



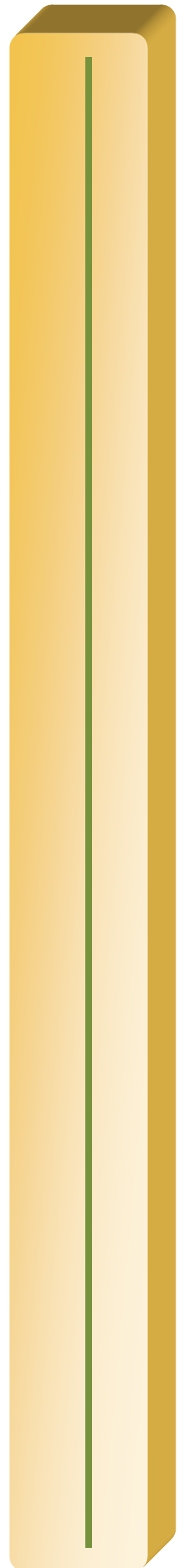
Washington County

2030 Comprehensive Plan A Policy Guide to 2030

Historic Resources

Approved by Board of Commissioners
May 26, 2009

Adopted by Board of Commissioners
September 7, 2010





Washington County Mission

To provide quality public services in a cost-effective manner through innovation, leadership, and the cooperation of dedicated people.

Washington County Values

Fiscal Responsibility - to provide good stewardship of public funds

Ethics and Integrity - to maintain the public trust

Openness of the Process - to promote citizen participation

Our Heritage and Natural Resources - to conserve and preserve them

The Individual - to promote dignity and respect

Washington County Goals

- To promote the health, safety, and quality of life of citizens
- To provide accessible, high-quality services in a timely and respectful manner
- To address today's needs while proactively planning for the future
- To maintain public trust through responsible use of public resources, accountability, and openness of government



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Executive Summary

Washington County, Minnesota, was originally organized as part of the Wisconsin Territory from 1836-1849. It was one of the nine original counties created in the new Minnesota Territory (organized in 1849) and was named for George Washington, first President of the United States. It was in Washington County on May 11, 1858, that the State of Minnesota had its beginning as the 32nd state. Some of the state's oldest cities and towns are located in Washington County.

Washington County's long history has evolved through many eras including Native American habitation, early exploration and fur trade, territorial government and settlement, lumbering, navigation, agriculture, tourism, and suburban housing. Many properties, buildings, and landscapes from these eras remain today. Washington County has been the subject of a number of pre-settlement and archaeological studies and reports, especially in Grey Cloud Island Township and Cottage Grove.

Washington County is home to some of the state's most successful historic preservation programs and restoration projects. The county relies on the efforts of individuals, communities, and the State Historic Preservation Office to assess cultural resources. Federal, state, tribal, and local partnerships work to protect historic properties.

Forty-four properties and four districts within Washington County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, 137 known archeological sites are protected by the Office of State Archaeologist and one cemetery is protected through the Minnesota Private Cemetery Act. Washington County owns and operates the Washington County Historic Courthouse, which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 as the oldest standing courthouse in Minnesota.

Washington County does not have a formal historic preservation commission or historic preservation ordinance that regulates historic structures, sites, or districts. However, the county strives to preserve and enhance the character of historic villages and rural



areas through its land development process in unincorporated areas. Also, the county evaluates the potential impact on historical and archeological resources of its capital projects and attempts to avoid or mitigate any potential impacts.

Washington County has set the following goals related to historic resources.

Goal 9-1 - Maintain the historical integrity of the Washington County Historic Courthouse and use it as a venue to interpret the history of Washington County and Washington County government.

Goal 9-2 - Work to retain important historic contexts and features, including structures, landscapes, archaeological sites, and pedestrian-oriented village development patterns.

The plan describes the recent historic preservation activities in Washington County, sets goals/objectives, and describes policies and implementation strategies.

Existing Conditions

Washington County Historic Courthouse A National Register Site

Washington County owns and operates the Washington County Historic Courthouse, which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971 as the oldest standing courthouse in Minnesota. The Historic Courthouse has statewide significance: it is the geographic birthplace of Minnesota; it was the first courthouse in the Minnesota Territory; and it was the first courthouse in the State of Minnesota.

Historic Courthouse History

In 1867, ground was broken for a courthouse on the bluff overlooking downtown Stillwater and the St. Croix River. Completed in 1870, the courthouse served as the administrative and judicial center of the county for over a century. The building contained a small two-story jail and a sheriff's residence. In 1900, an additional two-story jail was added to the rear of the building. The original jail became the sheriff's office and jail cells for female prisoners.

By 1962, the county had outgrown the building. The sheriff's residence was converted into the sheriff's office and the sheriff and his family moved offsite. The large courtroom was divided into a smaller courtroom and additional offices. In 1975, the county moved to a new government center one mile south of the original courthouse and made plans for an adaptive re-use of the old building. The building reopened in 1982 as a community facility providing office space for non-profit groups, offering interpretative historical exhibits and tours, and serving as a venue for private and public gatherings. In 1997, the county designated the facility as a Washington County park. Today, the Historic Courthouse is used to preserve, re-adapt, restore, and interpret this historic landmark for current and future generations. This is accomplished through programming which fosters knowledge and appreciation of the county's heritage



and providing an outstanding rental venue for private and public gatherings.

Much of the needed courthouse restoration has been completed over the past thirty years with the support of Washington County, the Minnesota Historical Society, local foundation grants, fundraising activities and donations from individuals, organizations, and businesses. Volunteers were an integral part of the restoration of this site; they continue to be an important part of today's operation.

The mission of the Washington County Historic Courthouse is to maintain a sense of history and to interpret the historical context of Washington County government. The Historic Courthouse will continue to be available to the public and will employ strategies to be more self supporting. Because of its location, visibility, architectural interest and sense of history, the Historic Courthouse will continue to offer a unique venue for community and private events.

Historic Resources Protection Framework

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of historic properties recognized by the federal government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historical and archeological heritage. The National Park Service administers the program under the Secretary of the Interior. Listing in the National Register is the first step towards eligibility for National Park Service administered federal preservation tax credits and National Park Service grant programs like Save America's Treasures and Preserve America. National Register sites include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet specific criteria.

Properties of national, state, or local significance under private or local/state government ownership may be nominated to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Listing in the National Register does not mean that the federal government will acquire the property, place restrictive covenants on the land, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. State and local ordinances, local historical commissions, or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations, are also not required as part of the National Register recognition.

State Historic Preservation Office

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 also provided for a network of historic preservation offices in every state to help carry out the nation's historic preservation program. State statute in 1969 created Minnesota's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to provide statewide leadership. The act requires agencies to protect the physical features and historical character of properties listed on the National Register to seek ways to avoid and mitigate any adverse effects on listed properties before carrying out any undertaking, funding, or licensing an undertaking by other parties. The director of the Minnesota Historical Society serves as State Historic Preservation Officer. The SHPO fulfills its mission to preserve and promote Minnesota history by working to identify, evaluate, register, and protect Minnesota's historic and archaeological properties; encouraging the development of local history organizations and activities; and assisting government agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities.

The SHPO has a program whereby it empowers local groups to more effectively protect historic features. A county, city, or township with a qualifying heritage preservation ordinance and heritage preservation commission may apply to SHPO to become a Certified Local Government (CLG). CLG status enables the local government to apply for federal matching grants to preserve historic properties. This local-state-federal partnership



encourages the integration of historic preservation into local government policy.

Archeological Sites

The Field Archaeology Act of 1963 created the Office of State Archaeologist (OSA) to protect known or suspected archaeological sites on non-federal, publicly-owned or leased land or waters, or on land or waters affected by publicly-funded projects. Among its many duties, the OSA is charged with sponsoring, conducting, and directing research into the prehistoric and historic archaeology of Minnesota; protecting and preserving archaeological sites and objects; disseminating archaeological information through the publication of reports and articles; identifying, authenticating, and protecting human burial sites; reviewing and licensing archaeological fieldwork conducted within the state; and enforcing provisions.

Cemeteries

Minnesota's Private Cemeteries Act (M.S. Chapter 307.08) affords all human remains and burials older than 50 years, and located outside of platted, recorded, or identified cemeteries, protection from unauthorized disturbance. This statute applies to burials on either public or private lands or waters.

Federal Section 106 and State Historic Preservation Requirements

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires consideration of the effects of federal, federally-licensed, and federally-assisted projects on historic properties listed on or determined eligible for the National Register. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent federal agency, guides this consultation process which is intended to assure that the value of the historic property is considered in project planning.

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 138 requires that state departments and agencies protect the physical features and historical character of properties listed in the National Register by consulting with the Minnesota Historical Society to

determine appropriate treatments and seek ways to avoid and mitigate any adverse effects on listed properties before carrying out any undertaking, funding, or licensing an undertaking by other parties.

The Minnesota Environmental Quality Board rules require preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet by the responsible unit of government for any proposed demolition of a property listed on the National Register. Privately funded new construction is not reviewed for impact on historic resources, unless located within the St. Croix Scenic Riverway.

The county is prepared to coordinate with the SHPO and the OSA for plans involving new construction and reconstruction of any county facility. In some cases, the county may need to conduct archaeological and historical investigations prior to commencing a project.

The county currently gathers site-specific historical data for environmental assessments and Section 106 reviews on sites proposed to be impacted by a county capital project and attempts to avoid or mitigate the impacts to historic structures as much as possible. Some recent studies conducted as part of the environmental and Section 106 review processes provided excellent in-depth survey and analysis of archaeological and/or architectural resources. These include Highway 36 redesign in Baytown Township for the Stillwater/Houlton Bridge Project (1994), the Wakota Bridge replacement in St. Paul Park and Newport (1995), Highway 3 reconstruction in Scandia and May Township (1996), Manning Avenue widening in Baytown Township and Lake Elmo (1998), and the Trunk Highway 10 realignment at Point Douglas (1999).

Washington County Historic Sites

National Register of Historic Places

Forty-four individual properties and four districts within Washington County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are shown on Figure 9-1 and are described in Appendix 9-A. An additional 22 properties have



been evaluated for National Register eligibility by either the SHPO or the National Park Service but are not officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Sites

A database of the state's identified archaeological sites, maintained by the OSA, contains 137 archeological sites located in Washington County.

Cemeteries

Washington County operates one cemetery that is protected under the Private Cemeteries Act. The cemetery is located in a regional park.

Other Historic Sites

The SHPO has compiled a database of 2,303 sites in Washington County that meet the state standards as a place of historical significance. Appendix 9-B contains a list of the number of sites by community. Documentation on the sites varies from detailed investigations to windshield surveys from the late 1970s.

In addition, the Washington County History Network, a group of volunteers who are interested in history, has compiled a database of 502 historic sites in the county.

The SHPO and the Washington County History Network databases have strong coverage in different areas of the county, with some overlap. The SHPO database offers thorough coverage for the Cottage Grove and Stillwater areas, while the History Network database has a stronger focus on Afton, Woodbury, Marine, and Scandia.

Washington County Historic Contexts

Washington County, with funding from the St. Croix Community Foundation, conducted a historic contexts study in 1999 to create a framework for preservation planning in Washington County. The study was intended to assist communities and the county in determining the appropriate historic preservation

roles and priorities. The study incorporated a number of existing inventories and reports.

Historic contexts, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Preservation Planning, provide frames of reference that establish the relative significance of cultural resources, and provide a framework for making management decisions about the resources. Historic contexts group information about related types of properties based on a common theme, a defined geographical area, and a specific and defined chronological period. Historic contexts can be developed at any scale, from a single neighborhood to a county or state. Each context includes a narrative describing the general history and characteristics of the context and a list describing the general types of properties that can be expected to be associated with the context. Further, to localize the broad contexts for each community, the study contains a brief history and recommendations for further planning and assessment.

The Historic Contexts Study described the following historic contexts for the county:

1. Townsite Development: 1849–1965.
2. Immigration and Ethnicity: 1838–1920.
3. County and Township Government and Public Education: 1840–1960.
4. Tourism and Recreation: 1849–1969.
5. Agriculture: 1840–1960.

Washington County is included in three statewide historic contexts:

1. Railroads and Agricultural Development: 1870–1940.
2. St. Croix Triangle Lumbering: 1830s–1900s.
3. Minnesota’s Tourism and Recreation in the Lake Regions: 1870–1945.

These historic contexts describe aspects of Washington County’s broadest patterns of development from permanent white settlement in the late 1830s to approximately 1960. Sections on European exploration as well as an overview of



suburban growth, transportation, and housing trends in the period 1960–2000 are also included. Some historic contexts, such as the lumber industry, have strong historical narratives but relatively few remaining buildings. Historic contexts, such as agriculture, are applicable to all communities, while tourism and recreation apply primarily to river and lakeshore areas. Some buildings, sites, areas, and communities are included in more than one context.

Historic context studies and preservation planning typically precede more detailed inventory efforts. The National Register and Local Preservation Planning National Register nominations have been prepared for a number of historic properties around the county, most notably in the cities of Stillwater and Marine on St. Croix, where there are historic districts. In 1977, the State Historic Preservation Office conducted a countywide reconnaissance level inventory, which resulted in a multiple property nomination to the National Register.

Local Historic Preservation Activities

Washington County Historical Society

The Washington County Historical Society (WCHS), founded on April 11, 1934, is a private, non-profit educational institution organized to investigate and study the history of Washington County and the State of Minnesota. In doing so, the WCHS:

- Operates two interpretive museums showcasing county heritage.
- Provides educational programs to schools and to the public.
- Assists researchers to document their own, county, and state history.
- Provides expertise to help community groups conserve collections and produce exhibits.
- Investigates and publishes county history.
- Collects and preserves cultural artifacts and documents for future generations.
- Showcases county history through exhibits and displays throughout the county.

The WCHS owns and operates four historic sites; three are buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

1. In 1941, the WCHS purchased the Warden's House Museum in Stillwater from the State of Minnesota. It is one of the state's oldest buildings as well as its second oldest continuously operating house museum. The society's research library is now housed in the reconstructed carriage house behind the Warden's House Museum.
2. In 1974, the WCHS leased the Hay Lake School for a museum and, in 1978, purchased it from the Forest Lake School District.
3. In the early 1980s, the Johannes Erickson Log House, adjacent to the Hay Lake School, was donated to the WCHS. It was moved to the Hay Lake School site and restored.
4. In 1978, the WCHS purchased the historic family-owned Boutwell Cemetery west of Stillwater.

Washington County History Network

Most communities do not have current historic property inventories. The amount of local designation and review of building permits for alterations to historic properties varies among the communities. The communities that do have active historic preservation efforts work together as part of the Washington County History Network to promote and support county history with events, brochures, and publications.

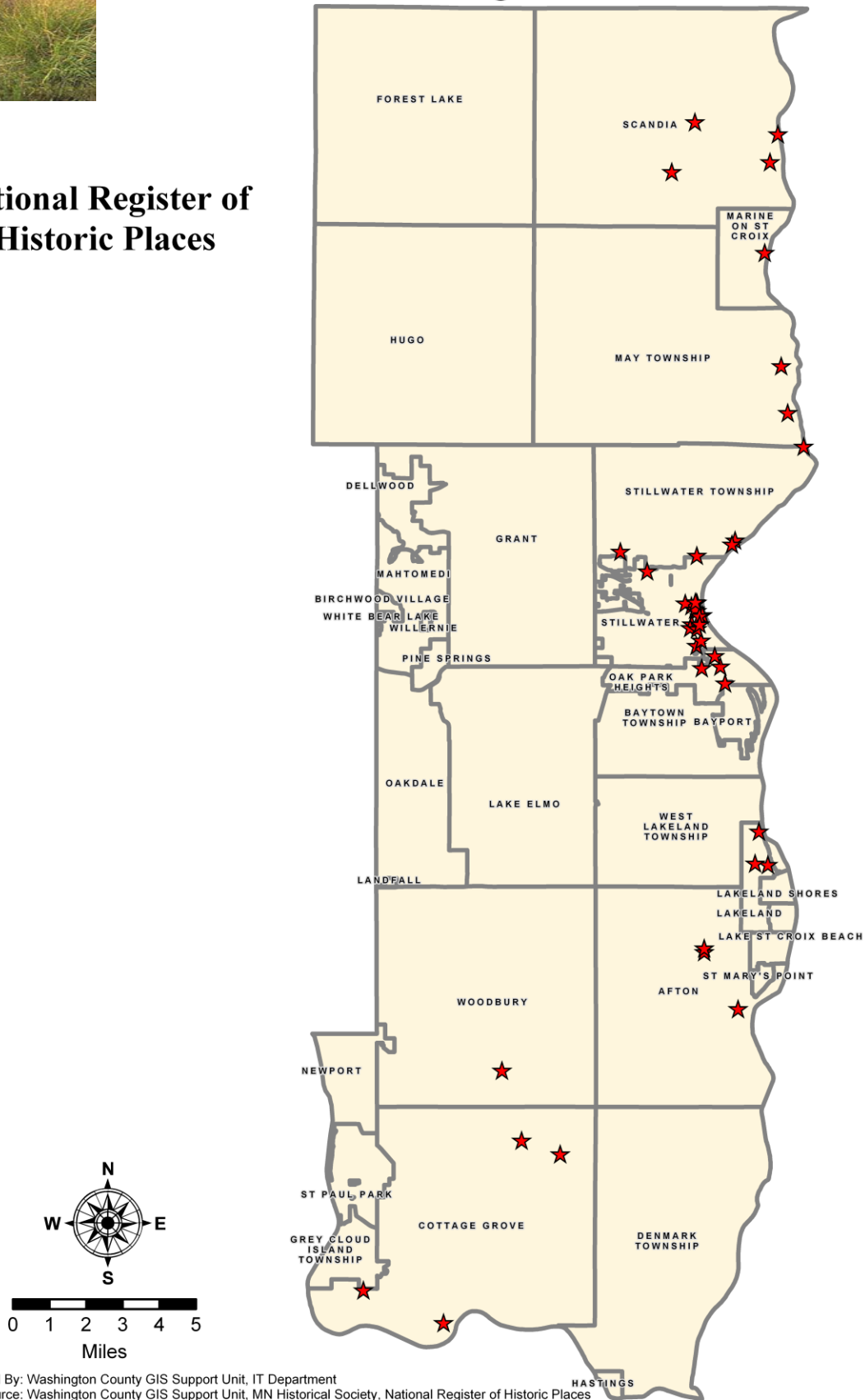
Stillwater, Cottage Grove, and Newport have active Heritage Preservation Commissions (HPC) and participate in the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. These communities have been the subject of a number of inventories and historic context studies.

Communities such as Woodbury, Lake Elmo, Afton, Oakdale, Scandia, Mahtomedi, and Denmark Township have historical organizations but no ordinances or other tools to assist in preserving privately-owned historic and cultural resources.



Figure 9-1

National Register of Historic Places



Prepared By: Washington County GIS Support Unit, IT Department
Data Source: Washington County GIS Support Unit, MN Historical Society, National Register of Historic Places

Historic Resources Plan

Washington County has a particularly important role in preserving part of the State of Minnesota’s early history in its work as the owner of the state’s first courthouse. In recognition of its stewardship role the county adopted the following vision for management of the Historic Courthouse:

The Washington County Historic Courthouse serves as the hallmark of Washington County government and a landmark for the birthplace of the State of Minnesota. It provides a place for all residents of and visitors to the county to maintain a connection to their past and to enrich their lives by experiencing the area’s history in a tangible and enduring way. The Historic Courthouse, supported through public and private funds, fees, and volunteer services, is a showcase of adaptive reuse of an historic building that provides access to the general public and serves as a unique venue for community, cultural and private events.

Historic preservation is also an important element in the county’s plans for land use, transportation, transit, parks, facilities, accessibility, and access to trail systems. Rehabilitating old buildings instead of demolishing them has important social as well as environmental benefits. Historic preservation can provide educational opportunities allowing new generations to see evidence of previous economies, landscapes, buildings, and social patterns.

Goals and Policies

Maintain the historical integrity of the Washington County Historic Courthouse and use it as a venue to interpret the history of Washington County and Washington County government.

Goal 9-1



Policies:

- 9-1: With the support and commitment of residents, create a place of county pride by maintaining the building and grounds.
- 9-2: Become more self-supporting by sponsoring revenue-generating activities to offset operating costs while balancing non-paying general interest programs and fee-based private and special interest events.
- 9-3: Maintain the building as a county-wide historic site open to the public by providing tours, exhibits, information, and programs.
- 9-4: Maintain a niche for the Historic Courthouse in providing a unique venue for private events.

Work to retain important historic contexts and features, including structures, important landscapes, archaeological sites and pedestrian-oriented village development patterns.

Policies:

- 9-5: Continue to acknowledge the county's history when planning, preserving, and developing its infrastructure.
- 9-6: Continue to preserve natural, scenic, open, and agricultural landscapes and encourage preservation of historic sites through land planning activities.
- 9-7: Provide stewardship of county-owned historic properties.
- 9-8: Collaborate with the Washington County Historical Society, cities, and others to promote and interpret county history with events and public information.
- 9-9: Provide information on historic sites to the appropriate organization as surveys and information are available.
- 9-10: Encourage communities to preserve historic properties through their planning and preservation efforts.

Goal 9-2

Goal 9-1

Implementation

Strategies

Maintain the historical integrity of the Washington County Historic Courthouse and use it as a venue to interpret the history of Washington County and Washington County government.

Policy 9-1: With the support and commitment of residents, create a place of county pride by maintaining the building and grounds.

Implementation Strategies

- Review and update landscaping and maintenance work to include historically-accurate plantings and design features to accommodate use of the grounds by public and private clients.
 - Establish landscaping that beautifies the site and creates a more park-like setting.
 - Promote the grounds as a destination for local sidewalk, historic structure and trail networks.
- Establish an initiative to draw various groups from throughout the county to assist in landscape care and maintenance.
- Build a relationship with local nurseries by sponsoring an annual exhibit at the courthouse.
- Preserve the historic integrity of the building by balancing the use and access with the need to maintain the building.
 - Establish a benchmark for amount of use.
 - Review capital repair schedule.
 - Employ mitigation measures for high use events.
 - Review guidelines regarding types of uses.

Policy 9-2: Become more self-supporting by sponsoring revenue-generating activities to offset operating costs while balancing non-paying general interest programs and fee-based private and special interest events.

Implementation Strategies

- Increase revenues through fee-based events.
- Increase the week day use of the building.
 - Attract business meetings and events.



- Sponsor more educational sessions aimed at school groups.
- Establish alternative financial resources and increase fundraising efforts.
 - Change the focus away from long-term rentals.
 - Seek foundation support.
 - Seek sponsors for events.
 - Seek nontraditional grants.
 - Explore establishing an endowment fund.
- Develop a marketing strategy to generate rental business and create public awareness of programs and exhibits.
- Seek non-levy funds for additional staffing, computers, and rental if research and display space is increased.
- Attain maximum client satisfaction to encourage reuse and word-of-mouth referrals.

Policy 9-3: Maintain the building as a countywide historic site open to the public by providing tours, exhibits, information, and programs.

Implementation Strategies

- Establish the Historic Courthouse as a focal point for information about the history of county and municipal government.
- Expand the breadth of programs offered such as speakers, children’s programs, historic education seminars, concert and lecture series, and arts and theater events.
- Maximize exhibit space.
 - Maintain less long-term rental of building space.
 - Review rental space for possible re-use as research and or exhibit area.
 - Provide regularly scheduled public tours of the building and grounds.
 - Partner with local history organizations by offering display space on a rotating basis.
 - Explore opportunities to cooperate with the Washington County Historical Society and other local preservation groups.
- Enhance the county website to provide more historical information and links to other websites with historical information.
- Expand community outreach and education.
 - Target promotion to public and private groups.
 - Expand breadth of programming.

- Seek more support and use from residents throughout the county.
- Distribute courthouse exhibits and programs to all areas in the county.
- Promote Historic Courthouse at community events.
- Establish a program of reenactments of historic events.
- Market to a broader diversity of visitors.
- Focus marketing strategies on attracting nontraditional visitors such as young families, middle-aged people and younger volunteers.

Policy 9-4: Maintain a niche for the Historic Courthouse in providing a unique venue for private events.

Implementation Strategies

- Accentuate the historic characteristics of the building and incorporate these features into the experience of private event rentals.
- Coordinate private rentals to minimize loss of opportunities for public uses.

Goal 9-2

Work to retain important historic contexts and features, including structures, historically important landscapes, archaeological sites, and pedestrian-oriented village development patterns.

Policy 9-5: Continue to acknowledge the county's history when planning, preserving, and developing its infrastructure.

Implementation Strategies

- Through the environmental review and Section 106 process, follow state and federal laws in protecting historic sites on the Historic Register when designing and siting county-sponsored projects such as facilities, roads, parks, and other physical structures. Avoid impacts where possible and mitigate where not.
- Be sensitive to sites that are not on the National Register but which are historically important locally or are locally designated.



- Use information from the Washington County Historic Contexts Study, as well as state and local contexts, as a baseline for evaluating properties.
- Use historical information and assessments in county planning processes.
- Investigate opportunities to identify and interpret historic Native American activities in the Washington County park system.

Policy 9-6: Continue to preserve natural, scenic, open, and agricultural landscapes and encourage preservation of historic sites through land planning activities.

Implementation Strategies

- Maintain low-density housing development and site new houses carefully through lot averaging and open space design developments.
- Advocate development that is in keeping with historic town land use patterns.
- Encourage open space developments as a way to preserve historic landscapes.
- Analyze the impact on historical resources during the development process.
- Encourage local governments and others to preserve significant historic sites, such as churches, residences, industrial sites, bridges, railroad depots, archaeological sites, and landscapes.

Policy 9-7: Provide stewardship of county-owned historic properties.

Implementation Strategies

- Consider public and private funding sources to adequately maintain the county's historic properties.

Policy 9-8: Collaborate with the Washington County Historical Society, cities, and others to promote and interpret county history with events and public information.

Implementation Strategies

- Support the interpretation of historic structures and contexts located in county parks.
- Include a historic preservation and stewardship component in all Washington County park master plans.
- Investigate a county signage program along county roads and trails to identify and/or interpret historic sites.
- Continue supporting activities at the Washington County Historic Courthouse that foster knowledge and appreciation of the county's heritage.

Policy 9-9: Provide information on historic sites to the appropriate organization as surveys and information are available.

Implementation Strategies

- Work with the State Historical Preservation Office and local history groups to maintain and provide information on historic sites.
- Help provide information to aid historic preservation.
- Document and evaluate the historical aspects of county-owned properties as part of maintenance and development plans.

Policy 9-10: Encourage communities to preserve historic properties through their planning and preservation efforts.



Priority Actions

1. Evaluate the current uses of the Historic Courthouse and develop strategies to increase public spaces and uses of the facility.
2. Increase the number of public events and opportunities for the public to experience the Historic Courthouse.
3. Explore the possible funding opportunities provided by the 2009 sales tax increase dedicated for arts, cultural, and historical resources.
4. Develop stronger coordinated marketing activities and program partnerships with local historical organizations.
5. Establish a permanent exhibit at the Historic Courthouse and enhance the diversity of seasonal exhibits.



APPENDIX 9-A

National Register of Historic Places Washington County Summary of Sites

- 1. Bergstein, Moritz, Shoddy Mill and Warehouse, Oak Park Heights**
Rubble and dressed stone mill and frame warehouse built ca. 1890 by Germanic Jewish immigrant to gain foothold in Minnesota economy by recycling fabric or shoddy for mattress production.
- 2. Chicago Milwaukee and Saint Paul Depot and Freight House, Stillwater**
Brick combination depot (1883) on locally quarried limestone foundation; housed town's telegraph office.
- 3. Copas, John, House, Scandia**
Frame residence (ca. 1880) built on site of 1857 homestead of early settler, merchant, and farmer.
- 4. Cushing Hotel, Afton**
Modest frame hotel built in 1867 in small river town to lodge railroad workers, lumbermen, and travelers.
- 5. Cyphers, John T., House, Lakeland**
Small cottage with thick exterior walls of grout, a form of early concrete construction, built by Cyphers in 1858.
- 6. Erickson, Johannes, House, Scandia**
Log dwelling with gambrel roof built in 1868 by Swedish immigrant Erickson.
- 7. Furber, John P., House, Cottage Grove**
Italianate frame residence constructed by Furber in 1871, the same year he platted Cottage Grove.
- 8. Grey Cloud Lime Kiln, Cottage Grove**
Kiln of loose-stone construction built ca. 1850 adjacent to limestone quarry to furnish building material to nearby cities and soil agent to local farmers.
- 9. Hay Lake School, Scandia**
Brick school with bell tower built in 1895 by Scandia residents.
- 10. Heath Summer Residence, Stillwater Township**
(removed)
- 11. Hersey, Roscoe, House, Stillwater**
Eastlake/Queen Anne residence designed by George Orff



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and built in 1879-80 for partner in land, lumber, and mercantile company.

12. **Jackson, Mitchell, Farmhouse, Lakeland**
Greek Revival frame house (ca. 1850) of farmer whose diaries (1854-71) document mid-century agricultural and civic pursuits.
13. **Jenks, Austin, House, Stillwater**
Victorian brick residence with mansard-roofed tower built in 1871 for Captain Jenks, a river pilot and ship owner involved in log rafting.
14. **Lammers, Albert, House, Stillwater**
Elaborate Queen Anne frame residence built in 1893 for partner in one of Stillwater's leading family lumber businesses.
15. **Log Cabin, Oak Park Heights**
Roadhouse built in 1932 featuring symbolic log-cabin design to attract motorists.
16. **Marine Mill Site, Marine on St. Croix**
Site of steamboat levee and state's first commercial sawmill (opened in 1839), which set stage for Minnesota's white pine lumbering industry.
17. **Marine on Saint Croix Historic District, Marine on St. Croix**
Mid-19th-century lumbering town, encompassing civic/business district and residential areas populated by New England and Swedish settlers.
18. **McKusick, Ivory, House, Stillwater**
Small French Second Empire frame residence built in 1868 for lumberman and surveyor.
19. **Mower, John and Martin, House and Arcola Mill Site, May Township**
Large Greek Revival residence (1847) of Mower brothers, who founded town of Arcola and built one of earliest St. Croix lumber mills.
20. **Nelson School, Stillwater**
Georgian/Classical Revival, two-story brick school designed by Orff and Guilbert and built in 1897.
21. **Oliver, John, House, Lakeland**
Greek Revival frame residence built in 1849 for Captain Oliver, a British naval officer, early Lakeland settler, and St. Croix River ferry operator.



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22. **Pest House, Stillwater Township**
Frame building constructed ca. 1872 as community institution to house persons afflicted with contagious diseases.
23. **Point Douglas-Saint Louis River Road Bridge, Stillwater**
Stone arch bridge of locally quarried limestone built in 1863 on a U.S. government military road.
24. **Saunry, William, House and Recreation Hall, Stillwater**
Large Queen Anne frame residence (1891) and whimsical Exotic Revival recreation facility (1902) built by prosperous businessman for entertaining.
25. **Schilling Archaeological District, Cottage Grove**
Habitation site and mound group with several Pre-contact Period components.
26. **Severance, Cordenio, House (Cedarhurst), Cottage Grove**
County estate of prominent St. Paul attorney, an Italianate frame house transformed in 1917 through a Classical Revival addition by Cass Gilbert.
27. **Sheffield, Benjamin B., House (Croixsyde), May Township**
Early St. Croix summer residence, a large log house designed in 1922 by Chilson D. Aldrich for grain milling executive.
28. **Soo Line High Bridge, Stillwater Township**
Multiple-span steel arch railroad bridge with technical innovations by engineer/designer C. A. P. Turner and built in 1910-11.
29. **Spangenberg, Charles, Farmstead, Woodbury**
Large farmhouse (1871) of locally quarried limestone, frame barn (ca. 1887), and granary (ca. 1875) built by German immigrant farm family.
30. **St. Croix Boom Company House and Barn, Stillwater Township**
Queen Anne frame residence constructed ca. 1885 for Superintendent W. F. McGray by company that built and managed St. Croix log boom.
31. **St. Croix Boomsite (National Historic Landmark), Stillwater Township**
Terminus of state's great log drives, the earliest and longest-lived site (1856-1914) for storing, sorting, and rafting logs for mills downstream.



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32. **St. Croix Lumber Mills/Stillwater Manufacturing Company, Stillwater**
Limestone powerhouse (1850) of Stillwater's second mill, purchased in 1869 by Isaac Staples, leading businessman and milling company founder.
33. **St. Croix River Access Site, Stillwater Township**
Habitation site with evidence of stone tool production dating from ca. A.D. 800 to 1700.
34. **State Prison Historic District, Bayport**
Brick prison complex (1910-14) built on French "telegraph pole" plan, and two wardens' residences, all designed by State Architect Clarence H. Johnston Sr.
35. **Stillwater Bridge, Stillwater**
Ten-span, concrete-and-metal vertical lift highway bridge of Waddell and Harrington type, built in 1931.
36. **Stillwater Commercial Historic District, Stillwater**
Central business district of 19th-century river town, encompassing largely brick commercial buildings of various styles (1860s-1930s).
37. **Stillwater Overlook, Oak Park Heights**
Rustic-style wayside designed to provide views of St. Croix River Valley by landscape architect Arthur R. Nichols, built in 1938 for state highway department by NYA.
38. **Stussi, Henry, House, Stillwater Township**
Victorian Gothic brick residence built in late 1870s for miller Stussi from plan in Palliser and Palliser's American Cottage Homes.
39. **Territorial/State Prison, Stillwater, Stillwater (Removed)**
Brick warehouse and manufacturing buildings (1884-98) of prison operated 1849-1914, with convict labor contracted to local manufacturers.
40. **Territorial/State Prison Warden's House, Stillwater**
Greek Revival dwelling of locally quarried limestone with frame additions; served as warden's residence 1853-1914.
41. **Valley Creek Residences: Bolles, Erastus, House, Afton**
Greek Revival dwelling remaining from American immigrant community: Bolles 1856 by blacksmith.
42. **Valley Creek Residences: Gilbert, Newington, House, Afton**
Greek Revival dwelling remaining from American immigrant community: Gilbert House built by mill owner.



APPENDIX 9-A

43. **Washington County Courthouse, Stillwater**
Italianate/Classical Revival, second-generation brick courthouse, jail, and sheriff's residence designed by Augustus F. Knight and built in 1867-70.
44. **Webster, Mortimer, House, Stillwater**
Italian Villa-style frame residence built in 1865-66 for New York immigrant and real estate developer.

Source: State Historic Preservation Office, January 2009



APPENDIX 9-B

Historic Inventory Property Counts by Community

CITY/TOWNSHIP	Count
Afton	61
Bayport.....	41
Baytown Township.	6
Birchwood Village	2
Cottage Grove	212
Dellwood	1
Denmark Township.	17
Forest Lake	2
Forest Lake Township.	2
Grant	1
Grey Cloud Island	2
Grey Cloud Island Township.	1
Hugo.....	74
Lake Elmo	18
Lake St. Croix Beach	1
Lakeland	17
Mahtomedi	3
Marine on St. Croix	16
May Township.....	11
Newport	96
Oak Park Heights.....	160
Oakdale	2
Scandia	27
St. Paul Park	23
Stillwater	1,476
Stillwater Township	12
West Lakeland Township	3
Woodbury	14
TOTAL.....	2,303

Source: Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, January 2009