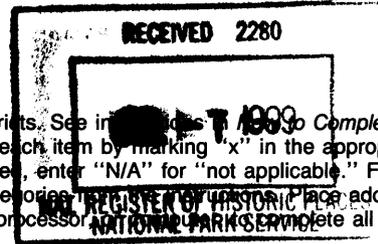


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

932



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories. For additional information, enter additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glen Lake Children's Camp

other names/site number Camp Eden Wood Center

2. Location

street & number 6350 Indian Chief Road not for publication

city or town Eden Prairie vicinity

state Minnesota code MN county Hennepin code 53 zip code 55346

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Ian R. Stewart Date 7/1/99
Ian R. Stewart, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
 State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____
 State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 8.5.99

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Name of Property

Hennepin County, MN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	4	buildings
		sites
1		structures
1		objects
5	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor
recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1925-1949

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sund and Dunham

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Name of Property

Hennepin County, MN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 50

UTM References Hopkins, Minn., 1967, revised 1993
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	462870	4970520
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	15	463320	4970520

3	15	463400	4970310
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	15	462870	4969840

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rolf Anderson
organization _____ date March 29, 1999
street & number 212 West 36th Street telephone 612-824-7807
city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55408

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Eden Prairie
street & number 8080 Mitchell Road telephone 612-949-8300
city or town Eden Prairie state MN zip code 55344-2230

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Description

The Glen Lake Children's Camp is located on the eastern shore of Birch Island Lake, off Indian Chief Road, in the City of Eden Prairie, roughly fifteen miles west of Minneapolis. The Camp was originally located on the grounds of Glen Lake Sanatorium, a Hennepin County facility built for the treatment of tuberculosis. Constructed to the south of the main sanatorium complex, the property consists of a discrete parcel of land defined by Birch Island Lake to the west, a wetland to the north, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad tracks to the south. The camp is sited on the crest of a hill that rises gently from the east but which drops sharply to the shore of the lake.

The site is approached from the east by an unpaved single-lane road which dates to the construction of the camp. As the road rises up the hill and passes a stone entrance monument, the camp's most prominent buildings come into view; the Dining Hall and Dormitory which extend across the length of the hillside overlooking the lake. A garage near the Dining Hall also dates from the period of significance. The camp's buildings are set amid a picturesque grove of oak, maple, and basswood trees. The area around the buildings as well as the central portion of the site are carpeted with Kentucky bluegrass while the perimeter remains a mixed-growth woods. Two buildings from the modern era, which are essentially residences, are located to the north of the Dormitory. Two other modern buildings, a garage and a building which provides space for recreation, are located to the southeast of the Dining Hall. In addition, the site includes a set of swings, several picnic tables, as well as a concrete paved court for basketball and shuffleboard, none of which are described separately within the nomination.

The camp includes a total of three contributing buildings, one contributing structure (road), one contributing object (stone monument), as well as four non-contributing buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

1. Building: Dining Hall/Recreation Building Date: 1925
Architect: Sund and Dunham

The Dining Hall and Recreation Building is a large, one-story L-shaped structure overlooking Birch Island Lake. The principal portion of the building consists of a rectangular section measuring 81' long and 31' wide which provided space for dining and recreation. An extension off the southern portion of the east facade measuring 36'6" by 18' includes the kitchen and utility space. A small extension off the northern portion of the east facade measuring 8'8" by 11' housed an office.

With the exception of the utility space which is supported by a continuous concrete foundation, the entire building is raised off grade level by a series of concrete block piers. The spaces between the perimeter piers are infilled with a skirting of vertical boards. The entire building is sheathed with wide, rough, brown-stained clapboards which the original plans refer to as "bungalow siding". A steeply pitched hip roof with asphalt roll roofing covers the building. The extended eaves feature exposed rafters. Three 24" galvanized iron ventilators project beyond the roofline.

The west facing facade of the principal portion of the building includes a single entrance door positioned in the center with three pairs of six-light windows located to each side. Both end walls include a central entrance door flanked by identical paired sash. Each of the three entrances features a small porch with railings reached by several wooden steps. The east facade includes a brick fireplace with two pairs of six-light sash to the north and one pair to the south. The office wing to the north includes paired windows on the east facade and a single window opening to the north. All windows are the awning type which swing up from the inside.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The kitchen wing features paired entrance doors centered on the north facade with a porch and stairs. Three, single six-light sash are arranged on the south facade. In addition, a door at grade level provides access to the utility space which consists of one room for the water heater and one for fuel storage. Two single six-light sash are positioned on the east facade, although the window to the south is slightly lower which reflects the position of the utility rooms at grade level. A brick chimney projects off the south slope of the roof near the ridge line.

The interior of the principal portion of the building is one large open space. Beadboard is installed to the sill level but otherwise the space is largely unfinished with exposed studs and rafters as well as tie rods with turnbuckles that extend in both directions and which were specified in the original plans. The recreation area occupied roughly two-thirds of the space while the dining area was located at the south end with large rectangular tables. Bench seating along the side walls of the recreation area is included in the original plans although it is not clear whether it was constructed. A historic photograph of the space depicts glistening hardwood floors.

The room's most prominent feature is the massive and finely-detailed fireplace on the east wall. The dark brown brick structure includes a brick hearth and mantle and brick seats to each side of the opening. The upper structure is stepped and tapers toward the chimney. Two original wrought-iron cranes that could support hanging kettles are still in place. With its high ceiling, the building conveys a spacious feeling.

The kitchen includes a separate pantry with shelves and space for two refrigerators. The common wall between the kitchen and dining area originally featured a large cupboard which could be accessed from either side.

A historic view of the building from the 1930s reveals a flower garden on the east facade adjacent to the fireplace. Hollyhocks appear to be included among the flowers in the garden.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Dining Hall and Recreation Building retains a remarkable degree of historic integrity. The building has never been winterized and exterior modifications have been limited to the replacement of the north and west entrance doors, the infill of several windows with plywood or siding, the construction of a small ramp on the west facade, and the installation of a new ventilator on the roof of the kitchen wing. Interior modifications have been largely confined to improvements to the kitchen, although the original floors have been covered with underlayment and tile, some of which has been removed.

2. Building: Dormitory
Architect: Sund and Dunham

Date: 1925

Located to the north of the Dining Hall and also overlooking Birch Island Lake, the Dormitory is very similar to the adjacent building in terms of overall design and materials. The sprawling Dormitory is essentially a rectangular building, 157' long from north to south, but in plan the building is characterized by a cruciform since its central portion projects to both the east and west.

The central portion of the Dormitory is 40'10" long from east to west and 32' wide from north to south. This section of the building includes three staff rooms and boy's and girl's washrooms and locker rooms. Flanking dormitories extend to the north and south, each measuring 68'6" long and 19' wide.

Like the Dining Hall, the Dormitory is raised off grade level by a series of concrete block piers. The spaces between the perimeter piers are infilled with a skirting of vertical boards, which are still visible through a modern lattice that has been installed. The entire building is sheathed with wide, rough, brown-stained clapboards which the original plans refer to as "bungalow siding". A steeply pitched intersecting hip roof with asphalt roll roofing covers the building. The extended eaves feature exposed rafters. Five 24" galvanized iron ventilators project beyond the roofline.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Six pairs of six-light sash are arranged along both the east and west facades of each dormitory wing. An entrance door with a small porch reached by wooden steps is centered in each end wall. The central bay of the west facade projects toward the lake and includes three entrance doors, one for each of the three staff rooms. The doors are flanked by windows and they open onto a small porch with wooden steps. According to the original plans, the east facade of the projecting central portion of the building featured two six-light sash. The north and south facades of this section included one pair of six-light sash to the west and a single four-light sash to the east. All windows are the awning type identical to those in the Dining Hall.

A plaque affixed to the Dormitory's east facade includes the following inscription, "Playground Equipment Provided by Minneapolis Lodge No. 44 B.P.O. Elks, September 8, 1926." This equipment appears in historic photographs but is no longer extant.

The girl's dormitory was located at the north end of the building and the boy's dormitory to the south. Each of the two dormitories included space for 30 children, for a total capacity of 60. But shortly after construction two isolation rooms were partitioned off along the end wall of each wing which reduced the capacity to 54. Each dormitory was essentially one large open space and, like the Dining Hall, the interiors were largely unfinished with exposed studs and rafters. A washroom with sinks, toilets, and a shower could be accessed directly from each dorm. There was also a doorway which opened directly into a staff room. A central corridor connected the dormitories and included storage space for linens and blankets. The three staff rooms opened off this corridor as did two locker rooms, one for each dormitory. The lockers were formed by a series of wood partitions with shelves so that each child had their own space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Although each of the three staff rooms had an exterior entrance, the circulation pattern for the dormitories was somewhat awkward in that the only entrances were through the north and south end walls. This meant a child would need to traverse the entire length of the dormitory to reach a washroom, and also pass directly by the isolation rooms. For this reason it appears that the plans were either modified during construction to provide two additional entrances or these were added by about 1930. A historic photograph from the 1930s shows an entrance directly into the boy's washroom located at the intersection of the east wall of the dormitory wing and central section of the building. There is also a concrete slab at this entrance. A corresponding entrance to the girl's washroom was added at the same time. Two additional entrances may not date from the historic period. One of the six-light sash was removed from the east facade to allow access directly into one of the locker rooms. In addition, another window was removed and a door installed to allow direct access into the boy's dormitory near the exterior entrance to the boy's washroom.

Additional changes to the Dormitory Building include the construction of several partition walls to divide the dormitories into smaller spaces, the introduction of vinyl tile over the original hardwood floors in certain areas, the construction of small lofts in two of the staff rooms, and the removal of many of the lockers. New plumbing fixtures have also been installed in the washrooms, although the girl's washroom still retains some of the original partitions and several original sinks that were removed have been saved and are now in storage. A window in each of the washrooms has also been removed and/or boarded over. However, these changes have had a relatively minor impact and the building continues to retain its historic feeling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

3. Object: Stone Monument
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1925

A Stone Monument is located on the south side of the entrance road, roughly 140 feet to the east of the Dining Hall. It is simply a large boulder with the following carved inscription:

Glen Lake Children's Camp

Presented by the Citizens Aid Society and
Gratefully Dedicated to the Memory of Mr. and
Mrs. George H. Christian who Maintained the
First Camp in Minneapolis and whose Hope was
for the Health and Happiness of all Children.

4. Structure: Road
Architect: Sund and Dunham

Date: 1925

The unpaved entrance road, as shown on the camp's site plan from 1925 by Sund and Dunham, remains in place. It approaches the camp from the east where it originally connected with the main sanatorium complex. The road consists of a single lane which ends near the Dining Hall.

5. Building: Garage I
Architect: Attributed to Sund and Dunham

Date: c1930

Garage I is located to the east of the Dining Hall. While it is not shown on the original site plan for the camp, the building appears in a historic photograph from about 1930. Built on a poured concrete foundation, Garage I is a rectangular frame building, 12' wide and 18' long, that is covered by a gable roof with asphalt singles. The building is sheathed with wide, rough clapboard siding similar to that of the Dining Hall and Dormitory. The extended eaves feature exposed rafters. A single vehicular entrance with double doors is located on the north end wall. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

wooden doors feature cross-bracing and open outward over a short concrete apron. One window opening is centered on each of the three remaining walls, and they appear to have contained similar sash to those found in the Dining Hall and Dormitory. The east and west window openings have been boarded over and the window opening on the south facade has been infilled with clapboard siding.¹

6. Building: Garage II
Architect: Unknown

Date: c1980s

Sited closely and somewhat awkwardly between the Dining Hall and Garage I, Garage II is a rectangular frame building sheathed with narrow clapboard siding. The building is covered by a hip roof that features a soffit built with narrow dimension V-joint lumber. A single vehicular entrance with an overhead door is located on the north facade. A concrete apron now covered with boards extends from the entrance. The building has one small, single-light window located next to the garage door. A service door is located on the east facade. Garage II is an older building that was moved to the camp in the modern era. Because Garage II was moved to the camp after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

7. Building: Boulay House
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1973-75

The Boulay House is located to the southeast of Garage I. When first constructed, this building was a partially enclosed shelter that was later converted into a year-around structure. In its current appearance, the building is a rectangular frame structure built on a concrete slab. A hip roof with asphalt shingles covers

¹A small barn built on the property in the modern era but outside the camp boundary contains three six-light sash that are clearly from the Dining Hall, Dormitory, or Garage I.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

the building. The building is sheathed with horizontal board and batten siding with recessed battens, except for the areas under the window openings where the siding is vertical with exposed battens. Entrances are located on both the north and south facades. Casement sash are spaced along the remaining wall surfaces. A fireplace is located on south facade. The building was constructed through the sponsorship of the West Bloomington Lions Club. Because the Boulay House was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

8. Building: Birchwood
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1982-83

Birchwood is essentially a residential type structure located immediately to the north of the Dormitory. It is believed this building first began as a basement shelter to provide a safe refuge during violent weather. The building is an irregularly shaped structure, although essentially rectangular in shape, and largely one story with the exception of a small two story section along its west end. A series of shed roofs of various heights cover the building. Birchwood is sheathed with vertical siding and features sliding sash. This building provides year-around sleeping space and cooking facilities. The building was constructed through the sponsorship of the West Bloomington Lions Club. Because the Birchwood was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

9. Building: Lions Den
Architect: Unknown

Date: 1982

Lions Den is also a residential type structure located immediately to the east of Birchwood. The building is an L-shaped rectangular frame structure with a gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. Vertical siding is employed on all the facades with the exception of a brick facing to the sill level on the south facade. Window openings consist of sliding sash. A plaque affixed to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

building contains the following inscription: "Presented to MARC, June 1982, Constructed by Labor and Fund Raising Efforts of the West Bloomington Lions Club and the Bloomington Lions Club, Construction Help by USMC Reserve Corps, Materials and Supplies Donated by Local and National Suppliers." This building was constructed to provide year-around sleeping space and cooking facilities. Because Lions Den was constructed after the period of significance, it is considered non-contributing.

The Glen Lake Children's Camp closed in 1950 and remained vacant until 1957 when the site was leased by the Minneapolis Association for Retarded Citizens (MARC). Since that time the camp has provided programs for the developmentally disabled and continues to serve children. The property has remained in remarkably original condition. The historic buildings have never been winterized and only minor modifications have taken place. Moreover, with the exception of the introduction of the four non-contributing buildings, the camp has retained its original setting and feeling. The historic landscape and viewsheds have remained largely intact and, perhaps most remarkably, the camp retains its isolated, rural feeling in spite of its presence in an area of modern suburban growth.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Statement of Significance

The Glen Lake Children's Camp is historically significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Health and Medicine for its association with the treatment of tuberculosis in children. From 1925 to 1950 the camp provided a healthy summer experience for children infected with tuberculosis in order to prevent the development of an active form of the disease. The camp is important for its ability to recall the history of the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, one of the nation's most significant but nearly forgotten diseases. The camp is Minnesota's only known surviving example among the several summer camps for tuberculous children and appears to be an extremely rare property type with only one similar site identified anywhere in the United States. The Glen Lake Children's Camp is also significant as the only surviving component of Glen Lake Sanatorium, the state's largest facility built for the treatment of tuberculosis. Finally, the camp is important as the only known extant property related to the treatment of tuberculosis which is associated with the philanthropic efforts of George H. and Leonora Hall Christian.

Glen Lake Children's Camp

The Glen Lake Children's Camp was a continuation of a summer camp which was established in Minneapolis in 1906 on the north side of Lake Street at West River Road by Leonora Hall Christian, an early pioneer in the battle against tuberculosis and the wife of George H. Christian, a prominent miller. Twenty-two children spent the summer at the camp during its first year of operation. The children lived in tents, ate well-balanced meals, and spent most of their time in the open air. During that summer a total of \$1,368.14 was expended to operate the camp. This included \$650.00 for nurses salaries, \$338.10 for eggs, \$21.90 for milk, \$19.90 for drugs, \$45.50 for tents, and the balance for printing, messenger

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

service and miscellaneous expenses.¹ The camp continued at this site until 1909 when responsibility for its operation was assumed by the Visiting Nurses Association. It was then relocated to Glenwood Park (now Theodore Wirth) where it remained for the next sixteen years. During that time 630 children attended the camp, which represented 437 families. A historic photograph of the camp depicts several large tents located on a prominent hill. Eventually the Visiting Nurses Association was no longer able to operate the camp and, when it appeared it might be discontinued, the Citizens Aid Society, a foundation created by George H. Christian in 1916, offered to construct a permanent camp. Hennepin County's Glen Lake Sanatorium was willing to provide a site and also agreed to operate and maintain the camp.²

A picturesque site was selected to the south of the main sanatorium complex on a high hillside overlooking Birch Island Lake. The architectural firm of Sund and Dunham, which had designed all of the buildings at Glen Lake since its establishment in 1914, was engaged to develop plans for the camp. A site plan was completed in February 1925 as well as architectural drawings for two large buildings, a Dining Hall and Recreation Building and a Dormitory. Both were constructed in the spring of 1925 at a cost of \$12,141.90.³ The camp officially opened on June 12, 1925. During its first summer of operation the camp was under the direction of Hildegard Ostrom, who had supervised the children's camp at Glenwood Park for many years. Eighty-five children were enrolled in the camp over the course of the summer. When the camp closed on September 3, 1925, after eighty-four days of operation, there had been a total of 3,839 patient days with an average daily attendance of 45.5 children.

¹Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, 1903-53 - 50 Years of Fighting Tuberculosis in Hennepin County.

²Viola Louise Lundin, The History of the Development of Tuberculosis Facilities and Services in Hennepin County Minnesota, University of Minnesota, August 1946.

³Citizens Aid Society, "Gifts from the Citizens Aid Society," 1936.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The camp was "limited to children who reacted positively to a tuberculin (Mantoux) test and whose home conditions were such as to warrant special care." The camp was built

...in order to provide a summer in the country for children infected with the tubercle bacillus, who, in the opinion of a physician, might need a summer to help them prevent their infection from developing into active disease."⁴

With this goal in mind, children were encouraged to remain at the camp the entire summer. The camp generally opened the first Monday after the school year ended and closed one week before school resumed. The children typically ranged from ages four to fourteen.

Upon admission all children received a thorough examination including X-rays, blood tests, tuberculin skin tests, urinalysis, and nose, throat, and chest examinations. Some children received vision tests and dental attention. A staff physician from the sanatorium visited the camp every day.

The children's daily routine included typical activities for a summer camp with various recreational activities and craft projects. The children were transported to Excelsior several times a week by truck to swim since the shallow and muddy waters of Birch Island Lake were not suitable for swimming. A movie was shown once a week in the Sanatorium Auditorium and certain activities were arranged between the summer camp children and some of the children from the main Children's Building.

In 1926 the Minneapolis B.P.O. Elks Lodge No. 44 donated three swings, two slides, three turning rods, seven teeters and one ocean wave to the camp. An annual report noted that, "They were truly a luxury but what would the camp be without them."

⁴Glen Lake Sanatorium, Annual Report, 1935, p. 73.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

A typical daily routine was included in the Report of Glen Lake Sanatorium from 1940-41:

- 6:45 "Good morning." Time to get up, and get ready for breakfast.
- 7:15 Raise the flag.
- 7:20 Breakfast.
- 8:00 Bedmaking, clean lockers. Pick up paper in yard, etc.
- 9:00 Sun bath.
- 10:00 Handicraft and recreation.
- 11:00 Free play.
- 12:00 Dinner.
- 1:00 Rest hour. Take temperature.
- 3:30 Swimming - Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Visiting hours - Wednesday and Sunday.
Visit relatives at Sanatorium on Monday or have free play.
- 4:50 Lower flag.
- 5:00 Evening meal.
- 5:30 Free play. Assistant playground director on the grounds to plan games, play ball, etc.
- 7:15 Youngest group of children come in to get ready for bed.
- 7:45 Second group get ready for bed.
- 8:15 Oldest group get ready for bed.
- 8:30 Staff member reads aloud in each dormitory until 9:00.

Camp admission records exist for the years 1925-1934 and discharge records for the years 1927-1934. From 1925-1934 there were a total of 745 admissions to the camp. This appears to represent 526 different children since a child could return in a subsequent year and retain the same admission number. These records also indicate when a child would be transferred from the camp to the Children's Building at the main sanatorium in the event they developed active tuberculosis.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The admission figures are listed below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number admitted</u>
1925	85
1926	78
1927	69
1928	68
1929	76
1930	70
1931	75
1932	72
1933	94
1934	58

It is clear from these records that it was quite common for siblings to attend the camp together. In addition, in some years it appears an effort was made to distinguish between children from Minneapolis and those from other communities in Hennepin County in order to maintain a certain ratio.

Annual and biennial reports for Glen Lake Sanatorium exist for the years 1931-43. Camp highlights and significant comments from these years are noted below. The attention given to the social development of the children, in addition to their physical needs, is apparent.

1931

The Camp is popular and there are no vacant beds. The gain in weight of the children was the greatest in six years but more important than that was the rested look and improved general appearance of the children. According to the parents and teachers of these children, the improvement in general health has been accompanied by an improvement in scholarship and the ability of the child to get on with his fellows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

1932-33

Since the Camp is operated solely for the health of the child, it is desirable that each child remain in Camp just as long as possible...

Although gain in weight has no particular significance as far as tuberculosis is concerned, still it is taken as an index of physical growth and development and, as such, every one is interested in it.

Mrs. George C. Christian (daughter-in-law to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Christian) visits the camp on July 4th each year and gives every child a cap, balloon, whistle and flag.

1934

Good food, plus rest and outdoor living, and the natural growth of the child brought a total gain for the fifty-eight children of 186 pounds.

The summer was hot, dry and dusty, many trees on the grounds died because of lack of moisture and those which have survived have very little foliage.

Unfortunately, an epidemic of chickenpox in the Children's Building prevented the usual kittenball games with the children from the Christian Memorial Children's Sanatorium.

1935

Life at the camp is not only well balanced as to food but in other phases of healthy living. The day is carefully planned so that food, rest and play are each given its proper consideration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Play is both supervised and unsupervised.....By assigning certain definite chores to each child we hope to develop a sense of responsibility which he will carry with him when he returns to his home.

It is the hope of all at the Camp that the children will go back to their homes and communities healthier, happier and better equipped to face the problems of life because of this experience.

1936

Parents who had children at Camp were asked for their opinions regarding values received by their children, other than health benefits, and some of their observations were as follows: the children learn to live with others and learn to be more thoughtful; the older children learn to assume responsibility by helping the younger ones, and they also learn methods in bed making, giving baths, table etiquette, etc.; their appreciation of beauty and cleanliness have been increased; they have learned many things about the out-of-doors, about trees, flowers and animals; they go back to their homes with more self-reliance and self-confidence; they show improvement in school; they learn to take more interest in the care of their personal belongings; habits of punctuality are formed; daily contact with doctors help many overcome their fear of doctors; they have many new interests.

1937

The thirteenth camp season opened June 14. Forty children arrived that day and by the end of the week there were no vacancies. Though the children are encouraged to stay throughout the entire summer, there are always reasons for leaving, and so by the end of the eleven weeks 78 children had been enrolled, one being admitted twice, making 79 admissions. Of this number 26 remained at Camp five weeks or less, 29 from five to ten weeks and 24 were at Camp ten weeks or more. Of the total number of admissions, 36 had been in Camp previously and 6 were transferred to the Children's Building for continued treatment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

1938

The older Camp boys met with the boys from the Children's Building once a week for Scout work. The girls did some Camp Fire work.

Books were received from the Hennepin County Library every third week. From these and the Camp supply, good stories for group reading were selected and read to the children during the sunbath period and at bed time.

1939

One member was added to the Camp Staff, making nine members. It was a great help to have this addition--we had a little more time to work with the children.

The girls at Camp received some instruction in sewing and poster making, and made various things such as needle cases, address books, camp memory books, handkerchief bags, etc. They took an active part in games.

The boys had a very interesting summer. Their activities consisted mainly of model aeroplane building and flying, swimming, soft ball, hiking, sandbox playing, archery including bow and arrow making, and participation in many types of outdoor games and contests. The boys learned much about real airplane names and construction, blue print reading, and above all the acquiring of patience.

During the hikes, simple lessons of geology and nature study were given. Most of the boys enjoyed the hikes, and got much out of them. They also learned to respect property rights, and "no trespassing" was rigidly stressed on all hikes.

The small boys were given encouragement and help in carrying out projects of their imagination while playing in the sand boxes. Many buildings, cities, and highways rose and fell during the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

summer. These younger boys also constructed simple toys and were taken on short hikes, and visited nearby farms, as well as participating in games keyed to their ability.

Thirty children were given swimming and water safety instructions this summer.....Of this number, twenty-three could not swim at the beginning of the course.

During the summer, two children were transferred to the Children's Building, and at the close of Camp, five children entered the Children's Building with the possibility that three more would enter within two weeks.

1940-41

In 1940 one trip was made to the carnival during the Minneapolis Aquatennial and also Aquatennial entertainers presented a program in the Sanatorium Auditorium.

In 1941 there two vacancies for boys. This is the first time the Camp has had vacancies since it opened in 1925.

1942-43

The Children's Camp, which is located in a beautiful spot not far from the Sanatorium, was opened in 1925 and has been the happiest department of the Sanatorium every since.

The camp was not without its controversies. In an undated newspaper article from 1941 it was noted that Dr. F.C. Harrington, the city health commissioner, refused to furnish a list of infected children for possible admission to the camp. He contended that sanatorium funds should not be used for such a purpose and should be devoted to the activities of the institution. Dr. E.S. Mariette, the superintendent of Glen Lake, responded that the summer camp was some distance from the main sanatorium and those who have tuberculosis are not permitted to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 10

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

mingle with the camp children although children whose parents are in the sanatorium are permitted to visit them under supervision. In spite of the lack of cooperation, the camp was scheduled to open on the Monday following the article and thus far 40 children had been selected from social service organizations in Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Star newspaper often featured articles about the Summer Camp which usually included pictures of the children involved in various activities. An article of particular interest dated July 11, 1949 described a young girl whose entire family was being treated at Glen Lake. The girl had spent three years in the Children's Building and had developed tuberculous meningitis in November 1947, which was a form of tuberculosis that had been universally fatal. However, she was treated with streptomycin, an antibiotic which was the world's first effective drug therapy for tuberculosis. The girl made a complete recovery and was spending the summer of 1949 at the Children's Camp and was scheduled to return home at the end of the summer.

After twenty-five years, the Glen Lake Children's Camp had achieved its ultimate goal and came to a close in 1950. Decades of effort had resulted in declining infection rates in children, which was indicative of the state's overall success in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

George H. and Leonora Hall Christian

The Glen Lake Children's Camp was dedicated to the memory of George H. Christian and his wife Leonora Hall. Its construction was funded by the Citizens Aid Society, a philanthropic foundation established by Mr. Christian in November 1916.

George H. Christian was born in Alabama in 1839 and moved with his family to Wisconsin in 1850. He spent time in New York state and was later employed by a flour, grain, and commission merchant in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Chicago. In 1867 he moved to Minneapolis and became a flour buyer. That same year he married Leonora Hall, a native of Wisconsin. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Governor Cadwallader Washburn in connection with the growing milling business in Minneapolis. Known for exploring the latest technologies in the milling industry, in 1871 George H. Christian introduced the French purifier system and the Swiss system of chilled iron rollers in the Washburn mills, thus abandoning the traditional millstone.⁵ He was also president of the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, a vice president of the Minneapolis Paper Company, and the founder of the Northern Bag Company.⁶ The Christians resided at 404 South 8th Street in Minneapolis.

From the beginning of the organized movement for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and throughout the remainder of their lives, Mr. and Mrs. Christian pioneered numerous tuberculosis projects. In 1903 Mrs. Christian asked the Minnesota Department of Health if something could be done for the tuberculous poor in their homes. She also conducted a survey among physicians to determine whether they would send a tuberculous patient to a camp if one were available, and if they would permit a nurse to do follow-up work in the homes of their private patients. That same year she employed and paid the salary of the first tuberculosis nurse in Minneapolis. Through her efforts, additional nurses were added from time to time.

In 1905 the Christians lost their son, Henry Hall Christian, to tuberculosis which undoubtedly intensified their determination to bring the disease under control. In 1906 Mrs. Christian opened the first children's summer camp in Minneapolis. In part, the camp was prompted by an incident in which Mrs. Christian saw a boy

⁵History of Minneapolis, (Chicago-Minneapolis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1923), pp. 746-749.

⁶The Northern Bag Company building is located in the Minneapolis Warehouse Historic District (National Register 1989). Across the street is the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company building which was constructed by George H. Christian as a speculative venture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

sitting on the stone steps at the entrance to the Hennepin County Court House. He was ragged and crying. When she asked why he was crying, he said, "Because nobody wants me." When she inquired why, he replied, "Because I cough." Mrs. Christian learned that the boy was called "Little Bennie" and he had no relatives other than a grandmother who could not care for him. She later arranged for him to attend the camp.⁷

Citing the need for hospital care for those infected with tuberculosis, the Christians constructed Thomas Hospital in 1908 and presented it to the United Lutheran Society in memory of their son. It was operated by Fairview Hospital and served to isolate and treat hundreds of persons with contagious tuberculosis.⁸ Mrs. Christian also convinced the City of Minneapolis that it should have a special division of its General Hospital for tuberculous patients. As a result Hopewell Cottage was established in 1908, which she personally funded until the City constructed Hopewell Hospital.⁹

The Christian's son, George Chase Christian, was also active in the battle against tuberculosis. When the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of the Associated Charities was formed in 1903, he became its first chairman. The committee became a separate organization in 1920 known as the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association. When the Minnesota Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis was organized in 1906, he became its first president.¹⁰

⁷J. Arthur Myers, Invited and Conquered - Historical Sketch of Tuberculosis in Minnesota. (St. Paul: Webb Publishing Company, 1949), p. 173.

⁸Thomas Hospital was located at 2340 6th Avenue South in Minneapolis.

⁹Hopewell Hospital was located at the intersection of 49th Avenue North and North 6th Street in north Minneapolis. It was later renamed Parkview Sanatorium but the facility was closed in 1925 and all the patients were transferred to Glen Lake Sanatorium.

¹⁰The state's various TB-related organizations later consolidated and eventually became the Minnesota Chapter of the American Lung Association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Christians furnished the necessary medical supplies for patients who were being treated for tuberculosis in their homes. They also provided milk and eggs for those who could not afford them. The Christians paid both the nurse's salaries and their carfare. Mrs. Christian was a firm believer in contagiousness of tuberculosis and insisted that nurses be protected against exposure. She also pioneered the sale of Christmas Seals in Minnesota in 1908 by purchasing several thousand seals.

Just months before her death in 1916, Leonora Hall Christian initiated plans that lead to the construction of the Children's Building at Glen Lake Sanatorium. The construction was funded at a cost of \$156,203.43 by the Citizens Aid Society. The building was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Christian and a plaque installed in the entrance contained the following inscription:

The Children's Sanatorium

This Building is Affectionately
Dedicated to the Memory of

Leonora Hall Christian

In Reverent Gratitude and Recognition
of her Pioneer Work in the Control
and Prevention of Tuberculosis

Erected by the Citizens Aid Society -- 1922

The building represented the high point of the design of children's facilities for tuberculosis in Minnesota. With its rooftop terraces and cascading balconies on the south facade, it represented an outstanding example of how architectural design was used to promote the treatment of tuberculosis.¹¹

¹¹The balconies and terraces were used for sun treatment, also known as heliotherapy, which had been proven particularly effective for tuberculosis of the bone.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Citizens Aid Society was dedicated to ".....educational, charitable and scientific purposes; to alleviate the condition of the sick and to maintain a high standard of citizenship and patriotism." The foundation later funded the Children's Camp in 1925 and later sponsored the last construction project at Glen Lake Sanatorium, the Surgical and Vocational Rehabilitation Wing built in 1931 at a cost of \$138,797.33.

George H. Christian died in 1918 and his son George Chase Christian died in 1919. But Christian's efforts were continued by George Chase Christian's wife, Carolyn McKnight, who became president of the board of trustees of the Citizens Aid Society and was known for her faithful visits to the Glen Lake Children's Camp on the Fourth of July where she sponsored an annual party.¹²

The Citizens Aid Society was a self-liquidating foundation which ceased operation in 1944.¹³ During its existence the society spent \$447,440.41 for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.¹⁴ The Glen Lake Children's Camp represents the only extant project associated with George H. and Leonora Hall Christian involving the treatment of tuberculosis.

¹²George C. and Carolyn McKnight Christian resided at 414 South 8th Street in Minneapolis, adjacent to the home of his parents. In 1919 the Christians built a house at 2301 3rd Avenue South in Minneapolis. The Renaissance and late English Gothic mansion was designed by Hewitt and Brown. Because George C. Christian died that same year it is not clear whether he ever lived at this address, however, it is known that Carolyn McKnight Christian resided there. The house is now the home of the Hennepin County History Museum.

¹³In 1927 the Citizens Aid Society constructed a building at 404 South 8th Street on the site of the home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Christian. It not only housed the offices for the society but provided space for a variety of social service and non-profit organizations. It was considered the first building of its kind in the United States. Today this building houses the United Way of Minneapolis.

¹⁴The Citizens Aid Society of Minneapolis 1916-1944.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Treatment of Tuberculosis in Children

Children with tuberculosis were treated in a variety of facilities which ranged from summer camps to sanatoriums based on the severity for their disease. The children eligible to attend the Glen Lake Children's Camp were infected with what was known as childhood tuberculosis, but what was sometimes referred to as juvenile tuberculosis, or the first infection type of tuberculosis, or a tuberculous infection. Essentially, the children had been exposed to and were infected with tuberculosis but were not symptomatic or contagious. By definition,

...the juvenile type of tuberculosis (is such) that the disease has limited itself to the lung hilum. In these cases the tubercle bacilli have not yet found a way to be included in bodily excreta. The bacilli remains imprisoned in the lymph glands located at the roots of the lungs and in the hilum.

(The goal of treatment)...is to increase the child's resistance by the development of healthy habits and in this way prevent during adult life the transformation of a dormant lymphatic disease into the active, always debilitating and frequently fatal disease, pulmonary tuberculosis.¹⁵

Over the years various theories had emerged concerning the treatment of childhood tuberculosis. At one time there was a trend to discount the need for treatment because of the "strong tendency of this type of disease to come under control."¹⁶ However, it appeared to have been ultimately concluded that,

¹⁵H.A. Burns, M.D., "The Need of Sanatorium Treatment for Childhood Tuberculosis," Presented before the Minnesota Trudeau Society, Minneapolis, November 8, 1928, *Journal-Lancet*, June 15, 1929.

¹⁶J. Arthur Myers, "Childhood Type Tuberculosis." A Report of 10 Years of Activity, 1921-31, Lymanhurst School for Tuberculous Children, Minneapolis 1932, p. 80.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

When special attention was called to a greater prevalence of clinical tuberculosis among person beyond the age of 25 years than among children, there was a tendency in some states to abandon whatever work was being done among the latter groups and spend all available money, time and effort on adults....However, Minnesotans found...no reason for abandoning such activities.

Wherever tuberculosis work among children has been abandoned, sight was lost of the fact that much of the clinical tuberculosis found among adults was due to lack of adequate work among them while they were of school age. Moreover, consideration was not given to the fact that neglect of children of today results in much clinical tuberculosis among adults of tomorrow.¹⁷

Another type of facility for the treatment of childhood tuberculosis was the preventorium, which was simply a year-around facility for infected children. An example of such a facility is the Ramsey County Preventorium located on Lake Owasso in St. Paul, although active tuberculosis was also treated. The state's major sanatoriums, such as Ah-Gwah-Ching, Nopeming, and Glen Lake, all had separate children's buildings for treating active tuberculosis. But these facilities appeared to sometimes treat the childhood type, probably because many children would have been continually exposed to active tuberculosis in their homes, or often their parents were patients at the sanatorium and they had no where else to live.

In addition to the Glen Lake Children's Camp and its two predecessors, there were two additional summer camps for tuberculous in Minnesota. A summer camp was opened in 1908 in Cherokee Heights in West St. Paul where Dr. H. Longstreet Taylor served as medical director. This camp only remained in operation for two or three summers after nearby residents held a mass

¹⁷Myers, Invited and Conquered, p. 594-595.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 17

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

meeting in opposition to the camp. In 1910 the Eva Shapiro Memorial Camp was opened at White Bear Lake. It was built and maintained by the Ramsey County Anti-Tuberculosis Committee with the Wilder Charities providing some of the funding. This camp accommodated 33 children but was discontinued in 1913. None of these camps is known to have survived, which is not surprising since they generally consisted of merely tents, while the Glen Lake Children's Camp was referred to as a permanent camp. In fact, an inquiry sent to all the State Historic Preservation Offices in the United States, as well as 300 related organizations, has thus far yielded only one other possible surviving children's camp in the country. This site is the Caverly Preventorium in Vermont which may have been connected with the state sanatorium and which contains three dormitories, a school, a residence, and a hospital building all of which appear to be seasonal.¹⁸

Glen Lake Sanatorium

By the turn of the century tuberculosis, or consumption as it was commonly called, had become a serious problem in Minnesota. In fact, the State Board of Health reported that between 1887 and 1899 over 20,000 Minnesotans had died of TB. It had become clear that state and local governments had to assume a role in the treatment and prevention of the disease. As a result, the state legislature authorized an investigation to study the advisability of establishing a state sanatorium for tuberculosis. Construction was authorized in 1903 and in 1907 the Minnesota State Sanatorium for Consumptives opened on Leech Lake near Walker.

¹⁸Interview with Curt Johnson of the Vermont State Historic Preservation Office by Rolf Anderson, March 22, 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Even shortly after its initial construction, it was soon realized that the state sanatorium, also known as Ah-Gwah-Ching, would be unable to handle the large influx of patients. It was also noted that patients were sometimes reluctant to be hospitalized long distances from friends and family. As a result, the state legislature of 1913 passed the County Sanatorium Law and appropriated \$500,000 for the construction and maintenance of county sanatoriums under state supervision. A county could construct its own sanatorium or partner with other counties to build a joint facility. If a county did not build its own facility, it would continue to send its patients to Ah-Gwah-Ching.

In December 1913 the first Hennepin County Sanatorium Commission was appointed. The Commission held its first meeting on January 24, 1914 and proceeded to purchase land on which to locate a facility that would become known as Glen Lake Sanatorium. That same year construction began on the East Cottage, with space for 50 patients, the Heating Plant and Laundry, and the Administration Building. The first patient was admitted to the East Cottage on January 4, 1916. It was said the patient arrived on a sleigh during a raging snow storm. In 1917 the West Cottage opened with an additional 50 beds.

Stylistically, these early buildings were Craftsman Style designs with stucco exteriors, exposed rafter tails, and columned entrances and they reflected the era in which the only treatment that could be offered for tuberculosis was fresh air, bed rest, and a healthy environment. But beginning in the 1920s a major period of construction and expansion transformed Glen Lake into an immense modern medical facility. These later designs included the Administration Building (1922), the East Wing (1924), the West Wing (1925), the Dining Hall and Auditorium (1924), the Children's Building (1922), the Nurse's and Staff Residence (1924), the Men's Residence (1924), the Power Plant (1923), the Superintendent's Residence (1924), the Children's Camp (1925), and the Surgical and Vocational Rehabilitation Wing (1931). Glen Lake Sanatorium had become a huge complex of buildings with a powerful architectural presence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

The facility reached its peak in 1927 when over 700 patients were undergoing treatment. That same year Glen Lake became the first tuberculosis sanatorium approved by the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association also granted approval for residencies in tuberculosis. Modern treatment and surgical practices were also introduced which began to shorten the length of stay and reduced the patient population. When antibiotics were discovered in the 1940s, these "miracle drugs" began the final chapter in the history of tuberculosis in Minnesota's sanatoriums.

Ultimately Minnesota's tuberculosis sanatoriums achieved their goal. Those suffering from the disease were isolated from the general population and placed in a healthy environment in which to recover. Through decades of commitment TB was nearly eradicated. One by one the state's sanatoriums began to close. In 1962, the State Sanatorium closed because of its remote northern Minnesota location. However, its program was transferred to Glen Lake Sanatorium under an agreement in which the State of Minnesota leased the entire facility from Hennepin County. At the same time, a long-term care facility for geriatric patients from state hospitals and institutions was opened at Glen Lake called Oak Terrace Nursing Home. For the next 14 years the facility would operate jointly as Glen Lake State Sanatorium and Oak Terrace Nursing Home.

In April 1976 the last tuberculosis patient was discharged from Glen Lake.¹⁹ In 1991 the State of Minnesota ended its lease agreement for the property and all geriatric patients were transferred to other facilities. Administration of the site reverted to Hennepin County which proceeded to demolish the entire sanatorium in 1993, with the exception of the Children's Camp. The site was replaced by a golf course.²⁰

¹⁹A total of 33 former TB patients had been transferred into the Oak Terrace program because they were still in need of geriatric care.

²⁰Glen Lake Sanatorium was a remarkably pristine site which contained no non-contributing buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 20

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Sund and Dunham

The Glen Lake Children's Camp was designed by the firm of Sund and Dunham which had emerged as the state's leading designers of sanatorium facilities. Englebret Sund, who was born in Norway in 1880, formed a partnership with Arthur Dunham some time after 1911 when Dunham had graduated from the University of Illinois. The firm maintained their offices in the Essex Building in Minneapolis and often worked in conjunction with the engineering firm of Rose and Harris whose offices were in the same building. The firm also worked closely with the noted landscape architectural firm of Morell and Nichols, particularly on their larger projects, including Glen Lake Sanatorium. However, no drawings have been identified which would associate Morell and Nichols with the Glen Lake Children's Camp.

Sund and Dunham's designs include Central Lutheran Church, a Gothic Revival Style structure in downtown Minneapolis, and Wooddale School in Edina. However, hospital and institutional facilities became the firm's specialty. The firm designed the post-1930 buildings at the Minnesota State Sanatorium for Consumptives and was also responsible for the design of 12 of Minnesota's 14 county tuberculosis sanatoriums which were built under state supervision. In fact the firm was under contract with the State Board of Control to design the county facilities. These included the following sanatoriums: Otter Tail County (1913-16), Mineral Springs (1914), Glen Lake (1914-31), Lake Julia (1916), Sunnyrest (1916-24) (partially extant), Sand Beech (1916-20), Riverside (1915-17), Oakland Park (1916-24) (partially extant), Fair Oaks Lodge (1916) (partially extant), Deerwood (1916-22) (partially extant), Buena Vista (1917), and Southwestern Minnesota (1917) (partially extant). These facilities typically included a main hospital building, a nurse's residence, several service and support buildings, and in some cases a superintendent's residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 21

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Hennepin County's Glen Lake Sanatorium was expanded by Sund and Dunham from 1914 to 1931 until the facility became the largest in the state. The only county sanatoriums which Sund and Dunham did not design were the Ramsey County Pavilion by Clarence Johnston, and Nopeming (partially extant), the St. Louis County Sanatorium.²¹ One of Sund and Dunham's largest projects was the Minnesota State Hospital for Mental Diseases (Moose Lake State Hospital), an immense complex built from 1935-38 under the sponsorship of the New Deal's Public Works Administration (PWA). By 1941 the partnership had ended, although Dunham continued to practice at the same address until 1946.

After the Glen Lake Children's Camp closed in 1950, the site remained vacant until 1957 when it was leased to the Minnesota Association for Retarded Citizens (MARC) as a day facility and renamed Indian Chief Camp. In 1983 property was transferred from Hennepin County to the City of Eden Prairie. In 1995 an organization known as Friendship Ventures, which was first organized by MARC in 1964, began to lease the camp and has continued various programs for the developmentally disabled. The site has been renamed Eden Wood Center.

The Glen Lake Children's Camp remains a rare reminder of a time when tuberculosis was one of the country's most serious diseases. Perhaps most remarkably, it has survived intact into the modern era. The Camp tells the touching story of tuberculous children and the effort that was made to promote their health and happiness.

²¹Some of the later buildings at Nopeming were designed by a firm from Duluth but the early work was done by a firm from Saranac Lake in New York state which was apparently associated with Edward Trudeau's well-known treatment facility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Major Bibliographical References

Anderson, Rolf T. National Register Nomination for the Minnesota State Sanatorium for Consumptives. 1996.

Drawings and Specifications for the Glen Lake Children's Camp dated February 1925 by Sund and Dunham. Plans located at the City of Eden Prairie, Minnesota.

Glen Lake Sanatorium. Annual and Biennial Reports, 1931-1943. State Archives. Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minnesota.

____ Admission and Discharge Records for the Glen Lake Children's Camp 1925-1934. State Archives. Minnesota Historical Society. St. Paul, Minnesota.

____ Photograph Collection, 1916-1991. State Archives. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hennepin County Sanatorium Commission. "Glen Lake Sanatorium 1916-1961." Oak Terrace, Minnesota, 1961.

Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association. "Twenty-Five Years of Fighting Tuberculosis in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, 1903-1928." Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Myers, J. Arthur, M.D. Invited and Conquered: Historical Sketch of Tuberculosis in Minnesota. St. Paul: Webb Publishing, 1949.

Shutter, Marion D. History of Minneapolis Volume III. Chicago - Minneapolis: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1934.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Glen Lake Children's Camp
Hennepin County, Minnesota

Geographical Data

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	15	462870	4970520
2.	15	463320	4970520
3.	15	463400	4970310
4.	15	462870	4969840

Verbal Boundary

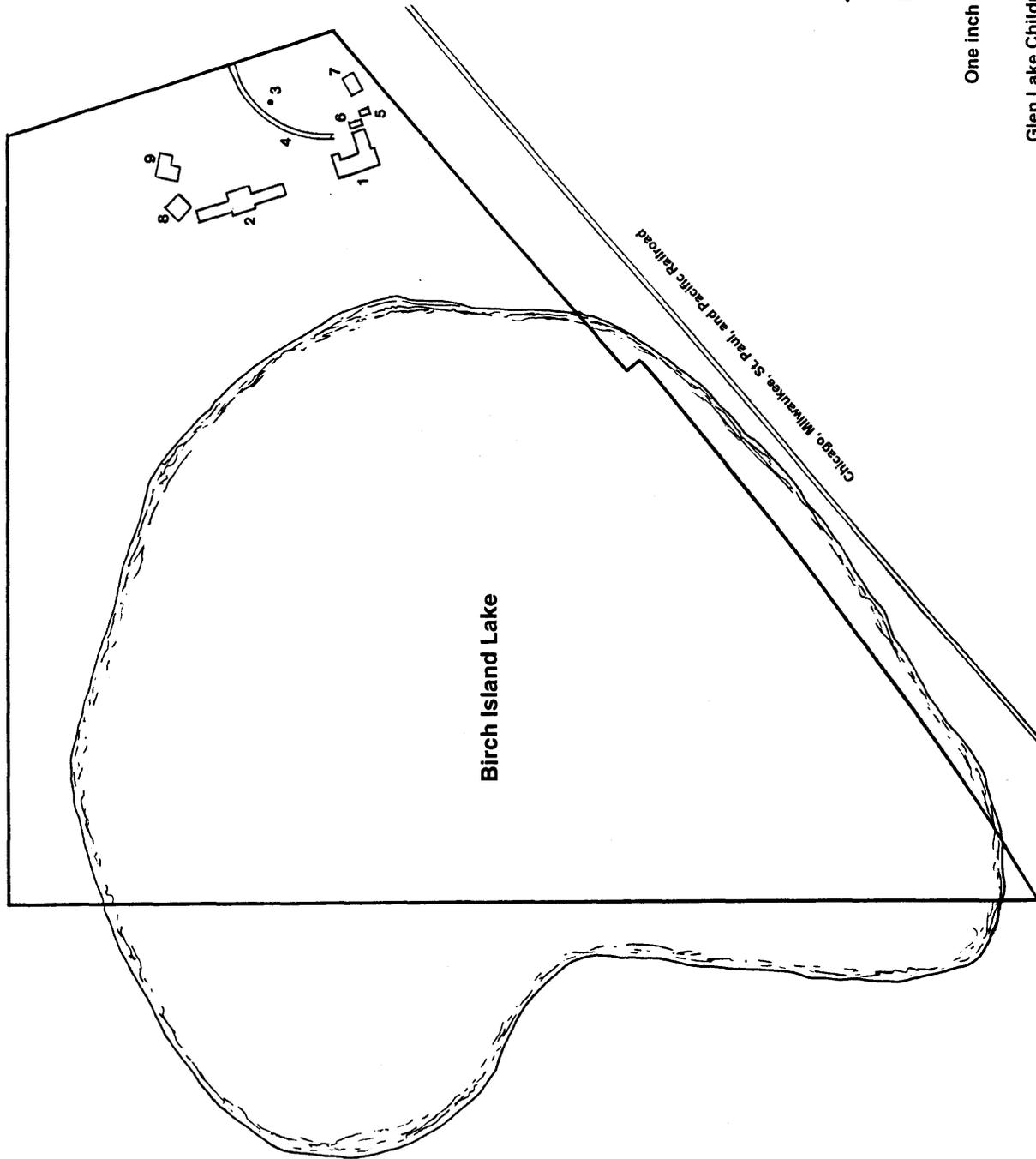
The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Glen Lake Children's Camp." The boundary is roughly defined by the right-of-way of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad to the south and southeast; the west line of the Northeast Quarter of Section 4, Township 116, Range 22, Hennepin county, to the west; and a line 1000.00 feet south from the north line of the Northeast Quarter to the north.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the land and buildings historically associated with the Glen Lake Children's Camp/Glen Lake Sanatorium which were transferred from Hennepin County to the City of Eden Prairie in 1983 and which retain historic integrity. It excludes a portion of this land located on its eastern extremity, defined by a line located 220' east of the Dormitory, which no longer retains integrity due to modifications and the introduction of non-contributing buildings in the modern era.

Glen Lake Children's Camp

Eden Prairie, Minnesota

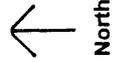


Key*

- 1. Dining Hall and Recreation Bldg
- 2. Dormitory
- 3. Stone Monument
- 4. Road
- 5. Garage I
- 6. Garage II (NC)**
- 7. Boulay House (NC)
- 8. Birchwood (NC)
- 9. Lions Den (NC)

*Keyed to nomination

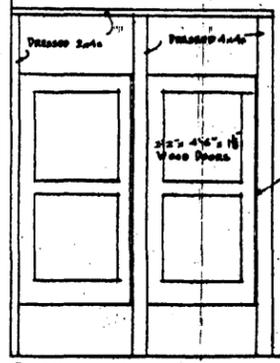
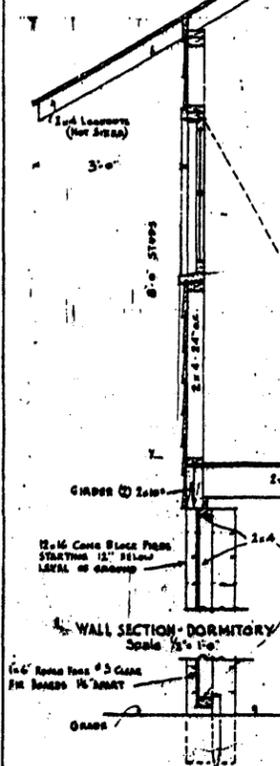
**Denotes a non-contributing resource



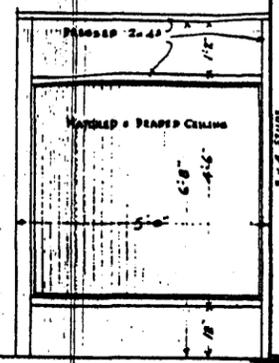
One inch equals 300 feet

Glen Lake Children's Camp Boundary

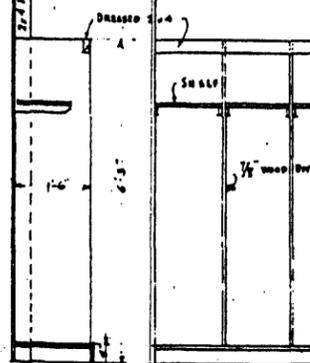
Roof Pitch 12" Run 1" Rise
2x4 RAFTERS 24" O.C.



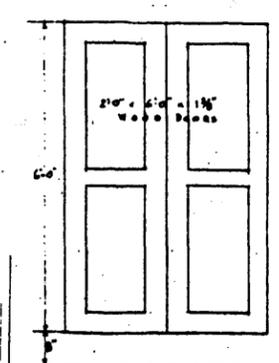
FRONT TOILET PARTITIONS
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



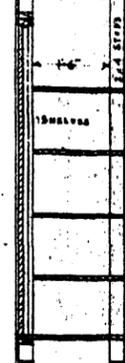
SIDE



SECTION
ELEVATION STALLS IN LOCKER ROOMS
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION
LINEN & BLANKET CLOSETS
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



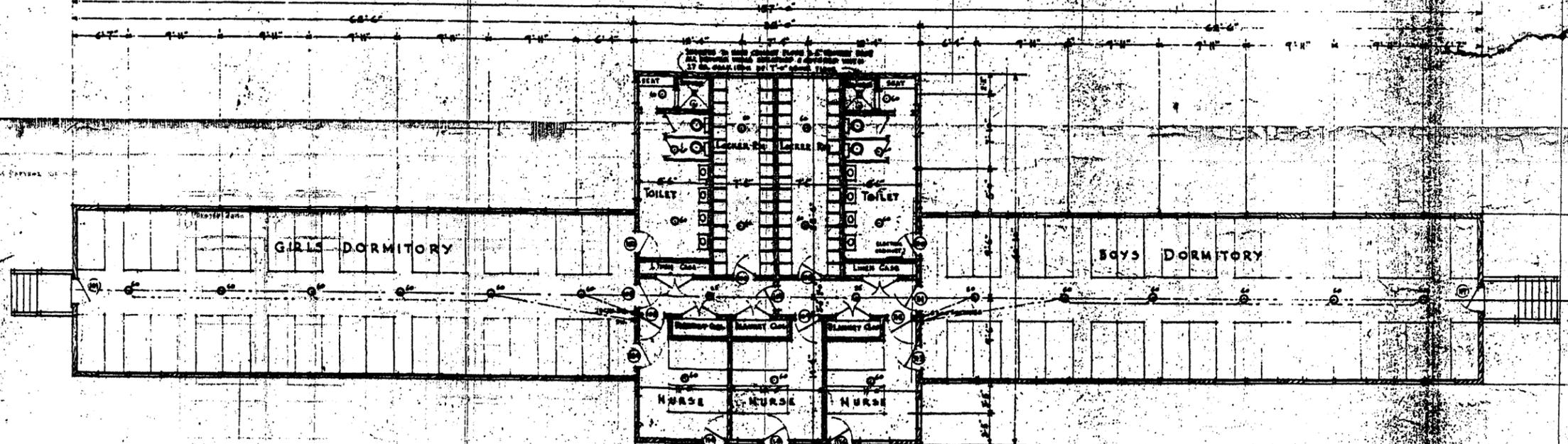
SECTION

DOOR SCHEDULE		
SIZE	TYPE	DOOR NUMBER
2'-0" x 6'-0" 1 1/2"	CROSS PANEL - GLAZED	101-104-115-116-117
2'-0" x 6'-0" 1 1/2"	CROSS PANEL - GLAZED	106-108
2'-0" x 6'-0" 1 1/2"	CROSS PANEL	102-103-104-105-107-109-110-111-112-113

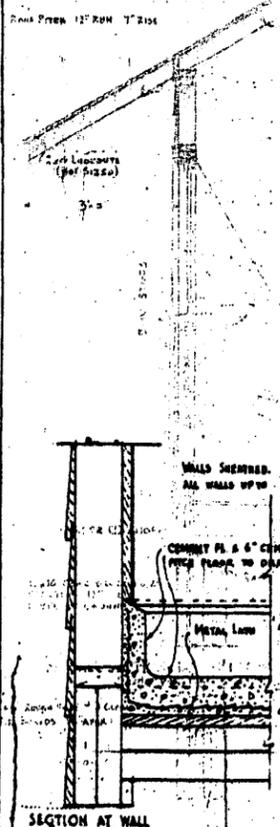
NOTES
 OUTSIDE WALLS ARE NOT WEATHERED ON INSIDE FACE EXCEPT IN SHOWER COMPARTMENTS.
 INSIDE PARTITIONS ARE WEATHERED ON THE SIDE WHERE PLAN SHOWS DOUBLE LINE, & THIS WEATHERING EXTENDS TO ROOF.
 ALL STEPS ARE DRESSED 2x4s - RAFTERS ARE DRESSED 2x4s - POSTS ARE DRESSED 4x4s.
 ALL FLOORS ARE 4" V. G. FIN. SHIMMED HAVE CEMENT FLOOR & BASE.
 ALL SASH HINGED AT TOP TO SWING IN.



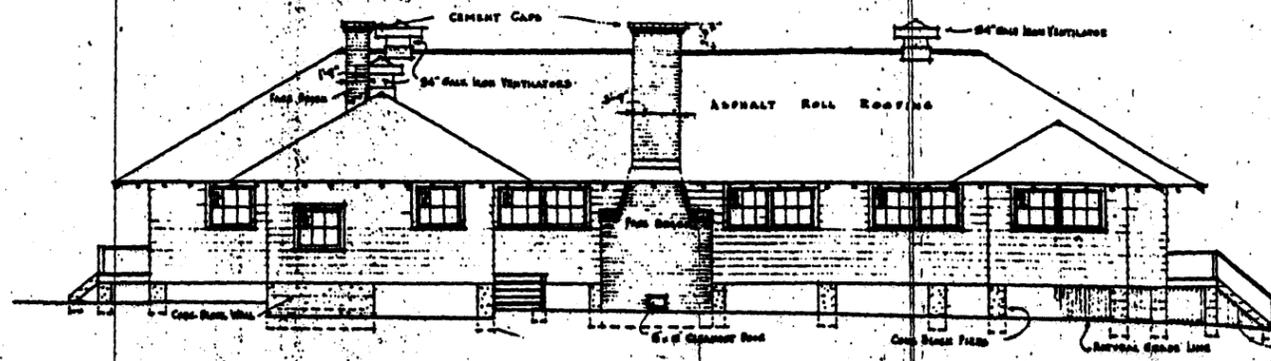
WEST ELEVATION
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



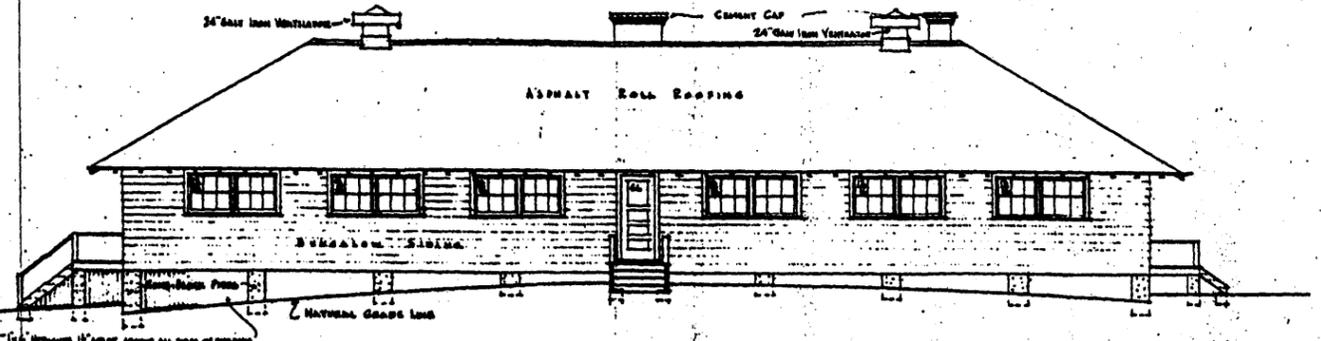
PLAN
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"
DORMITORY
 Glen Lake Children's Camp
 Eden Prairie, Hennepin Co., MN



SECTION AT ENTRANCE
SECTION AT WALL
SHOWER DETAIL
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



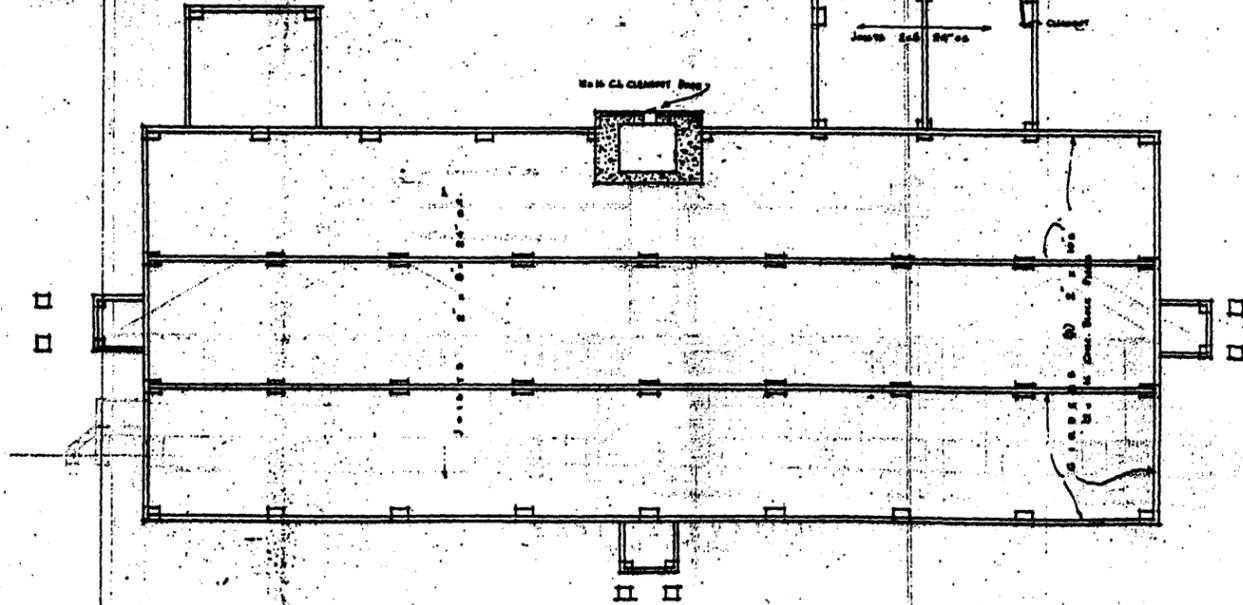
EAST ELEVATION
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"



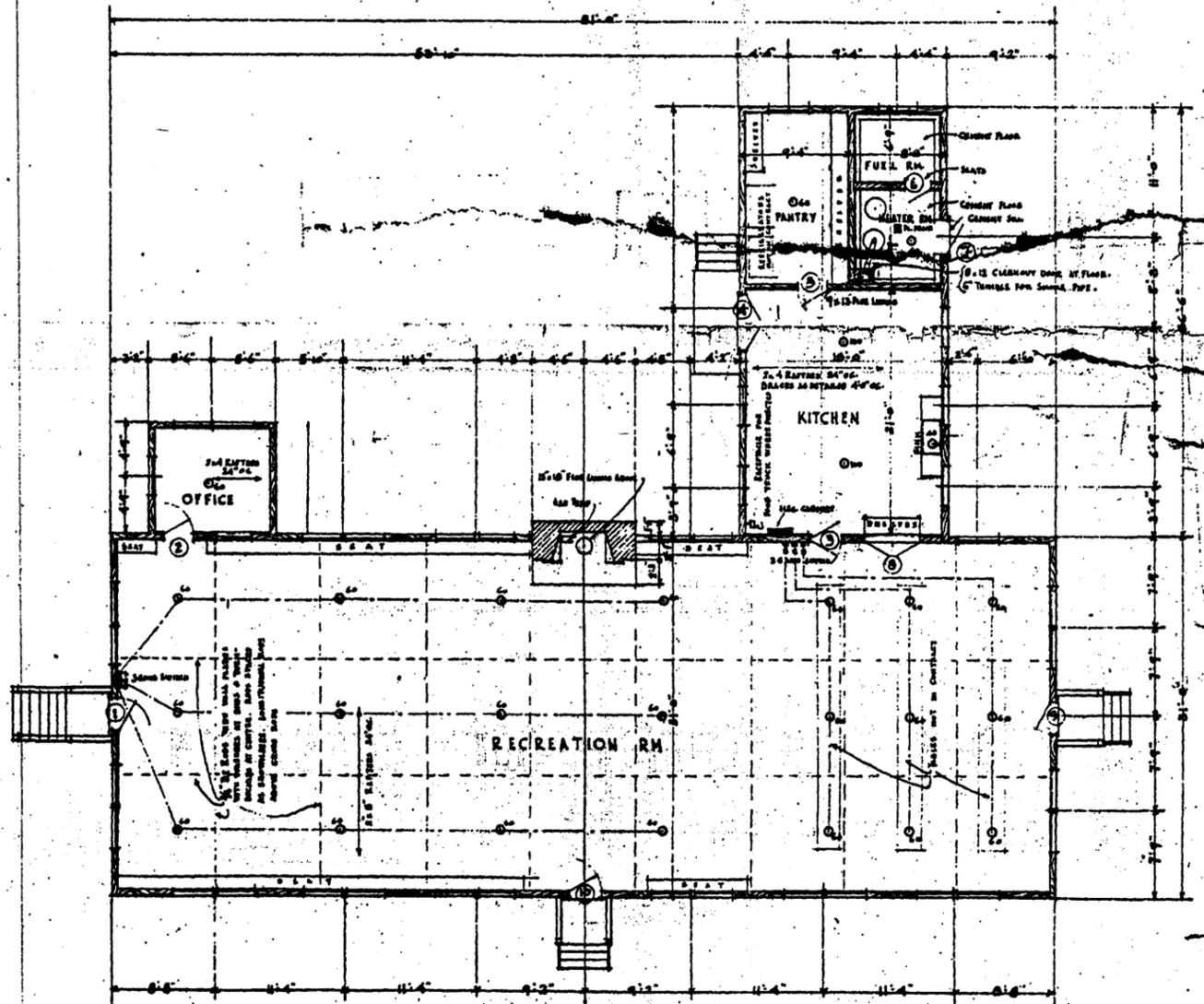
WEST ELEVATION
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE		
SIZE	TYPE	DOOR NUMBER
1-7-4-10	CRUSH PANEL GLAZED	1-7-4-10
4	CRUSH PANEL	4
5-5-3	CRUSH PANEL	5-5-3
4	CRUSH PANEL GLAZED	4
5	CRUSH PANEL	5

NOTES
 PARTITIONS (KITCHEN PANTRY & RECREATION ROOM) & FLOOR JOISTS ARE TO BE
 SHOWN ON THIS PLAN, WITH WALLS TO BE SHOWN AS DOTTED LINES.
 CURVED WALLS ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS PLAN EXCEPT THE ALL SIDES OF
 RECREATION ROOM WHICH IS SHOWN AS DOTTED LINES.
 RECREATION ROOM PARTITION IS SHOWN ON THE EAST ELEVATION FROM NORTH SIDE ONLY,
 AND THE BUILDING SHALL EXTEND TO NORTH.
 ALL PARTITIONS SHALL BE 2\"/>



FOUNDATION PLAN
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"

DINING BUILDING
 Glen Lake Children's Camp
 Eden Prairie, Hennepin Co., MN

GLEN LAKE CHILDRENS CAMP
 OAK TERRACE MINN
 SUND & DUNHAM ARCHITECTS
 ESSEX BLDG MINNEAPOLIS

3