



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Birchwood Village Hall

Property Address:

207 Birchwood Avenue

Birchwood Village, Washington County, Minnesota

Adam Jarvi & Tony Lopez

NewStudio Architecture

29 July, 2020

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION

Property Address: 207 Birchwood Avenue, Birchwood Village, Washington County, Minnesota

Parcel Identification Number: 3003021210072

UTM: 15 N 501552 4989790

Owner: City of Birchwood Village

Legal Description: SOUTHEAST 1/2 LOT 2 - BLOCK 3 AND LOT 3 BLOCK 3 LAKEWOOD PARK 2ND DIVISION BIRCHWOOD CITY SUBDIVISIONNAME LAKEWOOD PARK 2ND DIVISION LOT 2 BLOCK 3 SUBDIVISIONCD 25441

Historic Use: Village Hall; Community

Current Use: Village Hall; Community

Date of Construction: 1931-1932

INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this report is to provide an evaluation of the above property's potential application for the United States Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places. This is achieved through the following means: physical observation and documentation of the property, historic documentation of the property, and comparison to similar local precedents in the National Register.

While this document provides a recommendation for National Register application, it does not provide a guarantee of acceptance, nor does it necessarily provide all documentation necessary for the application itself. The goal is to provide a professional evaluation to the property owner/s and interested stakeholders to facilitate an informed decision regarding formal National register nomination.

The information contained herein represents an educated historical assessment based on observable evidence and available documentation. This document does not constitute a Building Survey or Due Diligence Report. Prior to any physical intervention, including but not limited to demolition, rehabilitation/repair/construction, or cost estimation for said work, field conditions must be independently verified.

DESCRIPTION

History

According to minutes from the Village of Birchwood's Council meetings, plans to construct a new village hall and "community building" began in March of 1930. (7) Fourteen months later, in May of 1931, minutes show that the board reviewed drawings and plans and voted to approve moving forward with the preparations of construction specifications and by June of that year the Village solicited bids from local contractors.(7) On July 7, 1931 a contract for the construction of the new village hall was awarded

to St. Paul contractor Edwards & Anderson for a sum of \$3900. The July 7, 1931 minutes also note that notable Saint Paul architect Magnus Jemne was paid a fee of \$100 for providing architectural plans and specifications. (7)

Construction on Jemne's new village hall began shortly after the contract was awarded and work continued throughout the Fall and into the Winter of 1931. Documents indicate that the first official village council meeting in the new building occurred on February 2nd, 1932. (7)

The hall has been in continuous use since 1932 and remains the home of all official Village of Birchwood council meetings. In addition to its role in local government, the village hall has also served as a multi-use community building since its completion in the 1930s. Early records show that groups such as the South Shore Commercial Club and the School Board of Birchwood leased the building for their respective meetings almost immediately after its completion and it continues to host community events to this day. (7)

Site

The Birchwood Village Hall sits on a wooded 0.8 acre site, roughly two blocks inland from the south shore of White Bear Lake. It is located in city of Birchwood Village, a small municipality in far western Washington County. The structure itself is set back approximately 100 feet from the public right of way, with a surface parking lot between the building and the street. The primary elevation and main entrance face southwest. The site itself features a significant grade change, creating a walk-out basement condition. Several large conifers stand directly in front of the primary façade. These mature evergreens in the foreground, combined with the heavily wooded slope of deciduous trees behind the building place the village hall in a park-like setting.

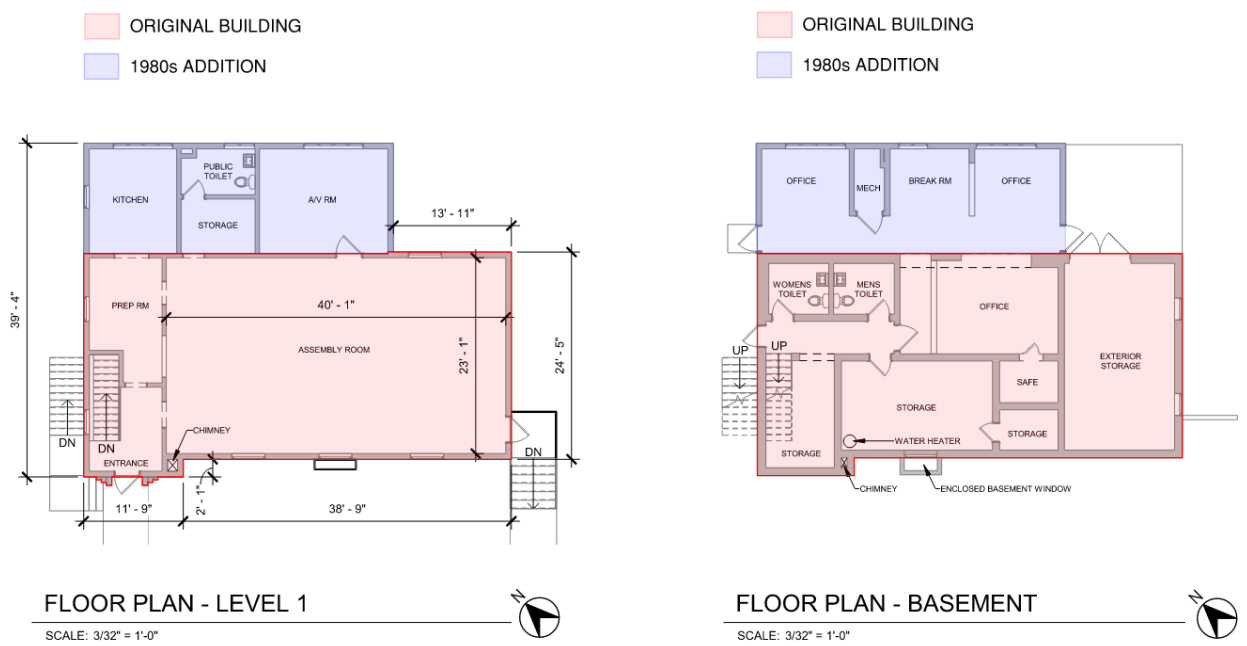
Building

The Birchwood Village Hall, as it stands today, is an L-shaped structure comprised of the original rectangular 1931-32 building designed by Magnus Jemne and a small addition on the back (northeast) side of the building believed to have been constructed in the 1980s. The original structure occupies a footprint of 1,247 square feet. The footprint of the 1980s addition is approximately 476 square feet. The overall footprint of the current building is 1,723 square feet. A full walk-out basement exists under both the original building and the later addition.

The basement of the original structure is constructed of concrete masonry units (CMU) and includes both conditioned interior space as well as an unconditioned tuck-under garage-like storage space that is accessed from the exterior on the rear (northeast) side of the building. The conditioned space in the original basement includes utility, storage, restrooms, and office space. The walkout level of the addition contains additional office and mechanical space and appears to be wood framed construction as it is entirely above grade.

The main level of the original building consists of just three rooms; an entry lobby/foyer that also contains stairs to the basement, a small prep room, and the primary assembly room where meetings and community events are held. The 1980s addition provides a small kitchen, a storage room, a public restroom, and an audio/visual room that houses equipment used to record and broadcast council meetings.

The primary assembly room is an open space, free of columns or other obstructions, with inside dimensions of 23'-1" x 40'-1". It features three large six over six double hung windows facing southwest on the primary façade and another window of the same size and configuration on the northeast wall. While no original plans are believed to exist, Village of Birchwood officials have indicated that the northeast wall originally mirrored the southwest wall – with three large double hung windows placed symmetrically on each. The 1980s addition affected two of the three windows on the rear (northeast) wall.



Birchwood Village Hall, based on preliminary measurements taken June, 2020.

At the exterior, the primary southwest facing façade presents as a rectangular one-story mass with a protruding entry way flanked by a prominent chimney. The building's massing, particularly noticeable at the vertically stepped building entrance, is clearly of the Moderne style architect Jenne was immersed in during the period of its design and construction. The long and low mass of the primary assembly room volume are punctuated by the vertical elements of the chimney and the stepped entrance.

The unique exterior of this otherwise simple structure is, at present, concealed by painted horizontal cedar siding that was installed in August of 1973. Fortunately, archival evidence and visual observation indicates that the original cladding – vertical half-round log siding – remains intact beneath the 1970s material. A newspaper photo dated August 30, 1973 shows a construction crew installing this new siding over the original vertical half-log siding and site visits have revealed the bottom edges of the half-round logs to be visible just above the foundation. (6) This playful and unexpected application of a rustic

material combined with the sophisticated and streamlined massing of the Moderne style is a distinguishing feature of this structure.

CONDITION

The exterior of the building appears to be in fair to good condition based on preliminary visual observations. As noted above, however, horizontal cedar lap siding is currently covering the original vertical half-round log siding. The condition of the log siding is unknown.

Evidence of water staining on the acoustic ceiling tiles in the main assembly room indicate issues with the roof. A visual inspection of the roof itself was not performed as part of our initial walk-throughs, however.

On the interior, newer carpeting covers the majority of the main floor, concealing any older finishes that may lie beneath. The kitchen and bathroom areas contain finishes that likely date to the 1980s addition. Main floor walls in the original structure appear to be plaster and in good condition. Walls in the 1980s addition are painted gypsum board. A suspended acoustic tile ceiling (ACT) now sits below what appear to be the original ceiling. The extent and condition of the original ceiling above the ACT is unknown.

The lower level of the original structure is largely exposed, painted concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls with carpet, concrete, or VCT floors.

Windows in the original structure are likely the original size/location, but the presence of jamb liner inserts indicates that the windows themselves may be later replacements.

Overall, the building is in fair to good condition, though a more thorough investigation is required to determine extent of roof damage/water infiltration, condition of concealed interior finishes that may be original to the building, and condition of vertical log siding currently concealed by the horizontal siding that was added in the 1970s.

HISTORIC INTEGRITY

The building is in its original location with a southwest-facing front exposure. There has been one small addition to the building, but it does not affect the primary southwest facing entry and façade and does not visually alter the Moderne massing and detailing. The building remains the only structure on its lot, and there are generous setbacks from all property lines. Taken together, these characteristics speak to the Birchwood Village Hall's integrity in location, setting, feeling, and association.

In addition to the intact Moderne massing, particularly visible at the main entry, the building's most notable feature is architect Magnus Jemné's unconventional use of half-round log vertical log siding. While this historic cladding is currently concealed, archival photos and initial visual observations provide evidence that it is still present beneath the cedar siding added in the 1970s. (6) The application of this material, a playful juxtaposition between the romantic and the streamlined Moderne style, is unique amongst other Moderne buildings in Minnesota currently listed on the National Register. (See Appendix D)

In a 1981 letter from Ms. Judy Beal of the Minnesota Museum of Art to then director of the Washington County Historical Society, “honesty in the use of materials” is noted as one of the central “tenets of Mr. Jemne’s philosophy.” As further described in this letter, Jemne’s use of log siding vertically instead of horizontally is an acknowledgement of this honesty in that “by using them in a vertical instead of horizontal position he could achieve a charming effect without indulging this log siding in its sophisticated pretention to rusticity.” (5)

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The Department of the Interior lists four primary criteria for determining the significance of National Register applicants. Applicants must meet at least one of the four qualifying criteria:

- 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 prehistory or history. (8)

Historical and Architectural Significance

Criteria C

Based on the information gathered in this report, the most applicable criteria for National Register eligibility is Criteria C. The Birchwood Village Hall embodies characteristics of a specific type (Moderne style buildings), period (the early 20th century), and place (suburban Twin Cities) where few examples remain. It also stands as a rare example of surviving work by Saint Paul architect Magnus Jemne. Noted architectural historian Jeffrey Hess states in his book “The Architecture of Saint Paul” that Jemne was “a pivotal figure in the city’s slow and cautious embrace of architectural Modernism.” (1) Despite Jemne’s acknowledged significance to Twin Cities architecture of the era, Hess notes that much of Jemne’s work “remains unidentified and unlocated.” (1)

While no original plans or specifications have been found for the Birchwood Village Hall, a photo of the building was published in *La Revue Moderne: Illustree Des Arts Et De La Vie*, a French design magazine, in August of 1932. (4) This photo, published just months after the building’s completion, clearly shows the unique blend of Moderne style massing and decoration with the playful vertical half-round log siding.

This juxtaposition of form and material has been noted as a hallmark of Jemne’s work. Jeffrey Hess, writing broadly about Jemne’s architecture notes that while “Jemne and his collaborators would have been loath to acknowledge it, their approach to Modernism owed much to the picturesque tradition.” (1) The influence of the romantic and the picturesque at the Birchwood Village Hall can be seen in both material application and the building’s siting on a densely wooded hillside with a row of mature trees placed in front of the building, which amplifies the intended effect.

Hess goes on to state that “Moderne architecture in this vein was also an architecture of surprises – unexpected juxtapositions, novel material uses, unusual spaces – and in this respect is more closely linked to the accidental compositions of nature than to the abstract, idealized compositions of the classically ordered architectural mainstream.” (1) The unique and novel use of half-log siding on a Moderne municipal building in what was, at the time, a small lakeside village certainly fits that narrative and the Birchwood Village Hall, as illustrated by reviewing Moderne buildings currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, would stand as a rare example. (See Appendix D)

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

The Department of the Interior has several criteria considerations that tend to disqualify an object or structure from listing:

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.^[8]

Our initial research indicates that none of the above disqualify this property from eligibility.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on available physical and documentary evidence, the Birchwood Village Hall appears to be a viable candidate for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Specifically, the building seems best suited to qualify as a local architectural contribution (qualifying criteria “C”) as an intact example of a small municipal building in the Moderne style designed with novel materials by notable local architect Magnus Jemne. Relevant Minnesota precedents on the National Register (see Appendix D) include Jemne’s own St. Paul Women’s Club, the Bigfork Village Hall in Itasca County by J.C. Taylor, and the District 182 School in Otter Tail County by E.O. Broaten – the latter two being examples of Moderne municipal buildings of similar scale to the Birchwood Village Hall that also feature novel applications of a rustic material uncommon for this particular architectural style. (9, 10, 11)

It is important to emphasize that the building’s stable condition, original location, largely intact Moderne massing, and the presence – albeit concealed – of its original vertical log siding, as key factors in the case for inclusion on the National Register.

REFERENCES

1. Hess, Jeffrey T, and Paul Clifford. Larson. *St. Paul's Architecture: A History*. Saint Paul, Minnesota: University of Minnesota Press, 2006.
2. Millett, Larry. *AIA Guide to St. Paul's Summit Avenue and Hill District*. St. Paul, MN, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2009.
3. ———. *AIA Guide to Downtown St. Paul*. St. Paul, MN, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2010.
4. *La Revue Moderne: Illustree des Arts et de la Vie*, 30 August, 1932. Paris, France
5. Beal, Judy. *Letter to Louise Johnson, Curator – Washington County Historical Society*, 12 October 1981.
6. White Bear Press, *Facelift*, 30 August, 1973. White Bear Lake, Minnesota.
7. Village of Birchwood, *Village Council Meeting Minutes*, 1930-1932, Birchwood Village, MN.
8. National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, United States Department of the Interior, 2002, www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/INDEX.htm
9. National Register of Historic Places, *St. Paul Women's Club*, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, National Register #82004628
10. National Register of Historic Places, *Bigfork Village Hall*, Bigfork, Itasca County, Minnesota, National Register #12000871.
11. National Register of Historic Places, *District 182 School*, Underwood, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, National Register #91000978.

APPENDIX A

EXISTING PHOTOS - 21 APRIL, 2020 AND 18 FEBRUARY, 2020



Primary elevation and entry. Note stepped massing at entryway and wooded setting. Shown from the parking lot.



Main entry and chimney. Note stepped Moderne massing. Horizontal siding was added in the 1970s directly over top of the original vertical log siding.



Southeast elevation, showing sloping site and original CMU foundation.



Southeast and Northeast elevations. Two level 1980s addition can be seen here at the rear (northeast) side of the building. Note Original tuckunder storage area adjacent to the 1980s addition.



Evidence of original half-round log siding is visible beneath the horizontal cedar siding added in the 1970s.



Two level walk-out addition constructed in the 1980s as seen from the northeast. The extent of the original building can be seen on the north elevation.



Additional evidence of original half-round log siding on the north elevation. This condition was observed around the entirety of the perimeter of the original building.



Detail view of stepped Moderne massing at main entry on southwest facing elevation. Note the presence of original half-round log siding revealed beneath the 1970s cedar cladding.



Main assembly room, where community meetings are held. Note three large double-hung windows facing southeast.



Main assembly room looking back toward entry foyer. note water staining on ACT ceiling, indicating roof issues.



View of what may be the original ceiling above the current suspended ACT ceiling tiles.



Kitchen area added as part of the 1980s addition.



Main assembly room looking at northeast wall. The window opening shown is believed to be an original opening. Two others were removed when the addition was built. Note doors to Storage/AV Room and Restroom, both added in the 1980s.



View of main entry door and stair leading to lower level.



View of Storage/AV room added in 1980s.



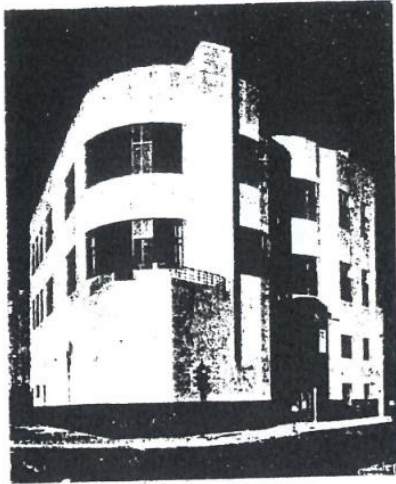
Original CMU foundation walls visible on lower level.



Lower level offices in 1980s addition.



French design publication 'La Revue Moderne' from 30 August, 1932 features two Jenne buildings, including the Birchwood Village Hall.



WOMEN'S CITY CLUB, SAINT PAUL, MINN. TRAVAUX DE MAGNUS JEMNE

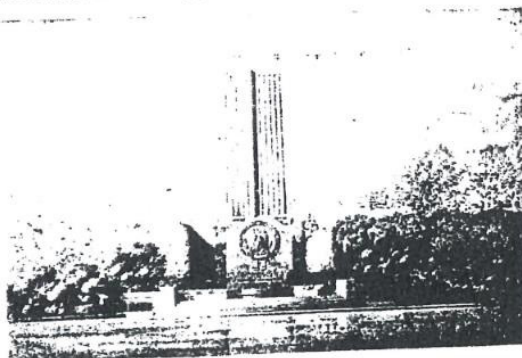


BIRCHWOOD TOWN HALL, WHITE BEAR, MINN. TRAVAUX DE MAGNUS JEMNE

HARRY STERNFELD : PEINTRE ET ARCHITECTE

Le portrait de Léopold Stokowski, *Il Maestro*, par Harry Sternfeld, exposé à la Pennsylvania Academy pourrait laisser croire, par son habileté et sa finesse, que l'auteur est un portraitiste. Il n'en est rien. Harry Sternfeld est un architecte, d'ailleurs très connu et pour qui le pastel n'est qu'un délassement, mais de qualité. Harry Sternfeld est professeur de dessin à l'Université de Pennsylvanie, où il a été lui-même éduqué et où il remporta en 1914 le prix de Paris. Il vint par la suite à Paris, et en 1919-1920, fut inscrit à l'atelier Jaussely. Il visita l'Académie Américaine de Rome d'où il rapporta

de nombreux croquis et relevés. Ses recherches portèrent surtout sur les mosaïques de la Cosmati Family. Sa carrière d'architecte est brillante; professeur-assistant d'architecture à l'Institut de Technologie Carnegie à Pittsburgh, en 1914-1915 il en dirige le département d'architecture de 1918 à 1923. Parmi les ouvrages qui portent la marque de Harry Sternfeld, il faut citer *Le Vancouver Hôtel*, *Le Château Frontenac*, en collaboration avec F. S. Swales de Montréal; avec J. T. Combs, de Philadelphie, le groupe de la *Cathédrale de Toledo* (Tokio); les églises de *Ste-Agnès*, à Cleveland, *St Paul et St-Luc* à Minneapolis, *Ste Marie* à Oswego, *Ste Marie* à Cincinnati, la *Cathédrale de Salt Lake-City*; l'Entrée du *Liberty Tunnel* à



ELEVATION DE MEMORIAL D'ADROMATIX PAR HARRIS STERNFELD

French design publication 'La Revue Moderne' from 30 August, 1932 features two Jenne buildings, including the Birchwood Village Hall. This is the only known photograph showing the Village Hall in its original condition. Vertical log siding and stepped entry massing are clearly visible.

Minnesota Museum of Art

OCTOBER 12, 1981

LOUISE JOHNSON, CURATOR
WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
602 NORTH MAIN STREET
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA 55082

DEAR LOUISE JOHNSON,

I APPRECIATE YOUR HUNT TO SEE IF YOU COULD LOCATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TOWN HALL AT BIRCHWOOD, MN. YOU MAY RECALL THAT I MENTIONED RUMORS THAT IT WAS REVIEWED IN A PARISIAN JOURNAL AND THAT I WONDERED IF THAT HAD BEEN RECORDED BECAUSE I NEEDED THE SOURCE FOR RESEARCH ON THE ARCHITECT MAGNUS JEMNE -DESIGNER OF BOTH THE BIRCHWOOD TOWN HALL AND THE ST. PAUL WOMEN'S CITY CLUB (WHICH WAS PURCHASED BY THE MINNESOTA MUSEUM OF ART IN 1972).

GRANDSONS OF MAGNUS JEMNE LET ME LOOK THROUGH THEIR GRANDFATHER'S OLD TRUNKS STORED IN A CABIN ON BIG SANDY LAKE. THERE I FOUND A COPY OF LA REVUE MODERNE, AUGUST 1932. (THE MAGAZINE IS AN ARTS REVIEW MAGAZINE WHICH BEGAN PUBLICATION IN 1900 AND IS STILL BEING PUBLISHED TODAY! IT APPEARS TO FUNCTION A BIT LIKE OUR SATURDAY REVIEW THOUGH NOT PUT OUT WEEKLY.) IN ANY CASE, FOR YOUR RECORDS ON THE ORIGINAL BUILDING AT BIRCHWOOD, I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE A COPY OF THE PERTINENT PAGES ABOUT MODERN ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES IN WHICH THEY SHOW THREE EXAMPLES OF MAGNUS JEMNE'S WORK, ONE OF WHICH IS THE BIRCHWOOD TOWN HALL. I THINK IT LOOKS VERY ELEGANT.

IN THE ST. PAUL DISPATCH, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1932, JAMES GREY'S COLUMN, "JEMNE'S DESIGNS FOR WOMEN'S CITY CLUB GAIN WIDE INTEREST", SAYS: "HONESTY IN THE USE OF MATERIALS IS ANOTHER OF THE TENETS OF MR. JEMNE'S PHILOSOPHY. THE TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION BOARDS WHICH BECAME POPULAR A FEW YEARS AGO IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMITATION LOG

Saint Peter at Kellogg
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

(612) 224-7431
at both locations

Landmark Center
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

1981 letter noting the discovery of the
1932 French magazine. Page 01

Minnesota Museum of Art

2.

CABINS WERE A SORT OF ESTHETIC FAKE. THEY PRETENDED TO BE SOMETHING THAT THEY ACTUALLY WERE NOT. MR. JEMNE DISCOVERED THAT BY USING THEM IN A VERTICAL INSTEAD OF HORIZONTAL POSITION HE COULD ACHIEVE A CHARMING EFFECT WITHOUT INDULGING THIS LOG SIDING IN ITS SOPHISTICATED PRETENTION TO RUSTICITY. THE TOWN HALL AT BIRCHWOOD, MINNESOTA DONE IN THIS FASHION IS A CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLE OF HIS STRAIGHT-FORWARD SINCERITY IN THE USE OF MATERIALS."

I BELIEVE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE PEOPLE WHO WERE WRITING THE HISTORY OF THE BIRCHWOOD COMUNITY FOR THE BICENTENNIAL DID NOT KNOW THAT THEIR BUILDING HAD SUCH ORIGINALITY IN EXTERIOR. I UNDERSTAND THAT A NEW SIDING HAS REPLACED THE ORIGINAL. IN ANY EVENT, I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT LIKE THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS FOR YOUR RECORDS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Judy Beal

JUDY BEAL, STUDENT INTERN TO
THOMAS S. HOLMAN, CURATOR
OF COLLECTIONS

Saint Peter at Kellogg
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

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at both locations

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Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102

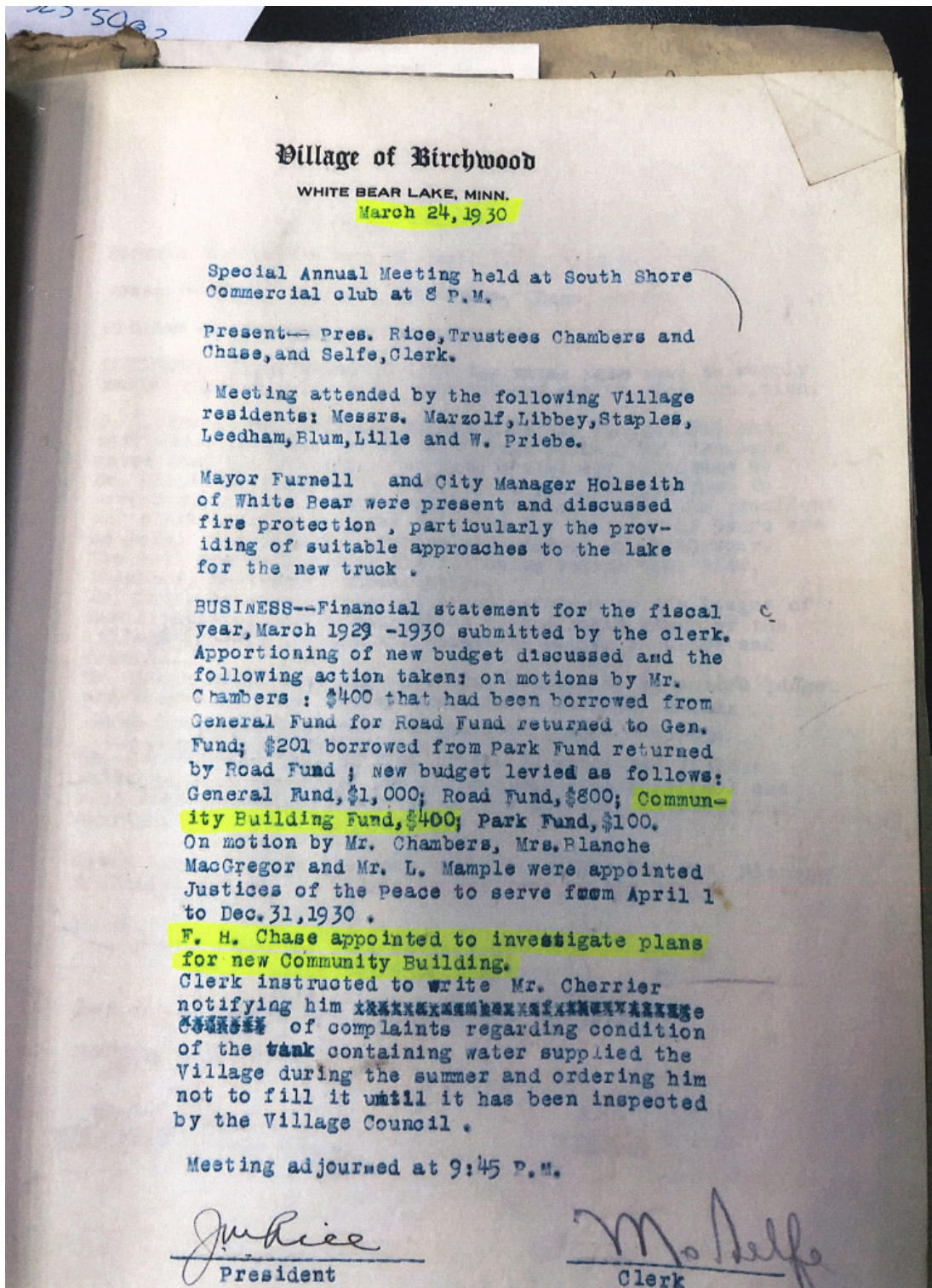
*1981 letter noting the discovery of the
1932 French magazine. Page 02*

APPENDIX B

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION



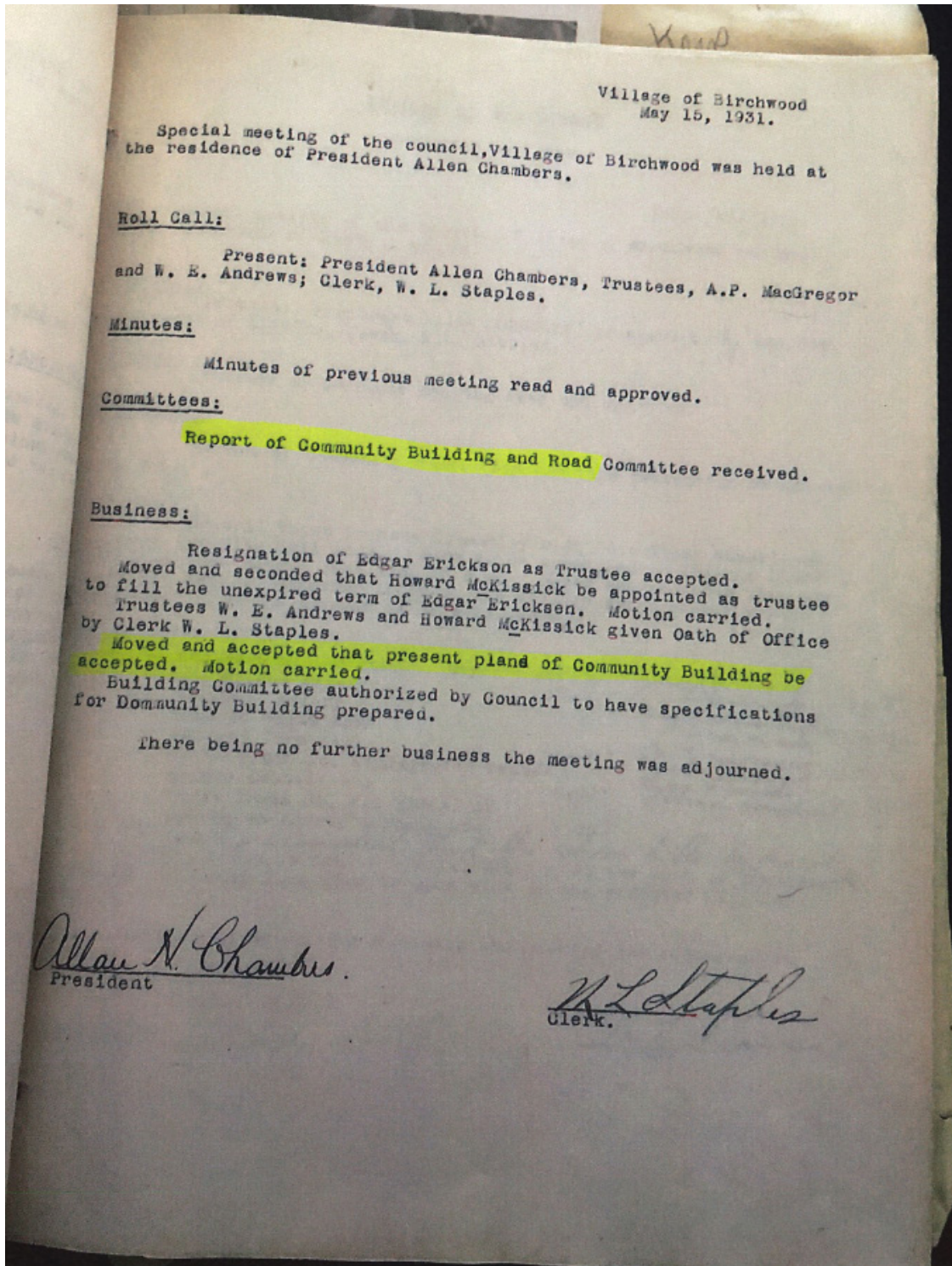
1973 clipping from the White Bear Press showing a crew installing horizontal cedar siding over the original log siding.



24 March, 1930 meeting minutes noting the appointment of an individual to begin looking at plans for a new community building.

APPENDIX B

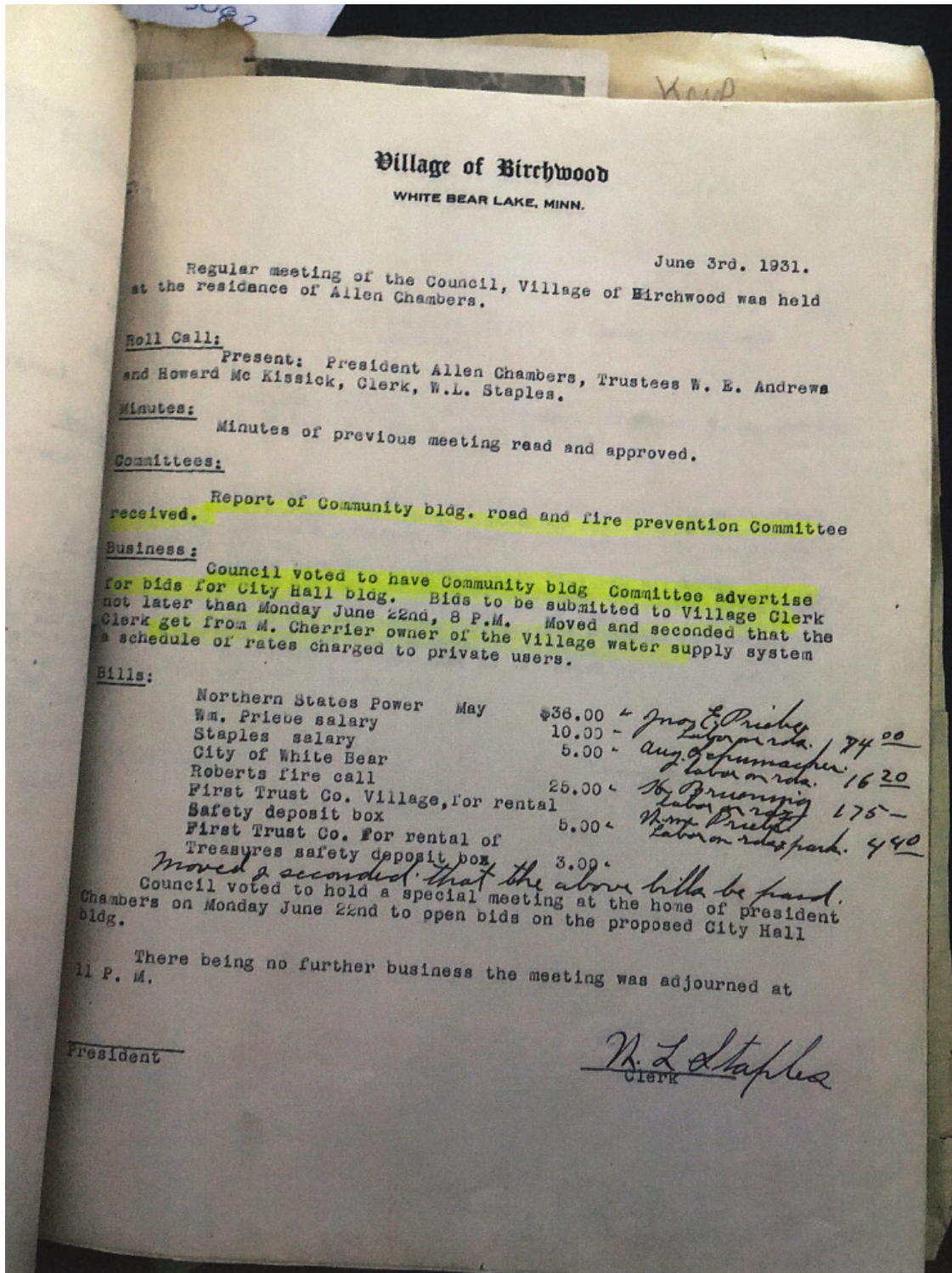
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION



15 May, 1931 meeting minutes noting that plans for the community building have been approved.

APPENDIX B

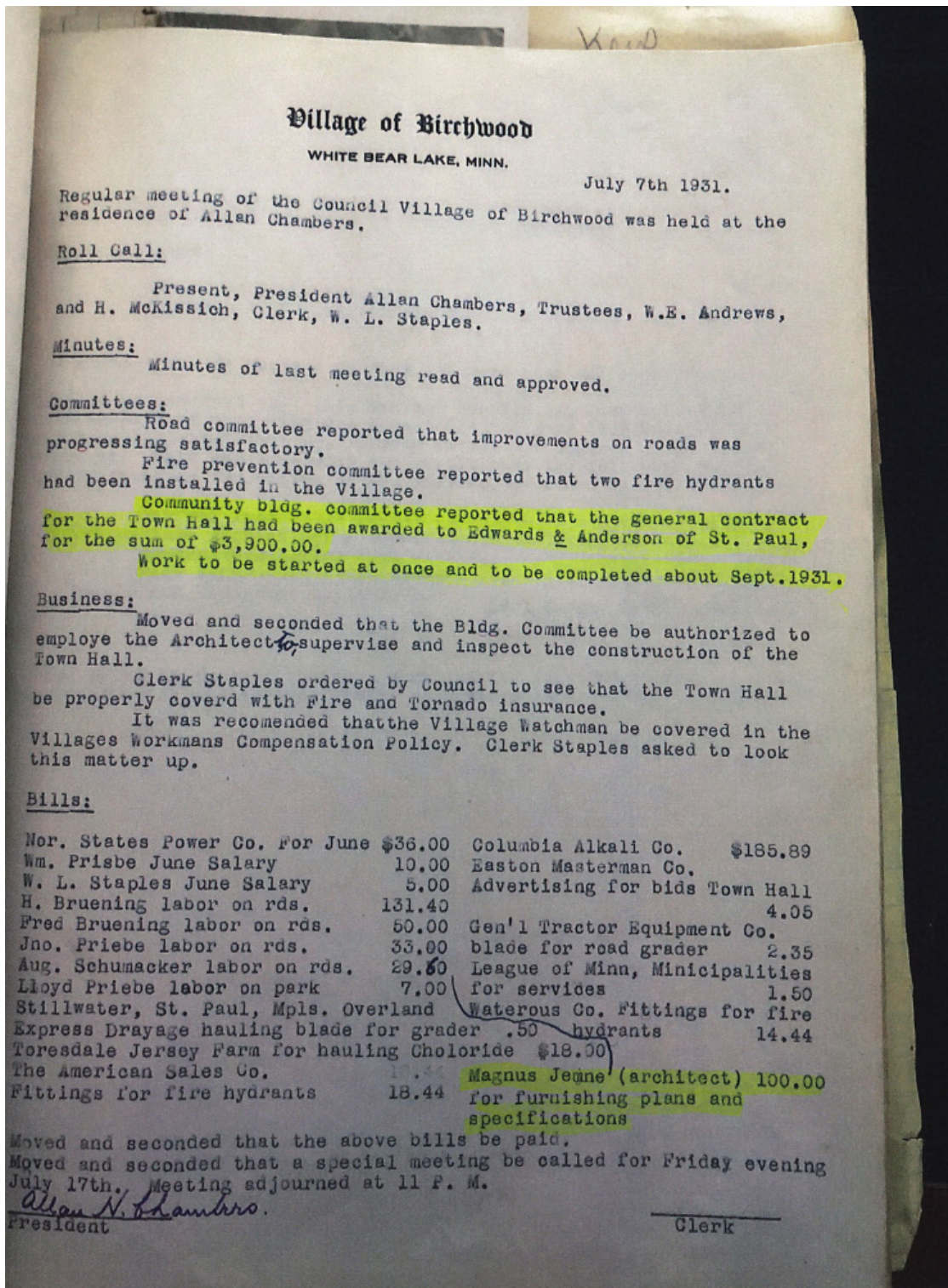
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION



3 June, 1931 meeting minutes noting council's vote to advertise for construction bids.

APPENDIX B

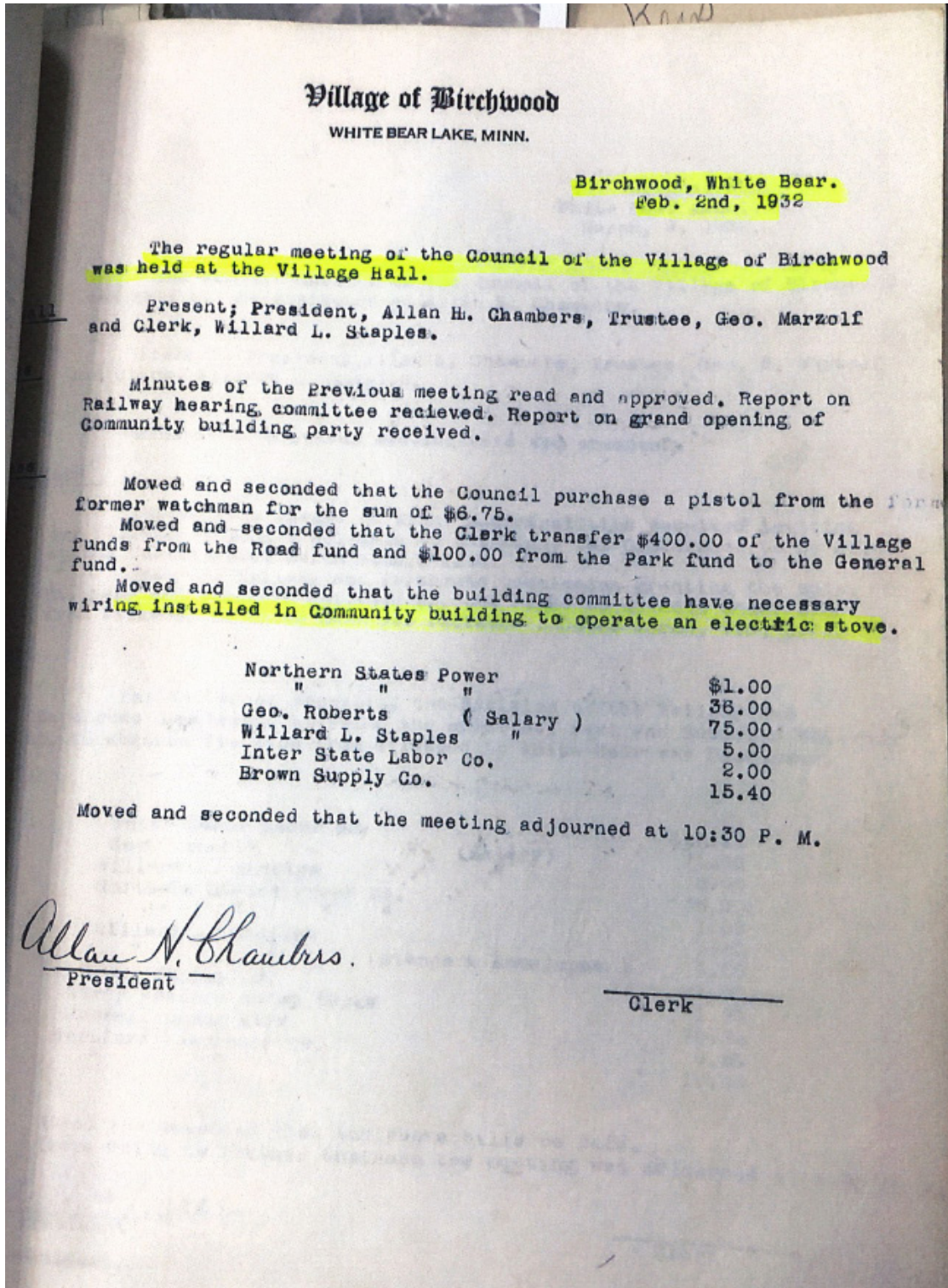
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION



7 July, 1931 meeting minutes noting the award of construction contract and noting Magnus Jemne as architect.

APPENDIX B

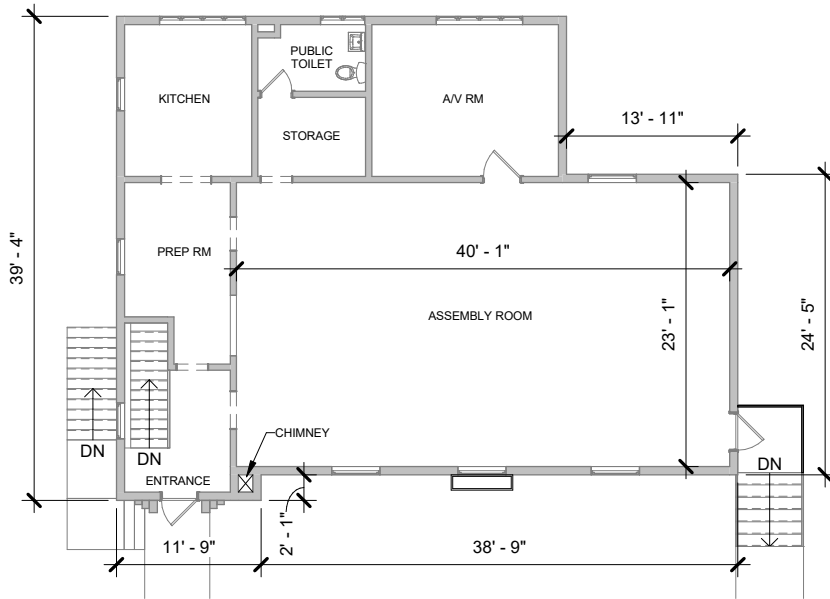
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION



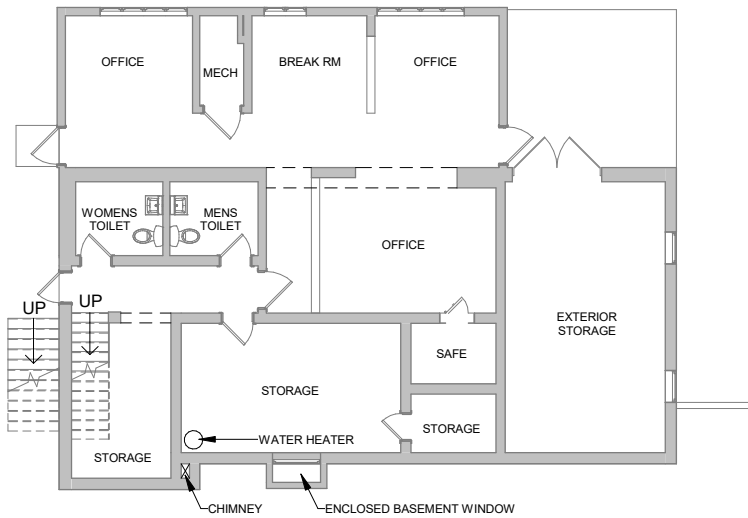
2 February, 1932 meeting minutes noting what records indicate is the first council meeting to be held in the new building.

APPENDIX C

EXISTING FLOOR PLANS



FLOOR PLAN - LEVEL 1



FLOOR PLAN - BASEMENT

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m 2
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APPENDIX D

HISTORIC LISTING PRECEDENTS

The National Register contains numerous listings for Moderne-style buildings in Minnesota, including one other structure attributed to Magnus Jemne, the Women's Club of St. Paul, which was designed and built during the same time period as the Birchwood Village Hall.

The following Minnesota properties are currently listed on the National Register and noted as being of the Moderne architectural style. Properties in St. Paul and the East Metro are listed first, followed by those in Minneapolis and the rest of the metro area, and lastly by properties in outstate Minnesota.

ST. PAUL AND THE EAST METRO



Saint Paul Women's Club– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1931

Year Added to National Register: 1982

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Magnus Jemne

Magnus Jemne's most prominent work, a landmark building overlooking the downtown riverfront and an outstanding example of early Moderne architecture in Saint Paul. Designed and built during the same time period as the Birchwood Village Hall.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Paul_Women%27s_City_Club

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/82004628>



3M Administration Building– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1939-1940

Year Added to National Register: 2015

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: [Albert Kahn, Inc.;](#) [Toltz, King & Day](#)

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3M_Administration_Building

Source: https://web.archive.org/web/20150505060943/http://www.mnhs.org/shpo/nrhp/docs/pdfs/0080_3m_admin_building.pdf



Harriet Island Pavilion– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1941-1942

Year Added to National Register: 1992

Building Type/Use: Recreation

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: [Clarence W. Wigington](#)

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Island_Pavilion

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/92000821>



Holman Field Admin Building– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1939

Year Added to National Register: 1991

Building Type/Use: Aviation

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: [Clarence W. Wigington](#)

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holman_Field_Administration_Building

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/91001004>



Mickey's Diner– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1937

Year Added to National Register: 1983

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: [Jerry O'Mahony](#)

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mickey%27s_Diner

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/83000936>



Minnesota Building– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1929

Year Added to National Register: 2009

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: [Charles A. Hausler](#)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minnesota_Building

<https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/09000408>



City Hall and Ramsey County Courthouse– Saint Paul, MN

Location: Saint Paul, MN – Ramsey County

Year Built: 1932

Year Added to National Register: 1983

Building Type/Use: Government

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Thomas Ellerbe & Company and [Holabird & Root](#)

Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Paul_City_Hall_and_Ramsey_County_Courthouse
<https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/83000940>

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE WEST/SOUTH/NORTH METRO



Hollywood Theater – Minneapolis, MN

Location: Minneapolis, MN – Hennepin County

Year Built: 1935

Year Added to National Register: 2014

Building Type/Use: Recreation and Culture – Theater

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Jack Liebenberg and Seeman Kaplan

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Theater_\(Minneapolis\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hollywood_Theater_(Minneapolis))

Source: <https://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/places/pdfs/13001145.pdf>



Minneapolis Armory – Minneapolis, MN

Location: Minneapolis, MN – Hennepin County

Year Built: 1935-1936

Year Added to National Register: 1985

Building Type/Use: Government/Military

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: P.C. Bettenburg; Walter H. Wheeler,

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minneapolis_Armory

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/85002491>



Rand Tower – Minneapolis, MN

Location: Minneapolis, MN – Hennepin County

Year Built: 1929

Year Added to National Register: 1994

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: P.C. [Holabird & Root](#); C.F. Haglin & Sons

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rand_Tower

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/84003937>



Sears, Roebuck and Company Mail-Order Warehouse and Retail Store– Minneapolis, MN

Location: Minneapolis, MN – Hennepin County

Year Built: 1928

Year Added to National Register: 2005

Building Type/Use: Commercial

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: George Nimmons and Company

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midtown_Exchange

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/05000745>

OUTSTATE MINNESOTA



David Park House – Bemidji, MN

Location: Bemidji, MN – Beltrami County

Year Built: 1936

Year Added to National Register: 1988

Building Type/Use: Private Residence

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Edward K. Mahlum

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Park_House

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/88000566>



Bigfork Village Hall– Bigfork, MN

Location: Bigfork, MN – Itasca County

Year Built: 1936

Year Added to National Register: 2012

Building Type/Use: Government

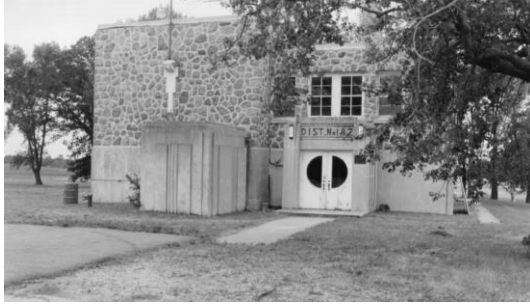
Architectural Style: None Listed

Architect: J. C. Taylor

Note: Novel application of rustic material to a small, simplified Moderne municipal building.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bigfork_Village_Hall

Source: https://web.archive.org/web/20160411032452/http://www.mnhs.org/shpo/nrhp/docs/pdfs/0038_bigforkvillagehall.pdf



District No. 182 School– Underwood, MN

Location: Underwood, MN – Otter Tail County

Year Built: 1939

Year Added to National Register: 1991

Building Type/Use: Education

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: E.O. Broaten

Note: Another uncommon application of rustic material used with Moderne massing.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/District_No._182_School

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/91000978>



Ely Community Center – Ely, MN

Location: Ely, MN – Saint Louis County

Year Built: 1938

Year Added to National Register: 2016

Building Type/Use: Government

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: William & Dorothy Ingemann, P. M. Olsen

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ely_Community_Center



Ely State Theater – Ely, MN

Location: Ely, MN – Saint Louis County

Year Built: 1936

Year Added to National Register: 2015

Building Type/Use: Government

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Liebenberg and Kaplan

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ely_State_Theater



Jefferson Elementary School – Winona, MN

Location: Winona, MN – Winona County

Year Built: 1938

Year Added to National Register: 2012

Building Type/Use: Education

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jefferson_Elementary_School_\(Winona,_Minnesota\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jefferson_Elementary_School_(Winona,_Minnesota))



Winona City Hall – Winona, MN

Location: Winona, MN – Winona County

Year Built: 1939

Year Added to National Register: 1999

Building Type/Use: Government

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winona_City_Hall



Waverly Village Hall – Waverly, MN

Location: Waverly, MN – Wright County

Year Built: 1939

Year Added to National Register: 2002

Building Type/Use: Government

Architectural Style: Moderne

Architect: Walter R. Dennis

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waverly_Village_Hall_\(Waverly,_Minnesota\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waverly_Village_Hall_(Waverly,_Minnesota))

Source: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/02000613>