.



SL-VGC-159, looking north, 10/11/12.

Description and History

Southside Park (Pepelnjak South Side Park) occupies approximately 15 acres at the foot of S. 5th Avenue W. The triangular park and adjoining James Podgett Memorial Fields form an irregularly-shaped parcel bounded by private garages on the alley behind 12th Street S. and 11th Street S. on the north; S. 5th Avenue W. on the west; the DM&N right-of-way on the east; the Highway 53 right-of-way on the south, and S. 6th Avenue W. on the west. The James Podgett Memorial Fields abut Highway 53. Six tennis courts, modern playground equipment, and a modern metal-clad facilities building are located between S. 5th Avenue W and the DM&N right-of-way.

The park was established in ca. 1912 on land donated by Nels Anderson, a Virginia businessman who platted the surrounded Anderson's Second Addition (Virginia Historical Society-park file). Aerial views from the 1930s and 1940s confirm the formal layout of the triangular park that included a bandshell, park pavilion, brick gate, and curvilinear paths. All of the features of the park were removed by ca. 1970. Only the outline of the park reflects the original design.

The early twentieth-century park grounds extend from 10th Street S. to 13th Avenue S. along the west side of S. 5th Avenue. No paths remain within the original seven-acre parcel. A stone monument dating from 1977 was placed in honor of Bebsy Pepelnjak, Virginia Park Superintendent 1966-1977. A variety of mature conifers and deciduous trees line the edges of the park.

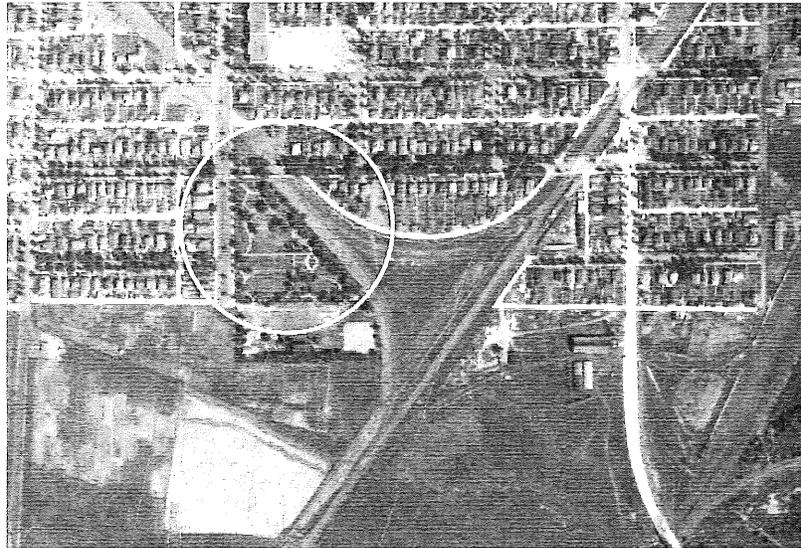
Significance

South Side Park does not exemplify important historical or landscape architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. Because of total removal of all early park features including formal

paths and structures, the park retains no historic integrity as an early twentieth-century designed historic landscape. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

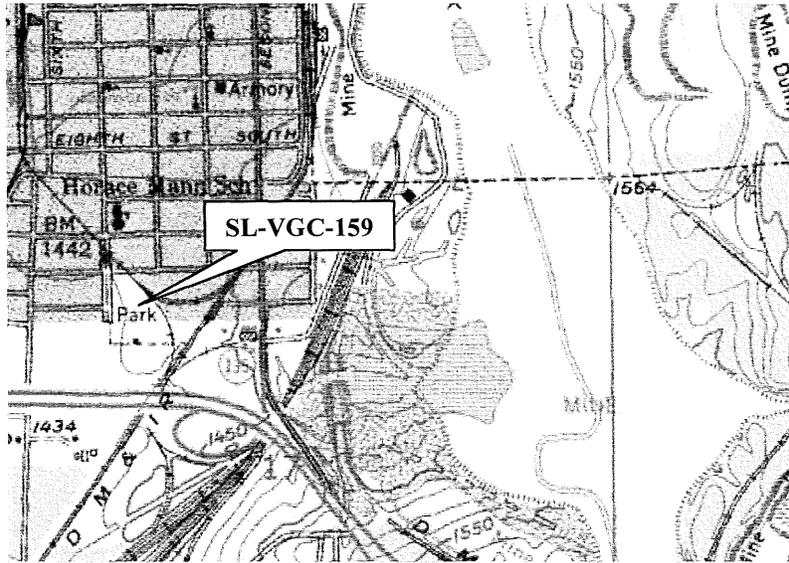
This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



South Side Park, Virginia, 1939. (MHAPO)



South Side Park Bandshell, ca. 1950 (razed, MHS)



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

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9.76
SL-VGC-212
Motel
1 Midway Drive



SL-VGC-212, facing north, 10/18/11.

Description and History

This 1951, two-story, flat-roofed motel is located on the east side of Midway Drive facing west and TH 53 (Virginia City Assessor Records). The concrete and stucco building has two floors of rooms with outdoor access on the west side facing a paved parking lot. Windows contain a variety of sash types, including double-hung and fixed single-pane. A neon-lighted metal sign for the Budget Host Inn is placed at the west side of the parking lot.

History

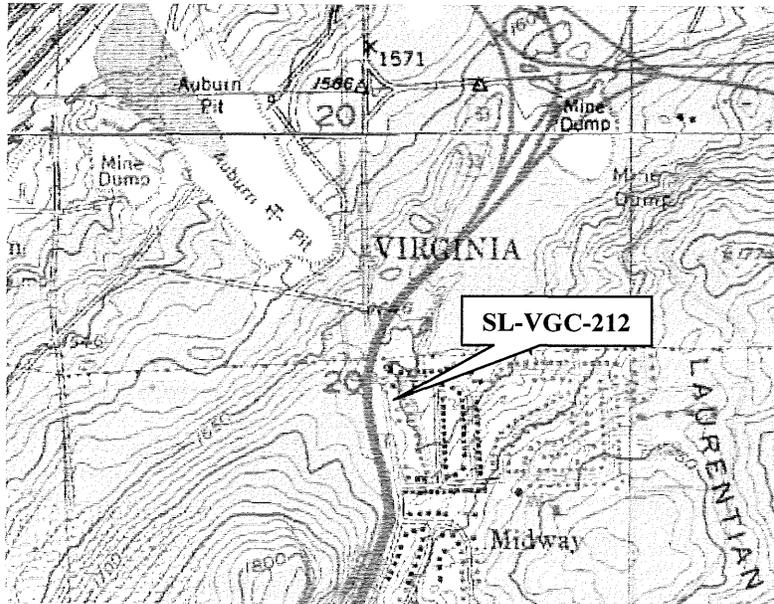
This motel is part of post-World War II construction adjacent to the Midway Gardens residential development platted in 1949 (St. Louis County Recorder). A strip of small commercial buildings was erected along Midway Gardens and the rest of the area was developed with residences.

Significance

Although representative of a mid-twentieth century popular motel type this building does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. Exterior alterations, including window replacement, further compromise its ability to convey important historical significance. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.77
SL-VGC-213
Dairy Queen
7 Midway Drive



SL-VGC-213, facing northeast, 10/18/11.

Description and History

This one-story, flat-roofed store is located on the east side of Midway Drive facing west and TH 53. The stucco and wood-clad building has a mansard overhang over the service windows. Windows contain a variety of sash types, fixed and casement. A lighted metal sign for the property is placed at the north side of the building.

The original building at this location was opened in 1950 (Virginia City Assessor). It is not known how much of the original exists within this obviously updated structure.

History

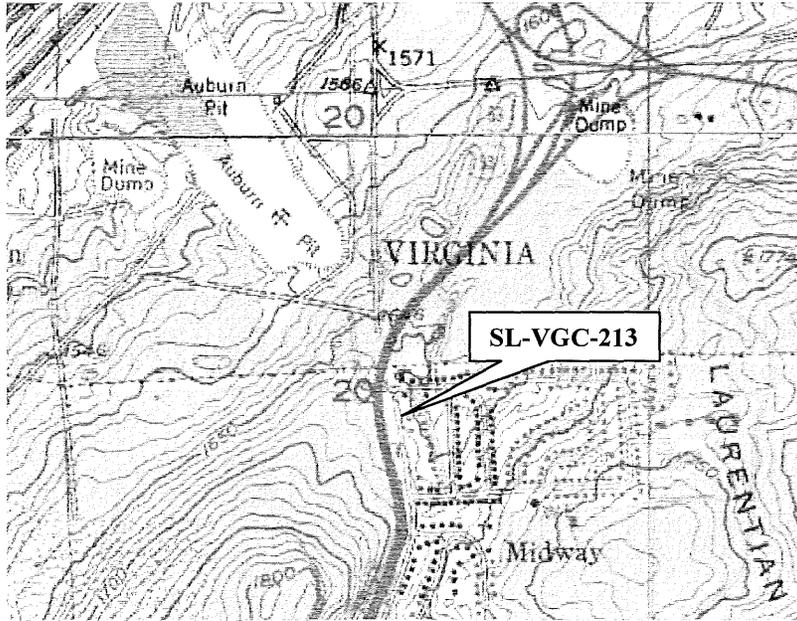
This building is part of post-World War II construction adjacent to the Midway Gardens development platted in 1949 (St. Louis County Recorder). A strip of small commercial buildings was erected along Midway Gardens and the rest of the area was developed with residences.

Significance

This building does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior appears to reflect recent corporate remodeling, not the original 1950 design. The building is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.78

SL-VGC-219

House (Bear Country Realty)

1 Vermillion Drive



SL-VGC-219, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

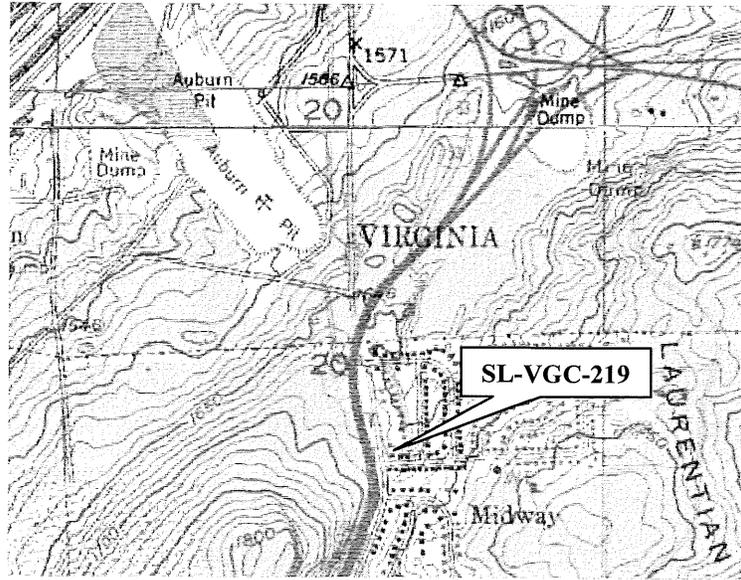
This ca. 1950 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story house is at the northeast corner of Vermillion Drive and Midway Drive in the Midway Garden Addition to Virginia. The vernacular house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and supports a large painted advertising sign. There is a large picture window in the west-facing, main elevation. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash. A wood deck extends the length of the building.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.79
SL-VGC-232
House
1701 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-232, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

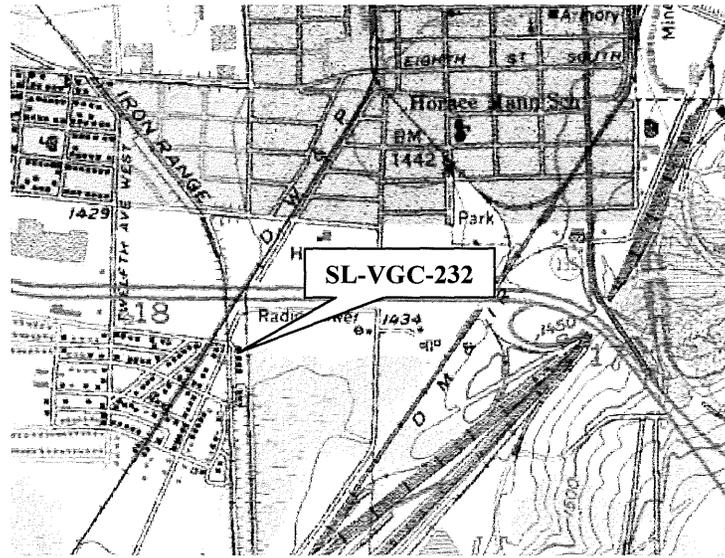
This ca. 1950 (Virginia City Assessor), one- and one-half story house faces west at the north end of Cottage Lane near its intersection with Southern Drive. The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is sheltered by a small entry porch and the entry is flanked by double-hung windows. The single leaf entry door has a diamond-paned window. A large picture window faces north. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.80
SL-VGC-233
House
1703 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-233, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1950 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story house faces west near the north end of Cottage Lane near its intersection with Southern Drive. The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is flanked by a three-part picture window. Most other small windows are filled with double-hung sash. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.81
SL-VGC-234
House
1705 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-234, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

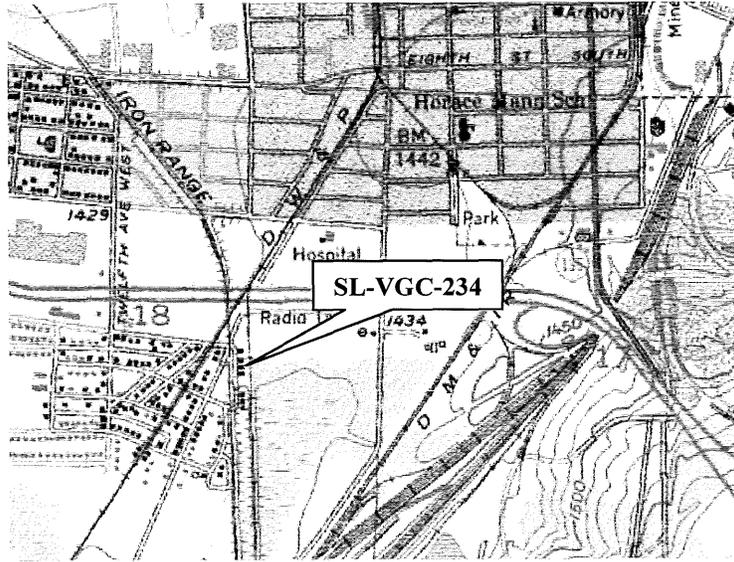
This ca. 1950 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story house faces west near the north end of Cottage Lane near its intersection with Southern Drive. The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in vinyl siding with a board and batten apron and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is flanked by a three-part picture window and a fixed window with 6-pane sash. Most other small windows are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.82
SL-VGC-235
House
1707 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-235, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1950 (Virginia City Assessor), one-story house faces west. The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by a wood canopy. Small windows are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9.83
SL-VGC-236
House
1709 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-236, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

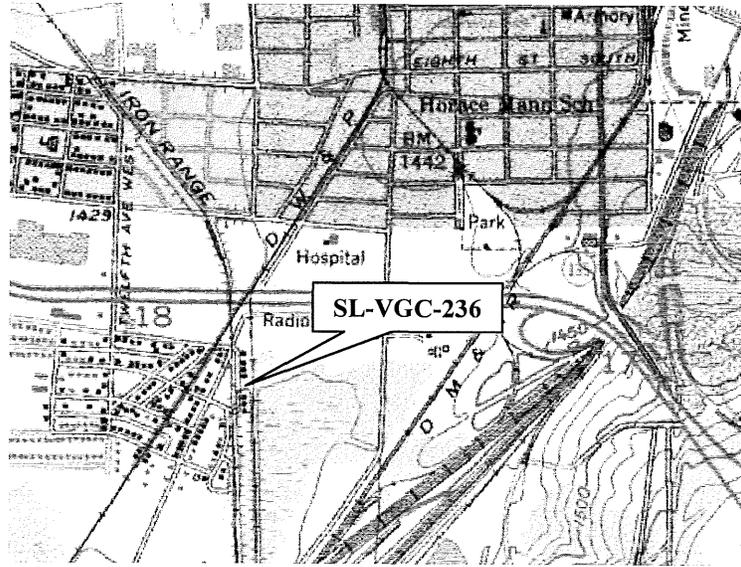
This remodeled, ca. 1950, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by a wood canopy. There are several window types, including casements and a bay window at the west-facing elevation. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.84
SL-VGC-237
House
= Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-237, looking southeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

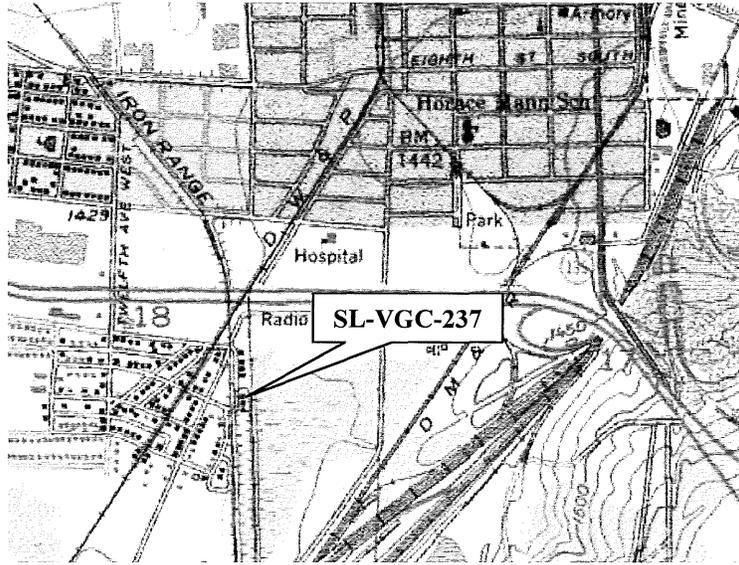
This ca. 1950, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is flanked by double-hung sash. Most other windows are filled with double-hung sash. A small one-story addition extends from the north elevation. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.85
SL-VGC-238
House
1715 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-238, looking southeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

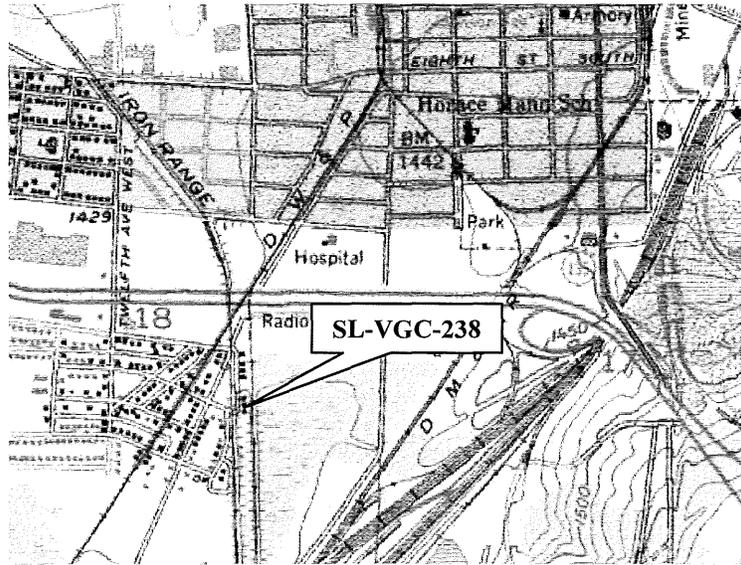
This ca. 1950, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The west facing façade has a side-hall entry and two windows filled with double-hung sash. Most other windows are filled with double-hung sash. A small one-story addition extends from the north elevation. There is a wood front porch deck and double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.86
SL-VGC-239
House
1717 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-239, looking southeast, 10/17/11.

Description and History

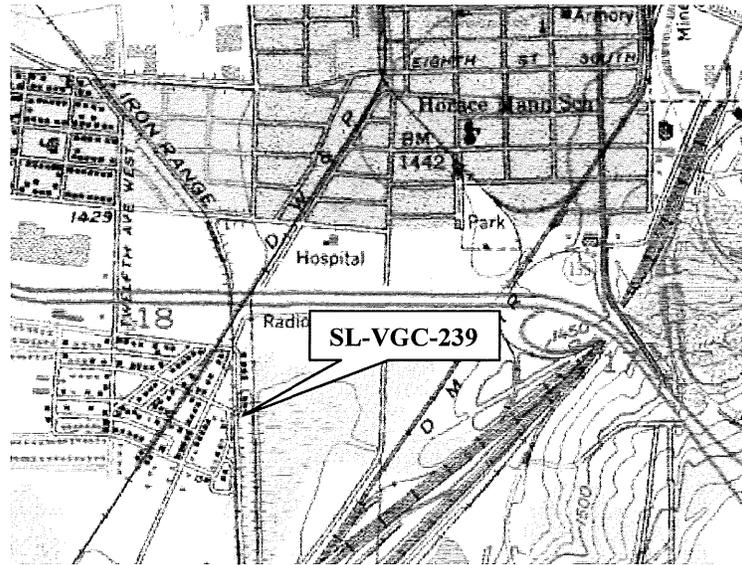
This ca. 1950, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is flanked by double-hung sash. Most other windows are filled with double-hung sash. A small one-story addition extends from the north elevation. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.87
SL-VGC-240
House
1719 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-240, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

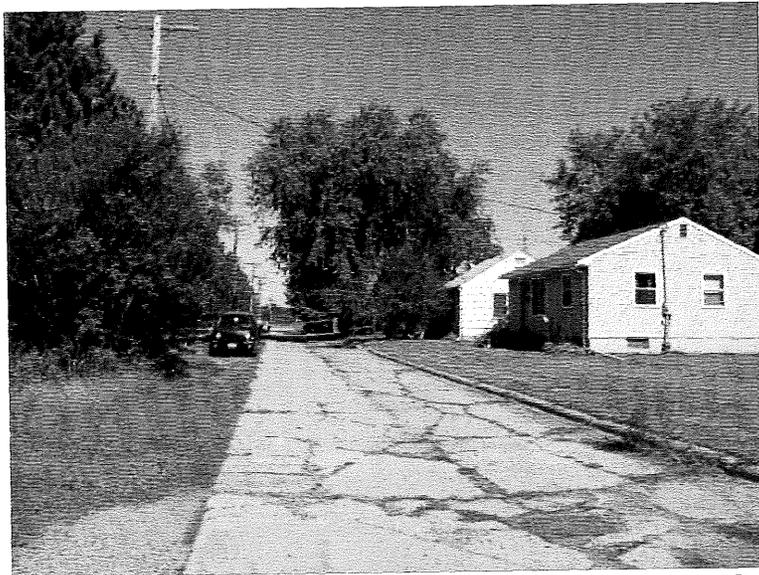
This ca. 1950, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by the overhanging eave. There is a single picture window on the west-facing elevation. Most windows are filled with double-hung sash. This house and its Cottage Lane neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

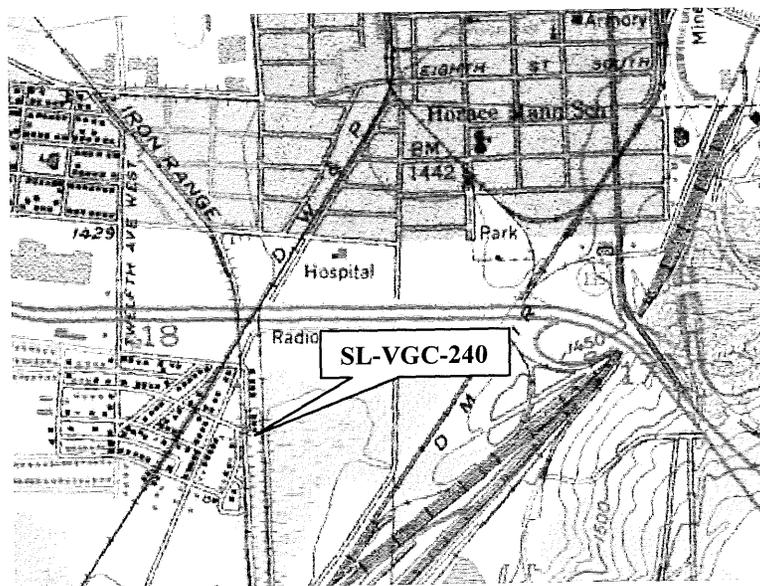
This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



SL-VGC-239 and 240 and Cottage Lane, looking north toward view of TH 53, 10/17/11.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.88
SL-VGC-242
House
1803 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-242, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1920, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by a shallow porch that has four double-hung windows. Other windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.89
SL-VGC-243
House
1805 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-243, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

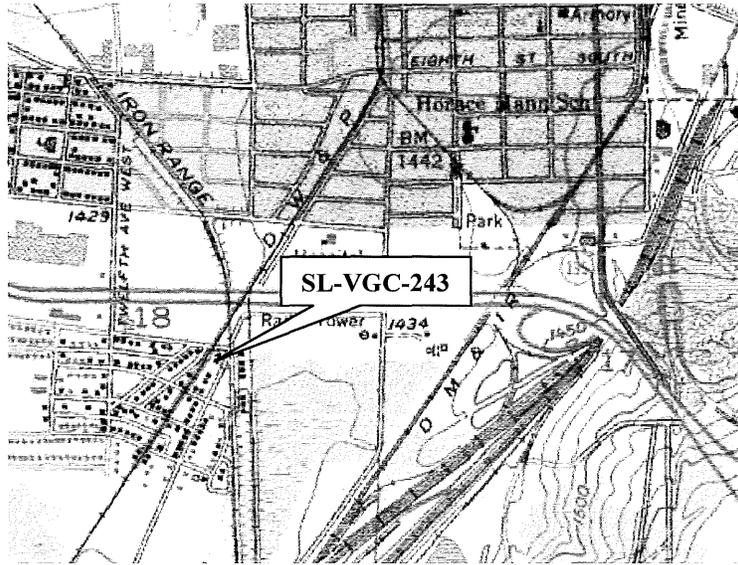
This ca. 1920, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed Arts and Crafts style building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by a shallow porch that has a single-leaf door. Windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. A shed-roofed dormer with a pair of windows filled with double hung sash is centered on the east roof slope. Simple brackets are placed at the eaves. There is a double-car garage, a large modern storage structure, looand other storage buildings at the rear of the lot. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.90
SL-VGC-244
House
1807 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-244, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1960, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is flanked by a modern bay window and a single double-hung unit. Other windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage and a large modern storage building at the rear of the lot. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.91
SL-VGC-245
House
1811 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-245, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

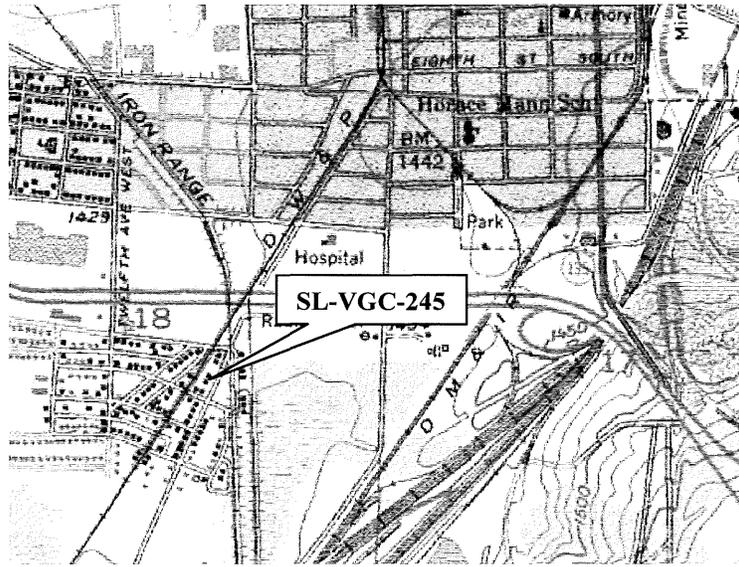
This ca. 1960, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is flanked by a picture window and a single double-hung unit. Other windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage attached to the rear of the building. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.92
SL-VGC-246
House
1813 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-246, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

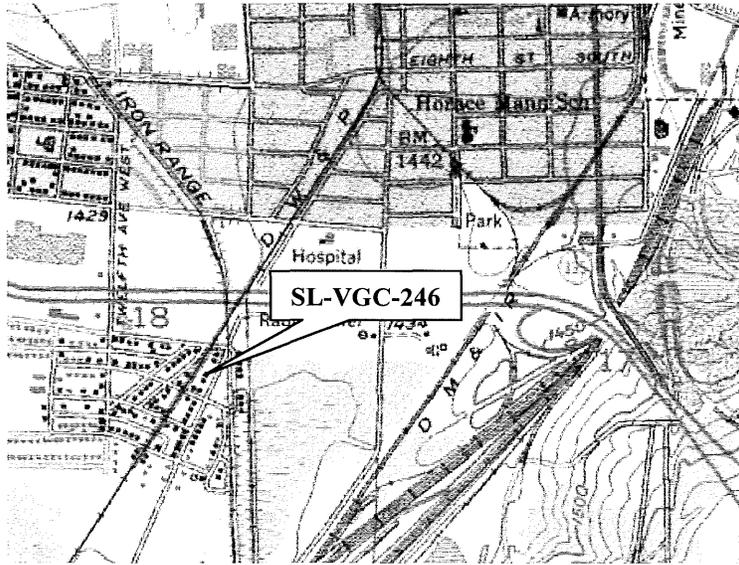
This ca. 1960, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is flanked by a tripartite picture window sheltered by an aluminum awning. Other windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage attached to the rear of the building. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N ^

9.93
SL-VGC-247
House
1815 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-247, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

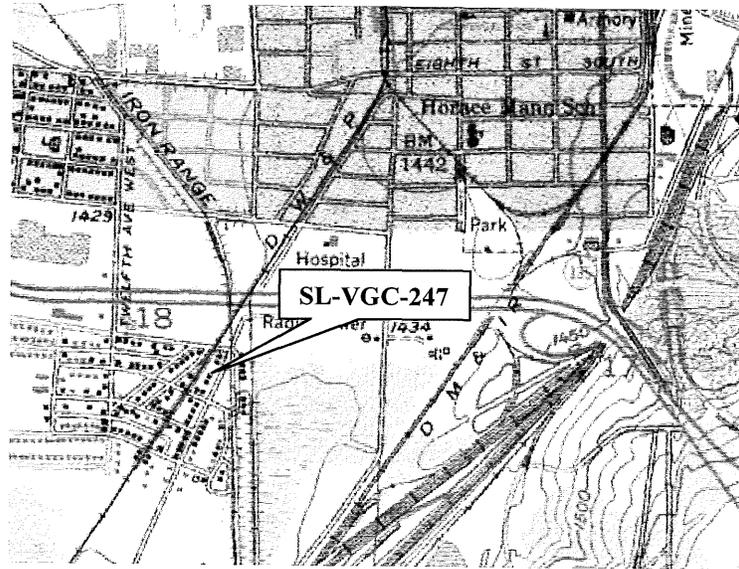
This ca. 1920, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The shed-roofed vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is flanked by a picture window and a casement window. Other small windows are filled with double-hung sash. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the front and rear roof slopes. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the building. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

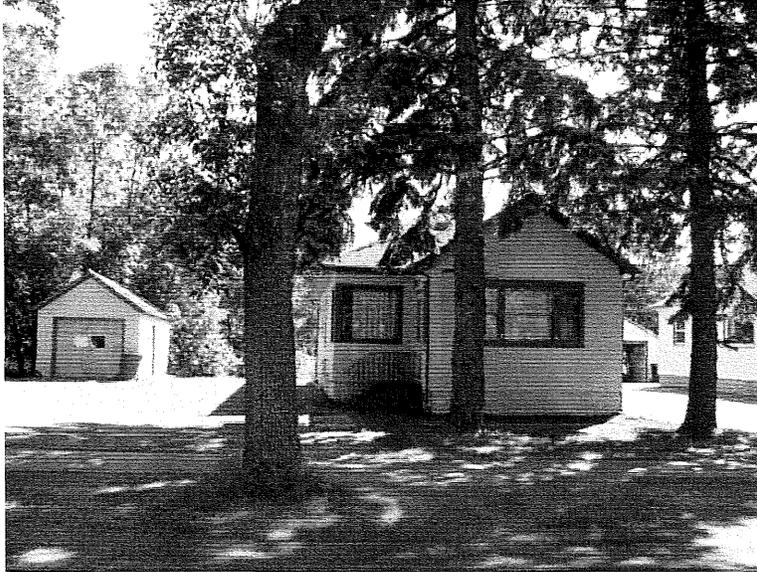
Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.94
SL-VGC-248
House
1816 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-248, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1925, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The hip-roofed vernacular house is clad in asbestos shingle siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. Two picture windows are placed on the west façade, and other windows contain double-hung sash. There is a single-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map (USGS Virginia Quad) N^

9.95
SL-VGC-249
House
1817 Cottage Lane



SL-VGC-249, looking west, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1940, one-story house faces east (Virginia City Assessor). The gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The central entry is sheltered by a shallow enclosed porch. A tripartite picture window and a double-hung window flank the entry. Small windows at the east and other elevations are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

9.96
SL-VGC-250
House
1818 Southern Drive



SL-VGC-250, looking east, 10/17/11.

Description and History

This ca. 1930, one-story house faces west (Virginia City Assessor). The hip-and gable-roofed vernacular house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The entry is sheltered by a full-length porch supported by posts. Picture windows are placed at the west and north elevations. Other windows are filled with double-hung sash. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the lot. This house and its Southern Drive neighbors are part of the Ridgewood Addition to Virginia.

Significance

This dwelling does not exemplify important historical or architectural characteristics within the Virginia context. The exterior retains fair integrity. It is not associated with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history; it is not known to be associated with lives of persons significant in the past; it does not significantly embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; it does not yield, nor is it likely to yield information important in history.

Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

