

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 15 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources
other names/site number Gooseberry Falls State Park

2. Location

street & number off U.S. Highway 61 not for publication N/A
city, town Silver Creek Twp. Two Harbors vicinity
state Minnesota code MN county Lake code 075 zip code 55616

3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>15</u> | <u>8</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | | <u> </u> sites |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u>8</u> | <u>1</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>65</u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>88</u> | <u>9</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
Minnesota State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic Resources

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Nina M. Archabal 9/5/89
Signature of certifying official Nina M. Archabal Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Beth Boland 10/25/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Outdoor Recreation

Landscape/State Park

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Recreation/Outdoor Recreation

Landscape/State Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: NPS Rustic Architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone/Log

roof Shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheets

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Continuation Sheet

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DESCRIPTION

Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources are included within a 640 acre historic district defined by the original boundaries of the park. The district contains 88 contributing elements ranging from large scale construction projects to picnic tables and drinking fountains, all built along the dramatic falls of the Gooseberry River and the shoreline of Lake Superior. Nine non-contributing elements are also included within the district although only three are located in the public use area of the park.

Principal designer of the buildings at the park was Edward W. Barber of the Minnesota Central Design Office of the National Park Service. George C. Lindquist, an on-site architect at the park, was also responsible for several park buildings. Two Italian stone masons, John Berini and Joe Cattaneo, supervised the intricate stone work executed throughout the park utilizing combinations of red, blue, brown, and black granite. The red granite was quarried in Duluth near the College of St. Scholastica, while the darker variety was taken from an outcrop near East Beaver Bay, just north of the park. The sand for the mortar was brought from Flood Bay, south of the park, and logs were obtained at Cascade River State Park.

Building descriptions are organized based on several general locations within the park. The Department of Natural Resources building identification numbers are listed after each building.

U.S. Highway 61

1. Structure: Concourse 2-214 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936-40

The Concourse is actually a massive granite retaining wall over 300' long which provides a parking area and an overlook for the nearby falls and river basin. The wall was built between 1936 and 1940 and was continually expanded until it finally tied into the rock encased abutments of the Gooseberry River bridge. The wall is 12' wide at the base and is generally 20'-25' high with stone walls extending below grade to solid rock. Some of the rock in the wall weighs more than seven tons.

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The parking area features stone flagging, several overlooks including a semi-circular projection, and a stone drinking fountain. One of the final sections to be completed was a massive stairway leading to restroom facilities built at the base of the wall. (See Exhibit V) (Multiple Property Form)

2. Structure: Minnesota Highway Bridge #3585
Architect: Minnesota Highway Department Date: 1925 & 1937

Minnesota Highway Bridge #3585 over the Gooseberry River was initially constructed in 1925 but was rebuilt in 1937. The steel arch spans 150' while the overall length of the bridge is 269'. The bridge is 42' wide. The C.C.C. quarried and transported the black granite which they used to face the abutments.

3. Building: Bridgehead Refectory 2-220 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1938-39

The Bridgehead Refectory is a 49' x 33' structure constructed with native red and black granite. The building is covered with a medium pitch gable roof with wooden shingles. A gable roof also projects over the entrance and is supported by four massive battered stone piers 3' square at the base. Pairs of eight light casement windows flank the entry while remaining window openings are four light casements. Plans were also drawn for a 61' extension to the south for a dining room and a kitchen addition to the rear, however, these plans were never executed. Construction of the refectory required 5,300 man days and cost \$4,386.44.

In 1958 the building was extended with a 24' x 18' addition to the south facade. The stone work for the addition was from an adjacent flagstone walk constructed when the refectory was first built. In 1971 a 31' x 24' frame addition was made to the rear for an interpretive wing.

4. Structure: Stone Curb Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1939

Stone granite curbing defines the parking lot at the Bridgehead Refectory. Cut granite was employed.

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5. Building: Caretaker's Cabin 2-223 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1941

The Caretaker's Cabin is a 22'6" x 13'6" rectangular structure resting on a poured concrete foundation. The cabin is sheathed with 10" rough vertical boards with 1" x 2" battens and is covered with a hip roof which was originally finished with red cedar shingles. The building features a recessed entrance, pairs of six light casements on the south and west facades and four light casements on the north and east facades, and a brick chimney. The interior is divided into one large room and a small kitchen and bath.

Public Use Area

6. Structure: Entrance Portals Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1940

Granite entrance portals flank the roadway leading to the public use area of the park. The portal to the south is approximately 28' long and consists of three sections. The first section is 6' high and supports the entrance sign. This is followed by a low wall 12' long and 18" high. The wall is completed by a final section 2'3" high. The portal to the north follows the same three part arrangement although the overall length is 21'. All the stone work is battered.

7. Building: Trickling Filter Bldg 2-213 Date: 1939
Architect: George C. Lindquist Builder: CCC

The Trickling Filter Building houses equipment involved in the waste disposal process. The building is 32'6" x 27'8" and is built into a hillside. The building materials are a dark granite for the base followed by a section of horizontal siding which extends to the gable roof. The base of the structure is approximately 7' below grade. In 1979 new cedar siding, skylights, and asphalt shingles were installed.

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8. Building: Contact Station 2-204 Date: 1968
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

The Contact Station is a 21'4" x 24' structure sheathed with rough face cedar siding. The gable roof extends 7' beyond the edge of the building to form an entrance porch supported by 8" x 8' paired posts. The roof is covered with cedar shingles. The building is non-contributing.

9. Building: Wood Shed 2-118 Date: c1968
Architect: Unknown

The Wood Shed is a small rectangular frame structure with board and batten siding and a gable roof. The principal facade features 3 six light casements windows. The building is non-contributing.

10. Structure: Water Tower 2-229 Builder: CCC
Architect: U.W. Hella Date: 1936

A water tower was constructed in the picnic ground in 1935 to store water from the well in the CCC camp when attempts to locate a well in the picnic area were unsuccessful. A 10,000 gallon tank was installed on the highest point adjacent to the picnic area. To increase the attractiveness of the tank and to keep it cool, a tower like structure was built to encase the tank in 1936. The tower is 25' high, 17' in diameter and is built with red and blue granite. The roof is supported by log rafters, originally covered by heavy shakes.

11. Structure: Trail Steps Builder: CCC
Architect: Unknown Date: c1936

A set of stone trail steps are located on the lower rim trail near the water tower. The stone work is dry laid.

12. Building: Kitchen Shelter 2-209 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1935 & 1939

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The Kitchen Shelter consists of a 50' x 28' shelter area and a 27' x 11'6" projection for the kitchen, forming a T-shaped structure. The two spaces are separated by a massive fireplace located at the intersection of the T. The building is constructed with a combination of colorful red and blue granite and is covered by a gable roof.

Originally, the shelter could be entered through a 27' entrance on the east facade or 13' entrances on the north and south facades. These openings were defined by paired 10" log posts with brackets. However, in 1939 these openings were infilled due to the prevailing winds and changeable weather conditions from nearby Lake Superior. The openings were infilled with stone piers, both horizontal and vertical log work and glazed doors and casements. The segmentally arched 9' opening to the kitchen was not altered but wooden shutters for the openings in the sidewalls were constructed. Although a battery of 7 cast iron cook stoves has been removed from the kitchen, sinks and counters supported by log posts still remain. Construction of the Kitchen Shelter required 3,228 man days and a cost of \$2,049.72.

13. Building: Refectory 2-210 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1935-36

The Refectory is located on a prominent site on the right bank of the Gooseberry River overlooking Lake Superior. When the Refectory was completed in 1936 it consisted of a T-shaped building with a concession, storage room, and restrooms located in the leg of the T and a partially enclosed shelter in the top of the T. The shelter is constructed entirely of red and blue granite while the concession was stone to the sill level and log construction with saddle-notched corners above. The shelter also contains a massive stone fireplace. The shelter is 25' x 33' while the concession is 29' x 20'.

After the first summer's use in 1936 it was found that there was insufficient storage space for the concessionaire and plans were approved on September 25, 1936 for an 18'6" x 20' extension on the north end of the building for additional storage. The addition was designed to match the existing construction. At the same time, the shelter openings were enclosed due to the prevailing northeast winds from Lake Superior. The openings were enclosed with logs and glazed doors and casements. The Refectory required 3,874 man days and cost \$2,049.72.

The log walls of the concession have been replaced with vertical siding.

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14. Structure: Stone Stairs Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1937

In 1937 a flight of granite steps were built from the Refectory to the mouth of the Gooseberry River. Three sections with 7 steps each are separated by landings. At the same time, a granite terrace was installed at the Refectory.

15. Building: Pump House 2-211 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1940

This Pump House was constructed when a suitable source of water was found at the mouth of the Gooseberry River. The well was necessary because the water supply at the CCC camp was inadequate to supply the entire park. The Pump House is similar to the one constructed at the site of the CCC camp and is a 14'6" x 12'6" structure built with black and red granite. The building is covered with a gable roof, supported by log rafters and purlins, which slopes slightly toward the rear of the structure. Openings include a plank door on the principal facade and four light casements on the side walls, all capped with stone lintels.

16. Object: Guard Rail Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1939

Approximately 20 granite piers line a rocky precipice along Lake Superior at the picnic grounds. Each pier is roughly 18" square at the base and rises to a height of 3' with a slight batter. Each post is capped with a pyramidal stone top. Paired chains link each post.

17. Object: Picnic Tables Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1935

Thirty Picnic Tables were constructed in the park. Three are located by the Kitchen Shelter, seven at the Gooseberry River picnic grounds, and twenty are located at the main picnic area on Lake Superior. The tables features granite side supports with split log seats and table tops. The original logs have been replaced.

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18. Object: Fireplaces Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1935

Six fireplaces were constructed in the park. Two are located in the Gooseberry River picnic grounds and four are in the main picnic area along Lake Superior. The fireplaces consist of a steel grate supported by low granite side walls and a short chimney to the rear.

19. Object: Drinking Fountains Builder: CCC
Architect: George C. Lindquist Date: c1941

Three drinking fountains were built in the public use area. One fountain is located at the Gooseberry River picnic grounds and two are located at the picnic area along Lake Superior. The fountains rest on a 10' square base constructed with granite flagging. The fountains are 2' square at the base and rise to a height of 3' with a slight batter so that the dimension at the top is 1'8" square. A stone step is placed at one side.

20. Building: Latrine 2-208 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1935-36

The Latrine building is a 25'8" x 15'3" rectangular structure constructed with a colorful combination of red, blue and brown granite. The stone walls rise 6'2" to the sill level and are followed by 10" diameter logs with saddle-notched corners. The stone walls extend 7' beyond each side of the building to form entrance screens. Originally, the first log course also extended to include the stone screens as well. Each restroom features a large window opening on each of the three exterior facades. These openings were not glazed originally but were covered with bronze screens. Each window opening is also flanked by a vertical log. The building required 2,225 man days and a cost of \$216.08. The latrine is covered with a hip roof although the wooden shingles have been replaced with asphalt

21. Building: Camp Ground Sanitation Building 2-207
Architect: Department of Natural Resources Date: 1984

The Camp Ground Sanitation Building is a 38'8" x 30'8" structure built with stone textured concrete block and 10" machine rounded logs. The

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building is covered with a gable roof. A projecting gable covers the entrance and is supported by log posts. The building is non-contributing.

22. Building: Combination Bldg 2-205 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1937-38

The Combination Building was constructed in two sections between 1937 and 1938. The first section completed contained restrooms, showers, a laundry and utility room. The second portion to the south included a shelter and kitchen. Both sections were joined by a 10' wide covered passageway. The building is actually designed in an H-shaped configuration with the smaller laundry room, kitchen, and utility area in the central section and the shelter and washrooms in the flanking wings. The entire building is constructed with black and red granite and is covered with intersecting gable roofs. The overall dimensions of this building are 84' x 47'6" making it one of the largest in the state park system.

The shelter features a massive fireplace constructed with black and brown granite. A terrace with stone flagging is built along the east facade of the shelter and is covered with a projecting shed roof supported by massive stone piers, 3'4" x 2'4" at the base. The shelter was fully enclosed at the time of construction with glazed doors and eight light casements. A series of casements on the south facade are capped with a segmental arch. Remaining windows in the Combination Building are generally smaller four or six light casements. The building required 6,946 man days and a cost of \$4,350.32.

23. Building: Ice House 2-206 Builder: CCC
Architect: George C. Lindquist Date: 1940-41

The Ice House is a 19'8" x 16' structure built with rough faced red and black granite. The building has a dirt floor and is covered with a gable roof. The door is constructed with 3 ply rough boards. A small louvered opening is placed in the gable which is infilled with horizontal siding. The Ice House required 547 man days and cost \$240.00.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9Gitchi Gummi Trail

24. Building: Adirondack Shelter 2-226 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1936

An Adirondack Shelter is located on the Gitchi Gummi trail just a short distance off U.S. Highway 61 and overlooks the Gooseberry River Basin. The shelter is a rectangular log structure with saddle-notched corners. The side and rear walls are enclosed while the front is left open. The roof slopes gently to the rear while the front of the shelter is protected by an overhang. This shelter and a second one built by the Fifth Falls required 474 man days and cost \$173.52.

25. Structure: Stone Steps Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1936

Stone steps built along the Gitchi Gummi Trail are designed in an S-shape to form a switchback in order to negotiate a particularly steep slope. The stairs are built of granite with stone flagging on the landings and low side walls.

26. Building: Lookout Shelter 2-227 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1935-36

The Lookout Shelter is located on a high bluff at the mouth of the Gooseberry River overlooking Lake Superior. The shelter is a square structure built with red and blue granite and is covered with a hip roof. The entrance on the south facade and large openings in the side walls feature corbelled stone work. The structure is complete with benches and a flagstone floor.

27. Building: Latrine Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1936

This small Latrine is located behind the Lookout Shelter. It is a rectangular structure with board and batten siding and a shed roof with a small ventilator.

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28. Structure: Trail Steps Builder: CCC
Architect: Unknown Date: 1936

Trail steps are located near the Lookout Shelter and descend to the shore of Lake Superior. The stone is dry laid.

Fifth Falls

29. Building: Adirondack Shelter 2-225 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1936

An Adirondack Shelter is located on the Upper Falls Trail and overlooks the Fifth Falls. The Shelter is a rectangular log structure with saddle-notched corners. The side and rear walls are enclosed while the front is left open. The roof slopes gently to the rear while the front of the shelter is protected by an overhang.

30. Structure: Foot Bridge Date: 1985
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

This Foot Bridge crosses the Fifth Falls of the Gooseberry River. It is constructed with structural steel and rests on concrete footings. The structure is non-contributing.

CCC Camp Site

31. Building: Pump House 2-216 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936

The Pump House is a 14'6" x 12'6" structure built with black and red granite. The shingle roof is supported by 8" log purlins and 5" log rafters. The entrance door is constructed with planks. Four light casements are located on each of the side walls. All openings all capped with stone lintels.

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32. Object: Fireplace Builder: CCC
Architect: Unknown Date: 1934

One fireplace remains from the officers quarters at the site of the CCC camp. It has fallen over backwards yet remains relatively intact.

33. Object: Gas Pump Date: 1934

This 7' tall, round, metal pump was used at the CCC camp. The pump is approximately 18" in diameter at its base and rises 4' with an additional section approximately 7" in diameter rising the remaining 3'. The pump is in rusted condition and is no longer in operation.

Service Yard

34. Building: Custodian's Cabin 2-217 Builder: CCC
Architect: Edward W. Barber Date: 1936

The Custodian's Cabin is a rectangular building, 48'6" x 23'5", built with red and blue granite and peeled 10" logs resting on poured concrete foundation. The house contains a large entry, living room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath. The exterior walls of the living room and kitchen are built with stone while the walls of the bedroom wing are constructed with logs with saddle-notched corners. Log mullions separate the window openings although the original casements have been replaced. A flat segmental arch is placed over the living room windows on the west facade while a massive timber lintel is used over windows on the south facade. The house is covered with a gable roof and is approached by granite steps which lead to a recessed entry.

The living room features a granite fireplace and V-joint knotted pine paneling and 6" and 9" log beams.

In 1969 a 28' x 13' addition was made the rear of the residence. The exterior of the two room addition is sheathed with board on board vertical siding.

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35. Building: Garage 2-399 Date: 1980s
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

This rectangular garage is sheathed with vertical siding and is covered with a gable roof. The building is non-contributing.

36. Building: Oil House 2-380 Date: 1970s
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

The Oil House is a rectangular structure built with concrete blocks and covered with a gable roof. The building is non-contributing.

37. Object: Incinerator 2-395 Builder: CCC
Architect: National Park Service Date: 1940

The Incinerator incorporates mechanical parts from the Heimbach Company and is called The Heimbach 20th Century Incinerator. The structure is encased in dark granite and rises to a height of 15'. The incinerator resembles a chimney.

38. Building: Shop/Warehouse 2-218 Date: 1971
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

The Shop/Warehouse is a 68' x 36' structure with a gable roof. It is sheathed with plywood siding and 1" x 3" battens. The building is non-contributing.

39. Building: Warehouse 2-222
Architect: Unknown Date: c1950

The Warehouse is a long, rectangular frame structure with a shed roof. The building is non-contributing.

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40. Building: Residence 2-212 Date: 1956
Architect: Department of Natural Resources

The Assistant Manager's Residence is a 40' x 24' structure covered by a hip roof. The lower walk-out is constructed with concrete block with a cement finish while the upper story is frame construction sheathed with cedar siding. The building is non-contributing.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Recreation
Government

Period of Significance

1933-41

Significant Dates

1933

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

National Park Service

Civilian Conservation Corps

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

See Continuation Sheets

See continuation sheet

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources are historically significant for their association with the social, political, and economic impact of the Great Depression and the subsequent development of the various Federal Relief Programs which were responsible for their construction. The Civilian Conservation Corps in particular is considered the most popular and successful of these programs and is also considered one of the great conservation programs in the history of the United States. The park is also significant as a strategic recreational facility located at one of the most scenic sites in the state.

Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources are architecturally significant for their unique and distinctive rustic style construction featuring irreplaceable labor intensive methods and finely crafted detailing. These buildings and structures are exceptionally significant for their remarkable stone construction featuring intricate designs utilizing imaginative combinations of red, blue, brown and black granite. This stonework is the most distinctive visually of any masonry construction in the state park system. The park is also architecturally significant for its ability to represent a particularly well developed and diverse collection of rustic style resources. The landscape design for Gooseberry Falls State Park is significant as one of the most extensive and comprehensive designs from the period involving the professionals from the Minnesota Central Design Office as well as consulting landscape architects. (Refer to the Statement of Exceptional Significance on page F34 of the Multiple Property Documentation Form.)

Gooseberry Falls State Park was initially classified as a 640 acre scenic Game Preserve owned jointly by the Highway Department and the Department of Conservation. It was acquired as a public hunting ground and game refuge but because of the dramatic scenery of the Gooseberry River and the North Shore of Lake Superior it was selected by the National Park Service for a state park.

An Emergency Conservation Work camp (SP-5 Company 1720) was approved for this site and first occupied the area on May 3, 1934. An additional camp (SP-10 Company 2710) was also established on July 22, 1934 and organized a tent camp of the lake side of Highway 61 near the park entrance. However, Company 1720 was transferred back to its prior location on September 30, 1934 and Company 2710 replaced them at their camp site just west of the Upper Falls. The tent camp was gradually eventually replaced with a typical C.C.C. camp with 10 army style barracks, an infirmary, mess hall, latrine, officers' quarters and various service and

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administrative buildings. An education building known as "Gooseberry Falls University" was erected and dedicated in March 1939. A total of twenty-seven buildings were constructed at the camp.

In less than one year Company 2710 had constructed one mile of road, 4 miles of foot trails and nineteen miles of fences. Thirty acres had been mapped topographically, fourteen acres of camp ground had been cleared and three acres had been landscaped. More than 2,600 feet of pipe had been installed for the camp ground disposal system, 2,276 square yards of erosion control put in place for bank protection and ten acres of water improvement projects completed. Large scale construction and development was begun in 1935 and by the end of 1936 the park was considered one of the more fully equipped in the state. The picnic ground had been developed and equipped with a parking area, water supply, sanitation building, picnic and kitchen shelter, refectory and a number of tables and fireplaces. C.C.C. Director Robert Fechner visited the park in July 1936 and expressed his satisfaction with the development which had taken place. The park was officially designated a state park in 1937.

The C.C.C. camp continued until it was terminated in May 1941. It remained in operation longer than any other state park C.C.C. camp in the state. After the camp closed a local newspaper wrote, "Here lies a state park that will live in the years to come as a tribute to the nation's Civilian Conservation Corps and a monument to Company 2710, its officers, and its boys."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Department of Natural Resources. Working Drawings and Specifications for the Buildings and Structures at Gooseberry Falls State Park. Bureau of Engineering. St. Paul, Minnesota.
Gooseberry Times, 6 May 1938 - 6 June 1939.
Searle, R. Newell. State Parks of the North Shore. Minnesota Parks Foundation. St. Paul, Minnesota. 1979.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 640 Acres

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic Resources is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map entitled "Gooseberry Falls State Park." It is defined by the original boundaries of the park. The boundary line is crosshatched.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the buildings and structures that have been historically associated with the property and that maintain historic integrity. The boundary defines the area of the park developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rolf T. Anderson

organization N/A date August 26, 1988

street & number 3632 Park Avenue South telephone 612-824-7807

city or town Minneapolis state Minnesota zip code 55407

GOOSEBERRY FALLS STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

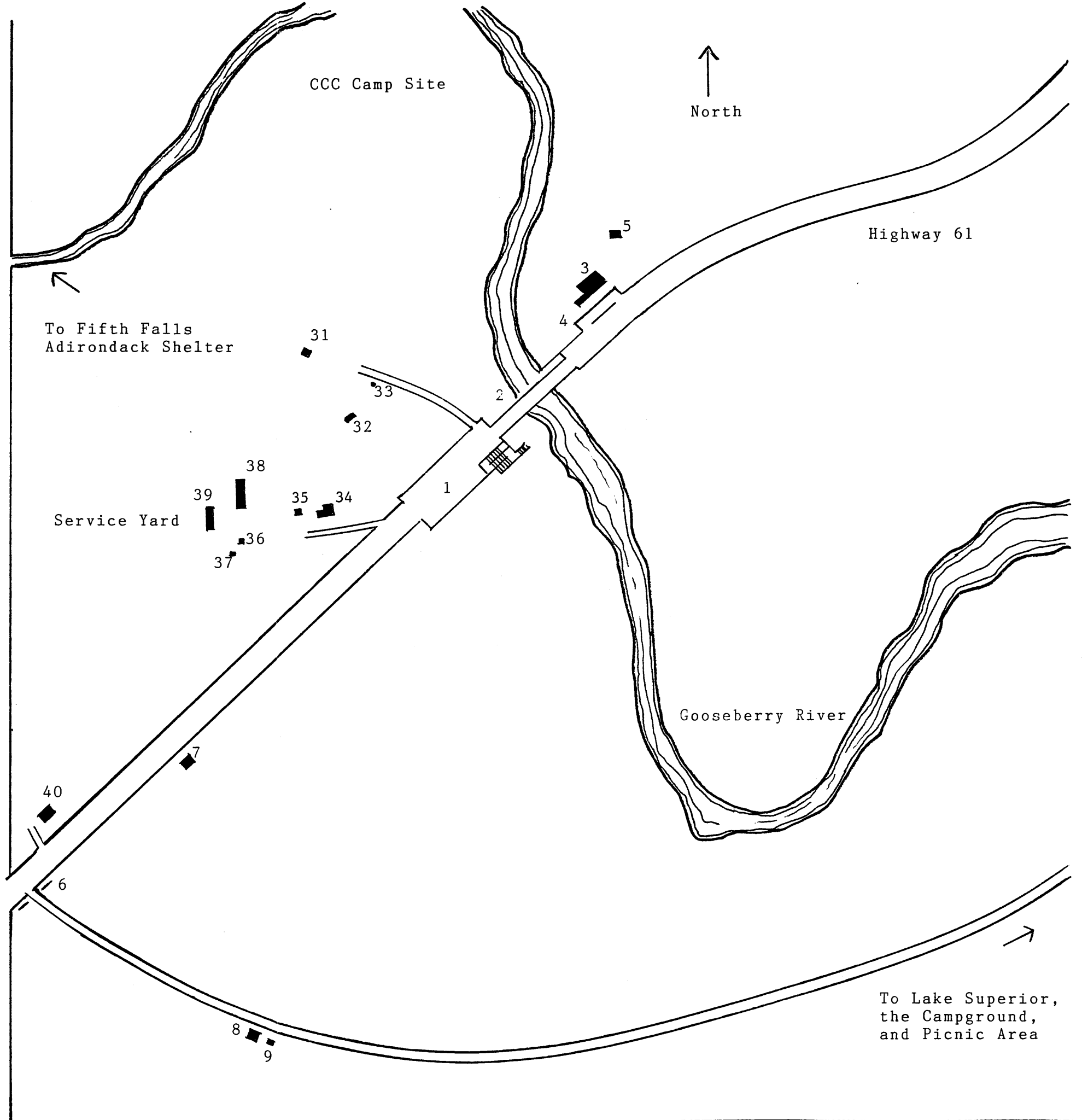
- 1. Concourse
- 2. Minnesota Highway Bridge #3585
- 3. Bridgehead Refectory
- 4. Stone Curb
- 5. Caretaker's Cabin
- 6. Entrance Portals
- 7. Trickling Filter Bldg
- 8. Contact Station
- 9. Wood Shed
- 31. Pump House
- 32. Fireplace
- 33. Gas Pump
- 34. Custodian's Cabin
- # 35. Garage
- # 36. Oil House
- 37. Incinerator
- # 38. Shop/Warehouse
- # 39. Warehouse
- # 40. Residence

Key:

non-contributing

1" = approximately 250 feet

District Boundary



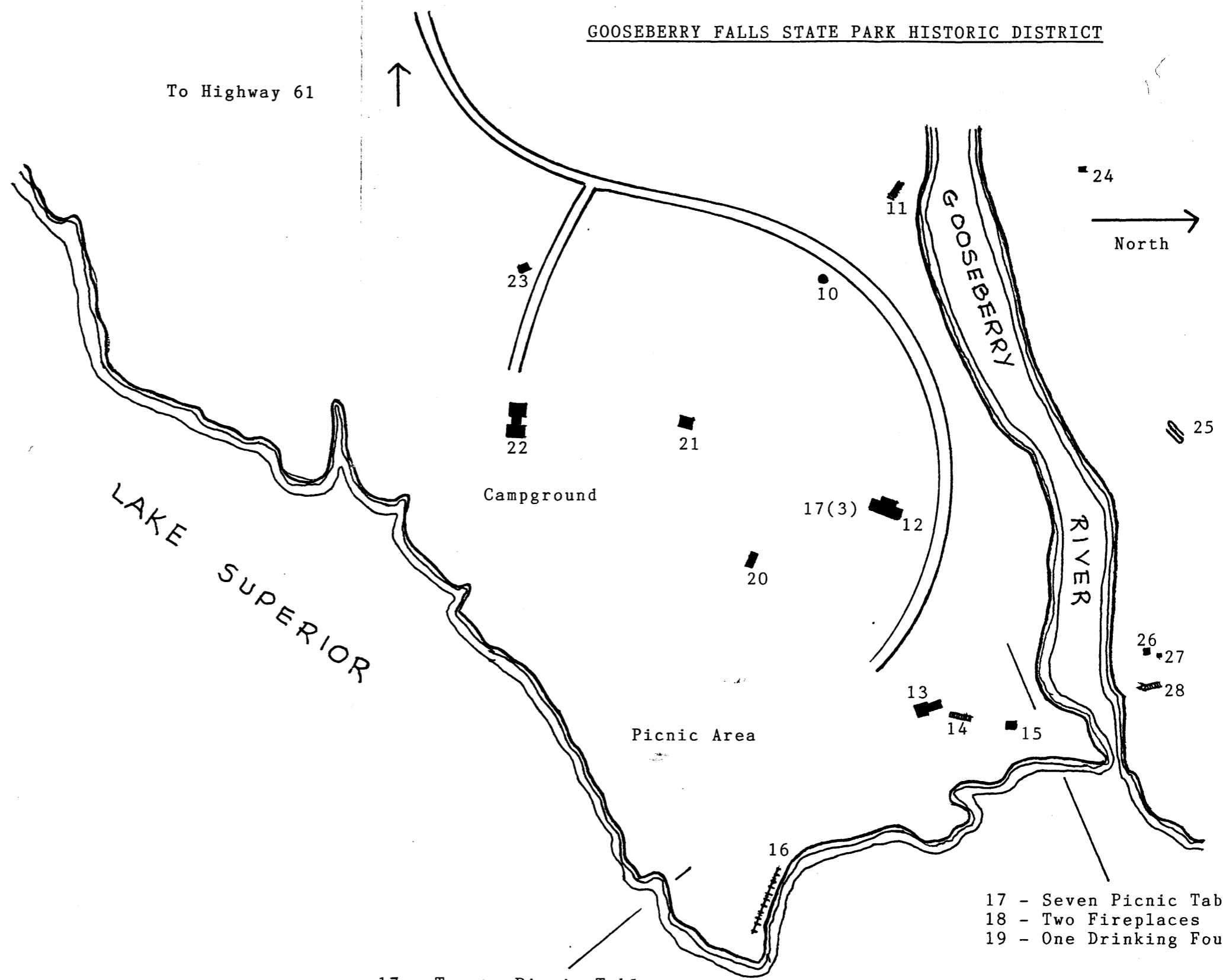
GOOSEBERRY FALLS STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

To Highway 61 ↑

North →

- 10. Water Tower
- 11. Trail Steps
- 12. Kitchen Shelter
- 13. Refectory
- 14. Stone Steps
- 15. Pump House
- 16. Guard Rail
- 17. Picnic Tables
- 18. Fireplaces
- 19. Drinking Fountains
- 20. Latrine
- # 21. Campground Sanitation Bldg
- 22. Combination Bldg
- 23. Ice House
- 24. Adirondack Shelter
- 25. Stone Steps
- 26. Lookout Shelter
- 27. Latrine
- 28. Trail Steps

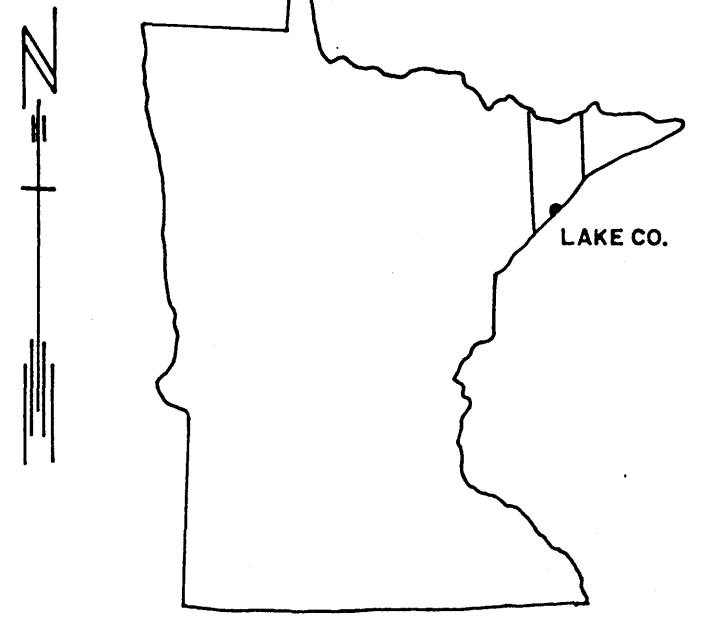
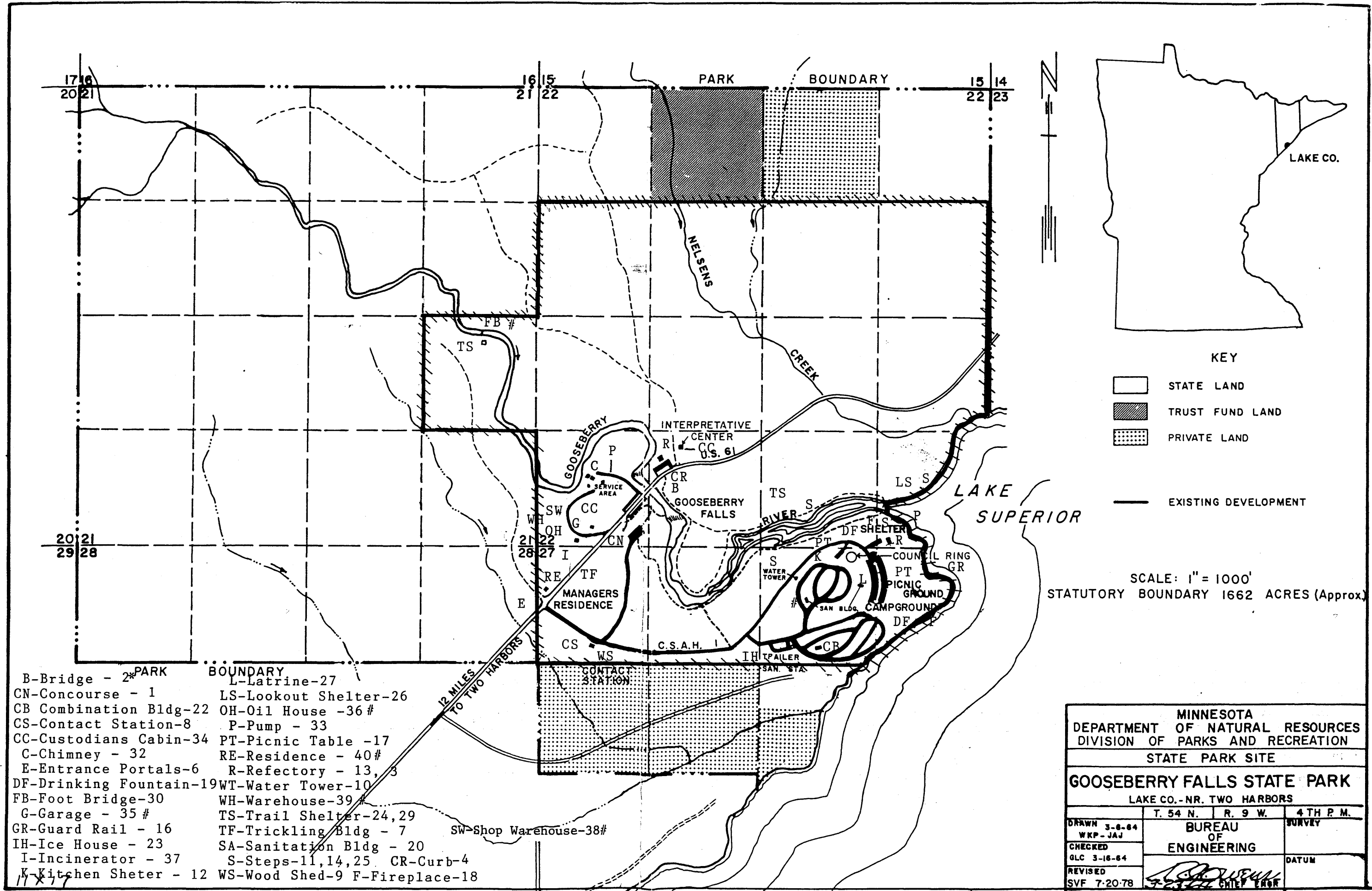
Key:
non-contributing



- 17 - Twenty Picnic Tables
- 18 - Four Fireplaces
- 19 - Two Drinking Fountains

- 17 - Seven Picnic Tables
- 18 - Two Fireplaces
- 19 - One Drinking Fountain

1" = approximately 315 feet



- KEY**
- STATE LAND
 - TRUST FUND LAND
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

SCALE: 1" = 1000'
 STATUTORY BOUNDARY 1662 ACRES (Approx.)

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| B-Bridge - 2* | PARK | L-Latrine-27 | |
| CN-Concourse - 1 | | LS-Lookout Shelter-26 | |
| CB Combination Bldg-22 | | OH-Oil House -36 # | |
| CS-Contact Station-8 | | P-Pump - 33 | |
| CC-Custodians Cabin-34 | | PT-Picnic Table -17 | |
| C-Chimney - 32 | | RE-Residence - 40 # | |
| E-Entrance Portals-6 | | R-Refectory - 13, 3 | |
| DF-Drinking Fountain-19 | | WT-Water Tower-10 | |
| FB-Foot Bridge-30 | | WH-Warehouse-39 | |
| G-Garage - 35 # | | TS-Trail Shelter-24, 29 | |
| GR-Guard Rail - 16 | | TF-Trickling Bldg - 7 | SW-Shop Warehouse-38 # |
| IH-Ice House - 23 | | SA-Sanitation Bldg - 20 | |
| I-Incinerator - 37 | | S-Steps-11, 14, 25 | CR-Curb-4 |
| K-Kitchen Sheter - 12 | | WS-Wood Shed-9 | F-Fireplace-18 |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION STATE PARK SITE | | | |
| GOOSEBERRY FALLS STATE PARK LAKE CO.-NR. TWO HARBORS | | | |
| DRAWN 3-6-64 WKP-JAJ | T. 54 N. | R. 9 W. | 4 TH P. M. |
| CHECKED GLC 3-16-64 | BUREAU OF ENGINEERING | | SURVEY |
| REVISED SVF 7-20-78 | CHIEF ENGINEER | | DATUM |
| Ownership Revised REQ. | SHEET | FILE | |