

HISTORY & PROCESS

Land Acknowledgement

St. Paul stands on the ancestral, traditional, and contemporary Dakóta homelands.

As we consider that the many legacies of violence, displacement, migration and settlement that has brought us to current day, we commit to understanding, respecting, supporting and advocating for Indigenous People and for this land.

Let this land acknowledgement be more than a reminder. Let it be a marker in time of dedicating ourselves to be better and do better. Through this land acknowledgement, let us lead to make changes which respect history.

History is layered and complex, encompassing many people, cultures, and stories over time.

In the future, as projects are implemented in the Summit Avenue corridor, it will be important that designs and built elements reflect a layered approach to history, shaped by the many community perspectives and histories that make up the City of Saint Paul and broader region.

Engagement & Review Processes

• Master Plan Development

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
Staff from Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are invited to participate in TAC meetings to provide guidance and initial feedback

BEYOND THE MASTER PLAN PROJECT UNDERTAKING | SECTION 106

• Design & Engineering

Formal Review
Depending on funding sources, Local, State, and Federal Review Processes Apply

Any undertaking identified in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as a project, activity, or program that is funded in whole or in part with federal financial assistance requires that affects to designated or potentially eligible structures are identified and assessed

Historical Sites and Districts

The Summit Avenue Regional Trail corridor runs through several historic districts, and is situated adjacent to many historical buildings and sites. Additionally, the trail corridor provides access to other historical areas, particularly those within Downtown St. Paul and near the Mississippi River.

the historic architecture, historic granite curbs, general pervious and impervious rhythm, and other character defining features, unique to individual segments of the corridor.

A historical review and approval from the Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) may be necessary through the design and development process for each segment of the proposed trail.

The historic districts and sites within the corridor have different requirements and recommendations. In general, some of the significant historical elements defined along Summit Avenue include

Legend

- Historic District - Local
- Historic District - State
- Historic District - National
- Historic Site - Locally Listed
- Historic Site - State Listed
- Historic Site - Nationally Listed
- Historic Site - Locally and Nationally Listed
- Historic Site - Locally, State, and Nationally Listed

- 1 Dr. Ward Beebe House
- 2 Old Main (Macalaster College)
- 3 Pierce and Walter Butler House
- 4 Minnesota Governor's Residence
- 5 Vienna and Earl Apartment Buildings
- 6 F. Scott Fitzgerald House
- 7 Burbank-Livingston-Griggs House
- 8 James J. Hill House
- 9 St. Paul Cathedral
- 10 Smith Building
- 11 John M. Armstrong House
- 12 St. Paul Municipal Grain Terminal

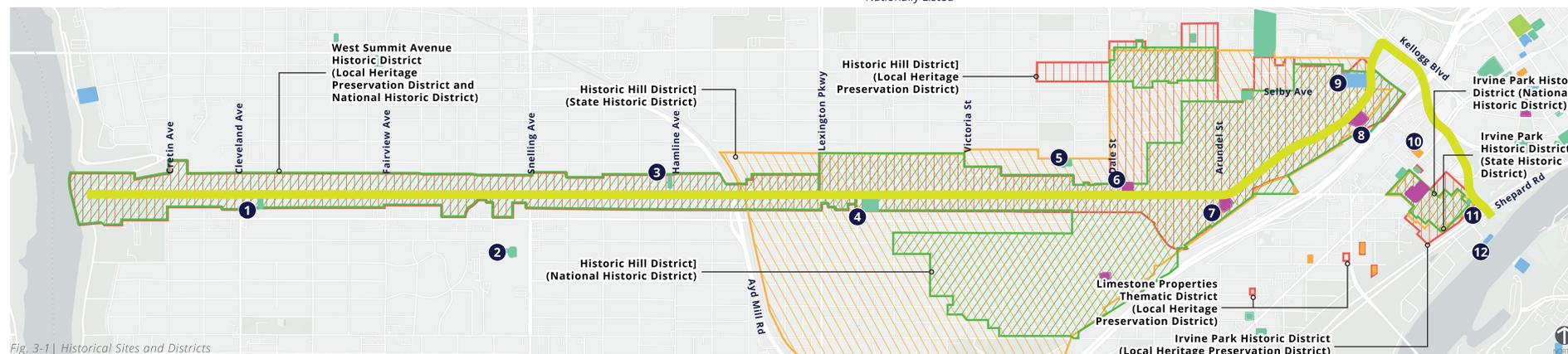


Fig. 3-1 | Historical Sites and Districts

In 1872, The City of Saint Paul hired renowned landscape architect **H.W.S. Cleveland** to consult on an outline of a planned park system in the city. Cleveland advocated for a parkway system and took note of the opportunity for a parkway on Summit Avenue



View of Summit Ave. near Macalaster College, looking west, 1890
Credit: Minnesota Historical Society



View of Summit Ave from rooftop, looking northwest, circa 1900
Credit: Minnesota Historical Society



View of Summit Ave. looking west, circa 1900
Credit: Minnesota Historical Society

Historical timeline and photos illustrate points in time during the development of the built road and parkway of Summit Avenue

