

# Maplewood Local Designation Nomination Form

Maplewood's Local Designation program honors sites and structures in the city that are historically significant. Eligible properties must meet the following requirements:

1. Are at least 50 years old.
2. Meet at least one of the eligibility criteria in #7 below.
3. Are in habitable condition (if a building).
4. Have one or more of the elements of integrity (in Attachment 1) that enable the property to convey its significance.

Please complete this application and submit it to: Virginia Gaynor, Maplewood Parks and Recreation Department, 1902 County Road B East, Maplewood, MN 55109. An electronic version may be sent to

[Virginia.gaynor@maplewoodmn.gov](mailto:Virginia.gaynor@maplewoodmn.gov).

If you have questions or need help completing this form, please contact Virginia Gaynor, 651-249-2416,

[Virginia.gaynor@maplewoodmn.gov](mailto:Virginia.gaynor@maplewoodmn.gov).

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1. Name of Property: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

Street and number: \_\_\_\_\_

Maplewood, MN ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Property Owner:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Classification

Public

Private

building

site

structure

archeological  
site

Number of resources on property

Contributing

Noncontributing

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

other structures

5. Function or Use: (single family home, church, business, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

6. Brief Description: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Eligibility Criteria this site meets (check all that apply)
- The property is associated with significant events or period that exemplifies broad patterns of cultural, political, economic or social history.
  - The property is associated with a person or group that has significantly contributed to the history, culture or development of the city, state, or nation.
  - The property's character, interest or value is part of the history or cultural heritage of the city, state, or nation.
  - The property embodies distinctive characteristics of an architectural or engineering type or style, or elements of design, detail materials, method of construction, or craftsmanship.
  - The property exemplifies the work of master builders, engineers, designers, artists, craftsmen or architects.
  - The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
  - The property's unique location or physical characteristic represents an established or familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or community.
  - The property exemplifies a landscape design or development pattern distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or quality of design or detail.
8. Historic context (check all that apply, see Maplewood's Historic Context Study for more information)
- Native American and Early Settlement
  - Agriculture and Farming
  - Transportation: Wagon Wheels, Iron Rails, and Automobiles
  - Cultural Life: Religion, Social Activities, Tourism, and Recreation
  - Civic Life (schools, city services)
  - Commerce and Industry
  - Residential Architecture

### **Additional Required Documentation to Attach**

1. Map showing parcel location
2. Narrative description for property
3. Architectural History Survey /Inventory of structures on site. For each, please address:
  - a. Year built
  - b. Design/style
  - c. Materials
  - d. Condition
  - e. Safety concerns (if any)
  - f. Historical use
  - g. Current use
  - h. Additions/modifications and year modified if known
4. Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain which eligibility criteria in #7 above apply and why)
5. Level of Significance. Indicate significance of the site for any of the following that apply and explain why.
  - a. Neighborhood
  - b. City of Maplewood
  - c. Ramsey County

- d. Minnesota
  - e. National
6. Narrative Statement of Integrity. Integrity refers to the ability of a property to convey its significance. Address each of the following (your site does *not* have to meet all these to qualify). See Attachment 1 for an explanation of each of these.
- a. Location
  - b. Design
  - c. Setting
  - d. Materials
  - e. Workmanship
  - f. Feeling
  - g. Association
7. Bibliographic references if applicable
8. Photographs (with captions)

**Signatures and Review**

9. Form Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Owner's signature. With this signature, the owner submits the application.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

11. Review and Recommendation by HPC:  
Date reviewed by HPC: \_\_\_\_\_

- Recommended for Designation
- Not Recommended for Local Designation. Explain:

12. Review and Decision by City Council  
Date reviewed by HPC: \_\_\_\_\_

- Recommended for Designation
- Not Recommended for Local Designation. Explain:

13. State Historic Preservation Officer Review

## Attachment 1

For reviewing sites for local designation, Maplewood uses the Department of Interior's Explanation of Integrity as relates to sites on the National Register.

(Text from [www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15\\_8.htm](http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_8.htm))

1. **Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.** The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting, is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved. (See Criteria Consideration B in [Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations](#), for the conditions under which a moved property can be eligible.)
2. **Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.** It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

A property's design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.

Design can also apply to districts, whether they are important primarily for historic association, architectural value, information potential, or a combination thereof. For districts significant primarily for historic association or architectural value, design concerns more than just the individual buildings or structures located within the boundaries. It also applies to the way in which buildings, sites, or structures are related: for example, spatial relationships between major features; visual rhythms in a streetscape or landscape plantings; the layout and materials of walkways and roads; and the relationship of other features, such as statues, water fountains, and archeological sites.

3. **Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.** Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves *how*, not just *where*, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Setting often reflects the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. In addition, the way in which a property is positioned in its environment can reflect the designer's concept of nature and aesthetic preferences.

The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property can be either natural or manmade, including such elements as:

- Topographic features (a gorge or the crest of a hill);
- Vegetation;
- Simple manmade features (paths or fences); and
- Relationships between buildings and other features or open space.

These features and their relationships should be examined not only within the exact boundaries of the property, but also between the property and its *surroundings*. This is particularly important for districts.

4. **Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.** The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area's sense of time and place.

A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance. If the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved. The property must also be an actual historic resource, not a recreation; a recent structure fabricated to look historic is not eligible. Likewise, a property whose historic features and materials have been lost and then reconstructed is usually not eligible. (See Criteria Consideration E in [Part VII: How to Apply the Criteria Considerations](#) for the conditions under which a reconstructed property can be eligible.)

5. **Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.** It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.

Workmanship is important because it can furnish evidence of the technology of a craft, illustrate the aesthetic principles of a historic or prehistoric period, and reveal individual, local, regional, or national applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, graining, turning, and joinery. Examples of workmanship in prehistoric contexts include Paleo-Indian clovis projectile points; Archaic period beveled adzes; Hopewellian birdstone pipes; copper earspools and worked bone pendants; and Iroquoian effigy pipes.

6. **Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.** It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. For example, a rural historic district retaining original design, materials, workmanship, and setting will relate the feeling of agricultural life in the 19th century. A grouping of prehistoric petroglyphs, unmarred by graffiti and intrusions and located on its original isolated bluff, can evoke a sense of tribal spiritual life.
7. **Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.** A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. For example, a Revolutionary War battlefield whose natural and manmade elements have remained intact since the 18th century will retain its quality of association with the battle.

Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention *alone* is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the National Register.