

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

FEB 28 1983

date entered

1. Name

historic Church of St. Casimir

and/or common Church of St. Casimir

2. Location

street & number 937 E. Jessamine Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town St. Paul N/A vicinity of congressional district 4th

state Minnesota code 22 county Ramsey code 123

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Church of St. Casimir

street & number 937 E. Jessamine Avenue

city, town St. Paul N/A vicinity of state Minnesota 55105

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ramsey County Courthouse

street & number 15 W. Kellogg Boulevard

city, town St. Paul state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Survey of St. Paul
and Ramsey County

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 12/80-11/82 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ramsey County Historical Society 75 W. 5th Street

city, town St. Paul state Minnesota 55102

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Church of St. Casimir at 937 E. Jessamine Avenue, is located at the northwest corner of Jessamine Avenue and Forest Street in a residential neighborhood of St. Paul's Payne-Phalen area. The church is the focal point of the neighborhood.

The Church of St. Casimir's is a Beaux Arts inspired 2½ story church constructed in 1904 of red pressed brick on a limestone foundation. Unfortunately, building permit records are incomplete and the architect of the building is not known. The symmetrical principal facade (the gable end) is dominated by two 3½ story rectangular bell towers which stand at each corner. The towers have small rounded arched windows with angular radiating brickwork voussoirs on the first story, rounded arched windows with bracketed stone sills and pilasters with composite capitals which support metal pedimented hoods on the second story, and large rounded arched vents and stone coping on the third story. The towers were once topped by galvanized metal octagonal bases, onion domes, and cupolas surmounted by crosses. In 1926 these spires were replaced by more substantial polygonal egg-shaped tops constructed of brick which end in metal crosses. Between the two towers the main gable end of the church features a classical temple-like pedimented portico supported by brick Tuscan columns, three large rounded arched windows separated by brick pilasters with composite capitals on the second story, and a round stained glass window flanked by brick pilasters supporting a stone or concrete pediment surmounted by a cross. The main entrance consists of three double leaf doors with rounded arched transoms. The seven bay side walls are pierced by rectangular windows with rounded arched transoms divided by brick pilasters.

The interior of the church was highly ornamented originally with fine stencil-like painting and classical moldings. In 1956 the interior was remodeled from designs by architects Haarstick, Lundgren and Associates of St. Paul. The interior of the church was repainted, a new altar installed, and a new floor, pews, and confessionals installed.

Despite interior renovation and the replacement of the tower spires, the church remains a fine example of the order and symmetry of the Beaux Arts style. The church is in good condition and there are no threats to the site.

The church history published by the parish in 1967 gives two dates, 1926 and 1948, for the replacement of the original spires with brick and concrete domes. However, building permit research indicates that 1926 is probably the correct date.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	1904	Builder/Architect	Unknown
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Church of St. Casimir, built in 1904, is historically significant because of its early associations with the Polish immigrant community in St. Paul and architecturally significant as an unusual and sophisticated example of a St. Paul church designed in the Beaux Arts style. Unfortunately, the architect of the church is unknown.

The early history of St. Casimir's Church is linked with that of two other historic St. Paul parishes, St. Stanislaus and St. Adalbert. In 1872 the Church of St. Stanislaus was established near West 7th Street by Polish and Czech people who immigrated to St. Paul in great numbers in the 1860's and 1870's to work in the city's railroad shops and foundries. As the number of Poles in the city increased, they broke away from St. Stanislaus and founded the Church of St. Adalbert in 1879 in the Frogtown neighborhood northwest of Downtown. During the 1880's more factories and railroad yards were built and even more Poles were attracted to the city. Finally, in 1888 a group of Polish families who lived on St. Paul's East Side and attended St. Adalbert's formed the Society of St. Casimir and made plans to form a second Polish parish in their neighborhood. In 1890 the Society purchased three lots at Forest and Jessamine Avenue and in 1892 a modest two story frame church and school building was built. The parish consisted of seventy families when the first church building was blessed in 1892. Twelve years later, in 1904, the present church was constructed. Polish was spoken at parish masses at St. Casimir's until around World War II, when the church began to lose some of its original Polish flavor. Despite this assimilation, the Church of St. Casimir remains today an important religious center for residents of St. Paul of Polish descent and a reminder of the many Polish immigrants who helped to establish St. Paul.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Building Permit No. 42590, City of St. Paul Building Permits Division.
 Jaszezak, Walter, editor. Church of St. Casimir: 1892-1967. St. Paul: Church of St. Casimir, 1967.
 Reardon, James. The Catholic Church in the Diocese of St. Paul. St. Paul: North Central Publishing Co., 1952.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name St. Paul East, Minn

Quadrangle scale 7.5

UMT References

A

1	5	4	9	5	2	2	0	4	9	8	0	0	0	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 29-30, Block 10, Eastville Heights.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gayle Whitney, Student Intern; Susan Granger, Research Assistant

Historic Sites Survey of St. Paul and

organization Ramsey County-Ramsey Co. Hist. Society date 10/30/81

street & number 75 West 5th St. telephone (612) 292-0090/222-0701

city or town St. Paul state Minnesota 55102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Russell W. Fridley

Russell W. Fridley

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 2/15/83

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Selous Byers
 Keeper of the National Register

Entered in File
 National Register

date 3/31/83

Attest: _____ date _____

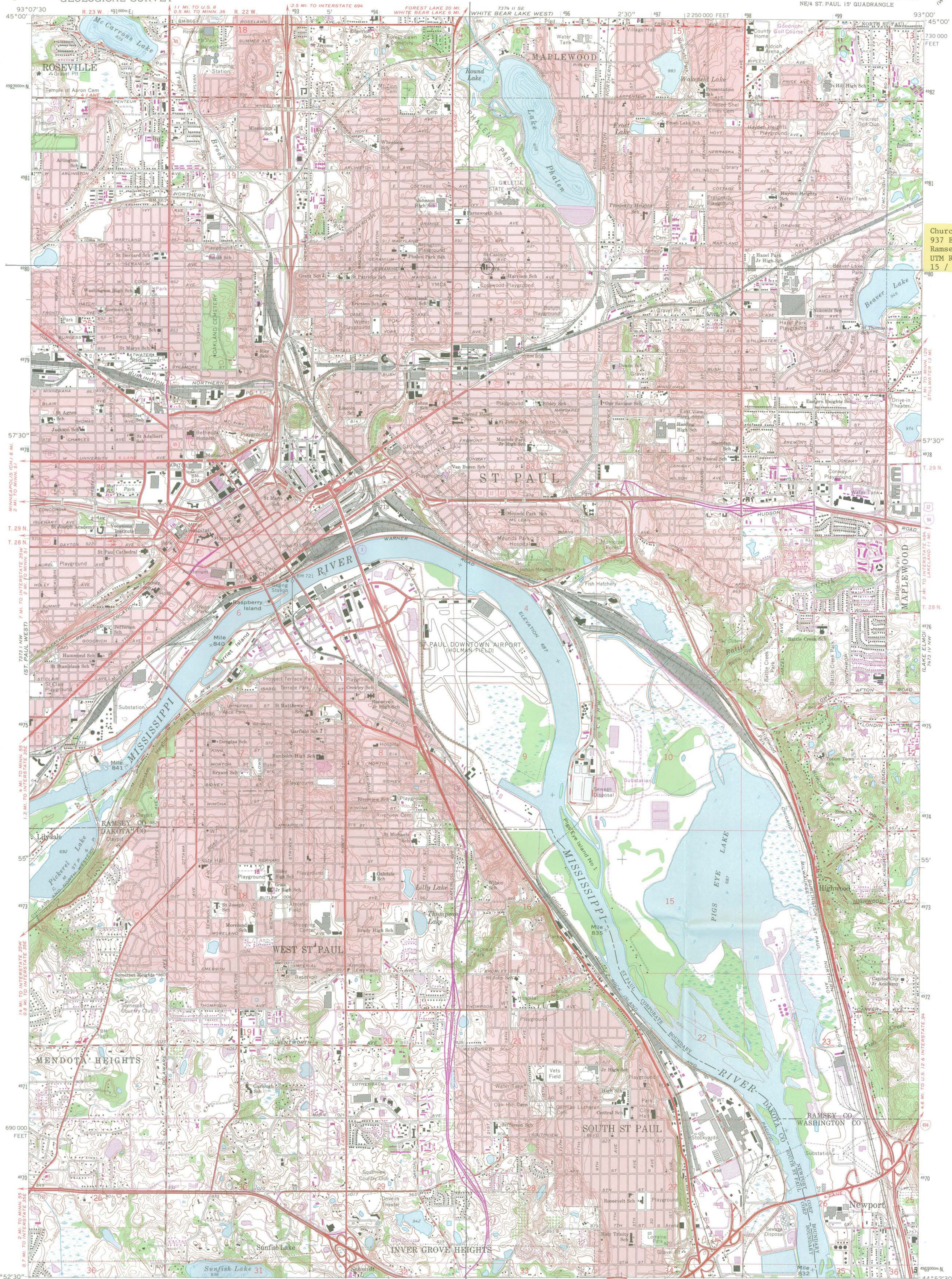
Chief of Registration



Church of St. Casimir
937 E. Jessamine Ave., St. Paul
Ramsey County
Brad Daniels
1981

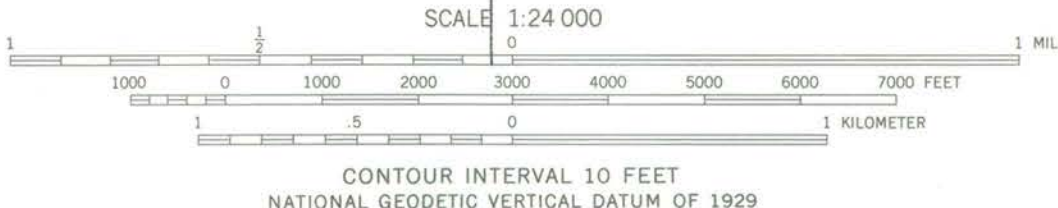
Neg.: Ramsey Co. Historical Society,
Landmark Center, 75 W. 5th St.,
St. Paul, MN 55102

Looking northwest
184/6/37



Church of St. Casimir
937 E. Jessamine Ave., St. Paul
Ramsey County
UTM References
15 / 495220 / 4980000

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1947. Field checked 1951. Revised from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Hydrography compiled from information furnished by
Minnesota Department of Conservation
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Minnesota coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 7 meters north and
17 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route ——— U. S. Route ——— State Route ———

ST. PAUL EAST, MINN.
NE/4 ST. PAUL 15' QUADRANGLE
N4452.5-W9300/7.5
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1972 AND 1980
DMA 7373 1 NE—SERIES V872

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1972 and 1977. Map edited 1980
This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area

A 103

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2018

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/6/2017 Date of Pending List: 1/4/2018 Date of 16th Day: 1/19/2018 Date of 45th Day: 1/22/2018 Date of Weekly List: 1/26/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/22/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 1 - 2 Page 1

Church of St. Casimir
Name of Property
Ramsey County, Minnesota
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Resource Name (Historic): Church of St. Casimir

Reference Number: 83000939

State: Minnesota

County: Ramsey

Location: 937 East Jessamine Avenue, St. Paul

Comments: Please see Section 8 for architect/builder comment



Amy Spong
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

11.30.17
Date

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Church of St. Casimir
Name of Property
Ramsey County, Minnesota
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Architect/Builder: The Church of St. Casimir was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The nomination states that a search of building permits did not reveal the architect of the building. However, additional documentation demonstrates that the architect was in fact Victor Cordella.

Educated in Krakow and Lviv, Cordella arrived in the United States in 1893, eventually opening an architectural practice in Minneapolis. He authored the design of numerous churches. While commonly recognized for his design of houses of worship for Polish congregations, he also completed church designs for other ethnicities. Work outside his ecclesiastical efforts include the Gluek's Restaurant building in Minneapolis, as well as the Turnblad Mansion in Minneapolis, which he designed with his partner Christopher Adam Boehme.¹ The mansion was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 and today functions as the American Swedish Institute.

Additional information on Cordella is available in historical documentation from the Polish American Cultural Institute of Minnesota. That information is found on the following continuation sheets, and it demonstrates that Cordella was responsible for St. Casimir in St. Paul.

¹ Alan Lathrop, *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2011), 24, 26.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Church of St. Casimir

Name of Property

Ramsey County, Minnesota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

PolAm



Volume 39, Issue 3

A publication of Polish-American Cultural Institute of Minnesota

March-April 2017



PRESIDENT'S LETTER

BY
EDWARD J. RAJTAR

Sto Lat! Pani Ada Dziewanowska turned age 100 in February.

Greetings everyone!

By the time this edition of the *PolAm* reaches you, the karnawal season will be over. I was pleased and honored to attend the Bal Maskowy in Milwaukee the weekend of Feb. 11. Syrena, Milwaukee's Polish Folk Dance Group, hosted the event and honored Ada Dziewanowska on her 100th Birthday. The hall was filled with many guests and well-wishers, for a wonderful lady who is still young and vibrant! Her longtime friend Stas Kmiec of New York and Syrena staged a tribute to her life, from her youth and leaving Poland, to residing in the Boston area and working with the Krakowiak dancers from Boston for several years and then moving to Milwaukee and working with Syrena. It was executed wonderfully. Pani Ada also worked with the Dolina Polish Folk Dancers in 1976 and created their first suite of dances. I was simply amazed at her vitality as she sang and danced throughout the evening's festivities!

Our Bal Karnawalowy was held at the St. Paul Hotel. I hope everyone who attended enjoyed themselves.

Continued on pg. 7

Inside

Spoczywaj w pokoju -
Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, 93

Bal Karnawalowy photos

Learning the Zalipie style

Pike: The fish of Polish kings

A passion for pisanki



Victor Cordella

A Polish Architect for All

For three decades, Polish architect Victor Cordella (Wiktór Kordela) of Minneapolis built his American dream by helping Twin Cities immigrants from Central Europe express unique Carpathian identities in stone and brick.

The Krakow- and Lviv-educated Cordella immigrated to the U.S. in 1893 and created a Polish church design legacy that includes Holy Cross Church in Minneapolis, St. Casimir's in St. Paul, St. Peter's and St. Mary of Czestochowa in Delano, St. Joseph's in Browerville, and Our Lady of Lourdes in Little Falls.

Unusual for his time, Cordella also quietly worked across ethnicities, helping the Slovaks, the Ruthenians, the Ukrainians and the Russians each design churches in Minneapolis and elsewhere to reflect distinct motifs and traditions of Greek and Orthodox Catholicism.

However, the Cordella's extensive body of religious and commercial work hasn't gotten the level of Minnesota recognition it would seem to deserve. *Continued on pg. 6*



One of Cordella's works is the copper-domed, historically Slovak St. Cyril & Methodius Church in Minneapolis. His architecture gave voice to the cultural identity of multiple Eastern and Latin Rite Catholic nationalities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Church of St. Casimir

Name of Property

Ramsey County, Minnesota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Page 6

POL AM

Volume 39 Issue 3

A builder of faith and national identity

Continued from pg. 1

His most widely known secular works are the 1903 stone Gluek's Restaurant in downtown Minneapolis and the stone Swan Turnblad mansion that is now The Swedish Institute. Both were done during a 1902 to 1911 partnership he had with architect Christopher A. Boehme, who was of German heritage.

This year marks the 80th anniversary of Cordella's death at age 65 in apparent poverty on April 12, 1937 amid the Great Depression. It is also the 90th anniversary of the July 1927 start of construction of Holy Cross Church, Cordella's last major commission.

"He was very prolific and multicultural. His work gave voice to the cultural identity of the people he worked with. He was a master of creating church buildings who forged deep connections across a wide variety of ethnic groups" says Madison, Wisconsin historian and realtor Geoffrey Gyrisco. Gyrisco authored a monograph 10 years ago about Cordella's architecture through the University of Illinois Press and the Connecticut-based Polish American Historical Association. (See www.jstor.org/stable/20148504).

Cordella's personal heritage was Polish and Italian, and Gyrisco speculates that both Cordella's parents were descended from Italians who moved to Poland during the Renaissance and who worked on structures such the rebuilding of Wawel Castle after a fire in 1500 and Zamosc' City Hall.

"His artistically gifted mother, Florence, was Polish; his father Marian, who worked as a sculptor, was Italian," Gyrisco writes. "It appears that Cordella was part of a family engaged in artistic and architectural professions.... His parents provided him with an outstanding academic and professional education that exposed him to multiple central European cultures and national identities. He attended graded schools in Austrian Poland; then the Royal Art Academy in Krakow; and finally studied architectural technology under Professor Michael Kowalczyk in Lviv."

Victor Cordella's Prolific Portfolio

Churches

- Holy Cross Church
- St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral
- Sts. Cyril & Methodius
- St. Constantine (1913, torn down, replaced 1972)
- St. John the Baptist
- St. Peter, Delano
- St. Joseph, Browerville
- St. Casimier, St. Paul
- St. Mary of Czestochowa
- Our Lady of Lourdes, Little Falls



The interior of St. Cyril's shows Cordella's signature setback Corinthian columns.

Commercial/residential works with Chris Boehme

- Gluek's Restaurant, Minneapolis
- Swan Turnblad Mansion (Swedish Institute building)
- 112 E. Hennepin Ave (tavern, Nye's, soon Montage Apts.)
- 505 Central Ave. SE (now Lien's Bookshop)
- 219 Third Ave N. (now Monte Carlo restaurant)

Cordella's first big break in church design also came following a fire. St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church, then a wood frame building in Minneapolis, burned in 1904. To rebuild, the 900-member congregation, mostly immigrants from Austrian Galicia and the Carpathian Mountain areas of Poland and Ukraine, hired Cordella "to design something grander and more durable." Cordella based his design on the Saint Nicholas Cathedral in Omsk, Siberia, with help from Russia.

In 1905, the same year that Russia lost its war with Japan, faced a deep economic crisis and violently put down a rebellion in St. Petersburg, Czar Nicholas II and the Russian government respectively sent the Minneapolis parish a one-time gift of \$1,029 and established an \$1,100 annual contribution to help fund the church's construction.

Unease with Russian influence at St. Mary's led both Carpathian Rusyn and Ukrainian parishioners to build their own Catholic Eastern Rite Minneapolis churches (St. John the Baptist in 1907 and 1926) and St. Constantine's (1913, replaced in 1972). Cordella got both groups' commissions.

***See your next issue of PolAm for
Part II of Victor Cordella - An Architect for All***

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Church of St. Casimir

Name of Property

Ramsey County, Minnesota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Volume 39 Issue 3

POL AM

Page 3

Part II -Victor Cordella A Polish architect for all **Taking church design from wood to brick and stone**

In 1904, architect Victor Cordella got his first major Polish church commission in Minnesota— St. Casimir's in St. Paul. First generation Americans arriving from southern Poland, freed from the hardships and bureaucracy of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, wanted a Roman Catholic church to call their own yet remind them of home.

Says Wisconsin historian Geroffrey Gyrisco "this congregation, made up of Poles from Galicia, gradually separated itself from the older and most established parish of St. Adalbert which was dominated by earlier-arriving Poles from Germany."

"The closest precedent for St Casimir's and subsequent designs by Cordella may be the university church of St. Anne, the finest achievement of the later Baroque in Krakow. It has a similar basilica plan with a barrel-vaulted nave and side elevations featuring half-round lunette windows set between pilasters," Gyrisco adds.

Cordella started his architectural career at Cass Gilbert's firm in St. Paul a few years before the famed architect of the Minnesota State Capitol moved to New York. However, Cordella only stayed there a year, and briefly worked with several other architects before partnering with Christopher Boehme.

While not as architecturally significant as his churches, in 1907, Cordella designed the 112 East Hennepin Ave. building as a tavern for the Minneapolis Brewing Co. (Grain Belt Beer). This two-story yellow brick bar later became part of Nye's Polonaise and its facade will survive as part of the Montage 71-unit apartment complex currently under construction.

That same year – 1907 - Silesian Poles at St. Joseph in Bowerville near St. Cloud asked Cordella to design their church, which features an onion dome tower. Gyrisco believes Cordella's spire tower design was inspired by the Wawel Cathedral Clock Tower, which has statues placed at the four corners. Six years later Silesian German Catholics in Delano commissioned Cordella to design the St. Peter's Church (now part of St. Maximilian Kolbe parish) and year later Cordella designed St. Mary of Czestochowa church in Delano.

"Cordella's churches may be seen as evidence of the creation of a new Polish-American culture." -Geoffrey Gyrisco, Wisconsin historian

Writes Gyrisco "His designs may have been intended to symbolize a Polish identity that extended beyond the immigrant peasants' original primary identity of locality or region. In Poland, the elites generally paid for the churches and controlled the designs, while in America the parishioners played a major role in organizing a parish, paying for the church, and influencing its design. Although many members of Polish immigrant communities had some familiarity with Poland's monumental churches, most had worshipped in Poland's vernacular (wooden) village churches. They made little effort to preserve this vernacular tradition, however, instead favoring Cordella's monumental masonry churches constructed of industrial materials. Cordella's churches may be seen as evidence of the creation of a new Polish-American culture."

Cordella's final years were not so monumental. Many of his personal papers appear to have been lost. No photo of him is known to have survived. In April 1930, Cordella lived with his wife Minnie Beckwith at 507 Sheridan Ave N, a 1,305 square foot home off Bassett Creek that they told the U.S. Census at the time was worth \$7,000. Designed in 1926, the property was converted into a duplex that sold for \$18,617 in 2002, Hennepin County records show.

Cordella married at age 47 in October 1918 at Zion Lutheran Church in South Minneapolis. Minnie was 44 at the time, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America records show. They had no children. However, the beauty and legacy of his work has endured. He arrived in Minnesota to find a Central European Catholicism heritage of wood, and left one made of stone and brick.



Rendering of Montage Apartments under construction on Hennepin Ave. Cordella's building is the two-story corner tavern that was part of Nye's Polonaise restaurant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Church of St. Casimir

Name of Property

Ramsey County, Minnesota

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The story of Victor Cordella - Architect for All

Learn about a man from Krakow who designed
12 Minnesota churches, working across faiths and
nationalities between 1903 and 1927

The Pole behind The Swedish Institute, Gluek's
Restaurant & a tavern that became Nye's Polonaise



Holy Cross Church, Minneapolis Saturday, Sept. 30, 1pm

Guest speaker: Geoffrey Gyrisco, PhD., author of *Victor Cordella and
the Architecture of Polish and East-Slavic Identity in Minnesota*

Free will offering, reception to follow

Churches designed by Cordella	Founding Nationality
• Holy Cross Church, Minneapolis	Polish
• St. Casimir, St. Paul	Polish
• Sts. Cyril & Methodius, Minneapolis	Slovak
• St. Francis Xavier, Buffalo	German
• St. John the Baptist Byzantine Catholic	Carpatho-Rusin
• St. John the Baptist, Vermillion	German
• St. Joseph, Browerville	Polish
• Our Lady of Lourdes, Little Falls	Polish
• St. Mary's Orthodox Cathedral, Minneapolis	Carpatho-Rusin, Russian
• St. Mary of Czestochowa, Delano	Polish
• St. Constantine* (1913), Minneapolis	Ukrainian
• St. Peter, Delano	Silesian German

*Torn down, replaced in 1972

*Building connections between the Vistula
and the Mississippi for 35 years*

www.pacim.org
office@pacim.org, 612-378-9291



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

St. Casimir Church
Ramsey County
MINNESOTA

Working No. FEB 28 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-7-84
Date Due: 3/31/83 ~~4/14/83~~
Action: ACCEPT 3/31/83
 RETURN
Entered in the National Register REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition: excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unspoiled
Check one: unaltered altered
Check one: original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- 8 S 937
- _____ summary paragraph
 - _____ completeness
 - _____ clarity
 - _____ applicable criteria
 - _____ justification of areas checked
 - _____ relating significance to the resource
 - _____ context
 - _____ relationship of integrity to significance
 - _____ justification of exception
 - _____ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Address of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USIT References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- _____ Maps
- _____ Photographs
- _____ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

AD 83000939



**Minnesota Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
345 Kellogg Blvd West, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
651-259-3451**

TO: Paul Loether, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Denis Gardner

DATE: 11/29/2017

NAME OF PROPERTY: Church of St. Casimir

COUNTY AND STATE: St Paul, Minnesota

SUBJECT: National Register:
 Nomination
 Multiple Property Documentation Form
 Request for determination of eligibility
 Request for removal (Reference No.)
 Nomination resubmission
 Boundary increase/decrease (Reference No.)
 Additional documentation (Reference No. 83000939)

DOCUMENTATION:

- Original National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
- Multiple Property Documentation Form
- Continuation Sheets
- Removal Documentation
- Photographs
- CD w/ image files
- USGS Map
- Sketch (site) map(s)
- Correspondence
 - Owner Objection
 - The enclosed owner objections
 - Do Do not constitute a majority of property owners

STAFF COMMENTS:

Please see comments on first page of additional information.