

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88003090 Date Listed: 1/19/89

Minnesota Home School for Girls Hist. Dist. Stearns MN  
Property Name County State

Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland  
Signature of the Keeper

1/19/89  
Date of Action

===== Amended Items in Nomination:

Item #8. Statement of Significance: The areas of Significance are:  
Social History  
Other: Correctional  
Architecture

-----  
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

3090

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

DEC 05 1988

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 Home School for Girls Historic District  
other names/site number Minnesota Correctional Facility - Sauk Centre

2. Location

street & number off MN Hwy. 302  not for publication N/A  
city, town Sauk Centre  vicinity N/A  
state Minnesota code MN county Stearns code 145 zip code 56378

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>        </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u> 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 11/23/88  
Signature of certifying official Nina M. Archabal Date  
Minnesota Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer

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:) \_\_\_\_\_

Bob Boland 1/19/89  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: correctional facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government: correctional facility

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Neo-Classical Revival  
Georgian Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Stucco  
Brick  
roof Asphalt  
other Weatherboard

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Home School for Girls Historic District consists of 25 buildings arranged around a 83 acre site just north of Sauk Centre. A series of interconnecting paved roads divide the property, part of which borders on the south shore of Sauk Lake. The relatively flat terrain contains a mixture of residential cottages (most of which are located on the north end), administrative buildings, training, maintenance, and recreational facilities toward the center, and a few agricultural and service buildings on the south edge of the site. Most of the contributing buildings date from 1911-1916 and have stucco walls, and many of the major structures exhibit elements of Classical styling. The following summary description of the buildings in the Minnesota Home School for Girls Historic District corresponds to a map enclosed with the registration form. It is worth noting that several of the cottages were named for women who were significant in American history, including Louisa May Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Jenny Lind.

1) Alcott Cottage, 1911, contributing.

Alcott Cottage is a 2½-story, rectangular-shaped, symmetrical building constructed on a concrete foundation with stucco walls. The southeast-facing central pavilion features an ornate, leaded glass fanlight and sidelights surrounding the main entrance. It is covered by a one-story open porch supported by paired and tripled fluted columns with Ionic capitals and dentils along the cornice. An iron railing encloses the balcony above. Another porch which is identical to the first one extends across the full width of the north-east wall. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung sash with brick sills. The plain frieze contrasts with the decorative modillions under the cornice. There is a small, one-story hipped extension at the southwest corner. Four tall, brick chimneys and pedimented, gable dormers with 6/6 double hung windows flanked by pilasters project from the hipped roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles. The building presently serves as a group home for boys.

2) Minnesota Cottage, 1911, contributing.

Minnesota Cottage is very similar to Alcott Cottage except it is slightly more elaborate in scale and design, which may reflect its orientation towards Morse Hall, the focal point of the campus. Most notable is the monumental portico with its four Ionic columns and battered stucco pilasters with egg and dart molding. The main entry is the same as that of Alcott Cottage and features a

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 7 Page 1

console table with iron railing. The one-story side porch is supported by simple Tuscan columns. A brick water table encircles the building along the sill of the first floor windows. Gable dormers have round arched upper sash and wood trim in the shape of a keystone. Presently known as Richard Cottage, the building is vacant.

3) Stowe Cottage, 1911, contributing.

In its basic design, form, and use of materials, Stowe Cottage is the same as Minnesota Cottage. Its east-facing entrance, however, is covered by a one-story, semicircular porch with four fluted Tuscan columns and pilasters. Modillions decorate the porch entrance, and an iron railing wraps around the balcony. The full width north porch is also one story high with simple Tuscan columns and a turned wood balustrade. Stowe Cottage serves as a boys group home.

4) Sullivan Cottage, 1911, contributing.

Sullivan Cottage is very much like Stowe Cottage except for the main entry, which has a transom and sidelights covered by a small porch with dentils and an iron railing supported by two Ionic columns. The dormers are segmental in shape. The building currently functions as a secure facility for boys and girls.

5) Morse Hall, 1912, contributing.

Morse Hall is a 2½-story, brick veneer Georgian Revival building that originally functioned as the Superintendent's residence. It is built on a raised, coursed stone foundation, and stands on a man-made hill overlooking the property. Centered in the symmetrical facade is a monumental pedimented portico supported by six columns with Corinthian capitals. The second story balcony is enclosed by an iron railing. An oculus and modillions accentuate the tympanum, while the cornice is also enhanced by a row of modillions. Concealed beneath the portico on both stories are elaborate entrances: the first floor door is flanked by sidelights with tracery and fluted pilasters; the second floor entry is identical and includes a coquillage above the door. Windows in the axial walls are 8/8 and those in the gables are 6/6 double hung sash. All windows have stone sills and soldier arches with keystones. Each end wall has two large, corbeled brick chimney stacks which are connected by a parapet that has a stone coping. The gable walls are pierced by an oculus and double hung windows, and the east side has a one-story, flat-roofed, two-thirds width porch supported by Tuscan columns. The north (rear) elevation features a pedimented pavilion with an oculus in the tympanum, and a one-story projection at the northwest corner. Two gable dormers with rounded upper sash and classical detailing protrude from the south roof pitch; four pierce the north side. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Morse Hall now houses administrative offices for the Home School.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 7 Page 26) Chapel, 1912, contributing.

The Chapel is a diminutive brick and stucco Gothic Revival building constructed on a concrete foundation. Each gable wall has a stepped parapet with a large stained glass window and a stone cross inlaid at the top. The gable facade features a small gable roofed vestibule with brackets and a wood cross above the ridge.

7) Lind Cottage, 1912, contributing.

Lind Cottage is a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, stucco building with a concrete foundation and five foot-high brick veneer surrounding the base of the wall. It resembles the other residences except it has a full height gable pavilion centered in the west-facing facade. The main entrance has a transom, fluted pilasters, and dentils below a console table. Windows are 6/6 double hung sash with stone lintels. There is a full width, one-story porch on the south wall supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. A turned post balustrade encloses the porch on the ground floor, and an iron railing wraps around the second story. Modillions enhance the cornice of the building, while four brick chimneys and six segmental dormers project from the asphalt-shingled hipped roof. Lind Cottage presently serves as a training facility for correctional employees.

8) Sinclair Lewis Hall, 1913, contributing.

This "H"-shaped stucco building is one-story high and exhibits strong Neo-classical characteristics. It is built on a concrete foundation above which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet of brick. Windows are 8/1 and 6/6 double hung sash (the latter have transoms) and each bay is divided by a stucco pilaster. Modillions wrap around the cornice and within each gable pediment, which also contain one semi-circular window. Recessed entrances are flanked by multi-light fixed windows. A tall brick chimney protrudes from the gable roof which is covered with asphalt shingles. The building houses a reception area, offices, a recreation room, chaplain's office, and classroom space.

9) Evers Cottage, 1914, contributing.

Evers Cottage is a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story stucco building constructed on a concrete foundation. Its west-facing entry has sidelights, a transom, and two Tuscan columns supporting a small balcony with an iron railing. Attached to the south wall is a full width, one-story porch with dentils, Tuscan columns, and a wood railing. An iron railing encloses the porch balcony. Two soldier courses of brick encircle the building at the base of the first- and second-story 6/6 double hung windows, which have buff-colored stone sills. There is a small, one-story hipped extension on the northeast corner. Dentils highlight the wide cornice. Hipped

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 7 Page 3

---

dormers with 6/6 double hung sash and five brick chimneys with stone caps project from the asphalt-shingled hipped roof. Evers Cottage houses boys and girls.

10) Equipment Garage, 1915, contributing.

The Equipment Garage is a square-shaped, one-story wood frame building sheathed with lapped boards. It has a concrete foundation, double hung windows, and a hipped roof.

11) Horse Barn, 1916, contributing.

The Horse Barn is a large frame building with a gambrel roof and lapped board siding. Built on a concrete foundation, it features a pair of west-facing sliding doors, double hung and fixed windows, shed dormers, a brick chimney, and a ventilator. The Horse Barn shelters and provides storage space for several horses and their riding gear.

12) Machine Shed, 1916, contributing.

The Machine Shed is a rectangular-shaped wood frame building covered with lapped boards. It has two wide sliding track doors on the south wall, and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

13) Mary Lyon Annex, 1916, contributing.

This is a two-story, rectangular-shaped, wood frame building covered with square wood shingles. The north-facing pavilion has an unusually elaborate pedimented entrance featuring an eight-panel door flanked by pilasters above which is a row of fine dentils and an ornate sunburst with keystone. The two columns appear to be later alterations. There is another entry centered along the south wall covered with a one-story hipped porch supported by paired square columns with a wood balustrade. A bay window with dentils at the cornice is located at the southeast corner. All windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Wide eaves are supported by shaped rafter tips. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles; eyebrow dormers pierce the south, north and west sides.

14) Mary Lyon School, 1920, contributing.

The Mary Lyon School is a long, rectangular-shaped, two-story building. Its east and west walls have full length open colonnades with alternating single and paired columns. Above the concrete foundation are wide lapped boards up to a height of about six feet, then stucco covering the walls. Windows are 9/1 double hung sash. The central roof is a gable with return eaves, while the outer section is flat.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 7 Page 4

---

15) Pettit Cottage, 1924, contributing.

Pettit Cottage is a two-story, rectangular-shaped stucco building constructed on a concrete foundation. The west-facing entry has a transom and two fluted columns that support a small balcony with iron railing. Another entry on the east wall is covered by a hipped porch with a wood balustrade. A continuous row of brick headers wraps around the building at the bottom of the first floor windows, while the second story windows have brick sills. All windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Shaped rafter ends are exposed under the wide eaves. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has an internal and end wall brick chimney. There is a shed dormer on the south and east pitch.

16) Maintenance Building, 1924, contributing.

The Maintenance Building is a two-story stucco building with a flat roof and a one-story section facing south. The double door main entry on the south facade has sidelights, a transom, and a bracketed open shed porch. Windows are 6/6 double hung with brick sills on the second story.

17) Chapel Garage, 1929, contributing.

This is a very long, narrow, wood frame building sheathed with lapped boards. It has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles.

18) Lake Cottage, 1935, contributing.

The Lake Cottage is a small, wood frame building covered with drop siding. It has a concrete foundation, 2/2 double hung and multi-light fixed windows, and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. This building originally served as a private retreat for the Superintendent of the Home School; it is presently used for small group meetings.

19) Root Cellar, ca.1914, contributing.

The Root Cellar is a massive underground facility that measures about 75' x 50' inside. It has a concrete exterior wall pierced by a steel door (replaced in ca.1983), and concrete floors, walls, and ceilings. The outside surface covering the cellar is dirt and grass. Originally the Root Cellar was used to store fruits and vegetables grown at the Home School, but since this practice is no longer legal, it serves as a storage space.

20) Fine Arts Building, 1941, noncontributing.

This is a 2½-story stucco building with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 7 Page 5

---

21) Tekawitha Cottage, 1963, noncontributing.

This is a long, low, rectangular-shaped, one-story building covered with brick veneer on the first floor.

22) DuBois Cottage, 1970, noncontributing.

DuBois Cottage is a multi-storied concrete building with sharp, angular roof lines.

23) Senator Popp Building, 1970, noncontributing.

This is a one-story, irregularly-shaped concrete building used for food service and storage.

24) Bungalow Garage, 1971, noncontributing.

This is a square, one-story, hipped roof building covered with metal siding.

25) Storage Garage, 1976, noncontributing.

The Storage Garage is a square, one-story cinder block building with a hipped roof.

All of the original, early twentieth century buildings underwent interior remodelings during the late 1960s and 1970s.

Buildings that have been removed from the property include a variety of ca.1914 wood frame agricultural structures such as a dairy barn, machine shop, and several ancillary outbuildings; a 1912 Bungalow Cottage which was moved to Sauk Centre in 1982; Van Cleeve Cottage, built in 1922 and burned in 1982; and a 1929 greenhouse that was razed in 1984.

**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)

OTHER: CORRECTIONAL  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1911-1938

Significant Dates

1911

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Johnston, Clarence H., Sr., architect

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

The Minnesota Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre is historically and architecturally significant as the first state facility designed and built exclusively for the reform of delinquent girls. The philosophy of treating young females at Sauk Centre had not previously been introduced in the state, thus it symbolizes a progressive attitude on the part of the Home School's organizers and administrators. The buildings and their arrangement on the landscape are significant because they represent the "cottage" theory of state institutional design, as well as the work of Clarence H. Johnston Sr., a prolific St. Paul architect during the first thirty years of the twentieth century.

Prior to the construction of the Home School in 1911, delinquent boys and girls were sent to the State Training School at Red Wing. The disposition of female offenders had become a major topic by the turn of the century, as the media, directors of existing state institutions, and women's clubs took steps to create separate correctional facilities for women and girls. Between 1900-1904 various women's organizations investigated such institutions, undoubtedly to pressure Governor Johnson to request the establishment of an appropriate facility. In 1907 the legislature approved \$25,000 for the Minnesota Home School for Girls. The legislation required, among other things, that the proposed site have at least 160 acres and buildings be constructed according to the cottage plan. In addition, it provided for a five-member advisory panel known as the Board of Women Visitors of the Minnesota Home School for Girls to assist the State Board of Control in managing the school. In 1908 the city of Sauk Centre offered a 163-acre tract of land for the site, and on 22 June 1911 63 girls were transferred from the State Training School at Red Wing into four cottages designed to hold 20 girls each.

The first superintendent of the Home School was Mrs. Fannie Morse, former director of the Massachusetts Girls' School at Lancaster where she had established a good reputation for handling delinquent girls. In Minnesota Morse introduced a philosophy regarding treatment that was more progressive than other state schools. As part of the new program, buildings at the Home School were constructed according to the cottage system of institutional care, and Morse

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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

Section number 8 Page 1

reportedly worked directly with the architect in designing the facility. The cottage system was a design theory used by state hospitals and mental asylums in the late nineteenth century. It called for institutions to be built away from the populace in a rural area to create a private, tranquil atmosphere; a farm often became an integral part of the site, providing opportunities for therapeutic labor while allowing the institution to be somewhat self-supporting. Furthermore, the cottage plan utilized a relatively large number of residential cottages and supporting buildings clustered in the form of a small village surrounded by open space. The Home School for Girls strictly adhered to this scheme, with the Superintendent's house forming the focal point and residential cottages and numerous other buildings added to the property during the next eighteen years. Four cottages had been built when the school opened in 1911, and by 1924 six more girls' residences were scattered around the site. The cottages were built to accommodate between 12-35 girls, and each building had a kitchen, dining room, and sleeping quarters. Morse's philosophy was that each cottage was a home where all residents cooperated in the cleaning, cooking, gardening, and other household tasks.

Another part of the cottage design involved employing the residents in farm work and housekeeping jobs that were directly associated with their cottages. This was consistent with the objective of the Sauk Centre School, which was to imbue in the girls a sense of home using the motto "womanhood, motherhood and citizenship" as the teaching catalyst. Those who attended the Home School were taught a variety of basic domestic skills; the institution trained them to become homemakers without giving any consideration to the development of additional job skills. This type of program was unique to Sauk Centre because other training and state schools, including those for dependent and neglected children and for the blind and deaf, had educational programs divided into an academic and industrial department. The 1915 Minnesota Legislative Manual reported that the Sauk Centre girls "are employed in sewing, knitting, cooking, laundering, and general housework. They also have a large garden, some small fruit, and considerable poultry which, together with the flower gardens and lawn, keeps them reasonably busy (p.291). Each cottage was viewed as an independent home, where students attended classes that emphasized home economics and hygiene, and a variety of outdoor activities such as planting flowers, shrubs and trees which were intended to foster an interest in country living. Morse believed that contact with such living, growing things as plants had a humanizing influence on the girls. Individual conduct largely determined how long each girl remained at the Home School because students were required to earn their living by doing such domestic work as sewing and laundry. Fines were levied for poor behavior. In the biennial report to the State Board of Control on 31 July 1914, Morse defended and enthusiastically acclaimed her own program:

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 8 Page 2

---

There is hardly a phase of community life this system fails to touch. It is educational because it teaches accounting, every girl having to keep her debits and credits and balance accounts. It teaches economics since it teaches values and acts of expenditures...it creates social distinctions and a social competition which is legitimate and wholesome. No girl can leave the institution until she has not only supported herself but has a bank account which will insure her a good "going-out outfit," and since fines follow misconduct, conduct really determines the time of the girls going from the school.

Morse's correctional theories apparently met with success because of the 133 girls dismissed from the school between 1912-1914, just 24 were returned, and of these, only 13 came back for serious offenses. The program received further praise on 2 August 1921 from a nationally respected corrections authority who, during the quarterly conference of the executive officers of state institutions at the Home School, suggested that the Sauk Centre facility provided the best kind of correctional care in the country for delinquent girls.

In keeping with the Home School's objective of being self-sufficient, the original property was gradually expanded so that in 1936 it consisted of 512 acres. In addition to the residential cottages, the facility had an administration building, chapel, community center, storehouse, gymnasium, horse barn, and numerous farm buildings. Though there were few maternity cases in the early stages of the institution, by the 1930s the Home School had its own hospital which was licensed by the State Board of Control.

Sauk Centre's Home School remained under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control until 1939, when the Division of Public Institutions assumed authority. Eight years later the Youth Conservation Commission was established and given responsibility for the school. After 1963, all male and female juvenile delinquents were received at the Minnesota Reception and Diagnostic Center at Lino Lakes, and by 1967 the Sauk Centre facility was officially renamed the Minnesota Home School to reflect the recent admission of 12-15 year old boys.

The Home School gains architectural importance because all of the original buildings were designed by Clarence H. Johnston, Sr., the State Architect for the Board of Control from 1901-1931. The Home School buildings significantly represent an emphasis by architects during the late 19th century and continuing well into the 20th century to revive a variety of earlier styles including the Neo-Classic and Georgian designs. During his tenure, Johnston designed hundreds of state-owned buildings and entire campuses such as the Cambridge State Hospital, the Women's Reformatory at Shakopee, and the second Stillwater State Prison at Bayport (NRHP, 1910-1928). He also designed buildings at nearly

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 8 Page 3

---

every state institution established around the turn of the century. Like most of these sites, Johnston employed a range of architectural styles at the Home School for Girls. The residential cottages were either stuccoed, shingled, or sheathed with clapboard, and most incorporated such classical features as dentils, dormers, and porticoes. Other buildings illustrate the Georgian Revival style (Superintendent's House), or the Gothic Revival (Chapel). The Home School for Girls, one of Johnston's larger commissions, provides us with an excellent example of the breadth and adaptability which characterized his work. While perhaps not as conspicuous architecturally as the Training School at Red Wing or the St. Cloud Reformatory (both Richardsonian Romanesque style sites listed in the NRHP), the Home School buildings represent a different phase in Johnston's career characterized by restrained design. Finally, the design scheme of the Sauk Centre facility compares favorably with several state hospitals that exhibit the cottage system of institutional care.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Ma, Gieh-Fang Dju. One Hundred Years of Public Service for Children in Minnesota. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948

McDonald, Joan. "A History of the Minnesota Home School, 1911-1976," Unpublished manuscript, 1976. Copy on file with the Minnesota SHPO.

Murphy, Patricia. The Public Buildings of the State of Minnesota: An Architectural Heritage. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1986.

Quackenbush, Orville F. "The Development of the Correctional, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions of Minnesota: A Sociological Interpretation." Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1956.

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 Approximately 83

### UTM References

A 1,5 3,4,8,3,3,0 5,0,6,8,4,9,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,5 3,4,8,8,3,0 5,0,6,8,3,4,0

B 1,5 3,4,8,4,6,0 5,0,6,8,5,3,0  
Zone Easting Northing

D 1,5 3,4,8,8,2,0 5,0,6,7,6,6,0

E: 15/348490/5067730

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Minnesota Home School for Girls Historic District is shown as the broken line on the map entitled Minnesota Home School for Girls Historic District, Sauk Centre, MN 1988, and drawn at a scale of 400 ft. to the inch.

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original Home School buildings located immediately within and around the original road system designed by the landscape architects as shown on the map entitled Minnesota Home School for Girls Historic District. That area of the Home School to the immediate west, east and south of the paved roads has been excluded because parts of it are in private ownership as a residential development.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Koop

organization N/A

street & number 615 Jackson St. NE

city or town Minneapolis

date July 1988

telephone 612-623-8356

state MN zip code 55413

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

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

Section number 10 Page 1

---

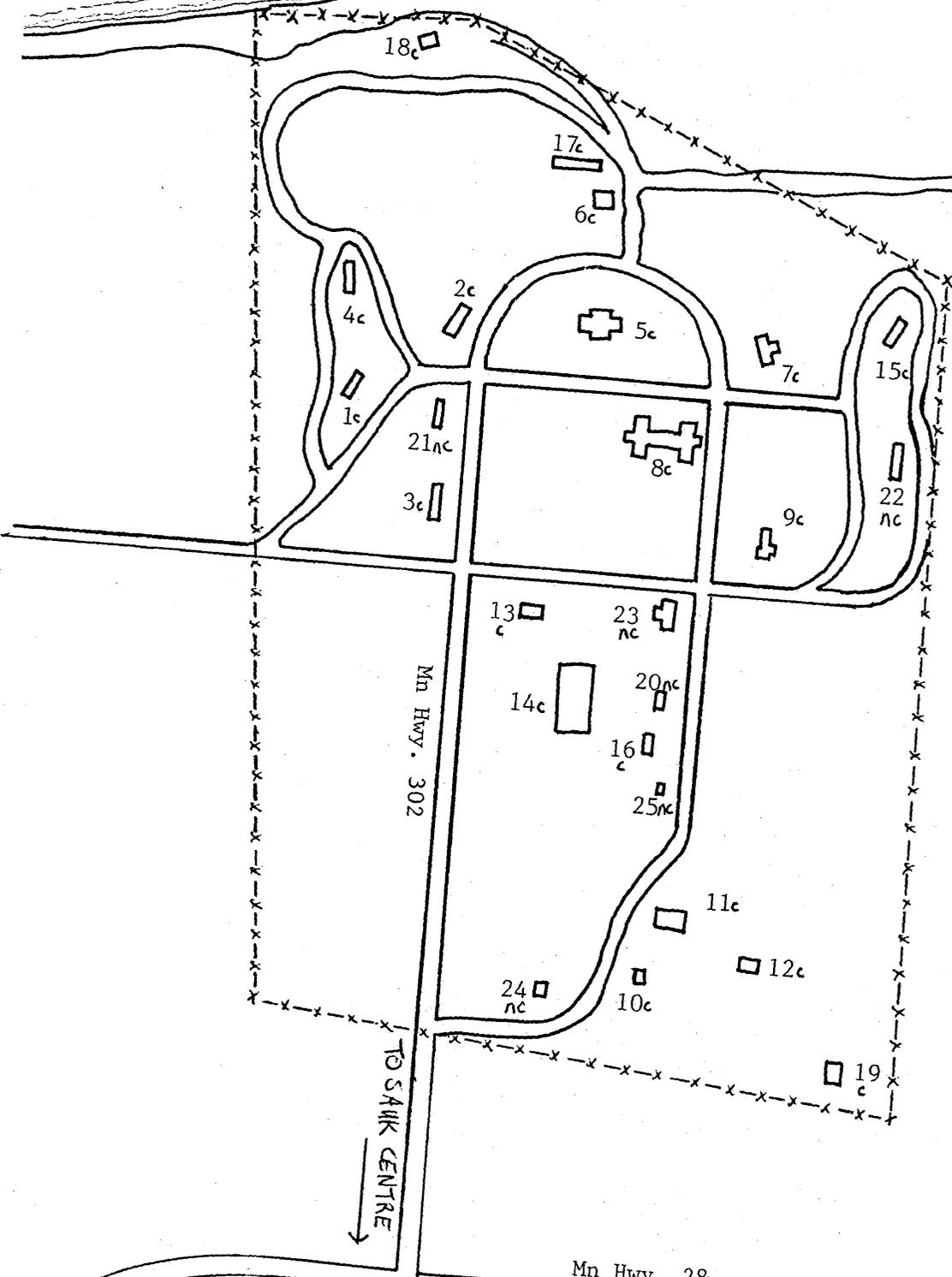
Land records in the Register of Deeds Office do not adequately describe this particular parcel of state owned property and could not be used for a legal description. Therefore, a map was drawn at the only scale that was available which could provide the most concise description of the property being nominated.

Accompanying Documentation

C. Photographs

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

SAUK LAKE



MINNESOTA HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
SAUK CENTRE, MN  
1988

1" = 400'  
Boundary: -x-x-x-x-