

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 26 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District
other names/site number Minnesota Veterans' Home

2. Location Roughly bounded by

street & number Minnehaha Ave., Godfrey Pkwy., & the Mississippi River not for publication N/A
city, town Minneapolis vicinity N/A
state Minnesota code MN county Hennepin code 053 zip code 55417

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
10	6 buildings
2	sites
4	structures
16	6 objects
	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Nina M. Archabal 1/18/89
Signature of certifying official Nina M. Archabal Date
Minnesota 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.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Aelona Byers

2/2/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/

Hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/

Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Classical Revival

Art Deco

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Sandstone

roof Asphalt

other Iron

Sandstone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is comprised of 22 buildings and structures. Sixteen are considered contributing resources, of which six date from the late-1800s; the remaining buildings were constructed in the early 1900s, during the Depression, and after 1950. The 51-acre site is located in south Minneapolis on a triangular-shaped parcel of land approximately 100 feet above the Mississippi River, which forms the east property boundary. To the immediate west is a valley bisected by Minnehaha Creek; Minnehaha Park borders the site to the north.

One year after the 1887 State Legislature authorized the establishment of a Minnesota Soldiers' Home construction began on the site donated by the citizens of Minneapolis. Eight of the original buildings (of which five remain) constructed between 1888-1892 were designed by Minneapolis architect Warren B. Dunnell and laid out according to a master plan drawn by the well known landscape architect Horace W.S. Cleveland. All five of these structures were constructed with red brick and four of them were executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, accented by rusticated sandstone trim. Several buildings have been added to the Soldiers' Home property since the original late-19th century plan was developed, but each new structure has been placed in a location that respects Cleveland's design. Thus, mature hardwood trees and extensive open spaces throughout the hilly topography remain within a network of curvilinear roads and sidewalks. A number of major buildings (Hospital, 1889; Barn, 1889; Morgue, 1890; and Cottages 3 and 5) and minor structures (Oil House, 1891; Ice House, 1890; and various storehouses) have been removed from the property.

The following summary description of the Soldiers' Home buildings is accompanied by a map of the grounds that also shows the property boundary.

1) Cottage No. 1, 1888, contributing, W.B. Dunnell, architect.

This rectangular-shaped, Richardsonian Romanesque building stands two stories high on a limestone foundation and is constructed of brick accented by sandstone. The facade is marked by a one-story porch (added at an unknown date) which obscures the central arched entrance. The open porch has a wrought iron railing and a dentilated cornice and flat roof supported by six brick columns (two of which are engaged) with brick piers and decorated capitals. First floor windows are 1/1 double hung sash with small transoms surmounted by a

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wide, continuous sandstone lintel. A molded sandstone water table encircles the building along the window sill. The second story facade has two rows of semicircular arched 1/1 double hung windows between which are four double hung openings separated by three Doric columns. The same first- and second-story window design is carried on the other three walls. Two large brick chimneys pierce the low, hipped roof at each end of the building; rounded rafter blades support the wide eaves.

Each cottage originally contained quarters for about 50 residents who stayed in rooms that accommodated six to eight men. In addition to bathrooms and a sitting room, the cottages had large attics and basements that were often used as extra bedrooms. Cottage No. 1 now functions as an arts and crafts and hobby center.

2) Cottage No. 2, 1888, contributing, W.B. Dunnell, architect.

Executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, Cottage No. 2 stands on a limestone foundation and is dominated by a south-facing, four-story circular tower capped by a conical roof. The three-story brick building is irregular in plan and has a two-story porch along the southwest facade which features a continuous row of five round arches supporting an upper level balcony. A roof extension to shelter the balcony supported by six simple wooden columns was added at an unknown date. A two-story circular tower is located at the northwest corner, and two ornate gable dormers with carved sandstone panels project from the multi-hipped roof. Identical dormers pierce the southeast and northwest roof pitches, as well as on the roof of the four-story tower. Windows throughout the building are original 1/1 double hung sash with stone sill and lintels. A compatible brick addition to accommodate an elevator was added to the rear at an undetermined date.

3) Cottage No. 4, 1891, contributing, W.B. Dunnell, architect.

Cottage No. 4 is an irregularly-shaped, three-story building designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. It was built on a limestone foundation with brick and sandstone trim, and features an intersecting gable roof with the upper part of each gable decorated by carved stone. The facade has a two-thirds width porch with a pair of semicircular stone arches on short, polished granite columns with foliated capitals. The tops of the east and north gables are decorated with polychromatic stone, and the upper windows in the east gable are spanned by three round stone arches. Window openings are unaltered, but an original dormer above the entrance was replaced at an undetermined date with a hipped dormer.

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- 4) Women's Residence, 1905, contributing with a noncontributing addition, A.F. Gauger, architect. [6]

This U-shaped Neoclassical style building is three stories high and constructed of brick on a raised basement with limestone foundation. The facade is dominated by three prominent, two-story colossal order porticoes composed of wood Ionic columns and balustrades, dentils, and modillions. Two of these porticoes, at the northwest and southwest corners, are semicircular in plan. Rows of 1/1 double hung sash windows punctuate each floor, and brick pilasters outline the symmetrical facade. The cornice is accented by dentils and modillions, while the roof line is defined by a wood and brick balustrade. A large, hipped cupola is centered on the roof. The Women's Building originally housed married couples, widows, and mothers. It had its own dining hall, kitchen, and hospital ward. A narrow, enclosed walkway linked to a new Nursing-Care Unit was attached to the northwest corner in 1979..

- 5) Dining Hall and Kitchen, 1902, contributing, architect unknown. [7]

Built in the Neoclassical style on an L-shaped plan, this brick building has a limestone foundation. The east-facing facade features a two-story, giant order portico with four wood fluted Ionic columns on square brick bases. Dentils highlight the cornice and the pediment, and a roundel pierces the tympanum. All of the windows are 1/1 double hung sash; those on the lower story sidewalls have a transom. The corners are reinforced by brick quoins, and narrow horizontal bands of slightly projecting brick highlight the first floor. The hipped roof is pierced by a circular brick chimney.

- 6) Infirmery, 1936, contributing, architect unknown. [9]

The rectangular-shaped, brick and concrete Art Deco Infirmery was built by the Works Progress Administration. It is three stories high on a raised foundation with a four-story central pavilion and two, two-story pavilions at each end. The central entrance projects slightly from the facade and is composed of a polished marble and granite staircase with a geometric steel railing flanked by Deco style lamposts. Verticality is emphasized by narrow, 1/1 double hung windows above the entry, and brick pilasters between each bay capped by concrete bas-relief panels exhibiting Art Deco motifs. The Infirmery is linked to the Women's Building by a below grade tunnel on the south end.

- 7) Administration Building, 1892, contributing, W.B. Dunnell, architect. [10]

The Administration Building is the most elaborate of the original Richardsonian Romanesque buildings on the campus, as well as the focal point of the Soldiers' Home. It is a tall, two-story brick and red sandstone structure built on a raised basement foundation of red sandstone. The east-facing

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facade overlooking the Mississippi River is dominated by an ornate, four-story square brick tower topped by a pyramidal roof. The tower is located to one side of the entrance and has a two-story, round bay on the facade, and a rich array of rusticated and carved stone with gargoyles and finials. A large, semicircular stone arch marks the main entrance (an identical arch is found on the west entry) which is surmounted by a wide panel of delicately carved stone tracery within which are figures depicting a cannon, admiral's hat, and a peg leg. Additional rusticating and carving is located in the upper part of the east gable, as well as on the west-facing elevation. Windows on each floor are 1/1 double hung sash, and a hipped dormer with a pair of 1/1 double hung openings is located on the north and south pitches of the hipped roof. There is a stained glass window with an "M" design in the center of the second floor of both the north and south walls.

Oak and cherry wood are used throughout the interior. Each entry has a stained glass transom, and another stained glass window with the Soldiers' Home monogram is located in the third floor staircase.

The Administration Building originally contained offices for the Soldiers' Home, a library and reading room (which also served as a chapel), the commandant's residence, and a storage room in the basement. The building continues to be used for administrative purposes today.

8) Laundry and Heating Plant, 1891, contributing, W.B. Dunnell, architect. [13]

This square-shaped, two-story, hipped roof brick structure is symmetrically designed and has a limestone foundation. The double door entry with transom is flanked by two 1/1 double hung sash. Five similar windows punctuate the second floor facade; the same fenestration is carried on the sidewalls. All windows have red sandstone sills. There is a small porch on the rear elevation.

The Laundry and Heating Plant originally contained four steam boilers, laundry machinery, engines to supply power for the Home, dynamos to furnish light for the buildings and grounds, and a reservoir pump.

9) Power Plant, 1937, contributing, architect unknown. [14]

The one-story brick and concrete Power Plant was built by the Works Progress Administration. It is rectangular in shape with a northeast-facing Art Deco entrance and stepped parapet capped with molded concrete. Brick pilasters separate each of the six bays, which are pierced by multi-paned industrial type windows. Adjacent to the facility is a 100-foot high corbeled brick smokestack (ca.1890) that is considered as a contributing structure on the site.

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10) Paint Shop, ca.1899, contributing, architect unknown.

This small, one-story brick building is built into the side of a hill and has a high limestone foundation on the south side. Window openings with segmental arches on this wall have been covered with plywood, and two on the west wall have been infilled with brick. The east facade has a corbeled cornice, and the north elevation features five car-sized openings.

This building originally served as a secondary power house prior to construction of the W.P.A. facility in 1937.

11) Storage Building, 1921, noncontributing.

The Storage Building is a one-story, brick structure covered with stucco. It has a stuccoed shed addition on the southeast wall and a gable roof.

12) Garage, 1925, noncontributing.

This long, narrow wood frame building has ten garage door openings, and is sheathed with beveled lap siding.

13) Carpenter Shop, 1950, noncontributing.

This is a three-story brick and concrete building.

14) Chapel/Auditorium, 1962, noncontributing. [15]

This steel and concrete one-story building consists of two sections: the Chapel is faced in limestone; the Auditorium is faced with brick.

15) Clinic, 1973, noncontributing. [16]

The two-story, V-shaped Clinic is a steel and concrete building covered with stucco.

16) New Power Station, 1986, noncontributing.

This is a steel and concrete building.

A cannon captured at the Battle of Santiago on 3 July 1898 was placed north of the Chapel by the Minnesota Association of Naval Veterans in commemoration of the loyalty and valor of the American sailor. Three smaller cannons are located west of the Chapel overlooking Minnehaha Creek. All four are considered contributing objects on the site.

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17) Minnesota Soldiers Home Bridge (5756), 1908, contributing, Bayne and Hewitt.

In 1908, the Minnesota Soldiers' Home Board contracted with the Minneapolis firm of Bayne and Hewitt to design and construct this bridge. The bridge is 622 feet long and consists of a 288 foot three hinged steel arch main span and seven approach spans. Although closed to vehicular traffic, the bridge is open to pedestrian use. It retains excellent integrity and is considered a contributing structure on the property.

The numbers which appear in brackets [] following the building name, date, and architect are current Minnesota Veterans' Home identification numbers.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
HEALTH/MEDICINE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888-1937

Significant Dates

1888
1892
1905

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dunnell, Warren B., architect
Cleveland, Horace W. S., landscape architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Minnesota Soldiers' Home is significant in American history as the only locality in Minnesota to provide health care for disabled military veterans; it is also unique in the United States because it was the first site to represent one-half of a two-part plan that offered major medical service in a central location, as well as ensuring relief for veterans and their families at home. The Soldiers' Home has architectural significance for its outstanding cluster of late-19th century Richardsonian Romanesque buildings which are complimented by several Neoclassical and W.P.A. Art Deco structures. Finally, the entire site is significant as a designed landscape which represents the work of the prominent Upper Midwest landscape architect, Horace William Shaler Cleveland.

As early as 1636 the U.S. government provided assistance to war veterans. Medical care for retired soldiers was first granted in the early 19th century, following passage of a 1798 law which offered relief for sick and disabled seamen. In the mid-19th century a number of state- and federally-sponsored veterans hospitals were constructed throughout the country, mostly in suburban settings "where veterans were cared for amidst landscaped grounds and attractive, comfortable buildings" (Armstrong 1976, p.487).

With the rapid increase in the number of veterans following the Civil War, federally-operated soldiers' homes were filled to capacity, forcing some destitute veterans to live in almshouses. In Minnesota, over 40 soldiers in 1886 had stayed in county almshouses, and nearly 800 soldiers' families were forced to receive charity from public agencies or Grand Army posts. These incidents prompted 30,000 Civil War veterans to lobby in the mid-1880s for the establishment of a state-owned home for disabled, indigent soldiers. In 1887 the state legislature approved a bill authorizing creation of a soldiers' home to provide "for the relief of honorably discharged indigent ex-soldiers, sailors and marines, and the widows, minor orphans and dependent parents of such deceased soldiers, sailors or marines, and for the making of an appropriation for the purchase of land and the construction of the necessary building or buildings thereon..." In addition, for the first time in the country's history the law

See continuation sheet

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allowed for the distribution of money to the families of veterans from a Soldiers' Relief Fund.

Governor A.R. McGill appointed seven former soldiers to the first Board of Trustees who had two immediate responsibilities: 1) to determine a site for and to build and maintain the soldiers' home, and 2) devise a plan to disburse the Soldiers' Relief Fund. Since all other states had previously accommodated former soldiers by simply providing for their care in a rest home, Minnesota's two-part proposal was unprecedented and considered to be quite progressive in the field. As a result of this successful system, other states replicated Minnesota's plan.

Passage of the bill creating a soldiers' home proved much easier than selecting an appropriate location for the facility. During the summer of 1887 the Board of Trustees debated the merits of fourteen communities throughout Minnesota which offered sites free of charge. The Board eventually selected the beautiful Minneapolis location at the confluence of Minnehaha Creek and the Mississippi River. Because funds were not immediately available for the property, construction was delayed until the summer of 1888. However, pressure to provide immediate care for needy veterans prompted the erection of several temporary structures (none of which remain) which housed up to 70 men. The state legislature originally appropriated \$50,000 for the construction of permanent buildings. Following a statewide architectural design competition, Warren B. Dunnell of Minneapolis was selected to prepare plans for two soldiers' residences and a laundry and heating building. Subsequent legislative approval in 1889 granted \$50,000 which was used to construct a hospital and enlarge the laundry and heating plant. In 1891-1892 \$105,000 was allocated to build another cottage, domestic structure, administrative offices, install a sewer system, and expand the heating plant.

The property adjacent to Minnehaha Falls high above the Mississippi River was designed by H.W.S. Cleveland, a gifted nineteenth-century landscape architect from New England. Cleveland had already been involved in designing parks in Minneapolis and St. Paul; he was a strong advocate of creating open spaces and a system of boulevards and parkways to unify the existing landscape features within the Twin Cities. He had a creative vision which emphasized utilizing the area's abundant natural elements such as the Mississippi River and inner-city lakes to the benefit of the general public. The Soldiers' Home site was ideally suited to Cleveland's taste, because it offered a variety of shrubbery and deciduous and coniferous trees on a gently rolling landscape bordered by a creek. Three distinct terraces were developed on the property, with the majority of the original buildings constructed on the middle terrace. As originally planned by Cleveland, a winding avenue led into the site from the north, providing access to a system of roads which "afford as easy and convenient access to any and all of the buildings as the nature of the situation will admit, while they embrace in their course all the peculiar features of natural scenery, which constitute the attractive charm of the place" (Tenth Annual

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Report, p.12). Cleveland's site plan called for preserving the shrubbery and trees growing on the bluffs, to "contrast it by open lawn or meadow on the level spaces and the bottom land bordering the Minnehaha." His influence is readily discerned today in the curvilinear streets and sidewalks laid throughout the site, as well as in the attractive mix of open spaces, the mature vegetation, and the careful placement of buildings on the property. As described in the Tenth Annual Report of the site

...all of the buildings erected on the Soldiers' Home grounds have retained a general uniformity of architectural style, and have aimed at a uniform standard of excellence in construction. The comprehensive plan...has been as strictly adhered to that each new structure has fitted properly into its position, and made the institution...complete at each successive step. The buildings all harmonize as to general aspect, while preserving a pleasing variety and individuality(p.10).

The grounds were seen as providing an ideal pastoral setting, a kind of retreat for the veterans which "for beauty, healthfulness and convenience of situation, picturesqueness of view and perfect adaptability to the purpose...cannot be excelled"(Tenth Annual Report, p.8). Soldiers raised large quantities of vegetables for use in the Home at a ten-acre garden located on the north end of the site (presently a parking lot). A partially-enclosed ornamental pavilion (no longer extant) intended for religious services, concerts, campfires, and public gatherings during the summer was located at the top of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. All of these features collectively created an alluring space which compelled the national inspector of Soldiers' Homes to suggest that "Minnesota has in many respects the finest home in all the twenty states. In point of location and construction it cannot be excelled. The buildings are harmonious in design, and in convenience, material, and economy they are admirable" (Tenth Annual Report, p.14).

H.W.S. Cleveland had other notable accomplishments, among which was (along with Charles M. Loring, president of the Minneapolis board of park commissioners) to help the city secure ten parcels of land in the mid-1880s for recreational purposes. In addition, he designed and constructed a scenic parkway linking Minnehaha Falls and the Minneapolis lakes, and persuaded the Twin Cities to set aside lands on both sides of the Mississippi River, from Fort Snelling to the University, for park and avenue purposes.

Architect Warren B. Dunnell also designed the buildings at the State School for Dependent and Neglected Children at Owatonna (Administration Building, NRHP, 1975), and, with Cleveland, the State Training School at Red Wing (NRHP, 1973). The five extant Dunnell buildings at the Soldiers' Home exhibit numerous Richard-

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Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District, Hennepin Co., MN
Section number 8 Page 3

sonian Romanesque characteristics including large, arched entries, short, squat towers, deeply recessed windows, foliated capitals, and an overall effect of heavy massing.

Since admitting its first patient in 1888, the Minnesota Soldiers' Home has cared for over 10,000 men and women. The Home historically provided the most modern and appealing facilities to ensure the comfort and well-being of its residents, and it continues to serve the needs of hundreds of Minnesota veterans. Today it has about 350 beds for nursing care and nearly 200 for domiciliary/boarding care. While a few of the early Romanesque buildings have been destroyed, a majority of the campus structures remain intact, as well as the tree-lined, curvilinear roads and terraced landscape of Cleveland's 1887 plan.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Blegen, Theodore C. Minnesota: A History of the State. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1975.
- Murphy, Patricia. The Public Buildings of the State of Minnesota: An Architectural Heritage. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1986.
- Nelson, Charles W. Draft NRHP form for the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, July, 1977.
- Tenth Annual Report of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, n.p., 1897.
- Tishler, William H. and Virginia S. Luckhardt. "H.W.S. Cleveland: Pioneer Landscape Architect to the Upper Midwest," Minnesota History vol. 49, no. 7 (Fall 1985): 281-291.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 51 acres

UTM References

A

1	5
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4	8	3	9	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	7	3	3	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	5
---	---

4	8	3	6	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	7	2	9	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	5
---	---

4	8	4	1	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	7	2	6	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	5
---	---

4	8	3	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	9	7	3	0	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District is shown as the broken line on the accompanying map entitled "Minnesota Soldiers' Home".

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary includes all of the buildings and open space that have historically been part of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Koop, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date 14 June 1988

street & number 615 Jackson St. NE telephone 612-623-8356

city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55413

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National Park Service

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Minnesota Soldier's Home Historic District, Minneapolis, Hennepin Co., MN

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Section 10. Geographical Data

UTM Reference E: Zone 15 Easting 483640 Northing 4973140

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Minnesota Home School for Girls Historic District, Sauk Centre, Stearns Co., MN

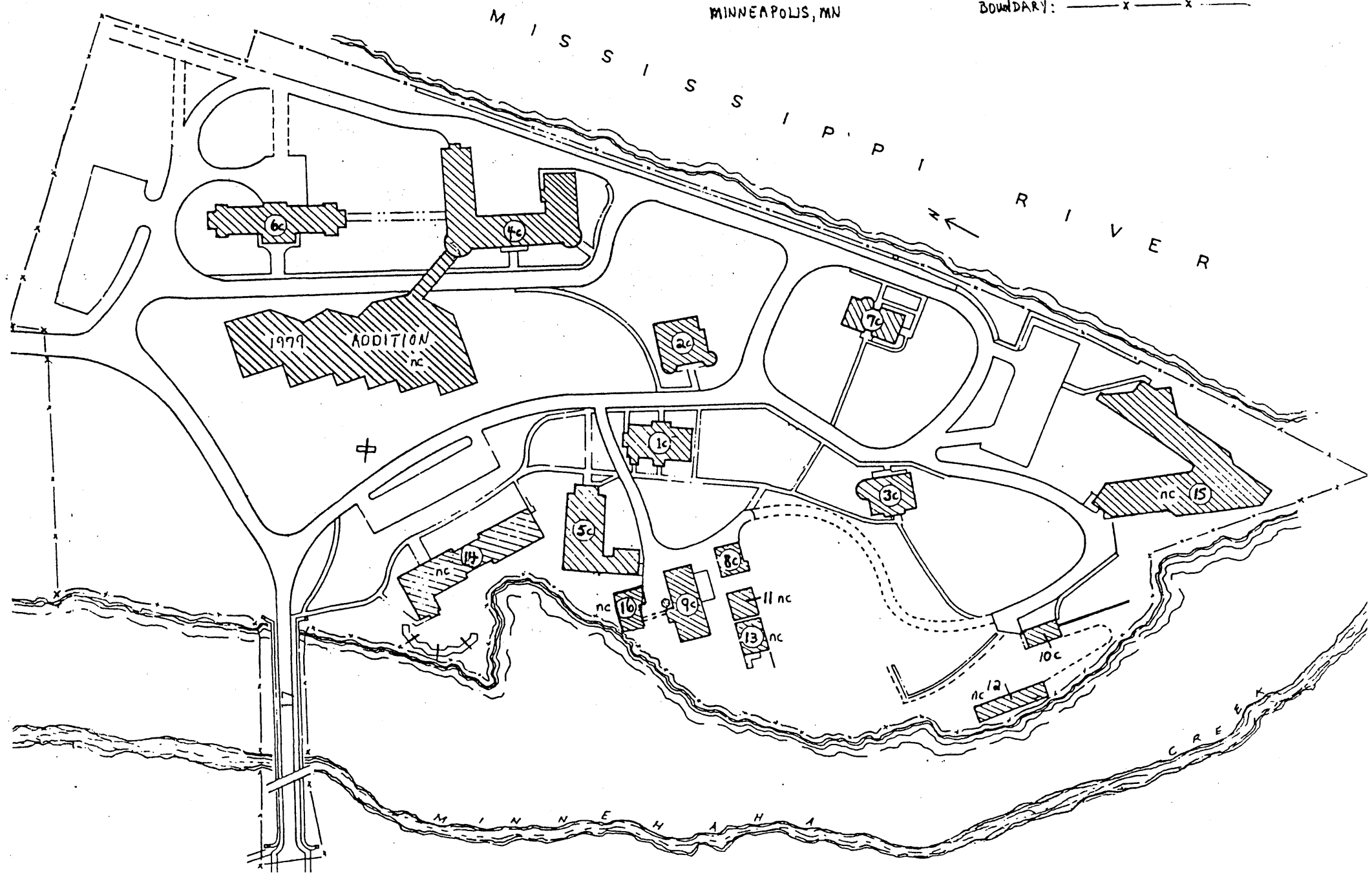
Section number _____ Page _____ ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

C. Photographs

The acreage of the nominated property when combined with the space between the buildings results in a district in which it is not possible to take "street scape" photographs.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME
MINNEAPOLIS, MN

SCALE: 1" = 80'
BOUNDARY: — x — x —



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Hennepin

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000076

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.22.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE

History

TELEPHONE

DATE

1.22.09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

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Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District

Name of property

Hennepin County, MN

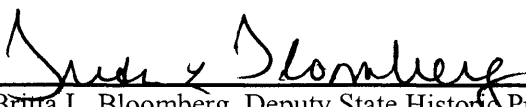
County and State

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Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

National Register Number: 89000076

Location, Street & Number: 5101 Minnehaha Ave. S.


Britta L. Bloomberg, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Minnesota Historical Society

12/2/08
Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Minnesota Soldiers' Home Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Hennepin

DATE RECEIVED: 1/26/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/07/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/12/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000076

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: Y LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/2/89 DATE Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

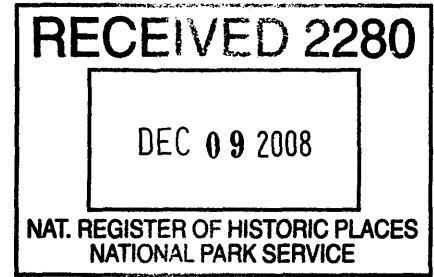
sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



December 3, 2008

Dr. Janet Mathews
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, 8th Floor
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Additional Documentation for Minnesota National Register Nominations

Dear Dr. Mathews:

The enclosed continuations sheets contain additional or updated documentation for nine Minnesota National Register listings. If your staff has any questions about the documentation, please have them contact Susan Roth, National Register Historian at 651-259-3451 or susan.roth@mnhs.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Britta L. Bloomberg'.

Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer