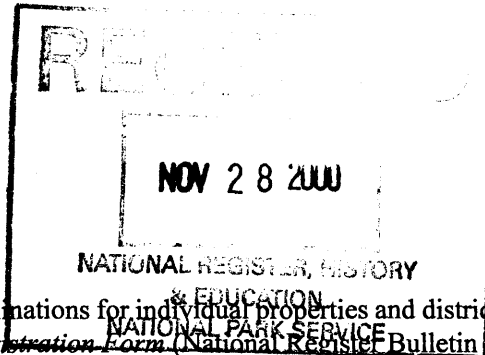


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1610



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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. Peter Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Minnesota Avenue between Broadway and Grace Streets not for publication N/A

city or town St. Peter vicinity N/A

state Minnesota code MN county Nicollet code 103 zip code 56082

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

11/20/00
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title
Ian R. Stewart, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Minnesota Historical Society

State or federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying 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.
 ___ See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National Register.
 other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Seth Boland

Date of Action

1/2/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property
(Check as many as apply.) (Check only one box.)

private ___ building(s)
 public-local district
 public-state ___ site
___ public-federal ___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include listed resources in the count.)

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings	32	8
sites	0	1
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	33	9

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

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/specialty store, financial institution, department store, restaurant, professional

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/specialty store, restaurant, professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne and Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, STONE
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Nicollet County, Minnesota
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Commerce

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 our prehistory or history.

Period of Significance
1854 to 1930

Significant Dates
1854, 1868
1871
1887

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Bassford, Edward P. (Nicollet House)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Nicollet County, Minnesota
County and State

9. Major Bibliographic 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
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Nicollet County Historical Society

- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 8.5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) St. Peter, Minn. 1991

1	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>4/2/3/7/2/0</u> Easting	<u>4/9/0/8/3/0/0</u> Northing	3	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>4/2/3/7/0/0</u> Easting	<u>4/9/0/7/9/4/0</u> Northing
2	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>4/2/3/8/4/0</u> Easting	<u>4/9/0/8/2/4/0</u> Northing	4	<u>1/5</u> Zone	<u>4/2/3/5/8/0</u> Easting	<u>4/9/0/8/0/8/0</u> Northing

_____ 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 Christina Slattery, Historic Preservation Specialist and Sarah Davis-McBride, Historic Preservation Specialist*
organization MEAD & HUNT, Inc. date July 2000
street & number 6501 Watts Road telephone (608) 273-6380
city or town Madison state WI zip code 53719-2700

* This nomination incorporates work completed by Barb Kooiman of U.S. West Research, Inc., on a 1993 draft nomination of the St. Peter Commercial Historic District.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A U.S. Geological Survey 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)

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Nicollet County, Minnesota
County and State

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 1

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Description

The St. Peter Commercial Historic District is a well-preserved example of a central business district constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The largely linear district features commercial buildings on either side of South Minnesota Avenue. Designed at 84 feet wide, South Minnesota Avenue – together with other unusually wide streets on the town's plat – reflected the town founders' desire to become the state capital. Minnesota Avenue was designed to accommodate the projected traffic for the state capital, and at the end of the thoroughfare land was set aside as the proposed state capital site at the corner of Minnesota and Broadway Avenues.¹ The physical characteristics of the district were significantly altered in 1887 when a fire destroyed 30 buildings in a three-block area between Broadway and Nassau Streets on South Minnesota Avenue. The majority of the properties within the district were constructed after this fire.

Most of the district's 40 buildings, which date from c. 1860 to c. 1951, are good examples of typical commercial architecture of the period. The majority of the buildings are two- and three-story brick buildings. The buildings are largely oriented toward South Minnesota Avenue, with the exception of the Haugdahl Filling Station at 200 South Minnesota Avenue (orientated on an angle), and one building that faces West Park Row. The buildings densely fill the commercial blocks. Many buildings contain elements of the Late Victorian Queen Anne and Italianate styles and Early Twentieth Century Commercial styles, which were commonly used for Midwestern commercial buildings. The main street facades display ornamentation to attract customers, while the side and rear walls display little decorative treatment. Collectively, the buildings display a rhythm and symmetry because of their similar construction materials, massing, and fenestration patterns.

The district's commercial activity was conducted in the building's ground-level store spaces. The upper stories of the buildings accommodated a variety of uses, including professional offices, residences, and lodge and meeting halls, as found in the I.O.O.F. Building at 401 South Minnesota Avenue. Another second-story use was industrial with printing offices and manufacturing facilities. For example, the Hugo Shirt Company occupied the second and third floors of the commercial building at 217 South Minnesota Avenue in the early twentieth century.

The district's commercial buildings illustrate typical alterations and modernizations, especially to the first-story storefronts. The storefront historically presented the building's image and advertisement; therefore, over a period of time, a majority of the storefronts have been altered, often to project a more modern image. Some of the district's storefronts retain or have been remodeled to portray a historic appearance, for example the Joseph A. Mason Building at 326 South Minnesota Avenue. However, many of the storefronts in the district reflect modern changes made c. 1970 to the present. The 1998 tornado caused damage to some of the buildings and destroyed one property within the historic district, which is now the vacant lot in the 300 block of South Minnesota Avenue. Most post-tornado repairs to the buildings do not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the properties within the historic district. Many owners took this opportunity to restore buildings to their historic appearance.

¹ Minnesota. Laws of 1857, Chapter 1 (1857).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 2

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Saint Peter Chiropractic
Address: 117 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1900
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building is located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The frame building is clad in brick and has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and concrete foundation. The storefront has a central recessed entrance with a single door. Above the storefront is a large wood sign, reading "Saint Peter Chiropractic." The second story exhibits three commercial size, one-over-one sash windows with pronounced stone sills. The corbeled, decorative brick cornice is comprised of three sections exhibiting dentils, pilasters, and three rectangular panels.

Sanborn maps indicate that this building was constructed as a grocery store and still served in this capacity through at least 1914. City permits reveal the following alterations: in 1972, a plywood sign was erected; in 1994, the front windows were replaced; and in 1998, following the tornado, the upper 16 feet of the west wall was repaired using salvage brick, the plywood sign on the face of the building was removed and replaced with the present sign, and the front windows were again replaced.

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: St. Peter Boot and Repair
Address: 119 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1913
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, commercial building is sited on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue in the second block. The main facade is clad in brick with a central recessed storefront and a single door. The second story exhibits three, one-over-one sash windows. The building is simple in design and has a flat roof, rectangular plan, and brick foundation. In 1914, the building housed a barber shop. As recorded on Sanborn maps, the building served as a retail store in 1927 and 1951.

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Orthodontists, Drs. Germundson, Kanyusk, and Wiemers, DDS
Address: 121 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: post-1951
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story, brick building has a modern asymmetrical front entrance with metal door and fixed plate glass window. The building is much smaller in scale than the surrounding buildings on South Minnesota Avenue and was built after 1951, outside the period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 3

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Engesser Building
Current name: Triax Cablevision/Laundromat
Address: 123-125 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

The Engesser Building is a two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building with a flat roof, brick foundation, and square plan. Sited on the northeast corner of South Minnesota Avenue and West Park Row, this prominent commercial block features a central entrance on the west (South Minnesota Avenue) facade. The storefront windows are divided by cast iron columns. The south facade of the building has no windows on the first story; however, each bay is separated by two-story, simple brick pilasters that terminate just above the roof line. The second story is divided from the first by a horizontal stone string course that is interrupted only by the two-story pilasters. Three-part sash windows are set above the string course. These windows are set asymmetrically in the west and south facades, which feature eight windows and seven windows, respectively. Each window is capped by a horizontal stone course and indented arches. The cornice is elaborately articulated in dentiled brickwork and a parapet. The parapet on the northeast facade is imprinted with "Engesser."

This building was constructed the year after the St. Peter Fire of 1887 on the site of the former Commercial Hotel. Built by Joseph and Ed Engesser, the building was first occupied by John Engesser, who established the Star Clothing Store in a corner section of the building. He sold the store to Matt Offerman and the store changed hands again to become Johnson's Home Trade Store and then Rapp and Stangler and Fischer's Millinery Store. In the 1930s, the Engesser Building became the home of the Red Owl Store and, in the 1950s, the Overn Brothers Electric Shop and Western Associate Auto Store.

Historic name: Nicollet House
Current name: Nicollet House
Address: 118-120 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1873
Resources: 1 Contributing Building, listed on the National Register (1975)

This three-story, High Victorian Italianate style commercial building was constructed in 1873 by the St. Peter Hotel Company. The building has brick walls, a stone foundation, a rectangular plan, and a flat roof. The main facade exhibits first-floor bays that are divided by pilasters, and arched windows and doors forming an arcaded effect. The building's main facade has 14, four-over-four sash windows and two recessed entrances. The second-story windows feature brick segmental arches with Italianate style hoods, while the third-story brick windows are topped with semicircular arches. The hoods and sills are stone, while the doors and windows are trimmed with wood. The second story features a small exterior balcony supported by wood brackets and covered by a flat roof overhang, which is supported by paired brackets. The bracketed cornice exhibits a central broken pediment at the roof line. On the roof is an iron arched sign with the word "Nicollet." A series of chimneys penetrate the roof line on the north and south facades.

Designed by St. Paul architect Edward P. Bassford, the Nicollet House originally functioned as a 40-room luxury hotel. Following the 1998 tornado, the severely damaged upper portion of the building was subjected to a substantial restoration effort.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 4

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Haugdahl Gas Station
Current name: Stensby Cleaners
Address: 200 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1930
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This one-story brick, Art Deco style building is located on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. Constructed as a gas station, the storefront is set back and angled to the street. The building has an irregular plan, flat roof, and concrete foundation. The roof line exhibits a stepped parapet trimmed in stone. Two plate glass windows flank the single door entrance. The brick work is articulated to form decorative panels. The original metal light fixtures are found on the exposed side facade.

The gas station was built by contractors Mollert & Bolstad for Sam Haugdahl in 1930 for \$30,000. The building remained Haugdahl's Super Service Station as late as 1951.

Historic name: Anderson Block
Current name: Ace Hardware
Address: 201-205 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

Sited on the northeast side of South Minnesota Avenue and Park Row, this Commercial Queen Anne style block is four bays wide. Pilasters frame the irregularly spaced, one-over-one sash windows on the second story. A brick and stone string course is above the second-story windows, separating patterned brick, recessed arches over the windows. The building displays a simple corbeled brick cornice, and has a stone foundation, square plan, and a flat roof. It is very similar in design and materials to the buildings located at 207 and 209 South Minnesota Avenue.

Following the 1887 fire, Oliver Anderson constructed this building to house his dry goods and clothing store. In 1905, Anderson formed a partnership with his son A.M. Anderson under the name, Oliver Anderson and Son. The Anderson family sold the building in 1941 to Bill and Marion Francis who established Bill's Ace Hardware. In the 1990s the storefront was altered with some in-filled windows, sections of board and batten siding, and a new metal awning. Other alterations, as identified through historic photographs, involved the removal of decorative brickwork – including battlements and corbeling – that projected above the cornice.

Historic name: Robert Building
Current name: Vacant
Address: 202 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1873
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building is on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building has a brick veneer and foundation, rectangular plan, and flat roof. The second-story, one-over-one sash windows have a semi-circular top and are capped with Italianate style hoods. The storefronts have asymmetrical entrances. Dentils ornament the simple corbeled cornice. The Robert Building is similar in design and materials to the neighboring building at 204 South Minnesota Avenue.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 5

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Businesses that occupied this block include: hardware, stoves, and tin shop in the late nineteenth century; and hardware with a tin shop in the rear and a book and art store in the twentieth century. The building is said to have been constructed of brick from a building in Traverse des Sioux. The storefront has been somewhat altered by the addition of a plywood board over the transom.

Historic name: Swanbeck Building
Current name: The Third Floor Youth Center
Address: 204 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1873
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building is on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building has a brick veneer and foundation, rectangular plan, and flat roof. The second-story, one-over-one sash windows have a semi-circular top and are capped with Italianate style hoods. The storefronts have asymmetrical entrances. Dentils ornament the simple corbeled cornice. This building is similar in style and construction to the neighboring building at 202 South Minnesota Avenue.

Businesses that occupied this building include: a drug store, dressmaker, and bakery in the nineteenth century; and a confectionery and grocery in the early twentieth century. The storefront appears to be largely intact and retains a recessed entrance.

Historic name: Lamberton Building
Current name: Ace Hardware
Address: 207 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building is on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building has brick walls, a square plan, a flat roof, and a brick and stone foundation. The storefront has been altered through the addition of wood wall material that covers the original glass storefront. The second story remains intact with pilasters dividing five windows. The windows are arranged in sets of two, with simple one-over-one sash windows. One window stands alone. A simple brick corbeled cornice connects the wall face to the roof line.

This building first operated as a general store and was later a hardware store, millinery, and confectionery. By 1930, it served as a meat market. In 1981, the storefront was remodeled and the brick exterior painted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 6

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Cook's Café and Hotel/J.C. Penney Building
Current name: Four Seasons Mall
Address: 208-212 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1923/1929
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

Located on the west side of Minnesota Avenue, this two-story, early Twentieth Century commercial style building is two bays wide with brick walls, a rectangular plan, and a flat roof. The facade features asymmetrical window placement: five, one-over-one sash windows are accented with pronounced concrete lintels and keystones; and a wood-paneled oriel window is placed at the second story. The building has a simple corbeled cornice with a concrete-trimmed parapet located above the oriel window.

Andrew Cook constructed 212 South Minnesota Avenue in 1923 to house his café and to provide six lodging rooms. The building was expanded in 1929 to house the J.C. Penney department store and to expand the number of hotel rooms on the second floor to 19. The brick addition, which Cook committed to after J.C. Penney agreed to accept a long-term lease on the retail space, cost \$25,000. The storefront, with two recessed entrances, has been somewhat altered. In 1978, a building permit was issued to install three, double-panel windows and to add cedar siding to the first-story exterior.

Historic name: St. Peter Cigar Factory
Current name: Don's Appliance
Address: 209 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building is located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The brick building has a square plan, brick and stone foundation, and flat roof. The facade is one bay wide with four, one-over-one sash windows. Pilasters on the second story divide the windows in two sets. The windows are accented by brick denticulated corbeling below a simple brick corbeled cornice. The storefront has been somewhat altered through the application of wood paneling over the original transom. The building has an asymmetrical glass door entrance. There is a prominent "Don's Appliance" sign above the storefront.

After establishing his cigar factory in 1883, L.A. Malmo built this cigar factory building in 1888, shortly after the fire of 1887. By 1899 the building was listed in the city directory as F.J. Menton's Saloon. In the early 1920s this building housed Snortum-Currier's Music Store. Other businesses located here were Frank Brady's Sample Room, a moving picture house, and the Burg Store – part of a Minneapolis-based chain store. The Burg store opened here in 1925. In 1951 the building housed Sorenson's Clothing Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 7

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: First National Bank
Current name: Don's Appliance (continued)
Address: 211 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style, brick building is one bay wide with a recessed entrance storefront. Located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue, the building has a brick and stone foundation, square plan, and a flat roof. The unaltered second story features four, one-over-one sash windows and a sill course. The center pair of windows display a corbeled segmented arch surmounting both windows. The building has a brick corbeled cornice with prominent elongated brackets.

The building was constructed by F.A. Donahower after the fire of 1887. From 1888 to 1914, it housed the First National Bank, which subsequently relocated to the corner of South Minnesota Avenue and Nassau Street; and by 1927 was the location of Hanson & Smesrud Undertaking. In the late nineteenth century, a millinery and offices were located on the second floor.

Historic name: Hanson & Smesrud Building
Current name: Music Store and Radio Shack
Address: 213 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1888
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

The Hanson & Smesrud Building is a two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. This simple brick building has two asymmetrical metal and glass recessed entrances. It has a brick and stone foundation, square plan, and a flat roof. The second story has three, one-over-one sash windows and a simple corbeled brick cornice. A "Radio Shack" sign on the second story of the facade obscures the top of the windows. The storefront has been altered and a fixed shingle awning hangs over the storefront.

The records indicate that this building was constructed after the devastating St. Peter Fire of 1887. By 1900, the building housed a dry goods store on the first floor and shirt manufacturer on the second floor. In 1908, the Hanson & Smesrud Building housed a millinery shop; and by 1930, the furniture division of the Hanson & Smesrud business.

Historic name: Strand's Millinery
Current name: Main Street Stylists
Address: 214 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1860
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This Federal style, two-story commercial building is one of the earliest buildings on South Minnesota Avenue. Located on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue, the freestanding, brick and stone limestone block building represented the initial development of South Minnesota Avenue. Constructed of ashlar stone with brick in-fill, the facade features three windows and an asymmetrical entrance. Two anchor ties are visible in the belt course

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 8

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

separating the first and second stories. The building has a wide metal cornice. The recessed storefront exhibits iron columns and window surrounds. The building has a hipped roof, a rectangular plan, and a stone foundation.

Historic photographs show that, in 1885, this building had a central entrance. Strand was listed in city directories as the proprietor of a store at this location since 1875. In 1914, the Sanborn map shows the building was both a millinery and a dry goods store.

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Vacant
Address: 215 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: pre-1885
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building is on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. This brick building has a stone foundation, rectangular plan, and flat roof. The storefront has a recessed central entrance and features three, one-over-one sash windows with semi-circular arched, elongated brick surrounds. The cornice is simply decorated with brick corbeling.

In 1885, this building was a dry goods and notions store; and in 1889, carriages were sold at this location. Sanborn maps indicate that the building housed a clothing store in 1900; and in 1908 and 1914 housed dry goods and a grocery on the first floor, with an overall and shirt warehouse on the second floor. The storefront has been altered with the addition of board and batten siding and brick veneer.

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Midwest Tackle of St. Peter
Address: 217 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1908
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This three-story, brick Commercial Queen Anne style building is sited on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The main facade is separated into three distinct blocks, each one bay wide. The second and third stories have two sets of paired, one-over-one sash windows that are above a sill course. The wide corbeled cornice is elaborately detailed with dentils and bands. The windows in each bay are framed with stone belt courses and sill courses. The building has a recessed glass and metal storefront. The windows have been replaced.

A previous two-story, frame building on this site, which had been vacant, was damaged by fire in 1900. During the period of significance, this commercial building served as a clothing store. In 1908, the Hugo Shirt Company occupied the second and third floors. It remained a retail space through 1950. In 1959, the storefront was remodeled: two 8 foot x 6 foot fixed windows were added; and concrete supports and aluminum doors replaced the existing ones.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 9

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Collective Memories & Antiques/Sugar & Spice Restaurant
Address: 216-218 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: pre-1885
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This Late Victorian Italianate style, three-story, brick commercial building is located on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The substantial building is two bays wide with two storefronts. A brick party wall separates the two storefronts. The first story features three recessed entrances with glass and wood doors. Each storefront displays a transom of black glass panels. The second and third story feature a bank of seven windows with four-over-one sashes. The windows have simple, segmental arch surrounds and stone sills. The brick frieze is capped by a simple corbeled cornice. The building is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof.

Historically, the building has housed several different drug stores, including the Satory Drug Store in the 1890s. In 1900, a millinery and drug store occupied the space with the meeting room of the I.O.O.F. and offices on the second floor. In 1908 and 1914, the property is identified on Sanborn maps as a saloon and drug store with I.O.O.F. lodge rooms. In 1928, the building housed a division of the National Tea Company whose main offices were located in Minneapolis. In 1951, Gamble's Hardware was located at the 218 address, while the Rolling Pin bakery occupied the 216 address. According to city records, the storefront was altered in the 1940s.

Historic name: Pratt Building
Current name: Hahn and Wendel Accounting and Tax
Address: 219 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: pre-1885
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

The Pratt Building has been significantly altered from its original appearance and is non-contributing to the district. Originally a two-story frame building, it now has brick veneer on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. All window and door openings have been altered, and a fixed awning has been added. The Pratt Building was constructed by Col. B.F. Pratt before 1885 to house the hardware store of Col. D.R. Meade. Historically, a saloon occupied the space until at least 1914, containing a sample room for Herman Sporing and Claus Umland in 1899.

Historic name: H.J.J. Building
Current name: Willie's Bar
Address: 220 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1887
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

Sited on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue, this three-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial brick building is one bay wide. Three pilasters divide four, one-over-one sash windows on the second and third stories. A decorative brick paneled band accentuated by string course and a sill course separates the second from the third story. An elaborate overhanging cornice with dentils and brackets cap the building. The date and name, "H.J.J. 1887," is embossed on the frieze under the cornice. The storefront has been altered with two display windows flanking a center metal door and a fixed shingle awning hangs over the storefront. The building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 10

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

From 1900 through at least 1914, general stores, printing presses, offices, and lodge rooms were found at the H.J.J. Building. According to the "Diamond Jubilee," the local newspaper, The Saint Peter Tribune, occupied the second story of this building as early as 1899. Also in this year, the Knights of Pythias met here. The building has been altered in recent years. In 1976, 12 replacement windows were installed. According to the building permits, the cornice of the H.J.J. Building was altered in 1998 when end brackets topped by urn finials were removed because of tornado damage.

Historic name: Schmidt Building
Current name: Godfather's Pizza
Address: 221 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1996
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story, frame building is located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. It features a false front with two large fixed display windows and recessed central entrance. Iron columns support the projecting false front. Sided in clapboard, the Schmidt Building is smaller than most other buildings on South Minnesota Avenue.

According to the historical record, the original building on this lot was owned by Schmidt, a pioneer shoe maker. His son, A.W. Schmidt, continued the shoe business here for many years. In 1928, William Hartman leased and remodeled the building "making a fine modern store." In 1996, a new building was constructed, its appearance based on historic photographs.

Historic name: Nicollet County Bank
Current name: Erbert's and Gerbert's/Julee's Jewelry
Address: 224 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1886-87
Resources: 1 Contributing Building, listed on the National Register (1983)

The two-story Nicollet County Bank is a Late Victorian Queen Anne style commercial building. Sited on the northwest corner of Nassau Street and South Minnesota Avenue, the building adds a picturesque dimension to the predominately Italianate style commercial district. The exposed front and south facades, faced with a pinkish colored brick and trimmed with limestone and metal, are a visual anchor to the district. The building has a rectangular plan, stone foundation, and a flat roof.

The front (South Minnesota Avenue) facade is three bays wide, while the south facade is four bays wide. Each bay is divided vertically by pilasters and horizontally by a stone string course between the first and second stories and a stone belt course between the second story and the cornice. The pilasters frame sets of one-over-one sash windows. The first story features a round arched canted corner and side entrance. The glassed storefront is supported by brick and stone decorative piers and features a three-light transom on the front facade. "Nicollet County Bank" is engraved in a panel below the storefront window on the front entrance. The second story features an overhanging oriel window, which is capped by a rounded tent roof, set on the building's corner. The brick and molded tin cornice is highly embellished with patterned brick, embossed panels, and monumental brackets.

The building served as the Nicollet County Bank until the bank moved to a new location in 1964.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 11

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: First National Bank
Current name: Godfather's Pizza
Address: 225 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1914
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

Sited on the northeast corner of Nassau Street and South Minnesota Avenue, the First National Bank is a free-standing, two-story, Twentieth Century Neo-Classical Revival commercial building. It is metal framed and faced with Bedford stone. The building has a rectangular plan, stone foundation, and flat roof. Its symmetrical front facade is three bays wide. On the front, two, four-over-four fixed glass windows are located at the first and second stories, while seven windows of the same design are found on the first and second stories of the exposed south side facade. A series of eight of two-story pilasters with ionic capitals frame these southern windows.

The front facade is dominated by four, two-story Ionic columns of monumental proportions. The entrance features a full pediment with brackets over paired wooden doors. The classical cornice features molding, dentils, and a frieze engraved with "First National Bank." The roof line is accented with a center cartouche. A date stone reads "1914."

The First National Bank occupied the building until 1965, when it relocated to a new site.

Historic name: Lantz Shoe Factory
Current name: Terrasol Restoration and Renovation Co.
Address: 300 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1880
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building is sited on the northwest corner of Nassau Street and South Minnesota Avenue. The red brick building is one bay wide and features four, semi-circular arched, one-over-one sash windows at the second story. The window arches are filled with plywood. The simple corbeled cornice has two rows of dentils and brackets supporting the roof overhang. The storefront displays a central recessed entrance and has been altered.

Historical records indicate that the building was first used as a shoe factory and later as a grocery store, Randall Grocery. By 1900 it served as a drug store, remaining as such for 50 years under the names, James Bennett Drug Store and Poetz Drug Store. In the early twentieth century, the second floor housed printing, insurance, and doctor's offices. Purchased by L.L. Bender in 1921, the storefront was remodeled to accommodate his department store.

Historic name: Fay Building
Current name: Rock River Café
Address: 301 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1866
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

Sited on the southeast corner of Nassau Street and South Minnesota Avenue, the two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style Fay Building has brick walls, a rectangular plan, and flat roof. It is one bay wide with three segmental arch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 12

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

windows at the second story. The windows are one-over-one sash with boarded arches. The cornice is corbeled brick with elaborate dentils and corbeled brick brackets. The storefront has been altered with wood paneling on the facade. The central entrance is recessed.

Historical records indicate that Charles Fay erected this building and rented it out as a saloon. In 1900 it housed a general store and a telephone exchange on the second floor. The telephone exchange was located in the building for many years. By 1908, moving pictures were shown here. Sometime after 1920, Charles Rost purchased the building and opened a leather goods shop. In 1930, the building came under the ownership of Mr. Haugdahl who rented it to Casebury and Norberg as a billiard parlor, lunch stand, and cigar and news stand. By 1951, the building housed the offices of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service Work Group. In 1999, restoration began on this building when a shingle shed roof over the storefront was removed and replaced with glass.

Historic name: C. Warning Harness and Tin Shop Building
Current name: Vacant Lot
Address: 303 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: N/A
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Site

This vacant lot was the site of a early twentieth century one-story frame commercial building. The building was destroyed by the 1998 tornado and the lot remains vacant.

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Re/Max Dynamic Associates/Nu-Looks Tanning
Address: 305 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1949
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

The storefront and second story of this building have been dramatically altered. Due to these changes and its late construction date, which is outside the period of significance, the building is non-contributing to the district.

Historic name: Phillip Dick Block
Current name: Hobart's Gallery/Interior Expressions
Address: 302-306 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1893
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Late Victorian Queen Anne style commercial block is sited on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. It has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The brick facade is two bays wide and features two storefronts with recessed entrances for the two separate stores. The second story features six asymmetrical, semi-circular arched, one-over-one sash windows. The windows are distinctively Romanesque in style and the arches are outlined by a decorative brick string course connecting the two bays. A stone sill course is found at the base of the second-story windows. The building cornice features two rows of corbeled brick dentils.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 13

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

The Phillip Dick Block was built for \$15,000 to house the Phillip Dick Clothing Store. It served as a clothing store through at least 1914. Changes to the storefront include covering of the original transoms and modern windows and doors, although the storefront's recessed entrances are retained. On the second level, downsized and replacement windows are found.

Historic name: J. Schleuder Building
Current name: Edward Jones Investments
Address: 308 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1885
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

The J. Schleuder Building is sited on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. It is a two-story, Late Victorian Italianate style commercial building. The building has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and stone foundation. Its brick facade is one bay wide with banded pilasters separating the windows at the second story. Three, second-story, one-over-one sash windows have decorative pedimented lintels and a stone sill course. An elaborate metal cornice tops the building and features pointed finials. The storefront and recessed entrance have been altered. Historical photographs reveal that the central peak and pointed finials of the cornice were removed. A name plate reads "J. Schleuder."

Julius Schleuder erected this building as his jewelry store, and historical records reveal that the building served in this capacity at least through 1914. Storefront alterations include an enclosed transom and the second story has replacement windows.

Historic name: Martinson Saloon
Current name: Ahrens Heating, Inc.
Address: 309 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: pre-1885
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This two-story, commercial style building is located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The brick building has a rectangular plan, flat roof, and concrete foundation. The first story has been modernized with a plastic paneled storefront. A metal framed, central recessed entrance includes a single door and large store windows. A door on the building's east side provides access to the second level. Above the storefront are recessed panels; an attached sign reads "Ahrens Heating, Inc." The second story exhibits three, one-over-one sash windows with pronounced stone sills and brick segmental arch lintels. A wood cornice exhibits dentils and five brackets.

The storefront has been significantly altered from its original appearance, including a complete modernization of the storefront covering the original brick exterior with a decorative metal panel and enclosure of the transom. Changes to the second-story include replacement windows and what appears to be a new brick facade. City building permits record a redecorating project in 1973. For this reason, the Martinson Saloon displays diminished integrity and is a non-contributing building in the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 14

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Satory Drug Store
Current name: Swedish Kontur Imports
Address: 310 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1900
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building is located on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The brick building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. On the first story, vertical board and batten siding covers the storefront. A shingled hip roof covers modern, recessed, single-pane display windows and an off-center modern metal entry. A second modern door and transom on the building's facade provides access to the second floor. The entire building front is accented with brick corner pilasters, which are accented with stone triangular caps. Narrow, one-over-one, second-story windows are accented with sections of uncoursed stone lintels and sills along stone string courses. The second story also features decorative brick friezes and a brick cornice. The cornice is composed of corbeled dentils and four corbeled pilasters and is capped with stone trim. Due to the differing color and patina of the cornice bricks, the cornice appears to have been reconstructed. Below the cornice, a raised brick string course tops three, recessed brick friezes.

From 1900 to 1908, the building housed the Satory Drug Store. Between 1914 and 1924, it was the Citizens State Bank. Thereafter, the space was occupied by the Poetz Drug Store, and by 1951, the Faust Drug Store.

Historic name: Miller Meat Market/Saint Peter Herald Building
Current name: Saint Peter Herald
Address: 311 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1868
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Federal style building has a rectangular plan and a flat roof. The stone building displays a broken range stone construction pattern. The first story features a modern enclosed store front topped with a wood cornice. The enclosed storefront is constructed of vertical wood siding with picture windows to each side of a centrally located, recessed entryway. Original iron, Doric columns frame the entryway, resting on a poured concrete slab with two steps leading to street grade level with iron pole handrails to either side. Three sets of one-over-one windows on the second story are surrounded by modern non-functioning shutters. A modest corbeled cornice tops the front facade.

A meat market occupied the building from 1885 to 1908, with a smokehouse appearing at the rear of the lot on the 1885 Sanborn map. The second floor housed a printing office. In 1906, the St. Peter Herald relocated into the building and remains there today. The storefront has been substantially altered from its historic appearance, including enclosure of the large original display windows and transom. The second story has replacement windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 15

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Commercial Building
Current name: Principal Finance Group/Arts Center of St. Peter
Address: 315 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1927
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This two-story, brick, commercial building has a rectangular plan with stone panel accents. The building has no cornice or decorative features. The front windows have been replaced with modern tinted glass, and the windows facing the alley have been totally enclosed. In 1971, the city issued a building permit for a complete exterior remodeling. Due to these modern changes, the building is non-contributing.

Historic name: VFW Post 1220
Current name: Shot Guns Plus
Address: 317 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1940
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has a flat roof. The storefront underwent a significant remodeling after the issuance of a building permit in 1970 and lacks any architectural details. The windows have also been replaced. Due to its original construction outside the period of significance and its subsequent alterations, the building is non-contributing to the district.

Historic name: Volk Building
Current name: Aartvark Pets, Toys and Gifts
Address: 319 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1895
Resources: 1 Non-contributing Building

This two-story, commercial building was originally constructed c. 1895 but has undergone significant changes to the exterior. According to building permits, the facade was remodeled with tile facing c. 1950. The building was severely damaged in the 1998 tornado and underwent reconstruction. It currently displays an enclosed wood storefront with modern windows.

Historic uses as identified on Sanborn maps included: a furniture store from 1900 to 1908; auto storage in 1914; and retail space from 1927 to 1951.

Historic name: Masonic Hall/Daniels Block
Current name: Content's/Nutter's Clothing Company
Address: 316-320 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1899
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style brick block is sited on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building has a rectangular plan and flat roof, and features three storefronts and four entrances. The facade is three bays wide with pilasters separating each section. A narrow, recessed first-floor entrance is outlined by corbeled and banded pilasters. The masonic emblem is engraved in a blue shield above this entrance. The recessed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 16

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

storefronts are essentially intact, except for two transoms with new signage. Ten, one-over-one sash windows are displayed at the second story, each with segmented lintels and prominent stone keystones. A stone string course runs across the facade and surmounts panels of patterned brick. The cornice of corbeled brick with dentils is topped by a patterned brick parapet trimmed in stone.

Historic photographs reveal that original open transoms have been enclosed and one-over-one windows replaced. Historic uses of this building include the Ideal Café, Baberian & Co. Dry Goods and Masonic Hall, and doctors office in the upper levels. In the early twentieth century the building housed a shoe store, Red Owl Store, and Nutter Clothing Store.

Historic name: Schaefer Building

Current name: Envision: Brown and Nicollet County Environmental Health/Citizens Scholarship Foundation of America

Address: 322-324 South Minnesota Avenue

Date: 1900

Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style brick building is sited on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building has a rectangular plan and flat roof, and features two storefronts and two entrances. The facade is two bays wide with pilasters separating each section. Six, one-over-one sash windows are displayed at the second story, each with segmented lintels and prominent stone keystones. A stone string course runs across the facade, which surmounts panels of patterned brick on the southerly side. A simple cornice with corbeled dentils surmounts the building.

In 1971, the northerly entrance was altered and is now faced with modern brick. In 1999, a new footing was laid in the entryway. The southerly recessed entrance storefront remains intact. Historical records document that John and Peter Schaefer built this building in 1900 to house their drug store, replacing a one-story frame structure on the site. It also housed a clothing store.

Historic name: William Schimmel Grain Warehouse and Elevator Building

Current name: Embassy Bar

Address: 325 South Minnesota Avenue

Date: c. 1860

Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Federal style building is one of the earliest structures on South Minnesota Avenue. Located on the east side of the street, the freestanding brick building represents an early period in the development of South Minnesota Avenue. Constructed of limestone block and brick, the building has a hipped roof, rectangular plan, and stone foundation. The front facade features three, one-over-one sash windows. The south facade contains seven of the same windows. An asymmetrical, recessed storefront entrance and side entrance are featured. The storefront has been altered with replacement windows, enclosed transom, brick facing, and a canvas awning. Anchor ties are visible on the front and side facades.

Historical records document that the building was constructed by William Schimmel for a grain warehouse and elevator. By 1900, the building was owned by Chas. Rost who operated a harness shop for 20 years at this location. By 1930 it had become the home of the A.J. Rost jewelry store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 Page 17

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Historic name: Joseph A. Mason Building
Current name: Mackenzie and Gustafson Ltd., Attorneys
Address: 326 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: c. 1884
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, brick, High Victorian Italianate building is located on the west side of South Minnesota Avenue. The Mason Building is three bays wide with pilasters separating the main facade sections. A transom above the storefront features patterned brick panels and a central painted sign that says "Joseph A. Mason." The building is distinguished by its window treatment with double, one-over-one, segmented arched windows in the center of the second story and two, one-over-one sash windows flanking each side. Above the lintels are rows of patterned brick. The windows are recessed and set within a semi-circular brick arch trimmed in stone. The arches are decorated with stone banding and prominent stone sills are displayed under the windows. Vinyl siding now encloses the storefront windows. The elaborate corbeled brick and metal cornice at the roof line exhibits a patterned peak and four-peaked finials topping the wall pilasters.

A rear, one-story addition was constructed before 1908 and is brick veneered. The historical record indicates that this building was historically used as a hardware and agricultural instrument store. The storefront largely retains its historic appearance.

Historic name: I.O.O.F. Building
Current name: St. Peter Thrift Store
Address: 401 South Minnesota Avenue
Date: 1904
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

This two-story, Commercial Queen Anne style building is located on the east side of South Minnesota Avenue. The building features brick walls, a rectangular plan, and a flat roof. It is two bays wide and displays Arts and Crafts stylistic references in piers topped by stone arrows and a frieze decorated with stone circles. The windows on the second story exhibit prominent keystones over segmental arch windows. A name stone is found in the center of the frieze. The brick corbeled cornice is surmounted by a center parapet with a stone panel, inscribed with "1904." The first story and storefront have been altered with the application of stucco and vertical wood siding, obscuring the original display windows and enclosing the transom. The storefront alterations were completed before 1988.

This building served as the hall of the International Order of Odd Fellows, formed in St. Peter in 1859. Originally, there were two storefronts housing the Gamble Store and the Maltby Plumbing Store.

Historic name: Schumacher Building
Current name: Valley Resurrection Foundation
Address: 217 West Park Row
Date: c. 1873
Resources: 1 Contributing Building

The Schumacher Dry Goods Store is a two-story, Italianate style commercial building constructed of brick with a stone foundation and a flat roof. It has a brick cornice with dentils. The second story exhibits three arched

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 18

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

windows with a two-over-two arrangement of lights. The windows have segmental arch lintels and stone sills. The storefront features three arcades supported by iron Doric columns. A double entryway door with transom windows is centrally located. The windows flanking the door have been modified with modern windows and casing. Entry is gained from concrete steps at street level. A staircase on the exterior of the building provides access to the second floor.

The building was constructed c. 1873 for the Schumacher's cabinet shop. The shop was on the first floor and the family residence above. A grocery store followed in the first floor space. The Schumacher family continued to occupy the building. In 1909, it was the location of the Home Dress Manufacturing Co. The storefront was largely restored to its historic appearance following the 1998 tornado.

Historic name *South Minnesota Avenue*
Current name: *South Minnesota Avenue*
Address: *South Minnesota Avenue, between Broadway and Grace Streets*
Date: *1854*
Resources: *1 Contributing Structure*

Attempts to move the state capital to St. Peter led to the development of South Minnesota Avenue as a wide thoroughfare with 10 acres set aside for the siting of the state capital in the center of town at the corner of Minnesota and Broadway Avenues – known as capital square.² Minnesota Avenue was laid out at the unusual width of 84 feet to accommodate the projected traffic if St. Peter was selected as the state capital. Historical accounts refer to Minnesota Avenue as the “widest city street in the state of Minnesota (with possibly the single exception of one at Winona).”³ Historic photographs from the turn-of-the-century depict a fountain in the center of South Minnesota Avenue at the intersection with Broadway Street. Improvements to the street included the installation of 28 electric light posts and lights along Minnesota Avenue and some cross streets in 1915-16. The first section of the street, originally dirt, was paved in 1929 with 6.5 inches of concrete. New street lights were also installed that same year.⁴ Subsequent changes include street and gutter improvements in 1957. Minnesota Avenue, paved with asphalt, has retained its original width accommodating two traffic lanes in each direction, a center median lane, a row of street parking on each side, and sidewalks. However, the historic lighting does not remain.

Notes on Sources:

² Minnesota. Laws of 1857, Chapter 1 (1857).

³ William G. Gresham, ed., History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties Minnesota, 2 volumes (Indianapolis, Ind.: B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1916), 206.

⁴ Gemini Research, “St. Peter’s Historic Contexts Final Report of a Historic Preservation Planning Project” (Minnesota State Historical Society, 1991), 68.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 19

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Construction dates, historic names and property information were determined through a variety of primary sources, including Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historic city directories, historic photographs, St. Peter city permit records, and Nicollet County tax records. Secondary sources, such as published county and community histories and local newspaper articles, also contributed to the attribution of construction dates and property histories. See the bibliography for citation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 1

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Statement of Significance

The St. Peter Commercial Historic District gains historical significance locally under National Register of Historic Places *Criterion A* for its significance to the broad patterns of history, in the area of Commerce. The district is an excellent example of a historic central business district serving both the city and the surrounding rural agricultural community. The district is significant as the historic center of St. Peter's retail, service, and banking industry, and the nominated group of buildings along South Minnesota Avenue have historically served as the community's focal point. The district's period of significance begins in 1854 with the establishment and the platting of South Minnesota Avenue. The period of significance continues through 1930 to encompass the construction dates of the majority of the district's commercial buildings and represents the major period of commercial and physical growth within the district. The St. Peter Commercial Historic District relates to the community's historic context theme of Commerce as outlined in *Saint Peter's Historic Contexts Final Report of a Historic Preservation Planning Project* of 1991. It also falls within the statewide historic contexts of *Early Agriculture and River Settlement (1840-1870)* and *Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940)*.

Historical Development of St. Peter

Two significant treaties opened land for settlement in southern Minnesota – the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and the Treaty of Mendota. In 1851, the treaty of Traverse des Sioux was signed, transferring 21 million acres of land in the Minnesota River Valley occupied by Native Americans to the U.S. government. This historic treaty opened up land in southern Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa for settlement. The Treaty of Mendota, signed in the same year, ceded more land in Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, totaling about 35 million acres. Nicollet County was first organized in 1853 with a meeting held in Traverse des Sioux. Traverse des Sioux, about 1 mile north of St. Peter, had served as a fur trading post prior to the treaty and competed with St. Peter for the area's early settlers. Traverse des Sioux's settlement grew to about 300 people with the establishment of ferry service in 1850 and the formation of Nicollet County in 1853.⁵ The town served as the county's first county seat until its move to St. Peter in 1858.⁶ Following the removal of the county seat, the village of Traverse des Sioux was largely abandoned and several houses were moved to St. Peter in the 1860s.⁷

With the Minnesota River serving as the transportation network, the area began to be settled by Euro-Americans leading to the development of river towns, such as Mankato, Henderson, Chaska, Shakopee, and St. Peter. The first steamboats began operation in 1851, 3 year's prior to the establishment of St. Peter. At this time there were only three steamboats on the Minnesota River, but by 1853, there were regular trips between the future St. Peter and St. Paul with 413 landings along the river by 1862.⁸ Steamboats on the river allowed settlers and goods and services to be shipped into the new area and to established markets. For example, in the spring of 1862, after navigation was open for boats, the following shipments were reported at St. Peter – 40,000 bushels of wheat, 4,600 bushels of barley, 7,500 bushels of oats, 1,450 bushels of rye, and almost 54,000 bushels of grain.⁹ The Pre-emption Act of

⁵ Edward D. Neill et al., History of the Minnesota Valley (Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star, 1882), 638.

⁶ Neill, 642.

⁷ Gemini Research, 79.

⁸ Fred E. Wetherill, Nicollet County Bicentennial Historical Markers and Other Historical Places. (Nicollet County Bankers Association, 1976), 15.

⁹ Gresham, 240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section 8

Page 2

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

1854 and the Homestead Act of 1862 increased the number of Euro-American settlers into the Minnesota Valley's agricultural land and communities. River towns in the Minnesota River Valley prospered primarily because of the river but also because the towns provided goods and services and offered a shipping point for the surrounding agricultural valley's farmers.

The first Euro-American settler to the future area of St. Peter was William B. Dodd arriving in 1854. Oliver Ames and William L. Ames soon followed, and together with Dodd they made a claim for 500 acres on both sides of the Minnesota River.¹⁰ They were joined by a group of investors forming a joint stock company known as the St. Peter Company. Headed by Territorial Governor Willis A. Gorman, the St. Peter Company was formed "with a view to project and lay out, on said lands, in Nicollet County, a city or town to be called St. Peter, and for such other purposes as said company may hereafter devise and determine upon."¹¹ The city's name was taken from the original French name for the river Saint Pierre, which was changed in 1854 to the Minnesota River.¹² St. Peter's first post office was established in 1856.¹³

The town site of St. Peter, on the west bank of the Minnesota River, 75 miles southwest of St. Paul, was first surveyed in June 1854 by David L. Turpin.¹⁴ The plat included 246 blocks with an average size of 280 x 330 feet.¹⁵ The survey was amended and resubmitted in August of 1859. The St. Peter Company expanded their initial purchase of land for the community and worked towards the community's settlement and development. The St. Peter Company recruited and funded many early commercial ventures and town infrastructure projects, including the purchase of a ferry boat, construction of a bridge, steam sawmill, grist mill, and hotel, and many other business ventures to promote settlement of the new community.¹⁶ For example, in June 1854, the St. Peter Company entered into a contract with Daniel Birdsall to complete a grist mill to grind corn and a sawmill to be erected within 3 months. For the construction, Birdsall received "two twentieths of all the interest in and to said town of St. Peter, and all the lands belonging hereto, and to which the company had any right or claim."¹⁷ Birdsall served as the sole owner of the mill, but the first supply of lumber produced was to be used for building the community and the mill could not be sold or moved from the town. Another early contract of the St. Peter Company was with J.C. York of

¹⁰ Gresham, 192.

¹¹ Neill, 650.

¹² Nicollet County, Minnesota, as an Agricultural and Dairying Section and St. Peter as a Manufacturing Center, Sketches of Their Early History . . . With Numerous Illustrations (St. Peter, Minn.: Reliable Publishing Co., 1884), 17.

¹³ Gresham, 210.

¹⁴ Nicollet County . . ., 17.

¹⁵ Neill, 650.

¹⁶ Gresham, 194-5.

¹⁷ Neill, 651.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Page 3

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Gosport, Indiana, selling him one-twentieth of the town of St. Peter for \$1,600 to pay for the construction of a dwelling house, business house, or hotel.¹⁸

In 1857, the St. Peter Company initiated efforts to have the state capital transferred from St. Paul to St. Peter. A bill was introduced in the Council of the Territorial Legislature requesting the removal of the capital to St. Peter. This bill included a provision for a binding contract with the St. Peter Company to donate a site for the capital and to contribute \$100,000 for its construction. The vote passed in the Council, and then subsequently passed in the House, returning to the Council to be enrolled and submitted to the Governor. Relocation of the capital site would greatly enhance the finances of the St. Peter Company's investors, including Territorial Governor Gorman, who also served as the president of the St. Peter Company. Following delay tactics by council member Joseph Rolette, including concealing the enrolled copy of the bill, the bill was approved as Chapter I of the Laws of 1857. The St. Peter Company, believing that it would be upheld in the courts, fulfilled its contract and erected a capital building on the specified site. The frame building, known as the Convention Hall, was erected for \$5,000 in 1857. The territorial officers did not move their offices to St. Peter and a lawsuit was brought forth on behalf of the St. Peter Company. The St. Peter Company was defeated and the state capital remained in St. Paul.¹⁹

In 1859, a county election resulted in the transfer of county government from Traverse des Sioux to St. Peter. This transfer was likely influenced by the St. Peter Company, which had lost its bid for St. Peter as the state capital location. The Convention Hall, erected for the state capital, became the Nicollet County courthouse following the removal of the county seat from Traverse des Sioux. St. Peter was incorporated as a borough on March 2, 1865, and a year later received its charter forming two wards divided by Grace Street.²⁰

The Minnesota River was the area's and St. Peter's main transportation network until the establishment of railroad service in the late 1860s and 1870.²¹ The first railroad to enter Nicollet County was the Winona & St. Peter line, which began service into St. Peter in May 1871. This line traveled through St. Peter as the result of lobbying by the St. Peter Company. The Minneapolis and St. Louis line was built in the 1880s. However, St. Peter benefitted from access to a railroad before one actually came into town. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, also known as the Minnesota Valley Railroad and later the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, was completed to East St. Peter on the other side of the Minnesota River in neighboring LeSueur County in 1868. This nearby railroad assisted in St. Peter's access and transportation of goods and services, which were transported to and from the railroad by a ferry.²² This early rail access in St. Peter continued the town's development and some of the community's commercial buildings on Minnesota Avenue remain from this period of growth. After the railroads, the town of St. Peter grew physically spreading west of Fifth Street, north of Broadway, and south of Locust. The town's population corresponded with the physical growth with a population of 2,124 in 1870,

¹⁸ Neill, 651.

¹⁹ William Watts Folwell, A History of Minnesota, Volume I (St. Paul, Minn.: The Minnesota Historical Society, 1956), 381-387.

²⁰ Nicollet County . . ., 17.

²¹ Gresham, 240.

²² Gresham, 242.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Page 4

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

jumping to 3,671 in 1890.²³ With the establishment of railroads, the city's focus shifted with a new bridge constructed at Broadway and a depot at Fifth and Pine Streets by the Winona & St. Peter line. The railroad also encouraged the development of Third Street and Minnesota Avenue, both closer to the Winona and St. Peter rail line than Front Street.²⁴ The town's population reached nearly 4,000 by 1884.²⁵ The town's physical development on South Minnesota Avenue was altered by a major fire in the downtown in 1887. The fire, which started in the barn of the Northwestern Hotel, destroyed 30 buildings in the town's commercial center in a three-block area between Broadway and Nassau Streets on South Minnesota Avenue. Many businesses immediately began reconstruction and the St. Peter Commercial Historic District reflects a few buildings from this rebuilding period, including the Engesser Building at 123-25 South Minnesota Avenue and the Lamberton Building at 207 South Minnesota Avenue. Several buildings in the district survived the 1887 fire, including Strand's Millinery at 214 South Minnesota Avenue, and the Nicollet House at 118-120 South Minnesota Avenue.

St. Peter's Commercial Center

Nicollet County growth historically has been based on an agricultural economy and the town of St. Peter not only served as the county seat but more importantly supplied and supported the local farmers. Many businesses catered to Nicollet County's rural population, providing farmers and their families with necessary supplies and goods and services. Early businesses, both commercial and industrial, were established on First Street next to the Minnesota River. For example, the Howes & Wainwright warehouse, constructed of stone, was one of the town's early ventures. However, the commercial development shifted to Minnesota Avenue with the establishment of railroad lines and the growth of the community. In 1865 St. Peter's early development included commercial ventures clustered in several areas of the city including 8 businesses along the river on Front Street, 20 businesses on Third Street, and 14 on South Minnesota Avenue.²⁶ The shift from steamboat to railroad transportation enhanced the development of South Minnesota Avenue as St. Peter's primary commercial center by the late nineteenth century.

The St. Peter Company had a great deal of influence on the town's early development as the company recruited new businesses, financed business ventures, and donated property to prospective merchants.²⁷ The town's first commercial enterprise, a general store, was built in May 1855 by J.R. Gardner, and the town's first hotel was completed that same year at the corner of Walnut and Third Streets contracted by the St. Peter Company.²⁸ St. Peter's first bank was established in 1857 by Edgerton, Smith, and Donahower. Two other banks were established that year, but they were short-lived ventures. In 1871, after several reorganizations, the Edgerton, Smith, and Donahower bank became the First National Bank of St. Peter.²⁹ The bank's first building on South

²³ U.S. Department of the Interior, Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census, June 1, 1880, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), 228 and U.S. Department of the Interior, Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I - Population (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892), 232.

²⁴ Gemini Research, 31.

²⁵ Nicollet County . . ., 17

²⁶ Minnesota Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1865 (Saint Paul, Minn.: Groff & Bailey Publishers, 1865).

²⁷ Neill, 651-52.

²⁸ Gresham, 191; and Nicollet County . . ., 17.

²⁹ Gresham, 193.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Page 5

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Minnesota Avenue was destroyed in the 1887 fire and was rebuilt in 1888 at 211 South Minnesota Avenue. In 1914, the bank commissioned a new building at Minnesota Avenue and Nassau Street, which it occupied until 1965. The Nicollet County Bank, established in 1883, built its building at 224 South Minnesota Avenue in 1888, which it occupied until 1964 (the Nicollet County Bank was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983).³⁰ Two bank buildings – the First National Bank and the Nicollet County Bank – remain extant within the district.

The town of St. Peter served as a stopping point for travelers both by steamboat and rail, and supported a number of hotels in its early development. Two early hotels were the Commercial House located at the corner of South Minnesota Avenue and Park Row and the Northwestern Hotel on Park Row east of South Minnesota Avenue. The Nicollet House was built in 1873 as a venture of the St. Peter Company to serve as a 40-room luxury hotel. The building was designed by St. Paul architect, Edward P. Bassford. The hotel was saved from the 1887 fire when the building to the north was torn down to keep the flames from the hotel building.³¹ Two hotel buildings remain within the district – Nicollet House at 118-120 South Minnesota Avenue and Cook's Café and Hotel at 208-212 South Minnesota Avenue.

By 1882, residents of St. Peter and surrounding farm families were able to obtain a wide variety of services within St. Peter's Commercial Historic District. Retail businesses and services in 1882 included the following: eleven dry goods and grocery stores; six boot and shoe stores; four stove, tinware, and hardware shops; four lumber and farm implement stores; three harness and saddleries; two gunsmiths; two insurance and real estate offices; three jewelers; two druggists; three clothing stores; two millinery shops; and two meat markets. Other commercial ventures included paint and painter; books and stationery; marble worker; feed store; livery barn; restaurant; tailor; furniture store; "99 Cent Store;" wheat, butter, and egg dealer; and a human hair dealer.³² At this time St. Peter's professional services included four physicians, five attorneys and two dentists. In addition to mercantile businesses, professional offices and banks, St. Peter, by 1884, included two furniture factories, two cigar factories, one roller process flouring mill, creamery, vinegar factory, breweries, and stone quarries.³³ With two major railroad lines, manufacturers in St. Peter were able to easily acquire raw materials and had an economical way to send their goods and services.

Turn-of-the-century businesses on South Minnesota Avenue included: Miller's Meat Market located at 311 South Minnesota Avenue; S.O. Strand Millinery at 214 South Minnesota Avenue; A.J. Rost Jewelry Store at 223 South Minnesota Avenue; J.A. Poetz Drug Store at 300 South Minnesota Avenue; Philip Dick Clothing Store at 304 South Minnesota Avenue; Satory Drug Store at 216 South Minnesota Avenue; and Davis & Lunden General Store at 218 South Minnesota Avenue.³⁴

³⁰ Gemini Research, 47-8.

³¹ Gresham, 191.

³² Gresham, 199.

³³ Nicollet County . . ., 18.

³⁴ Directory of the City of St. Peter, Minnesota. (Chicago, Ill.: Judson Directory Co., 1899).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Page 6

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Businesses in St. Peter's Commercial Historic District in the early twentieth century continued to provide St. Peter's residents and the surrounding community with a variety of retail and professional services, although the number of industrial ventures, such as manufacturing, declined. Businesses within the historic district in 1914 reflected the change in retail needs and included the following services: three jewelry stores, four drug stores, four grocery stores, three tailors, three banks, three clothing stores, three boot and shoe stores, three millinery shops, four dry good stores, two billiard halls, two barbers, six saloons, and five businesses that included confectioneries. In addition, the district included the town post office and the following goods and services: auto storage, plumbing supplies, harness shop, printing office, book and art shop, hardware store, stationary and confectionary store, 5 & 10 cent store, moving picture house, farm implement store, and the Home Dress Manufacturing Company.³⁵

In 1927, the St. Peter Commercial Historic District continued as the community's center for services, including 33 retail stores, two tire shops, two plumbing and heating suppliers, two banks, a furniture store, a picture framing shop, one saloon, a drug store, a hardware store, a tin shop, a harness shop, a funeral parlor, and a milk station. The district also continued as a center for professional offices. Into the twentieth century South Minnesota Avenue served as St. Peter's main commercial center. Today the street includes a variety of specialty stores, taverns and restaurants, and professional offices.

Following the lead of the St. Peter Company, several business organizations were formed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to work towards St. Peter's economic and civic improvement. Groups in the nineteenth century included the St. Peter Union and the Board of Trade. The Commercial Club, organized between 1905 and 1915, established a number of new industries in town and the annual Chataqua program. The Businessmen's Association and the Store Bureau were merged in 1923 to form the St. Peter Association to work for commercial development and civic improvements.³⁶

The St. Peter Commercial Historic District has also been historically significant to the economic and social history of St. Peter. The buildings along South Minnesota Avenue served as the heart of St. Peter's retail business and banking, service and professional industries. The district's range of services is demonstrated in historic city directory listings with almost all the resident or surrounding farmers' needs able to be met with one trip to South Minnesota Avenue. For example, a farm family could buy agricultural implements, groceries, and clothing; seek the services of doctors, dentists, lawyers; and complete their banking within this three-block area. The district also housed social meeting halls, restaurants, hotels, and movie theaters that made the area a hub for social activities. For example in the early twentieth century, the I.O.O.F. building at 401 South Minnesota Avenue included the lodge rooms of the Oddfellows; the Knights of Pythias hosted meetings in the second-story lodge rooms of the H.J.J. Building at 220 South Minnesota Avenue; and the Masons hosted meetings in the Daniels Block/Masonic Hall at 316-320 South Minnesota Avenue. Several of St. Peter's newspapers historically had their offices on South Minnesota Avenue. Most notably, the St. Peter Herald has had offices in the H.J.J. Building at 220 South Minnesota Avenue since 1906.

³⁵ Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, Ltd., Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for St. Peter, Minnesota., 1914.

³⁶ Gemini Research, 48.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8

Page 7

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Conclusion

The St. Peter Commercial Historic District is historically significant as a cohesive and well-preserved collection of commercial buildings that represent the center of St. Peter's economic activity from the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The district is locally significant under National Register of Historic Places *Criterion A* for its significance to the broad patterns of history. The St. Peter Commercial Historic District is a well-preserved example of a central business district and strongly reflects the theme of commerce as related to the community's history. The district's period of significance extends from the founding of St. Peter in 1854 to 1930 to encompass the construction dates of the majority of the buildings represented within it and the growth of South Minnesota Avenue as the community's central business district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 1

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Bibliography

City of St. Peter Building Permits. Located at the St. Peter City Hall.

City of St. Peter Tax Rolls, 1880 to 1920. Located at the Nicollet County Courthouse, St. Peter, Minnesota.

Directory of the City of Saint Peter, Minnesota, 1899. Chicago, Ill.: Judson Publishing Co., 1899.

Folwell, William Watts. A History of Minnesota. Volume I. St. Paul, Minn.: The Minnesota Historical Society, 1956.

Gemini Research. "St. Peter's Historic Contexts Final Report of a Historic Preservation Planning Project."
Minnesota State Historical Society, 1991.

Gresham, William G., ed. History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties Minnesota, 2 volumes. Indianapolis, Ind.:
B.F. Bowen & Company, Inc., 1916.

Historic Photographs, City of St. Peter. Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Lund, Doniver A. A History of the First National Bank of Saint Peter, Minnesota. St. Peter, Minn.: Saint Peter
Herald, 1967.

Minnesota Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1865. St. Paul, Minn.: Groff & Bailey Publishers, 1865.

Minnesota State Business Directory. St. Paul, Minn.: H.E. Newton & Co., [1873].

Minnesota State Business Directory. St. Paul, Minn.: Warner & Foote, [1881].

Minnesota State Gazetteer and Business Directory. St. Paul, Minn.: R.L. Polk and Co., 1920-21.

Neill, Edward D. et al. History of the Minnesota Valley. Minneapolis, Minn.: North Star, 1882.

Nicollet County, Minnesota, as an Agricultural and Dairying Section and St. Peter as a Manufacturing Center,
Sketches of Their Early History . . . With Numerous Illustrations. St. Peter, Minn.: Reliable Publishing
Co., 1884.

Nicollet County Telephone and Telegraph Company. Nicollet County Telephone and Telegraph Company
Directory. N.p., 1922, 1932, and 1951.

Saint Peter Herald. "A Second Century." Supplement, 18 November 1985.

Saint Peter Herald. "Diamond Jubilee Anniversary Number." Special Supplement, 1 October 1930.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, Ltd. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for St. Peter, Minnesota. 1885, 1889,
1927, and 1951 (update). Collection of the Minnesota Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 2

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, Ltd. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for St. Peter, Minnesota. 1900, 1908, and 1914. Collection of St. Peter City Hall.

Stone, Josie. Do You Remember? St. Peter, Minn.: Nicollet County Historical Society, 1966.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census, June 1, 1880. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I – Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892.

U.S. West Research, Inc. Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Forms for St. Peter Commercial Historic District. Collection of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, 1992.

Watson and Company. Watson & Co.'s Classified Business Directory of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Other Enterprising Cities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. New York: The Company, 1900.

Wetherill, Fred E. Nicollet County Bicentennial Historical Markers and Other Historical Places. Nicollet County Bankers Association, 1976.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles. Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1988.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

St. Peter Commercial Historic District
St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Verbal Boundary Description




The boundary of the nominated property is indicated by the dashed black line on the accompanying map entitled "St. Peter Commercial Historic District, Nicollet County, Minnesota."

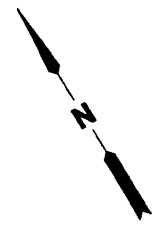
Boundary Justification

The boundary of the St. Peter Commercial Historic District encompasses commercial buildings along South Minnesota Avenue and one on West Park Row in St. Peter's central business district. The nineteenth century and early twentieth century buildings within the district retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Buildings outside of the boundary were excluded because they do not date from the period of significance or do not retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.



St. Peter Commercial Historic District
 Nicollet County, Minnesota

- Key:**
-  Contributing
 -  Noncontributing
 -  District Boundary



Scale: 1" = 200'

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00001610

Date Listed: 1/12/01

St. Peter Commercial Historic District, Nicollet Co.
Property Name **County**

MN
State

Multiple Name

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

Reth Boland
Signature of the Keeper

3/13/01
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The building at 221 South Minnesota Avenue is correctly identified as a non-contributing building in Section 7 (p.10), but incorrectly shown as contributing on the sketch map. The resource count is correct.

In Section 8, p. 4, the date on the first line, before the 23rd footnote, should be "1880."

This information was confirmed by Susan Roth of the SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**