

Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II Study

Prepared for
The St. Cloud Historical and Neighborhood Preservation Association

By
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Table of Contents

Summary of Planning Process	3
Historic District Designation Form.....	7
Historic District Description.....	10
Streetscape Characteristics.....	11
Representative Views.....	15
Individual Building Descriptions.....	16
Historic District Significance Statement.....	71
Bibliography	80
Appendix	
Property Addresses	82
Property Address by Date	86

Cover: 349 Sixth Avenue South (1885). Photograph 1999.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II

Summary of the Planning Process

In 1998, the St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Commission began work on St. Cloud's first local historic district nomination. The Southside Neighborhood Historic District was created in the fall of 1999. At this same time, the St. Cloud Historical and Neighborhood Preservation Association (SCH & NPA) began work on Phase II of the Southside Historic District.

Background

The people of St. Cloud's Southside/ Barden Park neighborhood have had a history of activism on behalf of the area and the city. Pride of place and commitment to improving quality of life have always been at the center of this local activism. The present-day SCH & NPA is a result of over a century of southside groups working to improve their neighborhood and city.

An early example of this commitment was the February 12, 1880 organization of the St. Cloud Reading Room Society. This group of women from the Southside/ Barden Park area was determined to bring a free reading room to their neighborhood. The membership included many of St. Cloud's pioneers and prominent families. The names Tileston, Waite, Foley, Mitchell, Eastman, and Molitor are only a few of the names represented. A granite plaque with the group's name may still be seen marking the location of a flowerbed they planted in Barden (Central) Park.

During the 1960s and 1970s social activism was taking place in the Southside/ Barden Park area. The destruction of beautiful historic homes, which enabled the growth of the state college, could not be avoided. But, when a four-lane highway was to be directed through the neighborhood, residents joined together in opposition. The South/Southeast Neighbors Association, a forerunner to SCH & NPA, was formed.

Some years later, the Southside Task Force was established to deal with the rapid and negative forces that were tearing apart the fabric of the neighborhood. Southside homes were razed to accommodate University expansion, and many homeowners were fleeing, causing a destabilization of the neighborhood. A new resident group was formed to create positive change in the neighborhood.

The St. Cloud Historical and Neighborhood Preservation Association held its first annual meeting at the St. Cloud Civic Center on April 22, 1989. Issues on the agenda included a city wide clean-up, the Heritage Preservation Ordinance, community education of preservation issues, "Operation Rebuild" to follow the 1988 Homecoming Riots, and the establishment of the Neighborhood-University-Community Council, which is still active.

Members of the SCH & NPA became involved in the Heritage Preservation Commission, Planning Commission, Park Board, and Zoning Board. As a group they have rallied for the election of local politicians who support preservation, fought for a local keg ordinance and

Landlord Liability Ordinance. SCH & NPA also fought for additional green space requirements for new construction projects, strengthened setback requirements, zoning changes to reduce population density in the Southside area, screening of parking lots, and changes in the zoning ordinance to reduce demolition credits (this policy was a large reason for much of the destruction of the historic housing stock in the neighborhood).

SCH & NPA spent much of its early years reacting and halting the forces that were destroying the neighborhood. With much of this work completed, they have spent the past few years protecting the neighborhood and enhancing the resident's quality of life. Achievements of this proactive work include the annual Historic Home Tour, the Victorian Christmas Boutique, and a restoration plan for Barden (Central) Park. Additional projects of the past five years include street clean-up days, neighborhood/Greek Society picnics, neighborhood watch formations, park flower planting days, flowerpot and root beer sales, as well as the annual SCH&NPA meetings. These activities have proved to be a source of pride for neighborhood residents, as well as creating a positive image.

The Planning Process

The 1999 creation of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District was a coup for the SCH & NPA, however; only a fraction of the Southside neighborhood was included within the boundaries. In order to create a larger district that more closely reflects the original Southside residential area, SCH & NPA raised the money needed to hire a consultant to create the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II.

Emily Schill, an independent contract historian, undertook the study. Members of SCH & NPA drew up preliminary boundaries and provided some assistance. The Stearns History Museum staff provided support during the research process.

Following a review of *St. Cloud's Historic Contexts* (1992), *Southside Neighborhood Historic District* (1999), and historic sites survey files, research was conducted in a variety of archival sources. Local histories, historic maps, photographs, and other archival materials from local collections were reviewed.

On April 29, 2000, SCH & NPA held an annual meeting, open to Southside residents and members of the public. SCH & NPA chair Rich Kelly spoke about the board's decision to go ahead with the district nomination process, and how the boundaries were chosen. Emily Schill provided information on the proposed district, and presented a slide presentation, highlighting properties within the district boundaries.

The Historic District Preservation Plan

Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan

The creation of historic districts is in keeping with the *St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Plan*, adopted in 1998. A primary goal of this plan is the identification and protection of buildings,

sites, districts, and structures that have historical, architectural, or cultural significance. The nomination of Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, as an additional St. Cloud local heritage preservation district, is the achievement of the goals and objectives outlined in the adopted *Heritage Preservation Plan*.

The creation of historic districts also implements the goals of the *City of St. Cloud Comprehensive Plan*, adopted in 1993. The land use goal recognizing St. Cloud's history, character and uniqueness, as well as the urban design goal of identifying and protecting historic community resources, are both met through the support of Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, an expanded version of St. Cloud's first local historic district.

Land Use Plan Considerations

The land use element of the *Comprehensive Plan* identified important considerations that coincide with the expansion of a Southside Neighborhood Historic District. Specifically, the plan urged "careful preservation and rehabilitation of historic qualities and features" (page 132).

One of the primary impacts on the proposed Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is the encroachment of the St. Cloud State University campus, which is located directly east of the district. The *Comprehensive Plan* notes, "any further geographical expansion of the University west of 5th Ave. or north of 4th St. S. is not in the interest of the city of St. Cloud and should be opposed" (page 144). The district boundary at 5th Ave. S. should remain a barrier to any further University development.

Also a significant concern is the conversion of single-family homes to rental units and rooming houses. The *Comprehensive Plan* notes that these homes were never intended for rental purposes and oftentimes shows signs of poor maintenance. The plan goes on to suggest protection and preservation, as well as encouraging owner occupancy. While historic district status tends to support improved maintenance and owner occupancy, these issues will continue to be a concern throughout the proposed expansion. Although student rental housing can be well maintained, it can also lead to unsympathetic renovations and expansions, as well as severe overcrowding of dwellings not intended for such heavy usage. St. Cloud State University has experienced rapid expansion over the past several decades, yet they have not built additional student housing units. This has created a pressure for off-campus student housing in the immediate area. This pressure has led to the creation of "slip-in" apartment buildings, in which a single-family dwelling is demolished and replaced with a higher-density apartment building. These modern replacements have different design, massing, and setbacks than surrounding properties, interrupting neighborhood streetscapes.

Another significant issue is parking. The large numbers of occupants per dwelling and the overflow of University parking have had negative effects on the proposed district. Many back yards and side yards have been paved to accommodate the demand for student parking. These changes detract from the character of a historic district. The streets and avenues surrounding the University are crowded with student traffic and vehicles, creating a hazardous atmosphere for children and pedestrians. These crowded streets also detract from the historic character of the

neighborhood. While student housing is likely to continue in this area, it is important to arrest the conversion of residences into student rentals and rooming houses, not only for the above mentioned reasons, but for the parking requirements.

Care and consideration should also be taken in the replacement of garages. Although not all garages in the district are contributing, new garage construction should match the scale, materials, massing, and setbacks of existing garages. This practice will help to create more uniform streetscapes.

Nonconforming uses are also a consideration. In the event that a nonconforming building or use is damaged, every effort should be made to preserve the building with rehabilitation that reflects the original character of the district. If a building must be demolished, any new construction should complement the character of the district in terms of massing, architectural features, height, and setbacks.

St. Cloud Historic Design Review Guidelines

The *St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Plan* adopted review guidelines that serve as the basis for the Heritage Preservation Commission's building permit review for properties that have been individually nominated or are located within historic districts. These guidelines are based in the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. Three major principles are:

- If possible, damaged buildings elements should be repaired rather than replaced.
- The reversibility of any changes as well as the visibility of alterations from the street should be considered.
- If replacement is necessary, new elements should match the originals as closely as possible.

The design review guidelines address restoration and rehabilitation of buildings with specific guidelines in seven categories: masonry walls and foundations; wood-sided walls; roofs and chimneys; windows; entries; porches and steps; exterior trim and architectural features. Additional guideline sections deal with religious and commercial building rehabilitation, and new construction additions.

The Heritage Preservation Commission design review committee will rely on these guidelines while responding to permit requests regarding individually nominated, or historic district properties. The design review committee may meet with property owners to determine acceptable alterations before permits are requested. These guidelines should be available for property owners planning any rehabilitation work.

**CITY OF ST. CLOUD HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION
DESIGNATION FORM**

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II

Other Name/Site Number

2. LOCATION OF PROPERTY

Street and Number: Please see Boundary Map, page 10

 X located on original site ___ not for publication

___ moved/date: ___

**3. OWNERSHIP
(Multiple)**

Owner's Name:

Street and Number:

City: State: Zip:

4: CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of property: ___ private
 ___ public
 X both

Category of property: ___ building
 ___ site
 X district
 ___ structure
 ___ object

Number of resources within property:

Contributing	Non-contributing
<u> 134 </u>	<u> 35 </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 134 </u>	<u> 35 </u> total

 2 Listed on National Register of Historic Places Date(s): ___

Designation Form: Page 2

5. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: Domestic/ Single-Family Dwellings, Multiple-Unit Dwellings
Religion/ Church, Parsonage

Current: Same

6. DESCRIPTION
(See Continuation Sheets)

Architectural classification (style)

Mid-19th Century
Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials: foundation: _____ roof: _____
walls: _____ other: _____

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
(See Continuation Sheets)

Applicable local designation criteria:

Related local context (s):

Areas of significance: _____

Period (s) of significance: _____ to _____

Significant Dates: _____

Significant person (s) _____

Cultural affiliation: _____

Architect/Builder: _____

Designation Form: Page 3

**8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES
(See Continuation Sheets)**

9. GEOGRAPHIC DATE

Acreage of Property:

Legal Description: Blocks 31, 38, 39, 40, west ½ of 46, 47, 48, 55, 56, 63, and 64 of the Curtis Survey.

10. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: Emily B. Schill, Contract Historian

Organization:

Street and Number: 1714 9th Avenue South Telephone: (320) 529-0951

City: St. Cloud State: MN Zip: 56301

Date: November 2000

11. APPROVAL DATES

Heritage Preservation Commission

Planning Commission

City Council

**City of St. Cloud
Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet**

6. Description

District Name: Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II

Location:

The district is bound by Ramsey Place and Fourth Avenue South in the north. A portion of the northern boundary follows the historic ravine that once divided Lower and Middle Towns. Fourth Avenue forms the northeastern boundary, Fifth Avenue the southeastern boundary. Sixth Street forms the southern boundary. Ninth Avenue forms the western boundary.

Total Number of Properties Within District: 105

Non-contributing Properties: 18

Number of Contributing Properties Previously Listed on the National Register of Historic Places: 2



City of St. Cloud

**Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet**

6. Description

Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District is a residential area consisting of 169 buildings located south of St. Cloud's Commercial Historic District (NRHP, 1998), and southwest of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District (local nomination, 1999). The district contains approximately 11 city blocks, as shown on the attached Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II map (see page 10). The district is bound by: Ramsey Place and Fourth Avenue South in the north (a portion of this boundary follows the historic ravine); Fourth Avenue forms the northeastern boundary, Fifth Avenue the southeastern boundary; Sixth Street forms the southern boundary; Ninth Avenue forms the western boundary. With the exception of the northeastern most blocks that take the shape of the ravine, the blocks are regular and follow a grid plan. All blocks were platted as part of the Curtis Survey, with twelve lots per block and a central north-south alley (the blocks bordering the ravine do not follow this pattern). A number of accessory buildings and garages are located within the district; however, houses post-dating the 1920s tend to have attached garages. Eighteen dwellings are classified as non-contributing, because of a construction date after 1945, extreme alteration, or a lack of architectural style or historic significance. Seventeen garages are classified as non-contributing because of recent construction dates; however, the majority are compatible with the district.

Built between 1867 and the 1950s, the contributing properties in the district represent a century of architectural styles. These include the early Gothic Revival and Folk Victorian dwellings of the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s; turn of the century Colonial Revival homes; Craftsman homes; Period Revival designs of the 1930s and 1940s; and the Ranch style of the 1950s. A multi-unit building, located at 333 Fourth Avenue South, dates to the period of significance. Several non-contributing apartment buildings built in the 1980s to accommodate the swelling University population, are intrusive to the single-family residential character. The district contains several of St. Cloud's oldest surviving residences and structures. These include the 1867 First Congregational Church (375 Fifth Avenue South), the ca. 1867 Mulliken House (502 Ninth Avenue South), the 1870 Dickinson House (503 Fifth Avenue South), and the ca. 1875 Humes House (512 Sixth Avenue South). The district also contains several yellow brick dwellings, a brick type unique to the St. Cloud area. This district is the southern portion of a much larger residential area that once extended from present-day downtown to Lake George and Tenth Street South. The north portion was removed to make way for the De Soto Bridge approach and an expanding downtown. The southern portion was razed to make way for University expansion. The central portion has been locally nominated as the Southside Neighborhood Historic District. The southeast portion of this original area is included in Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District.

Streetscape Characteristics

Fourth Avenue South

Fourth Avenue South forms the northeast border of the district, from Ramsey Place to Fourth Street South. Only buildings on the west side of the 300 block are included. The east side of the street is included in the Southside Neighborhood Historic District. The block has a range of structures; including a turn of the century Queen Anne dwelling, an elaborate 1917 church, and a modern student rental. The ravine has disappeared below the First Presbyterian parking area and other neighborhood developments. One non-contributing apartment building is located on this street.

Fifth Avenue South

Fifth Avenue South forms the southeast border of the district, from Fourth Street to Sixth Street South. On the northern most block both the east and west sides of the street are included in the district. On the southern two blocks only the west side of the Avenue is included in the district. The east side of Fifth Avenue is dominated by St. Cloud State University. The majority of buildings house University offices or students. A number of buildings are slated for future University parking or developments. The street carries a large amount of traffic, providing access to the University from Highway 23 (Division Street) and Tenth Street South. The ravine in this portion of the district has been covered by the Coborn's Grocery parking lot, which abuts the First Congregational Church, the northernmost property on Fifth Avenue to be included in the district. This street contains a number of architectural styles, ranging in construction dates from 1867 to 1939. Three non-contributing apartment buildings are located on this stretch.

Sixth Avenue South

Three blocks of Sixth Avenue South are included in the district, with properties located on both sides of the street. The historic ravine (located just north of 341 6th Ave S.), now paved over, forms the north boundary of this street; Sixth Street South is the southern boundary. This strictly residential street contains a significant number of historic homes that are relatively intact. The oldest property is a ca. 1875 Gothic Revival dwelling. The remaining residences were constructed between the early 1880s and ca. 1959, representing several architectural styles including: Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Ranch. Many of St. Cloud's early settlers and prominent families built homes on this portion of Sixth Avenue, including Lewis Clark, Daniel Freeman, John Bensen, and Paul Pappenfus. One property has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the John Bensen House, now a bed and breakfast. Three yellow brick homes remain along this street. The nearby University also dominates this street, with several homes converted for student use, and the streets crowded with student vehicles.

Seventh Avenue South

Seventh Avenue South is the central street in the district, with buildings on both sides of the street included. From Fourth Street to Sixth Street, the buildings are a combination of owner occupied and student rental properties. The earliest home was constructed in 1883 in the Folk Victorian style. The remaining homes were constructed into the 1920s, representing the architectural styles popular at the time of construction. Two modern apartment buildings, both in

the 400 block, were constructed in the 1980s to accommodate the swelling University population. The 500 block is dominated by nineteenth-century yellow brick homes, several of which are large in size and intact.

Eighth Avenue South

A two-block stretch of Eighth Avenue South is included in the district, with properties on either side of the street included. Two Gothic Revival churches dominate the northern portion of the street. Three modern apartment buildings dominate the southern block. However, the former neighborhood grocery, a 1882 Folk Victorian dwelling, the yellow brick Moos House, and the Holy Cross Parsonage are also located on this block. Although located several blocks east of the University, this street contains several student dwellings, and it is congested with student traffic and parking.

Ninth Avenue South

Ninth Avenue South forms the western border of the district. Only properties on the east side of the street are included. Ninth Avenue is one of the few direct north-south streets in St. Cloud, and it carries a large amount of traffic. Many of the original large front yards have been reduced to create four lanes of traffic. One of the district's two National Register properties is located on this block, at 404 Ninth Avenue South (Majerus House). With the exception of two recent additions, the northern block contains a collection of relatively intact homes dating to ca. 1900 and earlier. The home located at 502 Ninth Avenue South is believed to be one of the oldest surviving homes in St. Cloud, dating to ca. 1867.

Ramsey Place

Ramsey Place, once known as Three and One-half Street South, forms the northern boundary on the northeastern block in the district. Only one property remains on this stretch of Ramsey Place. The historic ravine is located below the First Presbyterian Church and parking lot, directly behind the surviving property. The residential component of this area is quickly deteriorating, creating additional student housing and shopping.

Fourth Street South

Fourth Street South forms the southern boundary in the east and the northern boundary in the west. Only three properties face the street on the five blocks that are included in the district. Fourth Street is one of the few two-way streets in the area directly west of the University and it carries a large amount of traffic.

Fifth Street South

Fifth Street South is centrally located in the district, stretching from East Lake Boulevard to Fifth Avenue South. Only three properties face the street, two contributing dwellings and a modern

student apartment building. Traffic on the street is limited to west bound only; however, University traffic and parking continue to dominate the street.

Sixth Street South

Sixth Street South is the southern boundary of the district, but it contains no properties. Traffic on the street is limited to east bound only; but like the other streets in the district and neighborhood, it is heavily used by University students and is congested with parking.

Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II
Representative Views



Barden Park



333 Fourth Avenue South



375 Fifth Avenue South



712 Fourth Street South



427 Eighth Avenue South



380 Fifth Avenue South

Individual Building Descriptions

A description of properties in the historic district follows. Corresponding inventory forms for selected properties are on file in the Planning Office at St. Cloud City Hall and in the State Historic Preservation Office. All information found on the properties and residents was gathered from survey forms, subsequent surveys, and the Stearns History Museum.

Fourth Avenue South

333

Double Duplex

1923

SN-SCC-253

This two-story apartment building is of wood frame construction faced with smooth, cream colored stucco. The exterior is relatively simple with little ornamentation. A flat roof with overhanging eaves caps the building. Two horizontal bands, located at the frieze level, encircle the building. All windows are double hung, 1/1 modern replacements, symmetrically placed on the facade and sides. The main entrance, facing Fourth Avenue, is capped with a simple pediment. A non-contributing three-bay garage is located at the rear of the property. Although simple in design, it is a fine example of an apartment building constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

It was constructed in 1923 as a double duplex by M. A. Leisen, at a cost of \$20,000. Early residents of the building included lawyers and downtown shop owners. Local architect Louis Pinault resided in the building for several years. Other residents include James J. Quigley Jr., lawyer and building owner, Ralph Borrowman, city engineer, and Kenneth Meyer, manager of St. Cloud Laundry.

373

First Presbyterian Church

1917, c. 1960

Ed Hirt & Son

SN-SCC-255

This English Gothic Revival church was constructed in 1917 at a cost of approximately \$75,000. The edifice is built with a wooden truss clad with random rubble granite with wide mortar joints. Stained glass windows are located in the six-bay sidewalls. The wood shingled roof is side-gabled with a smaller cross gable at the north elevation. An exterior granite chimney rises where this cross gable meets the side gable in the rear. A crenellated bell tower, located on the facade, provides entrance through a massive pointed arched double leaf hinged door. The church cornerstone reads "First Presbyterian Church 1864-1917." A sympathetic brick Gothic Revival addition, c.1960, has been placed on the

north elevation for educational purposes. A retaining wall, ca. 1917, runs along the front of the property. This church is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style and is one of St. Cloud's finest examples of church design.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Cloud in November 1864. The first church building was constructed in 1865 on Sixth Avenue South, near Second Street. In 1876 the building was moved and enlarged, but by 1917 a new church was needed. This new church was constructed on the present site in 1917 as a memorial to Reverend and Mrs. Elgy V. Campbell, who had served the church and the city of St. Cloud from 1864 until their deaths in the 1920s.

387

House

Ca. 1940

Not Surveyed

This two-story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction and clad in aluminum siding. Window placement is symmetrical, all windows double hung sash, with 6/6 and 8/8 glazing. A continuous dormer extends across the facade. All facade windows feature shutters. The front entrance is sheltered by a simple arched pediment, supported by brackets, occurring in the roof overhang. An exterior brick chimney rises from the south elevation. The First Presbyterian Church's granite wall extends across the front yard. Two garages, one contributing and one non-contributing, stand at the rear of the property.

This home was most likely constructed by the First Presbyterian Church as a residence for its pastors. The earliest city directory listing for the property is 1940-1941, with Rev. William J. Slosser a pastor at First Presbyterian at the address. Later residents include Rev. W. F. Dickins and Rev. Harry S. Dodgson, both pastors at the church.

391

Carter House

Ca. 1890

SN-SCC-257

This two-story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction resting on a granite foundation and clad in composition board. The house displays complex massing and a hipped roof with intersecting gables. A two-story bay is located at the south elevation. A pedimented enclosed entry porch is located on the facade, along with an altered one-story L-shaped open porch that extends across the southeast corner. The porch features a curved corner and Tuscan columns.¹ Although the home retains its original Queen Anne

¹ According to the Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture, the Tuscan order is a simplified version of the Roman Doric order, with a plain frieze and no mutules in the cornice.

massing it has lost much exterior ornamentation. All windows have been replaced with aluminum models. A contributing granite wall, ca. 1905, stands along the front of the property. A contributing garage, also ca. 1905, stands at the rear of the property. The home now serves as a rooming house operated by Campus United Ministries. The home remains as an example of the large single-family dwellings constructed northwest of the University property at the turn of the century.

This home was the long-time residence of Benjamin F. Carter and his wife Caroline. They resided in the home from construction completion until their deaths. Carter was a local druggist for thirty-six years before selling his pharmacy in 1925. After his retirement Carter served as secretary in the Chamber of Commerce. A daughter, Helen C. Carter, owned and occupied the home following her parents, beginning in the late 1950s. The home is historically significant as the long-time residence of local pharmacist Benjamin F. Carter.

397 (also 401 Fourth Street)
Apartment Building
Ca. 1988
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This two-story wood frame apartment building was constructed to house students of nearby St. Cloud State University. The building is simple in design, with rectangular massing, a hipped roof, aluminum siding, and asymmetrical fenestration. Gabled entrances supported by brackets provide entrance from both the street and avenue. Because of the recent construction date and lack of architectural design this building is non-contributing.

Fifth Avenue South

375
First Congregational Church
1867
SN-SCC-278

This Romanesque Revival Church (not to be confused with Richardsonian Romanesque) is one of the oldest remaining churches in St. Cloud. Of wood frame construction, it is clad in smooth yellow brick, most likely local. The building displays a front-facing gable with a two-story bell tower centrally located on the facade, providing entrance through a tall, narrow arch. The bell tower windows have since been enclosed with brick. On both sides smooth brick wall surfaces are recessed between simple classical pilasters. A granite panel reading "Bethlehem English Lutheran" is located above the front entrance. Alterations were made as early as 1883 when a rear addition was constructed. The one-story brick bays flanking the entrance are also additions. More recent additions include

window alterations and the tympanum covered in painted plywood. This building is significant as one of the oldest remaining churches in the St. Cloud area. It is also a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style, although altered, completed in yellow brick. Several congregations have found this church home since its construction. The First Congregational Church was organized in St. Cloud on February 2, 1864. In 1867 the society erected this brick church, just south of the ravine. The building was not dedicated until November 30, 1870. In September 1910, the Norwegian Lutheran congregation, organized in 1908, purchased the property. In October of that year the congregation held its first services in the building. The Seventh Day Adventist congregation also occupied the building. The building presently houses the Abundant Life Church.

379

Pickard House

Ca. 1936

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story wood frame dwelling features the Colonial Revival Cape Cod Cottage style. Sheathed in clapboard, the home is relatively simple in design and displays symmetrical fenestration and a side-gabled roof. A small awning supported by decorative brackets shelters the central front entrance. On either side of the entrance is a double hung 6/6 window with decorative shutters. Above these are gabled dormers sheltered by decorative awnings. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the home. A contributing garage, ca. 1939, stands at the rear of the property.

Frank Pickard, the first occupant of the home, did not stay long. At the time Pickard was manager of the Holt Motor Company. He would go on to own his own automobile dealership and construct a home on Highbanks Place. Pickard was succeeded ca. 1942 by Roman P. Turzinski, a salesman. Harlan W. Erickson, president of the Niskern Insurance Agency, purchased the home in about 1950. He was succeeded by Francis M. Kanthank, foreman of the telephone company, in the early 1960s.

380

Hussey House

Ca. 1890

SN-SCC-279

This two-story Queen Anne home is sheathed in clapboard and rests on a granite foundation. The home displays complex massing and an intersecting gable roof. The facade is dominated by a front-facing gable with a multi-paned window in the gable end, and a gabled bay at the lower level displaying colored transom windows. Two narrow spindle work columns support a small porch also located on the facade and within the massing. A flared band of wood shingles separates the two stories. Wood shingles are also located in the gable ends and dormers. This home is an excellent example of a

modest and relatively intact Victorian home in a neighborhood encroached upon by University development.

Arthur A. Hussey, son of local architect Allen E. Hussey, was the first to occupy this home. Hussey, a painter and decorator, resided here before moving into the Dam Double House located two doors down, at 398 Fifth Avenue South. Hussey was succeeded by Harry Capple, bartender and surveyor, in about 1903. In about 1912 Hussey returned to the home, residing there through the mid 1920s. For several years the home was occupied by tenants until Edward A. Barthelemy, dealer in real estate and farmlands purchased and occupied the home in about 1935. It currently houses University students.

381

Geib House

1897

SN-SCC-280

Non-Contributing

Until recently, this two-story wood frame dwelling retained much of its original Colonial Revival character and contributed to the district. However, all exterior ornamentation including the porch has been removed, and the home has been covered in siding. Although the home retains its massing, it no longer retains its architectural integrity and is a non-contributing member of the district.

This home should serve as a reminder of what University expansion and student housing development can do to alter a residential neighborhood, and what may happen if this trend is to go on unchecked.

390

Maxson House

Ca. 1915

SN-SCC-281

This two-and-one-half story Craftsman style wood frame home sits on a granite foundation. The home displays rectangular massing and a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative vergeboards. The lower level is clad in textured brick, the upper levels in smooth stucco. Brick piers and a brick rail support the enclosed full-length front porch. The main entrance is sheltered by a front-facing gable, the remainder of the porch by a side-gable. Five windows are located on the second story facade, the center window removed; a gabled dormer is centrally located above. Aluminum windows have replaced original models. Although not the most elaborate or intact example of Craftsman homes in St. Cloud, it is significant as a representative of the historic residential fabric of this neighborhood, which is rapidly deteriorating.

Charles Maxson, Superintendent of City Schools, originally occupied this home. Maxson lived in the home for a short period, about 1915 through 1919. Other occupants include William J. Bohmer, president of Melrose Granite Company (before he moved into the Foley home on Third Avenue South), and Frank Pickard, president and manager of Pickard Motor Company (after living at 379 Fifth Avenue South, and before constructing the family home on Highbanks Place).

395

Saffron Suites

1988

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This non-contributing apartment building designed for University students is located on the site of the J. C. Boehm house, also known as the Saffron House. The home, dating to 1898, was a two-story structure with a full front porch, sitting on two city lots. It was demolished in June of 1988 to make way for student housing by a local developer. The current building is three stories, clad in aluminum siding, with a hipped roof. A gabled entrance is located on Fifth Avenue.

398

Dam Double House

1898

Allen E. Hussey

SN-SCC-282

Commonly known as “The Castle,” this two-and-one-half story Queen Anne home is one of the best-known Victorian homes remaining in St. Cloud. In 1898 construction of the double house began with Allen E. Hussey as architect, and J. Norstead and J. J. Wahl as contractors. Front entrances were located on both Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street with a brick wall separating the two residences. The home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof form, typical of the Queen Anne style. The home is of wood frame construction, resting on a granite foundation, clad in local yellow brick. A three-story round tower is located at the southwest elevation with an arcade of pointed arched windows springing from small wooden columns at the upper level, and capped with an ornate finial. Rock faced stone trim is featured above and below all windows, in bands across the south elevation, and on the three-story tower. An L-shaped intact open porch supported by Corinthian columns wraps across the front and southwest corner. A small open second-story porch, supported by Doric columns, is located directly above the main entrance. A smaller one-story porch located at the south elevation provides a side entrance. All gable ends are clad in wood shingles. Other Queen Anne features include textured brickwork on the tower, a transom over the front entrance, and arched windows in the gable ends. Although the residence has been converted into student apartment units and has been slightly altered, it remains significant as one of St. Cloud’s largest and

most intact examples of the Queen Anne style, and as one of the city's largest and most intact yellow brick dwellings. It is also a rare example of an early double house.

Freeland H. Dam, a native of Maine, had established himself in St. Cloud by 1888 as a contractor, builder, and manufacturer of sash, doors, counters, lumber, and shingles. After completion, Freeland and wife Emily occupied one side, A. A. Hussey, painter and son of Allen E., occupied the other side. After Freeland's death, Emily occupied the home until her own death in 1932. By 1946 the home was owned by George O. Nelson, who had converted large portions of the home into apartments. At one time the home had twelve occupants other than the Nelson family. Currently the home has nine apartments rented by University students.

401

Hubert House

Ca. 1917

SN-SCC-283

This two-and-one-half story home, constructed in ca. 1917, stands on the site of the James Biggerstaff House, which stood from ca. 1890 to ca. 1905. The present home is of wood frame construction clad in wood shingles and sitting on a granite foundation. It is a Four Square Colonial Revival dwelling with a hipped bellcast roof, displaying exposed mullions at the eaves. The facade is symmetrical, with a one-story screen porch supported by four volute Ionic columns. Two bay windows are located in the second story of the facade, separated by an oval window with keystones. Hipped dormers are centrally located on the facade and both sides. A two-story enclosed porch is located at the rear. All windows are double hung with diamond shaped panes. A contributing garage constructed in 1912 with an identical roofline and windows stands at the rear of the property. The property is significant as a relatively intact example of the Colonial Revival version of the American Foursquare.

Robert I. Hubert, physician and surgeon, was the first to occupy this residence. He was succeeded by Freeland A. Hoyt, dentist, and his wife Margaret. The couple occupied the home until Freeland's death in the early 1920s. Margaret continued to occupy the home into the 1950s.

405

Fischer House

Ca. 1908

Not Surveyed

This two-and-one-half story, wood frame dwelling is a rather simple example of a gable-fronted vernacular house. The steeply pitched gable displays flared eaves. The front entrance is located off-center, with a picture window containing 2/2 glazing located on the facade. A shallow gable runs across the first story of the facade, all that remains of

the original front porch. A band of three windows is located in the second story of the facade. A small diamond window is located at the attic level. Windows are placed sparsely at the rear and sides. The home is clad in narrow aluminum siding. It is a representative example of the type and style of home being constructed near the college campus at the turn of the century.

William Fischer, secretary and treasurer of the Grinols Company, was the first to occupy this residence. He was succeeded by William C. Gulde, oculist; David A. Folger, with the Pan Motor Company; and Emil M. Nuerenberg, with The Times, among others.

411

Campus Apartments

1988

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This non-contributing rental property was constructed on the site of a home built as early as 1888. Early occupants included G. E. Churchill, purveyor of loans and Elmer B. Knutson, with the American Railway Association. The present building is four stories with a side-gabled roof. The first story is clad in rough stone, the upper stories in aluminum siding. A tuck-under parking area is located at the north elevation. A vinyl awning shelters the front entrance, on the east elevation. Because of the recent construction date this building is non-contributing.

419

Beebe House

1885

SN-SCC-285

The two-story Beebe House is an example of an altered Italianate style dwelling. The wood frame home is clad in stucco and rests on a granite foundation. The home displays box-like massing and is capped with a shallow hipped roof. Pairs of decorative brackets support the overhanging eaves. A one-story enclosed brick porch with a hipped roof extends across the facade. This porch is a 1920s addition. A one-story addition is located at the rear. This home has seen much alteration, including new stucco, window replacements, the porch addition, and the rear addition.

W. Loring Beebe, a local physician, was the first to occupy this home. He lived in the home from construction completion through about 1903. He was followed by a string of successors, each staying a short period. The 1931-1932 city directory listed the home as vacant, before being owned and occupied by William G. Guptill, bricklayer, throughout the remainder of the 1930s and the 1940s.

423

Towne House
Ca. 1911
Not Surveyed

This two-story dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in stucco. The facade is rather simple with an L-shaped one-story enclosed porch across the facade and south elevation. This porch displays a hipped roof. A pair of rectangular windows flanked by shutters is centrally located on the second story. The roof is a front-facing gable with scalloped vergeboards on both gable ends. An original one-story ell is located at the rear. A one-story shed addition clad in vertical siding is located at the northwest elevation. A non-contributing garage displaying scalloped gable ends is located at the rear of the property. Although the home has seen alteration it still retains its original massing. Together with the other homes remaining on Fifth Avenue near the University campus, it represents the turn of the century neighborhood constructed west of the campus that is rapidly disappearing.

Although Erwin and Julia Towne were not the first to occupy the home, the residence bears their name since they were the first steady occupants. Prior to the Towne's, five others occupied the home, each no more than three years. Erwin Towne was the president of Monumental Sales and Manufacturing Company, later the secretary and treasurer. After his death Julia occupied the home through the early 1940s, until it passed into the possession of Mrs. Clara Kloepper.

503
Dickinson House
1870
SN-SCC-286

Constructed by William Dickinson in 1870, this is one of the oldest remaining homes in St. Cloud. This one-and-one-half story Gothic Revival home is a close reproduction of a Downing center-gable cottage. It is a wood frame building with a brick veneer that has been stuccoed. The home displays a steeply pitched side-gabled roof, with a steeply pitched intersecting gable centrally located on the facade and rear. All gable ends display dripping vergeboard ornamentation. Rare brick hoods (since covered in stucco) are located above the windows. An open hipped porch with curved ornamentation and dentils is located on the front gable. The porch base is a cement replacement, the rails are also replacements. A one-story addition partially clad in wood siding is located at the rear. A non-contributing garage, ca. 1970, is located at the rear of the property.

This home was slated for demolition in May of 1988 along with the Saffron House to make way for a five-plex apartment building. Because of its close proximity to the University it is still in danger. This home is significant as one of St. Cloud's earliest remaining dwellings, and as an example of the Gothic Revival style, rare in St. Cloud, as well as Minnesota.

Like many other homes in this district, this home saw large number of residents, and a high turnover rate. After William Dickinson, George A. Dickinson, a letter carrier, occupied the home. They were followed by a string of occupants, sometimes two or three at a time, through the 1940s. University students currently occupy the home.

509

Hurrle House

1913

Not Surveyed

This slightly altered Craftsman home was constructed in 1913 by John Hurrle, proprietor of Hurrle Garage. This one-and-one-half story home displays a side-gabled roof with wide eave overhangs that extend across the now-enclosed front porch. Identical gabled dormers are centrally located on the facade and rear, supported by decorative brackets. The home is clad in narrow aluminum siding. The front entrance is off-center, flanked by vertical wood siding. All windows are aluminum replacements. An early attached garage, ca. 1918, is located at the northwest elevation. This home is significant as an example of the larger Craftsman style homes constructed on St. Cloud's southside. Along with the other homes on Fifth Avenue, this home represents a rapidly receding residential neighborhood located near the expanding University.

John Hurrle occupied the home from construction completion through the early 1920s. The home had several short-term residents including Paul J. Ramstack, manager of the ill-fated Pan Motor Company. Leigh W. Cary, vice-president and manager of Citizens Loan and Investment Company occupied the home throughout the 1930s and early 1940s.

515

McGregor House

1914

Not Surveyed

Railroad contractor Guy McGregor constructed this two-and-one-half story American Foursquare home in 1914 for \$4500. The home follows a box-like plan, with a hipped bellcast roof. It is clad in artificial siding. Hipped dormers are centrally located on the facade and rear. Windows are typically placed in pairs with 6/1 glazing. A small one-story bay is located at the southwest elevation. A one-story hipped enclosed porch extends across the facade. The porch facade includes an off-center entrance and a transom window flanked with sidelights. One and two story additions have been placed on the rear. A two-story contributing garage, ca. 1914, stands at the rear of the property. Along with the other homes located along Fifth Avenue, this home is significant as a representative of the disintegrating neighborhood bordering University property.

Although built by Guy McGregor, he did not occupy the home for long. Only one city directory (1916) places him at the address. Judson D. Wilson, proprietor of Wilson & Company, women's and children's outfitters, occupied the home from about 1917 through 1921. John Gallagher, grocer and confectioner, along with wife Anna resided in the home through the mid 1940s. Mary Gallagher, principal of Central Junior High School, followed her parents as resident.

525

Serenity Place

1987

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This three-story apartment building follows a rectangular plan with a shallow hipped roof, clad in brick. The first story at the north elevation is recessed to create covered parking for residents. All windows are located in recessed vertical rows. The front entrance, located on the facade, is sheltered by a hipped gable supported by brick columns. Because of its recent construction date, this building is non-contributing.

Sixth Avenue South

341

Rosenberger House

Ca. 1890

SN-SCC-298

This two-story home is located just south of the ravine that once divided the early settlements of Middle Town and Lower Town. This Folk Victorian style home is of wood frame construction with brick veneer and rests on a granite foundation. The roof form is an intersecting gable. A front-facing gable dominates the facade, with symmetrical window placement. A large multi-paned window is located on the facade. A small entrance porch is located on the facade at the intersection of two wings. Windowsills and lintels are projecting; the sills are trimmed in granite. Both original porches, an L-shaped on the facade and a smaller one at the rear, have been removed. The yellow brick has been painted. A non-contributing garage, ca. 1999, is located at the rear of the property. This home provides a unique example of a yellow brick house design in this area. It is also an important member of the residential group located along Sixth Avenue South.

Constructed as early as 1880, this home has had a number of occupants over the years. The first city directory listing, 1888-1889, places B. Rosenberger (retired) at this address. Rosenberger was followed by William H. Bingham, Sophie Burns, Fred Witte, and several other short-term residents into the 1920s. By the mid-1920s, Mrs. A. Fredericka Koepf became owner and occupant, continuing into the 1950s. At all times she had at least one boarder in the home with her.

342

Pappenfus House

1922

SN-SCC-299

Paul Pappenfus, “Builder of Better Homes”, constructed this two-story Arts and Crafts residence in 1922. Of wood frame construction, this stucco-clad home is capped with a shallow hipped roof that displays overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A one-story flat roofed entrance porch (a later addition) is topped with a balustrade. The front entrance is flanked by sidelights. All windows are double hung with 9/1 glazing. Canvas awnings shelter lower level windows; upper level windows are flanked with shutters. On the first story a band of three windows is located on the south side. Decorative beams surround these windows with ten decorative brackets extending out from the top beam. This is repeated on the south elevation. An exterior brick chimney is located at the north elevation. A one-story sun porch is located at the rear along with an attached garage. A contributing unattached three-bay garage stands at the rear of the property. A contributing brick retaining wall stands at the front of the property. This home is significant as the residence of Paul Pappenfus, a leading St. Cloud homebuilder and developer, and as a rare example of the California Arts and Crafts style.

This home was the residence of Paul Pappenfus from its construction completion until his death. Known as the “Builder of Better Homes,” Pappenfus was a general contractor operating the Pappenfus Construction Company, as well as a real estate broker and developer. He was responsible for the construction of a large number of St. Cloud homes, as well as the Auditorium and Music Hall at St. John’s University, and several local churches.

343/345

Olson Duplex

1939

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story duplex is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The roof is side-gabled with a steeply pitched intersecting gable extending outward from the facade. A pedimented front entrance and band of three windows is located in this gable, on the lower level. A single window is located within this gable on the second story. A narrow unsheltered porch extends off the north side of the gable, providing access to a side entrance. All windows are double hung with 9/9 glazing. A contributing two bay garage stands at the rear of the property. The home is significant as an example of the size and type of homes being built in the neighborhood during the 1930s and 1940s. It is also significant as an early duplex.

O. K. Olson built this home in 1939 at a cost of \$4000. The first resident and owner was Arthur J. Olson, an engineer for the Great Northern Railway. The property had two residents from construction completion through the 1960s, and most likely until the present.

348

Hoffmann House

Ca. 1959

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This one-story Ranch style home is clad in red brick and capped with a hipped roof. The front entrance is centrally located, and a large picture window is predominately placed on the facade. A matching garage stands at the rear of the property. This home is an intact example of the latest residential style to be constructed in this neighborhood, the Ranch style.

The earliest resident was Caroline E. Hoffmann, a laundry worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

349

Freeman House

1885

SN-SCC-300

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne home was constructed in 1885 as a single-family dwelling for Daniel H. and Clara Freeman. It is of wood frame construction with a brick veneer, sitting on a granite foundation. Massing is complex with a gable and hip roof. Intersecting gables are located on the facade and sides. An intact open porch extends across the facade displaying modillions and other cornice ornamentation, turned columns, turned balusters, and tympanum ornamentation. This ornamentation is repeated in the gable ends. Vergeboards display incised carvings. One and two story bay windows, located on the sides, display paneled bases. A transom light is located above the front entrance. All windows are double hung with Queen Anne glazing. The home was constructed with local yellow brick, which has since been painted. A contributing garage dating to ca. 1920 and two non-contributing garages, ca.1970, stand at the rear of the property. This home is significant as an intact and complex example of the Queen Anne style. It retains many decorative features that have since been lost on other local houses of this age and style. It is also significant as a local yellow brick home, the home of two important local families, and as a pivotal structure in a group of relatively intact homes along Sixth Avenue.

Daniel H. Freeman was an important and active St. Cloud resident. He served two split mayoral terms, was Registrar of the U. S. Land Office, and a Minnesota State

Representative. He also donated land for the State Reformatory and the St. Joseph Catholic Home. Freeman occupied the home until his death in November 1931. Wife Clara occupied the home until her death in December 1936. The home was then purchased by Thomas A. Donlin. Donlin was president and founder of the Donlin Millwork Company. The Donlin family resided in the home through 1985.

352

Neisius House

1925

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story simple Craftsman style home was constructed in 1925 for John P. Neisius at a cost of \$2000. The wood frame home is sheathed in clapboard with a front-facing gable. Shed dormers are located on either side. The roof and dormers display overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A screened porch extends across the facade, sheltered by a gable. The porch balustrades and gable ends are clad in clapboard, porch supports are narrow columns. All windows are aluminum combination replacements. A contributing garage stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a member of the relatively intact, slightly altered group located on Sixth Avenue.

John P. Neisius, a laborer, was the first to occupy this home. He was followed by Lyle Hall, proprietor of the DeLuxe Barber Shop, and Mrs. Hattie Kelso, a widow and secretary.

356

Clark House

1887

SN-SCC-301

This Queen Anne home, along with a barn that is non extant, was constructed by Lewis Clark in 1887 at a cost of \$5000. This two-story home is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer and rests on a granite foundation. Roof form is hip and gable. The facade is relatively simple, with little ornamentation. The front entrance is located off-center, sheltered by a Craftsman era gable. The original full front porch has been completely removed. A two-story cutaway bay at the south elevation still retains much Queen Anne detail. Fishscale shingles are located in the gable end, supported by brackets. A sunburst design is incorporated in the gable ends and brackets. Vergeboards display a slight curve near the base. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the home. An attached garage, located at the rear, appears on the 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Although this home has lost some ornamentation, it is still significant as an example of a Queen Anne style home constructed of local yellow brick. It is also a representative example of the size and style of homes being constructed in this neighborhood during the 1880s.

Lewis Clark resided in this home from construction completion until his death in March, 1926. Clark moved to St. Cloud in the fall of 1856. His early businesses included sales of farm implements, a feed mill in Clearwater, and a store in St. Cloud. He also served on the city council for several years. Following his death, the home stood vacant and saw tenant residents until Wilbur W. Holes became owner and occupant in the early 1930s. Holes was the president and treasurer of the Holes Advertising Press Incorporated, forerunner to the Holes-Webway Company and the Holes Advertising Service. He was the son of William Holes, pioneer in the local granite industry (see 508 Sixth Avenue South). He also served as president of the St. Cloud State University board from 1948 until 1957. A residential hall was named in his honor. Holes was succeeded by Cyril A. Baumgartner, who ran his Federated Hardware Mutual Company from the same address. The home is historically significant for its association with early St. Cloud pioneer Lewis Clark and local businessman W. W. Holes.

402

Bensen House

1904

Samuel H. Haas

SN-SCC-303 NRHP

This wood frame and brick veneer home, constructed in 1904, rests on a granite foundation. The home displays complex massing and a bellcast hipped roof. A three-story tower located at the northwest corner dominates the facade. An intact porch extends across the facade, wrapping around the tower. A small recessed second story porch is included in the massing. Shed dormers displaying ornamentation similar to the tower are located on the facade and north side. A round picture window is located on the facade south of the entrance. Lead glass windows remain on the north elevation. Brick quoins mark the rear corners of the home. A one story enclosed porch with a balustrade above, ca. 1915, is accessible from the rear. Rock faced granite trim is displayed above the foundation and below the windows. A contributing intact brick carriage house with a gambrel roof and granite trim is located at the rear of the property. This home is significant as an excellent and intact example of the Queen Anne style. It is also one of the few remaining Victorian mansions in St. Cloud. Ties to the Bensen and Johnson families also lend significance.

John N. Bensen, along with his brother Andrew, established Bensen Brothers Grocery in St. Cloud by 1872. John Bensen was involved in the grocery business for over thirty years. By the time he built this home for his family, Bensen had left the grocery business and was involved in real estate, with Wright and Bensen, Real Estate and Loans. In 1908 Bensen became president of Merchants National Bank of St. Cloud, also serving as director of First National Bank of St. Cloud. In addition, he served as St. Cloud mayor from 1905 to 1906. John's wife, Elizabeth C. Metzroth, was a member of the prominent St. Cloud Metzroth family. In 1917 Ebert Johnson, president and manager of Powell

Hardware Company, began to occupy the home. The current homeowners plan to create a bed and breakfast.

403

Block House

1911

Not Surveyed

This simple vernacular dwelling was constructed in 1911 by H. C. Block for \$3500. Of wood frame construction, this clapboard-clad home displays a cross-gabled roof with gable end returns on the facade. A wide band of trim is located directly below the slight roof overhang. An enclosed hipped front porch runs across the facade, extending to the north. A shallow gable supported by narrow wrought iron rails shelters the front entrance. A contributing garage stands at the rear of the property. Although altered, this home is an example of a simple Greek Revival style. It also represents the smaller and simpler homes that were erected after the Victorian mansions.

Henry C. Block was a native of Germany, coming to America as a child in 1856 and settling in St. Augusta Township. Before retiring to St. Cloud in 1910, Block lived and farmed in Fairhaven Township for forty-one years. In 1903 and 1905 he sat in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature. Block occupied this home from construction completion through 1920. He was succeeded by Fed C. Lindt. Lindt, vice-president of the Security Federal Savings and Loan Association, occupied the home from 1920 through the 1950s.

405

Hombres House

1901

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story home was constructed by John Hombres in 1901. A front facing gable displays gable end returns. Three windows are located in the facade gable end. A one-story enclosed porch is located on the facade. The front entrance is off-center. Porch windows are 4/1 glazing; all other windows are 1/1 aluminum replacements. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. A contributing double-bay garage is located at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a simple turn of the century home located west of the college campus.

John Hombres, vice-president of Security Blank Book and Printing, was the original owner and occupant of this home from construction completion through ca. 1909. Until 1916 the home did not have a steady occupant. In 1916 Joseph Beumer became resident, staying through 1944. Victor J. Georger, of Dominik & Georger's Fine Beer, purchased the home from Beumer.

420

Jones House
1903
Not Surveyed

Walter C. Jones built this Queen Anne style home in 1903 for \$3500. This wood frame home, clad in stucco, displays irregular massing and a hipped and gable roof form. All exterior ornamentation has since been removed or covered in stucco. An enclosed front porch extends across the facade, displaying overhanging eaves and exposed rafters (most likely a Craftsman era alteration). A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. A hipped one story enclosed porch is located at the rear. A non-contributing garage and playhouse stand at the rear of the property. Although the home has lost ornamentation, it is a representative example of the size and scope of homes constructed just west of the University the turn of the century.

Walter C. Jones, confectioner, lived in the home for a short period, from 1903 until 1907. He was followed by Jacob Weiler, an employee of the Great Northern shops. Weiler resided in the home until about 1940. He was succeeded by Clement J. Stein, city policeman.

421

Bruener House
Ca. 1885
SN-SCC-304

This two-story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction, sheathed in clapboard. The home displays irregular massing and a hip and gable roof form. An open porch, supported by Tuscan columns, extends across the facade, wrapping around the northeast corner. A one story paneled bay is located at the south elevation. A rare intact porch remains open at the rear. The front entrance is double leaf. All windows are double hung with 9/1 glazing. A contributing garage, ca. 1915, stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a large and relatively intact example of the Queen Anne style.

This home was the residence of Theodore Bruener until he moved to 404 Ninth Avenue South and the Majerus family moved from their home, 404 Ninth Avenue South, to this home. Bruener came to America from his native Germany in 1874. He settled in St. Cloud in 1880 and associated himself with Judge Loren W. Collins until leaving in 1882 to practice alone. Bruener served as county attorney, probate judge, and registrar of the U. S. Land Office. Michael Majerus, also a German citizen, was involved in the brewery business shortly after arriving in St. Cloud. He also operated a local hotel, ran a grocery business, and manufactured bottled goods. In 1883 his dry goods establishment was purchased by Frank Fandel and Michael Nugent, who created Fandel & Nugent, which later became Fandel's Department Store. Majerus was locally known for his

philanthropic work. This home is historically significant as the residence of two prominent and influential local families

423

Schumacher House

Ca. 1926

Not Surveyed

This two-story Prairie home was one of the last homes constructed on this block of Sixth Avenue. Of wood frame construction and clad in stucco, this home follows a square plan and is capped with a hipped roof. An enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade, providing access from the south side. A pair of windows is located off-center from the porch. A band of trim runs across the porch facade above the windows. Three windows are located above the porch on the second story. A rear addition is clad in aluminum siding and stucco.

This home saw a high turnover in residents, many of them not owners. Emil E. Schumacher, traveling salesman, was the first steady resident, owning and occupying the home from about 1929 to 1932. After Schumacher, various other tenants occupied the home until 1954, when Wallace P. Beta, importer and exporter, became owner and occupant.

424

Kelso House

Ca. 1941

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Cape Cod dwelling replaced an earlier home built as early as 1899. This wood frame home is clad in clapboard with a side-gabled roof. The facade is symmetrical. A gable supported by two narrow columns shelters the front entrance, which is flanked by sidelights. Double hung, 6/6 glazed windows are located on either side. Shed dormers are located directly above, also with 6/6 glazing. A small side-gabled ell is located at the north side, with a small circle window on the facade. A contributing garage, ca. 1941, is located at the rear of the property. This house is a well-preserved and intact example of a Cape Cod Cottage. It is also an example of the more recent single-family dwelling construction that has occurred west of the University.

Mrs. Ruth J. Kelso is the first owner to appear in city directory listings after 1941. A widow, Kelso served as the office manager at the St. Cloud Sentinel Publishing Company.

425

Powell House

1889

Not Surveyed

This two-story cross gable home is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The home displays cross-like massing with an intersecting-gable roof. The front entrance is included in a two-story front-facing gable that projects from the main body of the house. An aluminum awning supported by wrought iron columns shelters the entrance. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An open porch is also located at the south elevation. A rear entrance, sheltered by an awning identical to the front, is located behind this porch. Much of the elaborate Queen Anne detailing, including a U-shaped porch that wrapped around the front entrance, has since been removed. A contributing two bay garage, ca. 1935, stands at the rear of the property. Although altered, this home still retains its Queen Anne massing, and stands with the other intact homes along Sixth Avenue to represent the character of the early residential neighborhood that is threatened by University development.

This home was constructed in 1889 by William Powell, who was involved in the hardware business. Louis E. Wakeman, with Great Northern Railway, also resided in the home. By 1897 the two had formed the Powell Wakeman Hardware Company and continued to reside in the same house. After Powell's death, Wakeman continued to live in the home, operating the Powell Hardware Company. By 1910 Nicholas J. Weber, agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Company, had succeeded the Powells and Wakemans. By 1914 only Mrs. Margaret N. Weber, widow of Nicholas, was left in the home. After 1925 Mrs. Weber left and was succeeded by Francis Drinkwine, bookkeeper for Monumental Sales & Manufacturing. Drinkwine had one or two tenants residing in the home with him.

426

Thielman House

Ca. 1903

Not Surveyed

This two-story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in asbestos siding and rests on a granite foundation. A bellcast hipped roof caps the home. A hipped porch extends across the facade, slightly off-center. Classical columns resting on brick piers support the enclosed porch. The front entrance is surrounded by painted plywood, which encloses the large porch entrance. Three windows are placed evenly across the facade's second story. A gabled multi-paned dormer is located at the attic level. Although slightly altered, this home still retains much of its Colonial Revival integrity. It is significant as a member of the relatively intact group of homes located along Sixth Avenue. Significance is also gained for the long occupation of the Thielman family, local merchants.

John C. Crever, County Auditor and secretary at Nordstern Publishing Company, was the first resident listed at this home in the 1904-1905 city directory. However, that was the

only listing for him at this address. The 1908-1909 through 1916 city directories place Leonard Thielman, retired, at the address. His widow Mary, and son George F. Thielman, secretary and treasurer of Thielman Hardware succeeded him. George occupied the home from about 1921 until his death in the late 1940s. His widow, Mary, continued to live in the home. It remained in the family through the mid 1950s.

428

Kirscht House

Ca. 1916

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Craftsman style home is of wood frame construction clad in smooth stucco (the 1919 Sanborn Map gives stucco as original exterior). The home displays rectangular massing and a front-facing gable with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A one-story gabled porch, now enclosed, extends across the facade. Three 1/1 windows are located on either side of the central front entrance. Two windows are located on the facade above the front porch. A gabled dormer and one-story bay are located at the south elevation. A small one-story porch located within the massing is located at the rear. All windows are aluminum combination models. A contributing Craftsman era garage is located at the rear of the property. Although slightly altered, this home is significant as a simple Craftsman dwelling constructed along Sixth Avenue. It also represents the residential neighborhood that is being encroached upon by University development.

William A. Kirscht, foreman at the Great Northern Shops, was the first to occupy this home. He was followed by a string of tenants beginning in about 1931, each staying a short period. By 1947, Edmund A. Stotko, electrician, had purchased and occupied the home. He was succeeded by Lew D. Taylor (occupation not given), who lived in the home for much of the 1950s and into the 1960s.

502

Robbers House

1882

Not surveyed

This one-and-one-half story wood frame, clapboard-clad, Folk Victorian home predates all the other homes on this block of Sixth Avenue south. Construction began in 1882 with rear and porch additions completed before 1913. The home displays a gable front and wing massing, with a one-story hipped porch located on the facade in front of the wing. A gabled paneled bay, displaying 6/1 windows, dominates the front-facing gable. A large 8/1 window is located on the second story above the bay. A small window is tucked above the enclosed porch on the facade. A contributing garage, ca. 1925, stands at the rear of the property. This property is a well-preserved and significant example of Folk Victorian architecture.

Henry Robbers constructed this home in 1882 at a cost of \$900, but he did not reside in the home long. By 1888, Robbers had been succeeded by George D. Young, an employee of the Great Northern Railway. Young was followed by a string of tenants, until Casper P. Junglen, a carman at Great Northern, occupied the home.

503

Burgan House

Ca. 1900

SN-SCC-305

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in clapboard, and sitting on a granite foundation. The home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof. The facade is dominated by a one-story gabled porch that curves around the northeast corner. Slender paired columns on paneled bases with turned balusters support the porch. The pediment above the porch entry is clad in wood shingles. The front-facing gable features a small half-moon window and is also clad in wood shingles. A two-story cutaway bay is located on the south side, supported by decorative brackets, with wood shingles in the gable end. Dentils are displayed at the cornice level. A contributing one-and-one-half story garage, ca. 1915, stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as an intact large wood frame example of the Queen Anne style.

The first resident, Charles D. Burgan, was involved in the shoe business. He occupied the home from completion through about 1912. He was succeeded by John Denny (real estate), and Paul Litchy (blacksmith). In 1937, Mrs. Alice Litchy, widow of Paul, spent \$2000 remodeling the dwelling. It is possible that she converted the home into four apartment units. City directory listings following the remodeling list Mrs. Litchy and three others as residents. By 1950, apartments numbered one through four were listed.

507

Haarmann House

Ca. 1906

Not Surveyed

This two-story Queen Anne home is of wood frame construction clad in asbestos siding. The home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof form, but has lost much of the exterior Queen Anne ornamentation. The dominant front-facing gable displays a pair of windows on the first and second stories. The front entrance is sheltered by a gable supported by wrought iron rails, which extends across the facade sheltering the pair of windows. A gabled second-story entrance located at the south elevation is accessible by a modern stair addition. The original front porch has been removed entirely. This home has seen much alteration, but continues to retain its Queen Anne massing. It is significant

as a representative example of the large number of massive Queen Anne homes constructed west of the University at the turn of the century.

George Haarmann, occupation not given, was the first resident to appear in city directories at this address, 1906 through 1910. He was succeeded by Rufus T. Hammond, involved in the billiards, pool, cigar and tobacco business. By 1921, Walter Schwarzenbach, of the Schwarzenbach Hardware Company, resided in the home. He owned and occupied the residence through the late 1940s.

508
Gale House
Ca. 1885
Not Surveyed

This two-story wood frame home, sheathed in clapboard, is most likely a Queen Anne home that has lost all exterior ornamentation including its full front porch. An intersecting gable roof caps the dwelling. A front-facing gable dominates the facade, with two small windows located at the attic level. Window and door placement is asymmetrical. The front entrance displays a transom light, and is sheltered by a pediment supported by brackets (not original). A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. A contributing garage, ca. 1925, is located at the rear of the property.

This home has seen a high turnover in residents over the years. Robert L. Gale, came to St. Cloud in 1883. He was involved in the fuel business and proprietor of St. Cloud Transfer & Fuel Company. In 1900 he organized the St. Cloud Cold Storage & Produce Company, specializing in the storage of fruit and dairy products and the manufacture of ice cream. Gale occupied the home from completion through the early 1890s. He was succeeded by a long list of residents, each staying a short period. During the 1930s, William J. Holes owned and occupied the home, sometimes with as many as five other occupants. Holes was the first man to establish a granite firm in St. Cloud, operating Holes Brothers from 1882 until 1925. Holes was instrumental in organizing a granite association, of which he was the first president. He also served on the school board and the city council. The home is historically significant for its association with early St. Cloud businessmen Gale and Holes.

511
House
Ca. 1916
Not Surveyed

This two-story Craftsman dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in smooth stucco. The home displays a rectangular plan with a two-story ell (original) located at the south elevation. The roof is side-gabled, displaying overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A gabled entry porch is located on the facade, also displaying eave overhangs and exposed

rafters. An exterior brick chimney is located at the south elevation. Windows are multi-paned with 3/1 glazing. The original one-story porch that extended across the facade has been completely removed. This home is significant as an example of the simpler Craftsman style home that began to replace the elaborate Queen Anne homes on St. Cloud's southside.

This house was most likely constructed in about 1916. A previous home, dating to as early as 1888, once stood on the property. The present home did not have a steady resident until William L. Town occupied the home from about 1925 through 1932. The home stood vacant for several years before being occupied by Viggo E. Larsen, engineer for the Great Northern Railway.

512

Humes House

Ca. 1875

SN-SCC-306

This one-and-one-half story gabled ell dwelling is of wood frame construction with brick veneer covered in stucco. The home displays L-shaped massing with a gabled roof. The facade is dominated by a front-facing gable displaying two segmental arched windows with rare brick window hoods (since covered in stucco). A gabled porch, also located on the facade, is supported by four narrow posts, which are not original. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation; a segmental arched window in the gable end directly above. Although altered, this home is significant as an example of the Gothic Revival style, rare in St. Cloud. A non-contributing garage stands at the rear of the property.

The earliest city directory listing found, 1892, places Murray B. Humes at this address. Humes served as clerk in the U. S. Land Office. The following city directory places James C. Myron, with Great Northern Railway, at the address. By 1899 Dr. Elmer M. Johnson, dentist, appears at the address. Johnson was succeeded in about 1910 by Bert E. Hamlin, clerk at the St. Cloud Grocery Company. Hamlin occupied the home through 1920. He was succeeded by a list of occupants, most likely tenants, with the home converted into two apartments.

514

Scherferberg House

1911

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This home has seen much alteration over time, but it still retains the complex massing and hip and gable roof form. Of wood frame construction, the home is clad in aluminum siding. The original one-story front porch has been replaced with a gabled enclosed

entrance porch, accessible from the south side. The lower portion of this entrance is clad in false granite bricks. A modern picture window occupies the remainder of the facade. Three windows are located across the second story facade. A band of three windows is located in the front facing gable at attic level. An interior brick chimney rises through the front-center of the home. Wrought iron stairs at the rear provide access to the second story and the attic. This home has lost all ornamentation and is a non-contributing member of the district. A non-contributing garage stands at the rear of the property.

Harry Scherfenberg built this home in 1911 at a cost of \$3500. He occupied the home for only a short while, until about 1917. Julius Fandel, vice-president of Fandel's Department store, occupied the home from Scherfenberg's departure until his death in the late 1940s. His widow, Minerva, continued on in the home. The home is historically significant for its tie to the Fandel family, proprietors of Fandel's Department Store.

515
Baron House
1903
SN-SCC-307

This two-story transitional Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction with brick veneer and rests on a granite foundation. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof form. The exterior is clad in local yellow brick. Gables feature end returns. A one-story enclosed porch extends across the facade and southeast corner of the home. The porch is supported by square stucco columns. The porch entrance is sheltered by a pedimented gable that displays gable end returns, brackets, and shingles in the gable end. A two-story cutaway bay is located at the south elevation. All windows are trimmed with rock faced gray granite. An open porch, supported by classical columns, is located at the rear. This home is significant as a relatively intact version of a Queen Anne dwelling clad in local yellow brick.

John Baron built this home in 1903 at a cost of \$4000. Baron, the son of St. Cloud pioneers, operated a grocery store in St. Cloud for many years before becoming city assessor. Baron occupied the home from construction completion until his drowning death in August, 1931. His widow, Mary, and daughter, Estelle, continued to occupy the home through the early 1950s.

520
Hartel House
1919
SN-SCC-308

This two-story Craftsman style home is of wood frame construction clad in stucco. The roof form is intersecting gable, displaying overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and

decorative vergeboards and brackets. The front entrance is located in an intersecting gable on the facade. A gable supported by large decorative brackets shelters the entrance. A band of trim encircles the home, located at second story sill level. A two-story sun porch is located at the south elevation. Windows are double hung with 3/1 glazing, typically placed in pairs or bands. A one-story screen porch is located at the rear. A contributing matching garage, also constructed in 1919, stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as an excellent and intact example of a Tudor Revival version of the Craftsman style. It is one of the most distinctive examples of the style located within the district boundaries.

John Hartel constructed this nine-room stucco home in 1919 at a cost of \$7500. Hartel owned and operated Hartel's Cafe before becoming involved in the real estate business with Hartel and Kramer Realty Company, and later the decorating business with Hartel and Koeber Company, painters and decorators. Hartel occupied the home through the mid 1940s. He was succeeded by Charlotte Phillips, no occupation given.

525

Ponsonby House

Ca. 1896

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story gabled ell dwelling dates to 1896 at the earliest. Of wood frame construction the home is brick veneer, currently clad in aluminum siding, resting on a granite foundation. The roof form is cross-gabled. The front-facing gable dominates the facade. On the lower level two windows are placed side-by-side and flanked with shutters. On the upper level shutters flank a pair of windows. A small gabled enclosed entry porch is located at the southeast corner. A contributing garage, ca. 1920, stands at the rear of the property. Together with the other homes in this district, this home represents the Victorian neighborhood constructed west of the University campus that is threatened by University expansion and student housing developments.

Charles C. Ponsonby, with Great Northern Railway, is listed in the 1896-1897 and 1897-1898 city directories. He was succeeded by Albert G. And Stacy B. Ellis, traveling salesmen. From about 1912 through the late 1920s, the home was occupied by Nicholas Witzmann and Michael Siegmund, retired farmer and blacksmith. After Witzmann's departure, Siegmund continued to own and occupy the home into the 1950s, having at least one tenant.

527

Riley House

Ca. 1900

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction, clad in aluminum siding, and rests on a granite block foundation. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof form. Two intersecting gables are located on the facade. An enclosed one-story hipped porch extends across the facade. The lower level of the porch is clad in textured stucco. The front entrance is sheltered by a simple pediment, supported by brackets. Bands of three windows are located in each front facing gable on the second story. The southern most of these is sheltered by a shallow gable. A two-story bay is located at the north elevation, displaying decorative brackets. A similar two-story bay is located at the south elevation, the lower level curved, the upper level boxed. A modern deck is located at the rear, where an open porch was once located. This home is significant as an altered version of the Queen Anne style. It is one of many altered Queen Anne homes on Sixth Avenue south that represent a turn of the century Victorian neighborhood threatened by University and student housing expansion.

Anthony L. Riley, contractor, was the first to occupy this home. He was succeeded by John T. Riley, also a contractor. Other residents include Victor Gauvreau, design engineer for the Pan Motor Company, and Ludwig Lohnbakken, inspector and salesman.

528
Kirscht House
1912
Not Surveyed

This is a one-and-one-half story, front-gabled dwelling. Of wood frame construction and clad in stucco, the home displays a front facing gable with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and simple vergeboards. Gabled dormers are located on either side. An enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade, supported by square stucco columns. The front entrance is centrally located with sidelights on the north side only. An arched window, flanked by sidelights, is located on the second story facade. A one-story bay is located on the south elevation. Windows are double hung, with diamond patterning in the upper sash. A non-contributing garage stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a relatively intact simple version of the Craftsman style.

William A. Kirscht, foreman at the Great Northern Shops, constructed this home in 1912, at a cost of \$3500. Kirscht did not occupy the home long- he was listed in the 1912 city directory only. Kirscht was followed by Charles Dutton, a physician and surgeon, and James Ward, a traveling salesman. Pauline Kindler appears in the 1923-1924 city directory, occupying the home for about five years. She is succeeded by a string of occupants, not owners. Mrs. Kindler appeared again in the 1943-1944-city directory. She most likely owned the home and rented it out.

Seventh Avenue South

402

Maybury House

Ca. 1895

SN-SCC-324

This Folk Victorian dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer. The home displays irregular massing, with a front facing gable at the facade, a side gable wing extending to the north behind it, with a another side-gabled wing extending to the south off the central wing (evident from the 1919 Sanborn Map). Each portion is one-and-one-half stories. A square one-story ell is located at the rear (also appears on the 1919 Sanborn). An enclosed hipped porch clad in aluminum siding extends across the front gable. The north wing has a gabled dormer on the facade and rear. A hipped open porch is located on the north side along the south wing, providing entrance. Jack arches are located above the windows. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the home. A contributing garage, ca. 1920, stands at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a representation of the historic middle-class housing located in this portion of St. Cloud that is rapidly being altered or replaced. It is also significant as a local yellow brick dwelling.

The first city directory listing for this address (dated 1888-1889) names John Mayberry, dealer in mill wood. The following directory, 1892, places Edward Maybury, with the Great Northern Railway, at the address. Maybury is succeeded in 1903 by Henry F. Becker, employee at the Journal Press. In 1919 Becker is replaced by William M. Varner, foreman at the Reformatory, who occupies the home through the early 1930s.

403

Ivy Apartments

1987

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

Constructed to house University students in 1987, this apartment building replaced an earlier residence occupied by David and Mary J. Spicer that was built as early as 1894. This three-story complex is clad in brick. Windows are located in recessed vertical rows, clad in aluminum siding. The front entrance, on Seventh Avenue, is sheltered by a gable, supported by narrow posts. An elliptical window is located above the entrance. Ivy covers much of the exterior. Because of the recent construction date, this building is non-contributing.

406

Jorgens House

1927

Not Surveyed

This two-story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction, clad in clapboard, with a side-gabled roof. Fenestration is symmetrical. The front portico is sheltered by a pediment, supported by classical columns. A fanlight is located above the entrance, flanked by sidelights. Windows are double hung, with 4/1 and 8/1 glazing. The exterior chimney, foundation, and front entrance piers are red brick veneer. A contributing garage, ca. 1950, stands at the rear of the property.

411

Leisen House

1901

Not Surveyed

The original style of this home is difficult to determine, since many alterations have taken place. Of wood frame construction, and brick veneer, the home is now clad in stucco. The roof form is a front-facing gable, with a cross-gable at the north elevation. A full one-story porch that extended across that facade has been removed and replaced with a gabled stucco portico. A shallow hipped gable extends from the portico to the picture window on the facade. A band of trim is located at attic level on the front facing gable. A contributing two-bay garage, ca. 1930, is located at the rear of the property. Although altered, this home represents the middle-class character of this neighborhood that is rapidly being replaced or removed.

This property was listed under the new residences of 1901 in the St. Cloud area building reports, with John Leisen as owner. City directories place Leisen at this address as early as 1892, possibly in a previous home. Leisen was proprietor of J. Leisen & Sons Shoes. Son Michael succeeded him in the home in about 1902. Mrs. Eva Gans occupied the home from about 1905 through 1912. She was followed by Dr. Max Kern, physician and surgeon. Patrick Thomas, road contractor, began to occupy the home in about 1929, staying into the 1940s.

412

Leonard House

1903

Not Surveyed

This two-story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction, sheathed in clapboard. Massing is complex, with an intersecting gable roof that is typical of the style. An enclosed hipped porch is located on the facade. A pediment above the porch entrance is clad in wood shingles. The facade is dominated by two front-facing gables, one located within the other. The smaller of the two displays a diamond shaped window at the attic level. The larger displays a small rectangular window at the attic level. Facade and side gables are clad in wood shingles. A narrow band of trim encircles the home just below the second story windowsills. A two-story cutaway bay is located at the south elevation, with decorative brackets above the first story windows. All windows are

double hung, with 1/1 glazing. An open spindle-work porch is located at the southwest corner. An early attached garage is located at the northwest corner. This home is a relatively intact Queen Anne home that retains much of the details no longer found on homes of this size and type in the area.

Dr. Lawrence P. Leonard, dentist, constructed this home in 1903. He and his family occupied the home until 1940, when Paul P. DeLay, rural postal carrier, who occupied the home into the 1950s, succeeded them.

413
Pontius House
1912
SN-SCC-325

This two-and-one-half story American Foursquare dwelling is of wood frame construction, sheathed in clapboard, and resting on a granite foundation. The home displays box-like massing, and hipped roof. An intact, open porch extends across the facade, supported by Tuscan columns. A large gabled dormer is located on the facade, with three windows located at attic level. Hipped dormers are located at the south and west elevations. An interior brick chimney rises from the north elevation. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An open porch is located at the rear, incorporated into the massing. Leaded glass windows remain on the facade. Though showing deferred maintenance, this home is an intact example of the American Foursquare style, which is a strong element in the immediate neighborhood.

John Pontius constructed this home in 1912 at a cost of \$3000. Pontius was a business partner in Tessendorf & Pontius, manufacturing pop and soda water. Pontius left the residence shortly after construction, in about 1917. In about 1920, retired farmer Henry Hinz purchased the home, owning and occupying it until 1950. The 1952-1953 city directory lists the home as vacant. The following directory places Richard H. Thielen, NSP attendant, at the address.

420
Campus Square Apartments
1988
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This three-story apartment building was constructed during the late 1980s, when St. Cloud State University enrollment peaked. The first story of the building is clad in brick, the upper levels in aluminum siding. A recessed entrance is located on the facade. Window placement on the facade is asymmetrical, symmetrical on the sides. Because of the recent construction date, this building is non-contributing.

425

Bach House
1892
SN-SCC-326

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian dwelling is of wood frame construction, with yellow brick veneer that has been covered in smooth cream colored stucco. The roof form is an intersecting gable. The front entrance is sheltered by a gable, and supported by brackets. A transom light is located above the door. The first story window is sheltered by a decorative awning, with a window box below. Fishscale shingles are located in the gable end. A one-story bay is located on the intersecting gable on the south elevation. An enclosed one-story porch is located at the southwest corner. A sleeping porch is located directly above. Alterations include the front porch removal and the stucco exterior. A ca. 1920 contributing garage stands at the rear of the property.

Mrs. Catherine Bach, widow of John, built this home in 1892 for \$2500. Catherine owned and occupied the home until the early 1920s. Her son Frank succeeded her. Frank was born in St. Cloud in 1865 and lived in the city for most of his lifetime. For fifty-three years he was employed by the post office as assistant postmaster and later as postmaster. Frank occupied the home until his death in December, 1955. After 1930, a second occupant was listed in each directory. By 1950 number 425 ½ appears in city directories. The home is historically significant for its tie to the Bach family-early St. Cloud pioneers.

427

Savercool House
Ca. 1888
SN-SCC-327

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian home is of wood frame construction clad in vinyl siding, resting on a granite foundation. The home displays simple massing, with a front-facing gable roof. The facade is simple, with an entrance located off-center, and a transom above. A large picture window is located at the first level. Three windows are spread across the second story. An L-shaped porch, since removed, extended across the facade and northeast corner. A one-story paneled bay is located at the south elevation. An open intact porch is located at the rear. A contributing garage, ca. 1920, stands at the rear. This home is a significant example of middle-class housing in this neighborhood that is rapidly being removed or replaced.

The earliest city directory listing found for this property lists James R. Savercool, with the McCormick Company, as resident. The 1899-1900 city directory places Caroline Merz, widow, at the address. Merz occupied the home until the 1930s, when she was succeeded by Rose Merz, bookkeeper. Rose Merz occupied the home into the 1950s.

The 1938-1939 city directory places the Stearns County Historical Society at this address.

428
Guy House
1919
SN-SCC-328

This two-story Prairie style home is of wood frame construction clad in stucco. Massing is box-like, and the roof is a shallow hip form. The facade is symmetrical. A hipped gable supported by brackets shelters the front entrance. Fixed windows, with 4/1 glazing surrounded by sidelights are located on either side of the entrance. Stucco piers flank the front stairs. Second story windows are located directly below the gable, with a band of trim encircling the home above and below the windows. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An attached double-bay garage is located at the rear of the house. This home is significant as one of several intact Prairie homes located in this neighborhood.

Colie Guy constructed this home in 1919 at a cost of \$5500. Guy, a photographer, occupied the home from construction completion through the early 1930s. Several occupants succeeded him over the next twenty years, none of them owners. In 1950, Gordon Guy, also a photographer, appears at the residence. The home is now occupied by Kappa Eta Kappa fraternity.

502
Puff House
Ca. 1893
SN-SCC-329

This two-and-one-half story American Foursquare dwelling is of wood frame construction, is clad in painted brick and clapboard, and rests on a granite foundation. The roof is a shallow hip form, with hipped gables on the facade and north side. A hipped porch extends across the facade. The southern portion of the porch has been enclosed and sheathed in clapboard. The remainder of the porch is open, supported by iron work. A two-story bay is located on the facade within the porch. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the home. A two bay garage is attached at the rear. This home is significant as a solid and massive example of the American Foursquare style rendered in brick. It is also significant as a large and fairly intact yellow brick home, and for its association with the Puff family, local merchants.

Henry Puff, who was listed at this address from 1894 through 1918, was an owner in the Puff Brothers' baking and grocery business. In the early 1920s the home became occupied by Ludger Fouquette, president of First National Bank. Fouquette arrived in St. Cloud in 1915 due to business interests. In 1921 he became president of First National bank. In 1925 Fouquette died unexpectedly. The 1925-1926 city directory lists the

residence as vacant. At this same time, Fouquette had a \$3000 building permit issued to him for this address. It appears that his widow converted the residence into an apartment building. The following city directories list the dwelling as an apartment with six units.

503
Westerman House
1883
SN-SCC-330

Constructed in the Folk Victorian style, this one-and-one-half story home is of wood frame construction, clapboard-clad, and rests on a granite foundation. Roof form is intersecting gable with wide eave overhangs and vergeboards incised with thin lines. The front-facing gable dominates the facade. A gable supported by brackets shelters the front entrance. A full-length front porch has been removed. A one-story polygonal bay is located at the south elevation. A contributing garage is located at the rear of the property. This home is significant as one of the oldest homes in the immediate area, as well as a well preserved example of the Folk Victorian style.

Building reports for 1883 state the William Westerman constructed this home for \$2000. Westerman was an agent with the McCormick Company, later the International Harvester Company. He was also mayor of St. Cloud for a period during the 1880s. Westerman was succeeded by John P. Goetten, operator of a local meat market, in about 1914. By 1920, Goetten was succeeded by Hubert Hansen, who was involved in law, real estate, insurance, and collections. The home stood vacant for a short period before being occupied by Casper G. Schoener, president of First American National Bank, in the mid-1930s.

506
Mahlum House
Ca. 1924
Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Tudor Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction, clad in smooth stucco and false half-timbering. The roof is a front-facing gable, with decorative vergeboards in the gable ends. A large shed dormer is located at the south elevation. A small enclosed porch is located on the facade, with half-timbering in the gable end. Windows on the second story are located within vertical half-timbering members. A wide band of trim, located directly above the first story lintels, separates the levels. A single bay garage clad in clapboard is attached at the rear. This is a well-preserved and intact example of the Tudor Revival style.

Milton Mahlum, president of Granite City Lumber Company, occupied this home throughout the 1920s. He was followed by John L. Hanson, engineer. The 1938-1939 city directory places Hanson at 502 Seventh Avenue South, apartment one (the Puff

House). Three tenants followed Hanson, with James McNeal, janitor at the Teachers College, appearing in the 1947 city directory as owner and occupant.

507

Clement House

Ca. 1913

SN-SCC-331

Constructed in the Colonial Revival style, this one-and-one-half story dwelling is of wood frame construction, and sheathed in clapboard. The roof is an intersecting gable. An enclosed porch extends across the facade, supported by Tuscan columns. A three-part bay window is located on the main facade above the porch. A bay window is located at the north elevation. The front-facing gable displays gable end returns. A contributing garage, ca. 1913, is located behind the residence.

Although George E. Clement was not the first resident in this home the first two occupants were only listed in one city directory each. Clement, a janitor at several locations over the years, owned and occupied this home from about 1918 through the mid-1930s. After her husband's death, Mrs. Gertrude Clement continued to live in the home through the 1940s. She was succeeded by Raymond T. Hermanson, local architect.

513

Guy House

1894

SN-SCC-332

This two-story Neoclassical dwelling is of wood frame construction with brick veneer, and rests on a granite block foundation. The roof form is hip and gable, with a wide frieze occurring at the eaves. Rough granite is also used for the window sill trim. Windows are capped with soldier course lintels. A pair of small, arched windows are located in a cross gable at the attic level on the facade. A small ornamental diamond is located where the two arches meet. A soldier course lintel following the window arch is located above the window pair. A pediment supported by large brackets shelters the entrance. A hipped gable extends across the first story facade, most likely a remnant of the original porch that was removed prior to 1928 (the original rear porch has also been removed). A one-story bay is located at the south facade. A contributing garage, ca. 1920, is located at the rear of the property. This home is significant as a large well-preserved yellow brick home.

Fritz Guy began construction on this eight-room house in 1894 after purchasing the lot the previous year. A native of Switzerland, Guy came to America in 1885, settling in St. Cloud in 1886. His wife, Olga Perrot, was also a Swiss native. By 1892, Guy had established himself in St. Cloud as "a practical watchmaker and jeweler," dealing in diamonds, watches, clocks, silverware, jewelry, gold pens, and fine spectacles. Guy

occupied the home for twenty-seven years, selling the home to his sons (Colie, Albert, and George) in January, 1921. After his death in April, 1921, his sons sold the home to Carl Metzroth, member of the prominent St. Cloud Metzroth family. Metzroth, secretary and treasurer of the J. E. Barr Pickling and Preserving Plant, occupied the home into the 1940s. Metzroth was succeeded in the late 1940s by Vincent B. Conlin, founder of the Conlin Construction Company. The home is historically significant for its ties to the Guy, Metzroth, and Conlin families.

517
Robertson House
1887
SN-SCC-333

This two-story dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer covered in stucco. The home displays a box-like massing with a truncated hipped roof. An enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade, with the entrance off-center and a band of four windows at the south end. Two pairs of windows are located on the second story facade. A tympanum at the roofline includes a small arched window at the attic level. Two contributing garages are located at the rear of the property. The original porch has been enclosed, yellow brick has been covered in stucco, and ornamentation has been removed. Although the home has been altered, it is an example of the Italianate style, rare in St. Cloud.

Andrew C. Robertson constructed this dwelling in 1887 for \$2500. Robertson, an attorney and insurance agent, occupied the home from construction completion through about 1905. He was followed by Dr. Michael Cook, a dentist, and Charles F. Harrell. Harrell, a traveling salesman for St. Cloud Grocery Company, occupied the home from about 1916 until his death in 1932. His widow, Myrtle, continued to occupy the home into the 1940s.

518
McElroy House
1889
SN-SCC-334

This three-story Second Empire dwelling is of wood frame construction with stucco covering the original yellow brick veneer. The mansard roof is the identifying feature of the architectural style. The home follows a box-like plan, with a three-story wing at the rear. An open porch extends across the facade. Porch supports are large square columns topped with simple capitals. Porch supports and rails are stucco clad. The porch roof is flat, and was possibly used as a second-story porch at one time. The second story facade includes three windows and a door, providing access to the porch roof. A paneled gabled dormer with three windows is located on the facade. Pairs of similar dormers are located on the north and south sides. A two-story bay is located at the north elevation. The rear

entrance porch has been enclosed. A hipped garage is attached at the rear. This home is showing severe signs of deferred maintenance. The stucco is cracking and the exterior condition is poor. Much of the exterior ornamentation and detail have been removed.

According to building reports for 1889 John McElroy built this home for about \$2500. McElroy began his career dealing in dry goods, carpets, and cloaks. By about 1908 he was involved in the real estate and loan business. Along with his wife, Mary, John McElroy occupied the home from construction completion through about 1915. After his death Mary continued to live in the home until about 1920. Thomas Seavey, of Seavey-Schwab Auto Company, and George Cashman, manager of Minnesota Acceptance Company, succeeded the McElroy family.

521
Gruber House
Ca. 1890
SN-SCC-335

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer and rests on a granite foundation. The roof is an intersecting gable form. The facade is a front facing gable, with an intersecting gable at the rear. The front entrance is located at the north side, with a picture window with a soldier course lintel and granite sill at the south side. The enclosed entrance porch is gabled with a decorative pediment. The entrance rails and pediment have recently been painted in the Victorian style. The front facing gable end displays fishscale shingles, which have been painted to compliment the entrance rails and gable. A one-story gabled bay is located at the south elevation. A one-story shed style addition is located at the southwest elevation. A two-story addition clad in aluminum siding is located at the rear. A contributing garage stands at the rear of the property. The home is significant as a basically intact yellow brick home that represents the middle class fabric of the neighborhood.

The earliest city directory listing for this residence was 1892, placing Philip J. Gruber at the residence. Gruber, the county auditor, occupied the home from construction completion through the turn of the century. He was followed by Harry W. Scherfenberg, a salesman for the Grinols Company. By 1908 Scherfenberg was replaced by a string of occupants. Joseph T. Hartel occupied the home from about 1914 until 1919. Hartel, proprietor of Hartel's Cafe, left this home for his newly constructed nine-room residence located at 520 Sixth Avenue South. John Sparrow occupied the home from 1919 until 1940, when it stood vacant before tenant occupation.

524
Alden House
1890
SN-SCC-336

This two-and-one-half Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer and rests on a granite foundation. A gabled roof covers the massive home. The facade is dominated by a front facing gable that displays an enclosed second-story porch that was included in the massing. A two-story bay is located at the northwest corner on the facade. A hipped enclosed porch is located on the facade, with a tympanum above the entrance. A two-story bay is located at the south elevation. Windows are trimmed with soldier course lintels and rock-faced limestone sills. Gable ends are clad in cut wood shingles. An ornate brick chimney rises from the south elevation. A non-contributing garage constructed in 2000 is located at the rear of the property. A non-contributing fence encircles the south side yard. This home is significant as one of the massive remaining yellow brick homes. It was also the home of one of St. Cloud's early businessmen and farmers.

Thomas C. Alden constructed this home and a barn in 1890 at a cost of \$14,000. Alden came to St. Cloud in 1856. He began his career by lending money to locals who wanted to purchase government land. His private banking business did not last long, as the majority of his loans went unpaid. In 1869 Alden was elected Sheriff of Stearns County, serving through 1872 when he returned to farming. Mr. Alden died in 1905 at the age of 96. Mrs. Amelia Alden continued to occupy the home until 1930. The home was listed as vacant in the 1931-1932 and 1933-1934 city directories. In 1935 Anna Alden, office assistant at the State Teachers College, appears at the home. She stayed only about ten years, and the home stood vacant again. This home is historically significant for its association with Thomas C. Alden, a St. Cloud pioneer.

527

Helmer House

Ca. 1885

SN-SCC-337

Constructed in the Folk Victorian style, this one-and-one-half story dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer. The roof form is an intersecting gable. The front facing gable displays two windows on the lower level with a pair on the second story. Decorative brickwork is located in this gable end. A small, enclosed entrance porch is located on the facade along the intersecting gable end. The entrance has been painted, but the door displays two narrow rounded arched panes, most likely dating to the homes construction. A gabled one-story bay is located at the south elevation. A one-story addition extends from the rear. The home has been altered, with the removal of the front porch and the yellow brick now painted. A brick three-bay carriage house dating to ca. 1900 and a wood frame garage dating to ca. 1910 stand at the rear of the property. It is significant as a basically intact early yellow brick dwelling, and as a representation of the middle class fabric of the neighborhood.

The first St. Cloud city directory, 1888-1889, places Christian Helmer (retired) at this address. Henry Scherfenberg succeeded Helmer by 1894-1895. The following directory

lists only Henry's widow, Angeline, at this address. She resided in the home through the mid 1910s. A string of short-term occupants followed her. August B. Pella, a carpenter, became owner and occupant in the early 1930s.

Eighth Avenue South

401

Wengert House

1906

Not Surveyed

This two-story home is a simple and relatively intact gabled ell dwelling. The home is of wood frame construction sheathed in asbestos siding. The roof form is a front-facing gable. The facade displays symmetrically placed windows, with 2/2 glazing. A gabled one-story bay is located on the northeast corner of the home. The front entrance is sheltered by a wide gable supported by decorative brackets, most likely not original. A one-story side-gabled ell is located at the south elevation. The hipped porch extending across this ell has been enclosed. This home is relatively intact, and serves as an example of the middle class homes that were constructed in this area at the turn of the century.

The Reverend James Dewart Residence was constructed on this lot as early as 1890. Frank Wengert constructed this home in 1906 at a cost of \$1000. Wengert, a driver for the N P Express Company, was only listed at this address in the 1906 city directory. Following Wengerts departure the home was occupied by short-term residents until about 1914 when the home became an apartment building or rooming house, with three or four short-term occupants per city directory listing. This continued into the 1950s without owner occupation.

402

German Evangelical Free Church

1908

SN-SCC-354

This Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1908 for members of the German Evangelical Friedens congregation. The original church faces Fourth Street; a rear addition is accessible from Eighth Street and the alley. The building is of brick frame construction clad in stucco and granite block and rests on a granite foundation. The roof form is a steeply-pitched intersecting gable. A tall narrow spire located at the northwest corner provides entrance to the building. Windows are fixed stained glass displaying a pointed arch shape. Granite block piers are located on the corners of the front gable. The cornerstone reads, "Church of Peace 1908." A modern addition clad in granite block was placed on the rear in 1962 for Sunday School purposes. This church is

architecturally significant as an early example of a Gothic Revival style church. It is historically significant for its ties with the German community in St. Cloud.

The German Evangelical Friedens Church was organized in St. Cloud on October 1, 1892. The first church, a small frame structure dating to 1892, stood on this site prior to the construction of the present church. In 1908 the old frame church could no longer accommodate the congregation, and it was sold and moved from the site. The cornerstone for the present church was laid May 10, 1908, with the dedication in September of that year. The United Church of Christ presently occupies the building.

407

Miller House

1925

Not Surveyed

This two-story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The home follows a box-like plan, with a shallow hipped roof. A one-story enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade. The front entrance is flanked by sidelights and is located at the north side of the porch. Pairs of windows with 3/1 glazing are located on the second story of the facade. A hipped dormer is centrally located on the facade. A gabled entrance is located at the north elevation. Two large shrubs are located along the facade, blocking much of the view. A contributing garage, circa 1925, is located at the rear of the property. This home is relatively intact and provides an example of the larger Colonial Revival style dwelling constructed in this area.

Fred Miller constructed his home in 1925. Miller, whose occupation was not given in city directory listings, occupied the home with his wife through the mid-1930s. His widow, Caroline, continued to reside in the home for another decade. Norbert Rieder, a salesman, succeeded the Millers as owner and occupant.

413

Brady House

Ca. 1880

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian dwelling is of wood frame construction, clad in stucco. The roof form is an intersecting gable with a front-facing gable dominating the facade. The home follows a cross-like plan, with additions placed on the rear prior to 1919. The front entrance is located at the north corner of the front-facing gable, sheltered by a gable that is supported by brackets. Two windows, located south of the entrance, have 2/2 glazing. A pair of windows is located at the second story. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An L-shaped porch that wrapped across the facade and north side has been removed. A non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the

property. Although slightly altered, this home is significant as one of the oldest remaining dwellings in this portion of the district.

The first city directory listing found for this address was 1888-1889, with Q. Brady at the address. The following year John M. Emmel appears in city directory listings, continuing through 1932. John Emmel was born in St. Cloud in September, 1857, the third white child to be born in the city. Emmel was Register of Deeds from 1888 until 1908 and later involved in the real estate and loan business. After his death in December of 1932, his wife Mary continued to occupy the home until her own death in 1935. The Emmels were succeeded by Ulrich B. Hoeschen, clerk for Northern States Power, who owned and occupied the home into the 1950s. The home is historically significant as the residence of John Emmel, one of the first lifetime St. Cloud residents.

417

Cooper House
Ca. 1910
SN-SCC-354

This one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction sheathed in clapboard. The home follows a simple rectangular plan with an intersecting gable roof. A screened hipped porch is located on the facade with a tympanum above the entrance. An oriel window is located on the north side. A second story bay is located at the south side. The roofline displays gable end returns and a wide band of trim located below the eaves. A contributing garage, ca. 1920, is located at the rear of the property. This house is in good condition and an intact example of the Colonial Revival style. It is also representative of the houses in the immediate neighborhood.

The 1914 and 1916 city directories list Ralph A. Cooper, no occupation given, at this address. The Cooper family was followed by Samuel S. Chute, county surveyor and civil engineer, who occupied the home until his death in October of 1935. Chute held the longest term of any Stearns County official. Mathew Maus, a salesman for the Williams Hardware Company, was owner and occupant following Chute into the 1950s.

418

Meyer House
Ca. 1955
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This home is a small version of the Ranch style, popular in the 1950s. Of wood frame construction sheathed in red brick, this home follows a square plan with an intersecting gable roof. Vertical vergeboards are located in the small prominent front-facing gable. A large picture dominates the remaining facade. A brick chimney rises along the south elevation. A two-bay garage is attached at the rear.

A residence dating as early as 1888 was located in this site prior to the current home. Mrs. Margaret Meyer, widow of Michael, occupied this residence.

420
Baron House
Ca. 1890
Not Surveyed

Constructed in the Folk Victorian style, this one-and-one-half story home is of wood frame construction sheathed in clapboard. The facade is dominated by a front-facing gable. A hipped open porch supported by narrow paired posts extends across the facade. A large picture window flanked by shutters is located north of the front entrance. A pair of windows, also flanked by shutters, is located at the second story. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. A one-story addition at the rear was added prior to 1919. A non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the property. This home still retains its massing, clapboard exterior, and open porch. It is a relatively intact and early home located in this portion of the neighborhood.

St. Cloud Planning Office records date this home to ca. 1890, but the first city directory listing for this address does not occur until 1899-1900. John Baron, a grocer and confectioner, occupied the home from at least 1899 until about 1903. Baron was succeeded by a long list of short-term residents until Robert Peters, a sheet metal worker, appears as owner and occupant in 1950.

423
Nuerenberg House
1909
SN-SCC-356

This large two-story Neoclassical home is of wood frame construction clad in metal siding and rests on a granite foundation. The home follows a rectangular plan with a front-facing gable roof. A large front-facing gable with a smaller gable included within dominates the facade. A small arched window with sidelights is located at the attic level on the facade. An open hipped porch supported by Tuscan columns extends across the facade. A two-story bay is located at the south elevation. An exterior brick chimney rises at the rear. A non-contributing garage is located behind the home. This home is unusually solid; and although altered it is a good example of the Colonial Revival style in this immediate neighborhood.

Mathias Nuerenberg, the original occupant of this home, came to St. Cloud with his family in 1878. He was a partner in his father's lime and cement business until the firm was bought out. In 1898 he was made manager of the Gluek Brewing Company, which was located in downtown St. Cloud. From 1919 until his death in January 1930 he served

as sergeant at arms for the Minnesota senate. After Nuerenberg's death, several short-term tenants occupied the home. The 1943-1944 city directory lists the home as vacant. By 1949 Bernard F. Condon, of Condon's Shoe Shop, owned and occupied the home.

427

Mackrell House

Ca. 1880

SN-SCC-357

This Folk Victorian one-and-one-half story home is of wood frame construction sheathed in clapboard. The home follows an L-shaped plan with an intersecting gable roof. The front-facing gable dominates the facade. A front entrance is located at the north portion of this gable, with two windows to the south. Three windows are evenly spaced across the second story. A hipped open porch tucked into the wing intersection is supported by narrow square columns with rare chamfered corners and lacy brackets. An entrance is also accessible from the porch. All windows are 6/6 glazing, flanked with shutters, and display tall architraves on the frames. An attached garage is located at the rear of the home. This home is extremely well preserved and intact. It predates much of the homes in the neighborhood, and is an excellent example of the style.

The earliest city directory listings, 1888-1889 through 1897-1898, place grocer Samuel Mackrell at this address. Mackrell came to America from Ireland in 1867, settling in St. Cloud immediately. Before beginning in the grocery business in 1880, he was involved in the lime industry and employed by American Express Company. Mackrell retired in 1898, about the same time he left this residence. He was followed by James R. Savercool, collector for the McCormick Company, who was listed in the 1899-1900 through 1903 directories. Other long-term residents over the years include Ewald F. Meyer, proprietor of St. Cloud New Process Steam Laundry, and Charles M. Dawson. In the late 1940s the home became owned and occupied by Patrick B. Pattison, a dentist. The home is still owned by members of the Pattison family.

430

Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran Church

1924

SN-SCC-358

This Gothic Revival style church was constructed in 1924 by contractor Albert Kind. The building is of wood frame construction with a red pressed brick veneer. The building is comprised of a front-facing gable with a large square tower located at the southwest corner. Heavy brackets support eave overhangs that are clad with decorative vergeboards. A one-story portico is located on the facade. Windows are stained glass with a pointed arch. Bedford limestone is used for windowsills and all other decorative trim. The cornerstone reads "Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran AD 1924." Like the other churches

in this district, a Sunday school addition has been placed on the rear. This church is well preserved and an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style.

This is now the site of the St. Robert Bellarmine Catholic Church.

503

Bowing House

1891

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian home is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The home follows a rectangular plan, with a front-facing gable. A one-story addition at the rear was on the home prior to 1919. A hipped enclosed porch extends across the facade, with a tympanum above the entrance. Because this house has seen so much alteration, it is difficult to determine what the original architectural style was. The original exterior has been either removed or covered, the porch has been enclosed, with the original supports and rails removed. A one-story bay has been removed from the south elevation, and all exterior ornamentation and detail have been stripped. Together with the other homes in this district, this home represents the early neighborhood constructed west of the University campus prior to the turn of the century.

Albert E. Bowing constructed this home in 1891 for about \$1200. Albert was a proprietor of Bowing Brothers Grocers formed in 1889. He occupied the home through the 1920s, with his widowed mother, Isabella, also living in the home. The 1931-1932 city directory lists the house as vacant. The following directories list two residents per year, each not owners. It is likely that the home became a rental unit this early.

507

Akers House

1889

Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story home is of wood frame construction and sheathed in clapboard. The home follows a rectangular plan with a front-facing gable. The eaves are slightly overhanging with a wide band of trim located directly below. An enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade. The porch rail remains clapboard-clad, but the original porch supports have been removed. A tympanum is located above the porch entrance. A pair of windows is located at the second story. A contributing garage, ca. 1930, is located at the rear of the property. Although this home has been altered, it remains as an representative example of the homes that once stood along this block that have since been removed to create modern student housing units.

Millie Akers, widow of Reverend Milton J. Akers, built this home in 1889 at a cost of \$1600. Millie occupied the home from construction completion until about 1918. Other

residents include physician and surgeon Irwin E. Bowing, and Arthur F. Hahn, owner of the Bungalow Cafe.

511

Moos House

1897

SN-SCC-359

Construction on this eleven room dwelling began in 1897 under contractor Joseph Schellinger. Early estimates placed the construction cost at \$1800 to \$2000. The final cost was estimated at \$2500 to \$3000. This Queen Anne home is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer resting on a tall granite foundation. The home displays complex massing and a hip and gable roof from, typical of the Queen Anne style. Decorative brickwork encircles the home at the frieze level. The front porch that extended across the facade has been removed but a shadow of the hipped gable remains on the facade. An aluminum awning supported by iron rails shelters the front entrance. A fixed window on the facade has a colored transom window above. A pair of narrow windows is located at the second level on the facade. All windows have tooled granite sills and decorative lintels. A hipped dormer is located at the attic level along with a small narrow window in the gable end. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An open rear porch is located behind the bay. Two elaborate brick chimneys rise from the center of the home. Although the home has lost its original porch, it remains as one of the largest yellow brick homes in St. Cloud.

John Moos was one of St. Cloud's oldest settlers, arriving from native Milwaukee in 1865. He was a pioneer harness maker and retailer in St. Cloud. He occupied the home along with wife Mary and sons Charles, Leo, William, and Lewis until his death in January of 1931. After his death the home stood vacant for several years, until Mathew E. Oman, a teacher at Technical High School became owner and resident. The home became a rental unit in the late 1970s.

512

M & M Apartments

1987

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This apartment building designated for University students replaced homes numbered 512 and 516, both present on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. This two-and-one-half story building is clad in aluminum siding with brick trim used at the front corners and around the entrance. The roof from is intersecting gable. All windows are sliding units. Because this building is a recent addition to the neighborhood it is non-contributing.

517

Holy Cross Parsonage

Ca. 1936

Not Surveyed

This two-story dwelling is one of the later contributing residences on this block. The home follows a rectangular plan, displays a side-gabled roof, is of wood frame construction, and is clapboard-clad. The facade is symmetrical with a small one-story entry porch projecting from the center. The entrance is flanked by sidelights. All facade windows are flanked by shutters. An attached single garage is located at the north elevation, accessible from the street. The garage roof is flat with a deck above that is accessible from the second story of the house. The home is relatively intact and contributes to the neighborhood.

The first residents of this home were pastors at the Holy Cross Lutheran Church and neither owned the property. It was most likely constructed as a parsonage residence by the church.

520

Dietman's Grocery

Ca. 1895

SN-SCC-360

Non-Contributing

This one-and-one-half story building appears to have at one time been two small gabled houses that were joined and expanded to form a grocery store with living quarters. The building follows a rectangular plan with an irregular jerkinhead roof. Two entrances are centrally located on the facade, sheltered by a wide awning. The north entrance was for the grocery, the south entrance for the residence. Two large picture windows are located on the grocery's facade. A large picture window with an awning above is located on the residential facade. A pair of windows is centrally located on the second story; bands of three windows are located on either side, all sheltered by awnings. A contributing garage constructed in 1928 is located at the rear of the property. A contributing shed most likely used for refrigeration purposes, ca. 1930, is also located at the rear of the property. This building is currently used for residential purposes.

The earliest city directory listing for a grocery at this address was 1904, with William Cotton conducting business as a grocer. Cotton was only listed in 1904. Others ran a grocery from the address, but the store is know best as the Dietman Grocery, opened in 1934. The Dietman family ran the store for three generations, the business closing in late 1998.

527

M & M Suites

1988
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This modern student housing development replaced two homes numbered 523 and 527. This three-story apartment building is clad in aluminum siding and displays a shallow hipped roof. A gabled entry is located on the avenue. The building lacks any exterior ornamentation, except the bands of darker siding that the windows are located in. Since this home is a new addition to this historic neighborhood it is non-contributing.

528
Bisenius House
1882
SN-SCC-361

This Folk Victorian dwelling is one-and-one-half stories of wood frame construction and clad in clapboard. The roof form is an intersecting gable. The front-facing gable displays no detail or ornamentation; two windows are located on the lower level, a single window in the upper level. An enclosed hipped porch is located at the intersection of the two wings. The facade has had little alteration over time. A two-story enclosed porch addition was placed on the rear after 1919. An early hand pump is located behind the home. A garage, ca. 1920, is located at the rear of the property. This is a very simple and intact example of the middle class residences constructed in this neighborhood during the late nineteenth century.

The earliest city directory listing available, 1888-1889, places William Bisenius at this home. Building improvements for the year 1882 report that William Bisenius constructed the home for \$800. Bisenius was one of the early settlers of Stearns County, arriving in Minnesota in 1856. He lived on a farm in St. Joe until 1882, when he retired and moved to St. Cloud. Bisenius was one of the few early settlers to gain great wealth in the livestock business. By 1899-1900 he was succeeded by George S. Fowler, a driver for the fire department, then by John Merton, an employee of cigar maker Julius Adams. The 1904 city directory places carpenter Samuel Dahl at this address. Dahl resided in the home until his death in June of 1936 at the age of 81. His widow Lena Dahl stayed on in the home. Daughter Julia occupied the home until her death in 1994, at the age of 106.

Ninth Avenue South

404
Majerus House
1891
SN-SCC-384 NRHP

Theodore Kevenhoerster designed this home for Michael Majerus in 1891. Originally A. E. Hussey had drawn up the plans, but they were destroyed in a fire. This three-story Second Empire dwelling recalls an architectural style that was popular over a decade before it was built; the Romanesque style was in vogue at the time of construction. The frame and exterior are brick (walls are three bricks in thickness), the foundation is granite. The home follows a rectangular plan with a cedar shingled mansard roof. A five-story tower located at the southwest corner of the home is the dominant feature. The tower makes the home appear much taller than it actually is. The double leaf front entrance with a transom window is located in this tower. A small balcony accessible from the second story is located directly above the front entrance. Segmental arched window hoods, carved rosettes, scrolls, and cherub faces are original exterior ornamentation. Decorative trim encircles the home at the sill and lintel level on both the first and second stories. An open second story porch is located on the north elevation, above a first story sun porch. A one-story bay is located at the north elevation as well. The exterior has remained unaltered over the past century. A contributing carriage house, also dating to 1891, is located at the rear of the property. This home is St. Cloud's finest example of the French Second Empire architectural style. This home serves as a landmark for residential development.

Michael Majerus, a German citizen, was involved in several businesses while residing in St. Cloud. He was involved in the brewery business, operated a local hotel, ran a grocery business, and manufactured bottled goods. In 1883 his dry goods establishment was purchased by Frank Fandel and Michael Nugent, who created Fandel & Nugent, later becoming Fandel's Department Store. Majerus was known throughout the community for his philanthropic work. Majerus occupied the home from the time construction was complete until about 1896. He was succeeded by Judge Theodore Bruener, who previously occupied 416 Sixth Avenue South, the new Majerus residence. Bruener came to America from his native Germany in 1874. He moved to St. Cloud in 1880 and associated himself with Judge Loren W. Collins, until leaving in 1882 to practice alone. Bruener served as county attorney, probate judge, and registrar of the U. S. Land Office. Bruener lived in the home until his death in September of 1931. His wife Mary continued to occupy the home until her death in May of 1941. The 1943-1944 city directory lists the home as vacant. The following year Nicholas Maus, a repairman with the Great Northern Railway, was listed as owner and resident. Maus was succeeded by the present owner, I. Louis Foote, who operates the Victorian Oaks Bed & Breakfast from the home.

412
Murphy House
Ca. 1893
SN-SCC-387

This simple Folk Victorian dwelling is of wood frame construction with yellow brick veneer, resting on a granite foundation. The home follows a rectangular plan with a

front-facing gable roof. An intact hipped porch extends across the facade. Turned columns support the porch and a tympanum is located above the entrance. Windows are placed symmetrically and all display granite sills and soldier course lintels. Decorative brickwork is located in the facade gable end. A contributing garage constructed in 1929 is located at the rear of the property. This house is relatively intact and is a basic member of the group of local yellow brick houses. It is also significant as one of the most intact and oldest homes remaining on Ninth Avenue South.²

Traveling agent Thomas F. Murphy was the first to be listed at this address in the 1894-1895 city directory. Murphy occupied the home until about 1906 when he was succeeded by Joseph Masur, followed by Barney Vossberg, followed by John J. Pontius. The home was not listed in the 1914 city directory. The following directory lists John B. Pattison at the address. Pattison was a lawyer who also served as a state representative. He occupied the home into the 1950s.

416
Fandel House
1887
SN-SCC-388

This two-and-one-half story Queen Anne dwelling is of wood frame construction, sheathed in local yellow brick, and resting on a granite foundation. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the home displays irregular massing and a hip and gable roof form. A front-facing gable dominates the facade, with decorative brickwork and a triangular window located in the gable end. The original porch has been removed and replaced with an unsheltered stucco patio. The front entrance is located at the south end of the facade. A picture window with a transom window is centrally located on the facade. A one-story sun porch is accessible from the north portion of the facade. A sympathetic addition has been placed on the rear. A contributing garage dating to ca. 1920 is located at the rear of the property. This massive brick house is significant as the residence of one of St. Cloud's early business leaders, and as a member of the yellow brick house group.

Frank Fandel constructed this home in 1887 at a cost of \$4000. Fandel was a native of Luxembourg, immigrating to America with his parents in 1871 and settling in St. Paul. As an employee of a St. Paul dry good store, Fandel was sent to St. Cloud to take charge of the local branch store. In 1883 Fandel met Michael Nugent, formed a partnership, and purchased the dry goods establishment of Michael Majerus. In 1895 Fandel purchased Nugent's share, becoming sole owner of the business, which evolved from a dry goods store into a department store. Fandel occupied this home until his death in July of 1944. Daughter Hortense continued to occupy the home after her father's death. Fandel was

² David Moreim, Pattison descendent and HPC member, claims that this home originally stood at the site of the Majerus home, 404 9th Ave S, and was moved prior to construction in 1891.

one of St. Cloud's most prominent pioneer merchants. The Fandel family continues to own and occupy this home.

424 & 426
Mikel Duplex
Ca. 1958
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This one-story Ranch duplex replaced an earlier home numbered 426 that was located on this site. The present house follows a rectangular plan with a hipped roof. The exterior is clad in brick and aluminum siding. Entrances are located on either side of the home in a projecting bay. Each entrance is located on the inside of the bay with a large picture window on the facade. Two pair of windows are situated on the center of the facade. An exterior brick chimney is located at the south elevation. A non-contributing garage is located at the rear of the property.

The previous residence was occupied by Michael Nugent of the Fandel & Nugent firm. After Fandel bought Nugent out, he returned home to Wisconsin. This 1950s duplex was owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Mikel, widow of John. She occupied the south portion of the home and the north portion was a rental unit.

502
Mulliken House
Ca. 1867
SN-SCC-390

This one-and-one-half story wood frame Folk Victorian home is believed to be one of the oldest surviving residences in St. Cloud. The home has seen much alteration and additions over the years, rendering it difficult to determine the original architectural style and integrity. The home is simple in design, with a front facing gable and a rectangular plan. Additions have been placed at the rear, some prior to 1919. Asbestos shingles have replaced the original siding material. The facade is relatively simple, with an entrance at the south side, a window at the north side, and a single window at the second story. Large trees now cover the facade, blocking the entrance. A side entrance is located at the south elevation. An attached garage is accessible from Fifth Street at the north elevation. Although altered this home is significant as one of the oldest remaining dwellings in the entire city.

In 1868 a structure on this lot was taxed to Sarah M. Mulliken, owner of the property. By 1881 Harvey G. Wire, of Marx and Wire Cigar Manufacturers appeared. The property has had a high number of occupants over the century, many of them not staying more than a few years. The property may have been used as a rental as early as 1906 when an ad appeared in the local paper for the sale or lease of this home.

510

Albrecht House

Ca. 1880

SN-SCC-392

This two-story home was constructed prior to 1882, when alterations were reported in the local newspaper. It predates many of the other homes in the surrounding area. The exterior has been altered but the style appears to be Folk Victorian. A one-story addition has been placed on the rear. The home is of wood frame construction clad in narrow aluminum siding that closely resembles the original clapboard. The home displays a side-gabled roof with a small central cross gable. The facade is symmetrical with a central entrance sheltered by a small gable supported by two narrow posts. A one-story bay is located on the south side. A contributing garage, ca. 1925, is located at the rear of the property. This home is significant as an example of the early housing types built in this portion of the neighborhood.

William Albrecht, Sr. was the original owner and occupant of this home. From 1873 until his retirement in 1886 he conducted a blacksmith shop in St. Cloud. The Albrecht family was succeeded by Olaf P. Freeburg, an employee in the granite industry. The home stood vacant for the 1938-1939 city directory. The following directory places bricklayer and defense worker John R. Sterling at the address.

512

Barthelemy House

1914

SN-SCC-393

This two-and-one-half story Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction, clapboard-clad, and rests on a granite foundation. The home follows a rectangular plan with a front-facing gable roof with gable end returns. A one-story hipped addition has been placed on the rear. A fairly intact open porch with a flat roof dominates the facade. Porch supports are square columns. A multi-paned window is located south of the entrance; a smaller window is located to the north. Two windows are located at the second story. A pair of small fixed windows is located at the attic level. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An open porch located at the rear is included in the massing. This home is one the most intact on the street and represents the middle class housing in the immediate area.

Paul Barthelemy was only listed in the 1916 city directory. The 1918 through 1927-1928 directories place F. Henry Kahmeyer, retired farmer, at this address. Kahmeyer was followed by several tenants until 1947, when retired Theodore Moll becomes owner and occupant.

516

Banwell House
Ca. 1953
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This one-story Ranch dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in asbestos siding. This simple home follows an L-shaped plan with a hipped roof. The entrance is located on the front with sidelights on the north side only. A wide brick chimney rises from the center of the home. A non-contributing garage, ca. 1953, is located at the rear of the property.

The first resident listed at this address was Godfrey Banwell, manager of the J. F. Anderson Lumber Company. Banwell occupied the home through the 1950s and was succeeded by physician Richard F. Kline.

520
Belanger House
Ca. 1953
Not Surveyed
Non-Contributing

This one-and-one-half story split-level Ranch dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The home follows a rectangular plan with an intersecting gable roof. The two-story wing at the north elevation has a pair of windows flanked with shutters at each level. The one-story wing at the south elevation includes the front entrance and a large picture window flanked with shutters. A shallow brick flowerbed extends across the southern portion of the facade. A non-contributing garage, ca. 1953, is located at the rear of the property. Due to the lack of architectural style and detail this home is non-contributing.

The first city directory listing for this address, 1954, places Clarence H. Belanger at the home. Belanger was occupied by the St. Cloud Daily Times for several years as a department manager, business manager, and circulation manager. He occupied the home into the late 1960s.

526
Anderson House
1917
Not Surveyed

This two-and-one-half story wood frame home is clad in asbestos siding and rests on a granite foundation. The prevailing style is Colonial Revival with some Craftsman influence. The home follows a rectangular plan, with a front-facing gable roof. The roof displays overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative brackets, all trademarks of

the Craftsman style. A one-story hipped porch remains open on the facade. The porch is supported by square columns, with a tympanum above the entrance. Two pairs of windows, 3/1 glazing, are located at the second story. A small pair of square windows, also 3/1 glazing, is located at the attic level. Two one-story bays are located at the south elevation, one on each level. A one-story sun porch is located at the rear. A large contributing garage, ca. 1930, is located at the rear of the property.

This home was constructed in 1917 by Swan Anderson at a cost of \$2500. Anderson, a native of Sweden, immigrated to Minnesota in 1889. In 1897 he organized he St. Cloud Granite Works, working until his retirement in 1925. Swan occupied the home until his death in the early 1950s. His widow Ida stayed on for several more years.

Ramsey Place

408
Leisen House
Ca. 1917
SN-SCC-434

This is the only home on Ramsey Place to be included in the district. Constructed in the Craftsman style, this two-and-one-half story dwelling is of wood frame construction, clad in narrow aluminum siding. The roof from is an intersecting gable, with a one-story hipped sun porch attached at the east elevation. Gable end returns are located on all sides of the home. The front entrance is located on the west side of the facade, with a one-story gabled bay supported by brackets located east. Two narrow windows are located at the second story. A contributing garage, ca. 1930, is located at the rear of the lot. The First Presbyterian Church parking lot abuts the rear of the property. Although much of the original ornamentation has been removed the home retains its massing. It is located in a neighborhood that is quickly deteriorating or falling to University development.

Michael Leisen was the first in a long line of short-term occupants at this address. It was not until the 1933-1934 city directory listing that an owner and occupant appear. Mrs. Christina Nelson lived in the home into the early 1940s. She was followed by George Simmers of A. M. Simmers & Sons Granite Works and his wife Eleanor. Correctional Officer Earl Denker followed the Simmers in the late 1950s.

Fourth Street South

609
Gorman House
1882
Not Surveyed

Originally this home was numbered 357 Sixth Avenue. This two-story Folk Victorian home is one of the most intact and well-preserved homes remaining on Sixth Avenue. Of wood frame construction, this home is sheathed in clapboard. It follows a rectangular plan with an intersecting gable roof. A hipped intact open porch is located on the facade. Porch supports are delicate posts with decorative lacy brackets. The entrance is located at the north with a transom window above. A tall narrow window is located south of the entrance. A pair of windows is located at the second story. Gable ends at the front, rear, and sides display elaborate decorative vergeboards. A one-story bay is located at the south elevation. An open porch is located behind the bay. A contributing garage, ca. 1915, is located at the rear of the property. This well-preserved and intact home is significant as one of the neighborhood's early residences.

Patrick Gorman constructed this home in 1882 at a cost of \$2500. Gorman, a native of Ireland, immigrated to America in 1845. He was a veteran of the Civil War wounded at Gettysburg, being honorably discharged in 1865. After a career in education, Gorman came to St. Cloud and read law in the office of James McKelvy from 1879 through 1883. In December of 1884 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in St. Cloud. He also served as registrar of the United States Land Office and a term in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature. Gorman occupied the home until his death in January of 1930. Daughter Lydia Gorman, society editor for the *St. Cloud Daily Times*, returned to St. Cloud in 1920 and took up residence in the family home until selling it in 1966. This home is historically significant for its association with long-time resident and lawyer Patrick Gorman.

712
Nelson House
Ca. 1895
SN-SCC-272

This one-and-one-half story Folk Victorian home is of wood frame construction clad in local yellow brick. The home follows a rectangular plan with a front-facing gabled roof. A one-story shed addition is located at the rear. A hipped open porch is located on the facade with original porch supports and early ornamentation. The front entrance is located on the west side of the facade; two windows are evenly spaced across the remainder of the first story. A pair of windows is located at the second story. An attached garage addition is located at the east elevation. This home is one in a cluster of small to moderately sized yellow brick homes that are basically intact and grouped near this intersection. This home also represents the early middle class element of the neighborhood.

The first city directory listing found, 1894-1895, places bricklayer Alexander Nelson at this address. The following two directories place Charles Rensberger, foreman with the *Daily Journal Press*, at the address. By 1901, Ewald F. Meyer is residing in the home. Meyer, the proprietor of St. Cloud New Process Steam Laundry, stayed in the home until

about 1907. A long list of tenants followed Meyer with the home listed as vacant for two city directory listings (1918 and 1927-1928). It is believed that this home may have been built for servants of the Spicer residence, since replaced with student apartments, but it has not been proven.

812
Wengert House
Ca. 1890
Not Surveyed

This is a two-story, gable-fronted dwelling of wood frame construction clad in asbestos siding. The home is simple in design, following a rectangular plan with a front-facing gable roof. A triangular pediment is located in the gable end on the facade and gable end returns are located on the rear. An open and basically intact porch is located on the facade. The hipped porch is supported by Doric columns with a tympanum above the entrance. The porch rail clad in asbestos has recently been removed and replaced with a more sympathetic open rail. A large oval window is located in the front door.

Frank Wengert held several different jobs while at this address. He was employed by the Great Northern Shops, he was a bookkeeper at the Hurrle Garage, and he was employed by the Pan Motor Company. In the late 1920s the Wengerts began to take in boarders, which lasted into the 1950s.

Fifth Street

511
Leisen House
1909
Not Surveyed

This one-and-one-half story Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling is of wood frame construction clad in wood shingles and asbestos siding. The home follows a rectangular plan with a gambrel roof form. An enclosed hipped porch extends across the facade, windows are paired and 3/1 glazing. A pair of windows, 25/1 glazing, is located in the wood shingle clad gable end. A gabled entrance supported by classical columns is located off the alley. A shed dormer is located above this entrance. An attached garage addition is located at the rear. A large side-yard encircled by a privacy fence is located to the east.

The original occupant of this home, Michael Leisen, was known as “The Shoe Man.” Leisen was found in the 1910 and 1912 city directories, the following year the address was not listed. Leisen was succeeded by Murray McGregor, secretary of the Hilder Granite Company. Albert Schwarzenbach, assistant manager of the International Harvester Company in St. Cloud, became an occupant in the early 1920s. His widow Ida

stayed on after his death in May of 1926. Henry Hinz, along with his wife Ida, succeeded Ida in about 1940 (it is possible that this is the same woman).

750

Windsor West Apartments

1987

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This three-story apartment building was constructed in the late 1980s to accommodate the increasing number of students attending the University. It replaced two residences numbered 500 and 510 Eighth Avenue. The building is clad in aluminum siding with brick trim at the corners. A gable entrance is located off Fifth Street. This building is non-contributing because it is a recent addition to the neighborhood.

814

Wenck House

1927

Not Surveyed

Non-Contributing

This one-and-one-half story home is of wood frame construction clad in aluminum siding. The home follows a rectangular plan with a jerkinhead roof. A flat roof screen porch dominates the facade with a tuck-under garage located directly below. Brick trim is used on the garage facade. The front entrance is located in this screen porch. Two jerkinhead gables are located at the facade smaller one projecting from the main roofline. The projecting gable displays a band of three windows. The larger gable has a pair of small window located at attic level. A gabled entrance supported by brackets is located at the rear. This home is significant as an intact example of the Craftsman style with an early tuck-under porch.

Furnace Installer Walter M. Wenck was the first to occupy this home from 1927 until the mid-1930s. Two tenants occupied the home until owner and occupant Andrew W. Anderson moved in, in the early 1940s. Anderson was succeeded by Oscar D. Bergstrom an employee with the Great Northern Railway, who stayed into the 1960s.

**City of St. Cloud
Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet**

7. Statement of Significance

Areas of Significance:

- A. Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city of St. Cloud;
 - B. Its embodiment of a distinguishing characteristic of any architectural type, period, form, or treatment in the city of St. Cloud.
 - C. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city of St. Cloud.
- (St. Cloud Heritage Preservation Ordinance)*

Related St. Cloud Historic Contexts:

Commerce
Religion
Agriculture & Industry
Granite
Government
Cultural Development
Residential Development

Period of Significance: 1867-1945

**City of St. Cloud
Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet**

Statement of Significance:

St. Cloud's Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II is significant under Heritage Preservation criteria A, C, and D. This residential district represents one of the oldest areas in the city used solely for residential purposes. Its proximity to the central business district, schools, and churches made the area a perfect location for many to settle. This district was home to St. Cloud's wealthy and elite, as well as middle and working class laborers. The area housed a diverse group of individuals who occupied a wide range of dwellings. A variety of architectural styles, residents, and community leaders are represented in this district.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II, is significant under St. Cloud Preservation Ordinance criteria A, because of its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city of St. Cloud.

Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Residential Historic District is located entirely in St. Cloud's historic Lower Town, an area devoted to residential development. St. Cloud began as three villages located along the west bank of the Mississippi River. These settlements were divided by two great ravines, which have since disappeared. Upper Town, the northernmost settlement, was claimed and settled by General Sylvanus B. Lowry, and active democrat and reputed slaveholder from Tennessee, in 1853. Middle Town was platted in September of 1855 by John L. Wilson, and was settled primarily by German Catholics, most of who were shopkeepers or tradesman.

St. Cloud City, also known as Lower Town, was founded not long after Middle Town, when George Fuller Brott, a New York developer came to the area. In 1854 Brott purchased a claim to land south of Wilson's settlement. By 1855 Brott's settlement was platted and the name St. Cloud City was chosen for the new development. At first Lower Town flourished, growing faster than Middle Town. This was partly due to advertising in New England and the Mid-Atlantic that lured settlers to Minnesota. Many of Lower Town's early residents were Protestants and Yankee merchants.³

Development in Lower Town was soon halted by a combination of problems. The first of these occurred when it was discovered that Brott had claimed title to the property before the government conducted a survey. Upon completion of the survey, the claim was found to already have been granted to the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. Businesses and

³ Dominik, John J., Three Towns Into One City 14.

landowners, worried about the fate of Lower Town, stopped improvements to property and in many cases moved to Middle Town.⁴

The other problem facing Lower Town was the number of German farmers who had settled in the area. Yankee merchants ran many of the Lower Town shops. German farmers, however, preferred to conduct business with fellow Germans. They took their business to the German shopkeepers in Middle Town, disregarding the shops in Lower Town. This slowing of commerce, coupled with the questionable claim, caused many businesses to close. The previous business sites were converted to living quarters, causing Lower Town to become a predominately residential area and advancing the commercial status of Middle Town.⁵ With the exception of St. Cloud State University, this area has remained predominantly residential.

In 1856 the three settlements united and incorporated to form St. Cloud. The town prospered during the 1850s and 1860s due to the Burbank Brothers and the Red River ox cart trail that brought the fur trade through central Minnesota. This prosperity allowed the community to develop and attract a railroad line in 1866. By the mid-1870s, St. Cloud had grown to over 3,000 and was a thriving community.

An 1869 map entitled *Bird's Eye View of St. Cloud* shows how the city had developed in a short period of time.⁶ Middle Town contained the central business district and a large concentration of dwellings. Upper Town, still separated by the northernmost ravine, contained scattered houses. Lower Town, also separated by a ravine, was predominately a residential settlement. A footbridge crossed the ravine at Sixth Avenue, most likely just north of the district boundary. An additional footbridge was located at Third Avenue. Wagon bridges were located at Washington Avenue (Fifth Avenue) and Eighth Avenue.

According to the 1869 map, the northernmost blocks of Lower Town contained the highest concentration of buildings, with a small cluster also located off Ninth Avenue, across from Lake George. Additional residences were also scattered throughout the settlement. Lower Town also contained a large number of institutional buildings: the Normal School (forerunner to St. Cloud State University), the St. Cloud Seminary, the Baptist church, the Methodist church, and the Congregational church. The proximity to downtown and the convenience of the churches and schools made the southside a popular place for people of all classes to settle.

During the 1880s, St. Cloud transformed from a frontier town into a complex, urban-commercial center. Brick buildings replaced wood frame structures in the downtown commercial district. Modern electric lights were installed on public streets, streetcars made an appearance, limited telephone service became available, and the first postal

⁴ Dominik, John J., Three Towns Into One City 4.

⁵ 18.

⁶ Ruger, A. Bird's Eye View of St. Cloud (map) 1869.

delivery was made. Several local banks had been established in the community, creating a wealthy class of residents. By the turn of the century St. Cloud had become one of the six urban centers in Minnesota that boasted the largest populations and the most buildings.

St. Cloud's success and development forced land use changes. As downtown merchants and shopkeepers became more successful, they were able to move out of their businesses and into homes. The expanding commercial center also began to crowd many of the early residences built in the downtown business district, causing many owners to relocate. As a result, residential areas began to be separated from downtown. The southside neighborhood allowed for easy access to downtown, as well as the Normal School and several churches.

The earliest residences in the southside were small wood-frame dwellings constructed in the 1860s and 1870s. These homes were relatively simple and plain, lacking exterior ornamentation. During the 1880s, when more people began to settle on the southside, larger and more elaborate homes were constructed, oftentimes replacing earlier residences. These homes followed the popular architectural styles and frequently included ornate details. While the Richardsonian mansions of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District set a standard for development in the northern portion of the neighborhood, the southern portion became an eclectic array of housing styles and sizes.

While architect designed homes were being constructed off Fourth Street (404 Ninth Avenue and 402 Sixth Avenue), smaller and relatively simple homes were being built just around the corner. In 1891 the Majerus House, a Second-Empire masterpiece, was constructed on the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fourth Street South. At the same time, Alfred E. Bowing constructed a simple one-and-one-half story home for his family on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street South.

This portion of the southside neighborhood was home to the upper and middle classes. It was a neighborhood in which a banker or lawyer lived near a granite cutter or quarryman. The diversity that allowed this neighborhood to thrive is still present today. Doctors and professionals live near students and young families. Residents still enjoy the proximity to the revitalized downtown, the neighborhood parks and churches, and the University.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II is significant under St. Cloud Preservation Ordinance criteria C, because of its embodiment of a distinguishing characteristic of any architectural type, period, form, or treatment in the city of St. Cloud.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II is also significant in St. Cloud because it contains a visual inventory of the residential architectural styles constructed in St. Cloud from the 1860s through 1945. In many cases, the district contains examples of

styles that are rare or well preserved and not found in other areas of the city. Both upper and middle class residences are represented in the district.

The earliest structure in the district dates to 1867. The First Congregational Church, 375 Fifth Avenue South, was constructed in 1867. This is the oldest remaining church in the city of St. Cloud. It is also significant as it is clad in cream or yellow brick, a brick type unique to St. Cloud.⁷

The two dwellings dating to the 1870s were executed in the Gothic Revival style, which is relatively rare in St. Cloud. The Dickinson House, built in 1870, is a slightly altered rendition of a Downing center-gabled cottage. The Humes House, built in ca. 1875, is a relatively simple version of the style, with rare brick window hoods.

Twenty dwellings in the district were constructed during the 1880s. The majority of these are Folk Victorian homes, relatively simple in design. The majority of these designs included an L-shaped plan, open front porches, and simple exterior ornamentation. The Rosenberger House, located just south of the historic ravine, is a yellow brick Folk Victorian with projecting sills and lintels as the only exterior ornamentation. These homes are significant as examples of the residences constructed by the middle and working classes in the southside neighborhood. They are also significant as examples of one of the earliest housing styles in St. Cloud's southside neighborhood.

While many of the middle classes built smaller Folk Victorian homes, many of the affluent and wealthy chose the Queen Anne style during the 1880s. Queen Anne designs were typically larger, with complex massing, hip-and-gable roof forms, heavy cornices, projecting gables, and bay windows. The Queen Anne homes built in the southside were larger than the Folk Victorian and Gothic Revival dwellings and featured much more elaborate ornamentation. The families that built these homes tended to be more affluent than those who had previously built in the area. They were the Powells, the Brueners, the Fandels, the Clarks, and the Freemans, to name a few.

The 1884 Beebe House, is a rare version of the Italianate style, which is uncommon in the St. Cloud area. Although the home has been slightly altered, it still contains the three-bay facade and the decorative brackets paired at the eaves. The 1887 Robertson House is another rare example of the Italianate style. Although the home has seen alterations, it still maintains its box-like massing, hipped truncated roof, tall narrow windows, and tympanum at the roofline.

The 1890s saw continued popularity of the Folk Victorian and Queen Anne styles. Several Folk Victorian homes constructed during this decade were larger than previous dwellings and had more ornamentation. The 1882 Bach House is a Folk Victorian executed in yellow brick, with a rear porch and second-story sleeping porch, fishscale

⁷ Please see Lew Wixon's Yellow Brick Study, SCSU.

shingles in the gable end, and granite windowsills. Perhaps the most exemplary representative of Queen Anne architecture in St. Cloud is the Dam Double House, constructed in 1898. Designed by local architect A. E. Hussey, the home includes numerous trademarks of the Queen Anne style, including irregular massing, a hip-and-gable roof form, an asymmetrical facade, a front porch and recessed second story porch, bands of shingles or trim, towers, and differing wall textures.⁸ This home is significant not only as one of St. Cloud's largest and most intact Queen Anne dwellings, but also as one of the largest remaining yellow brick homes.

The Majerus House, built in 1891, is the finest example of the French Second Empire architectural style in St. Cloud. It is also one of the most elaborate dwellings remaining in the city. At the time this home was built, the Richardsonian Romanesque style was in its final years and the Queen Anne style was peaking, but the Second Empire style had reached the height of its popularity a decade earlier. Regardless, the home was executed perfectly, and remains intact. Significant exterior features include the mansard roof, five-story tower on the southwest corner, molded brick trim, and walls three bricks thick.

The turn of the century saw a continued interest in the Queen Anne style, and the introduction of the Colonial Revival style. The Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 created a renewed interest in colonial architecture. This new style had gained popularity on the East Coast by the 1880s, but did not become more visible in the Midwest until the turn of the century. It was much simpler than the elaborate Richardsonian and Queen Anne styles, omitting much exterior ornamentation. Versions of the Colonial Revival style remained popular into the 1950s.

The 1910s and 1920s saw the introduction of the Craftsman or Bungalow style. Recognized by its low-pitched roofs, deep eave overhangs, exposed rafters, decorative beams, and open porches, the Craftsman style quickly became the most popular and fashionable smaller house style in the country (from about 1905 to 1930). The Hartel House, built in 1919, is an intact example of the Craftsman style with Tudor influences. It is one of the most distinctive examples of the style found in the southside.

While the Colonial Revival style continued to be popular into the 1920s and 1930s, new revival styles began to mimic European traditions. Typically referred to as Period Revivals, these styles tended to be smaller homes, with fanciful design elements. Several Ranch style homes built in the 1950s represent the modern architectural movement. Although not historically significant, these designs represent the final stages of residential development and are thus significant.

Phase II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District contains a collection of homes that represent residential development on St. Cloud's Southside. This collection includes

⁸ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) 261-187.

some of the largest and most intact “mansions” built by prominent and affluent citizens. It also includes many intact middle and working class homes built by St. Cloud’s pioneers and families responsible for building an industrial and commercial city. Many of these homes are architecturally significant and are among the few remaining examples of a particular style. Others are constructed of yellow brick, a material unique to St. Cloud. These homes represent a diverse and rich residential neighborhood.

The Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II is significant under St. Cloud Preservation Ordinance criteria D because of its identification with persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city.

An analysis of the residents of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II, reveals a concentration of St. Cloud’s pioneer settlers and community and business leaders from the 1880s through the 1950s. Although this area was not the only neighborhood that community leaders chose to reside in, data gathered suggests that both Phase I and II of the Southside Neighborhood Historic District attracted many prominent local residents.

St. Cloud’s Historic Contexts provides a framework of the city’s growth and development. Therefore, this discussion will identify some of the residents of this district who fit within the established contexts of agriculture and industry, commerce, and government.⁹

Old Settlers

Many of St. Cloud’s earliest settlers chose to make the southside neighborhood their home. This area was an ideal choice for many reasons, including: proximity to the Mississippi River, a major transportation route; proximity to the downtown central business district; and proximity to the many churches that had established themselves in the area. Daniel Freeman, one of St. Cloud’s earliest progressive citizens was one such settler. Along with his father Ambrose, he was one of the first settlers to arrive in St. Cloud. Freeman was active in local and state government, serving as a Minnesota State Representative and St. Cloud mayor. He also donated the land for the State Reformatory, located in St. Cloud. In 1885 Daniel and wife Clara built their dream home at 349 Sixth Avenue South. This home is one of the largest and most intact yellow brick homes in the district.

A Massachusetts native, Lewis Clark came to St. Cloud in the fall of 1856 at the age of 27. When he arrived St. Cloud was a small village of a few homes, three merchants, and one hotel. Clark was involved in the sawmill business, the sale of farm implements, flour and feed milling, and mercantile. He served as a chairman on the board of supervisors

⁹ *St. Cloud’s Historic Contexts* was submitted to the St. Cloud HPC in June 1992. Eleven historic contexts recognized by the HPC are discussed in detail.

prior to St. Cloud's incorporation and on the city council afterwards. Lewis and wife Harriett, who were wed in the first frame house in town, built a large yellow-brick home at 356 Sixth Avenue South in 1887, across the street from the Freeman family.¹⁰

Thomas C. Alden, a Connecticut native, came to St. Cloud in 1856. Earlier business interests had left him financially secure, and he chose to go into the private banking business, lending money to local residents who wanted to buy government lands. A majority of these loans went unpaid and Alden left the banking business for the meat business. In 1869 he was elected Sheriff of Stearns County, serving until 1872. Mrs. Amelia Alden was also a Connecticut native, who ventured west with her brother-in-law, Charles Taylor, who had business dealings in Lower Town. She became the teacher in the first school in south St. Cloud. The Alden family was also involved with the St. John's Episcopal Church from the time it was organized in 1856.¹¹ The couple erected a large yellow-brick home at 524 Seventh Avenue South in 1889.

It is important to note that the above-mentioned settlers built these large homes after they had been in St. Cloud for some time. Other residents who did not achieve the personal and financial success Freeman, Clark, and Alden did continued to live in the smaller less elaborate homes that continue to stand in the district.

Commerce

Many of St. Cloud's early business leaders and shopkeepers chose to live in the southside neighborhood. The location was close enough to the central business district that it was convenient for merchants and professionals to travel between work and home, but it was also a separate residential area removed from the bustle of the busy business district. Among the many district residents involved in commerce were: Frank Pickard, William Bohmer, Wilbur Holes, John Bensen, Walter Jones, and Michael Majerus, among others.

Frank Pickard and John Hurrle were both involved in the automobile industry. Even before Samuel Pandolfo brought his Pan Motor Company to St. Cloud in 1917, local residents were involved in the automobile industry. Steven Tenvoorde, one of the area's first settlers, was among the first to drive an automobile into St. Cloud and gained a Ford Motor franchise that is still in operation today. Frank Pickard, resident of 379 and 390 Fifth Avenue South, was president and manager of the Pickard Motor Company, a local automobile dealership. John Hurrle, resident of 509 Fifth Avenue South, operated Avery and Hurrle, dealers in pianos and automobiles, before operating the Hurrle Garage.

The hardware business was lucrative for several district residents. William Powell and Louis Wakeman both resided at 425 Sixth Avenue South, and together operated the

¹⁰ Mitchell, William B. The History of Stearns County, Volumes I (Chicago, IL: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1915) 69-70.

¹¹ Mitchell, William B. The History of Stearns County, Volumes I (Chicago, IL: H. C. Cooper, Jr. & Co., 1915) 656-657.

Powell & Wakeman Hardware Company. George Theilman lived across the street at 426 Sixth Avenue South. Thielman was secretary and treasurer of the Thielman Hardware Company, located in the Thielman Building on East St. Germain Street. Walter Schwarzenbach, of the Schwarzenbach Hardware Company also lived on Sixth Avenue South, at 507. These hardware stores no longer exist. However, Herbert J. Hall, resident at 507 Ninth Avenue South, was secretary and treasurer of the Mathew Hall Lumber Company. This business is still in operation today in downtown St. Cloud.

The banking business was profitable for many local men, allowing them to make and maintain fortunes. At any given time, St. Cloud had several banks in operation. Numerous district residents were involved in this business, from teller positions to the presidency, including: Leigh W. Cary, 509 Fifth Avenue South, vice-president of Citizens Loan and Investment Company; John Bensen, 402 Sixth Avenue South, president of Merchants National Bank and director of First National Bank; Fred C. Lindt, 403 Sixth Avenue South, vice-president of Security Federal Savings and Loan Association; Casper Schoener, 503 Seventh Avenue South, president of First American National Bank; and Frank Fandel, 416 Ninth Avenue South, vice-president of Zapp State Bank.

The granite industry also proved to be very lucrative for St. Cloud and the surrounding areas. Many St. Cloud residents were involved in the industry at some level. This is also true of district residents. William J. Bohmer, president of the Melrose Granite Company lived at 390 Fifth Avenue South before moving to the Foley House (385 Third Avenue South) in 1923. Several district residents labored in the granite industry, either involved in quarrying, polishing, or driving.

In addition to the above mentioned businesses, downtown St. Cloud was filled with local merchants who resided in the southside neighborhood. In addition to his real estate business and bank associations, John Bensen owned and operated Bensen Brothers Grocery, with brother Andrew, on Fifth Avenue. Walter C. Jones, 420 Sixth Avenue South, affectionately called the "Candy Man," operated a confection shop downtown. Michael Majerus, 404 Ninth Avenue South and 421 Sixth Avenue South, operated a drygoods shop before selling it to Frank Fandel and Michael Nugent, who created Fandel & Nugent Drygoods and Grocers, forerunner to Fandel's Department store. Fritz Guy, an established watchmaker and jeweler resided at 513 Seventh Avenue South and operated a business downtown.

Services and Professions

The presence of the St. Cloud Hospital and the Veterans Hospital attracted many health care professionals to the area. Robert I. Hubert, a physician and surgeon, built and occupied the home located at 401 Fifth Avenue South. Loring Beebe, also a physician, resided at 419 Fifth Avenue south, a home he built in 1885. Max J. Kern, of Lewis and Kern Physicians and Surgeons, resided in the Leisen House from about 1914 through

1920. It is important to note that many other district residents were involved in the health care industry, in roles such as nurses, aides, and cooks. Caroline Hoffmann of 348 Sixth Avenue South was employed as a laundry worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Several district residents were involved in the building industry. Louis Pinault, a local architect, briefly resided at 333 Fourth Avenue South. Pinault was known for designing such local landmarks as the Chancery (Bishop's Residence) located at 201 Third Avenue South. Paul Pappenfus, locally known as the "Builder of Better Homes," was active in the home construction business and responsible for the development of several local neighborhoods. Pappenfus built his family home at 342 Sixth Avenue South ca. 1922, just south of the historic ravine. Arthur A. Hussey, of Hussey & Thursdale Painters and Decorators, resided at two homes in the district. He lived at 380 Fifth Avenue South from ca. 1890 until about 1900 when he moved into the Dam Double House, 398 Fifth Avenue South. In about 1912 Hussey returned to the home he built where he resided into the 1920s.

The district was also home to lawyers and dentists, among other professionals. John B. Pattison, local attorney, resided at 412 Ninth Avenue South. Hon. Judge Theodore Bruener served as a probate judge and county attorney and resided at both 421 Sixth Avenue South and 404 Ninth Avenue South. Dentist Elmer Johnson lived in the Humes House, located at 512 Sixth Avenue South, for about a decade. Lawrence P. Leonard, also a dentist, resided across the street, at 412 Seventh Avenue South.

Government

Not only was St. Cloud's Southside home to local business leaders, it was also home to several local government leaders. Three mayors occupied homes within the district. William Westermen, who built a residence in 1883 (503 Sixth Avenue South), served a mayoral term in the late 1880s. John Bensen, of Bensen Brothers Grocery and 402 Sixth Avenue South, served as mayor from 1905 to 1906. Pioneer settler Daniel Freeman (349 Sixth Avenue South) served split mayoral terms from 1910 to 1911, and 1916 to 1920. In addition to serving as mayor, Freeman was Registrar of the U. S. Land Office.

Henry C. Block, who retired to St. Cloud in 1910 (403 Sixth Avenue South), served in the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature from 1903 to 1905. Local lawyer John B. Pattison, 412 Ninth Avenue South, was a Minnesota State Representative. Daniel Freeman, who served two mayoral terms, also served as a Minnesota State Representative. Thomas C. Alden, 524 Seventh Avenue South, served as Stearns County Sheriff from 1869-1872.

City of St. Cloud
Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet

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**City of St. Cloud
Heritage Preservation Commission
Local Historic District Nomination Continuation Sheet**

Appendix

**Southside Neighborhood Historic District, Phase II
Property Addresses**

(Contributing detached garages are shown in parentheses. Attached garages are included as part of the dwelling.)

Fourth Avenue South

333
373
387 (garage)
391 (garage)
397 (non-contributing)

Fifth Avenue South

375
379 (garage)
380
381 (non-contributing)
390
395 (non-contributing)
398
401 (garage)
405
411 (non-contributing)
419
423
503
509
515 (garage)
525 (non-contributing)

Sixth Avenue South

341
342 (garage)
343/345 (garage)

348 (non-contributing)
349 (garage)
352 (garage)
356
402 (garage)
403 (garage)
405 (garage)
420
421 (garage)
423
424 (garage)
425 (garage)
426
428 (garage)
502 (garage)
503 (garage)
507
508 (garage)
511
512
514 (non-contributing)
515
520 (garage)
525 (garage)
527
528

Seventh Avenue South

402 (garage)
403 (non-contributing)
406 (garage)
411 (garage)
412
413
420 (non-contributing, 2 contributing garages)
425 (garage)
427 (garage)
428
502
503 (garage)
506
507 (garage)
513 (garage)

517 (2 garages)
518
521 (garage)
524
527 (2 garages)

Eighth Avenue South

401
402
407 (garage)
413
417 (garage)
418 (non-contributing)
420
423
427
430
503
507 (garage)
511
512 (non-contributing)
517
520 (non-contributing)
527 (non-contributing)
528 (garage)

Ninth Avenue South

404 (garage)
412 (garage)
416 (garage)
424/426 (non-contributing)
502
510 (garage)
512
516 (non-contributing)
520 (non-contributing)
526 (garage)

Ramsey Place

408 (garage)

Fourth Street South

609 (garage)

712

812

Fifth Street South

511

750 (non-contributing)

814 (non-contributing)

NAME

Addresses by Date

1860-1869

1867	375 Fifth Avenue South	First Congregational Church
Ca. 1867	502 Ninth Avenue South	Mulliken House

1870-1879

1870	503 Fifth Avenue South	Dickinson House
Ca. 1875	512 Sixth Avenue South	Humes House

1880-1889

1880	341 Sixth Avenue South	Rosenberger House
Ca. 1880	413 Eighth Avenue South	Brady House
Ca. 1880	427 Eighth Avenue South	Mackrell House
Ca. 1880	510 Ninth Avenue South	Albrecht House
1882	609 Fourth Street South	Gorman House
1882	502 Sixth Avenue South	Robbers House
1882	528 Eighth Avenue South	Bisenius House
1883	503 Seventh Avenue South	Westerman House
1884	349 Sixth Avenue South	Freeman House
1885	419 Fifth Avenue South	Beebe House
Ca. 1885	421 Sixth Avenue South	Bruener House
Ca. 1885	508 Sixth Avenue South	Gale House
Ca. 1885	527 Seventh Avenue South	Helmer House
1887	356 Sixth Avenue South	Clark House
1887	517 Seventh Avenue South	Robertson House
1887	416 Ninth Avenue South	Fandel House
Ca. 1888	427 Seventh Avenue South	Savercool House
1889	425 Sixth Avenue South	Powell House
1889	518 Seventh Avenue South	McElroy House
1889	507 Eighth Avenue South	Akers House

1890-1899

1890	812 Fourth Street South	Wengert House
1890	524 Seventh Avenue South	Alden House
1890	412 Ninth Avenue South	Murphy House

Ca. 1890	391 Fourth Avenue South	Carter House
Ca. 1890	380 Fifth Avenue South	Hussey House
Ca. 1890	521 Seventh Avenue South	Gruber House
Ca. 1890	420 Eighth Avenue South	Baron House
1891	503 Eighth Avenue South	Bowing House
1891	404 Ninth Avenue South	Majerus House
1892	425 Seventh Avenue South	Bach House
Ca. 1892	402 Seventh Avenue South	Maybury House
Ca. 1893	502 Seventh Avenue House	Puff House
1895	513 Seventh Avenue South	Guy House
Ca. 1895	712 Fourth Street South	Nelson House
Ca. 1896	525 Sixth Avenue South	Ponsonby House
1897	381 Fifth Avenue South	Geib House
1897	511 Eighth Avenue South	Moos House
1898	398 Fifth Avenue South	Dam Double House

1900-1909

1900	402 Eighth Avenue South	German Evangelical Free Church
Ca. 1900	503 Sixth Avenue South	Burgan House
Ca. 1900	527 Sixth Avenue South	Riley House
Ca. 1900	520 Eighth Avenue South	Dietman Grocery
1901	405 Sixth Avenue South	Hombres House
1901	411 Seventh Avenue South	Leisen House
1903	420 Sixth Avenue South	Jones House
1903	515 Sixth Avenue South	Baron House
1903	412 Seventh Avenue South	Leonard House
Ca. 1903	426 Sixth Avenue South	Thielman House
1904	402 Sixth Avenue South	Bensen House
1906	401 Eighth Avenue South	Wengert House
Ca. 1906	507 Sixth Avenue South	Haarman House
Ca. 1907	401 Fifth Avenue South	Hubert House
Ca. 1908	405 Fifth Avenue South	Fischer House
1909	511 Fifth Street South	Leisen House

1910-1919

1910	423 Eighth Avenue South	Nuerenberg House
1911	403 Sixth Avenue South	Block House
1911	514 Sixth Avenue South	Scherfenberg House
Ca. 1911	423 Fifth Avenue South	Towne House
1912	528 Sixth Avenue South	Kirscht House
1912	413 Seventh Avenue South	Pontius House
1913	509 Fifth Avenue South	Hurrle House

Ca. 1913	507 Seventh Avenue South	Clement House
1914	515 Fifth Avenue South	McGregor House
1914	408 Ramsey Place	Leisen House
1914	512 Ninth Avenue South	Barthelemy House
1915	417 Eighth Avenue South	Cooper House
Ca. 1915	390 Fifth Avenue South	Maxson House
Ca. 1916	428 Sixth Avenue South	Kirscht House
Ca. 1916	511 Sixth Avenue South	House
1917	373 Fourth Avenue South	First Presbyterian Church
1917	526 Ninth Avenue South	Anderson House
1919	520 Sixth Avenue South	Hartel House
1919	428 Seventh Avenue South	Guy House

1920-1929

1922	342 Sixth Avenue South	Pappenfus House
1923	333 Fourth Avenue South	Double Duplex
1924	430 Eighth Avenue South	Holy Cross Church
Ca. 1924	506 Seventh Avenue South	Mahlum House
1925	352 Sixth Avenue South	Neisius House
1925	407 Eighth Avenue South	Miller House
Ca. 1926	423 Sixth Avenue South	Schumacher House
1927	814 Fifth Street South	Wenck House
1927	406 Seventh Avenue South	Jorgens House

1930-1939

Ca. 1936	517 Eighth Avenue South	Holy Cross Parsonage
1939	379 Fifth Avenue South	Pickard House
1939	343/345 Sixth Avenue South	Olson Duplex

1940-1949

Ca. 1940	387 Fourth Avenue South	First Presbyterian Parsonage
1941	424 Sixth Avenue South	Kelso House

1950-1959

1953	516 Ninth Avenue South	Banwell House
1953	520 Ninth Avenue South	Belanger House
Ca. 1955	418 Eighth Avenue South	Meyer House
1958	424/426 Ninth Avenue South	Mikel Duplex
Ca. 1955	348 Sixth Avenue South	Hoffman House

1960-Present

1987	525 Fifth Avenue South	Serenity Place
1897	750 Fifth Street South	Windsor West Apartments
1987	403 Seventh Avenue South	Ivy Apartments
1987	512 Eighth Avenue South	M & M Apartments
1988	395 Fifth Avenue South	Saffron Apartments
1988	411 Fifth Avenue South	Campus Apartments
1988	420 Seventh Avenue South	Campus Square Apartments
1988	527 Eighth Avenue South	M & M Suites
Ca. 1988	397 Fourth Avenue South	Apartments