

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

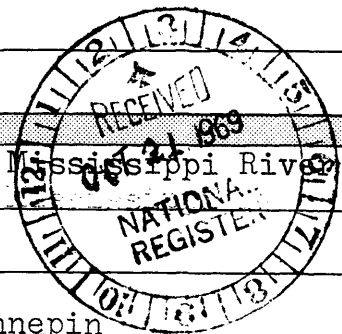
STATE: Minnesota	
COUNTY: Hennepin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 64-11-22-0005	DATE 11/25/69

1. NAME

COMMON: Minnehaha State Park
AND/OR HISTORIC: Minnehaha ^{Park} Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Between Hiawatha Avenue and Mississippi River
South of Minnehaha Parkway
CITY OR TOWN: Minneapolis
STATE: Minnesota CODE: 22 COUNTY: Hennepin CODE: 053



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: City of Minneapolis
Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
STREET AND NUMBER: 250 South Fourth Street
CITY OR TOWN: Minneapolis STATE: Minnesota CODE: 22

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Register of Deeds, Hennepin County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER: Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: Minneapolis STATE: Minnesota CODE: 022

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D. C. STATE: D. C. CODE: 22

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Minnesota
COUNTY: Hennepin
ENTRY NUMBER
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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

TOPOGRAPHY

The present site of Minnehaha Falls is near the original mouth of Minnehaha Creek where it formerly emptied into the Mississippi River. One can observe the hard limestone formations at the upper level of the glen, underlain by softer sandstone which is eroded by the waters.

After glaciation, the Mississippi River was formed with a fall (St. Anthony Falls) near Fort Snelling. During thousands of years, this fall moved up the river towards its present location. During this period, the height on which the Soldiers' Home was built was an island of the Mississippi with a channel on each side. As St. Anthony Falls moved up the river, it split to go around the island. Since the eastern channel was the shortest and had the softest underlying stone, the eastern fall passed the north end of the island before the western fall and robbed all the water from the western channel. The abandoned western fall is the north end of Minnehaha Glen, parallel to and west of the Ford Bridge. At that time, Minnehaha Falls was 500 feet closer to the Mississippi. When St. Anthony Falls receded to its present location, about 8,000 years ago, the Western channel of the Mississippi became Minnehaha Glen.

GEOLOGY

The deep cut formed by the ancient Mississippi reveals the earth strata as it lies beneath Minneapolis and St. Paul. From top to bottom, you can see the topsoil, a layer of hard Platville Limestone, and beneath that, the deep mass of St. Peter Sandstone. The south wall of the glen has remained more vertical than the north wall because it has been shaded from the freezing-thawing action that has eroded the north wall. The rich alluvial topsoil on the floor of the glen has been deposited during flood season. The sand deposits have weathered from the sandstone walls. The St. Peter Sandstone was formed from almost pure white sand deposited by the Epicontinental Sea which covered most of the Midwest and reached the Twin Cities area. Because this sandstone is not well bonded and is porous, it is easily eroded. Partly due to the sandstone's low resistance to erosion, St. Anthony Falls receded up the Mississippi at a rate of 2.54 feet per year. Many caves, some of considerable size, are found throughout the formation. The large granite and basalt boulders throughout the glen were deposited by glaciation.

ECOLOGY

A variety of ecological conditions are found in the park. Plant life in the glen varies greatly from that on the high upper grounds. Oak, Elm, Basswood and Hackberry trees, Currant bushes and Grapevines are seen on the upper level. Descending into the lower level, you enter a darker, damper, more protected environment that nourishes mosses, lichens and ferns. Prints of ancient fossil plants may be seen in the limestone. Plant types also vary by the amount of sunlight available on the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Number all entries)

7. Description, continued

north-facing and south-facing slopes. The wetland plant association along the creek below the Soldiers' Home is a remnant of a time when this entire valley was covered by the same plants. As the creek cut deeper into the valley, the water level necessary to support the association decreased. The wetland plants survived at this spot because of water from springs. The main plants in the association are two kinds of cattails and Western Club-grass with Yellow Twig Dogwood and Willows near the borders.

WILDLIFE

Although the larger fauna no longer inhabit this area, many of the smaller wildlife species can be observed. Among the animals are woodchuck, chipmunks, rabbits, muskrats and grey squirrels. Some of the birds that can be seen include swallows, grackles, sparrows, warblers, orioles, wax wings, thrushes, crested fly catchers, cardinals, king fishers, terns, herring gulls, ducks and many others. Fish, particularly carp and perch, occupy these waters, as do snapping turtles, frogs and toads.

GODFREY'S MILL

The site of the grist mill built by Ard Godfrey in Minnehaha Glen is about 2500 feet below the falls. Short sections of limestone wall and the contour of the earth dam still show beneath the foliage. From the creek bank, the remnants extend about 90 feet northeast and 50 feet southwest. The ruins rise about 6 feet above the creek bed and about 2 feet above the glen floor.

STEVENS (JOHN M.) HOUSE

This clapboard and frame house was built for Colonel Stevens in 1849 just above and on the west bank of St. Anthony Falls. It was moved out of the way of progress three times, the last being in 1896 to the present site.

The plank architrave, pediment and pilasters indicate a carpenter's Grecian style. The window and door frames are starkly simple. The house is shaped like a "T", with overall dimensions of 28 feet by 33 feet. The main section is two stories high and the kitchen wing in the rear is one story. It rests on a limestone foundation and is covered by wooden shingles. The entire structure is sound and suitable for various uses, including interpretation. It is now preserved by the Park and Recreation Board.

R. F. JONES (LONGFELLOW) HOUSE

A great admirer of Henry W. Longfellow, "Fish" Jones had this replica of the Longfellow House in Cambridge, Massachusetts, built on the property beside Minnehaha Park which he had purchased

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7. Description, continued
 from the heirs of Franklin Steele. The house was built some-
 time after he bought the property for his Longfellow Gardens
 and Zoo in 1906. It was the second replica of the Longfellow
 House in Minneapolis; the first was built in 1888. This ten-
 room, two-story Georgian house has a full attic and basement.
 The foundation is limestone and concrete. The overall dimensions
 are 62 feet by 28 feet. Green asphalt shingles cover the roof,
 and green shutters flank the windows. The clapboard walls are
 painted yellow and the trim white. The fabric is in good con-
 dition, although it has been vacant since the library was re-
 moved in 1967. The Park Board is preserving the house, but has
 yet to decide upon an appropriate use for it. It is threatened
 by highway construction.

MINNEHAHA STATION

This little depot was built in the 1870's by the Minnesota
 Central Railway, an ancestor of the Milwaukee Road. It was
 situated to provide passenger facilities to the nearby zoo
 and park. Its size belies the volume of traffic it handled in
 the early 20th century. The building itself is only 22 feet by
 20 feet, and the platform measures 75 feet from end to end. The
 platform is made of "Flint Company" red bricks on a cinder base.
 The ticket office and waiting room building is composed of dimen-
 sion lumber of various sizes and of jig-saw gingerbread. The
 Victorian taste must have been delighted by the variety of
 design and decoration in "The Princess", as she was called. The
 exterior is freshly painted in Milwaukee Road colors, orange
 siding with boxcar red trim and wainscoting. The asphalt roof
 has been recovered with cedar shingles. The interior is complete
 and well-preserved. The familiar iron stove, waiting room
 benches, ticket window, tools and posters evoke the memory of
 every way station in the days of steam. It is open every
 Sunday afternoon.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This park preserves the environment of five or six historic sites illustrating commercial, transportation, pioneering and architectural themes, and is itself an expression of inspired foresight in urban planning. The influential feature of the historic district is Minnehaha Creek with its falls and glen. This stream and cascade have attracted explorers, settlers, tourists and entrepreneurs since the beginning of recorded Minnesota history.

MINNEHAHA FALLS AND GLEN

The falls was inside the first military reservation purchased by treaty from the Sioux by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike in 1805. Little Falls or Brown's (Major-General Jacob) Falls, as it was then called, was closely related to the erection of Fort Snelling, nearly 3 miles downstream, in 1819-1824. The falls was the preferred site for the sawmill necessary to build the fort, but low water in 1820-21 required that the mill be built at the Falls of St. Anthony. When Swiss immigrants refugeeed from Selkirk's Colony on the Red River of the North, they were allowed to squat on government land between the fort and the creek. In 1837, the commandant reported "The white inhabitants in the vicinity of the fort, as near as I could ascertain are: 82 in Baker's Settlement around old Camp Coldwater and at Massey's Landing . . ." Mass(e)y's Landing, as it is shown on Lieutenant E. K. Smith's map of 1837, was within the present park boundary. A favorite picnic spot of the garrison and its visitors, the falls was visited by Lewis Cass (1820), Stephen Long (1823) and George Catlin (1836). The falls was a popular tourist attraction in the "fashionable tour" by steamboat up the Mississippi River in the 40's and 50's. Descriptions of the falls were included in many of the travelogues of the period. In 1849, Mary Eastman's Dahcotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux Around Fort Snelling told the story of Minnehaha Falls, "laughing waters" in Sioux. The falls has always been a favorite subject of artists and pioneer photographers, beginning with Alexander Hesler's daguerreotype in 1852. But the story of Minnehaha Falls was told to the world by one who never visited them: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The book and the daguerreotype must have excited his imagination, for we read in the Song of Hiawatha:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fowell, William Watts, A HISTORY OF MINNESOTA. Volume I
 St, Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1956
 Torbert, Donald R., Significant Architecture in the History
 of Minneapolis. Minneapolis:
 Minneapolis Planning Commission and Minneapolis Chapter
 American Institute of Architects, 1969.
 Wirth, Theodore, Minneapolis Park System 1883-1944. Minneapolis
 Board of Park Commissioners, 1946.

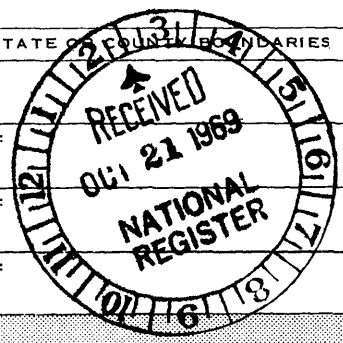
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	44°	55'	01"	93°	13'	01"			
NE	44°	55'	18"	93°	12'	11"			
SE	44°	54'	14"	93°	11'	29"			
SW	44°	53'	57"	93°	12'	19"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 170

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



Handwritten notes:
 10/21/69
 10/21/69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: John Grossman, Historic Sites Survey

ORGANIZATION: Minnesota Historical Society DATE: October 2, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER: 690 Cedar Street

CITY OR TOWN: St. Paul STATE: Minnesota CODE: 22

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Russell H. Fridley

Title Director, Minnesota Historical Society

Date October 7, 1969

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Ernest Allen Connally
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

NOV 25 1969

Date _____

ATTEST:
William J. Schaefer
 Keeper of The National Register

NOV 7 1969
 Date _____

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STATE	
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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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(Number all entries)

Statement of Significance, Number 8

Where the Falls of Minnehaha
Flash and gleam among the oak-trees,
Laugh and leap into the valley.

The literary heritage of the falls is expressed today in the statue of Minnehaha and Hiawatha by Jacob J. Jelde, standing in the stream above the falls. Immigration and settlement of the west bank of the Mississippi was precluded by the military reservation and treaty arrangements until 1852. Ard Godfrey, a pioneer Minneapolitan, built a grist mill in the glen below the falls in 1853 or 1854, but the size and power of St. Anthony's Falls eclipsed the location. The miller vacated the glen in 1862 but the remains of a stone and earth dam of the mill pond are still visible beside the creek.

MINNEHAHA STATION

The Minnesota Central Railway Company extended its line from Fort Snelling past Minnehaha Falls to Minneapolis in 1965. In the 1870's, Minnehaha Station was built along the line. This Victorian memento of railroading's hey day is the only structure of its kind in the city. It served generations of Sunday picnickers as well as the military during three wars. It is preserved by the Transportation Committee of the Minnesota Historical Society.

MINNEHAHA PARK

In 1883, the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners was established by ballot after a long and bitter campaign. The board was granted full authority to establish and support parks; they immediately engaged H.W.S. Cleveland, a noted landscape architect to draw up a master park plan. This plan emphasized the natural beauty of the river banks and lakes, recommended a linked series of open spaces, woods, vistas and recreation areas along the water ways. Enlightened Park Boards worked for decades to preserve these resources and with much success. Cleveland's master plan included the Minnehaha Falls area although it was still beyond city limits. In 1885, the State Legislature passed a bill authorizing Minnehaha State Park, but the money was never available for appropriation. In 1889, the Park Board acquired the first 120 acres by paying the costs of acquisition to the State in return for title to the property.

STEVENS HOUSE

On May 28, 1896, 10,000 school children in relays towed a small wooden house over five miles from downtown Minneapolis to Minnehaha Park. This was the Stevens House, the first built in the original townsight of Minneapolis. John M. Stevens, a Canadian, served in the Mexican War as a captain but was later addressed as Colonel. In 1849, he was the assistant of Franklin Steele, sutler of Fort Snelling. At Steele's suggestion, Stevens asked

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(Number all entries)

Statement of Significance, Number 8

for and received permission from the Secretary of War to settle on the west bank of the river, in the reservation, on the provision that he maintain a ferry for the troops. The Greek-revival house was built on the river bank below the present Great Northern Depot. This house was the crib of infant Minneapolis, sheltering the earliest social, political and religious meetings. The town, county and school district were organized and the name Minneapolis was suggested or adopted under the Stevens roof. The house was moved twice before 1896, when a reporter tracked it down; it was purchased for preservation through the efforts of the Minneapolis Tribune. A statue of Colonel Stevens stands near the house commemorating his founding energy and foresight. The house, recorded by HABS, is in good condition, but not open to the public.

R. F. JONES (LONGFELLOW) HOUSE

In 1936, Longfellow Lakelet, Gardens and House, adjacent to the Northwest corner of the park were acquired. R. F. Jones had built a zoo and garden on that site in 1906. He agreed to donate the property to the Park Board in 1924, on the condition that he and his heirs be left in possession for 10 years. He died in 1930, and his heir contested the donation. After the litigation, the park board incorporated the area into its system. The house, a replica of the Longfellow House in Cambridge, was preserved as a branch library until 1967. It is now vacant and threatened by destruction. The Park Board desires to preserve it in affectionate memory of Mr. Jones, a colorful and generous personality of early Minneapolis.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

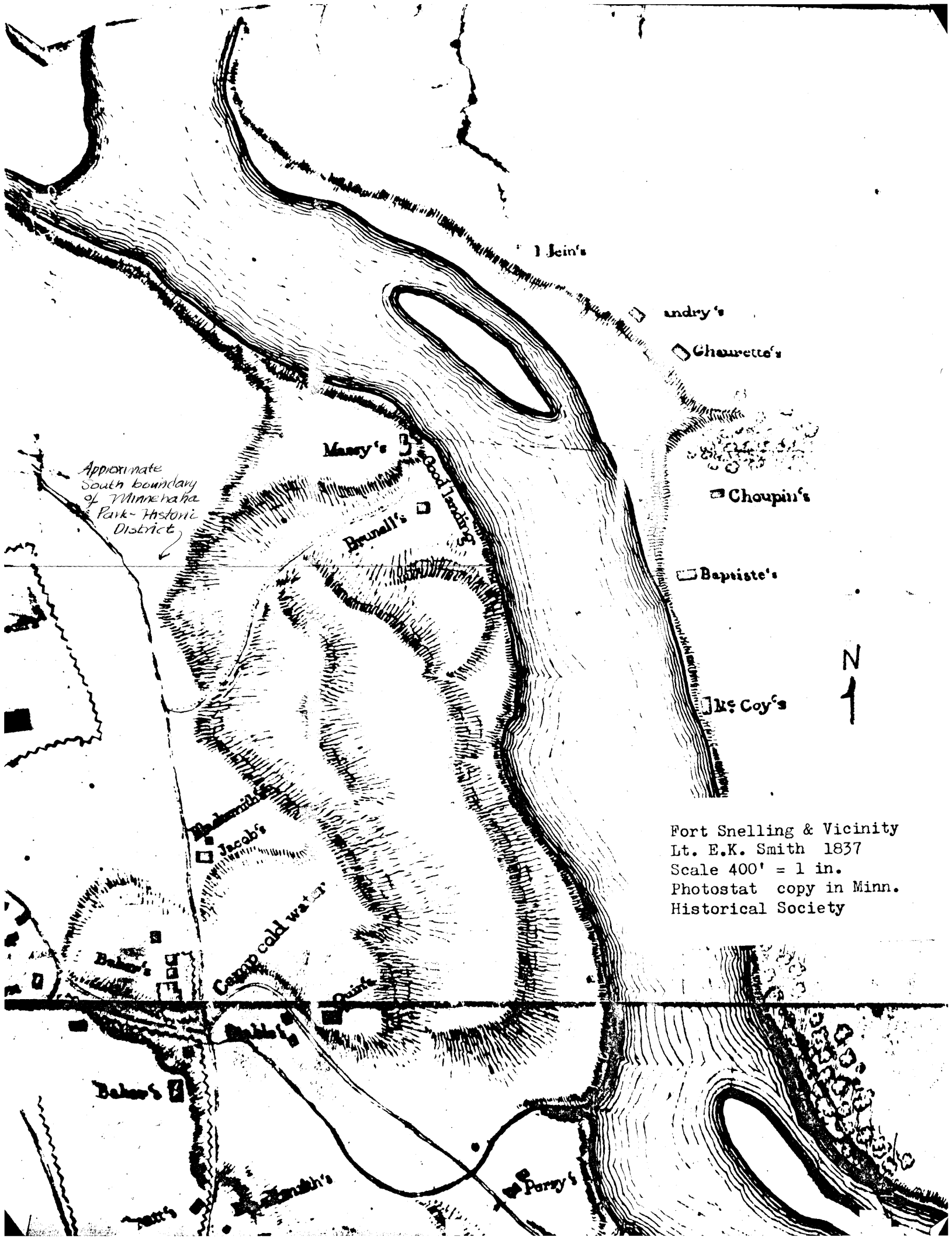
STATE Minnesota	
COUNTY Hennepin	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-11-22-0005	11/25/69

(Number all entries)

Number 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Minnesota's Historic Sites Survey, 1969 Minnesota
Publications Division, Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar and Fifth
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Historic Sites Acts of 1965, H.F. No. 1713, 1965 Minnesota
(A Registry of State historic sites situated on
public property)
Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101



Approximate
south boundary
of Minnehaha
Park - Historic
District

Lein's

Andry's

Chaurette's

Choupin's

Baptiste's

McCoy's

Mary's

Brunell's

Good Landing

Jacobs

Camp cold water

Point

Baker's

Perry's



Fort Snelling & Vicinity
Lt. E.K. Smith 1837
Scale 400' = 1 in.
Photostat copy in Minn.
Historical Society

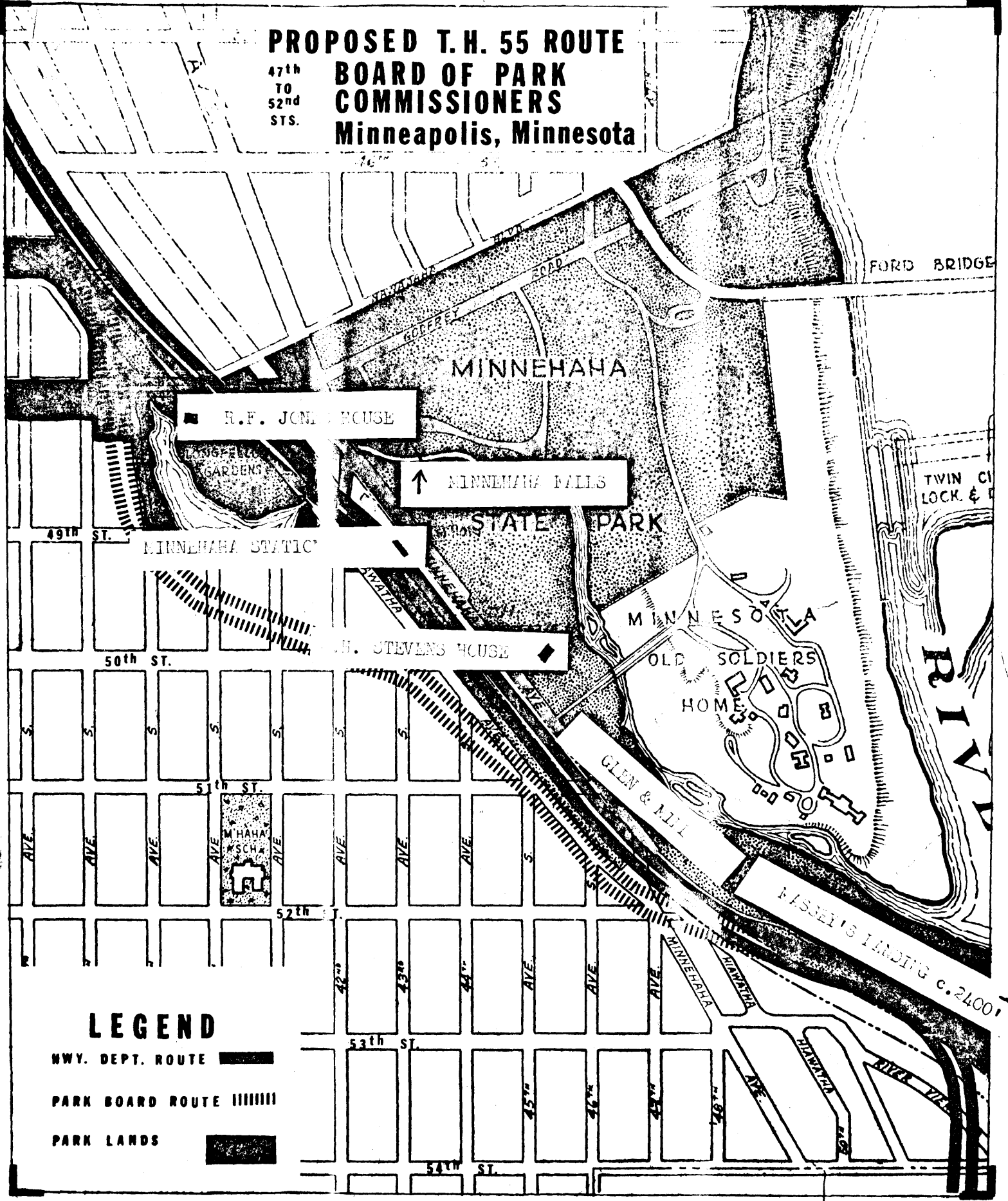
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTY MAP FORM	
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)	
STATE Minnesota	ENTRY NUMBER 69-11-22,0005
COUNTY Hennepin	DATE 11/25/69
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
1. NAME Minnehaha State Park AND/OR HISTORIC: Minnehaha Historic District	
2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: Between Hiwatha Avenue and Mississippi River South of Minnehaha Parkway CITY OR TOWN: Minneapolis STATE: Minnesota NATIONAL COUNTY: Hennepin CODE 053	
3. MAP REFERENCE SOURCE: Lieutenant E. K. Smith, United States Army SCALE: Approximately 1 inch = 400 feet DATE: 1837	
4. REQUIREMENTS TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS 1. Property boundaries where required. 2. North arrow. 3. Latitude and longitude reference.	

Form 10-301
Dec. 1968

PROPOSED T. H. 55 ROUTE
BOARD OF PARK
COMMISSIONERS
Minneapolis, Minnesota

47th
 TO
 52nd
 STS.



R.F. JOHNSON HOUSE

↑ MINNEHAHA FALLS

MINNEHAHA STATION

H. STEVENS HOUSE

LEGEND

N.W.Y. DEPT. ROUTE 

PARK BOARD ROUTE 

PARK LANDS 

660'

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

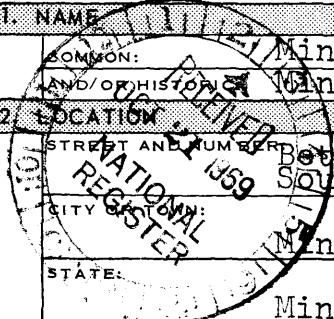
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

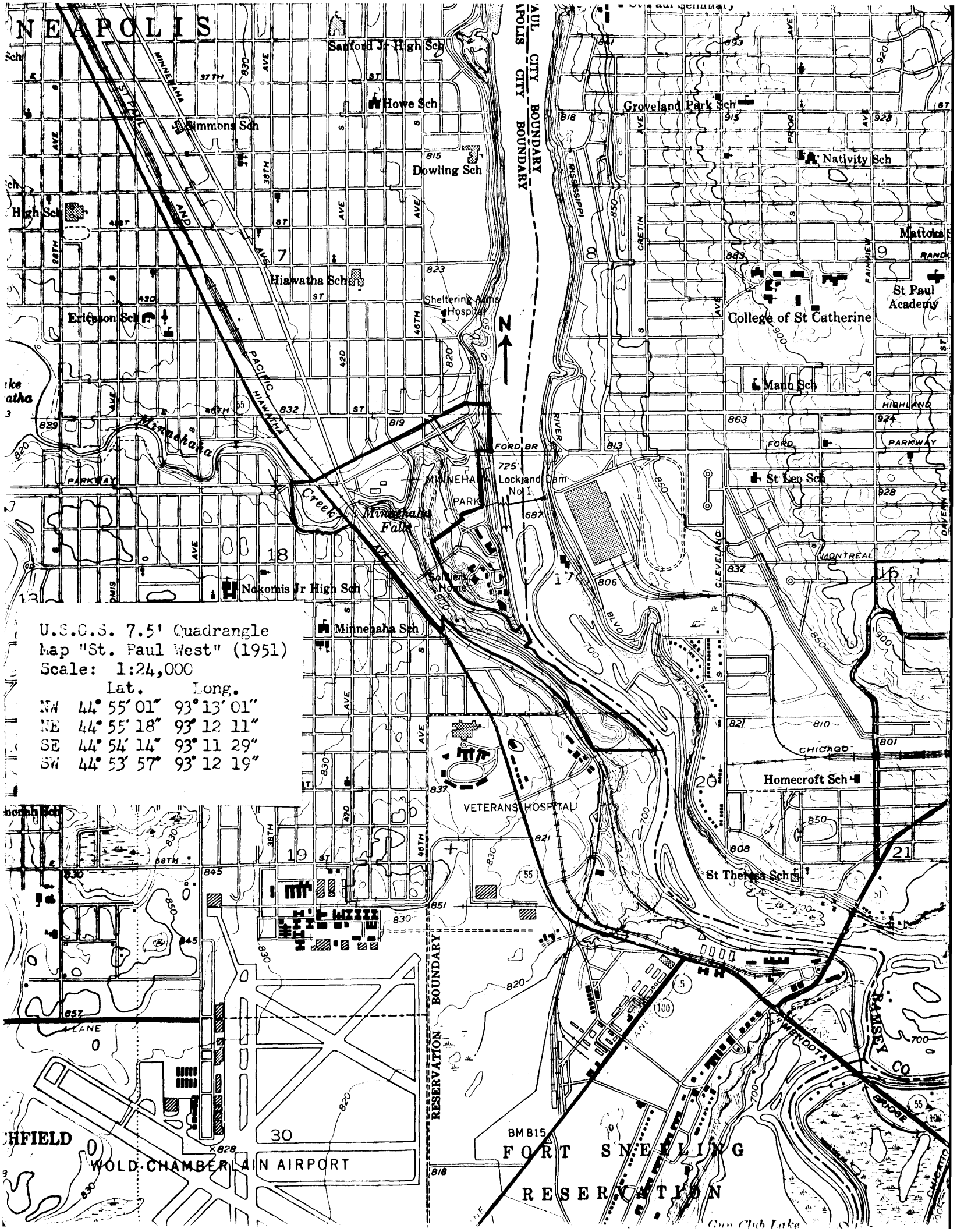
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Minnesota	
COUNTY	
Hennepin	
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Minnehaha State Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Minnehaha Historic District			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Between Hiawatha Avenue and Mississippi River South of Minnehaha Parkway			
CITY/TOWN: Minneapolis			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Minnesota	22	Hennepin	053
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board			
SCALE: Approximately 1 inch = 660 feet			
DATE: 1969			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			





NEAPOLIS

AUL CITY BOUNDARY
POLIS CITY BOUNDARY

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
Map "St. Paul West" (1951)
Scale: 1:24,000

	Lat.	Long.
NW	44° 55' 01"	93° 13' 01"
NE	44° 55' 18"	93° 12' 11"
SE	44° 54' 14"	93° 11' 29"
SW	44° 53' 57"	93° 12' 19"

WOLD CHAMBERLAIN AIRPORT

FORT SNEELLING
RESERVATION

City Club Lake

Form 10-301
(Dec. 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

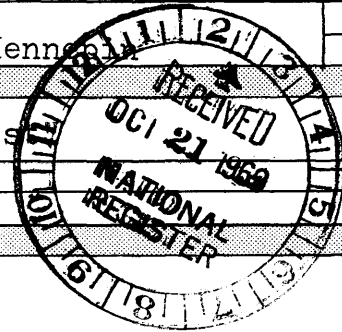
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(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Minnesota	
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1. NAME			
COMMON: Minnehaha State Park			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Minnehaha Historic District			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Between Hiawatha Avenue and Mississippi River South of Minnehaha Parkway			
CITY OR TOWN: Minneapolis			
STATE: Minnesota	CODE 22	COUNTY: Hennepin	CODE 053
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle "St. Paul West"			
SCALE: 1: 24,000			
DATE: 1951			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

for Keeper Melvin Lyman
1/19/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

**Note: These changes apply to
Minnehaha State Park in Hennepin
County, Minnesota.**

REFERENCE NUMBER: 69000369

STATE: MINNESOTA

COUNTY: Hennepin

RESOURCE NAME (HISTORIC): Minnehaha Historic District

CITY:

VICINITY OF:

ADDRESS: vicinity of Hiawatha and Minnehaha Aves., and
Godfrey Rd.

CERTIFICATION DATE:

REMOVED DATE:

COMMENTS:

Nina M. Archabal

**Nina M. Archabal
State Historic Preservation Officer**

JUN 17 1988

Date