

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT: RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT



Prepared for
**The City of Minneapolis Department of
Community Planning & Economic Development**

Prepared by
Two Pines Resource Group, LLC

July 2016

Cover Image

Minneapolis American Indian Center, 1975
1530 E Franklin Avenue

Photograph by Steve Plattner, MNHS, Neg. No. 01280-12

NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT: RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

Prepared for
City of Minneapolis
Department of Community Planning
and Economic Development
250 South 4th Street
Room 300, Public Service Center
Minneapolis, MN 55415

Prepared by
Eva B. Terrell, M.A.
and
Michelle M. Terrell, Ph.D., RPA
Two Pines Resource Group, LLC
17711 260th Street
Shafer, MN 55074

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MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

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CHAPTER 1 . INTRODUCTION

This reconnaissance-level survey supplement for the City of Minneapolis' Heritage Preservation Commission was prepared by Two Pine Resource Group (Two Pines) in 2016 as a companion to the Native American historic context study (Terrell and Terrell 2016). Together these studies address cultural resources within the city that reflect thousands of years of Native American heritage including traditional cultural places, archaeological sites, and buildings.

SURVEY AREA AND OBJECTIVES

The survey area for the reconnaissance-level survey supplement is the corporate boundaries of the City of Minneapolis, which is located within Hennepin County, Minnesota and encompasses 58.4 square miles, or 37,380 acres (Figure 1).

The purpose of the reconnaissance-level survey was to identify and document intact resources constructed prior to 2000 that are associated with the city's Native American heritage and which may meet criteria for local landmark or National Register of Historic Places (National Register) designation.

METHODS

In the process of developing the Native American historic context statement (Terrell and Terrell 2016), potentially historic places and buildings associated with the city's Native American heritage were identified. Those properties that appeared to have significant associations with the Native American community, were extant, and not significantly altered were surveyed. For each surveyed property an inventory form was completed. The form provides basic property information and a brief description and recommendation as to why each property is or is not worthy of an intensive-level evaluation. Properties were also documented with digital photographs, and when available, historical images were also provided. Properties that have already been designated as local landmarks and/or listed in the National Register were not re-examined during this survey.

SOURCES

Data on documented properties was sought in the records of the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, the Minnesota Historical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), while information on potential properties was gathered through an intensive literature search using primary and secondary documentary resources. Much has been written on the Native American history of Minneapolis and the Urban Indian experience. Prior to this study, several researchers had gathered together records, information, and sources that contributed greatly to the completion of this work. Information gathering sessions were also held with community members in the context of individual and public meetings.

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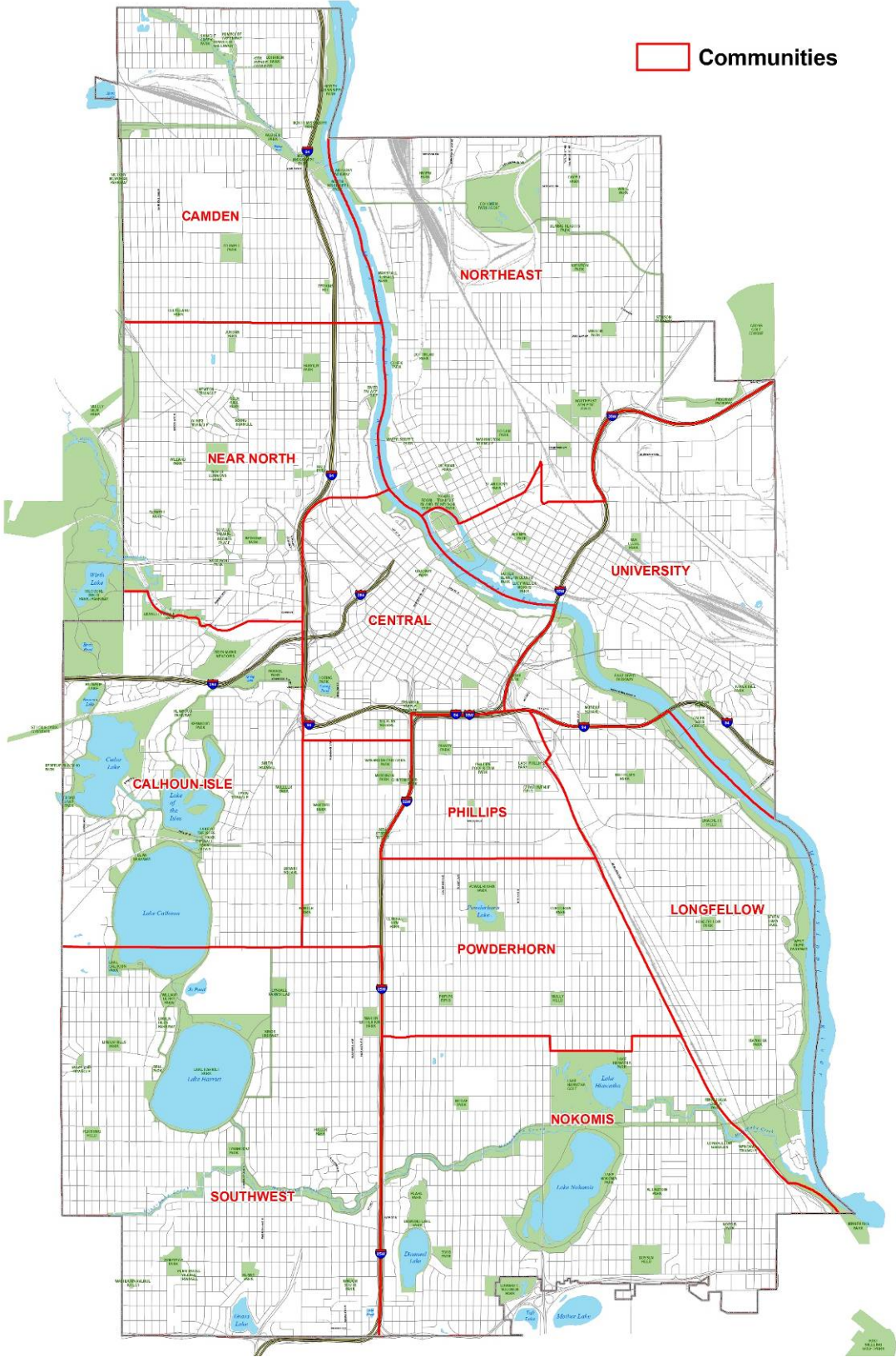


FIGURE 1. STUDY AREA: CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

PREVIOUS STUDIES

While some of the buildings identified in the course of the development of the Native American historic context had been previously documented in the course of previous inventories or historic context studies, prior to the completion of this study no properties within the city had been identified as historically significant for their association with the city's Native American heritage.

PROPERTY TYPES

The following types of historic properties may be associated with Native American cultural heritage in Minneapolis.

SACRED SITE

A Sacred Site is defined as “any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site (Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996). This formal definition applies to sacred sites on Federal land identified by tribal authorities, but the term “sacred site” is also often used to describe places of traditional cultural importance.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) is a property/resource that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based on its associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community.

ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE

An Ethnographic Landscape is a cultural landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that the associated people define as heritage resources.

BUILDING

A building is defined as a place created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples include a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction.

STRUCTURE

A structure is defined as a functional construction made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples include a bridge, a dam, a gazebo, or a highway.

OBJECT

Objects are small-scale constructions associated with a specific place such as a historic monument, a fountain, or a boundary marker.

SITE

A site is a location that possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the presence or condition of any existing structure. A site can be the location of a significant event, a pre-contact or post-contact occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for local designation, the City of Minneapolis' Heritage Preservation Regulations require properties be significant within a given context and retain their integrity, or sense of time and place. The City of Minneapolis' seven aspects of integrity mirror those of the National Register of Historic Places (Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association). In order to be eligible for historic designation a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance. During this initial survey, integrity was assessed to be sufficient if the property retained the level of integrity it appeared to exhibit at the time of its association with the Native American community.

SIGNIFICANCE

The City of Minneapolis' Heritage Preservation Regulations divide the four National Register criteria into seven local significance criteria. In assessing the potential historical significance of identified properties, Two Pines utilized the City's seven criteria.

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION LANDMARK CRITERIA

The City of Minneapolis divides the four National Register criteria into seven local significance criteria. In order to be eligible for designation as a local landmark, a property must be considered historically significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- 1) The property is associated with significant events or with periods that exemplify broad patterns of cultural, political, economic or social history.
- 2) The property is associated with the lives of significant persons or groups.
- 3) The property contains or is associated with distinctive elements of city or neighborhood identity.
- 4) The property embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural or engineering type or style, or method of construction.
- 5) The property exemplifies a landscape design or development pattern distinguished by innovation, rarity, uniqueness or quality of design or detail.
- 6) The property exemplifies works of master builders, engineers, designers, artists, craftsmen or architects.

- 7) The property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The Minneapolis Preservation ordinance does not expressly prohibit designation of properties of any age, but properties less than 35 years old shall only be evaluated if they meet National Register of Historic Places Criteria Consideration G (properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years).

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

In order to be considered eligible for the National Register, historical properties are those that retain their historical integrity and:

- A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B) That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D) That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

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CHAPTER 2 . SURVEY RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the preparation of the Minneapolis Native American Context Statement (Terrell and Terrell 2016), the addresses of 55 properties potentially associated with the city's Native American heritage were identified. Upon further research, 28 of these properties were found to have either been razed; not demonstrate sufficient historical association with the Native American community; or post-date the year 2000 (Appendix A). One property had already been recognized as a local landmark and listed on the National Register. For another site, the Naval Air Station Takeover, insufficient information is known about the location. The remaining 24 individual properties and one potential historic district (Little Earth of United Tribes) underwent an initial reconnaissance-level survey and were documented through the completion of an inventory form. Inventory forms for the surveyed properties are provided in Appendix B. See Figures 3-6 for the locations of individual properties and the proposed historic district.

PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS

One property identified in the compilation of the Native American Context Statement had already been recognized as historically significant. The 1849 John H. Stevens House (4901 Minnehaha Avenue) is a contributing resource to the Minnehaha Historic District (National designation – 1969; Local designation – 1986). Originally constructed in what is now downtown Minneapolis, the house was moved twice before ultimately being relocated to the park in 1896. As the first permitted house on the west side of the river, the Stevens home often served as a meeting space including documented councils between local tribal leaders and government agents (Stevens 1890:29).

POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITE

In addition to buildings, a potential site, or location, that illustrates historically significant trends was also identified within the city. The potential site is associated with the historically significant event of the American Indian Movement's (AIM) four-day takeover of the U.S. Naval Air Station (now the U.S. Air Force Reserve's 934th Airlift Wing). From May 17-21, 1971, about 70 members of AIM camped on the site and occupied a building that as surplus government property was being claimed under the 1805 Treaty to be used as a school for American Indian children. Using historical images (Bancroft and Wittstock 2013:11) and both historical and current aerial photographs, an initial assessment concludes that the occupied buildings are no longer standing, but that the apparent camp site area near the intersection of Kittyhawk Avenue and 2nd Street is still open space. The site of the U.S. Naval Air Station takeover is recommended for further evaluation as a significant property for its association with an action of the locally and nationally significant American Indian Movement (NRHP Criteria A / HPC Criterion 1), but given that insufficient information is known about the location and that obtaining access to the military base was beyond the scope of this project, an inventory form was not completed for this resource.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES

During the preparation of the Minneapolis Native American Context Statement, 24 individual properties were identified and inventoried. Based on the results of an initial reconnaissance-level survey, these buildings appear to retain sufficient integrity and

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association with the history of the city's Native American community to recommend them for intensive-level research and survey to determine if they qualify for designation as a local landmark or for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Table 1). Summary information for each of the individual properties together with an image is provided in Table 2. See Figures 3-6 for property locations.

TABLE 1. INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER SURVEY AND RESEARCH

Address		Historic Name	Date Built
2408-2410	4 th Avenue S	Winaki House / Kateri Residence	1916
2300	15 th Avenue S	Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	1933
1600	E 19 th Street	Anishinabe Wakiagun	1996
1321-1335	E 23 rd Street	Maynidoowahdak Odena/ Indigenous Peoples Task Force	1997
1515	E 23 rd Street	All Nations Indian Church	1987
1315	E 24 th Street	Indian Health Board	1983
2421	Bloomington Avenue S	Nawayee Center School	1901
1035	W Broadway Avenue	Upper Midwest American Indian Center (Plymouth Masonic Lodge)	1922
3020	Clinton Avenue S	Indian Guest House	1913
1823	Emerson Avenue N	American Indian Evangelical Church	1981
806-810	E Franklin Avenue	American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project / Legal Rights Center	1922
1113	E Franklin Avenue	Ancient Traders Market	1900- 1983
1221	E Franklin Avenue	Franklin Circles Shopping Center	1982
1433	E Franklin Avenue	Franklin Business Center	1988
1530	E Franklin Avenue	Minneapolis American Indian Center	1975
1845	E Franklin Avenue	American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center	1952
1016	Newton Avenue N	Anishinabe Longhouse	1921
2217	Nicollet Avenue	Indian Health Board (Lee Mortuary)	1934
2344	Nicollet Avenue	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe	1923
1611	Park Avenue	Legal Rights Center	1964
2200	Park Avenue	American Indian Services	1892
3045	Park Avenue	Division of Indian Work / Church of Gichitwaa Kateri	1960
2907	Portland Avenue	Upper Midwest American Indian Center (south office)	1924
3033	Portland Avenue	Anishinabe Waki-igan / United Indian's Home for Boys	1900

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TABLE 2. SUMMARY TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES BY HISTORIC CONTEXT

<p>2408-2410 4th Avenue S Winaki House / Kateri Residence PID: 3402924140071 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-15812 Construction Date: 1916 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>2300 15th Avenue S Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center PID: 3502924120285 Construction Date: 1933 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1600 E 19th Street Anishinabe Wakiagun PID: 2602924440097 Construction Date: 1996 Architect: ArchiStudio – Ron Korsch / LHB Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1321-1335 E 23rd Street Maynidoowahdak Odena / Indigenous Peoples Task Force PID: 3502924120243 Construction Date: 1997 Architect: Douglas Cardinal and DJR Architecture Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

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<p>1515 23rd Street East / 2300 Bloomington Ave S All Nations Indian Church PID: 3502924120158 Construction Date: 1987 Architect: The Design Collective Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1315 E 24th Street Indian Health Board PID: 3502924130301 Construction Date: 1983 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>2421 Bloomington Avenue S Nawayee Center School PID: 3502924140068 Construction Date: 1901 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1035 W Broadway Avenue Upper Midwest American Indian Center PID: 1602924130031 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-08090 Construction Date: 1922 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

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<p>3020 Clinton Avenue S American Indian Guest House PID: 0302824110100 Construction Date: 1913 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1823 Emerson Avenue N American Indian Evangelical Church PID: 1602924420062 Construction Date: 1981 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>806-810 E Franklin Avenue American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project / Legal Rights Center PID: 2602924340084 Construction Date: 1922 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1113 E Franklin Avenue Ancient Traders Market PID: 3502924210040 / 3502924210198 / 3502924210039 Construction Date: 1900 / 1952 / 1983 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

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<p>1221 E Franklin Avenue Franklin Circles Shopping Center PID: 3502924120169 Construction Date: 1982 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1433 E Franklin Avenue Franklin Business Center PID: 3502924120223 / 3502924120224 / 3502924120225 Construction Date: 1988 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1530 E Franklin Avenue Minneapolis American Indian Center PID: 2602924430193 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-4101 Construction Date: 1975 Architect: Hodne-Stageberg Partners Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1845 E Franklin Avenue American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center PID: 3602924220103 Construction Date: 1952 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

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<p>1016 Newton Avenue N Anishinabe Longhouse PID: 2102924220035 Construction Date: 1921 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>2217 Nicollet Avenue Indian Health Board (Lee Mortuary) PID: 3402924120072 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-16762 Construction Date: 1934 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>2344 Nicollet Avenue Minnesota Chippewa Tribe PID: 3402924210084 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-6514 Construction Date: 1923 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1611 Park Avenue Legal Rights Center PID: 2602924320038 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-7974 Construction Date: 1964 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

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<p>2200 Park Avenue S American Indian Services (S.T. McKnight House) PID: 3502924220014 SHPO No.: HE-MPC-5019 Construction Date: 1892 Architect: Bertrand and Keith Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>3045 Park Avenue Division of Indian Work / Church of Gichitwaa Kateri PID: 0202824220026 Construction Date: 1960 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>2907 Portland Avenue S Upper Midwest American Indian Center PID: 3502924330001 Construction Date: 1924 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>3033 Portland Avenue S Anishinabe Waki-igan / United Indian's Group Home for Boys PID: 0202824220122 Construction Date: 1900 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

During the preparation of this study, one concentration of properties was identified that is recommended for intensive-level research and survey to determine if it qualifies for designation as a local landmark or for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a potential historic district.

LITTLE EARTH OF UNITED TRIBES

Little Earth of United Tribes is a 9.4-acre, 212-unit Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-subsidized housing complex (Table 3, Figure 2). Constructed in 1973, Little Earth is the only American Indian preference project-based Section 8 rental assistance community in the United States. Given the importance of Little Earth within the history of Minneapolis and the Native American community, its association with experimental twentieth-century social welfare programs, the American Indian Self-Determination Movement, and AIM; and as the complex exhibits overall good integrity, this district is recommended as potentially eligible under Minneapolis Criteria 1 (History), 2 (Persons or Groups) and 3 (Neighborhood Identity), as well as National Register Criteria A (History) (Figure 3). Summary information and representative images are provided in Table 3.

TABLE 3. SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE LITTLE EARTH OF UNITED TRIBES HISTORIC DISTRICT

<p>2501 Cedar Avenue Little Earth of United Tribes (Housing Office) PID: 3602924230006 / 3502924140002 Construction Date: 1973 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	
<p>1830-1836 EM Stately Street Little Earth of United Tribes (Representative) PID: 3602924230006 / 3502924140002 Construction Date: 1973 Architect: Unknown Builder/Contractor: Unknown</p>	



FIGURE 2. AERIAL VIEW OF A PORTION OF LITTLE EARTH OF UNITED TRIBES, 1973
(Little Earth of United Tribes 2016)

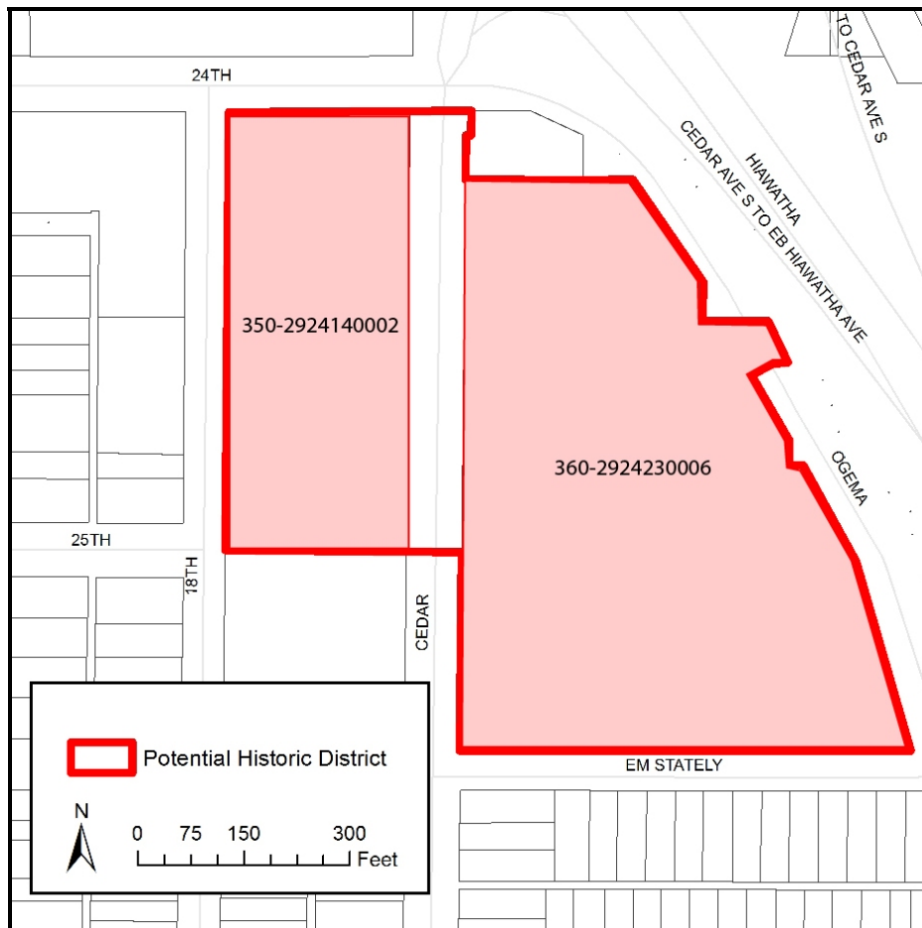


FIGURE 3. LITTLE EARTH OF UNITED TRIBES – POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (A)

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TABLE 4. MAP KEY TO PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER SURVEY AND RESEARCH

Map ID	Address	Historic Name
1	1035 W Broadway Avenue	Upper Midwest American Indian Center (Plymouth Masonic Lodge)
2	1823 Emerson Avenue N	American Indian Evangelical Church
3	1016 Newton Avenue N	Anishinabe Longhouse
4	2344 Nicollet Avenue	Minnesota Chippewa Tribe
5	2217 Nicollet Avenue	Indian Health Board (Lee Mortuary)
6	2408-2410 4 th Avenue S	Winaki House / Kateri Residence
7	2200 Park Avenue	American Indian Services
8	2907 Portland Avenue	Upper Midwest American Indian Center (south office)
9	3020 Clinton Avenue S	Indian Guest House
10	3033 Portland Avenue	Anishinabe Waki-igan / United Indian's Home for Boys
11	3045 Park Avenue	Division of Indian Work / Church of Gichitwaa Kateri
12	1611 Park Avenue	Legal Rights Center
13	806-810 E Franklin Avenue	American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project / Legal Rights Center
14	1113 E Franklin Avenue	Ancient Traders Market
15	1221 E Franklin Avenue	Franklin Circles Shopping Center
16	1433 E Franklin Avenue	Franklin Business Center
17	1530 E Franklin Avenue	Minneapolis American Indian Center
18	1600 E 19 th Street	Anishinabe Wakiagun
19	1845 E Franklin Avenue	American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center
20	1321-1335 E 23 rd Street	Maynidoowahdak Odena/ Indigenous Peoples Task Force
21	2300 15 th Avenue S	Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
22	1515 E 23 rd Street	All Nations Indian Church
23	1315 E 24 th Street	Indian Health Board
24	2421 Bloomington Avenue S	Nawayee Center School
A	xxxx Cedar Avenue S	Little Earth of United Tribes Potential Historic District

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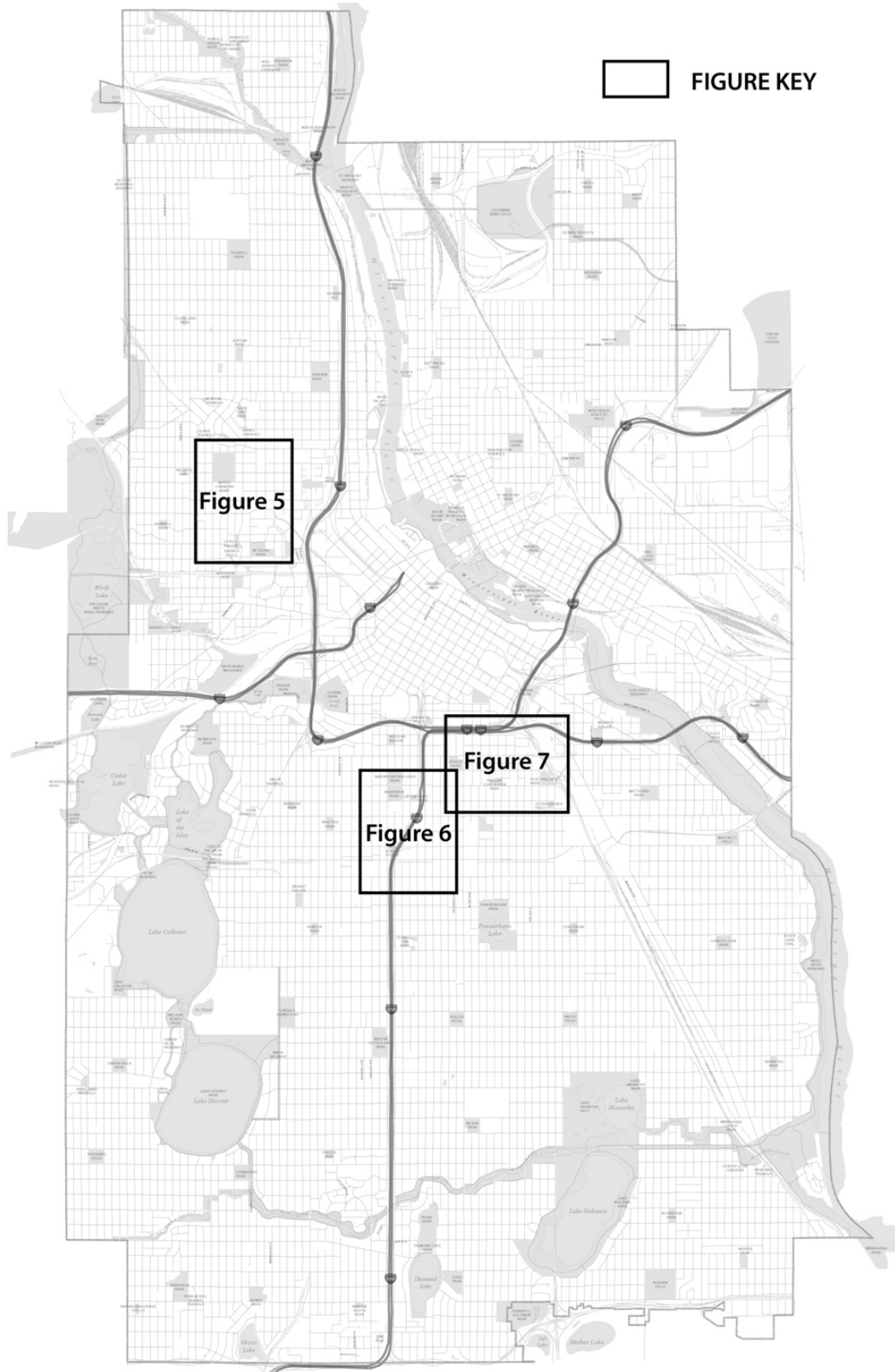


FIGURE 4. KEY TO PROPERTY AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT LOCATION MAPS

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FIGURE 5. PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER SURVEY AND RESEARCH (NORTH)

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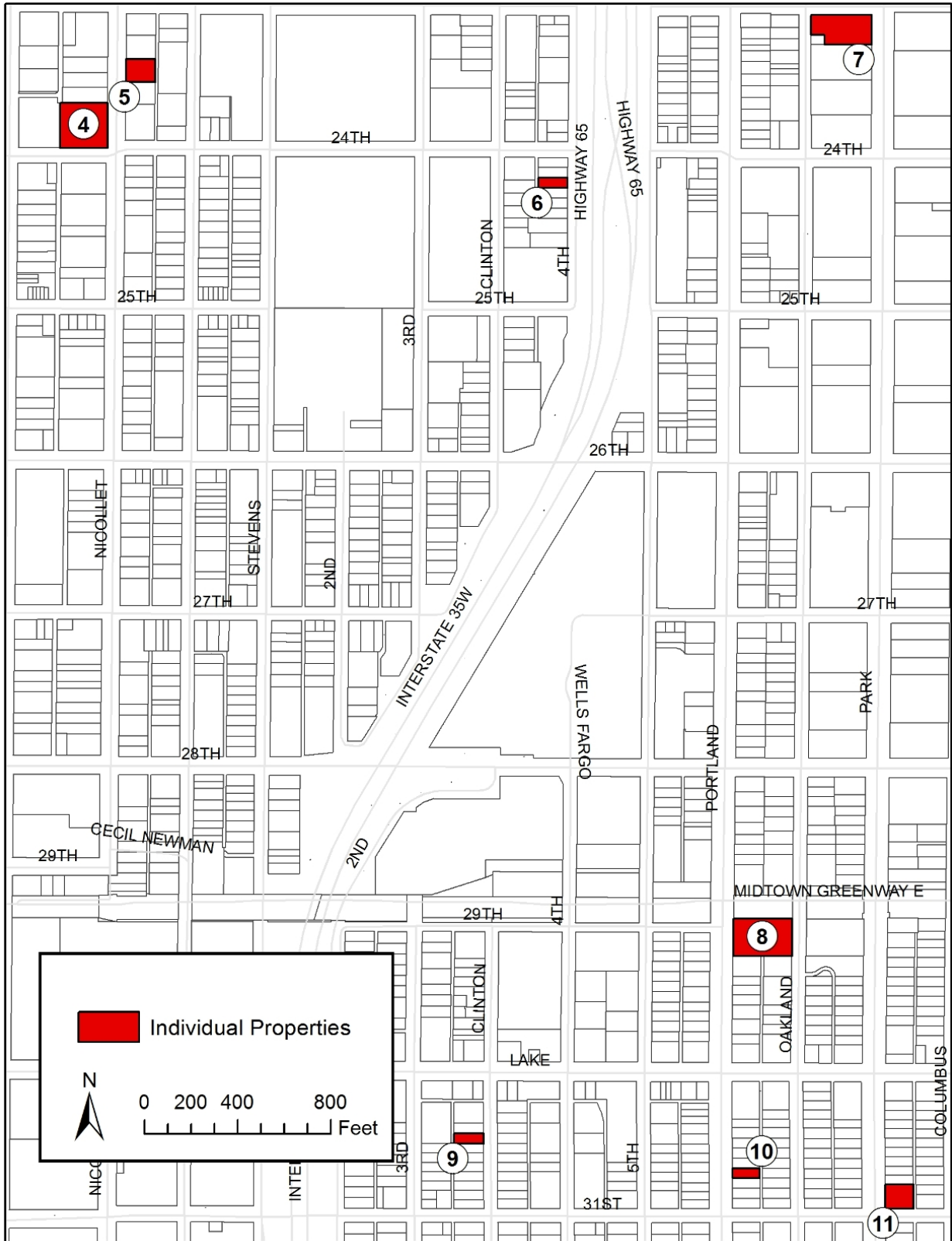


FIGURE 6. PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER SURVEY AND RESEARCH (WEST)

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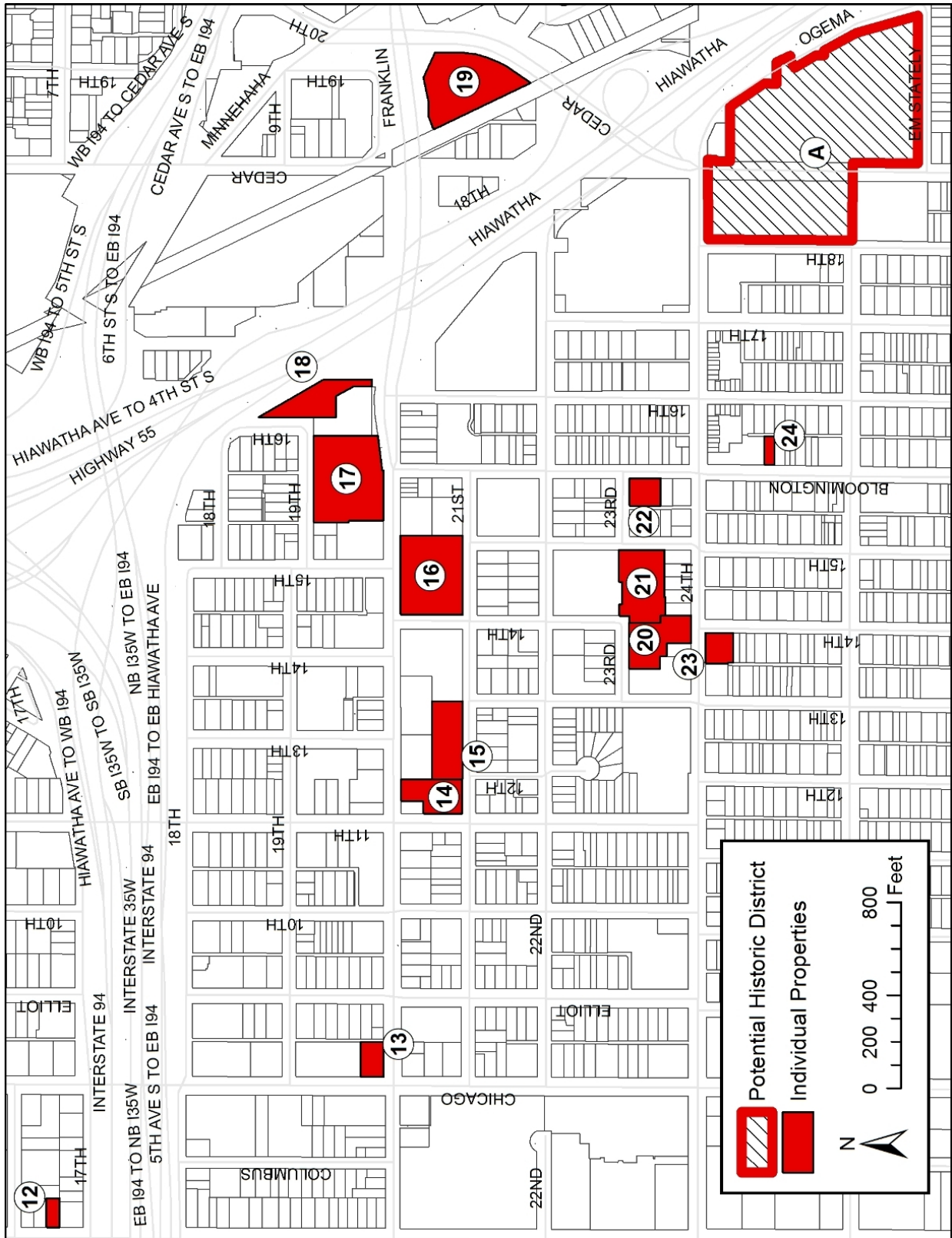


FIGURE 7. PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER SURVEY AND RESEARCH (EAST)

CHAPTER 3 . SUMMARY

During the preparation of the Minneapolis Native American Context Statement (Terrell and Terrell 2016), the addresses of 55 properties potentially associated with the city's Native American heritage were identified. Upon further research, 28 of these properties were found to have either been razed, not demonstrate sufficient historical association, or post-date the year 2000 (Appendix A). One property had already been recognized as a local landmark and listed on the National Register. For another site, the Naval Air Station Takeover, insufficient information is known about the location. The remaining 24 individual properties and one potential historic district (Little Earth of United Tribes) underwent an initial reconnaissance-level survey and documented through the completion of an inventory form.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: MINNEAPOLIS AMERICAN INDIAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

It is apparent that the changes that have occurred on East Franklin Avenue and in the surrounding neighborhood during the past twenty years reflect a new and historically significant trajectory within the history of the Minneapolis Native American community. Previously, with the exception of structures like the Minneapolis American Indian Center (1975), many of the buildings utilized by the city's Native population were repurposed and/or rental properties and Native organizations frequently moved from one location to another. Conversely, this new era of construction consists of properties that have been conceived by and constructed through the impetus of Native American community. As such, these buildings are truly part of the fabric of Minneapolis' American Indian community. In 2010, a section of East Franklin Avenue was designated the American Indian Cultural Corridor (a cooperative project of the Native American Community Development Institute). At present, many of the buildings along the corridor are less than 35 years old, at which age or older the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission typically regards structures to be eligible to be considered historic properties. However, in the future, this concentration of buildings, together with those inventoried in this study, may constitute a Minneapolis American Indian Historic District associated with the historically significant American Indian Self-Determination Movement of the last quarter of the twentieth century and the development of a distinct American Indian community in Minneapolis.

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APPENDIX A
TABLE OF UNSURVEYED PROPERTIES

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TABLE OF UNSURVEYED PROPERTIES

During the preparation of the Minneapolis Native American Context Statement, the addresses of 55 properties potentially associated with the city's Native American heritage were included in the report. Upon further research, 28 of these properties were found to either have been razed, not demonstrate sufficient historical association, or post-date the year 2000 in their construction or occupation.

Historic Name	Address		Reason Not Surveyed
Upper Midwest American Indian Center (1 st office)	1718	N 3 rd Street	Razed
Heart of the Earth Survival School	1209	4 th Street SE	Razed
Pillsbury Settlement House	320	16 th Avenue S	Razed / Limited Assoc.
Little Earth Neighborhood Early Learning Center	2438	18 th Avenue S	Occupied 2000
Red Lake Nation Embassy	2929	Bloomington Avenue	Occupied 2010
Bii Di Gain Dash Anwebi (west)	2400	Bloomington Avenue	Built 2011
Bii Di Gain Dash Anwebi (east)	2415	Bloomington Avenue	Built 2012
Elaine Stately Peacemaker Center	2300	Cedar Avenue S	Razed
Snyder's Liquor Store	751	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
American Indian Citizen's Community Center	815	E Franklin Avenue	Razed
American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project	1007	E Franklin Avenue	Limited Assoc.
Franklin Street Bakery (AINDC development)	1020	E Franklin Avenue	Built 2003
Mr. Arthur's Lounge	1100	E Franklin Avenue	Limited Assoc.
Brite Spot Tavern	1300	E Franklin Avenue	Limited Assoc.
Sparkle Café	1302	E Franklin Avenue	Limited Assoc.
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Urban Office Building	1308	E Franklin Avenue	Occupied 2009
American Indian Movement Office	1337	E Franklin Avenue	Razed
Sterling Shoe Store	1339	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
Episcopal Neighborhood Center	1400	E Franklin Avenue	Razed
Many Rivers – West / Mille Lacs and Bois Forte Urban Offices	1400-1404	E Franklin Avenue	Built 2006
The Corral Tavern	1401	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
Gray's Drugstore	1413	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
All My Relations Arts	1414	E Franklin Avenue	Occupied 2011
Kaplan Bros. Men's Clothing	1425	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
Many Rivers – East	1500	E Franklin Avenue	Built 2003
Addison's Bar / Bear's Den	1504	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc.
Franklin Fruit	1507	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc..
Heller's Food Market	1521	E Franklin Avenue	Razed / Limited Assoc..

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

APPENDIX B
INVENTORY FORMS

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3402924140071	Inventory No. HE-MPC-15812
Property Name: Winaki House / Kateri Residence	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2408-2410 4 th Avenue S	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1916	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. Established around 1974-75 as a safe place for Native American women escaping abusive relationships and addictions the program was the first to address these needs specifically for Native women. It operates under the auspices of St. Stephen's Human Services, a nonprofit dedicated to ending homelessness. The residence has been at the current address since at least 1979. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

The building is potentially significant under local Criterion 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Winaki House / Kateri Residence
2408-2410 4th Avenue S, View to West

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924120285	Inventory No.
Property Name: Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	
Historic Name: Lutheran Deaconess Home	
Address: 2300 15th Avenue South (Historic: 1417 E. 23 rd St.)	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1	Local Context(s): Native American, Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function:	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple and Social	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1933	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. Founded in 1984 and housed in the former Deaconess Home (originally built as a residence for nurses) MIWRC provides a broad range of programs designed to educate and empower American Indian women and their families, and to inform and assist those who work providing services to the community. MIWRC is the only organization addressing the gender and culturally specific needs of their community. Programs are developed to reflect the needs of Native families, and are tailored to address issues that significantly affect their well being; such as family services, child advocacy, child care services, affordable housing, parenting skills, chemical dependency, mental health care, cultural resilience, historical trauma, and many other family and community issues. (<http://www.naotw.biz/directory/nonprofits/centers/minnesota-indian-womens-resource-center>)

The building is potentially significant under local Criterion 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement.

Although modified c.1954 from its original 1930-era configuration, the building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
2300 15th Avenue S, View to East**

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 2602924440097	Inventory No.
Property Name: Anishinabe Wakiagun	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1600 E 19 th Street	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion & Social Organization; Housing and Residential Development
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Architect/Designer: ArchiStudio-Ron Korsh/LHB	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1996	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. Anishinabe Wakiagun (The People's Home in the Ojibwe language) was the first American Indian Community Development Corporation (AICDC) housing development project. The project, launched in 1993, through the American Indian Task Force on Housing and Homelessness (AITFHH) it was instituted resolve chronic homelessness, and to assist people suffering from late stage chronic inebriation, and provide a stable living environment. A unique program in that it is not a shelter, but offers stable, long term housing and counseling services for people who would otherwise be homeless or living in shelters. This building represents the further effort of local Native American leadership to address chronic living issues of Native Americans in the latter portion of the 20th century. The construction of the Anishinabe Wakiagun was overseen by the American Indian Housing Corporation (AIHC) which was another pioneering organization dedicated to battling homelessness among Native Americans. (AICDC, "Our History" <http://www.aicdc-mn.org/node/14>)

The building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with the AICDC, the AIHC, and the AITFHH.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Anishinabe Wakiagun
1600 E 19th Street, View to East

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924120243	Inventory No.
Property Name: Maynidoowahdak Odena/ Indigenous Peoples Task Force	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1321-1335 E 23 rd Street	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion & Social Organization; Housing and Residential Development
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function:	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple/Social	
Architect/Designer: Douglas Cardinal, DJR Architecture	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1997	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. This 14 unit housing complex includes aspects of tribal community living for individuals with disabilities, and their families. Conceived and implemented under the guidance of Sharon Day, a local Native organizer, the complex was designed by Native American architect, Douglas Cardinal. The housing units are “arranged as an interconnected series of octagons with tepee like roofs, all designed to evoke the traditional forms of a Native American village” (Millett 2007:184). The complex, which was designed by Douglas Cardinal and DJR Architecture, received the Design of the Year Award for Affordable Housing from the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency.

The adjacent Indian People’s Task Force provides HIV education, housing, and other services to the Minnesota Native community.

The complex is potentially eligible under the following local Criteria: 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement and the American Disabilities Act; 2 for its association with the IPTF and Sharon Day; 3 for its culturally based, urban village concept; 4 for it’s culturally inspired architecture; and 5 for its layout and design creating residential groups and meeting areas within the complex; Criterion 6 also applies, as Cardinal is an internationally active Canadian architect known for using Aboriginal concepts in his design work.

The buildings appear to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Maynidoowahdak Odena (Representative)
1321 E 23rd Street, View to Southeast



Indigenous Peoples Task Force Office
1335 E 23rd Street, View to South

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924120158	Inventory No.
Property Name: All Nations Indian Church	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2300 Bloomington Ave So/1515 E. 23 rd Street	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2, 4	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Religion	
Current Function: Religion	
Architect/Designer: The Design Collective	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner: United Church of Christ	
Date Constructed: 1987	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. Described as the first urban Indian church in the United Church of Christ (UCC), All Nations Indian Church held its first service on October 4, 1981 at the Minnesota Church Center at 122 West Franklin Avenue. For a time the congregation met at the Division of Indian Work - Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches' building at 3045 Park Ave before constructing this building. The All Nations Indian Church is a traditional long-house inspired building designed by The Design Collective. The first service was held in the new building on Christmas Eve of 1987 (http://www.caimucc.org/all_nations_history.html).

This building is potentially significant under Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; 2 as one of the first churches in Minneapolis built by Native Americans, and for its role as the first urban Native American congregation of the United Church of Christ; and 4 for its architectural style, intended to evoke a traditional longhouse. (http://www.caimucc.org/all_nations_history.html)

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



All Nations Indian Church
2300 Bloomington Ave S / 1515 E 23rd Street, View to Southwest

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924130301	Inventory No.
Property Name: Indian Health Board	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1315 E 24th Street	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American, Business and Industry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function:	
Current Function: Health	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1983	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. This standalone structure was built by the Indian Health board in 1983 as a permanent home for Native health care services in the Phillips neighborhood. IHB provides medical and dental care and counseling services to more than 7,000 patients each year.

IHB was the first program founded by Charles Deegan, a founding member of AIM, who spent his life advocating for improvements in access to health care for Native Americans, and helped open clinics across the country (Obituary, *Midland Reporter Telegram*, April 22, 2003).

This property is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with Charles Deegan.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Indian Health Board
1315 E 24th Street, View to South

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924140068	Inventory No.
Property Name: Nawayee Center School	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2421 Bloomington Avenue South	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1	Local Context(s): Native American, Education
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Commercial	
Current Function: Education	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1901	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. The Nawayee Center School was founded in 1974 by Keith Lussier, Gordy Regguinti, and Richard White. According to Richard White, this alternative urban high school, which serves American Indian youth, grew out of a drop-in program at the Episcopal Youth Neighborhood Center at 1400 E. Franklin Avenue (razed). Until 1988 the Center School was a program of the Episcopal Church. The Center School was established to engage at risk Indian youth, who were not performing within, or had dropped out of, mainstream public schools. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

The building is adorned with two murals representing Native American culture. One titled, "Our Power Comes from Our People" by Francis Yellow, Marilyn Lindstrom, and Robert DesJarlait, with assistance from 21 students, is painted on the south side of the building (completed in 2010). The other is a well-executed mosaic tile across the front façade of the building. The artist and date of creation are not currently known, however, the School's website indicates it may be the earliest ceramic mural in the area. (Nawayee Center School website 2016 <http://www.centerschool.org/about>) Further research should be conducted to determine the history of this work.

The building is potentially significant under local Criterion 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Nawayee Center School
2421 Bloomington Avenue S, View to Northeast

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 1602924130031	Inventory No. HE-MPC-08090
Property Name: Upper Midwest American Indian Center	
Historic Name: Plymouth Masonic Lodge	
Address: 1035 W. Broadway Avenue/ 1912 Emerson Avenue N.	Zip: 55411
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Social	
Current Function: Social	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: Plymouth Masonic Lodge	
Date Constructed: 1922	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. The Upper Midwest American Indian Center may be the longest running Native advocacy program in the city. With roots in an informal social service group that met as early as the 1930s, they incorporated in 1961 as a non-profit in response to the Termination policies of the late 1950s, and in hopes of establishing an American Indian center in Minneapolis. UMAIC has been in continuous existence since. Earlier offices have been razed, however, they have been associated with this address since at least 1972, during the height of their influence on Native social programs. By 1969 UMAIC had been responsible for administering numerous social, educational, health, cultural, and sobriety programs. Although they maintained a presence on the south side for a period, they are one of the few Native American organizations serving the population on the north side. UMAIC was involved in the original organizing of the American Indian Center, administered the first Native American specific sobriety program, "The Indian Guest House" (1968), established transitional housing accommodations for new arrivals from the reservation, and maintained a scholarship fund. By 1972 they were administering 14 programs (1969 History of UMAIC. Upper Midwest American Indian Center Records, 1961-1986. P2279. MNHS). This building is potentially significant under Criteria 1 for its association with activities related to the American Indian Self-determination movement; and 2 for its association with UMAIC and its activities. In addition under Criterion 2 many names important in mid-century Native organizing are associated with UMAIC, including but not limited to, Amabel Bulin, Curtis and Gertrude Buckanaga, Emily Peake, James Longie, Elayne Statley, Winifred Jourdain, and Fred Wapepah. The association with these leaders of the 20th-century Minneapolis Native community should be considered in future evaluations as well.

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT



**Upper Midwest American Indian Center (Plymouth Masonic Lodge)
1035 West Broadway, View to Southwest**



**Upper Midwest American Indian Center (Plymouth Masonic Lodge)
1912 Emerson Ave N Entrance, View to East**

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 0302824110100	Inventory No.
Property Name:	
Historic Name: Indian Guest House	
Address: 3020 Clinton Ave So	Zip: 55408
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1913	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. Growing out of the burgeoning American Indian Self-Determination movement, the Indian Guest House was an innovative social services program under the Upper Midwest American Indian Center. Founded in the late 1960s by Burton Coffey, the space provided housing, cultural support, and adult basic education classes. The Indian Guest house was the first facility to address the specific cultural needs of Indigenous men facing health concerns contributing to homelessness, through sobriety programs that were reflective of Indigenous social connections and practices. The Facility housed about 18 men, each staying for about two months. The Indian Guest House, "...planted seeds for most all sobriety programs within the Indian community today." (Coffey Obituary, *Star Tribune*, Apr. 15, 1996). The Indian Guest House was briefly included in the original Model Cities Program. The residence closed in the mid 70s when the program came under the stewardship of the American Indian Services organization. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

This building is potentially significant under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with UMAIC, as well as Burton Coffey, an early founder of Native oriented treatment programs.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Indian Guest House
3020 Clinton Avenue S, View to West

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 1602924420062	Inventory No.
Property Name: Urban Jerusalem	
Historic Name: American Indian Evangelical Church	
Address: 1823 Emerson Ave No	Zip: 55411
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2, 4	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Religion	
Current Function: Religion	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: American Indian Evangelical Church	
Date Constructed: 1981	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. The American Indian Evangelical Church (AIEC) was formed in the Twin Cities in 1945 (Balmer 2004:21). Initially called the American Indian Mission, the church adopted the AIEC name in 1956. According to city directories, by 1966, if not earlier, the congregation met in the former First Church of the Evangelical Association building at this location (HE-MPC-8088; razed). When the 1906 Gothic-styled church building was destroyed by a fire in 1980, the congregation constructed this building on the site. The church is believed to be the first church building constructed in Minneapolis by a Native American congregation. Its design evokes a traditional round house. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

This building is potentially significant under the following Criteria: 1 for its association with the mid 20th-century Reorganization period; 2 for its association with an historic urban Native American congregation, and for being potentially the first church in Minneapolis built by a Native American congregation; and 4 for its architectural style, intended to evoke a traditional roundhouse.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**American Indian Evangelical Church
1823 Emerson Ave N, View to West**

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 2602924340084	Inventory No.
Property Name:	
Historic Name: Legal Rights Center/ American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project	
Address: 806-810 E Franklin Ave	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Business	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1922	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The Legal Rights Center was organized in 1970 by the American Indian Movement (AIM) and The Way (an African American civil rights organization). The Center began with the goal of finding suitable and culturally appropriate ways to assist clients both within the legal system and beyond. Initially, representatives from the Center would intervene with Native Americans caught in “drunk sweeps” and other police actions, providing appropriate representation during legal proceeding, which up to this time was often lacking for Native people in the judicial system. The Center was historically located at 808 E Franklin Ave, above the Chef Café, before moving in 1994 to its present location at 1611 Park Ave S (Meyer et al. 1970:94; Johnson 2008:129) (<http://www.legalrightscenter.org/our-history.html>). Eventually the Legal Center teamed with the American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project offering the court an alternative to incarceration for individuals suffering from addictions. From c. 1979 to c. 1985, the American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project (AICDDP) worked to address chemical dependency within the Native community. Located above the Chef Café at 808 E Franklin Ave, the AICDD offices moved at some unknown date to 1007 E Franklin Ave (Herb Sam, personal communication). Information regarding this later location could not be obtained in the course of this study.

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with AIM. This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT



**Legal Rights Center/ American Indian Chemical Dependency Diversion Project
806-810 E Franklin Avenue, View to North**



**Chef Café (806 E Franklin), View to Northwest, 1962
MNHS Neg. No. NP281643; Photographer: Norton & Peel**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924210040 / 3502924210198 / 3502924210039	Inventory No.
Property Name: Ancient Traders Market	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1113 East Franklin Avenue	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Business and Industry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Business	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1900/1952/1983	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation, the Ancient Traders Market represents local Native American efforts to revitalize Franklin Avenue in the latter portion of the 20th century. The revitalization project included demolition of properties and construction of new buildings; however this structure is an example of rehabilitation and modification of a piece of the existing historic fabric of Franklin Avenue. This area of Franklin was eventually designated the American Indian Cultural Corridor. (Terrell & Terrell 2016.)

The construction of the Ancient Traders Market was overseen by the American Indian Business Development Corporation (AIBDC), which was a pioneering women-led economic development organization seeking to improve the Franklin Avenue area. The group, started in 1975, provided a conduit for federal funding set aside for the development of Native owned and operated businesses. (Terrell & Terrell 2016).

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with the AIBDC.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Ancient Traders Market
1113 E Franklin Avenue, View to Southwest

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924120169	Inventory No.
Property Name: Franklin Circles Shopping Center	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1221 E Franklin Ave	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Business and Industry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Business	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: AIBDC	
Date Constructed: 1982	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The “Mall” as it is referred to by the local Native community, represents local Native American efforts to revitalize Franklin Avenue in the latter portion of the 20th Century. The revitalization project included demolition of properties and construction of new buildings. This area of Franklin was eventually designated the American Indian Cultural Corridor.

The shopping center project was overseen by the American Indian Business Development Corporation (AIBDC), which was a pioneering economic development organization for urban Native Americans that utilized federal funding set aside for Native American economic development. The completion of the mall, a six-year process, was seen as a significant step towards independent economic development.

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with the AIBDC.

This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**Franklin Circles Shopping Center
1221 E Franklin Avenue, View to Southeast**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924120223 / 3502924120224 / 3502924120225	Inventory No.
Property Name: Franklin Business Center	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1433 E Franklin Ave	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Business and Industry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Business	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1988	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The Franklin Business Center represents local Native American efforts to revitalize Franklin Avenue in the latter portion of the 20th century. The revitalization project included demolition of properties and construction of new buildings. This area of Franklin was eventually designated the American Indian Cultural Corridor. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

The construction of the Franklin Business Center was overseen by the American Indian Business Development Corporation (AIBDC), which was a pioneering economic development organization for urban Native Americans that utilized federal funding set aside for Native American economic development. Both the White Earth and Mille Lacs urban tribal offices were initially established in this building. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with the AIBDC.

The Franklin Business Center appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Franklin Business Center
1433 E Franklin Avenue, View to Southeast



Franklin Business Center
1433 E Franklin Avenue, View to Southeast

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 2602924430193	Inventory No. HE-MPC-4101
Property Name: American Indian Center	
Historic Name: Minneapolis American Indian Center	
Address: 1530 E Franklin Avenue	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1-6	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Social	
Current Function: Social	
Architect/Designer: Hodne-Stageberg Partners	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1975	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The American Indian Center is a landmark structure in the City of Minneapolis. Perhaps no building is more closely associated with, or better illustrates, the accomplishments of the American Indian Self-Determination movement than the Minneapolis American Indian Center. Formed by community members, the building is one of the first urban American Indian centers in the United States. Constructed in 1975 on city-owned land (site of the former Adams Public School), the center was created to provide education, social services, and cultural programs to the surrounding community. Designed by Hodne-Stageberg Partners, which included young Native architects on its staff, the building is described architecturally as “an aggressive concrete and wood building organized around an angular, multilevel courtyard.” The exterior of the building features a feather-inspired, wood collage designed by Minnesota Ojibwe artist George Morrison and funded through a National Endowment for the Arts grant. (Galt 1998:151; Millett 2007:184).

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.

The building retains excellent integrity and is recommended as a potentially significant property under the following Criteria: 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; 2 for its role in the Native Community and the history of its development; 3 for its role as a neighborhood landmark and anchor of the cultural corridor; 4 for its architectural design; 5 for its landscape design and layout; and 6 for the George Morrison Mural integrated into the building.



**Minneapolis American Indian Center
1530 E Franklin Avenue, View to West**



**Minneapolis American Indian Center - George Morrison Wood Collage
1530 E Franklin Avenue, View to North**



Minneapolis American Indian Center, 1975
1530 E Franklin Avenue, View to West
MNHS Neg. No. 01280-12; Photographer: Steve Plattner



Minneapolis American Indian Center, 1975
1530 E Franklin Avenue, Interior
MNHS Neg. No. 01280-18; Photographer: Steve Plattner

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ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3602924220103	Inventory No.
Property Name: American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1845 E Franklin Ave So	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American, Education
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function:	
Current Function: Education	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor:
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1952	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. An AIM program, the AIOIC was an extension of earlier, post-termination period employment programs, and one of the most successful. The AIOIC was created to provide education, training, and employment services to the urban Native American population and made a significant impact on Native American employment opportunities. The Center was founded in 1979 to respond to the disparities faced by American Indians living in and around South Minneapolis. Now a nationally recognized program, it has become a national role model in the workforce development for minority populations. (<http://www.m aicc.org/business/american-indian-opportunities-industrialization-center-aioic/>) While its earlier offices were at 2300 Cedar, a structure which has since been demolished, the expansion of the program occurred after the move to this larger building. Therefore, this structure is associated with the Center's growth into a national leader. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and Criterion 2 for its association with AIM and the AIOIC.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center
1845 E Franklin Avenue, View to South**

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 2102924220035	Inventory No.
Property Name:	
Historic Name: Anishinabe Longhouse Chemical Dependency Program	
Address: 1016 Newton Avenue North	Zip: 55411
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1921	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. This program was one of a series of experimental programs that arose in the last quarter of the 20th century to deal with Native American addiction issues and the legal system. The Long House was an arm of the Minnesota Department of Corrections and founded in 1973 by John Poupart. The ALCDP was a prerelease guidance center and halfway house for American Indian offenders (*MCCA Happenings*, 1979, Vol 4[5]:4). By 1981, the ALCDP is described, as the nation's only remaining Indian-run program for ex-offenders. (*Corrections Magazine*, Vol. 7 (1981), pg. 18). It was still in operation in 1994. (First Nations Tribal Directory 1994, pg. 205).

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its place as an innovative program within the Minnesota Department of Corrections. This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**Anishinabe Longhouse Chemical Dependency Program
1016 Newton Avenue North, View to North East**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3402924120072	Inventory No. HE-MPC-16762
Property Name: NuWay Center	
Historic Name: Indian Health Board/Lee Mortuary	
Address: 2217 Nicollet Avenue South	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Business and Industry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Funerary/Health Care	
Current Function: Social	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: Lee Funeral Home	
Date Constructed: 1934	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation as the possible first formal location of the IHB. The Indian Health Board (established c. 1971) was the first health services organization created to address the particular needs of the Native American Community. IHB became a national model for providing health care services to the Native Community. Besides enabling Native people to access healthcare, who often were stymied by financial limitations or cultural differences in interacting with healthcare providers, the clinic provided a culturally sensitive focus, including access to Native oriented spiritual support during treatment. The organization moved into its own structure at 1315 E 24th Street in 1983. While some sources report the IHB had its first offices in the Little Earth Complex, this location appears to be their primary service center from 1972 until the opening of their new building in 1983. (Terrell and Terrell, 2016)

IHB was the first program founded by Charles Deegan, a founding member of AIM, who spent his life advocating for improvements in access to health care for Native Americans, and helped open clinics across the country (Obituary, Midland Reporter Telegram, 4/22/2003).

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with AIM and Charles Deegan.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Indian Health Board (Lee Mortuary)
2217 Nicollet Avenue S, View to Northeast

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3402924210084	Inventory No. HE-MPC-6514
Property Name: Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Office	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2344 Nicollet Ave South	Zip: 55407
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Considered Eligible for Listing (CEF)

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Civic (Tribal)
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Business	
Current Function: Education	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1923	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe established the first urban tribal office in Minneapolis sometime prior to 1979. Originally located in the same building with the Division of Indian Work at 3045 Park Ave, the office moved to its own space at 2344 Nicollet Avenue in 1979 (*Speaking of Ourselves*, Vol. 5 (2) 1979:1). This building housed the urban branches of employment, economic development, and education offices. Since 2009, the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe offices have been located at 1308 E Franklin Avenue. The building now houses the Waldorf School.

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with the Chippewa Tribes.

This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Office
2344 Nicollet Avenue South, View to West**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 2602924320038	Inventory No. HE-MPC-7974
Property Name: Legal Rights Center	
Historic Name:	
Address: 1611 Park Ave	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function:	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1964	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The Legal Rights Center was organized in 1970 by the American Indian Movement (AIM) and The Way (an African American civil rights organization). The Center began with the goal of finding suitable and culturally appropriate ways to assist clients both within the legal system and beyond. Initially, representatives from the Center would intervene with Native Americans caught in “drunk sweeps” and other police actions, providing appropriate representation during legal proceeding, which up to this time was often lacking for Native people in the judicial system. The Center was historically located at 808 E Franklin Ave, above the Chef Café, before moving in 1994 to its present location. (Meyer et al.1970:94; Johnson 2008:129) ([http:// www.legalrightscenter.org/our-history.html](http://www.legalrightscenter.org/our-history.html)).

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement; and 2 for its association with AIM.

This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Legal Rights Center
1611 Park Avenue, View to East

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924220014	Inventory No. HE-MPC-5019
Property Name: American Indian Services	
Historic Name: American Indian Services/ S.T. McKnight House	
Address: 2200 Park Avenue South	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Considered Eligible for Listing (CEF)

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Domestic	
Current Function: Domestic	
Architect/Designer: Bertrand and Keith	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: S.T. McKnight House	
Date Constructed: 1892	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Although this building is already considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, any actions regarding this property should consider its association with American Indian Services. AIS operated a sobriety house for American Indian men and women in transition from primary treatment at this location (the 1892 Sumner T. and Eugenie McKnight House [Millett 2007:188]). The program was housed here from approximately 1997, however by 2013 the building was vacant (Nomination for Consideration for Designation, CPED 2013).

For the reasons stated above, this property is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement.

This building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**American Indian Services/ S.T. McKnight House
2200 Park Avenue South, View to West**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 0202824220026	Inventory No.
Property Name: Church of Gichitwaa Kateri	
Historic Name: All Saints Episcopal Church/Division of Indian Work	
Address: 3045 Park Avenue South	Zip: 55407
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2, 4	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original: Religion, Social	
Current Function: Religion, Social	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner: All Saints Episcopal Church	
Date Constructed: 1960	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation. 3045 Park has been a center of Native Social welfare programs continuously since the 1960s. Originally an Episcopal church with an urban outreach mission, this building houses the Division of Indian Work, a Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches Indian Welfare program, and has hosted various programs including the Urban American Indian Center, and the first Minnesota Chippewa Tribe urban office (Terrell and Terrell, 2016; Upper Midwest American Indian Center Records, 1961-1986. P2279. MNHS).

“The United Church Committee on Indian Work and the similar committee in St. Paul came out of Sunday School Associations that originated around the turn of the twentieth century. The Indian Work interest began in the 1950s, under the renamed Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches—and under the renamed St. Paul Council of Churches a few years later. The Rev. Gradus C. Aabertus, served as director in the early 1960s, followed by the Rev. Raymond Baines, an Alaskan native. Later came Hap Holstein in 1970. The renamed “Division of Indian Work” was led by Vernell Wabasha, Mary Ellen Dumas, and several other strong leaders in the 1970s and later. Both the Division and the Department (in St. Paul) have evolved to include programs for youth, healthy living, and social and cultural activities in types of Indian centers.” (Completing the Circle Facebook Page, *Memo of the Week* 27, Posted November 17, 2014).

This building is potentially significant under the following Criteria: 1 for its association with the American Indian Self Determination movement; 2 for its association with Division of Indian Work; and 4 as an example of mid-century modern religious architecture.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



Church of Gichitwaa Kateri
3045 Park Avenue S, View to Southwest

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3502924330001	Inventory No.
Property Name: Upper Midwest American Indian Center (South Office)	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2907 Portland Ave South	Zip: 55407
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original/Relevant Function: Social	
Current Function: Business	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1924	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for further evaluation under the Native American Context. The Upper Midwest American Indian Center may be the longest running Native advocacy program in the city. An informal social service group that met as early as the 1930s, they incorporated in 1961 as a non-profit in response to the Termination policies of the late 1950s, and in hopes of establishing an American Indian center in Minneapolis. They have been in continuous existence since. (For more information about UMAIC, see Terrell and Terrell, 2016). UMAIC maintained a Southside presence, during the height of their influence on Native social programs. While many of the locations have been razed or are unidentifiable, this location is clearly associated with the organization. They moved to this location after their association with the American Indian Citizens Community Center dissolved in 1968. (1969 History of UMAIC. Upper Midwest American Indian Center Records, 1961-1986. P2279. MNHS.)

This building is potentially significant under Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-determination Movement; and 2 for its association with UMAIC. In addition, under Criterion 2 many names important in Mid-century Native organizing are associated with UMAIC, including but not limited to, Amabel Bulin, Curtis and Gertrude Buckanaga, Emily Peake, James Longie, Elayne Stately, Winifred Jourdain, and Fred Wapepah. The association with these leaders of the 20th century Native community should be considered in future evaluations as well.

The building appears to retain integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT



**Upper Midwest American Indian Center (c. 1969 South Office)
2907 Portland Avenue South, View to Northeast**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 0202824220122	Inventory No.
Property Name:	
Historic Name: Anishinabe Waki-igan/ United Indian's Group Home for Boys	
Address: 3033 Portland Avenue South	Zip: 554407
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: Building	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion and Social Organization
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original: Domestic	
Current Function: Domestic	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1900	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

Consultant Recommendation: Recommended for intensive evaluation. The Waki-igan was one of the first in series of experimental programs in the last quarter of the 20th century to deal with Native American addiction issues and the legal system. Founded in 1971, Anishinabe Waki-igan provided a post-correctional institution halfway house for Native men. The project sought to reduce the proportion of Native men in the Minneapolis workhouse and to break the cycle of repeat offenders. The short-term facility provided counseling and employment assistance. In April of 1972 a 16-bed residence was established at 3033 Portland Ave (Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control 1974). This city model may have been used in establishing the Anishinabe Long House Chemical Dependency Program for use at the state corrections level.

According to notices in the UMAIC newsletters, the building also was the location of a weekly legal services clinic offered by Leroy Thomas, an attorney providing free assistance to Native people (Various Newsletters, Upper Midwest American Indian Center Records, 1961-1986. P2279. MNHS).

By 1980, the building had transitioned to the United Indian's Group Home for Boys, a treatment program for at risk Native youth (Minnesota Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities 1980:161).

This building is potentially eligible under local Criteria 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement.

This building appears to retain sufficient integrity related to the period of significance for the Native American context.



**Anishinabe Waki-igan/ United Indian's Group Home for Boys
3033 Portland Avenue South, View to East**

ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Location	
PID: 3602924230006 / 3502924140002	Inventory No.
Property Name: Little Earth of United Tribes Potential Historic District	
Historic Name:	
Address: 2413/2430 Cedar Avenue South	Zip: 55404
City/Twp: Minneapolis	County: Hennepin
Property Category: District	NRHP Status: Unevaluated

Property Information	
Local Criterion: 1, 2, 3	Local Context(s): Native American; Religion & Social Organization; Housing and Residential Development
Cultural Affiliation: Native American	
Original Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Current Function: Domestic/Multiple	
Architect/Designer:	Builder/Contractor
Original Owner:	
Date Constructed: 1973	
Survey Date: 7/15/2016	Prepared by: E. Terrell/Two Pines Resource Group

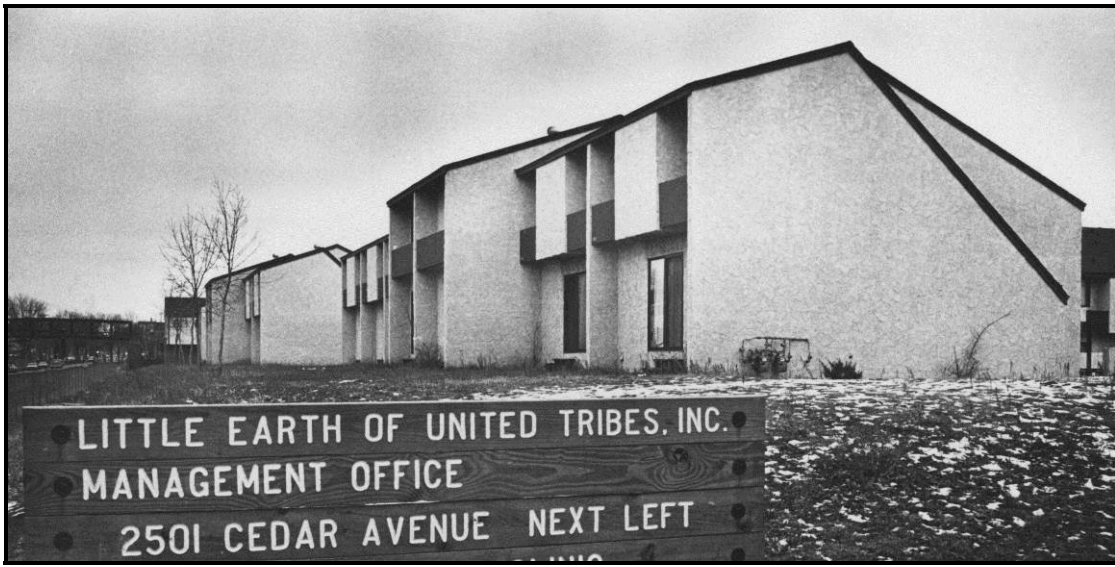
Consultant Recommendation: The complex as a whole, including parcels on both sides of Cedar Avenue, should be considered for further evaluation as a potential historic district. Little Earth is a 9.4-acre, 212-unit HUD-subsidized housing complex. This housing project is a result of a mid-twentieth social engineering experiment envisioned to solve endemic problems facing the community through creation of an urban village for Native American people. Built with HUD dollars, the project generated a great deal of controversy, both during construction, and subsequently, when challenges were raised to the use of Indian preference selection procedures for placement, and when substandard building techniques and materials came to light as the units began to rapidly deteriorate. Challenges to HUD ensued to make repairs due to substandard construction, and to resist attempts to open the project to all Section 8 applicants. The management was reorganized several times with AIM at one point appointed to oversee management of the property. Founded in 1973, Little Earth is the only American Indian preference project-based Section 8 rental assistance community in the United States. In addition to housing, Little Earth provides community services including educational and social programs, pre-school partnerships, elder services, health initiatives and cultural programming (Little Earth of United Tribes website, 2016). The district is potentially eligible under the following Local Criteria: 1 for its association with the American Indian Self-Determination movement and Affirmative Action policies; 2 for its association with AIM and HUD; and 3 for its novel, culturally based, urban village concept. Given the importance of Little Earth in the history of Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis Native American community, it's association with experimental Twentieth Century social welfare programs, the American Indian Self-determination era, and AIM, and while some modifications have occurred to the buildings and the original landscape plan, the complex as a whole retains sufficient integrity to reflect the social patterns the project was created under. Therefore, this property may also be eligible for listing on the NRHP as a potential historic district under criteria A.



Little Earth of United Tribes – Housing Office
2501 Cedar Ave S, View to East



Little Earth of United Tribes – Example of Housing Units
1830-1836 EM Stately Street, View to Northeast



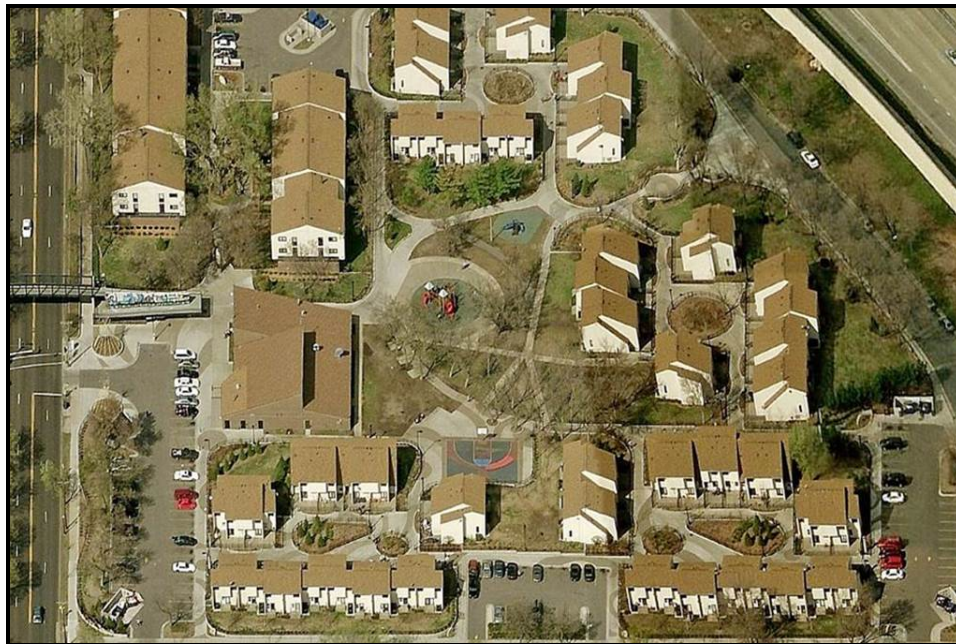
Little Earth of United Tribes - Example of Housing Units, c.1973
View to Southwest from Cedar Avenue
(Little Earth of United Tribes 2016)



Little Earth of United Tribes - Example of Housing Units, c.1973
View to Northeast from North of Housing Office
(Little Earth of United Tribes 2016)

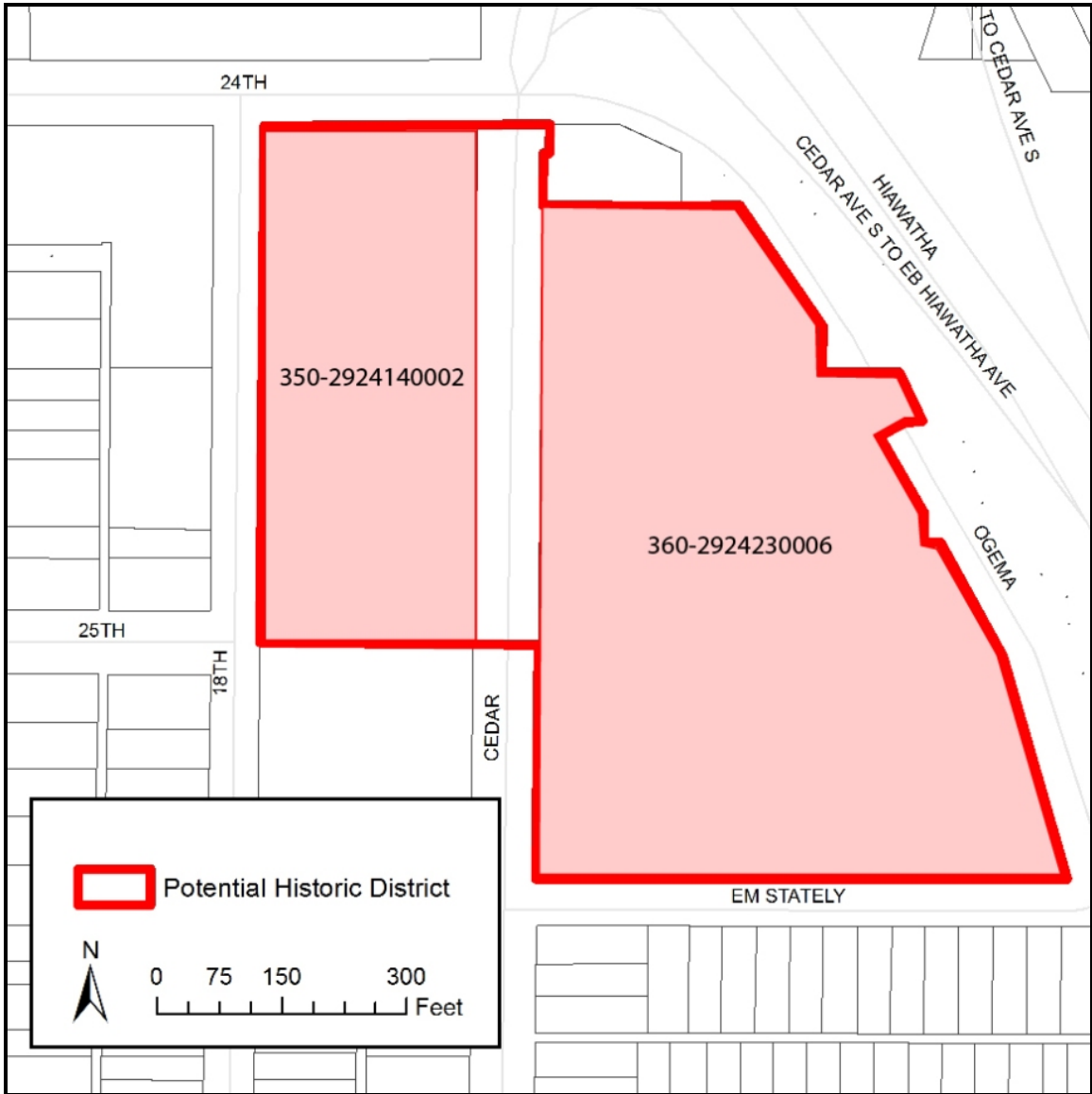


Aerial View of Portion Little Earth of United Tribes, 1973
View to Southwest towards Intersection of Cedar Avenue and EM Stately Street
(Little Earth of United Tribes 2016)



Aerial View of Portion Little Earth of United Tribes (Bing Maps 2016)
View to North with Cedar Avenue at Left and EM Stately Street at Bottom

MINNEAPOLIS NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT
RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SUPPLEMENT



Map of Proposed Little Earth of United Tribes Historic District

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