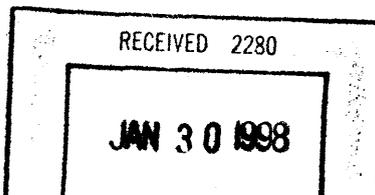


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on how 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 from the instructions. Place 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 St. Cloud Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number W. St. Germain St. between Fifth Ave. and Tenth Ave. not for publication N/A

city or town St. Cloud vicinity N/A

state Minnesota code MN county Stearns code 145 zip code 56301

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 Ian R. Stewart Date 1/21/98
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State of 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

2/26/98

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	
41	19	buildings
	1	sites
		structures
		objects
41	20	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

7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: financial institution,
business, professional, organizational,
specialty store, department store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business, professional,
organizational, specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate, Queen Anne

Romanesque Revival

See continuation sheet

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Composition

other

See continuation sheet

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: N/A

- 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)

Commerce

Period of Significance

1870-1947

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet

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 continuation sheet
- 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:

Stearns County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 128 acres

St. Cloud, Minn., 1974

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 5	4 0 9 5 2 0	5 0 4 5 7 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 5	4 0 9 6 9 0	5 0 4 5 6 9 0

3	1 5	4 0 9 3 7 0	5 0 4 5 2 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 5	4 0 9 5 0 0	5 0 4 5 1 7 0

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 Susan Granger and Kay Grossman

organization Gemini Research

date June 1, 1997

street & number 15 E. 9th Street

telephone 320/589-3846

city or town Morris

state MN

zip code 56267

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 _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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.

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7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (CONTINUED)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Neo-classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Commercial Style

Modern Movement: Art Deco

MATERIALS (CONTINUED)

Walls: Granite, Limestone, Cast iron, Stucco, Terra cotta, Ceramic tile

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the St. Cloud Commercial Historic District encompass the core of the central business district of St. Cloud, a city of 58,600 people in central Minnesota. The district is located about one and one-half blocks west of the banks of the Mississippi River that runs through the center of St. Cloud. The Great Northern railroad tracks (now Burlington Northern) run east and west, skirting the northern edge of downtown St. Cloud, about two blocks north of the district.

The district is comprised of 61 properties, most of which are located along St. Germain Street, an east-west street that was historically known as the "St. Cloud to Maine Prairie Road" and was St. Cloud's principal commercial thoroughfare. The properties represent downtown St. Cloud's remaining concentration of intact historic commercial structures. Many of St. Cloud's other historic downtown buildings were razed during a period of population growth and downtown redevelopment that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s.

The streets of St. Cloud's central business district were platted in a gridwork around a courthouse square. The square is located just north of the historic district on Eighth Avenue North that terminates at the courthouse. The street pattern around the square provides impressive views of the Stearns County Courthouse (listed on the NRHP on April 15, 1982) including a view of the main facade of the

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the St. Mary's Building, and the Granite Exchange are located near the western end of the district and were all built in the 1920s.

Most structures are built of brick. One of the most distinctive characteristics of the district is that most of the buildings have trim and foundations of locally-quarried granite. Three of the buildings (the U. S. Post Office, the American National Bank, and Security Building and Loan) are faced almost entirely with granite. As a group, the buildings in the district display a wide variety of types and shades of granite cut by St. Cloud's numerous granite firms, and showcase the work of talented local stonecutters. Most of the brick used in the construction of the buildings was also manufactured in St. Cloud by companies such as Hess Brickworks (1882-1936), Kuehn Brickyard (1881-1886, 1886-1896), and Beutler Brickyard (1903-1933). Many of the buildings in the district serve as excellent examples of local brick craftsmanship.

The main facades of most of the structures are finely detailed above the storefront level with ornate cornices and parapets, carved stonework, decorative brick and terra cotta, iron balconettes, and leaded glass windows. Several buildings are important examples of the commercial work of St. Cloud's leading architectural firms. The buildings exhibit a wide range of historic architectural styles including the Italianate (the Mitchell-Metzroth Building) and the Romanesque Revival (the Vossberg Building). The most ornate of several intact examples of the commercial Queen Anne style are the McClure and Searle Building, the D. B. Searle Building, the First National Bank, the Bruener Block, and Edelbrock Brothers Boots and Shoes. The district's approximately 15 examples of the Neo-classical Revival style include the Jones Building, the Long Building, the B.P.O.E. Building, the Breen Hotel, the Knights of Columbus Building, and the U. S. Post Office. Early 20th century buildings with Craftsman-influenced and Commercial style designs include Northern States Power and the Oster and Peters Building. The Daniel Funeral Home has a Spanish Colonial Revival design and the St. Mary's Building is Late Gothic Revival. The district contains one excellent example of the Art Deco style, the six story office tower known as the Granite Exchange.

As a group the buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Many have been altered very little with the exception of changes to their storefronts. Some retain original storefront elements such as cast iron enframing columns, storefront cornices, and recessed entrances. Many have rear additions that face the service alley. Several of the buildings in the district have been renovated recently. Others are awaiting rehabilitation in a downtown commercial economy that is becoming revitalized after several years of decline. Two of the Non-contributing buildings, the Puff Bakery

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courthouse from the intersection of St. Germain Street and Eighth Avenue in the historic district.

The district encompasses parts of nine city blocks, most of which measure 264 feet by 330 feet. The blocks are bisected by asphalt-paved alleys that provide rear service entrances to the buildings. Most of the alleys are about 12 feet wide. Concrete pedestrian sidewalks line the blocks adjacent to the buildings' facades. Historic reproduction street lights were installed in 1994-1997 throughout much of the district. Other portions of the district contain light fixtures and circular concrete planters that date from the 1970s and 1980s. New circular concrete planters, interlocking concrete paving blocks on sidewalks and crosswalks, cast iron tree grates, steel trash receptacles, and historic reproduction benches were installed in many parts of the district in 1994-1997.

The 61 properties in the district include 41 Contributing buildings, 19 Non-contributing buildings, and one Non-contributing site (a municipal parking lot). Seven properties in the district--the First National Bank and the six buildings on the eastern side of Fifth Avenue South--are already listed on the National Register. They were all listed on April 15, 1982.

The vast majority of buildings in the district were built for commercial use as retail stores, banks, office buildings, and hotels. Most are either 22, 44, or 66 feet wide and contain one or two storefronts on the first level. Many of the buildings are shown in early photographs with colorful canvas awnings that shielded the display windows from the sun. Most buildings had living quarters, offices, or lodge halls on the second and third stories. In addition to the commercial structures, the district also includes one public building, the U. S. Post Office.

Most of the buildings in the district were built between the early 1880s and 1936. In general, the older buildings are located in the eastern part of the district, closest to the Mississippi River. Two-thirds of the structures built in the 19th century are located east of Seventh Avenue. Nearly all of the buildings in the district that date from the 1920s and 1930s are located west of Seventh Avenue. Two buildings in the district are Non-contributing because they were built after 1947 and therefore postdate the period of significance.

About 70 percent of the buildings are two stories tall. Twelve have three stories and six buildings have one story. The two tallest buildings, the Breen Hotel and the Granite Exchange, are five and six stories tall respectively. The five largest buildings--the Breen Hotel, the Sherman Theatre, the Knights of Columbus Building,

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Building and the Kerr Block, have facades that are covered by metal screens that likely obscure original designs and materials. They represent several buildings in the district that may be considered Contributing to the district's significance some time in the future if their exterior alterations are reversed.

A brief description of each property in the district follows. The properties are arranged by street address. They are identified by street address on the accompanying map.

501-503 W. St. Germain Street

First National Bank (now Reichert, Wenner, attorneys and Mc's Dugout Bar and Grill)

Built 1889

Charles Sedgwick (architect)

J. Carlisle and Co. (contractor 1889), Edward Hirt (contractor 1916-18)

1 Contributing Building

The First National Bank is located on a prominent corner lot at the eastern end of the historic district. It is one of the most ornate 19th century commercial buildings in St. Cloud. Designed by Minneapolis architect Charles Sedgwick and constructed by J. Carlisle and Company of Minneapolis, it was listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982. The eastern half of this three story, commercial Queen Anne style building was built in 1889. The western half was added in 1916-1918 and designed to match the original structure. The addition was built by Edward Hirt. The building is faced with brown pressed brick and finely-carved gray St. Cloud granite trim. Its asymmetrical design is marked by a 3.5 story tower at the southeastern corner that has the words "First National Bank" in stone at the top. There are cast iron, two story oriel windows that project from the southern (main) and eastern facades. The first story of the main facade is faced with rockfaced gray granite blocks supplied by St. Cloud's Pioneer Granite Company. The granite forming six pilasters that support a simple entablature at the storefront cornice level. At the southwestern corner of the building is a rounded-arched entrance with an ornate double-leaf door. (Before the building was enlarged, the original main entrance was located at the base of (and slightly to the west of) the oriel window on the main facade.) The building has rounded-arched and rectangular window openings, granite sills and lintels, leaded and stained glass windows, an ornate brick cornice, a rounded-arched granite-lined basement entrance, and a rounded-arched rear storefront entrance at the northern end of the eastern facade. The rear and western facades are faced with St. Cloud common brick (painted reddish brown) with segmental-arched and rectangular window openings. The exterior of the building is largely intact. New double-hung and fixed sash windows have been installed and a glass atrium has been built across the basement level on the eastern facade.

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This building housed the First National Bank from 1889 through 1927. The First National Bank was founded by James A. Bell and Joseph G. Smith in 1867 as the Bank of St. Cloud, the first bank in the city. It became the First National Bank in 1882 and in 1909 absorbed the assets of the Stearns County Bank. The First National Bank failed in 1925. Circa 1929 the Guaranty State Bank and Trust, which had been established in the early 1920s, moved into this building. This bank was purchased in 1947 by the Northwestern Bancorporation. In 1963, the bank's name was changed to Northwestern Bank and Trust Company and, in 1965, the bank moved to a new location on Sixth Avenue. The Western Union Telegraph Company was located in the First National Bank building as early as 1894, and the Northwestern Telephone Exchange was located here as early as 1904. Other businesses in the bank building included Doyle Civil Engineering, circa 1910, Pan Reality Company, 1919-1920; Niskern Insurance Agency, 1914-1962; and Leon A. Halliday Sporting Goods, 1931-1941.

502-504 W. St. Germain Street
Edelbrock General Store (now Press Bar and Parlor)
Built 1881-1886
1 Non-contributing Building

This two story brick building stands on a prominent corner lot at the southwestern corner of St. Germain and Fifth Avenue. The building has been covered with stucco that obscures the original Italianate style design of its northern and eastern facades. It retains segmental-arched window openings topped with brick window hoods that have been covered with stucco. New windows have been installed at the second story and the storefronts have been filled with stucco-covered wood. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The eastern half of this building was constructed in 1881 as the Edelbrock General Store owned by Joseph Edelbrock, one of St. Cloud's first merchants. It replaced Edelbrock's previous woodframe general store which was built on this site in 1855. The U. S. Post Office was located in the general store because Edelbrock served as postmaster. The western half of the building was constructed when Edelbrock expanded in 1886 and served primarily as the post office. Edelbrock served as the first sheriff of Stearns County, county registrar of deeds, a county commissioner, and a three-term mayor of St. Cloud, in addition to his postal duties. Several longtime saloons later occupied the Edelbrock building. The California Wine House, established in 1897 by Nicholas Lambert, was followed in 1914 by the Corner Cigar Store, owned by Val Theisen and John May. It was later known as Val's Pool Hall and Recreation Parlors. The Press Bar was established here in 1946. The western storefront was occupied by the B. F. Carter Drug Store at the turn of the century

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and there was a drug store at this location in 1919. During the early 20th century Dr. Leonard maintained a dental office on the second floor.

505 W. St. Germain Street
A. G. Whitney Building (now The Metals Guild)
Built circa 1900
1 Contributing Building

The A. G. Whitney Building is one of several examples of the Neo-classical Revival style standing in the district. The second story of this two story brick building is faced with light-brown pressed brick. It is composed of two wide brick pilasters with ornate capitals that support a brick entablature at the top of the building. The entablature, in turn, supports a pressed metal cornice with modillions and dentils. Historic photographs reveal that there was originally a projecting parapet wall with a balustrade above the cornice. Beneath the cornice is a stone panel bearing the name "Whitney." The pilasters frame a large segmental-arched second story window opening lined with a pinkish-gray granite arch. The window has a large granite keystone and sill. The storefront of the building has been altered with smoothly-dressed granite panels and two circa 1950 glass and metal entrances. A new window has been installed in the second story window opening.

This building may consist of a circa 1900 facade on an earlier brick building. It housed the offices of the A. G. Whitney Land and Loan Company beginning in 1900 or 1901. Whitney's office had previously been next door in the First National Bank Building. Whitney's other companies such as the Public Service Company and the Granite City Railway Company were also located here. Albert G. Whitney (1860-1922) was a prominent St. Cloud businessman who owned St. Cloud's streetcar system, the St. Cloud Water Power Company (later renamed the Public Service Company), most of the city's other utility companies, several businesses, banks, and real estate. After Whitney's death the offices were moved to the Northern States Power Company Building, also in the historic district. Whitney and his wife, Alice Wheelock Whitney, were important civic leaders and philanthropists. Among their civic contributions was land donated for the establishment of the city's airport and for a city park.

506-508 W. St. Germain Street
Phoenix Building (now Rox Bar and Grill)
Built circa 1906
1 Contributing Building

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Built circa 1906, the Phoenix Building is a two story brick commercial building that has a very restrained Neo-classical Revival style design. The main facade is faced with pressed brick that has been painted. There is a simple brick cornice at the top of the building and a granite panel reading "Phoenix Bldg" at the frieze level. The second story has four rectangular window openings with brick keystones and a continuous rockfaced granite sill. The second story has been altered with infill double-hung windows. The first story storefronts have been altered with stucco-covered wood panels, diagonal wood sheathing, and new display windows and doors.

During the early 20th century the first floor of the Phoenix Building housed the J. H. Ruettel Clothing Company and H. J. Thielman had a dental office on the second floor. The storefront was later occupied by Maixner's Drug Store, and in 1937, by Klock's Tick Tock Cafe.

509-511 W. St. Germain Street
O.K. Cafe (now Mexican Village Restaurant)
Built circa 1890
1 Non-contributing Building

The original main facade of this two story brick building has been obscured by textured stucco. It now has a ceramic tile-covered pent eave and brick-edged rounded-arched window openings. Historic photographs reveal that the two story building had a brick facade with four rounded-arched second story window openings and a tall, ornate brick cornice. A one story brick addition to the building replaced a structure that burned in 1968. The The Mexican Village Restaurant is Non-contributing to the district due to alterations.

For approximately 60 years the two story building housed the O.K. Cafe, one of St. Cloud's oldest restaurants. The O.K. was established by the Wong family shortly after World War I. Eddie Wong entered his father's business as a partner in 1927.

510 W. St. Germain Street
Jones Building (now St. Cloud Floral)
Built 1907
Henry P. Steckling (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The Jones Building is one of several largely intact examples of the Neo-classical Revival style standing on W. St. Germain Street near the eastern end of the district. The main facade is faced with light-brown pressed brick with dark mortar

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joints. The second story has two brick pilasters with rockfaced gray granite capitals and carved granite corbels that support a brick entablature with egg and dart molding and a pressed metal cornice with dentils. The pilasters frame a large rectangular window opening that has a radiating voussoir with a granite keystone, a granite sill, and a Chicago style window. The date "1907" is carved in the keystone. The storefront is framed by pilasters made of massive gray granite blocks that support the storefront lintel and pressed metal cornice. The name "Jones" is carved in the granite blocks on either side of the storefront. The storefront has been altered with a polished dark gray granite base, diagonal wood paneling at the transom level, and recent display windows and entrance. A rear kitchen addition was constructed in 1941.

The building at 510 W. St. Germain St. was built in 1907 for Walter "Candyman" Jones as a confectionery store. The contractor was Henry P. Steckling. The Long Building next door to the west was constructed at the same time. Jones started in the confectionery business in 1899 in a small store at 506 St. Germain. In 1889 he moved the candy shop to 506 St. Germain. Jones operated his confectionery business and ice cream factory at 510 W. St. Germain from 1907 until 1941. The building was then sold to William J. and Cordelia Napavance, operators of Klock's Tick Tock Cafe (which had been located in the Phoenix Building) in June of 1941. St. Cloud Floral has been in this building since the early 1950s.

512-514 W. St. Germain Street
Long Building (now Invincible Costume Co. and Hair Express)
Built 1907
A. J. Blix (architect)
1 Contributing Building

The Long Building has an ornate Neo-classical Revival-inspired design that blends well with the adjacent Jones Building. Like most buildings in the historic district, the Long Building has a main facade which is intact except for storefront alterations. The main facade is faced with light-brown pressed brick with dark mortar joints. A stone panel bearing the name "Long" is at the center of the projecting brick parapet wall at the top of the building. Beneath the parapet wall is an ornate pressed metal cornice with modillions, dentils, and garlands. The second story has two segmental-arched and two rounded-arched window openings. Each window is topped by a molded brick arch with a rockfaced gray granite keystone. The windows have a continuous granite sill. Each opening retains an intricate leaded glass sunrise motif transom window. The Long Building's storefront has been altered with vertical wood paneling and recent display windows and entrances.

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The Long Building was constructed in 1907 for owner Edwin P. Long. It was designed by A. J. Blix. The second floor was designed for four, three-room office suites and two single room offices. It was planned that the offices would each have a fireplace. Long apparently later commissioned a new, matching facade for the Karel's Saloon building next door to the west so that the two structures would have a continuous facade. The Long Building housed the Emporium in 1908-1909. This store was owned by proprietors Nathe and Kraywetz and sold millinery, cloaks, skirts, and other "ladies' furnishings". Also in the early 20th century, Farm and Lagergren's Up-To-Date Shoe Store was located at this address.

515-517 W St. Germain Street
Clark Brothers Jewelers (now Bridge of Harmony)
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing Building

This two story brick building is modest in design. It has a Neo-classical Revival-inspired facade with Commercial style features including four rectangular window openings at the second story, two circular stone disks above the second story windows, and a simple stone or terra cotta cornice with widely-spaced shallow modillions. The side and rear walls are built of cream-colored common brick. The brickwork of the main facade has been covered with a thin veneer of plaster or cement and the window openings have been filled with sliding sash. The first floor has been altered with a circa 1960s storefront that has polished granite panels beneath large display windows.

This building was owned by Clark Brothers Jewelry at least as early as 1904. In 1907 the Clark Brothers commissioned a new facade for the structure. In 1919 this building housed a books and stationery store and a billiards hall in the two storefronts and a lodge hall on the second floor.

516 W. St. Germain Street
Karel's Saloon
Built circa 1890
1 Contributing Building

This building was constructed as a two story brick Italianate style building that had three second story segmental-arched window openings and brick window hoods. About 1910 the main facade was redesigned, presumably by architect A. J. Blix, to match that of the Long Building next door to the east. Like the Long Building, this building now has a Neo-classical Revival style main facade that is faced with brown pressed brick. The building has a slightly triangular parapet wall topped

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with rockfaced gray granite coping, a simple brick cornice, and a large rectangular window opening at the second story that has a granite sill. This window opening is blocked with wood. The storefront has been altered with vertical wood paneling and a circa 1960s entrance and display windows. The first floor retains two brick pilasters with rockfaced granite bases that frame the storefront.

Karel's Saloon was located in this building as early as 1904. Nicholas J. and Josephine Karel were the proprietors. A barbershop, run by Edward C. Morris, was also located here circa 1905. By 1906 the Beaudreau Saloon, with Paul J. Beaudreau as proprietor, was located here. In 1919 this building housed a boot and shoe store.

518-520 W. St. Germain Street
Kerr Block (now Herberger's and Masonic Temple)
Built circa 1893
1 Non-contributing Building

The Kerr Block is a three story brick building whose main facade has been covered by textured metal paneling and a circa 1960s glass and metal storefront. Historic photographs show that it had a brick facade with rockfaced stone trim. There were two ornate rounded-arched window openings at the third story, rectangular window openings at the second story, and an ornate brick cornice. A set of massive, smoothly-dressed, gray granite blocks still frame the storefront. The entrance to the upper floors (at the eastern end of the main facade) has a glass transom light with the words "Masonic Temple" in gold lettering. The rear facade, which faces a large municipal parking lot, is basically intact. It is faced with common brick and has rectangular window openings. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance. It is believed that large portions of the original main facade are intact behind the metal screen.

The Kerr Block was built about 1893. One of its most well-known occupants was Robert Harrison's Dry Goods and Carpets which moved into the building in 1903 or 1904. Later owned by Charles Harrison, the store located here for approximately 30 years. In 1912 the local Masonic order (which had been established in the 1860s) bought the building and used the second and third floors as a Masonic Temple and offices. The Masons remodeled the interior in 1927. The newly-established Herberger's Department Store opened on the first floor in 1927. The storefront is still occupied by Herberger's.

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Circa 519 W. St. Germain Street
Municipal Parking Lot
1 Non-contributing Site

This municipal parking lot is located at the northeastern corner of St. Germain Street and Sixth Avenue. It had most recently been the site of the Clinic Building, built in 1931, which had housed Dan Marsh Drugs, another retail store, and doctors' offices. The site is Non-contributing to the district.

601-605 W. St. Germain Street
N. Lahr Building (now Ragstock)
Built 1887
Charles R. Aldrich (architect 1901), John Heimann (contractor 1901)
1 Contributing Building

The Lahr Building is one of several largely-intact turn of the century commercial buildings standing on prominent corner lots in the historic district. It has two principal facades that face south and east. The exterior brick shell of the building dates from 1901 and incorporates at least two earlier brick structures. The building is a restrained version of the commercial Queen Anne style. It is two stories tall and faced with reddish-brown pressed brick, with gray granite sills and trim. The second story has an intact corbelled brick cornice which supports projecting parapet walls on the southern and eastern facades that have granite name blocks which read "N. Lahr." The southern and eastern stories are lighted by 28 closely-spaced rectangular windows openings (with one-over-one sash) that are topped by decorative brickwork and are recessed in pairs between brick piers. The eastern facade retains several small, square windows that light the first story. At the northeastern corner of the building are two rear, granite-trimmed storefronts that have been filled with brick. The rear facade is faced with cream-colored common brick. The storefronts on the main facade have been altered with diagonal wood and plywood paneling, aggregate stone and stucco, and a shingle-covered pent eave.

This building was constructed as investment property for blacksmith Nicholas Lahr (1829-1914). In 1865, he had a woodframe commercial building constructed on the eastern portion of this site, and in 1887 commissioned a two story Neo-classical Revival style brick building that stood adjacent to the west. In 1901 he hired Minneapolis architect Charles R. Aldrich to design a brick facade that would incorporate the two structures and a third brick building to the north into a single building. St. Cloud builder John Heimann was the contractor. At the time of the remodeling, Lahr's tenants included the Columbia Book Store and the F. W.

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Price clothing store. By 1904, the William J. Huhn Drugstore was located in the eastern storefront. Other businesses operating in the Lahr Building at that time, presumably on the second floor of the building, included Charles F. and George S. Brigham, physicians; Peter Brick, attorney and real estate agent; the Edwards-Wood Co. (J. C. Kittelson, manager); Miss M. E. Sullivan, hairdresser; Ira L. Edmunds, physician; and Hubert Hansen, attorney, real estate, and insurance. In later years the building was occupied by R. F. Bryant's Drugstore, the Corner Drugstore, Kinney's Shoes, Goodman Jewelers, Connie's Bridal Boutique, and the Murphy Music Company.

607-609 W. St. Germain Street
Edelbrock Grocery and Puff Bakery (now Osco Drug)
Built 1886 and circa 1888
1 Non-contributing Building

The screen of large blue glazed metal panels on this structure obscures the main facades of two buildings that were constructed in about the 1880s. The metal screen dates from circa 1965. The building now has a circa 1965 storefront with large, glass display windows and metal doors. Historic photographs reveal that the eastern building originally had a cream-colored brick, three bay facade, three second story segmental-arched window openings, brick window hoods, and a tall ornate brick cornice and parapet wall. The western building had a darker brick facade with three rounded-arched second story windows and an ornate brick cornice and parapet wall. Osco Drug is Non-contributing to the district due to alterations. It is believed that large portions of the original facades are intact behind the metal screen.

The eastern building at 607 St. Germain, built circa 1888, apparently housed the Joseph F. Edelbrock Grocery store. Edelbrock's store was previously located at 502-504 W. St. Germain. He was a brother of August and Theodore Edelbrock of Edelbrock Brothers Shoes (see 701 W. St. Germain). At one time this building was also apparently occupied by the F. W. Price Clothing Company, and in 1919 it housed a boot and shoe store. The western building at 609 St. Germain, built in 1886, housed a bakery and confectionery store that was owned by Emil and Henry Puff. Henry Puff lived on the second floor. Emil Puff's Bakery was established in the 1870s. When the business was known as Puff Brothers it also sold fruits, tobacco, and cigars. In 1919 the western storefront housed a bar and restaurant and the second floor was a rooming house.

611 W. St. Germain Street
Schumacher Boots and Shoes (now Antique Gallery)

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Built circa 1885

1 Contributing Building

This two story brick building has a circa 1910s Commercial style, textured brick facade that was apparently constructed over a building erected circa 1885. The second story is topped by a curvilinear parapet wall decorated with small brick squares and diamond-shaped patterns. The second story has three rectangular window openings with one-over-one sash, rockfaced granite sills, and a soldier course at the lintel level. The first story has been altered with a circa 1960 storefront with tan, glazed metal panels and a pink tile floor with the letters "Tradehome" at the building's entrance. The storefront transom has been covered with plywood. The brickwork of the main facade has been painted.

This building housed Schumacher Boots and Shoes, owned by John Schumacher, beginning about 1885. The Schumacher business was founded in the 1880s and operated until 1933. Other shoe stores in this building in later years were Shiff's, Newberry, and Tradehome Shoes.

613-615 W. St. Germain Street

Tschumperlin Furniture Co. (now Radio City Music Mall, east part)

Built 1903

1 Non-contributing Building

Most of the main facade of the Tschumperlin Furniture Company has been covered with stucco. However, a portion of the original, Neo-classical Revival style brick facade is exposed at the central bay of the second story. This area is faced with reddish-brown pressed brick and features a large rounded-arched window opening that is flanked by two smaller rounded-arched window openings. Four gray granite engaged columns with contrasting granite capitals and bases frame the three windows. The windows have gray granite continuous sills and pinkish-gray granite keystones. The window openings have been filled with new sash, and the storefront level of the building was altered in 1981 with new display windows. (The storefront is now entered from the Abeles Brothers Clothing building next door to the west.) Historic photos show that the building was originally topped by an ornate pedimented parapet wall. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The Tschumperlin Furniture Company building was built in 1903. It was originally owned by Otto Metzroth who owned several commercial buildings in St. Cloud. Swiss-born Alois Tschumperlin had been proprietor of a furniture store on St. Germain since the 1870s and in 1885 added an undertaking business. His son, Alois

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J. Tschumperlin, succeeded his father in the business and was owner when it moved to this location. It remained here through 1929. The storefront was later occupied by J. I. Newberry's Variety store and, in the 1950s, by F. W. Woolworth's Five and Dime.

617-619 W. St. Germain Street

Abeles Brothers Clothing (now Radio City Music Mall, center part)

Built circa 1887

1 Non-contributing Building

The brick exterior of the main facade of the Abeles Brothers Clothing building has been covered with stucco. This Italianate style building retains six segmental-arched window openings with stucco-covered window hoods. The window openings have been filled with new sash and the storefront level of the building was altered in 1981 with new display windows and doors. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The Abeles Brothers' men's clothing store was located in this building as early as 1888 and remained through about 1914. Brothers Herman S., David C., and H. B. Abeles were the proprietors. The building's next tenant was F. W. Woolworth's, which eventually expanded east into the Tschumperlin Building and west into the Powell Brothers building.

621 W St. Germain Street

Burbank Brothers Company, east half (now Radio City Music Mall, west part)

Built 1868

1 Non-contributing Building

The brick exterior of the main facade of this building has been covered with stucco. The building retains three rounded-arched window openings at the second story, which suggest a Romanesque Revival-influenced design. The window openings have been filled with new sash, and the storefront level of the building was altered in 1981 with new display windows. The storefront is now entered from the Abeles Brothers Clothing building next door to the east. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

This building was constructed in 1868 for the Burbank Brothers Company, an overland and steamboat shipping company which had been operating in St. Cloud since the 1850s. It was owned by Henry and J. C. Burbank, early St. Paul traders who earned

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a fortune shipping goods along the Red River oxcart trails which met the Mississippi River at St. Cloud. The Powell Brothers Hardware store was located here as early as 1888 and remained through the early 20th century. C. F. Powell and W. Powell were the proprietors. The storefront was later occupied by Woolworth's Five and Dime.

623 W. St. Germain Street

Burbank Brothers Company, west half (now Security Coin and Pawn Shop)

Built 1868

1 Non-contributing Building

The Metzroth Clothing Company stands at the northeastern corner of St. Germain Street and Seventh Avenue. It has two principal facades that face south and west. These facades are faced with a cream-colored brick shell that was constructed about 1960 over an older two story brick building. The facades have broad expanses of brickwork on a polished black granite base, and widely-spaced rectangular window openings with multipaned sash. The brickwork is trimmed with buff-colored limestone sills and coping. The main entrance to the building is canted beneath a large flat metal canopy that wraps around the southwestern corner of the first story. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

This building was originally the western half of the Burbank Brothers Company, described above. John W. Metzroth, who arrived in St. Cloud in 1856 as one of the city's first merchants, established a tailor shop with his wife Margaretha in 1856 and the city's first retail men's clothing store in 1860. In 1876 they opened the Metzroth Clothing Bazaar in this building. In 1888 Charles and Otto Metzroth bought the business from their father. The Metzroths eventually encased the earlier building in the current brick shell. The Metzroth clothing store existed here for more than 100 years.

700 W. St. Germain Street

American National Bank (now Tri-Cap Building)

Built 1951

Traynor and Hermanson (architect)

1 Non-contributing Building

The American National Bank, built in 1951, stands at the southwestern corner of St. Germain Street and Seventh Avenue. It has principal facades that face north and east. The bank's simple, modern design is the work of the St. Cloud firm Traynor and Hermanson. The exterior is faced with dark red and gray polished

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granite panels. The southern facade is faced with orangish-brown brick. The building has rectangular window openings with original metal-framed sash that is fixed on the first story and double-hung on the second story. The main entrance to the bank is recessed beneath a stylized granite eagle. There is a date stone reading "1951" east of the entrance. The building is Non-contributing to the district because it was built after the period of significance.

The American National Bank was founded in 1920 by George J. Mainz and was first located at 807 W. St. Germain. The original directors were Mainz, Casper C. Schoener, Norbert A. Heimann, John Kolb, and John H. Welle. In 1926 the American National Bank absorbed the Merchants National Bank and the Security State Bank and relocated to 616 W. St. Germain. The building at 700 W. St. Germain was the bank's third building, occupied from 1951-1968. In 1956 the bank's name was changed to First American National Bank. In 1968 the bank moved to Eleventh Avenue and St. Germain, west of the historic district.

701 W. St. Germain Street

Edelbrock Brothers Boots and Shoes (now Northern Brights)

Built 1904

Samuel H. Haas (architect)

1 Contributing Building

Edelbrock Brothers Boots and Shoes is one of several largely-intact turn of the century buildings standing on prominent corner lots in the historic district. It is also one of the most ornate three story Victorian-era buildings downtown. This commercial Queen Anne style building was designed by architect Samuel H. Haas and built in 1904. Its construction was supervised by St. Cloud architect A. J. Blix. The southern and eastern facades of the building are faced with reddish-brown pressed brick that is trimmed with contrasting rockfaced and smoothly-dressed gray granite sills, impostes, capitals, keystones, lintels and scrolls creating a polychromatic effect. The northern (rear) facade is faced with cream-colored common brick. The design has a strong vertical emphasis with two and three story, granite-trimmed brick pilasters that divide the facades. Some of the piers project above the building's ornate brick cornice and parapet wall. There is a stone block reading "Edelbrock Bros 1904" at the top of the eastern facade. The second and third stories are lighted by closely-spaced rectangular and rounded-arched window openings with one-over-one sash. The main facade has a dominant third story brick rounded arch and gray engaged granite columns in the central bay. There is a rounded-arched basement entrance that has been filled with brick on the eastern facade. The main storefront has been altered with a circa 1960 storefront, and a

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rear storefront at the northeastern corner has been filled with cream-colored brick.

This three story building was constructed in 1904 for approximately \$15,000. It was built for August T. and Theodore H. Edelbrock, who operated a clothing and shoe store in St. Cloud from 1886 until their retirement in 1909. August's son Felix operated the business beginning in 1916. The Edelbrock family included several successful St. Cloud merchants and civic leaders beginning with Anton and Joseph Edelbrock who opened the city's first stores. This building replaced the Edelbrock Brothers' previous woodframe building on this site. Thomas P. Flynn's barbershop was in the basement, the J. J. Fritz photography studio was at the rear of the second floor, and there were office spaces at the front of the second floor. Businesses in these offices as early as 1906 included J. B. Dunn and C. B. Lewis, physicians; J. D. Sullivan, lawyer; August A. Doerner, music teacher; and Gustave J. Henneman, dentist. During the 1910s architect Rolland C. Buckley had an office here. Businesses occupying this building in later years were George L. Ley and Co. Clothing, Coddon and Son Clothing, Kinney Shoes, Molitor Drugs, Barker's Shoes, and the Pot Luck Half Price Store. In 1919 a business college was located on the third floor.

705 W. St. Germain Street
Thielman Hardware (now Thelen Advertising)
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing Building

Thielman Hardware is a two story commercial Queen Anne style building faced with yellow brick. The building is one of several in the historic district having a granite-trimmed battlement-like parapet wall at the top of the main facade. The parapet wall rises above a corbelled brick cornice and is trimmed with finely-tooled gray granite. Within the cornice is a granite block incised with the name "Thelen." This block was installed by a recent owner to replace an original stone name block. The second story has four rectangular window openings with leaded glass transom lights, one-over-one sash, and gray granite sills, lintels, and imposts. The outer edges of the storefront are supported by brick pilasters with granite blocks at the capital and base. The first story has been altered with a circa 1980 stucco, wood, and granite storefront with multipaned display windows.

Leonard Thielman established a hardware store in a previous building on this site in 1884. The store was later known as Thielman and Son. Thielmans remained in business at this location for 62 years. The storefront was later occupied by Schiff's Shoe Store, and later, the St. Cloud Tailor Shop.

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706-708 W. St. Germain Street

Smith Real Estate and Singer (now Midwest Blind and Shades and Pic's Military Supplies)

Built circa 1900

1 Non-contributing Building

The facade of this building was built across two late 19th or early 20th century one story woodframe buildings. The upper portion of the main facade is covered with vertical wood paneling. The facade was altered with metal-framed doors and display windows circa 1965. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company, J. P. Callahan manager, and the Harry L. Smith Farm Lands, City Property, and Fire Insurance business were located at this address as early as 1908. In 1919 there was a confectionery in the eastern storefront and a clothing store in the western half.

707-711 W. St. Germain Street

Koehler Furniture

Built circa 1903

1 Non-contributing Building

The main facade of this two story brick building is covered with stucco or cement with aggregate stone. The second story has three large rectangular window openings that have been filled recently with fixed sash. The first story has three storefronts that were altered circa 1980 with new display windows and entrances. Historic photographs reveal that the building was originally faced with reddish-brown brick. Brick piers divided the building into three sections, each with its own storefront. There were twelve segmental-arched window openings at the second story and a cornice at the top of the building. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

Adolph Koehler's Furniture and Upholstering business was located at this site as early as 1904. It was also home of tailor Andrew Zeis and the E. A. Barthelemy Department Store. The J. C. Penney Department Store moved into this building in the 1920s and eventually expanded into all three storefronts. Penney's moved out of this building and into the Crossroads Shopping Center about 1965.

710 W. St. Germain Street

Kusterman Saloon (now Java Joint)

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Built circa 1890

1 Contributing Building

The eastern side wall of this two story building has an exposed wall of random rubble reddish granite. The building now has an ornate Commercial style, medium-brown brick facade that was apparently constructed over an older building about 1915. The second story of this facade is intact and has a brick cornice, decorative brickwork and colorful inset tiles above the second story windows, and intricate iron balconettes and a continuous gray granite sill at the windows. The first story has been altered with a circa 1960s tan-colored brick storefront, and vertical wood paneling. Casement windows have been installed at the second story and the brickwork on the facade has been painted.

Alois Kusterman had a saloon at this site until circa 1906 when he moved to 715 W. St. Germain St. Kusterman retired from the saloon business circa 1914 and moved to Minneapolis. After Kusterman the next occupant was P. J. Thiesen's Cigar and Candy store. Subsequent businesses at this location were George R. Clark's jewelry and optometry store and the Atlantic and Pacific Grocery, which was located here in the 1930s.

712-714 W. St. Germain Street

Julius Adams Building (now Deck Apartments, Cruise Center, and All For Fun)

Built 1903

Samuel H. Haas (architect), Carl Kropp (contractor)

1 Contributing Building

The Julius Adams Building was designed by architect Samuel H. Haas and built by contractor Carl Kropp. It is a two story commercial Queen Anne style structure that is faced with reddish-brown pressed brick. The dark brickwork is contrasted by gray granite and tan terra cotta trim. The side and rear walls are built of cream-colored common brick and have narrow rectangular window openings with rockfaced gray granite sills. The upper portion of the main facade is divided into five bays by brick piers that rise to a parapet wall. There is a gray granite name block reading "Julius Adams" at the center of the parapet wall. A central projection and four stone blocks have been removed from the upper edge of the parapet wall. The second story has six rectangular window openings with brick sills and one-over-one sash. The windows are separated by brick pilasters with ornate terra cotta capitals that support a gray granite belt course at the top of the second story. The first story has two storefronts that have been altered with vertical wood paneling, stucco-covered wood, and tan and brown brick.

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Julius Adams (1867-1932) was one of St. Cloud's leading cigar manufacturers and civic leaders. Adams originally worked for A. E. Brandt (circa 1882-1886) and Marx and Wire (circa 1890-1895), two St. Cloud cigar manufacturers. In 1895, Adams began his own business, manufacturing twenty brands of cigars and marketing them throughout Minnesota. Adams commissioned this \$8,000 structure to replace a previous woodframe building on this site that had housed his cigar factory. The basement of the new building was used as a store room, the factory was on the first floor, and the Adams residence was located on the second floor. Adams closed his business around the late 1910s. This building also housed a piano store and jewelry store in 1919, the Princess Theatre from circa 1912-1920, M. C. Johnson's cafe, and (in the 1930s) Dotty Dunn's hat shop and Weber's Jewelry and Music. In 1938 this building became the home of the KFAM radio station (predecessor of KCLD) that had just been established by Fred Schilplin, publisher of the St. Cloud Times.

713 W. St. Germain Street
Hillenbrand Bakery (now Kay's Antiques)
Built 1911
Edward Hirt (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The two story Hillenbrand Bakery building has an early 20th century Commercial style facade that is faced with several shades of light-brown brick with dark mortar joints and contrasting darker brown brick trim. The brickwork is laid in patterns that emphasize the rectangular second story windows and create an entablature and cornice at the top of the building. The facade also has a continuous granite sill and granite coping. The windows are filled with one-over-one sash. The storefront has been altered with vertical wood paneling, stucco, and a circa 1970 entrance and display windows. The rear facade of this building is faced with cream-colored common brick and has rectangular window openings with rockfaced granite sills and one-over-one sash.

This building was constructed in 1911 for original owner Charles Metzroth. In 1919 there was a millinery and clothing store at 713 W. St. Germain and a cigar factory on the second floor.

715 W. St. Germain Street
Schmallen Saloon (now McRudy's Pub)
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing Building

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The Schmallen Saloon building is one of several buildings in the historic district that has a brick facade with finely-tooled granite trim. This two story commercial Queen Anne style building is faced with reddish-brown pressed brick. At the top of the main facade is an ornate brick cornice with egg and dart molding at the level of the architrave. Projecting from the top of the cornice are three carved gray granite acroteria. Beneath the cornice are two recessed, rectangular window openings that are topped by a bold course of rockfaced granite (at springing block level) beneath a much more delicate row of decorative brickwork. The windows have one-over-one sash, iron balconettes, and continuous rockfaced granite sills. The outer edges of the storefront are framed by piers of large rockfaced granite blocks. The storefront has been recently remodeled with new wood and metal-framed display windows. There is plywood paneling at the storefront transom level. The rear facade of the building is faced with cream-colored common brick and has segmental-arched and rectangular window openings with granite sills and fixed and double-hung sash.

This building has housed a saloon or restaurant for most of its history. In 1892 Joseph Tessendorf operated a bottling works at this address, and in 1898 B. Schmallen had a saloon here. Martin and Fred A. Muchler were the proprietors of a saloon in the building as early as 1904. By 1906, Alois Kusterman was the proprietor. (Kusterman had previously operated a saloon at 710 W. St. Germain). Kusterman retired from the saloon business circa 1914 and moved to Minneapolis. J. A. Hemberger and J. C. Huber became proprietors of the saloon at this site in 1911, and in 1913 J. P. Wagner opened the Wagner Restaurant. In 1915, Robert Wendt operated Wendt's Buffet and Restaurant in this building, and the Palace Candy Company was at this site from 1920 to 1939. It became the Palace Cafe in 1940, operated by Harry Gaples, and was sold in 1944 to J. A. Dobis who renamed the business Jack's Cafe. From 1947-1950 the Wells Cafe was at this location, followed by Duffy's Cafe. From 1954-1963 it was known as Waibels, followed by Lahr's Chuckwagon (1964-1985) and McRudy's Pub, established in 1986.

717-719 W. St. Germain Street
Zapp National Bank (now Aria Communications)
Built 1962
1 Non-contributing Building

The Zapp National Bank is an International Style building that was constructed in 1962 but incorporated a previous circa 1913 structure. The bank stands at the northeastern corner of St. Germain Street and Eighth Avenue. Most of the exterior of the bank is faced with blue-green pigmented glass panels framed with vertical bands of stainless steel. The first story, part of which is faced with gray granite, is recessed slightly to form a base on which the rectangular form of the

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second story appears to rest. On the second story of the western facade is a large gray granite panel on which is carved a stylized human figure and pine trees. The building is intact. It is Non-contributing to the district because it postdates the period of significance.

Zapp's Loan Bank was established by John Zapp (1830-1915) in January of 1889. It was one of St. Cloud's first banks. In 1907, the bank was incorporated as a state bank, and the first board of directors consisted of John Zapp, Edward Zapp, Theodore Bruener, Frank Fandel, and Matthew Weirens. The Zapp State Bank moved to a new Neo-classical Revival style building erected on the eastern portion of this site circa 1913. The current building on this lot was constructed in 1962 and incorporated the circa 1913 bank. In 1988 Zapp moved to a new building at 1015 W. St. Germain, just west of the historic district.

720 W. St. Germain Street

United States Post Office (now Federal Building)

Built 1936-1938

Stanley Brown (architect), Public Works Administration (builder)

1 Contributing Building

The United States Post Office stands at the southeastern corner of St. Germain Street and Eighth Avenue in the center of downtown St. Cloud. This intact, two story building has a symmetrical Neo-classical Revival style design. The northern and western facades are faced with smooth gray granite blocks on a black granite base. The center of the main facade has a slightly projecting entrance portico that is supported by six massive square piers with simple capitals. Pilasters with similar capitals line the outer bays of the main facade and the western side wall. The pilasters and piers support a smooth, simple entablature at the top of the building. Between the piers and pilasters are vertically-aligned sets of recessed rectangular windows with bronze-colored metal-framed multipaned sash. The front entrance in the center bay of the main facade is simple and unemphasized in the design. Flanking the entrance are two unusual, stylized free-standing lamp standards. At the base of the windows on the main facade are sections of iron grillwork with a stylized flame motif. There is a metal lamp attached to the southwestern corner of the building. The eastern and southern (rear) facades are faced with tan-colored brick. Along the eastern facade is a paved driveway blocked with an iron gate at the northern end. The building's windows were replaced circa 1980. A mural painted by David Granahan of the Federal Art Project originally hung in the lobby of the post office. It was removed in 1965 and is now on display at the Stearns County Historical Society.

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The date on the cornerstone of this building reads "1936" and it was completed in 1938. Stanley Brown was the architect, Louis A. Simon the supervising architect, and Neil A. Melic was the supervising engineer. The post office was constructed as a Depression relief project by the Public Works Administration. In addition to serving as the central post office for 30 years, the building is also remembered by many St. Cloud residents as the office where they enlisted for service during World War II. This building became a federal office building in 1965 when the post office was moved into a new facility. The previous building on this site was also a federal post office. It was built in 1902 and moved on rollers in 1936 to the eastern end of W. St. Germain where it became the St. Cloud City Hall (razed).

800 W. St. Germain Street
Northern States Power (now Sawatee Thai Restaurant)
Built 1925
Nairne W. Fisher (architect)
1 Contributing Building

Northern States Power stands at the southwestern corner of St. Germain Street and Eighth Avenue. It is a largely intact, two story, Commercial style office building that was designed by Nairne W. Fisher. The principal facades, which face north and east, are faced with several shades of brown brick with a base of smooth grayish-purple granite. The brickwork is contrasted by tan-colored terra cotta and ceramic tile trim. The trim consists of terra cotta sills and lintels, a terra cotta cornice with modillions, and a band of decorative brickwork and inlaid ceramic tiles just below the cornice. The central bay of the main facade has a stylized terra cotta trim and the number "800" in the lintel of the main entrance. The first story windows on the eastern facade retain original transom lights and the second story windows have one-over-one sash. The southern (rear) facade is built of cream-colored common brick. On the main facade the original entrance has been converted to a window, and a glass and metal entrance has been installed in the eastern bay.

This building was completed in the spring of 1925. Its construction was originally underwritten by St. Mary's parish and it was planned as an office building for the Public Service Company, which was purchased in 1924 by Northern States Power. Wheelock Whitney was the manager of the Public Service Company at the time and became manager of Northern States Power. Whitney was the son of Albert G. Whitney, a prominent St. Cloud businessman who owned many of the city's utilities under the Public Service Company. (These companies were originally located in the A. G. Whitney Building at 505 W. St. Germain.) After A. G. Whitney died in 1922 the

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management of the utilities had been assumed by the William A. Bach organization of Chicago before being purchased by Northern States Power.

801 W. St. Germain Street
Vossberg Building (now Penny's on Main)
Built 1872
Allen E. Hussey (architect), F. Bahner (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The Vossberg Building is an excellent example of Romanesque Revival style commercial design and has two principal facades (south and east) that are faced with yellow brick. At the top of this two story building is a tall, battlement-like cornice and parapet wall that are trimmed with smooth gray granite blocks. The second story has grouped, rounded-arched window openings that are topped by brick arches and joined at the springing block level by a string course. The window openings have rockfaced pink granite sills and iron balconettes. The first story of the eastern facade has a similar rounded-arched window opening and rear entrance. There is a small, matching one story brick addition at the northeastern corner of the building. The storefront is framed with brick pilasters that have gray granite bases and capitals. The storefront has been altered with vertical wood paneling and a vinyl awning. The second story has infill windows.

County Auditor Barney Vossberg (1840-1916) commissioned this structure in 1872 as investment property. Vossberg was elected county auditor in 1864, a position he held for 29 years. This two story building measured 26 feet wide by 72 feet deep and cost approximately \$6,000 to build. Throughout much of its history, this building has housed saloons. The Orth and Schmitt Saloon, owned by Michael J. Orth and C. Schmitt, was located here as early as 1888. Gust and Michael J. Orth subsequently operated the saloon. Matt Uberecken and Harry Brauch purchased the building in 1912 and operated a bar and restaurant here until at least the 1940s. Other bars located in this building were Repulski's Bar and the All American Lounge.

803 W. St. Germain Street
Bruener Block (now St. Cloud Boxing and Wrestling Club)
Built 1882
Allen E. Hussey (architect)
1 Contributing Building

The commercial Queen Anne style Bruener Block is one of the most ornate and unusual late 19th century buildings downtown, and features excellent examples of the type of decorative brick and stonework displayed throughout the district. It was

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designed by Allen E. Hussey and probably built by contractor John Heimann. The main facade is faced with reddish-brown pressed brick with dark mortar joints. The dark brickwork is contrasted with finely-tooled gray granite trim. The top of the building features a pedimented parapet wall that is lined with granite and granite acroteria. Set into the brickwork of the tympanum is a gray granite block reading "Bruener Block 1882." The pediment rests on a heavy rockfaced granite architrave that is supported by a series of short engaged granite columns with simple capitals. Panels of decorative brickwork are recessed between the columns. The second story has two large segmental-arched window openings with rockfaced granite imposts, a continuous granite sill, double-hung windows, and intricate floral-patterned leaded glass transom lights. The storefront was altered circa 1960 with glazed metal panels, glass doors, and new display windows.

Theodore Bruener began his law practice in St. Cloud in 1882. He commissioned Hussey to design this 27-foot-wide, two story building. Bruener had an office suite at the front of the second floor. He eventually served as a probate judge for eight years, and was elected as county attorney, serving three years. The first floor was rented to Peter and Barney Heinen for a general store through at least 1906, followed by J. Deering Grocery around 1915. The National Tea Company Grocery was located in this space as early as 1927, followed by a Gambles Store circa 1935, and Weber's Clothing and Shoe Store, which remained here until 1995.

804-808 W. St. Germain Street
Molitor Rexall Drug
Built circa 1920
1 Non-contributing Building

The main facade of this two story brick building has been altered with circa 1965 second story windows, circa 1965 storefront entrances and display windows, and a circa 1975 Colonial Revival motif at the top of the first story. The eastern storefront has a polished gray granite base. The first story retains some evidence of the building's original main facade, including decorative brickwork at the storefront cornice level and gray granite blocks that appear to have been capitals on brick pilasters that framed the storefront level. The brickwork on the main facade has been painted gray. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The Piggly Wiggly grocery store moved into this building in 1925. It was later the home of Molitor Rexall Drug. Martin M. Molitor had established a pharmacy in 1887 on the 600 block of St. Germain and was located at 702 St. Germain in 1919. In 1979, when it left this building, Molitor's had been in business for 92 years.

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805 W. St. Germain Street

Heimann Block (now Picadilly's House of Hair)

Built 1892

Allen E. Hussey (architect), John Heimann (contractor)

1 Contributing Building

The Heimann Block was designed by Allen E. Hussey. The main facade of this two story, mildly Queen Anne style building is faced with dark reddish-orange brick. At the top of the building is a battlement-like parapet wall above a simple metal cornice, and rectangular panels of decorative brickwork. Beneath the cornice are two gray granite blocks incised with the words "1892" and "Heimann Block." The second story has four rectangular window openings with a continuous rockfaced gray granite sill. The storefront has been altered with new display windows and entrances, horizontal wood siding, and a vinyl awning. Infill windows have been installed at the second story. The rear facade is faced with cream-colored common brick. It has rectangular window openings with granite sills.

The Heimann Block was originally owned by John Heimann (1856-1916), a prominent St. Cloud contractor. He constructed this two story building as investment property. Offices and apartments were located on the second floor, and a saloon, operated by Peter Kost, was located on the first floor of this building. By 1904, the Goetten and Goetten Meat Market, owned by John P. and Andrew P. Goetten, was located here. In 1919 the store was still a meat market and sausage factory. In the 1930s this building housed a Coast to Coast store.

809 W. St. Germain Street

Oster and Peters Building (now Geez Sports Bar and Grill)

Built 1919

1 Contributing Building

The Oster and Peters Building is an intact example of the Commercial style with Craftsman-inspired detailing. The main facade is faced with textured medium-brown brick. The brickwork is contrasted in color by gray terra cotta that is used for sills, the cornice, coping, a storefront cornice, and small squares inlaid around the windows. The second story's rectangular window openings have soldier course lintels and decorative brick spandrels. Between the windows are brick triangles decorated with blocks of gray terra cotta. At the top of the building is a carved gray granite block reading "Oster and Peters." The storefront is framed by piers of gray granite blocks. The side and rear walls of the building are built of cream-colored common brick. The storefront has been altered with polished red, black, and gray granite, metal-framed windows and entrances, and glass block.

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The original owners of this building were John Oster and Ferdinand Peters. It was built in 1919 as investment property. John Oster had been the co-founder of the Heamen and Oster Brewing Company in 1890. After Jacob Heamen sold his share, Ferdinand Peters became co-owner. In 1900 the partners incorporated as the Cold Spring Brewing Company with John Oster as president, Eugene Hermanutz as vice president, and Ferdinand Peters as treasurer. Peters would also become the first president of the Cold Spring Granite Company in 1920. The first floor housed Stafford and Neimann's Jewelry Store and the second floor was rented to May's Printing Service. During the 1920s Joseph Kowalkowski's Billiards Parlor was located here, followed by P. P. Molitor's White Bear Bar in the 1930s, and the Sportsman's Bar and Cafe in the 1950s.

810 W. St. Germain Street

Montgomery Ward and Company (now the 810 Building and Dong Khanh Restaurant)

Built 1928

Louis Pinault (architect)

1 Contributing Building

Montgomery Ward and Company was designed by St. Cloud architect Louis Pinault and built in 1928. The main facade of this three story Commercial style building is faced with medium-brown brick. The side and rear walls are built of cream-colored common brick. At the top of the building is a gray Rockville granite cornice and a parapet wall with six sections of open balustrade with gray granite balusters and trim. The second and third stories have four sets of rectangular window openings that are lined with decorative brick and separated vertically by decorative brick spandrels. At the bottom of the second story is a gray belt course that serves as a continuous sill and storefront cornice. The storefront is framed with polished multi-colored granite panels. The storefront originally had two recessed entrances that were flanked by display windows. The storefront has been altered with a circa 1970 entrance and display windows and a recent vinyl awning. Fixed and sliding sash windows have been installed in the second and third stories.

The St. Cloud home of the Montgomery Ward department store was established in this newly-constructed building in 1928. P. M. Golden was the manager. Ward's occupied the building until approximately 1953. It was later the office of the Diocesan Exchange.

811 W. St. Germain Street

Schmid Meat Market (now Exclusive Sound)

Built circa 1887

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Henry P. Steckling (contractor 1913)
1 Non-contributing Building

This brick building is currently one of few one story structures within the historic district but was built as a two story structure. The original design of the main facade is obscured by a wood-sided pent eave and two circa 1970 storefronts. The storefronts retain central recessed entrances. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

William Schmid's meat market and sausage factory was located here from approximately 1887 until the 1950s. In 1913 Schmid hired contractor Henry P. Steckling to construct a new brick facade with granite trim on his building.

813-815 W. St. Germain Street
Wegler Cigar Factory (now Savanh Restaurant)
Built circa 1895.
1 Contributing Building

This two story brick building was built in the 1890s. It is one of the most modest commercial buildings of its age on St. Germain Street and has characteristics of the late Italianate style. Unlike most other buildings in the district, it does not have cut granite trim on its facade. At the top of the building is a decorative brick cornice. The second story has a series of seven segmental-arched window openings with one-over-one sash. The central window, which lights the stairwell, is more narrow than the others. The western facade is faced with common brick and has segmental-arched window openings. The reddish-orange brick of the main facade has been painted. The storefronts have been altered with new display windows and entrances, wooden paneling at the storefront transom level, and awnings.

Between at least 1896 and 1905 this was a cigar factory owned by Joseph and F. X. Wegler. In 1919 this building housed a hardware store in the eastern storefront and a saloon in the western half. In 1938 the eastern storefront was vacant. The western storefront was S. W. Holten Dry Goods before 1921 and in that year became Sunlight Bakery and Cafe, owned by Felix Kamrowski. It was subsequently Torwick Bakery and then Ralph's Bakery.

816 W. St. Germain Street
Granite Exchange (now Medical Arts Building)
Built 1929

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Louis Pinault (architect), R. F. Conlon Sons (contractor 1937 addn)
1 Contributing Building

At six stories, the Granite Exchange is downtown St. Cloud's tallest historic building. This Art Deco style office building was designed by prominent St. Cloud architect Louis Pinault. The first four stories were built in 1929 and the upper two stories were added under Pinault's supervision in 1937. The building has a reinforced concrete structural system that is faced with cream-colored brick. The facade rests on a smooth gray granite base. The main facade's rectangular window openings are recessed in bays between stepped, Art Deco-inspired piers. The piers project above the roofline, creating a crenelated parapet wall, and are trimmed at the top with gray granite. The rectangular window openings have granite sills and lintels and one-over-one sash. The main entrance is recessed within a rounded arch and there are gray granite lintels above the storefront windows. The building's sidewalls are built of brick and have rectangular window openings with one-over-one sash. The three first floor storefronts have been altered with a circa 1960s entrance and display windows and the building's double-hung windows have been replaced.

The St. Cloud Development Corporation built this building in 1929 to house a granite exchange. The initial plan was to offer a central location in which the approximately 40 granite firms from the St. Cloud area could lease sample rooms and offices. The original construction cost approximately \$100,000 and the 1937 addition cost approximately \$40,000. Two stores were located on the first floor, and the remaining upper floors were designed as offices and suites. The original plan for a granite exchange was never realized and few, if any, granite firms maintained offices there. Instead, the building housed various business and professional offices although it continued to be known as the "Granite Exchange." In 1929-30 businesses that were located here included John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; Phil Halenbeck, physician; Aetna Life Insurance Company; Louis Pinault, architect; and Warren H. Stewart, attorney. By 1932, more than 20 offices were occupied. Some of those businesses included Federal Finance Company; Palmer Brothers, contractors; Central Minnesota Finance Corporation; Northern States Power Company; Design Hints Magazine; the Diocese of St. Cloud Chancery Office; six doctors' offices, and four dental offices. By 1939, nearly 30 offices were occupied by seven doctors, eleven dentists, and several insurance companies, attorneys, and finance corporations.

819 W St. Germain Street
Hunstiger and Company (now Town House Bakery)
Built 1888
1 Contributing Building

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Hunstiger and Company is a two story, commercial Queen Anne style building that, except for the storefront, is basically intact. The main facade is faced with reddish-brown pressed brick with dark mortar joints. At the top of the building is a brick cornice, a projecting battlement-like parapet wall trimmed with smooth gray granite, and a gray granite date stone that reads "Hunstiger and Co. A.D. 1888." The second story has three rounded-arched window openings that are emphasized with decorative brickwork. The openings have original (or very early) one-over-one sash and smooth gray granite sills. The side and rear walls of the building are built of cream-colored common brick. The storefront has been altered with smooth pink and gray granite panels, circa 1960s display windows, vertical wood at the storefront transom level, and a shingle-covered pent eave.

The building was constructed in 1888 as Hunstiger City Meat Market. It was originally owned by German-born butcher Joseph Hunstiger (1858-1897), who had been in business since 1884 in a previous building (on or near this site). Sons Frank and Joseph Jr. continued business in this building until 1929, then moved to another location. Hunstiger Market and Hunstiger Frozen Food Service were still in business in 1980. The Joseph Bechtold Watch Shop was located here from the 1950s into the 1980s.

821 W. St. Germain Street
Lahr Grocery (now R. A. Morton and Assoc.)
Built 1903
Carl Kropp (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The Lahr Grocery building is one of several late 19th and turn of the century buildings in the district that is intact above the storefront and displays finely-crafted brick and stonework. It is commercial Queen Anne in style. This two story building is faced with medium-brown pressed brick. It has a corbelled brick cornice, rockfaced gray granite coping, and four rectangles of decorative brickwork at the top of the second story. The second story window openings are rectangular in shape and have a rockfaced gray granite continuous sill and lintel. The storefront is framed by piers of massive rockfaced granite blocks that support a rockfaced gray granite lintel. The side and rear walls of the building are built of cream-colored common brick. The storefront was altered circa 1980 with brick infill and a new entrance and display window. The second story windows have been replaced with fixed sash.

This building was constructed in 1903 for \$7,000 by contractor Carl Kropp. Kropp was also the original owner of the building. Until approximately 1906 this housed

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the grocery store of John Lahr (1869-1950) who had operated a confectionery and grocery store in the previous building on this lot since circa 1890. From about 1906-1918 this was a grocery operated by N. P. Mertes. The Lewis Brothers Grocery was located here from approximately 1918-1921. From 1921-1929 this was a Red Owl Grocery store. In the mid-1930s the Condon Liquor Company and Beacon Cafe were located here.

822 W. St. Germain Street
Security Building and Loan Association
Built circa 1930
1 Non-contributing Building

This two story building has an intact, handsome, circa 1960 facade that covers the design of the original structure. It is faced with panels of polished gray granite and has metal-framed windows and doors. There is a flat metal canopy above the storefront that is supported near the western end by a rectangular screen of granite blocks. Historic photos indicate that the original structure was a one story light brown brick building with Late Gothic Revival brick corbelling at the roofline and a storefront with a recessed entrance. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The Security Building and Loan was granted a charter in November of 1923. Founding directors were Chris Schmitt, Fred C. Lindt, James J. Quigley, Sr., E. R. Price, H. C. Mackall, and A. A. Lagergren. In 1937 the name was changed to Security Federal Savings and Loan Association. The business was first located at 18th Avenue North, and later in the Breen Hotel. In April of 1930 the business moved to this site and remained until 1966 when it moved to 100 9th Ave. N.

823 W. St. Germain Street
Tenvoorde Building (now Germain Street Diner)
Built 1871
1 Non-contributing Building

This one story building stands at the northeastern corner of W. St. Germain Street and Ninth Avenue. The main (southern) and western facades are covered with vinyl siding and the rear wall is covered with stucco. The building has a circa 1960 storefront with a set of smooth gray granite steps marking its entrance. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

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This woodframe commercial structure was built in 1871. The original owner was apparently John W. Ten Voorde. In the 1930s this was known as Rau's Place or Rau's Recreation, a bowling alley, tavern, and cafe. It housed Enga's Cafe from approximately 1953 to 1974.

830-900 W. St. Germain Street

St. Mary's Building (now Physicians and Surgeons Building)

Built 1925

Schaefer and Fisher (architect), Carl Kropp and Son (contractor)

1 Contributing Building

The St. Mary's Building is a Late Gothic Revival style office building that was designed by the St. Cloud firm of Schaefer and Fisher and built in 1925 by Carl Kropp and Son. The building was built by St. Mary's parish as investment property, perhaps explaining the somewhat unusual use of the Gothic Revival style for a commercial office building. The main facade of the three story structure is faced with medium-brown brick that is laid above a smooth speckled gray Cold Spring granite base. (A cornerstone at the eastern end of this base reads "Schaefer and Fisher Architects 1925.") Decorative brick and cream-colored glazed terra cotta form an ornate parapet wall with crenelation, crockets, and other Gothic Revival motifs across the top of the facade. For at least 20 years this ornate parapet had been obscured by metal paneling which was recently removed. Rising above the roof is a brick elevator tower with similar brick and terra cotta detailing. The central entrance bay is emphasized with terra cotta shields and tracery-like detailing and a rounded-arched entrance. The entrance has an original multipaned beveled glass transom light, quatrefoil detailing beneath the transom, and a double-leaf door. The words "St. Mary's Building" appear in the terra cotta above the entrance. The rectangular window openings have terra cotta sills and lintels and one-over-one sash. There are decorative brick spandrels between the windows. The side and rear walls are built of common brick and have rectangular window openings with brick sills and lintels. The building's six storefronts are separated by brick piers. The storefronts are altered with circa 1960s entrances and display windows. The storefront transom level is covered with plywood paneling.

This \$100,000 office building was built onto the northern facade of St. Mary's School, which still stands adjacent to the rear. This lot was originally a playground for the school and the land to the east (present site of the Granite Exchange and Security Loan) was the site of Immaculate Conception Church from 1864-1920. The St. Mary's Building housed the St. Cloud Clinic and Lantz Optical Company. By 1928 the following businesses were located here: J. J. Hilbe, life insurance; Nairne W. Fisher, architect; Axell Electric Company; H. and S. Boot

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Shop (continuous operation in this building through the 1970s); Murphy and Lagergren, life insurance; Paul J. Papenfus, contractor; Murphy Finance Company; Louis Pinault, architect; the Green Lantern restaurant; and several dental offices. In the 1970s the building became the Physicians and Surgeons Building. Bruning Pharmacy, still a tenant, has been here for approximately 60 years.

906-908 W. St. Germain Street
New Tradition Theatre Company
Built 1965
1 Non-contributing Building

This one story concrete block building has a facade faced with medium-brown brick, speckled gray granite, and plywood paneling. It has a circa 1970 storefront and entrances. The building is Non-contributing to the district because it postdates the period of significance.

901-911 W. St. Germain Street
Breen Hotel (now Germain Towers)
Built 1919-1921
Toltz, King, and Day (arch.) with Leo W. Schaefer (assoc. arch.)
1 Contributing Building

The Breen Hotel is a large, five story, Neo-classical Revival style building that was designed by the St. Paul firm of Toltz, King, and Day working with St. Cloud architect Leo W. Schaefer. It was designed to match the adjacent Knights of Columbus Building and Sherman Theatre that were also built in 1921 and which were designed by Schaefer. The hotel stands at the northwestern corner of St. Germain Street and Ninth Avenue. It is an excellent example of the type of large, ornate downtown hotels that were built between 1900 and the 1920s in most American cities. It was built in the shape of an "H" so that each of its 180 guest rooms would have an outside window. The building is faced with reddish-brown brick and has elaborate cream-colored glazed terra cotta trim. The main entrance to the hotel is located at the center of the main facade beneath a Classically-inspired series of three rounded-arched windows, twisted engaged columns supporting an entablature, and a segmental pediment with an ornate tympanum. There is a segmental pediment at the top of each bay on the main facade and a heavy cornice with modillions and dentils at the roofline. There are colored terra cotta panels with shields and floral detailing at the top of the second story between the bays. The rectangular window openings have terra cotta sills and decorative brick spandrels. There are several storefronts at the first story that are framed by terra cotta piers. The rear wall of the building is faced with reddish-brown brick. It has rectangular window

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openings with brick sills. The exterior of the building has been altered very little. Stucco-covered stairwell towers have been added to the rear facade. The original canopy over the main entrance was replaced by a curving canopy in 1963. The original windows have been replaced with hopper-type sash. The storefronts were altered in 1963 with new entrances and display windows.

The Granite City Investing Corporation originally owned the Breen Hotel. Construction costs were \$550,000 and furnishings cost \$75,000. Suppliers of original materials and services included St. Cloud Iron Works, structural steel and iron; Fox and Dinndorf, decorators and painters; L. M. Grosse Electric Company, electricians; and Engal and Verin of Minneapolis, plastering contractors. St. Cloud interior designer Peter Martini, who was working with Fox and Dinndorf and who designed a portion of the Sherman Theatre interior, may have also worked on the Breen. Henry L. Breen was hired to manage the hotel. Breen had been a hotel manager in several northern Minnesota cities prior to moving to St. Cloud. The hotel opened for business on March 28, 1921. A grand opening celebration was held at which Larry C. Hodgson, mayor of St. Paul, was the main speaker, and the Lambert Orchestra provided music for a dance. The main floor of the hotel originally housed the lobby, dining room, and several storefronts. West of the lobby were the offices of the St. Cloud Commercial Club. A balcony extended around three sides of the lobby and formed a mezzanine floor with a men's reading and sitting room on the western side, ladies' waiting rooms on the southern side, and a ladies' parlor that included a beauty shop on the eastern side. The storefront at the corner of St. Germain and Ninth Avenue was occupied by the J. P. Henry Drug Company, managed by Otto Bruning. John Hollenhorst's barbershop was located in the rear storefront facing Ninth Avenue. One of the two storefronts on the main facade was occupied by milliners Alice Baughn and Elizabeth Gaynor. The Nystuen and Dreis Billiard Parlors and the Breen Grill were located in the basement. Henry L. Breen retired in 1937 and William Wachter became manager of the hotel. Shortly thereafter, the name was changed to the St. Cloud Hotel. In 1940 the hotel was purchased by the Arthur L. Roberts hotel system. In 1963, L. A. Veranth purchased the hotel and renamed it the Germain Hotel. The hotel was remodeled into an apartment building housing 60 apartments in 1980 and renamed Germain Towers.

912 W St. Germain Street
Sivinski Furniture Company (now Regency Beauty Academy)
Built 1925
Louis Pinault (architect)
1 Contributing Building

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Louis Pinault designed the Sivinski Furniture Company, a three story building that was built in 1925. It stands at the western end of the historic district. The building has a Commercial style design that is basically intact. The main facade is faced with brick in several shades of brown. The side and rear walls are built of cream-colored common brick. The first story storefront, which is framed by pink and gray polished granite piers, is topped by a single long rectangular window that lights the second floor. The third story has rectangular window openings with one-over-one sash. There is a row of geometric decorative brickwork at the cornice level, smooth granite coping, decorative brick enframing the third story window openings, and a simple wood and metal storefront cornice. The storefront has circa 1950 display windows and doors. A circa 1930 photograph shows that there was a large vertical hanging sign on the main facade that read "The Sivinski Co. Furniture Funeral Home."

This building was constructed for Theodore and Anthony J. Sivinski for a furniture store and funeral home. It cost an estimated \$50,000 to build. The Sivinski Furniture Company began in 1912 and had been located at two sites prior to the construction of this building in 1925.

913 W. St. Germain Street

Sherman Theatre (now Paramount Theatre)

Built 1921

Leo W. Schaefer (architect), Peter Martini (interior designer)

1 Contributing Building

The Sherman Theatre was designed by Leo W. Schaefer and built in 1921. It was built as part of a three-building complex that was constructed in 1921 and is flanked by the other two units, the Breen Hotel and the Knights of Columbus Building. Portions of the interior of the theater were designed by St. Cloud interior designer Peter Martini, who was associated at the time with P. M. Dinndorf Painting and Decorating. The Sherman is an L-shaped building that was constructed of brick, tile, and concrete. Only a narrow portion of the structure (primarily comprised of the theater's main entrance) faces St. Germain Street. This facade is designed to blend with the adjacent Knights of Columbus Building. At the center of this facade is a projecting polygonal ticket booth that has small light bulbs at the top and a black and pink polished granite base. (The ticket booth was originally inside the foyer and was moved to the sidewalk in 1930.) The theater's entrance includes original or early double-leaf and single-leaf wooden doors. Poster display windows flank the entrance. Projecting from the facade near the main entrance is a large marquee that has a 30-foot vertical shaft reading "Paramount" and a triangular overhang. The marquee is lighted with neon lettering, backlit panels,

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and small light bulbs. It dates from 1945. (The current marquee apparently replaces two earlier versions. In 1923 a \$2,000 electric sign lighted by 562 globe bulbs and reading "Sherman Theatre" was erected. In 1930 a new vertical marquee and canopy were installed. The sign and its canopy were illuminated by 3,246 bulbs. The marquee was nine feet tall and the canopy extended 13 feet over the sidewalk and was 36'6" wide.) The western facade of the building, facing Tenth Avenue, consists of a windowless stage house. This side of the theater is less showy than the entrance facade (and the adjacent Knights of Columbus Building) and has simple brick piers dividing the brick wall into five bays. The western facade has a large rectangular entrance to move scenery into the stage house and several smaller pedestrian exit doors that lead from the auditorium. The rear (north) wall is built of gray common brick. At the time of the theater's completion its promoters boasted of the theater's modern fireproof qualities, its elegant interior, and its state-of-the-art technical facilities. The St. Germain Street entrance originally opened into a vestibule with a Flemish tile floor, marble wainscoting, an ornamental plaster ceiling, and walls decorated with murals by Martini. A large lobby north of the vestibule also contained ornamental plaster and Martini murals. (In 1946 a yellow and green terrazzo floor was installed and the lobby was mirrored.) The auditorium originally contained upholstered seats for 1,700 on the main floor and balcony, a projection booth, and modern scene-flying and lighting equipment. The stage is located at the western end of the building.

St. Cloud architect Leo W. Shaefer organized and became a principal stockholder in the Granite City Amusement Company, the company that was organized to finance and originally own the Sherman Theatre. (Schaefer also maintained his architectural office in the building.) St. Cloud businessmen such as John A. Henry, Dr. M. F. Cook, and C. H. Barden were also investors in the company, in addition to investors from St. Paul. Some of the companies that originally supplied materials or services for the \$200,000 theater included Drake Marble and Tile Co. of Minneapolis; C. O. Peterson Co. of Minneapolis, ornamental plastering; Teco Products Co. of Minneapolis, theatrical equipment; Twin City Scenic Co., scenery; Clark Lumber Co., Thompson Yards, and Mathew Hall, lumber, cement, lime, etc.; St. Cloud Iron Works, structural steel and iron; Ladner Hardware Co., hardware and sheet metal; Hess and Sons of St. Cloud, brick; L. M. Grosse and Co. of St. Cloud, electrical installation; J. P. Munsinger of St. Cloud, heat, plumbing and ventilating systems; P. M. Dinndorf, St. Cloud, painting and decorating; Frank Fandel, St. Cloud, rugs, carpets, and drapes. The Sherman opened on December 24, 1921, with the showing of D. W. Griffith's "Way Down East." Harry A. Sherman of Minneapolis, for whom the theater was named, owned and leased a chain of theaters throughout the Midwest and leased the Sherman for 20 years. Clair M. Waterbury was the manager of the new theater. He had previously managed theaters for 15 years on the East and West Coasts.

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Raymond H. Cooke, originally from England and more recently from Wisconsin, was hired to conduct the theater's ten-piece orchestra. By 1922 the theater had installed a Bartola pipe organ. In 1923 Billy Watson was hired as manager. The Finkelstein-Ruben interests took over the management of the Sherman Theatre in 1924. Fred Larkin became manager in 1926 and installed a Wurlitzer Unit organ that cost \$25,000. The Sherman Theatre was primarily a movie theater, but other events held there included vaudeville shows, animal acts, wrestling matches, fashion shows, choir and band performances, political debates and rallies, and Memorial Day and commencement services. The Sherman closed in 1930 and Paramount-Publix purchased the theater. It was renovated, new equipment installed, and it opened the first week in August, 1930, as the Paramount Theatre. New seats were installed in 1942, and the theater was again remodeled in 1946. Plitt Theaters Inc. owned the Paramount from 1973-1983, and Cinema Entertainment Corporation took over the theater in 1983 and renamed it the Paramount Classic Theatre. Fire damaged the interior in 1985. Once again the theater was remodeled and reopened in 1988. Paramount Preservations purchased the theater in 1989. It is currently under renovation for use as a live performance theater and community arts center.

916-920 W. St. Germain Street
Durupt Motor Company (now Professional Building)
Built 1923
1 Non-contributing Building

The Durupt Motor Company is a two story brick building that was built in 1923. The original main facade is concealed behind a large textured metal screen and two story panels of polished black granite that flank the screen. The storefront level has been altered with circa 1960s metal-framed display windows and entrances. Portions of the side walls (which are essentially windowless) retain original exposed brickwork. The rear facade has been covered with stucco. The rear facade has rectangular window openings with infill sash and a vehicle entrance with a modern roll-up door. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance. It is believed that large portions of the facade are intact behind the metal screen.

The Durupt Motor Company was operated in 1923 by Alfred J. Durupt (president), Alexander L. Durupt (vice president), and Peter P. Durupt (secretary-treasurer). The company held a Chrysler dealership and repaired cars. It operated the rear portion of the building as an automobile storage garage with a capacity of 130 cars. (Commercial car storage companies were common in American cities during the 1920s and 1930s before automobile garages were built next to all residences.) During the early and mid 1930s the building was occupied by the Sharp Motor Company

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(J. W. Sharp, president and treasurer, and Tillie Sharp, secretary) and next by Schlough Motor Company (J. C. Schlough, proprietor). By the late 1930s it had become Bert Baston Motor Company, a longtime St. Cloud car dealership.

915-923 W. St. Germain Street
Knights of Columbus Building
Built 1921-1922
Leo W. Schaefer (architect)
1 Contributing Building

The three-story Knights of Columbus Building is the third unit of a three-building complex that was built in 1921 on the northern side of St. Germain between Ninth and Tenth Avenue. The other two buildings in the complex, the Sherman Theatre and the Breen Hotel, are located next door to the north and east. The Knights of Columbus Building was built within the "L" created by the adjacent Sherman Theatre, which was also designed by Leo W. Schaefer. The Knights of Columbus Building has two principal facades (south and west) faced with medium-brown textured brick. Like the Breen Hotel and the Sherman Theatre, it has cream-colored, glazed terra cotta trim. The principal facades have a first story that has a series of terra cotta piers that frame the storefront openings, a series of tall rounded arches at the second and third stories that define the window openings, and an elaborate terra cotta cornice with modillions and dentils. The second story windows are topped by segmental pediments. The building has rectangular window openings with casement and fixed sash and terra cotta sills. A granite base was applied to the main facade in 1945. The windows of the building have been replaced and the storefronts have been altered with circa 1960s display windows and entrances.

The building originally served as the headquarters of the local council of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic fraternal organization. A newspaper article written during the building's construction announced that the first floor would be occupied by businesses leasing space from the Knights, the second floor by offices and club rooms, and the third floor by what was expected to be the largest lodge room in the state (St. Cloud Daily Times, Dec. 23, 1921). In 1923 the building was occupied by the Knights of Columbus, Schmidt's Coffee Shop, Standard Grocery, milliners Elizabeth Gainor and Elizabeth G. Heid, dentist William L. Devaney, and attorneys W. F. Donahue and J. J. Quigley.

922 W. St. Germain Street
Matt's Hamburger Inn (now Binsfeld's Office Machines)
Built 1928
1 Non-contributing Building

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Matt's Hamburger Inn is a small, one story building that stands at the southeastern corner of St. Germain and Tenth Avenue at the western end of the historic district. The exterior of the building has been covered with stucco and the main entrance door and adjacent windows have been replaced. The northwestern corner of the building has been altered with a set of circa 1960s display window that wrap around the corner. The western facade has small rectangular window openings that are filled with glass block. The building is Non-contributing to the district due to substantial facade alteration that postdates the period of significance.

The original owner of this small restaurant was Matthew A. Empe (sometimes also spelled Ampe). Empe served lunches to downtown workers and shoppers from approximately 1928 to the late 1940s. The restaurant was still known as Matt's Hamburger Inn in 1950 but was owned by Joseph A. Lague.

11-17 5th Avenue S.

Mitchell-Metzroth Building (now Red Carpet, Bookshelf on 5th, and Tootsie's)

Built 1883

Allen E. Hussey (architect)

1 Contributing Building

The Mitchell-Metzroth Building is one of downtown St. Cloud's few remaining examples of the Italianate style. It was designed by Allen E. Hussey. It is a two story structure built of Milwaukee cream-colored brick that originally housed four storefronts on the first floor and offices on the second floor. At the top of the building is an ornate Italianate style pressed metal cornice with crockets. The cornice has four triangular pediments that project over the building's four, recessed three-bay divisions. The year "1883" appears in the tympanum of each pediment. The second story of the building has four sets of narrow, closely-spaced rectangular window openings. The windows have smooth gray granite keystones and a gray granite continuous sill. There is one new rounded-arched leaded glass window at the second story near the northern end of the facade. One-quarter of the cornice has been replaced with a close replica, windows have been replaced, and the storefronts have been altered with new brickwork, windows, doors, and two pent eaves. Wooden shutters and iron balconettes have been added to the six southern windows.

The original owners of this building were William B. Mitchell and John W. Metzroth. Mitchell was a newspaper publisher who purchased the St. Cloud Democrat in 1863, changed its name to the St. Cloud Journal-Press in 1866, and sold it to Alvah Eastman in 1893. He was also the author of the History of Stearns County, which was published in 1915. Mitchell owned many houses and commercial buildings in St.

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Cloud and served as a real estate agent. His office was located on the second floor of this building from 1883 through the early 1920s. A meeting hall was also located on the second floor. Bowing Brothers' grocery store was in the southern portion of the building from circa 1900 through 1936. John P. Goetten's meat market was located in the northern storefront until circa 1916 when it housed the Nemec Electric Baseball Court which sold candy, soft drinks, cigars, pipes, and tobacco. The Fritz-Cross Company, a printing firm, was the next tenant, followed by the Oriental Ballroom during the 1930s, and then Holes Advertising Press, Inc.

14-16 5th Avenue S.

McClure and Searle Building (now McClure and Searle's Emporium)

Built 1883

Allen E. Hussey (architect)

1 Contributing Building

The McClure and Searle Building stands near the northeastern corner of the historic district. Designed by Allen E. Hussey and built in 1883, it is one of the most intact buildings of its age in downtown St. Cloud. It was listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982, as part of a six-building Fifth Avenue Historic District. The building has a polychromatic commercial Queen Anne style facade that is faced with reddish-brown brick. The dark brick is contrasted with continuous window sills, lintels, string courses, pilaster capitals and bases, a storefront cornice, and a zig-zag course at the cornice level, all formed of smooth gray stone from Ohio. At the top of the building is a tall brick cornice, a pressed metal cornice with crockets, and ten small squares of terra cotta incised with a floral design. A curved stone reading "McClure and Searle 1883" is set beneath a central gable within the cornice. The side and rear walls of the building are built of cream-colored common brick. The McClure and Searle Building has been renovated recently. Its rectangular window openings have been filled with one-over-one sash. The storefronts have been altered with vertical wood and new windows and doors and the interior has been recently rehabilitated. There is a recent three-story glass link between this building and the D. B. Searle Building next door to the south.

This building was designed to house two stores on the main floor and single office and office suites on the second and third floors. It also had a meeting hall on the third story. It was originally owned by attorney and real estate speculator Dolson B. Searle and his brother F. E. Searle. It was also named for Thomas C. McClure, an attorney and friend of the Searles who had died in 1881. D. B. Searle settled in St. Cloud in 1871 and began to practice law. He was elected St. Cloud's City Attorney in 1875, and was also the U. S. District Attorney for Minnesota from 1882-1885. He was elected Seventh Judicial District judge in 1887, a position he

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held until retirement in 1906. Tenvoorde Motors, the world's oldest Ford dealership, was founded in this building. Stephen Tenvoorde opened a bicycle shop at this location which, by 1899, had become a combined automobile parts store and bicycle shop. In 1912 Tenvoorde Motors moved from this building to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Second Street South. The U. S. Land Office was located in this building, as well as the Benton Power and Traction Company, which once operated St. Cloud's streetcar system. Other businesses located in this building included the Fifth Avenue Theater circa 1910, the Singer Sewing Machine Company circa 1920s, and the Kain-Hanson Furniture Store. The St. Cloud Commercial Club had its headquarters here in the early 20th century. The interior was severely damaged in a fire in 1891 and immediately rebuilt.

18-20 5th Avenue S.

D. B. Searle Building and German American National Bank (now D. B. Searle's)

Built 1886

Allen E. Hussey (architect)

1 Contributing Building

The D. B. Searle Building is one of three ornate buildings located close together on this portion of Fifth Avenue South that were designed by Allen E. Hussey. It was built in 1886, three years after the adjacent McClure and Searle Building, and, like its neighbor, has a polychromatic commercial Queen Anne style design. It was one of six buildings listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982 as part of the Fifth Avenue Historic District. The three story D. B. Searle Building has a reddish-brown brick facade that is richly trimmed with smooth gray granite. The side and rear walls are built of cream-colored common brick. Crowning the facade is an ornate brick cornice and a projecting parapet wall topped by metal caps with ball finials and a metal-covered pent eave. At the center of the parapet is a pedimented gable with a bracketed metal cornice. Beneath the gable is a granite stone that reads "D. B. Searle 1886." There are brick piers trimmed with granite between the bays. The building's rectangular window openings have continuous gray granite sills and are topped by panels of decorative brickwork, which are rectangular on the third story and rounded-arched on the second. The storefront is framed in cast iron and retains a granite cornice, granite trim, and rounded-arched entrances. The D. B. Searle Building was renovated circa 1975. There is a recent three-story glass link between this building and the McClure and Searle Building.

Primarily a bank building, this building also housed a number of St. Cloud's important businesses and offices. The German American National Bank was organized in July of 1883 and was located here from 1886 through 1897 when it was absorbed by the Merchants National Bank. In the 1890s, Foley Brothers and Gunthrie Contractors

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had offices in this building. The Odd Fellows Lodge was located here during the early 1900s, followed by the Tileston Milling Company circa 1910. The Pan Motor Company rented offices on the second and third floors in 1917-1918 while their automobile plant was being constructed. The Farmers State Bank, which was organized in 1911 by Charles D. Schwab, was located at this site from 1917 until the time of its failure in the late 1920s. This building is also known as the Colbert Building because the Colbert Funeral Home occupied this site from 1941 through the late 1960s. D. B. Searle's was one of the first commercial buildings in St. Cloud to be sensitively renovated for adaptive reuse. The renovation was completed in 1977.

22-24 5th Avenue S.

B.P.O.E. Building (now County Stearns Theatrical and 5th Avenue Community Theatre)
Built 1913Rolland C. Buckley (architect), Edward Hirt (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The unique design of the Elks' Building derives from its function as a fraternal hall, rather than a retail building like most other structures in the historic district. It was designed by St. Cloud architect Rolland C. Buckley and is one of six buildings listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982, as part of the Fifth Avenue Historic District. The main facade of this two story, Neo-classical Revival style building is faced with medium-brown brick and trimmed with Sauk Rapids granite. The brick is laid in a Flemish bond, which is also unique in the district. The brickwork is laid above the building's smooth pinkish-gray granite base. Across the first story facade is a portico that is recessed beneath the massing of the second story and approached by a set of granite steps. The porch is framed by two square brick piers with simple granite capitals and bases. The portico has four pinkish-brown granite Tuscan columns that support a granite entablature and that are joined by unusual iron balustrade. Within the porch are two intact sets of fixed sash windows with transoms and an intact entrance with double-leaf door and transom. Two lamps are affixed to the walls flanking the entrance. At the top of the building is a projecting parapet wall with granite coping and decorative brickwork, a central flagpole, and a simple metal cornice. Beneath the cornice, at the outer edges of the facade, are two granite disks set into Craftsman style decorative brickwork. The disks are carved with clock faces. The clock hands point to eleven o'clock, symbolizing the time when lodge members pray for deceased brothers. The rectangular second story windows have smooth gray granite sills and are surrounded with decorative brickwork and squares of gray granite. Slightly larger squares of granite carved with the letters "B" "P" "O" and "E" are set into the brickwork above the windows. The window openings are

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fitted with three-over-one sash. The side and rear walls are constructed of American-bonded cream-colored common brick. They have rectangular window openings with double-hung sash. Along the southern side wall is a narrow, granite-paved walkway between the Elks' Building and the Petters' Building.

This building was constructed for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) in 1913. The fraternal order was organized as the St. Cloud Lodge #516 B.P.O.E. on August 25, 1899, at the Davidson Opera House. Dedication of the new lodge building was held on February 19, 1914. The 40-foot by 122-foot building cost approximately \$35,000 to construct. The first floor originally contained a 15-foot by 15-foot library with a fireplace, a 34-foot by 60-foot lodge hall, a 15-foot by 15-foot ladies' parlor with a fireplace, and two coat rooms. The structure was built by prominent St. Cloud contractor Edward Hirt. Other suppliers and contractors included John A. Neil, electrical contractor; Sauk Rapids Granite Company, granite supplier; Clark Lumber Company; Dunnewold and Sartell, mill work, doors, and trim; and the Charles F. Ladner Hardware Company, iron work and steel.

26 5th Avenue S.

Petters' Building (now Bravo Burritos)

Built 1915

Rolland C. Buckley (architect), Edward Hirt (contractor)

1 Contributing Building

The Petters' Building has an intact early 20th century Commercial style design that incorporates elements of the Craftsman style. It was designed by Rolland C. Buckley (who also designed the Elks' Building next door to the north) and built in 1914 by contractor Edward Hirt. It was one of six buildings listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982, as part of the Fifth Avenue Historic District. The main facade of the Petters' Building is faced with medium-brown textured brick. At the top of the building is a red ceramic tile pent eave and a simple pressed metal cornice that is supported by terra cotta blocks. Tall brick piers run from the ground level to the roofline along the outer edges of the building. The piers have smooth gray granite bases and are decorated with granite blocks and decorative brickwork at the first story. The piers frame a set of rectangular second story windows that have continuous stone sills and recent three-over-one sash. Above the windows is a granite name block reading "Petters' Bldg." The side and rear walls are constructed of common brick with rectangular window openings. The storefront is lined with decorative brick. It was altered circa 1985 with vertical wood paneling over the transom and a new entrance and display window. There is a narrow, granite-paved walkway between the Petters' Building and Elks' Building to the north.

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This building was constructed in 1915 to house William Petters' tailor shop. The second floor was originally designed to be used by the Elks club whose lodge was next door to the north. A bowling alley which the Elks operated was located in the basement of this building and in the Elks' Building to the north. In 1933 when the bowling alley closed, Petters built a fur storage vault in his building's basement. Petters expanded the store into the building to the south at 28 5th Ave. S. and added a fabric department in the 1950s. In 1969 the business expanded again into the next building to the south at 30 5th Ave. S.

28 5th Avenue S.
Singer Manufacturing Company (now Electric Fetus)
Built circa 1895
1 Contributing Building

This two story brick commercial building was built circa 1895 and was refaced with a new facade of medium-brown brick around 1910. At the top of the building is a period revival-influenced curvilinear parapet wall with metal coping. There are five square terra cotta tiles set into the brickwork at the top of the parapet wall. There are simple brick belt courses above the second story windows and at the top of the storefront. The second story windows are segmental-arched windows with gray granite sills and new two-over-one sash. The storefront was altered circa 1970 with wood paneling, new display windows, and a new entrance. This was one of six buildings listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982 as part of the Fifth Avenue Historic District.

This building was constructed during the late 1890s to house a bicycle shop, followed by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and offices of Dr. J. H. Beaty in 1899. J. E. West Savings was housed in this building in 1904 when the Singer Company moved. Other businesses located here included Oscar Becker's Confectionery, Joseph P. Bisenius Plumbing, and Roth's Royal Cafe. Mrs. William Petters operated this cafe while her husband owned and operated the tailor shop next door to the north at 26 5th Ave. S. In the 1950s Petters expanded his business into this building.

30 5th Avenue S.
Gorton Building (now Hemsing's Delicatessen)
Built circa 1858
1 Contributing Building

This building stands at the northeastern corner of Fifth Avenue S. and First Street S. It is the southernmost of six buildings listed on the National Register on

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April 15, 1982, as part of the Fifth Avenue Historic District. The building was constructed about 1858 but faced about 1880 with brick and remodeled again in 1919 with a new commercial style brick shell that is intact. The principal facades (west and south) are faced with medium-brown textured brick. At the top of the building is a projecting brick parapet wall with metal coping. There are simple courses of decorative brickwork at the cornice level, above the second story windows, and at the top of the first story. The second story has rectangular window openings with brick sills and new three-over-one sash. The storefront is framed by brick piers with smooth black granite bases. The storefront was altered circa 1980 with brown brick that matches the brick of the facade, and new entrances and display windows. There is a rear storefront on the eastern facade which has basically intact openings.

The St. Cloud Steam Laundry, owned by John Knutson and Thor Andersen, was housed in this building in 1899. By 1904 the Wiley Brothers operated a grocery store at this site, and in 1908 the store was purchased by Hiemenz and Rieder and operated as a grocery store until 1935. It housed a Quality Ice Cream Store until 1939 and was then occupied by St. Cloud Jobbing. William Petters purchased this building in 1969 to expand his tailoring and fabric business that was located in the two buildings adjacent to the north.

11-13 6th Avenue N.

Hotel Spaniol (now Mallview Residence and Apartment Finders)

Built 1925

Schaefer and Fisher (architect)

1 Contributing Building

The Hotel Spaniol is one of two hotels standing in the historic district. It is a largely intact, three story building with a handsome design influenced by the late Neo-classical Revival and Commercial styles. It is located one-half block north of St. Germain Street on 6th Avenue N. It was designed by the St. Cloud firm of Schaefer and Fisher and built in 1925. The main facade is faced with brick in several shades of light-brown. At the top of the building is a Classically-inspired, cream-colored terra cotta cornice with modillions. The facade is divided into bays by tall brick piers that are decorated at the top with panels of terra cotta detailing. There are similar terra cotta panels near the tops of the third story windows. There are rectangular window openings on the main facade. Terra cotta is used for the third story window sills, second story lintels and continuous sill, and first story lintels. The southern facade, which faces an alley, is built of cream-colored common brick with rectangular window openings with brick sills. The first story has been altered with brick (chosen to match the original facade),

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recent doors and windows, and stucco. The windows on the main facade have recently been replaced with one-over-one sash.

The Hotel Spaniol was constructed in 1925 for owners John Spaniol and Frank Macho. This 50-room hotel also housed six bowling alleys in the basement and a restaurant, billiard rooms, and the Knotty Pine Bar on the first floor. The Spaniol family was involved in the business until 1954 and remained a hotel until the 1960s. The hotel was renovated in the 1980s into apartments and offices.

11 7th Avenue N.
Daniel Building
Built 1915
Rolland C. Buckley (architect), Carl Kropp (contractor)
1 Contributing Building

The Daniel Building is a three story building that was designed by St. Cloud architect Rolland C. Buckley and built in 1915 by Carl Kropp. Its design has features of both the Commercial and Neo-classical Revival styles. It is faced with textured medium-brown brick that is laid above a smooth gray granite base. At the top of the facade is a pressed metal cornice with paired brackets and dentils. At the second and third stories are six large rectangular window openings that have smooth gray granite sills and were originally filled with Chicago style windows. Between the windows in the central bay is a gray granite block carved with the name "Daniel." There are smooth gray granite blocks at the top of the brick piers that frame the storefront openings. The side and rear walls are constructed of common brick that has been painted. They have segmental-arched window openings. Across the top of the rear facade is a bracketed metal cornice. The storefront has been altered with circa 1980 entrances and windows. The second and third story windows on the main facade have been replaced with fixed sash.

The original owner of this building was a German immigrant, Arnold J. Daniel. A. J. Daniel had been operating a furniture and undertaking business in St. Cloud since circa 1880 and on this site since about 1889. This building was an expansion and reconstruction of Daniel's previous building on the site. The first and second floors of the new building were used for furniture display salesrooms and workshop. The undertaking business was located on the third floor. Daniel's three sons, A. J. Daniel Jr., Edward Daniel, and Peter Daniel, were also morticians. In 1932 the Daniel Funeral Home was expanded into a new building next door to the north. The Daniels remained in the furniture building until 1966 when they moved to a new location on Second Street North. The company is still in business in St. Cloud. In the 1980s this building was renovated into a law office by architects Fred

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Wemlinger and Associates. Gene Kropp, grandson of Carl Kropp of Kropp Brothers Construction who had originally constructed the building, was contractor for the renovation.

13 7th Avenue N.
Daniel Funeral Home
Built 1932
1 Contributing Building

The Daniel Funeral Home is a small, intact, two story brick building that was built in 1932 as a companion to the Daniel Building adjacent to the south. It has an unusual, Spanish Colonial Revival-influenced design that is unique in downtown St. Cloud. The main facade is faced with textured brick in several shades of brown. At the top of the building is a red ceramic tile pent eave above a brick cornice. The main facade has paired, narrow, rounded-arched window openings with smoothly-dressed sills of rainbow granite that was quarried at Morton, Minnesota and supplied by the Cold Spring Granite Company. The first story window pairs are set within larger brick rounded arches and separated by engaged, polished rainbow granite columns with ornate capitals. Similar columns frame the main entrance and support an entrance entablature that is topped by a granite rounded arch. There was originally a flat canopy and a hanging sign reading "Daniel Funeral Home" above the entrance. There are four rounded-arched stained glass windows at the first story and a stained glass transom window at the entrance. The side and rear walls are built of common brick that has been painted.

This building was constructed to house the A. J. Daniel mortuary, which had been located in the building to the south since 1908, and in a previous building on that site since 1890. The interior included a reception room, preparation room, chapel, and full basement. The chapel provided seating for 125 and contained a pipe organ. The second floor was used as a salesroom. The Daniels continued to operate the funeral home in this building until about the 1970s. The company is still in business in St. Cloud.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECT, BUILDER (CONTINUED)

Aldrich, Charles R. (architect)
Bahner, F. (builder)
Blix, A. J. (architect)
Buckley, Rolland C. (architect)
Carlisle, J. and Company (builder)
Conlon, R. F. and Sons (builder)
Fisher, Nairne W. (architect)
Heimann, John (builder)
Hirt, Edward (builder)
Hirt, Edward G. (builder)
Hussey, Allen E. (architect)
Kropp, Carl (builder)
Kropp, John (builder)
Martini, Peter (interior designer)
Pinault, Louis (architect)
Schaefer, Leo W. (architect)
Sedgwick, Charles (architect)
Steckling, Henry P. (builder)
Sundberg, August (builder)
Toltz, King, and Day (architect)
Traynor, Fred V. (architect)
Hermanson, Raymond T. (architect)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Cloud Commercial Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, significance to the broad patterns of our history, in the area of Commerce. The district is significant as the historic center for St. Cloud's retail, service, and banking industries, and as the social and political focal point of one of Minnesota's largest and fastest-growing cities. The buildings in the district are associated with all major functions of an historic central business district. Its commercial function is represented by such structures as retail stores, banks, hotels, restaurants, professional offices, and funeral homes; its social and cultural function is represented by a theater and meeting halls; and its governmental function is represented by a federal post office. The historic

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district also includes buildings important to the history of St. Cloud's newspapers, telephone service, radio stations, streetcar system, and public utilities.

The Contributing buildings in the district date from circa 1870 to 1947 and serve as excellent examples of a number of historic architectural styles as well as a variety of building types. Many of these buildings are well preserved, particularly above the storefront level. The ensemble of buildings is a showcase of the work of local architects, contractors, brickmasons, and stoneworkers, and of the products of local granite quarries and brickyards. The district is significant within two statewide historic contexts established by the State Historic Preservation Office, "Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940" and "Urban Centers, 1870-1940," and within three historic contexts established by the St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Commission, "Commerce," "Government," and "Cultural Development."

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

St. Cloud developed in the mid-19th century as a commercial and transportation center on the Mississippi River. Early in its history St. Cloud was an important settlement on Minnesota's Red River oxcart trail system and, beginning in the 1850s, St. Cloud was the point at which the trail system met the northernmost steamboat traffic traveling on the Mississippi River from St. Paul. Oxcart and steamboat traffic ended shortly after St. Cloud received rail service in 1866. St. Cloud then became a principal city on the state's expanding Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad networks with connections to the Great Lakes, the Twin Cities, Chicago, southwestern Minnesota, the Dakota prairies, and the Pacific Northwest. Transportation systems have continuously linked St. Cloud with the raw materials, suppliers, customers, and markets necessary for the development of its manufacturing, shipping, wholesale, and retail industries.

Both St. Cloud and the prairies of Stearns, Benton, and Sherburne counties that surround St. Cloud were settled predominantly by Catholic immigrants from German-speaking countries, as well as from Ireland, Slovenia, Luxembourg, France, and Poland. Catholic immigrants began to arrive in central Minnesota in the mid-1850s to establish farms. They patronized the German-speaking merchants that had established businesses in downtown St. Cloud. The unique size, cohesiveness, and stability of central Minnesota's German Catholic immigrant community continued to be important factors in the economic growth of the city for many decades (Borchert 1987:47, 69). By 1906, 85.9 percent of the county's residents reported that they were Catholic, and as late as 1970, 13 percent of St. Cloud residents still claimed German as a mother tongue (Johnson 1981:167-168).

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St. Cloud became a center for the marketing and processing of agricultural products as the farmers of Stearns and surrounding counties transformed the land into a productive grain and dairying region. Many of the city's early industries made flour, beer, butter, cheese, and other foodstuffs from local farm products, or manufactured building supplies, hardware, farm implements, tools, engines, and wagons for farm use. St. Cloud retailers and wholesalers distributed farming supplies, groceries, clothing, and manufactured goods to farming communities as far west as the Dakotas.

St. Cloud also became the center of Minnesota's granite quarrying industry after the state's first quarry opened near St. Cloud in 1867. Granite firms provided jobs for hundreds of immigrant workers and, like railroad companies, became major employers in the city. In 1913 the St. Cloud Commercial Club adopted the slogan "The Busy, Gritty Granite City" that was widely used to promote St. Cloud's economic development. In 1920 there were at least 50 businesses in St. Cloud alone (and many more in the surrounding townships) that produced building stone, monuments, and road construction materials using granite cut from dozens of local quarries. The St. Cloud area is still home to the country's largest granite company, Cold Spring Granite.

As St. Cloud grew to become Minnesota's fourth largest city by 1889, it also attracted a number of important institutions. The state legislature chose St. Cloud as the site of one of its six state normal schools (the predecessor to St. Cloud State University) in 1869. Men and women of the Benedictine order founded the precursors to St. John's University and the College of St. Benedict in St. Cloud in the 1850s and the 1870s. In 1875 St. Cloud became the see of the Catholic Church's Vicariate Apostolic (later Diocese of St. Cloud) with jurisdiction over the entire northern half of Minnesota and part of North Dakota. In 1887 St. Cloud became the home of the state's second prison, the Minnesota State Reformatory for Men. The federal government established a Veterans' Hospital in St. Cloud in 1922, and in the late 1940s one of the state legislature's first seven Area Vocational-Technical schools was established in St. Cloud.

Since the 1850s downtown St. Cloud has been at the geographic center of the city and of its expanding economy. Government buildings, banks, newspapers, trade organizations, diocesan offices, most of the city's retailers, and many of the city's wholesalers were located in downtown St. Cloud. Many of the buildings standing today within the St. Cloud Commercial Historic District are historically associated with these key industries, businesses, organizations, and political figures.

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The St. Cloud Commercial Historic District includes a five-block stretch of St. Germain Street, the city's main commercial thoroughfare, and a portion of Fifth Avenue South, the street that led southward from St. Germain to St. Cloud's "lowertown" steamboat landing. The district contains what local historians believe may be downtown's oldest commercial building, the building at 30 5th Ave. S. (now Hemsing's Delicatessen), the core of which apparently dates from about 1858. Some of the buildings in the historic district such as the Vossberg Building (1872), the Mitchell-Metzroth Building (1883), and the McClure-Searle Building (1883) have been standing since the year that St. Cloud first obtained telephone service, sewers, and streetlights in 1883. More than half of the 60 buildings in the historic district were built before the downtown streets were paved.

RETAIL, SERVICE, BANKING, AND PROFESSIONAL BUILDINGS

St. Cloud did not become the region's predominant retail and service center until the entire business district of Sauk Rapids (St. Cloud's northern neighbor on the Mississippi River and a strong commercial competitor) was destroyed by a tornado in 1886. St. Cloud merchants and investors had already been participating in a statewide economic boom that was fueled in part by railroad construction and the rapid settlement of western Minnesota and the Dakotas in the 1880s. After St. Cloud merchants assumed Sauk Rapids' share of business they were able to expand their trade and profits even further. About one-half of the buildings in the historic district date from the two decades after 1886 when downtown St. Cloud's first generation of woodframe and commercial structures were replaced by larger and more expensive brick and stone buildings built during this expansionary period.

Most of the buildings in the historic district housed retail stores. These retailers sold a huge variety of manufactured goods and foodstuffs ranging from furniture to fine jewelry. Several of these stores, such as Edelbrock Brothers Boots and Shoes at 701 St. Germain (established in 1886) and Hunstiger Meat Market at 819 St. Germain (established in 1884), were family-run businesses that operated for several generations. Many of the men and women who owned or clerked stores in the historic district were of German Catholic origin, while others were of Old Stock American or "Yankee" descent. As the city grew, family-run retail stores were joined by several chain stores and larger variety and department stores. Those whose buildings stand within the historic district include J. C. Penney's (established in 1920), Montgomery Wards (established in 1928), F. W. Woolworth's, and the locally-owned Herberger's Department Store (established in 1927 at 518-520 St. Germain).

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Service businesses in the district included milliners, tailors, seamstresses, plumbers, real estate agents, photographers, barbers, printers, and morticians. The district contains at least four combined furniture stores and mortuaries including Tschumperlin Furniture (built in 1903), the Daniel Building and adjacent Daniel Funeral Home (built in 1915 and 1932), and the Sivinski Furniture Company (built in 1925).

Hotels have been an important building type in downtown St. Cloud since the 1850s and several of the city's largest hotels have been downtown landmarks. In 1930 St. Cloud's three major hotels were the 175-room Breen Hotel, the 100-room Grand Central Hotel (razed in 1972), and the 50-room Hotel Spaniol. These hotels were built in close proximity to the Great Northern passenger depot at Ninth Avenue North and Third Street North (located about three blocks north of the historic district). The Breen Hotel (built in 1921) and the Hotel Spaniol (built in 1926) still stand in the historic district.

A vigorous and largely home-owned banking industry has historically facilitated the flow of money through St. Cloud's economy. The buildings in the historic district housed at least five banks, some of which were established in the 19th century. The German American National Bank was established in 1883 and moved into the D. B. Searle Building when that structure was completed in 1886. The First National Bank evolved in 1882 from the Bank of St. Cloud (which had opened in 1867 as St. Cloud's first bank). First National moved into its new home at 501-503 W. St. Germain in 1889. Security Building and Loan was organized in 1923 and later became Security Financial. It moved into the building at 822 W. St. Germain in 1930. Standing at the center of the district are the American National Bank (built in 1951) and the Zapp National Bank (built in 1962). The Zapp Bank was founded in 1889 and is still operated by the Zapp family in a new building constructed in 1988 just west of the historic district.

The upper floors of downtown commercial buildings also housed the offices of nearly all of the city's early physicians, dentists, optometrists, accountants, and the numerous attorneys who worked in this county seat. Many of these professionals worked in buildings still standing in the historic district. Beginning in the 1920s, many professional men and women also worked in the historic district's two large office buildings, the St. Mary's Building (built in 1925) and the Granite Exchange (built in 1928). The St. Mary's Building eventually became known as the Physicians and Surgeons' Building and the Granite Exchange was renamed the Medical Arts Building.

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The companies that operated St. Cloud's streetcars and public utilities were also headquartered within the historic district. The streetcar system was started by a group of local investors but was purchased by A. G. Whitney in 1900. Whitney had also established the electric light and power company that powered the city's first street lights. Between 1900 and 1902 he purchased all other public utilities except water service, which remained City-owned. Two buildings associated with the Whitney utilities stand within the historic district. The Whitney Building at 505 W. St. Germain was Whitney's headquarters from circa 1900 to 1924. The second building is the home of Northern States Power (NSP) which was completed in 1925 at 800 W. St. Germain in the center of the historic district. Northern States Power bought the Whitney companies in 1924. Under the management of Whitney's son, Wheelock Whitney, NSP continued to operate the city's streetcars and utilities.

Buildings in the historic district were also home to various professional and civic groups that worked to promote St. Cloud business and industry. Organizations like the Board of Trade (established in 1869), the Northwest Granite Manufacturers Association (established in 1901), the St. Cloud Commercial Club (established in 1906), the Chamber of Commerce (successor to the Commercial Club), and the Business and Professional Women's Club (organized in 1922) met in various downtown buildings including the B.P.O.E. Building, the McClure and Searle Building, and the Breen Hotel.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CENTER

Buildings that housed entertainment businesses or social gathering places are also concentrated in the historic district. They include restaurants and coffee shops such as Klock's Tick Tock Cafe and the Palace Cafe that were frequented by downtown employees and shoppers, movie theaters such as the Princess Theater in the Julius Adams Building, the Breen Hotel where balls and banquets were held, and numerous saloons, billiard halls, and bowling alleys. A theater important to the history of the arts in St. Cloud is also located in the historic district. It is the Sherman Theatre, built in 1921, that stands at 919 W. St. Germain. The Sherman brought musical performances, lectures, vaudeville, early motion pictures, and theater groups such as the Bainbridge Players (one of the state's earliest and most long-lived stock companies) to St. Cloud.

Many of the city's early fraternal groups, social organizations, and labor unions met regularly in buildings within the historic district. Some organizations met in rented rooms while others such as the Masons, Elks, and Knights of Columbus owned their own buildings. The Kerr Block at 518-520 St. Germain was purchased by the Masons in 1912 and still houses the Masonic Temple. The B.P.O.E (Elks)

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Building at 22-24 5th Avenue S. was constructed for the Elks in 1913. The Knights of Columbus Building at the western end of the historic district was built in 1921. The fraternal and social organizations that were headquartered within the historic district not only provided social exchange for St. Cloud residents but also served as a setting in which business and political alliances were made. Many downtown St. Cloud businessmen, political leaders, and industrialists belonged to one or more fraternal clubs. For example, John F. Campbell, president of North Star Granite Corporation who died in 1966, belonged to the Elks lodge, the Masonic North Star lodge, the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, the Osman Shrine Temple, and the Granite Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star during his career.

St. Germain Street and Fifth Avenue within the historic district are regarded by many residents as the historic social and cultural "heart" of St. Cloud. Numerous historic photographs illustrate that St. Germain Street and Fifth Avenue were principal sites for parades and gatherings which demonstrated patriotism, observed historical anniversaries, expressed public mourning, celebrated the end of wars, and marked local events. Parades, street fairs, poultry shows, automobile runs, and political rallies were just a few of the public events that drew the community together on these blocks.

GOVERNMENTAL CENTER

After St. Cloud was named the seat of Stearns County in 1855, downtown became a governmental hub in addition to its commercial functions. A U. S. federal land office was established in St. Cloud in 1858. The office was located in the Searle and McClure Building in the historic district beginning in 1883. For many years the land office's territory included more than one-quarter of the state. The office drew thousands of prospective settlers to St. Cloud to file claims and legalize other land transactions. The historic district also includes a U. S. Post Office (which also housed other federal offices) that was completed in 1938 by the Public Works Administration. The post office replaced a previous post office and federal office building on the same site. Other government buildings such as the St. Cloud City Hall and the Stearns County Courthouse have historically been located on sites that are within and just outside the current boundaries of the historic district.

Many of the buildings in the district are historically associated with local political events. Many of St. Cloud's civic leaders and politicians including mayors, city council members, and county commissioners were downtown merchants, attorneys, or professionals. Many of these political leaders worked and conducted business in the buildings within the historic district.

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PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Because of their economic importance, the blocks within the historic district were the first in St. Cloud to receive major public improvements. For example, the city's first sewers were laid along St. Germain from Fifth Avenue to the Mississippi River in 1883-1884 and along St. Germain between Fifth and Ninth avenues (and on intersecting side streets) in 1887-1888. St. Cloud's first street lights were erected in 1883 on St. German Street between Ninth and Fifth avenues, northward on Ninth Avenue to the Great Northern passenger depot, and southward on Fifth Avenue about four blocks. These original gas lamps were replaced by electric lights in 1888. In December of 1912 a system of brighter, ornamental street lights dubbed the "White Way" was first illuminated. The White Way extended along St. Germain from Ninth to Fifth avenues and south on Fifth Avenue from St. Germain to Second Street South.

The only street in St. Cloud to be regularly graded before 1879 was St. Germain. In 1902 the city council defeated a motion to pave St. Germain between Ninth Avenue and the Mississippi River because of property owner opposition, and the next year the council tabled another petition by a group property owners requesting pavement. It was not until 1907 that the council finally voted to pave the streets in the business district. The paving was accomplished in 1908-1909.

The city's first streetcar line was also constructed downtown. The streetcar line was first established in 1887 on St. Germain Street, Fifth Avenue South, and Ninth Avenue North. The cars were originally drawn by horses and electrified in 1891. They operated until 1936.

The most recent public improvement within the historic district has been the removal of the Mall St. Germain and the installation of reproduction historic street lights, benches, and other amenities. In 1972-1973 a three-block stretch of St. Germain between Fifth and Eighth avenues had been blocked to vehicular traffic to create a pedestrian mall. The western one-third of the mall was removed in 1994 and the eastern two-thirds were removed in 1997. St. Germain has been returned to two-way traffic and now has sections of angled parking. The street has been largely returned to its original alignment west of Seventh Avenue but varies somewhat from its original alignment east of Seventh Avenue.

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS

Many of the buildings within the historic district were designed and built by St. Cloud's leading architects and contractors. The offices of many of these firms

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were located in buildings within the historic district. Among the leading architects and contractors whose work stands in the district are those discussed below:

Rolland C. Buckley arrived in St. Cloud in 1912 and established a prolific firm that specialized in commercial architecture. He employed draftsman Louis Pinault to whom he eventually sold the firm. Among his St. Cloud designs are the Fandel Block, the B.P.O.E. Building (1913), the Petters' Building (1915), and the Daniel Building (1915). The latter three are in the historic district. Buckley eventually moved to Minneapolis where he established the firm of Buckley and Prins.

Nairne W. Fisher came to St. Cloud from Dubuque, Iowa, where he and Frank W. Jackson had an architectural firm. In St. Cloud both Fisher and Jackson joined the firm of Leo Schaefer. The firm eventually became known as Schaefer and Fisher and then as Fisher, Mowat, and Jackson after Schaefer left in 1926. Fisher's works in St. Cloud include Northern States Power (1925, in the historic district), Garfield School (1929), the Church (now Cathedral) of St. Mary (1930), Cathedral High School (1938), and a number of houses. Schaefer and Fisher designed the Church of St. Anthony and, in the historic district, the St. Mary's Building (1925) and the Hotel Spaniol (1925).

Samuel H. Haas worked in St. Paul before moving to St. Cloud in the 1890s. He practiced in the city only a few years before returning to St. Paul, but designed a number of important structures including a building for A. G. Whitney (1902), the Julius Adams Building (1903), Edelbrock Brothers Boots and Shoes (1903), and homes for downtown merchants Andrew and John Benson (1904). The Adams and Edelbrock buildings are in the historic district. He also designed the Benton County Courthouse (1901) in Sauk Rapids.

Allen E. Hussey was St. Cloud's first practicing architect. He came to St. Cloud in 1856 and worked first as a general contractor. He had no formal architectural training. Through the 1880s Hussey won the commissions for most architect-designed structures in St. Cloud. When Hussey retired, his associate George Bergmann took over the firm. Hussey's buildings in the historic district include the Vossberg Building (1872), the Mitchell-Metzroth Building (1883), the McClure and Searle Building (1883), the D. B. Searle Building (1886), the Bruener Block (1882), and the Heimann Block (1892). His many other designs in St. Cloud include the Grand Central Hotel, St. Mary's School (1896), and numerous houses including the Foley-Brower-Bohmer House (1889, listed on the National Register on May 5, 1978).

Louis Pinault, who practiced in St. Cloud from about 1914-1972, was one of the city's most talented designers. He was trained in architecture at the University

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of Illinois (where in graduated in 1914) and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris (just after World War I). In St. Cloud he first worked for Rolland C. Buckley. He eventually bought the firm. He then formed a partnership with Frederic Mann. Mann and Pinault designed the diocesan Bishop's Residence/Chancery Office (1916-17, listed on the National Register on April 15, 1982), the Stearns County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1919-21), and the St. Cloud Armory (1921-22). By 1922 Pinault was working largely alone. In the historic district he designed the Sivinski Furniture Company (1925), Montgomery Wards (1928), and the Granite Exchange (1929). During the 1930s he designed many schools and churches in central Minnesota. He also designed many residences in St. Cloud including company housing for the Pan Motor Company (1918).

Leo W. Schaefer was a Stearns County native who graduated from Chicago Technical College and worked for an architect in Chicago for two years before moving to St. Cloud to practice. In 1921 he was one of St. Cloud's youngest architects. He eventually formed a partnership with Nairne Fisher. Schaefer left the firm in 1926. Among his many designs are the Court Apartments (1918), the Sherman Theatre (1921), the Knights of Columbus Building (1921), and the Sivinski Furniture Company (1925). The latter three are in the historic district. He was the associate architect for the historic district's Breen Hotel (1921, with Toltz, King, and Day), and for the Stearns County Courthouse (1922, with Toltz, King, and Day, listed on the National Register April 15, 1982). Schaefer and Fisher designed the Church of St. Anthony and, in the historic district, the St. Mary's Building (1925) and the Hotel Spaniol (1925).

John Heimann was born in Germany in 1856 and moved to St. Cloud circa 1880 where he established a contracting business. Among the buildings he constructed are the Heimann Block (1892, in the historic district), St. Raphael's Hospital (1900), the north wing of the St. Cloud Normal School, the expansion of the Lahr Building (1901, in the historic district), and St. Benedict's Academy in St. Joseph.

Edward Hirt (1870-1941) established a contracting firm in St. Cloud in the late 19th century. Edward G. Hirt, who had graduated from the architectural school of the University of Illinois in 1916, joined his father in the company about 1919. The Hirts built many churches, institutional buildings, factories, houses, and commercial buildings in St. Cloud including the St. Cloud Orphanage, First Presbyterian Church, the Stearns County Jail, the St. Cloud Armory, and, in the historic district, the B.P.O.E. Building (1913), the Petters' Building (1915), and the addition to the First National Bank (1916-1918).

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John and Carl Kropp were German-born brickmasons who formed a contracting firm in St. Cloud about 1883. They built many Catholic churches in central Minnesota, and well as numerous commercial buildings, schools, industrial buildings, and houses. Four generations of Kropp family members have worked in the company. Among the firm's buildings are the Church of St. Boniface in Melrose (1898, listed on the National Register on November 12, 1993), the St. Cloud Carnegie Library (1903-05), and, in the historic district, the Julius Adams Building (1903), the Daniel Building (1915), and the St. Mary's Building (1925).

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9. Previous Documentation on file (NPS)

The Lahr Building located at 601-605 W. St. Germain Street received its Part 1 Certification on 22 May 1997, Project No. MN-97-00005 (1443)

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

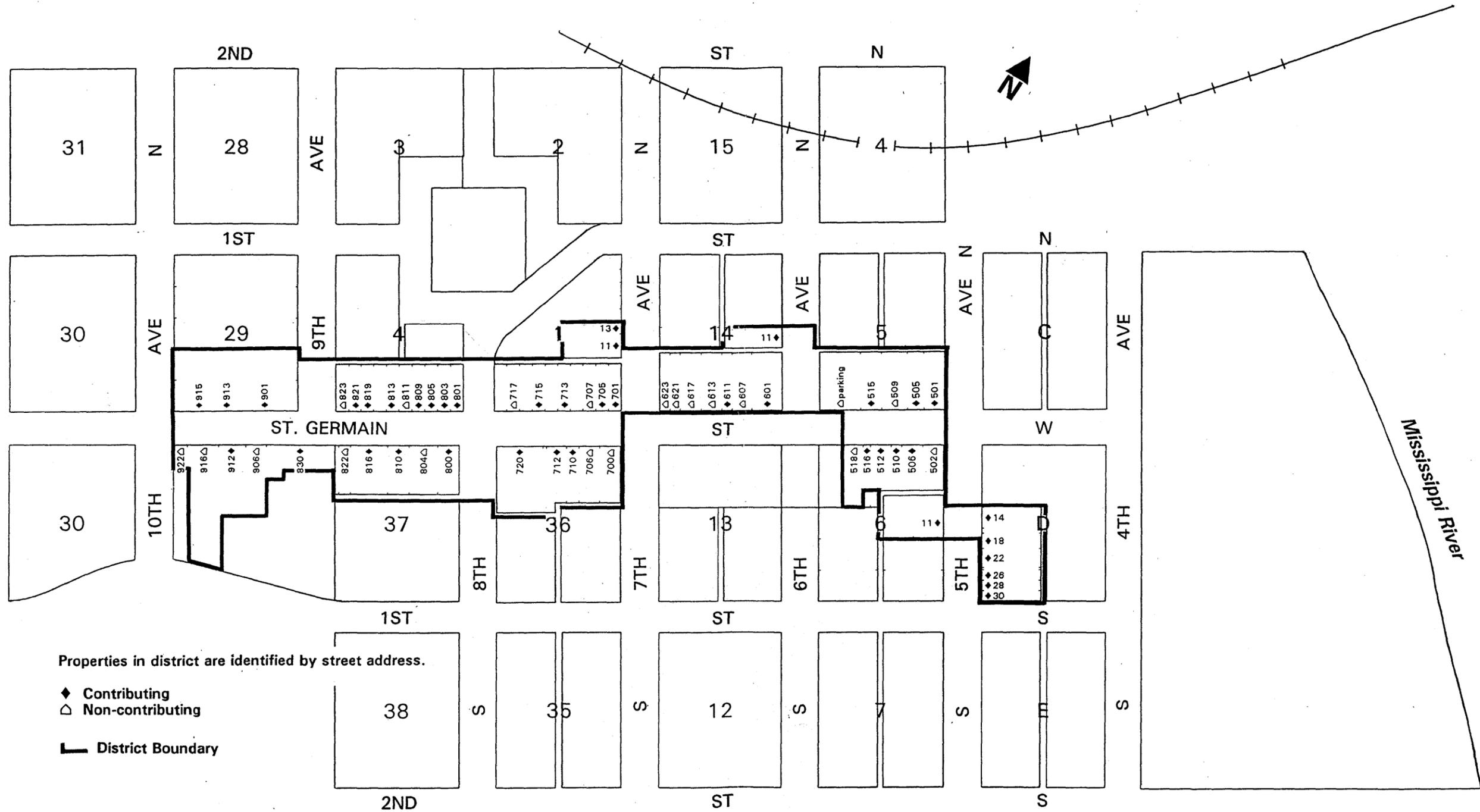
Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the St. Cloud Commercial Historic District are shown by the solid black line on the accompanying map entitled "St. Cloud Commercial Historic District, St. Cloud, Minnesota."

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the district encompass a cluster of adjacent commercial buildings in the central business district of St. Cloud that date from circa 1870 through circa 1948 and that retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The properties were inventoried during an historic sites survey of downtown St. Cloud that was conducted in 1992-1993 for the St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Commission. Buildings outside of the boundaries of the district were excluded from the district because they either do not date from the period of significance, do not retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district, or were not built for commercial purposes.

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Properties in district are identified by street address.

- ◆ Contributing
- △ Non-contributing
- ▬ District Boundary

SCALE 1" = 231'