

EXPLORE

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Midwest Region / DOI 3, 4, 5



Minneapolis & St. Paul

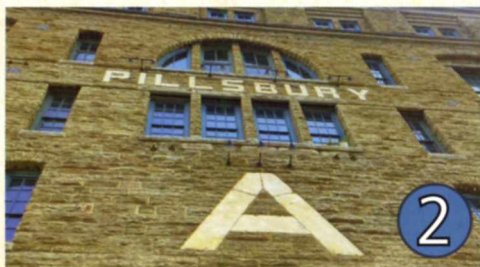
Historic and Natural Places in Partnership with NPS

National Historic Landmarks

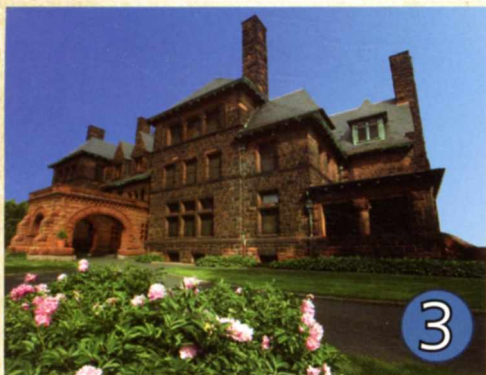
National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be nationally significant in American history and culture. The NPS provides a range of technical assistance, from nomination preparation to preservation and management of historic resources. Authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, today there are over 2,600 NHLs. Visit nps.gov/subjects/nationalhistoriclandmarks



Washburn A Mill is the founding site for the General Mills baking company. As a mill, it once produced enough flour daily for 12 million loaves of bread. A fire in 1991 damaged the building, leading to its rehabilitation in 2003. It now serves as the Mill City Museum. Visit mnhs.org/millcity



Pillsbury A Mill was a flour powerhouse for over 100 years. Charles Pillsbury, founder of Pillsbury Baking, set out to build the most advanced flour mill, a title the factory held for 40 years. The mill ceased operations in 2003 and was rehabilitated for apartments. Visit [100 3rd Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414](https://mnhs.org/millcity)



James J. Hill House was constructed for one of the leading railroad tycoons of the American West and showcases the grandeur of the Gilded Age. It features 13 bathrooms, 22 fireplaces, 16 chandeliers, and a two-story art gallery. Visitors can explore the house on guided tours provided by the Minnesota Historical Society. Visit mnhs.org/hillhouse



Oliver H. Kelley Homestead transports visitors back to the early days of farming in Minnesota. The site honors Kelley's legacy by continuing to combine tradition and innovation through agriculture. Explore the historic home built in 1876, visit a reconstruction of the "bank barn," and help with 19th century farm chores. Visit mnhs.org/kelleyfarm



Peavy-Haglin Experimental Grain Elevator, commonly mistaken for a smokestack, was designed to fix a common problem in the late 19th century: the flammability of grain elevators near railroad tracks. After the success of the experiment, concrete grain elevators became standard across the United States. It is also recognized as a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. Today, it is a part of the Nordic Ware Company factory site and can be viewed from the warehouse parking lot. Visit slphistory.org/peavyhaglinelevator

Fort Snelling's Lower Post was established in the late 19th century as the most northern post for the U.S. military. The site represents military, Indigenous, Black, and Japanese American history. Today, the site offers a museum in the historic cavalry barn, living history interpreters, marching and cannon demonstrations, and natural hikes down to the Mississippi River. Visit mnhs.org/fortsnelling



Fort Snelling's Upper Post consists of 28 buildings and fields, including the marching field, a music hall, hospital, jail, barracks, and "Officer's Row." These were repurposed as private apartments and public parks starting in 2006. Visitors can walk the grounds and learn more about the area from interpretive panels.

Japanese American Confinement Sites Grants

Congress established the Japanese American Confinement Sites (JACS) grant program for the preservation and interpretation of sites where Japanese Americans were imprisoned during World War II. The purpose of the grant program is to identify, research, evaluate, interpret, protect, restore, repair, and acquire historic incarceration sites. Visit nps.gov/orgs/1379



Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) moved to Fort Snelling from San Francisco in August 1944. It was established by the US Military in response to an increasing threat of war with Japan in the months prior to World War II. Students, many of whom were second generation Japanese Americans recruited from confinement sites, studied Japanese language and culture to assist the military with war efforts. In 2011, JACS awarded a grant to Asian Media Access to produce *The Registry*, a documentary about Japanese American students at the MISLS at Fort Snelling.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area

The Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MISS) is a 72-mile park that offers quiet stretches for fishing, boating, canoeing, birdwatching, bicycling, and hiking. The park partners with city, regional, and state parks, as well as national wildlife refuges and state scientific and natural areas within the river corridor. Visit nps.gov/miss



- Visit the Mississippi River Visitor Center to virtually explore the river, enjoy interactive exhibits, and learn about the rich history of the Twin Cities area.
- Rent a kayak, paddle, and life vests through Mississippi River Paddle Share to tour the river from the water or attend "Paddle with a Ranger" for a guided tour.
- Go hiking or biking at Minnehaha Falls Regional Park.
- See the grand St. Anthony Falls from the Heritage Trail or the historic Stone Arch Bridge.

For more information, visit parkconnection.org/events

Save America's Treasures Grants

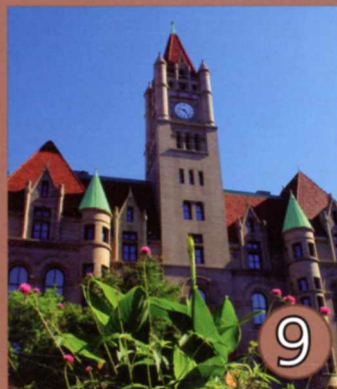
Founded in 1998, the Save America's Treasures (SAT) grant program awards grants for projects involving nationally significant historic properties and collections to help preserve national heritage for future generations. Since its inception, over 1,300 projects have received funding. Visit nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund

Christ Church Lutheran was designed by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, renowned architects during the mid-20th century. Shortly after its NHL designation in 2009, the Church received the grant for masonry preservation work. Tours are offered on the first Sunday of the month. Visit christchurchluth.org



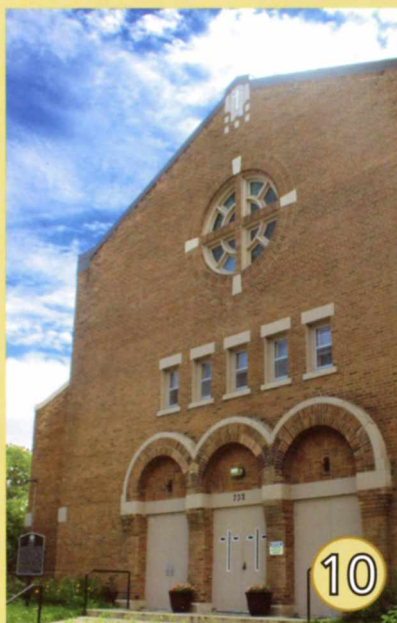
Historic Surplus Properties

The 1949 Historic Surplus Property Program (HSP) offers no-cost transfers of unneeded historic federal property to state, county or local governments, who preserve and interpret the property for public benefit. Private and non-profit organizations may participate in the program through lease agreements. Visit nps.gov/orgs/1246



The **Old Federal Courts Building**, built in 1902, once housed offices of prominent politicians, courtrooms, a U.S. post office, and more. Today, the "Landmark Center," is home to museums, offices, and cultural events. Visitors can take self-guided tours through the building during open hours and rent the historic spaces for events. Visit landmarkcenter.org

National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom



The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 created the Network to Freedom (NTF) program. Its mission, through collaboration with local, state, and federal entities, as well as individuals and organizations, is to honor, preserve, and promote the history of resistance to enslavement through escape and flight, which continues to inspire people worldwide. Visit nps.gov/subjects/undergroundrailroad/index.htm

Pilgrim Baptist Church was established in 1866 by Reverend Robert Hickman and a group of Freedom Seekers who traveled up the Mississippi River from Missouri. They formed the earliest version of the Pilgrim Baptist congregation and gradually expanded through community outreach programs. These programs include the founding of the St. Paul chapter of the NAACP and the construction of the Hallie Q. Brown Community Center. The current church building, constructed in 1928, is open to the public on Sundays for services. Visit pilgrimbaptistchurch.org

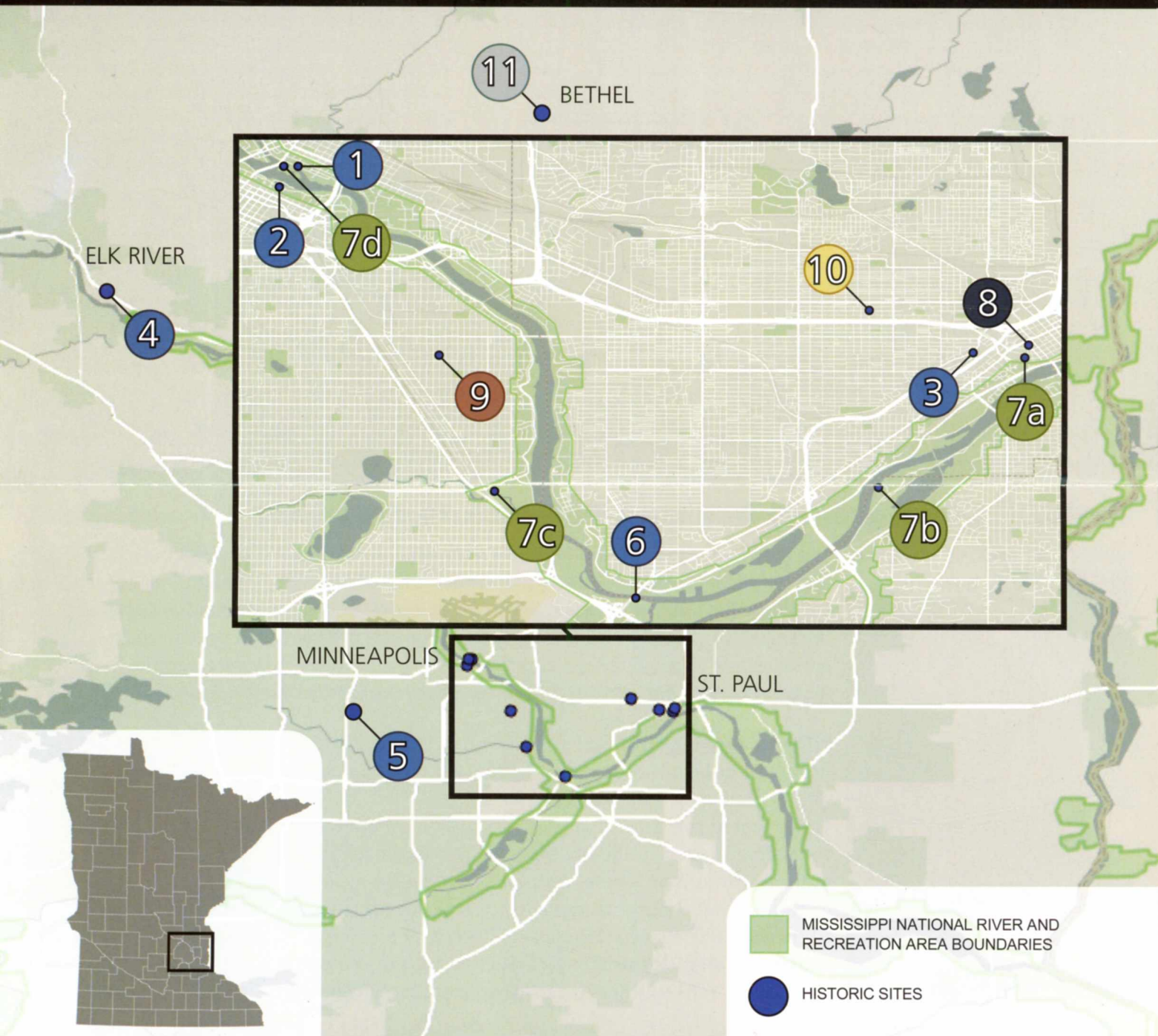
National Natural Landmarks

Authorized by the Secretary of the Interior in 1962, the National Natural Landmarks (NNL) program conserves the nation's historically significant biological and geological resources. Today there are 602 NNLs selected for their condition, character, rarity, diversity, and value to science and education. Visit nps.gov/subjects/nnlandmarks

Cedar Creek Natural History Area was once the site of a glacier field 11,000 years ago. The land is biologically diverse and unique; Several biomes meet within Cedar Creek, including oak savannas, prairies, hardwood and pine forests, bogs, and meadows. Today, the site is used for research by the University of Minnesota. Visitors are invited to take the "Minnesota Ecology Walk," a .25-mile path that goes through three of the biomes in the park, or any of the trails along the Fish Lake Nature Trail, open year-round. Visit cbs.umn.edu/cedarcreek



Overview of the Twin Cities Historic and Natural Resources



Heritage Documentation Program

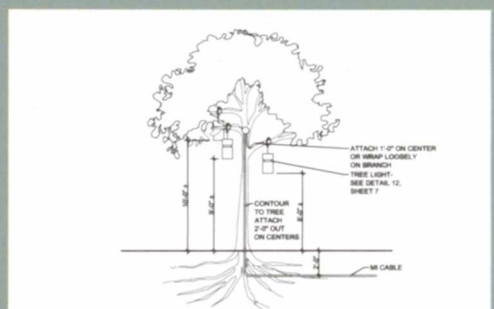
Authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Heritage Documentation Program manages the nation's largest permanent archive of engineering (Historic American Engineering Record/HAER), historic architectural (Historic American Buildings Survey/HABS), and landscape (Historic American Landscapes Survey/HALS) documentation. The Library of Congress holds this collection, which is continually growing. Visit nps.gov/subjects/heritagedocumentation



HAER (Washburn A Mill)



HABS (Pillsbury A Mill)



HALS (Peavey Park Plaza)

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Photos by Abigail Cottingham or open source unless otherwise noted. Cover: Stone Arch Bridge and Mill Ruins Park, NPS/Gordon Dietzman; NHLs: James J. Hill House, Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS); Fort Snelling: MNHS; JACS: Military Intelligence Service Language School students at Fort Snelling, MNHS; Cedar Creek: Cedar Bog Lake, Caitlin Potter