Community Development

Beginning in the 1950s, when commercial and industrial highway construction caused severe social disruption, the design of Riverfront Boulevard on the current west face of downtown to its airport and riverfront south through the University of Minnesota campus, and the former Fort Snelling military reservation were potential sites for development. In 1960, City Hall, the then-city councilman, proposed a plan to develop the site as an “urban greenway,” but the concept was not fully realized until 1973.

In the early 1970s, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation developed a plan for the area, including the creation of a linear park. This plan was implemented in 1980 with the clearance of block after block of buildings, without much resistance from the community. The Civic Center project, which began in 1973, has been instrumental in ensuring the community’s vitality. The tenacity and dedication of different elements of the community have demonstrated the potential for community development efforts over the past sixty years.

Saint Paul Parks and Recreation, in partnership with other local organizations, has devoted time and energy to education, social services, and design. In 1991, the city councilman, with the support of other local organizations, proposed the concept of a linear park. This proposal was supported by residents, neighborhood organizations, and elected officials.

The West 7th/Fort Road Federation, formed by active and organized residents in 1973, has been instrumental in ensuring the community’s vitality. The tenacity and dedication of different elements of the community have demonstrated the potential for community development efforts over the past sixty years.

The Federation continues to advocate for the area and has played a key role in the development of the area. The Federation has been involved in many projects, including the development of the Upper Levee, which serves as an important component of the West End.

Education and Social Services

In 1868, the City and County Hospital opened, followed in 1891 by the Saint Francis de Sales Hospital. In 1923, the Saint Francis de Sales Hospital merged with the City and County Hospital to form the Saint Paul Hospital. In 1948, the Saint Paul Hospital was renamed Ancker Hospital. In 1965, Ancker Hospital was replaced by the Family Health Center, which relocated the Saint Francis de Sales Hospital to its current location. In 1991, the Federation and Saint Paul Parks and Recreation began working on the concept of a linear park. This concept was supported by residents, neighborhood organizations, and elected officials.

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and loss of control of their traditional lands. This mechanism for successive treaties and distributions of former Dakota and Mississippi Rivers, was built to protect our northern borders from understood, forgotten, and recovered.

symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has a new start. Early Saint Paul’s population was composed of French Canadians, were allowed to use lands adjacent to Fort Snelling. For a time in the 1820s and ’30s, settlers from a Swiss colony at Fort Garry (Winnipeg), along with a mixed group of Dakota, Métis and Americans, eventually confining them in reserves.

The settlement of Saint Paul was established in 1805. The Lower and Upper Landings provided a route from Eastern states and Canada.

As the heads of river navigation, the Uppertown Navy Yard operated as a stockyard for livestock. In the 1870s, railroads also began to offer local passenger service to Seven Corners.

By the early 1900s, the river flats of Upper Landing gradually became a place where early settlement started in 1884. Saint James’ Irish congregation opened its Church was formed, which conducted its services in Czech until 1945.

In the 1870s, railroads also began to offer local passenger service to Seven Corners. This was also the last stretch of the historic fur trade route from Fort Snelling. This was the gateway to West Seventh Street, with its smaller establishments, including hotels, breweries, saloons, grocery stores, blacksmiths, drug stores, and saloons.

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The River and Rail Commerce Growth of the Neighborhood

River and Rail Commerce

The Mississippi River and railroads, quarries and icehouses, and many other building materials in the bluffs above the landing. Saint Paul became a transportation center early on, as goods were transferred from steamboats to carts and later to trains, providing work for less skilled workers. In the 1870s, railroads also began to offer local passenger service to Seven Corners.

As skilled tradespeople and artisans, the community was involved in construction, a new technology that had emerged from Chicago. The railroad yards and elevators at the landing provided jobs for many workers, including Italian Catholic community worshiped at Holy Redeemer, Scandinavians in the neighborhood.

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and loss of control of their traditional lands. The eventual result was that the indigenous population was displaced by successive treaties and distributions of former Dakota lands, which eventually resulted in supplanting the indigenous population. Among the historic markers of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced. Symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced. Symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced. Symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced. Symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced.

The settlement of Saint Paul was established in 1807. Saint Paul became an incorporated city in 1854. Rapid development first real sign that a community was about to grow here.
immigration. Anderson and Carlin's modern presence on the Mississippi has long been symbolic of the community's diversity and vibrancy. Anderson & Carlin's presence enhances the community's character and identity, as well as its cultural and economic vitality. The company's work in the community reflects its commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship. The community is proud of its history and committed to maintaining its unique character and cultural heritage.

Forming a nucleus. As commerce and industry grew, so did the community's need for a central gathering place. In the late 1800s, a nucleus began to form around the Saint Paul Union Depot. This was the center of the community for trade and transportation, serving as a hub for river traffic and rail services. The depot was a symbol of the community's growth and development, and it continues to serve as a vital transportation hub today.

Religious and Social Life. The community was home to a diverse range of religious and social organizations. The German Catholic Church was established in 1850, followed by the Saint Stanislaus Church in 1853. The Italian Catholic Church was established in 1886, and the Polish Congregational Church was established in 1872. These churches provided a place for community members to gather, worship, and socialize. The Italian Catholic Church was a particularly important center of community life, with a large and active congregation.

Saloons and establishments. The community was known for its saloons and establishments. In the 1870s, saloons began to appear in the community, providing a place for community members to socialize and relax. By the early 1900s, the community was home to over 50 saloons, each with its own unique character and atmosphere.

River and rail commerce. The community was a hub for both river and rail commerce. The Mississippi River provided a valuable resource for transportation, with many businesses and industries relying on it for the transport of goods and materials. The Union Depot was a major hub for rail commerce, with trains connecting the community to cities throughout the region and the country.

Growth of the neighborhood. The community grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with a wave of new residents moving in. By 1900, the community was home to over 20,000 people, with a diverse range of businesses and industries. The community continued to grow and develop throughout the 20th century, with new industries and businesses emerging and the community becoming a hub for commerce and culture.

Origenes of City. The community was the birthplace of the city of Saint Paul, with many of its early leaders and residents coming from the community. The community played a vital role in the development of the city, providing a place for new residents to settle and build a community. The community's history and heritage continue to be celebrated and preserved today, with many landmarks and sites of historical significance.
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symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has

downtown to the overlook on the east bank of the Mississippi River across

The West End is Saint Paul’s and Minnesota’s first urban neighborhood.

north of St. Paul, ca. 1862, Joel Emmons Whitney

ca. 1898.

Above:

Many different modes of transportation can be seen in front of the Fort Snelling Hotel,

assure continuity for the generations

in development, health, and quality

wide diversity of class, culture, wealth,

The settlement of Saint Paul was established in

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French Canadians, were allowed to use lands adjacent to Fort Snelling.

For a time in the 1820s and ’30s, settlers from a Swiss colony at Fort

Seven Corners, ca. 1934

donation became Irvine Park, and many newly rich land developers and

and Henry Rice, a fur trader who quickly made a fortune in real estate,

Seven Corners was the gateway to West Seventh Street, with its smaller

intersection of Fort Road, Eagle, Third and Seventh Streets, the hub called

and developed as a separate business and residential section of the

roots to the 1950s. Saint Paul has been described as one of the best-preserved

Lower and Upper Landings provided a

destination not just for goods but also for

connections were to be made with

The names Banholzer, Brueggemann, Emmert, Schmidt, Stahlman and Yoerg

As skilled tradespeople and artisans, the community was involved in

kinds of goods and

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Bohemian influence in the West End also began early. From

was westward along Fort Road through Uppertown. John Irvine’s land

Several well known Italian

and acquisition of houses on the levee. Several well known Italian

several moves before arriving in Saint Paul, joined

Migrants from the Eastern states, who had often made

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In 1872, the Saint Stanislav Kostka Church was established, serving both

Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Jewish, African Methodist

Benedictine Monastery was founded in 1984. Seven Corners is also home to

Saint Paul and until 1917 served as the city’s only high school. The

31), eventually including 60 grain silos, a mill, the head house for loading

once it became clear that railroad dominance meant higher shipping

Infrastructure and commercial

In the 1870s, railroads also began to offer local passenger service to

channels were being developed, only one riverboat service remained,

improvements from 1866 to 1925. By 1925, when the six- and nine-foot

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Lands, which eventually resulted in supplanting the indigenous population from Fort Snelling. This was also the last stretch of the historic fur trade downtown to the overlook on the east bank of the Mississippi River across a new start. Early Saint Paul’s population ready for a new territory and the hope of destination not just for goods but also for entrepreneurs and adventurers who were prepared community on the Upper Levee, below the High Bridge. Seven Corners, ca. 1934

The West End is a community of Saint Paul with a predominantly working-class and ethnically diverse population. Forming a Nucleus as an industrial and residential neighborhood, the Lower and Upper Landings provided a new beginning for the generations of life sustain forward movement and common concerns. It maintains a wide diversity of class, culture, wealth, and lifestyle, while common concerns caring connections. It maintains a.

Immigration

Settlers’ and land-seekers’ endless pressure on the land developers with a new field for marketing property. A Short Line from Grain Elevators to the Upper Levee in 1915. The Minnesota Farmers Union took over Equity and expanded the Upper Levee elevators (1927-1937, A. F. Raymond). Farmers and their allies supported improving the river’s shipping capacity to create new grain elevators on the Upper Levee in 1915. As close to transportation as any part of town, the Upper Levee flourished as a center for the river staples of grain and freights, like molasses, flour, and lumber, with many of the large lumber companies owning elevators.

Venerable

River and Rail Commerce

Venerable Saint Paul became an incorporated city in 1854. Rapid development proceeded rapidly, infrastructure and commercial enterprises developed. Saint Paul was the gateway to the West, and the “cradle of commerce” for Minnesota. Railroads, quarries and icehouses, and many commercial warehousing and industrial networking sites prospered.

Origins of City

The West End, ca. 1934

By the early 1900s, the river flats of Upper Landing gradually By the early 1900s, the river flats of Upper Landing gradually

Bohemian

The Czech-German Protective Society (CSPS) was formed in 1917 and was Saint Paul was the gateway to the West, and the “cradle of commerce” for Minnesota. Railroads, quarries and icehouses, and many commercial warehousing and industrial networking sites prospered.

Czech Slovaks Protective Society, 2010, Joe Landsberger

Left: Saint Francis de Sales church and school for the German Catholic Church was formed, which conducted its services in Czech until 1945. Pol Poles and Czech parishioners but with services in Czech. The Poles opened a hall in 1879. The Italian Catholic community worshiped at Holy Redeemer, opened its first hall in 1879.

Bohemian workers, however, were “common laborers. ”

CSPS continues to provide a cultural network of social support “agencies. ” Local sources of employment information, and social networking sites. New arrivals make connections and find family.

By the early 1900s, the river flats of Upper Landing gradually

Italians

Forbohemia, however, were “common laborers. ”

 regard to liberalism and/or free thought position. Bohemian workers, however, were “common laborers. ”

When their use of fuel and forage conflicted with the needs of Fort Snelling, they were expelled and first settled at Fountain Cave three miles downriver near what is now Randolph Avenue. A second expulsion of the Dakota from Fort Snelling was the last of the six that ultimately led to the establishment of the city.

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1860s to the 1880s, the Czech (Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks) people emigrated to the United States. The city, in the 1860s and 1870s, became a center of cross-cultural religious and cultural life. The Czech-German Protective Society (CSPS) was formed in 1917 and was the largest and longest operating brewery and remains the most valued.

The Schmidt Brewery was the largest and longest operating brewery and remains the most valued.

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lands, which eventually resulted in supplanting the indigenous population the British and to control development in the territories. It served as the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced, symbolic of this process is the Mississippi, the Great River, which has been the integral connector for all the encounters we have experienced.

From the arrival of Zebulon Pike in 1805 to the West End of today, a downturn to the overlook on the east bank of the Mississippi River across downtown to the overlook on the east bank of the Mississippi River across. The West End is Saint Paul’s and Minnesota’s first urban neighborhood.

Many different modes of transportation can be seen in front of the Fort Snelling Hotel, Traveling down Fort Road, the names Banholzer, Brueggemann, Emmert, Schmidt, Stahlman and Yorgo represent brewing activity in the West End for over 100 years. Meanwhile, the largest and longest operating brewery and remains the most valued historic resource in the West End.

The settlement of Saint Paul was established in 1805, and for over 23 years, the city was a fur-trading center. The Mill District was the first community to be established in Saint Paul, and it was here that the first dwellings were built. From the early 1900s to the 1950s, serious flooding over many years contained community on the Upper Levee, below the High Bridge, in south-central Italy. “Little Italy” was a thriving, almost self-contained community.

By the mid-1840s, it was clear that the Upper Levee was to be the area for settlement, and it was this area that became known as the Mill District. This area was the first community to be established in Saint Paul, and it was here that the first dwellings were built.

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Community Development

Beginning in the 1850s, when commercial and industrial highway development occurred on what is now the 6th Street Bridge, new elements of the city developed along the Mississippi River, including the Saint Paul Avenue Bridge and the High Bridge Park, which serve as key transportation points and landmarks. From these origins, the city has continued to grow and evolve, with new neighborhoods forming and existing ones expanding. The Mississippi River has played a significant role in the development of the city, serving as a natural boundary and a source of transportation and recreation.

The Mississippi River, along with the surrounding parks and trails, offers numerous opportunities for visitors to enjoy the beauty of nature while learning about the history and cultural significance of the area. Some of the top attractions include:

- **Fort Snelling**: The fort played a significant role in the history of the city, serving as a military post and a hub for trade and commerce. Today, it is a popular destination for history enthusiasts and offers a variety of educational programs and events.

- **Crosby Farm Regional Park**: This park offers a variety of recreational opportunities, including hiking, biking, and fishing. It also includes an Environmental Learning Center, which provides educational programs and resources for visitors.

- **Fountain Cave Historic Marker**: This marker highlights the historical significance of the cave, which was once a vital resource for the Native American tribes who lived in the area.

- **High Bridge Park**: This park is a popular destination for outdoor activities, including picnicking, fishing, and birdwatching. It also offers scenic views of the Mississippi River and the city.

- **Neighborhood Gardeners**: These groups work to improve the community by planting and maintaining gardens in various neighborhoods. They also organize events and programs to promote community engagement and awareness of environmental issues.

- **Upper Landing**: This area offers beautiful views of the Mississippi River and is a popular destination for photography and relaxation. It is also a place where visitors can connect with nature and learn about the history and cultural significance of the area.

- **Cultural and Historic Resources**: The city is rich in cultural and historic resources, with numerous museums, art galleries, and historical sites. Visitors can learn about the history and cultural significance of the area through guided tours and educational programs.

- **The Mississippi River**: The river is a vital resource for the city, serving as a source of transportation, recreation, and inspiration. It is a place where visitors can connect with nature and learn about the history and cultural significance of the area.

**More Information**: For more information about the Mississippi River and the surrounding parks and trails, visit the website of the Minnesota Historical Society or the Ramsey County Historical Society. Additionally, the City of Saint Paul provides resources and programs to promote community engagement and awareness of environmental issues.
This guide was developed by Historic Saint Paul as part of the “Tour Saint Paul” interpretive guide series highlighting the cultural and historic resources of the city’s neighborhoods. Visit [www.historicsaintpaul.org](http://www.historicsaintpaul.org).

Special thanks to local historians Gary Brueggemann, Jim Sazevich, and Tom Schroeder, local author Jerry Rothstein, and the West End neighborhood volunteers for their time and support of this project. Additional thanks to the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota and the Historic Irvine Park Association for the use of their research, and the Minnesota Historical Society’s visual resources library for use of their images.

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Visit [www.fortroadfederation.org](http://www.fortroadfederation.org) for more information.
Community Development

Beginning in the 1920s, when commercial and commuter highways increased demand on area transportation systems, the design of geographic roadways on the central west, downtown, and airport and rural east and south roads continued to develop. These roads were forerunners to what is today Minnesota Avenue and Snelling Avenue. A major example of Minnesota Avenue in the 1920s was the Edwardian Greuze statue, an Edwardian greuze statue, built in 1921. During the 1920s, the city planned a new network of roads, accurately predicting future growth. Among these was a new network of roads, accurately predicting future growth of St. Paul. Among these was a new network of roads, accurately predicting future growth of the city's transportation system.

The The West End Preservation, formed by local and neighborhood organizations, was established in the 1970s, and the city’s commitment to preservation grew. The city designated Irvine Park as a city historic landmark in 1973, and the community fought to save the park and its surrounding area. These efforts were led by neighborhood groups, including the West End Community Development Partnership, which worked to preserve this historic park. The park is now a thriving urban park, and its historic significance is preserved for future generations.

For more information, visit www.fortroadfederation.org.

Returning Down the River

Saint Paul’s history, Saint Paul Pride, and Saint Paul are a part of the city’s cultural and historic identity. The city is renowned for its historic sites, neighborhoods, and public parks.

This guide was developed by Historic Saint Paul as part of the “Tour Saint Paul” interpretive guide series highlighting the cultural and historic resources of the city’s west end. It covers the city’s west end, from the Head of navigation to the Great River Park, the Saint Paul section of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, and the Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation have collaborated for years in developing guidelines for the preservation of the Mississippi River valley.

Tour Saint Paul, a part of the Minnesota River Authority, has played a key role in the city’s cultural and historic development. The city’s premier historic district and remains one of Saint Paul’s most significant landmarks. Neighbors organized and began to acknowledge the area’s historic significance. Neighbors organized and began to acknowledge the area’s historic significance. Neighbors organized and began to acknowledge the area’s historic significance.

To order a paper copy of this guide, please contact Historic Saint Paul at 651-266-7474 or visit www.fortroadfederation.org.

Above: Aerial view of Ancker Hospital and surrounding area, 1953, Kenneth Melvin Wright

In 1873, the City and County Hospital opened, followed in 1891 by the Cottage Hospital. These hospitals were some of the first in the country to have onsite residences and training for nurses. The Ancker School of Nursing. City and County Hospital was one of the first...
Community Development

Beginning in the 1950s, when commerce and automobile highway development transformed corporate social spaces, the design of Ericson Bank as the central city location for banking and patient needs at the then-Minnesota Avenue Health Center, was a response to the economic and social changes occurring in the community. Ericson Bank was a cooperative among Unitarian ministers, unions, and community members to create a community bank that could provide banking services for members while also serving the community. The bank maintained a strong commitment to community development and engaged in various community development activities, including supporting local businesses and organizations.

In 1971, the Developing Neighborhoods Program was established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The program provided funding to communities for the development of affordable housing and community development projects. The program was intended to help communities develop and improve their neighborhoods, and it provided funding for a wide range of activities, including the development of housing, public facilities, and community centers.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has played a significant role in the development of communities across the country. The agency has provided funding for a wide range of community development projects, including the development of affordable housing, community centers, and public facilities. The agency has also played a role in promoting economic development and creating jobs in communities across the country.

Returning Down the River

Scott Darkel, Saint Paul Parks and Recreation, and the Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation have collaborated for years in developing a series of “Tour Saint Paul” interpretive guides, highlighting the cultural and historic resources of the city’s west end. The Saint Paul Riverfront Corporation recently published “Returning Down the River,” providing guided tours of the Mississippi River valley.

The guidebook provides a variety of tours, ranging from a leisurely stroll along the riverfront to a more challenging hike through the nearby woods. The tours are designed to appeal to a wide range of interests, from history buffs to nature enthusiasts.

For more information, visit www.fortroadfederation.org.
Community Development

Beginning in the 1980s, when commercial and institutional high-rise construction was a dominant feature of the Saint Paul skyline, attention turned to preservation. The design of the Jordan Park Plaza on the central seven blocks, for example, was seen as a missed opportunity for the airport and parkland and south of the Jordan River. The Jordan Park Plaza included a major new middle school in addition to a hotel and office space, but many believed it could have been more ambitious and potentially more successful. A mix of private-sector developers, the City/County, and historic preservationists worked together on this project, with the Historic Preservation Commission playing a key role in recommending and approving changes.

In the late 1990s and 2000s, the Jordan Parkway neighborhood became the central issue for downtown Saint Paul. The Jordan Parkway neighborhood is located on the north side of the Saint Anthony Park neighborhood, just south of the Mississippi River. It is a diverse neighborhood with a rich history and a vibrant cultural life. The neighborhood is home to the Jordan Park Plaza, a major mixed-use development that includes a hotel, office space, and retail shops.

The neighborhood has been the site of several significant preservation efforts over the years, including the development of the Jordan Park Plaza and the restoration of the historic Jordan Park Plaza at the corner of West 7th Street and Saint Anthony Avenue. The neighborhood has also been the site of several significant urban renewal projects, including the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood.

Recent efforts to rehabilitate the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood include the development of a new mixed-use development on the site of the Jordan Park Plaza and the restoration of the historic Jordan Park Plaza at the corner of West 7th Street and Saint Anthony Avenue. These efforts have been supported by the City/County, the Jordan Park Plaza, and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood.

In addition to preservation efforts, the neighborhood has also been the site of several significant urban renewal projects, including the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood. The neighborhood has been the site of several significant urban renewal projects, including the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood.

Tour Saint Paul

Tour Saint Paul is a program of the Saint Paul Regional Chamber, which provides professional development and education for volunteers and outreach projects such as West End Arts, the West End Community Development Center, the West End Arts Center, and the West End Community Development Association. The program offers a variety of tours, including a tour of the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood.

The Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood are a significant part of the city's history and culture. The neighborhood is home to a variety of cultural institutions, including the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood theater, and is a major cultural hub in the city. The neighborhood is also home to a variety of historic landmarks, including the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood, and is a popular destination for tourists and visitors.

Tour Saint Paul offers a variety of tours, including a tour of the Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood, to explore the rich history and culture of the city. The tours are led by knowledgeable guides who provide insights into the history and culture of the city. The tours are available to the public and are a great way to learn about the city's history and culture. The Jordan Park Plaza and the Jordan Parkway neighborhood is a significant part of the city's history and culture, and is a popular destination for tourists and visitors.