

District 17: Downtown and Lowertown

District 17, encompassing downtown St. Paul and Lowertown, is roughly bounded by University Avenue on the north, the Mississippi River on the south, a line formed by Interstates 35E and 94 and the Lafayette Freeway on the east, and Kellogg Boulevard and Marion Street on the west. A small portion of the district extends westward to the intersection of Summit Avenue and Ramsey Street, thus including a small section of Summit Avenue and the buildings on the east side of Ramsey Street. A small portion of the district is within the National Register of Historic Places and the St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission's Historic Hill Districts. In addition, as part of the Historic Sites Survey, the Lowertown Historic District was researched and recently nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Functionally and geographically District 17 is at the center of the city. It contains many public, commercial, office, and warehouse buildings, along with several churches and residential buildings. The history and architecture of downtown and Lowertown reflect to a certain extent the history of the entire city. District 17 contains an excellent representation of the city's development as seen through its architecture from the 1860's to the present, although the survey concentrated on buildings constructed before the mid-1930's.

The area which is now District 17 was settled initially by farmers and French Canadian fur traders who were evicted from the Fort Snelling military reservation in 1838. Soon a small colony of settlers was established near the break in the Mississippi River bluffs where a steamboat landing was located. It was known as the Lower Landing to distinguish it from the Upper Landing, a steamboat landing located further upstream near the foot of present day Chestnut Street below Irvine Park. These areas soon came to be known as Uppertown and Lowertown. In the 1830's and 1840's the fledgling community grew slowly and the original French and Swiss settlers were joined by a number of Americans.

In 1841 Father Lucien Galtier established the first church in the community on Third Street, later renamed Kellogg Boulevard. Galtier dedicated the church to Saint Paul, and thenceforth Pig's Eye Landing came to be known as St. Paul. St. Paul gradually became the center of an active fur trading network and served as the collection point from which furs were sent down the river. Although it was built in 1913, the building at 331-341 Sibley Street is a reminder of the fur trade era. It was built as the home of the Gordon and Ferguson Company established in 1879 and which by 1886 was according to a local publication, "not only the largest establishment dealing in hats, here, but also the largest manufacturer of fur goods in the United States."

From 1840 to 1849 St. Paul was technically a part of Wisconsin Territory. In 1847 brothers Ira and Benjamin Brunson made the first survey of the city, platted its streets and named them after leading citizens and landowners, such as Louis Robert, H. H. Sibley, Henry Jackson and the Brunsons. In 1849 Minnesota became a territory with St. Paul as its capital. At that time the city had less than one thousand residents. During the 1840's there was tremendous competition between the businesses at the Lower Landing and those at the Upper Landing. Eventually the Uppertown area became more residential while Lowertown continued to be the city's commercial center. Many immigrants arrived in St. Paul by steamboat and wagon in the 1850's, and settled in what is now District 17 while others moved to the outskirts of the expanding town. In 1854 St. Paul was incorporated. Four years later Minnesota became a state which further contributed to the growth of the capital city. Perhaps typical of housing constructed in the city during this time is the sadly altered, one story William Dahl House, built in 1858 at 136 E. Thirteenth Street, and now surrounded by governmental buildings and parking lots. By 1860, the city had a population of over ten thousand.

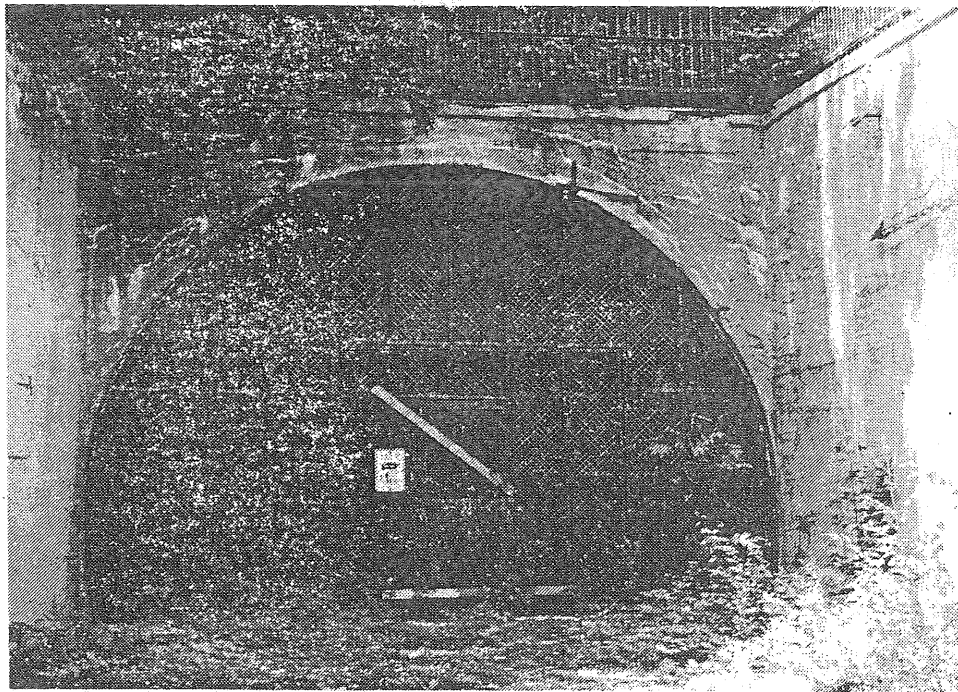
In the 1860's railroads began to have an enormous impact on the

city. Railroad tracks which eventually traversed the state were laid in the valleys of four streams or rivers which met in St. Paul-- the Trout Brook, Phalen Creek, the Mississippi River and the Minnesota River. Seven islands in the Mississippi River near Lowertown were filled in so more tracks could be laid southeast of the present site of the Union Depot at 214 E. Fourth Street. It was the city's second Union Depot and it was completed in 1923. Numerous other buildings in District 17 which date from the 1880's to the 1920's testify to the importance of the railroad in the city's development. St. Paul's best known railroad magnate, James J. Hill, came to the city in 1856 and began working as a clerk at the Lower Landing. He became involved in the Red River trade, and gradually established his network of steamboat and railroad lines throughout the upper midwest. Hill's own office was located in the building at 281-299 E. Kellogg Boulevard, built in 1887 and known today as the James J. Hill Office Building. In 1888 Hill hired Boston architects Peabody and Stearns to design his impressive Richardsonian Romanesque style mansion at 240 Summit Avenue, also located in present day District 17.

Other major railroad-related structures in District 17 include the recently altered Wisconsin Central Railway Freight Depot, built in 1901 at 381 E. Kellogg Boulevard; the Railroad and Bank Building, now the Burlington Northern Building, built in 1914-15 at 176 E. Fifth Street; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Office Building, now the Northwest Building, built in 1916 at 275 E. Fourth Street, and the Chicago Great Western Lift Bridge built in 1893 to enable the railroad to cross the Mississippi River. It is located west of the Robert Street Bridge built in 1924-26. Also of interest to the history of transportation in St. Paul is the building at 271 E. Kellogg Boulevard built in 1907 as the railroad express office for the Wells Fargo Express Company which had been established in 1852 to serve the area west of the Mississippi River during the Gold Rush era. Although Wells Fargo used rail transportation

beginning in the 1880's, the company is best known for its Pony Express and overland stagecoach service which remained in operation to transport freight and mail to areas beyond the end of the rail lines.

St. Paul's streetcar system also flourished in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By enabling people who worked in downtown and Lowertown to reside in other parts of the city, the streetcar changed downtown from an area of both houses and commercial buildings to one which was almost exclusively commercial by the turn of the century. Surviving streetcar structures include Selby Tunnel (no. 43), 1906-07, and the Twin Cities Rapid Transit Company Office Building at 555 N. Wabasha Street, built in 1903.



43. Kellogg Boulevard near Pleasant Avenue, Selby Streetcar Tunnel, 1907, designed by engineer Charles R. Shepley.
(Photo by Brad Daniels)

Only a handful of nineteenth century residential buildings survive in District 17, among them the Queen Anne style double house

built in 1886 at 223-235 W. Fifth Street; and the Romanesque inspired apartment blocks at 168 W. College, built in 1892, and at 162 W. College Avenue, built in 1898. Among the earliest surviving commercial buildings in the district are the Vater Rhein Hotel, now the Coney Island Bar, at 448 N. St. Peter Street and the western part of the B & M Furniture Company at 252 E. Seventh Street, each of which incorporates an older limestone side wall with a circa 1885-95 brick facade. Another quite early small commercial building is located at 195-199 E. Seventh Street. It is a three bay, two story structure which is intact on the upper story where it has brick segmental arched window hoods and rough limestone window sills. The John Wann Building at 350-364 Sibley Street on Mears Park built circa 1880 and now the Spin Knit Fabrics Company Building, may well be the oldest building in the area constructed on a scale large enough to suggest that it was probably built for wholesaling and manufacturing. Several additions were made to it in the nineteenth century, yet it retains distinguished masonry features--corbelled brick cornices, ornate brick window hoods and keystones, brick piers between bays, and brick bands between the floors.

Several downtown churches date from the era when many of the city's residents lived in downtown, Lowertown, and nearby residential neighborhoods such as Irvine Park. The Italianate style Assumption Church School built circa 1864; the Romanesque Revival style Assumption Church built in 1871-74 at 51 W. Ninth Street; and the Gothic Revival style First Baptist Church, built in 1874-75 at 499 N. Wacouta Street are among the oldest buildings in downtown. Other historically and architecturally significant downtown churches are the Richardsonian Romanesque style Central Presbyterian Church built in 1888-1890 at 500 N. Cedar Street and the Church of St. Louis built in 1909 at 506 N. Cedar Street. The latter church was established in 1868 and is one of the city's few remaining links to its rich French Canadian heritage.

Of the same vintage is the nearby St. Agatha's Convent and Conservatory of Music and Art, now Central Manor, built in 1908 at 26 E. Exchange Street.

Historically important charitable and service institutions in downtown include St. Joseph's Hospital which was organized in 1853 though its oldest surviving buildings, such as the North Wing at 69 W. Exchange Street, was built in 1921; the Society for the Relief of the Poor which was organized in 1876 and moved to the building at 141 E. Ninth Street in 1882; and the Young Men's Christian Association organized in St. Paul in 1856 though their building at 475 N. Cedar Street was built in 1907.

The 1880's is the earliest decade from which more than a handful of buildings have survived in District 17. Most are three to four story brick commercial buildings with first floor storefronts and warehouse or living quarters on the upper stories. An impressive streetscape of such buildings is located in Lowertown, on the south side of the 200 block of E. Seventh Street. These buildings range from the ornate Hotel Economy/Constans Block built in 1884 at 224 E. Seventh Street, designed by Augustus Gauger and now part of Butwinicks Furniture Company, to Butwinicks western building at 212 E. Seventh Street which was also built in 1884 but whose original facade is hidden by siding. Between these two buildings is a smaller, three story brick structure which has ornate brick capitals, segmental and round arched window moldings with keystones and stone spring blocks. Further east on Seventh Street are the adjacent brick B & M Furniture Company Buildings at 256 E. Seventh Street, the eastern one with cast metal window hoods; the western with a cast iron storefront with a stylized tree motif. The storefront was manufactured by the St. Paul Foundry Company which is now the home of the Maxson Corporation at 500 W. Como Avenue. A vacant lot separates the B & M Buildings from the O'Connor Block at 264-266 E. Seventh, built in

1887 and designed by Emil Ulrici. Its brick facade is enlivened by stone pilasters and bands, and two false pedimented dormers which tower above the fourth floor cornice and balustrade.

Other Lowertown buildings with cast iron storefronts include the building at 258-269 E. Fifth Street, now Mike & Vic's Cafe, and the recently dismantled J. P. Allen Building at 371-375 Sibley Street. The Mike and Vic's storefront was made by the St. Paul based Washington Foundry of the Adams Isher Company. The building also has ornate brick and stone work. The J. P. Allen Building, built in 1888, has unusual thin rounded vertical bands of brickwork and unusual egg and dart detailing cast into its storefront. It and the adjacent Bishop Block built circa 1882 at 371-375 Sibley were both dismantled recently and are to be reconstructed as part of the Galtier Plaza complex now under construction on the block bounded by Fifth, Sixth, Sibley and Jackson Streets. The only building now standing on the block is the delightful Romanesque inspired Merchants National Bank Building, now known as the McColl Building, completed in 1892. Another of the most intact of the Romanesque inspired small commercial blocks still standing in the district is the Walsh Block (no. 44), 1888, at 191 E. Eighth, and designed by Edward P. Bassford, the architect of the McColl Building. It has an iron storefront cast by the St. Paul Foundry. One of the most straightforward, least adorned 1880's buildings in the area is the Noyes Brothers and Cutler Building, a wholesale druggist building, now Park Square Court, built in 1886 at 400 N. Sibley Street on Mears Park. Its architect, J. Walter Stevens, designed an addition made in 1908, as well as a remarkable number of warehouses and wholesale buildings built in Lowertown from the 1880's to 1910. Although built in 1890, the building at 465-467 N. Wabasha Street which now houses Nate's Clothing and Viking Apartments, follows the pattern set in the 1880's. It is a four story brick building adorned with pressed metal oriel windows and a rounded corner turret which was once capped by a conical roof.



44. 191 E. 8th Street, Walsh Block, 1888, designed by Edward P. Bassford. (Photo by Gary Phelps)

By the late 1880's new building technology made it feasible to construct commercial and office buildings on a scale and height previously unknown in St. Paul. Dating from this period of intense building are the Richardsonian Romanesque style Germania Bank Building, now the St. Paul Building, at 359-363 N. Wabasha Street, designed by J. Walter Stevens with Harvey Ellis; the recently renovated Italian Renaissance inspired Endicott Buildings with facades at 141 E. Fourth Street and 350 N. Robert Street, designed by Cass Gilbert and his then partner James Knox Taylor; and the massive and dignified Pioneer Building at 336 N. Robert Street designed as a twelve story structure by Chicago architect Solon Beman who also designed the addition of the top four stories in 1910. It was said to be the tallest building between Chicago and the west coast until 1915. On the same block as the Pioneer and Endicott Buildings is the contemporary

Manhattan Building, now the Empire Building, at 360 N. Robert Street, designed by Clarence H. Johnston, Sr. in a modified Renaissance style. The only remainder of another elegant building of this era, the New York Life Insurance Company designed by New York architects Babb, Cook and Willard at Sixth and Minnesota Streets, is the bronze eagle at Fourth and Jackson, sculpted by Augustus Saint Gaudens.

Two of St. Paul's best known landmarks were designed in the 1890's--the Old Federal Courts Building, now Landmark Center, at 75 W. Fifth Street, and the Minnesota State Capitol at Aurora and Park Streets. Designed by the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury, the design of Landmark Center incorporates Romanesque and Chateausque elements into an imposing design with turrets and towers, creating a picturesque outline. Though its original design dates from only a few years later than that of Landmark Center, the Beaux Arts style Minnesota State Capitol designed by Cass Gilbert is a formal Renaissance inspired design which presents quite a contrast to the more Victorian feel of the Landmark Center. Construction began in the 1890's for two other St. Paul landmarks, neither of which was completed until the second decade of the twentieth century--the Golden Rule Department Store, built in stages circa 1890 to 1914, at 453-499 N. Robert Street and the Lowry Building at 350 N. St. Peter Street where construction began in 1893 but was not completed until 1911.

Although fairly few buildings constructed in the 1890's are still standing in the heart of downtown St. Paul, many survive in Lowertown. Most are similar in scale and function to those built in the area in the 1880's yet none are as frilly as the Hotel Economy/Constans Block built in 1884, mentioned previously. Several incorporate Classical and Renaissance derived elements. Almost all are built of red pressed brick. The majority of the buildings on Mears Park date from the early 1890's and were designed by J. Walter Stevens. They include the Koehler and Hinrichs Building, now Margoles

Leather Company, built in 1891, at 235-237 E. Sixth Street; the adjacent Konantz Saddler Company/Railroader Printing House at 227-231 E. Sixth Street, built in 1893; the Powers Dry Goods Company, now the Globe Business College, built in 1892 at 230-236 E. Sixth Street; and the Fairbanks-Morse Company, now H. Rosenthal Company built in 1895 at 220 E. Fifth Street. Also on Mears Park is the Conrad Gotzian Shoe Company, built in 1892 at 242 E. Fifth Street, and designed by Cass Gilbert who also designed the adjacent building at 352 Wacouta Street in 1894-1895, and the warehouse at 413 Wacouta Street, built in 1893. One of the largest buildings constructed in Lowertown in the 1890's is the building at 319 E. Kellogg Boulevard (also 300 N. Broadway Street) designed by Edward P. Bassford in 1894. It was built by the Griggs and Foster Company as a wholesale house for Farwell, Ozmun and Kirk Company. It is now the Tilsner Carton Company.

Many of the largest buildings in Lowertown were built in the opening decade of the twentieth century. Unlike Lowertown's 1880's and 1890's buildings, only a few, such as the Scheffer and Rossum Building, built in 1901 at 255 E. Kellogg Boulevard, have first floor storefronts. Most have a standard tripartite composition, with a base, middle section and cornice, and they are generally a couple of stories taller than similar brick buildings constructed in the 1880's and 1890's. Among them are the Crane Building, built in 1904 at 281-287 E. Fifth Street; the St. Paul Rubber Company Building, built circa 1905 at 300 E. Fourth Street; the George Sommers Company Building, now Control Data Company, built in 1905 at 245 E. Sixth Street; and the Allen Building, built in 1906-07 at 287 E. Sixth Street. Similar in scale and massing is the Nichols, Dean and Gregg Building, built in 1906, and located north of the Lowertown Historic District at 205 E. Eighth Street. Those warehouse and industrial buildings built in the area from 1910 to 1920 follow the same format, though because of technological advances they have more window space.

Among them are the Finch, Van Slyck and McConville Dry Goods Company, now the Finch Building, built in 1910 at 366 N. Wacouta Street on Mears Park and expanded in 1923, and the Foot, Shulze and Company Building, now the Rossmor Building, built in 1916 at 500 N. Robert Stree, north of Lowertown.

Many of the buildings built in downtown St. Paul from 1900 to 1925 feature formal compositions with Classical detailing in stone carvings or terra cotta panels, such as the cornice with modillions,



45. 449 N. Wabasha Street, New Astor/Riviera Theater, 1919-20, designed by Charles Buechner and Henry Orth. (Photo by Brad Daniels)

dentils and anthemions at the Northern Furniture Company Building, built in 1907 at 81 E. Eighth Street, and the terra cotta clad, ornately finished facades of both the New Astor Theater (no. 45), more recently the Riviera Theater, built in 1919-20 at 449 N. Wabasha Street and the Hamm Building, built in 1915-20 at 408 N. St. Peter Street. Other classical inspired buildings of this period range from the tiny temple front Junior Pioneer Association Building built in 1909 at 192 W. Exchange Street to the twelve story Hotel St. Paul, built in 1910 at 363 St. Peter Street; the twelve story St. Paul Association of Commerce Building, built in 1911 at 2-16 E. Fourth Street, and the fifteen story Merchants National Bank Building, now part of the First National Bank, built in 1915 at 339 N. Robert Street. The Shubert Building at 484-496 N. Wabasha Street and the adjacent Shubert Theater were built in 1910 while the New Palace Theater/St. Francis Hotel at 9 Seventh Place was constructed in 1915-16. Two of St. Paul's best known social clubs were built in this era--the Minnesota Club at 317 Washington Street, and the St. Paul Athletic Club, built in 1916-18 at 340 N. Cedar Street. Two major public buildings built during this period are the Minnesota Historical Society Building in 1918 at 690 N. Cedar, and the St. Paul Public Library/James J. Hill Reference Library, in 1914-17 at 80-90 W. 4th Street, overlooking Rice Park.

Few important buildings were constructed in downtown in the 1920's. One exception is the Minnesota Building built in 1929 at 42-48 E. Fourth Street. It has numerous decorative elements typical of the Art Deco style--a style which predominated during the city's huge early 1930's boom. The best known landmarks built during this time are the City Hall/County Courthouse, built in 1931-32 at 15 W. Kellogg Boulevard, and the St. Paul Women's City Club, now the Minnesota Museum of Art, built nearby at 305 N. St. Peter Street at the same time as the city hall/county courthouse. Other Art Deco style buildings constructed in downtown St. Paul between 1930 and 1932 are the building at 137-139 E. Eighth Street which was remodelled to its

present Art Deco appearance in 1931; the Cardozo Furniture Building, now the Bremer Tower, at 84 E. Seventh Street; the Lowry Medical Arts Addition, now the City Hall Annex, at 15-27 W. Fourth Street; the Northern States Power Building at 360 N. Wabasha Street; the small storefront across the street from the N.S.P. Building circa 345 N. Wabasha Street; the Salvation Army Headquarters Building, now the Seton Center of St. Joseph's Hospital, at 57 W. Tenth Street; and the First National Bank Building at 332 N. Minnesota Street. Later Art Deco landmarks include the United States Post Office Building built in 1934 at 180 E. Kellogg Boulevard; the Tri-State Telephone Company Building, now part of Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, built in 1935-36 at 59 W. Kellogg Boulevard; and downtown's Streamlined Moderne style hangout, Mickey's Diner, prefabricated in New Jersey in 1937 and installed on its present site at 36 W. Ninth Street in 1939.

Following is a list of sites in District 17 which have been designated by the National Register of Historic Places and/or the St. Paul Heritage Preservation Commission, followed by a list of sites identified by the Historic Sites Survey staff as being eligible for designation, a listing of additional sites of major significance, and the area's potential Lowertown Historic District which was approved as a National Register Historic District, but has yet to be nominated as a St. Paul Heritage Preservation District. Approximate locations of the sites are shown on the accompanying map.

DISTRICT 17

Sites Already Designated

1. Aurora Avenue at Park Street, Minnesota State Capitol (on National Register only; not eligible for H.P.C.)
2. 690 N. Cedar Street, Minnesota Historical Society (on National Register only; not eligible for H.P.C.)
- site 3. 366-368 N. Jackson Street, Merchant's National Bank (now McColl Building)
- site 4. 15 W. Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul City Hall/Ramsey County Courthouse (on H.P.C.; eligible for National Register)
- site 5. 336 N. Robert Street, Pioneer Building
- site 6. 305 N. St. Peter Street, St. Paul Womens' City Club (now Minnesota Art Museum)
- site 7. 240 W. Summit Avenue, James J. Hill House
- site 8. 363 N. Wabasha Street, Germania Bank Building (now St. Paul Building)
- LT 9. 366 N. Wacouta Street, Finch, Van Slyke and McConville Dry Goods Company (on National Register; eligible for H.P.C.)
- site 10. 499 N. Wacouta Street, First Baptist Church (on H.P.C.; eligible for National Register)
- site 11. 141 E. 4th Street/350 N. Robert Street, Endicott Building
- LT 12. 214 E. 4th Street, Union Depot (on National Register; eligible for H.P.C.)
- site 13. 80-90 W. 4th Street, St. Paul Public Library/James J. Hill Reference Library
- site 14. 75 W. 5th Street, Old Federal Courts Building
- site 15. 51 W. 9th Street, Assumption Church and Assumption School
16. 136 E. 13 Street, William Dahl House (on National Register; eligible for H.P.C.) *Moved to uptown*

Sites Eligible for Designation

- Site 17. 500 N. Cedar Street, Central Presbyterian Church *Designated*
18. 506 N. Cedar Street, Church of St. Louis
19. 26 E. Exchange Street, St. Agatha's Convent and Conservatory
20. 69 W. Exchange Street, north wing of St. Joseph's Hospital
21. 192 W. Exchange Street, Junior Pioneer Association Building
- LT 22. 281-299 E. Kellogg Boulevard, James J. Hill Office Building
- LT 23. 319 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Griggs and Foster's F.O.K. Building
24. 59 W. Kellogg Boulevard, Tri-State Telephone Company
25. 332 N. Minnesota Street, First National Bank
26. Robert Street at Kellogg Boulevard, Robert Street Bridge
27. 339 N. Robert Street, Merchant's National Bank
28. ⁴⁴¹453-499 N. Robert Street, Golden Rule Department Store
29. 350 N. St. Peter Street, Lowry Arcade Building
30. 363 N. St. Peter Street, Hotel St. Paul
31. 408 N. St. Peter Street, Hamm Building
- LT 32. 331-341 N. Sibley Street, Gordon and Ferguson Building
- LT 33. 350-364 N. Sibley Street, John Wann Building
- LT 34. 400 N. Sibley Street, Noyes Brothers and Cutler Building
35. 360 N. Wabasha Street, N.S.P. Building
- Demo 36. 449 N. Wabasha Street, New Astor/Riviera Theater
37. 465-467 N. Wabasha Street, Fitzpatrick Building
38. 484-496 N. Wabasha Street, Shubert Building and Shubert Theater
- LT 39. 352 N. Wacouta Street, Gotzian Building
- LT 40. 413 N. Wacouta Street, Wacouta Street Warehouse
41. 317 Washington Street, Minnesota Club

- LT 42. 275 E. 4th Street, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha
Railway Office Building
- LT 43. 176 E. 5th Street, Railroad and Bank Building
- LT 44. 220 E. 5th Street, Fairbanks-Morse Company
- LT 45. 230-236 E. 5th Street, Powers Dry Goods Company
- LT 46. 242 E. 5th Street, Conrad Gotzian Shoe Company
- moved 47. 233-235 W. 5th Street, Quinlan House
- LT 48. 227-231 E. 6th Street, Konantz Saddlery Company/Railroader
Printing House
- LT 49. 235-237 E. 6th Street, Koehler and Hinrichs Building
- 50. 9 7th Place, New Palace Theater/St. Francis Hotel
- LT 51. 224 E. 7th Street, Hotel Economy/Constans Block (now eastern
part of Butwinicks)
- LT 52. 252 and 256 E. 7th Street, B & M Furniture (eastern and western parts)
- LT 53. 264-266 E. 7th Street, O'Connor Building
- Site 54. 191 E. 8th Street, Walsh Building
- demo 55. 205 E. 8th Street, Nichols, Dean and Gregg Company
- demo 56. 141 E. 9th Street, Society for the Relief of the Poor
- Designated 57. 36 W. 9th Street, Mickey's Diner
- 58. 57 W. 10th Street, Salvation Army Headquarters

Additional Sites of Major Significance

- 59. 340 N. Cedar Street, St. Paul Athletic Club
- Demo 60. 475 N. Cedar Street, Y.M.C.A.
- 61. 162-168 W. College Avenue, College Hill Condominiums
- 62. South of ca. 118 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Chicago Great Western Lift
Bridge
- 63. 180 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Main Post Office

- LT 64. 255 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Scheffer and Rossum Building
- LT 65. 271 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Well Fargo Express Company *Razed*
66. 381 E. Kellogg Boulevard, Wisconsin Central Railway Company
Freight Depot
67. W. Kellogg Boulevard near Pleasant Avenue, Selby Streetcar Tunnel
68. 360 N. Robert Street, Manhattan Building
69. 500 N. Robert Street, Foot, Schulze and Company
- site 70. 448 N. St. Peter Street, Vater Rhein Hotel
- LT 71. 371-375 N. Sibley Street, Bishop Block
- LT 72. 379-381 N. Sibley Street, J.P. Allen Building
- Demo 73. 555 N. Wabasha Street, Twin Cities Rapid Transit Company Building
- Demo 74. Northwest corner of E. 4th and Jackson Streets, New York Life Eagle *moved to 408 Summit*
75. 2-16 E. 4th Street, St. Paul Association of Commerce Building
76. 42-48 E. 4th Street, Minnesota Building
- LT 77. 300 E. 4th Street, St. Paul Rubber Company Building
78. 15-27 W. 4th Street, Lowry Medical Arts Addition (now City Hall Annex)
- LT 79. 258-260 E. 5th Street, Mike and Vic's Cafe
- LT 80. 281-287 E. 5th Street, Crane Building
- LT 81. 245 E. 6th Street, George Sommers Company
- LT 82. 287 E. 6th Street, Allen Building
- Demo 83. 84 E. 7th Street, Cardozo Furniture (now Bremer Tower)
84. 195-199 E. 7th Street, Labor Contractors
- LT 85. 224 E. 7th Street, Butwinicks (middle part)
86. 81 E. 8th Street, Northern Furniture Company
87. 137-139 E. 8th Street, Elvgren's Paints

88) 101 E. 10th Street, Public Safety Building

Potential Historic Districts

Lowertown Historic District *Designated*

2007

Since 1983

8 surveyed bldg demo'd

3 " bldg moved

[illegible]