

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Saint Paul HotelOther names/site number: Hotel Saint Paul

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 350 Market StreetCity or town: Saint Paul State: MN County: RamseyNot For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u></u>	buildings
<u></u>	<u></u>	sites
<u></u>	<u></u>	structures
<u></u>	<u></u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u></u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Hotel
COMMERCE/Restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Hotel
COMMERCE/Restaurant

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Stucco

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Saint Paul Hotel (also known as the “Hotel Saint Paul”), is located at 350 Market Street in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota (Figure 1).¹ The building is located within Saint Paul’s downtown core. The building was designed in the Renaissance Revival style (Figures 9 and 10) by the Saint Paul-based architectural firm of Reed and Stem and the initial construction was completed by the W.J. Hoy Construction Company from 1909 to 1910. The 1910 building includes a twelve-story guest room tower and one-story amenity block (Figure 3). The building has flat roofs and is clad in limestone, variegated brick and stucco. In 1982, a new entrance, circular drive, and porte cochere were introduced at the west elevation of the amenity block to accommodate guests arriving by car. A one-and-two-story restaurant addition with flat roof and stucco cladding was added to the west elevation in 1990 (Figure 3). The Saint Paul Hotel has

¹ For ease, this document will refer to the building as the Saint Paul Hotel, as the various naming conventions were used interchangeably and the “Saint Paul Hotel” is the name most people identify with the building. Saint Paul’s other “grand hotel,” the Ryan Hotel, was demolished in 1962.

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been Saint Paul's flagship hotel for more than a century and is the city's last "grand hotel." The Saint Paul hotel has sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance under Criterion A during its period of significance (1910-1966)._

Narrative Description

Setting

The Saint Paul Hotel is located at 350 Market Street in Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota (Figure 1). The Saint Paul Hotel property occupies roughly the northern two-thirds of the irregularly shaped block bounded by Market Street to the west, Fourth Street to the south, Saint Peter Street to the east, and Fifth Street to the north. The building is built to the lot lines to the north, east, and south. At the western side of the Saint Paul Hotel property, the site includes a half-circle drive, metal porte cochere, and small formal garden.

The 28-story Landmark Tower Apartments (historically the Amhoist Tower, NRIS 100007789; Photo 6) occupies the southern third of the block with a very narrow gap between the two buildings. Tall buildings occupy the eastern side of Saint Peter Street. To the north and west, the hotel stands opposite green space – with Landmark Plaza on the north side of Fifth Street and Rice Park on the west side of Market Street.

Style, Plan, and Massing

The Saint Paul Hotel was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by the Saint Paul-based architectural firm of Reed and Stem and the initial construction was completed by the W.J. Hoy Construction Company from 1909 to 1910. The 1910 building includes a twelve-story guest room tower and one-story amenity block (Photos 1-7 and Figure 3). The guest room tower has a broadened-L massing that fronts West Fifth Street and Saint Peter Street (Photo 5), with the amenity block tucked into the interior of the site (Photo 7).

In 1982, a new entrance was added at the west elevation (Photos 7 and 8). The entrance was designed to serve guests arriving by car; a metal porte cochere and curved drive are located to the west of the new entrance. The location of the new vehicular entrance roughly aligns with the location of one of the parking garages that existed on the property during the period of significance (Figure 5). A one-and-two-story restaurant addition was added to the south of the new entrance in 1990 (Figures 3 and 4b). Both alterations were designed by Minneapolis-based architectural firm Hammel, Green, and Abrahamson (HGA) and constructed by Kraus Anderson.

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Exterior – 1910 Building

The Renaissance Revival style guest room tower is the primary visual feature of the exterior of the Saint Paul Hotel. The original primary elevations face north, northeast, and east/northeast toward West Fifth Street and Saint Peter Street (Photos 1-3 and Photo 5). These elevations are designed with a distinct base, shaft, and capital organization, with the double-height first level and the second level comprising the base, levels three through nine the shaft, and levels ten through twelve the capital.

The base of the primary elevations is clad in rusticated limestone. The northeast facing elevation houses the West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance to the hotel. This entrance was altered in 1935 and 1982 (Photos 1, 2, and 5 and Figure 10). The entrance is three bays wide and set within a simplified contemporary interpretation of pilasters and an entablature which retains the proportions but not the ornate details of the Classical orders used elsewhere on the building. The current configuration includes a round arched entry door with marble surround in the central bay and round arched windows with marble surrounds in each of the side bays. To either side of the entry, the elevation steps back but still faces northeast for a length of one bay (Photo 2). These stepped back bays each feature an opening set within Doric columns with entablatures that read “THE ST. PAUL” and feature carved lion heads. The remainder of the primary elevations feature tall round-arched windows. The second level of the primary elevations includes a limestone string course below punched openings with jack arched headers and wrought-iron railings. Above the window openings is a carved limestone cornice with dentils and wave molding.

The shaft of the primary elevations is clad in variegated brick veneer laid in a Flemish-bond pattern where every other course is double height. Brick string courses form continuous windowsills at the fourth through ninth levels. Wrought iron balconies supported by limestone modillions are present at the fourth, sixth, and eight levels of the northeast elevation and at the sixth level of the north and east/northeast elevations.

The capital of the primary elevations is primarily clad in limestone with areas of Flemish-bond variegated brick at the tenth and eleventh levels and a combination of limestone and stucco at the twelfth level (Photos 4 and 7). The tenth and eleventh levels are organized with limestone pilasters with Corinthian capitals located between each bay of windows. Above the pilasters, a cornice of limestone modillions extends the full length of the elevations. The twelfth level includes three taller sections with bracketed roofs and stucco pilasters. These are located above the northeast elevation, and at the far ends of the north and east/northeast elevations. Between

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the taller sections, the twelfth level is slightly recessed and includes punched openings set within octagonal stucco surrounds.

The shaft and capital treatment continues from the primary elevations to the secondary west, south, southwest, and west/southwest elevations. At the west, and south elevations where the base of the building is exposed, the Flemish-bond pattern of the shaft continues down to grade.

The exterior of the single-story 1910 amenity block is mostly obscured by the 1982 Market Street entrance and 1990 restaurant addition (Photos 7 and 8). Where visible, the exterior walls of the 1910 amenity block are clad in the same brick and bond pattern as the guest tower. The 1982 Market Street entrance includes a metal and glass revolving door flanked by swing doors all set within a set of contemporary pilasters and entablature that match those at the West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance.

Exterior – 1990 Restaurant Addition

The 1990 restaurant addition extends west from the west elevation of the 1910 amenity block (Photos 7 and 8, Figure 3). The addition has a flat roof and is clad in stucco. The majority of the addition's west elevation is organized by a series of large multi-lite arched windows. The southernmost three bays of the addition are two stories with stucco pilasters separating recessed window bays. The two-story section of the addition is capped with a flat roof with overhanging eaves supported by stucco brackets. The addition is significantly obscured by dense growth of vines.

Interior

The interior of the Saint Paul Hotel has been altered over time to accommodate changing needs of hotel guests. The spatial organization of the first level and lower level were both altered in 1981-1982, when the new Market Street entrance was added. While the location of demising walls and exact footprint of some spaces have been altered over time to support the continued use of the hotel through changes in guest expectations for a luxury hotel as well as operational space requirements, the overall location of public, semi-private, and private spaces in the building remains relatively consistent (Figures 4a and 4b show the location of public, semi-private, and private spaces at the ground floor on the 1908 architectural drawings and as current conditions in 2026). Interior finishes were last updated in 2003. Replacement of finish materials at that time was comprehensive – including guest rooms, the public lobby, and semi-private spaces such as the ball room and conference rooms.

First Level Overview

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The first level of the Saint Paul Hotel includes many of the building's public and semi-private spaces, as well as office space for hotel management. Within the elongated-L footprint of the base of the guest tower, the western end of the L houses administrative offices, the center of the L includes the West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance vestibule (Photo 10) and the public lobby (Photo 9), and the eastern end of the L includes meeting rooms and additional back of house space (Figure 4b). The single-story amenity block includes a ball room (the former Palm Room, Photo 12), the "promenade" (Photo 11), the grand stair connecting the first and lower levels (Photo 13), restrooms the Market Street entrance vestibule, and part of the dining area associated with the 1981-1982 restaurant addition. Finish materials at all spaces date to 2003. Administrative offices, conference rooms, the ballroom and promenade, and West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street vestibule include carpet, painted gypsum board, wallpaper, limited areas of wood veneer paneling, and acoustic ceiling tile. Ceilings in multiple spaces have been coffered or fully dropped to accommodate modern mechanical systems.

First Level Lobby (Photo 9 and 13)

Upon entering the Saint Paul Hotel, a visitor moves from an entrance vestibule off either Market Street at the west side of the building, or West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street at the northeast corner of the building. The Market entrance is at grade; the West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance includes a half-flight of stairs to move from street level to lobby level. The public lobby is finished with marble floor tile, wood veneer panel and wallpaper at the walls, and a coffered gypsum board ceiling (Photo 9). The space retains the hotel's original cut glass chandeliers, and exposed column grid (the columns have been furred out). The ceiling has been dropped to accommodate modern mechanical systems; however, the original ceiling height can be observed at the four deep coffers holding the chandeliers. At the western end of the lobby, just north of the Market Street vestibule, is a curved grand stair connecting the first and lower levels. The stair features marble risers and treads that were salvaged from the original stair and walls that are painted in pattern of faux draped fabric (photo 13). The stair was reoriented roughly 90 degrees during the 1981-1982 renovation project.

First Level Ballroom and Promenade (Photos 11 and 12)

To access the ballroom (historically the Palm Room), a north/south corridor currently referred to as "the promenade" extends south from the lobby (Photo 11). The corridor was widened to the west during the 1981-1982 project, with its historic western wall located where the line of columns currently stands. The ballroom/Palm Room can be accessed by a series of double doors

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off the promenade (Photo 12). A matching series of doors are located on the ballroom's eastern wall, which largely leads to private space. The ballroom retains its original dimensions, including its double-height ceiling. Both spaces feature carpeted floors, wallpaper, and detailed millwork including crown moulding, and moulding on doors and columns. In the ballroom, the ceilings are coffered. While the current finishes date to 2003, they retain the luxurious character of earlier iterations of the space.

First Level Meeting Rooms

To the east of the lobby, the ground floor holds conference rooms and back-of-house space to serve the ballroom. These functions are consistent with the functions located in this space during the period of significance. Conference rooms are finished with carpet, and painted gypsum board walls and ceilings. Shallow coffers in the ceilings are finished with acoustical ceiling tile that conceals climate control systems within the spaces.

First Level Office Spaces

To the west of the lobby, the ground floor has been subdivided to house administrative offices for hotel management. During the period of significance for the property, this area was used for semi-private functions including a lounge for hotel guests, and a cigar room. Finishes date to 2003 and include carpet, gypsum board partition walls and ceilings.

Lower Level (Photos 13, 14, and 15)

The lower level of the Saint Paul Hotel includes restaurant space, conference rooms, and back of house spaces such as laundry, kitchen, and storage. Restaurant and conference spaces are finished with carpet or wood flooring, and paint or wallpaper on gypsum board at the walls and ceilings (Photos 14 and 15). Some older painted wood base is intact in the primary hallway. The curved stair connecting the ground and lower levels features marble risers and treads that were salvaged from the original stair and walls that are painted in pattern of faux draped fabric (Photo 13).

Levels Two – Twelve (Photos 16 and 17)

Levels two through twelve of the Saint Paul Hotel are occupied by guest rooms arranged along a central double-loaded corridor. These levels have modern finishes dating to 2003. Corridors and elevator lobbies, which are in their historic locations, are finished with carpet, resilient wall base, and painted gypsum board. Guest rooms remain organized along double-loaded corridors with

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entrances in their historic locations; guest room doors and frames are modern fireproof replacements. While rooms were combined to create larger rooms - the door locations stayed. So, some guest rooms have multiple entrances. Guest room finishes include carpet, wood baseboards, painted gypsum board walls and ceilings (Photo 17) in the sleeping and living spaces and tile and painted gypsum board in bathrooms. These finishes are consistent with the guest room finishes during the period of significance.

Mechanical systems are concealed within vertical chases inside guest rooms. The eastern end of each level includes a back of house staging area and service elevators. The western end of the twelfth level includes mechanical space and an exercise room.

Integrity

The Saint Paul Hotel was constructed to be Saint Paul's preeminent grand hotel. Aside from a brief closure from 1979-1982, the property has served that function from its opening in 1910 through the present. The building has not been moved and retains its location within the downtown core of Saint Paul.

The building was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by local architects Reed and Stem. At the exterior, the building retains the hallmarks of the style – including a distinct base, shaft, and capital; a highly organized primary elevation with ornate architectural details; overhanging bracketed eaves; and masonry finishes. Alterations have been made over time to support the continued use of the building as an active hotel. These alterations have slightly diminished the exterior integrity of design, materials and workmanship; alterations include the introduction of the Market Street entrance, alterations to the West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance, window replacement throughout the building, and the restaurant addition at the west elevation.

Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials at the interior has been affected by the 1982 remodeling, which altered the footprint of the ground level public lobby, and replaced finish materials throughout the building. Replacement materials maintain the high level of finish and architectural detail expected in a grand hotel, while also updating the building interiors to meet the aesthetic tastes and expectations of contemporary travelers. While the location of demising walls and exact footprint of some spaces has been altered, the overall location of public, semi-private, and private spaces in the building remains consistent. Moreover, the Saint Paul Hotel retains the type of spaces that characterize a grand hotel – a public lobby; semi-private spaces including restaurants, private dining and meeting rooms, and the ballroom/palm court; and private guest rooms organized along a double-loaded corridor.

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Importantly, the Saint Paul Hotel retains the feeling of an early twentieth century grand hotel and retains its association as Saint Paul's preeminent historic hotel.² The Saint Paul Hotel retains sufficient levels of all seven aspects of integrity to convey its history from the proposed period of significance – 1910 through 1966.

² The Saint Paul Hotel has been designated an Historic Hotel of America by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1910-1966

Significant Dates

1910
1982

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Reed & Stem

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Saint Paul Hotel (also referred to as the Hotel Saint Paul in some literature), located at 350 Market Street in Saint Paul, Minnesota, is historically significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the area of Commerce; the Saint Paul Hotel has been Saint Paul's flagship hotel for more than a century and is the city's last "grand hotel."³

The Saint Paul Hotel was constructed during the golden age of the "grand hotel" or "palace hotel," a period that architectural historian David Watkin defined as the 1880s through the 1920s. According to Watkin, these luxury hotels, which were constructed in major cities around the world, "constitute[d] a kind of theatre in which visitors act[ed] out a life that may have little relation to their experience in the real world outside."⁴ In the introduction to *Grand Hotel: The Golden Age of Palace Hotels, an Architectural and Social History*, Jean D'Ormesson writes

If it is to be worthy of the name, a grand hotel must distinguish itself from those anonymous establishments meant to make the travelling American feel at home...The grand hotel is unique first of all because of its location – always on the seashore, overlooking a lake, on top of a mountain, or in the heart of an historic city. Moreover, its architecture makes the grand hotel a one-of-a-kind phenomenon...And last, but not least, the grand hotel gains uniqueness from its charm, history, and legends, not to mention that certain aura so characteristic of all things beautiful...⁵

More than a place for travelers to rest, these hotels were architectural landmarks that played important roles in the commercial, civic, and social lives of their cities, and the Saint Paul Hotel was no exception. From its opening in 1910, the Saint Paul Hotel was the place to see and be seen in Minnesota's capitol city. It hosted presidents and entertainers and was the site of events that ranged from regional and national conventions to college reunions to weddings to afternoon teas. It has played such an important role in the city's social and civic life that when it closed in 1979, there was a public outcry that resulted in its refurbishment and reopening in 1982.⁶

³ For ease, this document will refer to the building as the Saint Paul Hotel, as the various naming conventions were used interchangeably and the "Saint Paul Hotel" is the name most people identify with the building. Saint Paul's other "grand hotel," the Ryan Hotel, was demolished in 1962.

⁴ David Watkin, *Grand Hotel: The Golden Age of Palace Hotels: An Architectural and Social History* (London: Dent, 1984), 13.

⁵Ibid, 8.

⁶ Hon. Betty McCollum, Congressional Address Celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Saint Paul Hotel, April 22, 2010, <https://mccollum.house.gov/taxonomy/statements-for-the-record/congresswoman-mccollum-celebrates-centennial-anniversary-saint>

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The relevant statewide historic context is Urban Centers, 1870 to 1940 and the relevant local context is Downtown St. Paul, 1849-1975.

The period of significance for the Saint Paul Hotel begins in 1910, which corresponds to the date that the hotel opened, and ends in 1966, which corresponds to the date that the St. Paul Hilton opened and the Saint Paul Hotel's significance in the city began to wane.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

“Always a good hotel town”⁷

Saint Paul's first hotel was established in 1847, when Jacob W. Bass opened the St. Paul House at the northeast corner of what are now Kellogg Boulevard and Jackson Street.⁸ It was at this hotel that the Minnesota Territory was organized in 1849.⁹ The modest tavern and inn was 1 ½ stories tall and constructed of tamarack logs. It was expanded to two stories and covered in clapboard siding – and rechristened the Merchants Hotel – in 1856 (Figure 6).¹⁰ According to historian Larry Millett, the Merchants “was popular with travelers because of its proximity to river and rail transportation.”¹¹ That popularity was evident through the Merchant's many additions. The Merchants was expanded “when four-story additions were built north and east” of the original structure in the 1860s, giving the hotel more than 100 rooms. In 1870, the original wood structure was demolished and replaced with a four-story stone building; it was expanded in 1877, 1881, and 1883. At the turn of the twentieth century, the Merchants had 275 guest rooms, “parlors, ladies; rooms, and lounges...dining rooms, a bar, and the city's largest billiard hall.”¹² The Merchants was considered the city's preeminent hotel until 1885, when the Ryan Hotel (Figure 7) opened at the corner of Sixth and Robert Streets; the Merchants was demolished in 1923.¹³

The Ryan Hotel (Figure 7) was constructed in response to the opening of the West Hotel in Minneapolis in 1882 (demolished 1940 following a fire). The West - with its skylit lobby,

⁷ Henry Anson Castle, *History of St. Paul and Vicinity: A Chronicle of Progress and a Narrative Account of the Industries, Institutions, and People of the City and Its Tributary Territory* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), 415.

⁸ Larry Millett, *Lost Twin Cities* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1992), 62.

⁹ Castle, *History of St. Paul*, 415.

¹⁰ Millett, *Lost Twin Cities*, 56.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 62.

¹² Millett, *Lost Twin Cities*, 62-63.

¹³ *Ibid*, 170.

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finishes of “marble, onyx, and mahogany,” Moorish-style dining room, and “407 guest rooms and 140 baths,” - “aspired to be...the Twin Cities’ first truly grand hotel.” According to architectural historian Larry Millett, “the West...‘threatened the supremacy of St. Paul as a hotel center,’ making it ‘necessary for St. Paul to build a big hotel in the latest palatial style.’”¹⁴ Capital was raised by local business leaders, with Dennis Ryan financing much of the \$1 million project.¹⁵ The Ryan was “a seven-story Victorian Gothic extravaganza” with a “barroom... various parlors and ladies’ rooms, a billiard hall, and a...grand dining room.”¹⁶ It was Saint Paul’s leading hotel until the Saint Paul Hotel opened in 1910 at which point the Ryan “declined in status, and in 1923 there even a plan to tear it down.”¹⁷ That plan fell through, but “over the next thirty years, the hotel suffered various financial crises” and the Ryan Hotel was demolished in 1962.¹⁸

A few blocks southwest of the Ryan - at the corner of Fifth and St. Peter Streets - stood the Windsor Hotel (Figure 8) which was constructed in 1877 and opened on New Years Day of 1878.¹⁹ By the turn of the twentieth century the Windsor was used as a theater and arcade before closing in 1906.²⁰ Local business leader Lucius Pond Ordway – a partner in Crane and Ordway, a manufacturer of pipes and valves for steam engines, and an investor in the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M) – purchased the Windsor “in the hope that someone would ‘take it off his hands to erect a hotel.’”²¹ City leaders were advocating for a “new, up-to-date hotel”²² to “relieve the need of additional hotel rooms”²³ in Minnesota’s capitol city, and there was much to recommend the Windsor’s site – it was located across from Rice Park and the recently completed U.S. Post Office, Federal Courthouse, and Custom House (today’s “Landmark Center,” Figure 9) Orpheum Theater (Figure 10, bottom right corner) and St. Paul Auditorium.²⁴ The site was also within blocks of the city’s central business district, rail lines, and the Mississippi River (Figures 1 and 5).

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Millett, *Lost Twin Cities*, 170.

¹⁶ Ibid, 171.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Castle, *History of St. Paul*, 418.

²⁰ 106 Group, “Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form, RA-SPC-3493, for The St. Paul Hotel, on file at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.

²¹ Ibid; Saint Paul Historical, “Crane Building,” <https://saintpaulhistorical.com/items/show/217>

²² “St. Paul Hotel is Proof of Progress,” *Saint Paul Daily News*, April 17, 1910.

²³ “St. Paul’s Million Dollar Hotel,” *The Improvement Bulletin* (Minneapolis, MN), September 4, 1909, 13.

²⁴ The St. Paul Auditorium was also designed by Reed and Stem. It was completed in 1907 and demolished in 1982, when the Ordway Music Theater, now the Ordway Center for Performing Arts, was constructed on its site; Millett, *Lost Twin Cities*, 284. The Orpheum was completed in 1906 and demolished in 1939; Larry Millett, *AIA Guide to Downtown St. Paul* (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 2010), 37.

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When no one stepped forward to take on the project, Ordway decided to build the hotel himself – provided the City’s business leaders “could raise \$125,000 to ‘furnish the site and a tenant for 21 years.’”²⁵ It took two years of campaigning and fundraising for Ordway’s vision of a new hotel on the site to come to fruition.²⁶ Ordway committed \$775,000 to the endeavor and the Business League of Saint Paul raised the \$125,000 to round out the project’s \$1,000,000 budget.²⁷ The Windsor was demolished, and plans for Ordway’s new hotel were underway. The Roth Hotel Co., run by brothers Charles and John Roth of Chicago, signed a lease to run the hotel for 21 years.²⁸

“The last word in hotel magnitude, comforts, and splendors”: The Saint Paul Hotel²⁹

Ordway and his fellow investors wanted the new hotel to “be of exceptional quality and design” and to achieve this they hired the local architectural firm of Reed and Stem. Allen H. Stem and Charles Reed had been partners since 1891 and had built a reputation for railway station design – including New York’s Grand Central Station (with Warren and Wetmore, 1901-1915) - and had designed other buildings for Ordway.³⁰

The planned twelve-story hotel was to be a “grand hotel” or “palace hotel,” a distinct class of hotel that was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These hotels were architectural landmarks –large, often tall, buildings designed in popular revival styles with lavish architectural details and expensive material palettes.³¹ At the interior, they featured grand public spaces for out-of-town visitors and locals to see and be seen. Hotel lobbies were liminal spaces that functioned like the hall “of a large private house,” where nonpaying patrons could enjoy the splendor of the hotel as “an extension of the sidewalk, [and] a public arena where a particular

²⁵ “Saint Paul’s New Hotel,” *Leader-Telegram* (Eau Claire, WI), May 20, 1908, 6; “Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form, RA-SPC-3493.”

²⁶ “Saint Paul’s New Hotel,” *Leader-Telegram* (Eau Claire, WI), May 20, 1908, 6.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ John Roth had hotel experience, serving as the Managing Director of the Great Northern Hotel Company and sitting on the Board of Directors of the Congress Hotel. Mae Felts Herringshaw, Ed., *Herringshaw’s City Blue Book of Biography: Chicagoans of 1919* (Chicago: Clark J. Herringshaw, Publisher, 1919), 311-312.

²⁹ Castle, *History of St. Paul*, 415. Hotel lobbies have long served as dynamic social spaces; in Saint Paul, the Merchant’s Hotel’s “big lobby... was a favorite haunt for politicians, railroad men, and other movers and shakers of the community;” it was supplanted by the Ryan’s lobby, which was “one of the great rooms in St. Paul’s history” that “hosted its share of celebrities” until the Saint Paul Hotel opened in 1910. Millet, *Lost Twin Cities*, 63 and 171.

³⁰ Alan Lathrop, *Minnesota Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2010), 182.

³¹ Charles D. Wetmore, “The Development of the Modern Hotel,” *The Architectural Review* 11, No. 4 (April 1913), 38.

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kind of urban sociality flourished...³² Grand hotels also had fine dining restaurants, bars, and were often organized “around a palm court or winter garden” that served as a tea room and event space.³³ These hotels were constructed in major cities and were known nationally and internationally; the Langham in London, the Waldorf, Astoria, and Plaza in New York, and the Ritz in Paris all served as prototypes – in the type and quality of their public spaces and guest rooms and in their level of service – for grand hotels throughout the world.³⁴

Geographer Donald McNeill describes grand hotels as “cities in microcosm [with]...barbers, gymnasiums, travel offices, drug stores, libraries, music rooms, baggage rooms...clothing stores, banks, florist, gift shops...convention halls, newsstands, mail services, roof gardens, and ballrooms...”³⁵ They were regarded for their exceptional service and elegant furnishings. By the twentieth century, hotel rooms in grand hotels had ensuite bathrooms, a feature that would set the Saint Paul Hotel apart from its local competitors - the Ryan Hotel in Saint Paul and the West Hotel in Minneapolis.

Articles announcing the Saint Paul Hotel’s forthcoming opening began to appear in Minnesota newspapers in December 1909. *The Foley Independent* noted that the “fine hotel” was “the first \$1,000,000 structure in the Northwest” and that “the new building...will be so placed as to preserve forever the view of the Mississippi valley which is to be had from all the south-facing rooms in the new building.”³⁶ The goal was to open in March of 1910, and “immense crews of workmen and decorators are laboring day and night to hurry the completion of the big eleven-story structure.”³⁷

When it opened, the Saint Paul Hotel was considered “the last word in hotel magnitude, comforts, and splendors, not only of the city, but of the great middle west.”³⁸ One newspaper described it as “the fourth great building for public uses of those very recently put up in St. Paul, among which are the...cathedral...the auditorium [and] the new Y.M.C.A.”³⁹

³² Watkin, *Grand Hotel*, 20; Donald McNeill, “The hotel and the city,” *Progress in Human Geography* 32, No. 3 (2008), 385.

³³ Watkin, *Grand Hotel*, 20.

³⁴ Ibid 22, 24.

³⁵ McNeill, “The hotel and the city,” 384.

³⁶ “Fine Hotel,” *The Foley Independent*, December 16, 1909.

³⁷ “Great Minnesota Event: 3,000 Delegates in Convention,” *News Messenger* (Marshall, MN), December 17, 1909.

³⁸ Castle, *History of St. Paul*, 418.

³⁹ “Saint Paul’s New Hotel,” *Leader-Telegram* (Eau Claire, WI), May 20, 1908, 6.

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The Saint Paul Hotel had all the hallmarks of a “grand hotel” (Figures 11-14). The elegant twelve-story building (Figures 9 and 10) was designed in the Renaissance Revival style and clad in limestone and brick and had an elaborate cornice marking a rooftop patio that afforded views of the Mississippi River. At the interior, the main level had a lobby, palm room, dining room, bar, flower shop, parlors and lounging rooms, a ladies’ salon, a cigar room, and private dining rooms; there was a billiard room and a barbershop located in the basement; and hotel rooms each had an ensuite bath.⁴⁰

The hotel opened in April 1910 with an “elaborate banquet” held in the palm room. According to newspaper coverage of the event, “...with the atmosphere heavy with the odor of thousands of roses, with a selected orchestra playing a programme that ran from light opera to the strains of the ‘Star Spangled Banner’ and in the presence of an assemblage such as no other occasion in the state’s history has ever drawn together at one time and place, the new Saint Paul hotel at St. Paul was formally opened and dedicated.”⁴¹

Ordway demonstrated his commitment to the new hotel the week of its opening when “Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Pond Ordway...have issued invitations for a dinner dance to be given Friday evening, April 29, at the new Saint Paul hotel to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.”⁴²

In September of 1910, President Willam Howard Taft and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visited Minnesota and stayed at the new Saint Paul Hotel.⁴³ The hotel would be a popular stop for politicians, hosting local and national leaders, and political conventions throughout the twentieth century.⁴⁴

The Saint Paul Hotel’s proximity to the city’s recently completed Auditorium attracted entertainers to the hotel – Lawrence Welk was a guest in the 1930s and Gene Autrey – and his

⁴⁰ Reed and Stem, “Hotel Building for Mr. L.P. Ordway,” 1908, courtesy of the Saint Paul Hotel; Castle, *History of St. Paul*, 418.

⁴⁰ “Saint Paul’s New Hotel,” *Leader-Telegram* (Eau Claire, WI), May 20, 1908, 6. The Saint Paul Hotel, “The Beer Garden is Popular,” *Echoes from Hotel Saint Paul* (November 1933), 5; Hotel Saint Paul (advertisement), *The Austin Daily Herald*, July 27, 1934.

⁴¹ “New Hotel is Dedicated,” *New Ulm Review*, April 27, 1910.

⁴² “Wedding Anniversary,” *The Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, April 22, 1910.

⁴³ “Boom of Guns to Herald President,” *The Minneapolis Journal*, September 2, 1910.

⁴⁴ “Hilles Visits St. Paul,” *Chippewa Herald Telegram*, October 6, 1912; “First Lady of State is Honored,” *Star Tribune*, November 1, 1925; “Three National Leaders to Address Voters League,” *Star Tribune*, September 15, 1935.

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horse Champion – were guests for eight days in 1947 when they competed at the World Championship Rodeo held at the Auditorium.⁴⁵

While presidents and rodeo stars were headline grabbing guests, it was traveling salespeople visiting Saint Paul who drove much of the business at the Saint Paul Hotel. Minnesota's capitol city was a center for rail and river transportation and a major regional wholesaling center. The hotel's owners knew that salesmen would use the hotel for meetings and to present products, and in December of 1909, months before construction was complete on the hotel, "ground was broken...for a supplementary \$60,000 structure...which will be utilized to provide additional sample rooms for representatives of commercial houses, relieving the hotel very largely of the demands of this class of business."⁴⁶ This annex housed sample rooms for about a year – in 1911 the sample rooms were moved to the hotel's top floor and the hotel's servants quarters were relocated to the annex. In 1937 the annex was demolished to facilitate the construction of a four-story parking garage.⁴⁷

Other improvements took place at the hotel as part of a \$250,000 "modernization program" in the 1930s.⁴⁸ Restaurants were updated – with the Casino Room and Gopher Grill serving as popular gathering places. The Palm Room was renovated and renamed. A 1935 newspaper article about the modernization project described the venerable space as "long a center of social, business and diplomatic life in the Northwest" and noted that "its rechristening as the Continental Room has been accompanied by extensive changes to bring this popular room in step with the times."⁴⁹ The changes included the lowering of the ceiling and a new gold, red, and white color palette.⁵⁰ Other hotel updates included "new carpeting in corridors and guest rooms,...a shower over every tub, new faucets and flush valves...new lighting fixtures...the refinishing of all woodwork in guest rooms," and new drapes and furniture in guest rooms. At the exterior, the glass marquee at the St. Peter entrance was removed, and a new central entrance was installed (extant).⁵¹ The project was described as making the hotel "new and even more luxurious."⁵² In 1944 the hotel revealed an updated lobby, corridors, and guest rooms in a campaign called the "Re-Newest Hotel in America" (Figures 15-18). Marketing materials from the early 1950s (Figures 19-22) show additional updates to the lobby, restaurants, and guest

⁴⁵ "Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form, RA-SPC-3493."

⁴⁶ "State Conservation," *Stewartville Star*, December 24, 1909.

⁴⁷ "Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form, RA-SPC-3493."

⁴⁸ "Hotel St. Paul is Engaged in Extensive Job of Remodeling," *St. Cloud Times*, May 6, 1935, 4.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

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rooms; the updates were described as “functional,” “beautiful,” and “luxurious,” as “only the finest hotel can provide.”⁵³ The advertisements also highlighted the hotel’s convention facilities and proximity to the Saint Paul Auditorium, as downtown hotels increasingly depended on hosting conventions for economic viability.⁵⁴

In 1966, the Saint Paul Hotel received its first real competition in decades. The St. Paul Hilton, a 24-story Modernist glass tower with 500 guest rooms, five restaurants, a night club, and conference and banquet facilities, opened that August (Figure 23).⁵⁵ The \$13.3 million Hilton was “the first new hotel built [in Saint Paul] in 38 years.”⁵⁶ The Hilton had a four day grand opening celebration – it was the 60th Hilton constructed by the hospitality company and was the pinnacle of modernity in Saint Paul.⁵⁷ The rooms had air conditioning and televisions, the hotel had free heated parking, the “top of the Hilton” restaurant on the 24th floor had a revolving “Carousel Lounge” that provided panoramic views of the city, and the convention facilities featured projectors and screens, and sound systems that supported recording.⁵⁸ The convention facilities – including two ballrooms, nine meeting rooms, and an exhibition hall – set the Hilton apart from Saint Paul’s other hotels and “more than 200 conventions [had] been booked through 1970” before the hotel had opened.⁵⁹ When the Hilton opened it was described as filling a “big void” in St. Paul. Charles Withers, the editor of the Rochester (MN) *Post Bulletin* wrote:

The one thing that Minnesota’s capital city has lacked more than any other for too many years is a large, first-class downtown hotel able to attract and handle major conventions and provide decent rooms and meals for all guests. That void will soon be nicely filled by the new 500-room, 24-story St. Paul Hilton.⁶⁰

Room rates at the Hilton also “put the hotel in a ‘different league.’ Single rooms will cost from \$10 to \$17, doubles from \$14 to \$20, twin beds from \$16 to \$22, cabana rooms from \$15 up, and

⁵³ “Hotel Saint Paul: Gateway to the Land of 10,000 Lakes,” Advertisement (Blackhawk Hotels Company), c. 1950, on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.

⁵⁴ McNeill, “The hotel and the city,” 383.

⁵⁵ Lou Fremont, Press Release, September 11, 1966, from the “Saint Paul Hilton Information Kit” on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.

⁵⁶ Archie Salyards, “A Symbolic House,” *St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press*, September 18, 1966, from the “Saint Paul Hilton Information Kit” on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.

⁵⁷ Lou Fremont, Press Release, September 11, 1966, from the “Saint Paul Hilton Information Kit” on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.

⁵⁸ Ibid; Joe Rigert, “Partial St. Paul Hilton Opening Set Thursday,” *Star Tribune*, Aug. 21, 1966, 39.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Charles Withers, “Hilton Hotel Fills Big St. Paul Void,” *Post Bulletin* (Rochester, MN), Aug. 25, 1966, 18.

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suites beginning at \$26, \$46, and \$65.”⁶¹ By comparison, rooms at the St. Paul Hotel ranged “from \$7.50 to \$16.”⁶²

The opening of the Hilton combined with a post-WWII migration of business out of the central business district led to the closing of the Saint Paul Hotel in 1979. The loss was felt so deeply that, once again, local business leaders rallied to find someone to invest in and operate the hotel. The Saint Paul Hotel reopened in 1982, following an extensive rehabilitation. The \$26 million project was described as restoring “the old building’s architectural and civic graces.”⁶³ The project enlarged the guest rooms, reducing the total number of rooms to 255 from 350. It also added a new entrance, circular drive, and porte cochere at the west elevation of the amenity block to accommodate guests arriving by car.

In 1990, a one-and-two-story restaurant addition with flat roof and stucco cladding was added to the west elevation; the addition houses The Saint Paul Grille.

Conclusion

In his seminal history of hotels, historian A.K. Sandoval Strausz explains that between the 1880s and 1920s, “lavish hotels were built in...in major cities across the nation...Indeed, the leading hostelrys of this era were so extraordinary that some remain their cities’ most prestigious hotels a century later.”⁶⁴ This is the case with the Saint Paul Hotel, which remains the capitol city’s grand hotel today. From its opening in 1910 until 1966, when the St. Paul Hilton opened and briefly unseated the Saint Paul Hotel as Saint Paul’s “first class downtown hotel” – and since its reopening in 1982, the Saint Paul Hotel has been Saint Paul’s answer to the grand luxury accommodations that can be found in other cities.

The Saint Paul Hotel is a significant example of a grand hotel in Saint Paul, Minnesota, and retains sufficient integrity to embody its significance.

⁶¹ “Partial St. Paul Hilton Opening Set Thursday.”

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ “Elegance Reclaimed,” *Architecture Minnesota* 9, No. 4 (September/October 1983), 23.

⁶⁴ A.K. Sandoval Strausz, *Hotel: An American History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007). 127.

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The Catholic Bulletin

Chippewa Herald Telegram

Duluth Herald

Eau Claire Leader Telegram

The Foley Independent

Minneapolis Journal

Minneapolis Tribune

Minneapolis Star Tribune

New Ulm Review

The News Messenger (Marshall, MN)

Park Rapids Enterprise (Park Rapids, MN)

Post Bulletin (Rochester, MN)

Saint Paul Daily News

Saint Paul Pioneer Press

Stewartville Star

The Times Enterprise (Albert Lea, MN)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency

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☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): RA-SPC-03493

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.1078 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:	Longitude:
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 15T	Easting: 492421	Northing: 4976853
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lot 1, Block 1, Saint Paul Hotel Addition (Property ID 062822130003)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses the city lot on which the building stands.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tamara Halvorsen and Laurel Fritz, Principals
organization: Pigeon Consulting
street & number: 2395 University Avenue W, #206
city or town: Saint Paul state: MN zip code: 55114
e-mail tamara@pigeonconsulting.com
telephone: 651-340-5665
date: 07.09.2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Saint Paul Hotel

City or Vicinity: Saint Paul

County: Ramsey

State: Minnesota

Photographer: Laurel Fritz, Pigeon Consulting and Dan Pellinan, Tushie Montgomery Architects

Date Photographed: March 31, 2026; April 6, 2026; May 14, 2026

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 17. Northeast elevation and Saint Peter Street entrance, camera facing southwest.
- 2 of 17. Northeast elevation and Saint Peter Street entrance, camera facing south.
- 3 of 17. North and west elevations, camera facing southeast.
- 4 of 17. Detail view, 11th and 12th levels, west elevation, camera facing east.
- 5 of 17. East and northeast elevations, camera facing south.
- 6 of 17. Saint Paul Hotel (left of image) with Rice Park (foreground) and neighboring buildings, camera facing east/southeast.

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- 7 of 17. Saint Paul Hotel, west and south/southwest elevations, with 1990 single-story Saint Paul Grille restaurant addition, camera facing east/northeast.
- 8 of 17. Market Street entrance, camera facing east/southeast.
- 9 of 17. Saint Paul Hotel lobby, 1st level, camera facing west.
- 10 of 17. Saint Paul Hotel, West Fifth Street/Saint Peter Street entrance, camera facing north.
- 11 of 17. Corridor adjacent to ballroom, camera facing north.
- 12 of 17. Ballroom, camera facing northwest.
- 13 of 17. Stair connecting First Level and Lower Level, camera facing north.
- 14 of 17. Lower-level meeting room lobby, camera facing north.
- 15 of 17. Lower-level corridor and restaurant space, camera facing south/southeast.
- 16 of 17. 12th Floor corridor, typical of floors 2-12, camera facing southeast.
- 17 of 17. View of typical hotel room (Room 1203), camera facing south.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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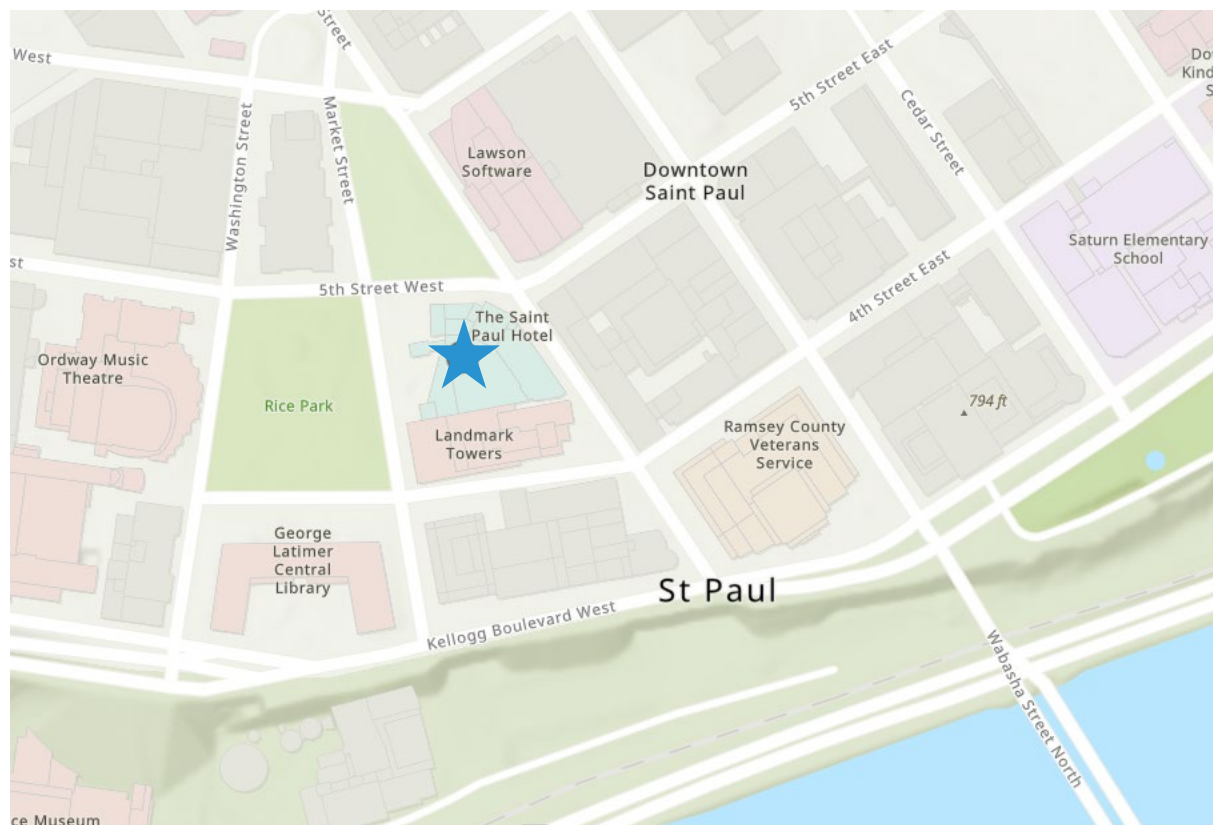


Figure 1. Site map showing the Saint Paul Hotel. Map courtesy of Minnesota Statewide Historic Inventory Portal.

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Figure 2. Map showing the property boundary for the Saint Paul Hotel (outlined in cyan). Map courtesy of Ramsey County Interactive Property Map.

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- 12-story, guest room tower constructed 1909-1910, design Reed and Stem, constructed W.J. Hoy Construction Company.
- 1-story, amenity block, constructed 1909-1910, design Reed and Stem, constructed W.J. Hoy Construction Company.
- 1-story entrance, constructed 1982, design Hammel Green and Abrahamson, Inc. (HGA), constructed Kraus Anderson.
- 1-and-2-story restaurant addition, constructed 1990, design Hammel Green and Abrahamson, Inc. (HGA), constructed Kraus Anderson.

Figure 3. The Saint Paul Hotel, construction diagram.

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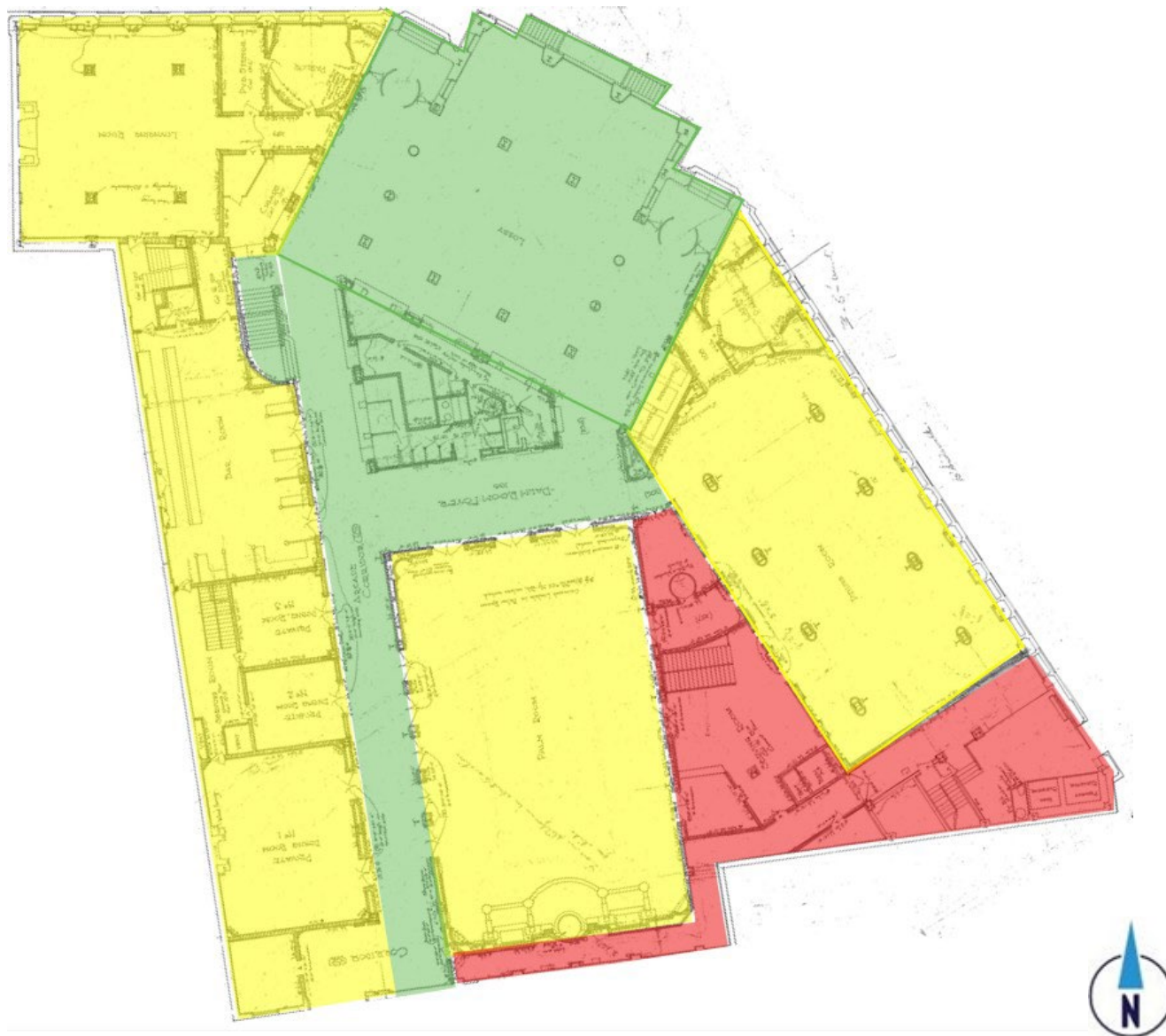
Section number Additional DocumentationPage 4

Figure 4a. Diagram showing division of space on the ground level of the Saint Paul Hotel on 1908 architectural drawing (below - note: background drawing is a design drawing, not an as-built drawing, and is not to scale. Reed & Stem, 1908) and 2026 current conditions drawing (Figure 4b, following page).

Public Space Private Space Semi-Private Space

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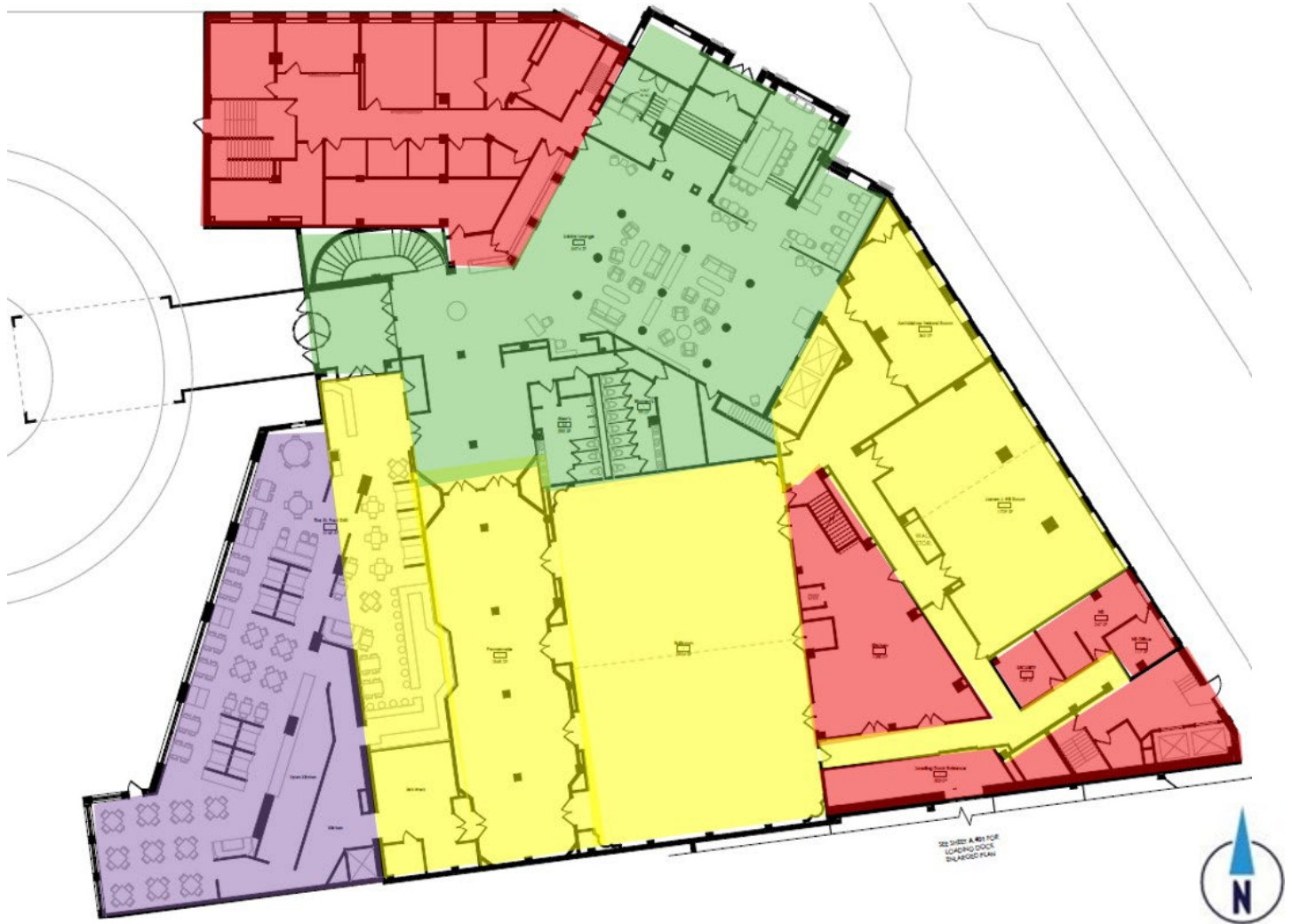


Figure 4b. Diagram showing division of space on the ground level of the Saint Paul Hotel on 2026 current conditions drawing (Tushie Montgomery Architects, 2026) and 1908 architectural drawing (Figure 4a, previous page).

■ Public Space ■ Private Space ■ Semi-Private Space ■ 1990 Restaurant Addition

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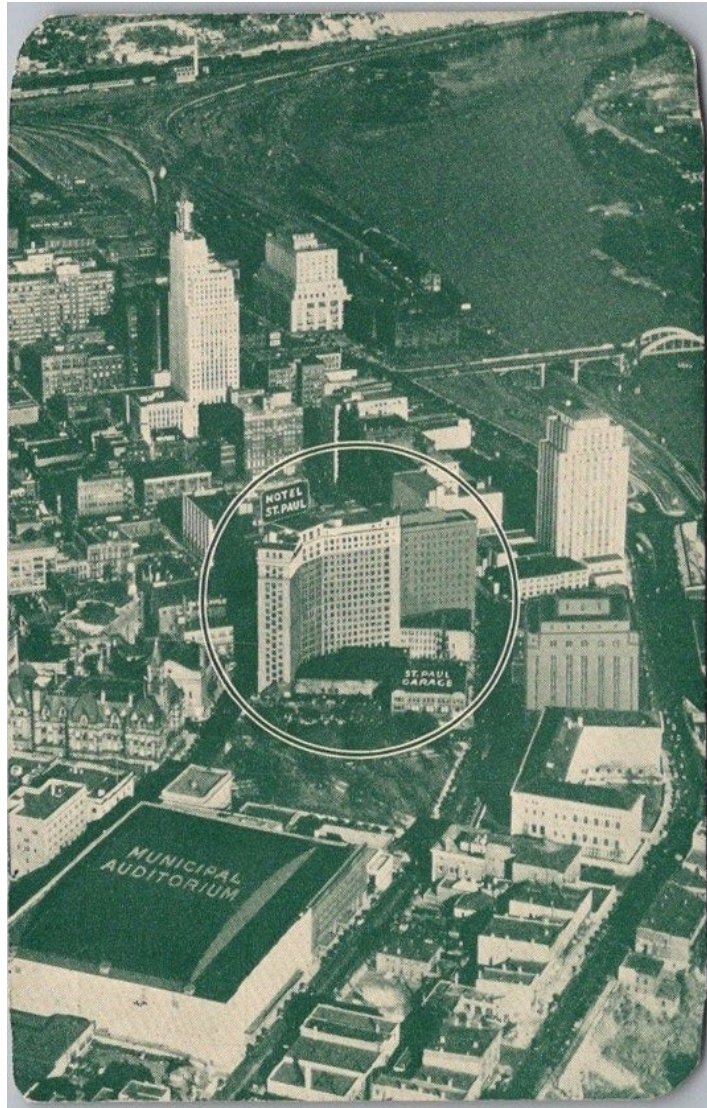


Figure 5. Postcard showing the Saint Paul Hotel in its urban context, 1938. Courtesy of Ebay.

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Figure 6. Merchants Hotel, c. 1867. Photograph courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure 7. Ryan Hotel, c. 1913. Postcard courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 8. Windsor Hotel, c. 1907. Postcard courtesy of LakesnWoods.com.

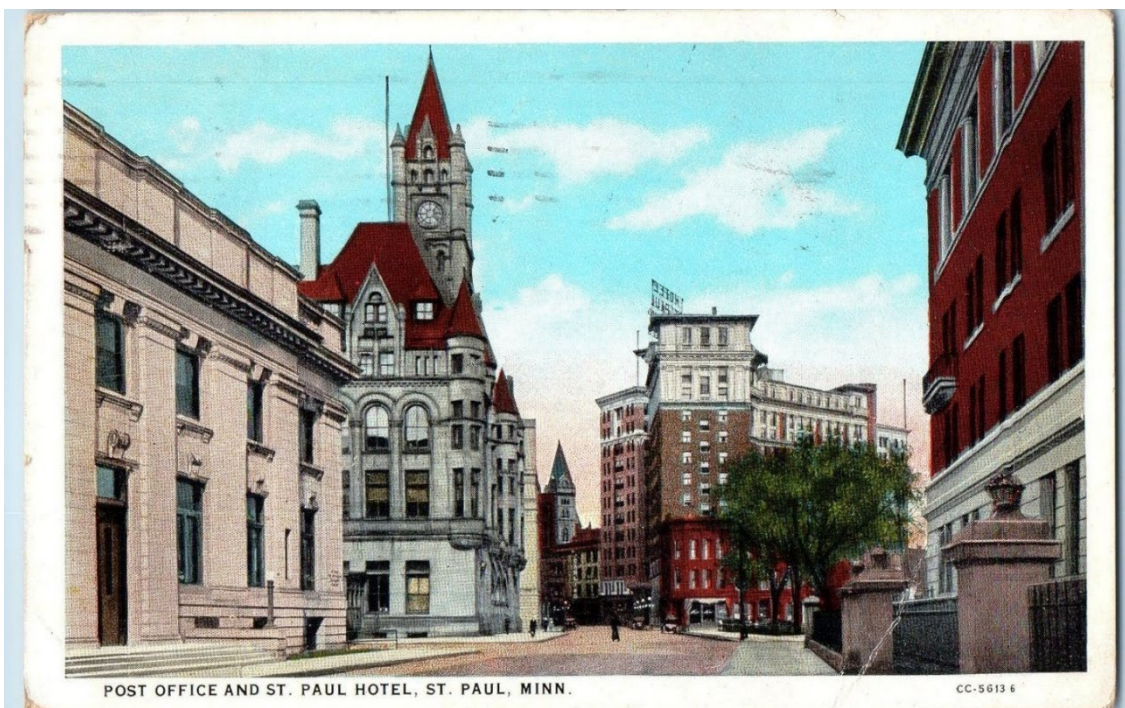


Figure 9. Post Office and St. Paul Hotel, date unknown. Postcard courtesy of Ebay.

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Figure 10. The Saint Paul Hotel/Hotel Saint Paul, c. 1911. Photograph courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 11. Lobby, Saint Paul Hotel, 1910. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure 12. Lounge, Saint Paul Hotel, 1911. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 13. The Palm Room, Saint Paul Hotel, 1912. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure 14. The Dining Room, Saint Paul Hotel, c.1910. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 15. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from the 1940s. Image courtesy of LakesnWoods.com



Figure 16. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from the 1940s. Image courtesy of eBay.

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Figure 17. Saint Paul Hotel Dining Room, 1938. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 18. Saint Paul Hotel Guest Room, c.1930s. Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 19. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from c. 1950.
 Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 20. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from c. 1950.
 Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Figure 21. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from c. 1950.
 Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.



Figure 22. Saint Paul Hotel advertisement from c. 1950.
 Image courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Saint Paul Hotel

Name of Property
Ramsey, Minnesota
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Figure 23. Saint Paul Hilton marketing image from the Saint Paul Hilton Information Kit, September 1966. On File at the Minnesota Historical Society.

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Saint Paul Hotel

Name of Property
Ramsey, Minnesota
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Saint Paul Hotel – Exterior Photo Key
Background Image via MNSHIP

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Saint Paul Hotel

Name of Property
Ramsey, Minnesota
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Saint Paul Hotel - First Level Photo Key

Background current conditions architectural plan detail courtesy Tushie Montgomery Architects.

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National Park Service

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Saint Paul Hotel

Name of Property
 Ramsey, Minnesota
 County and State

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Saint Paul Hotel – Lower Level Photo Key.

Background architectural plan detail courtesy Cowette Seward Associates, Inc.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

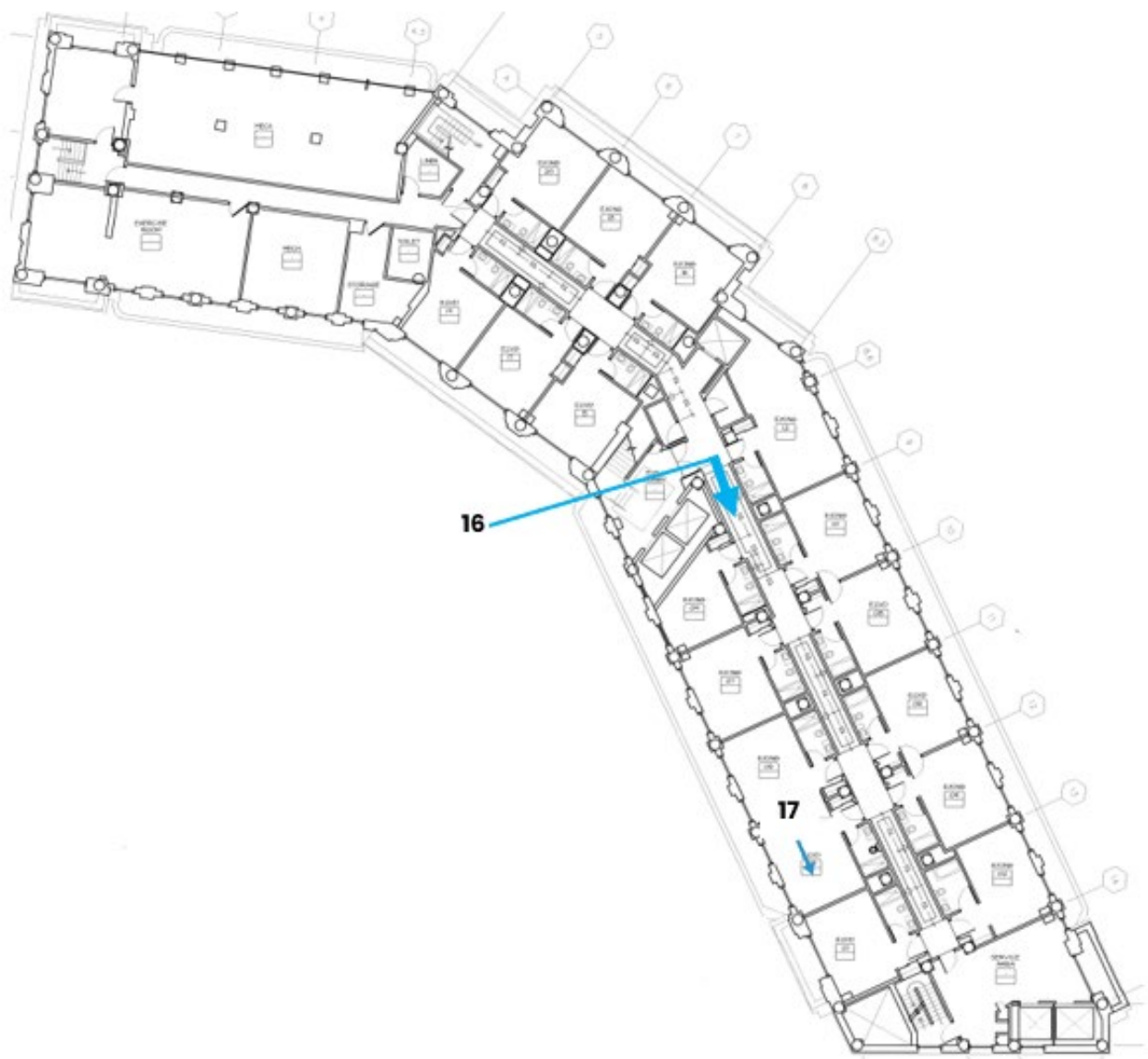
Saint Paul Hotel

Name of Property
Ramsey, Minnesota
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

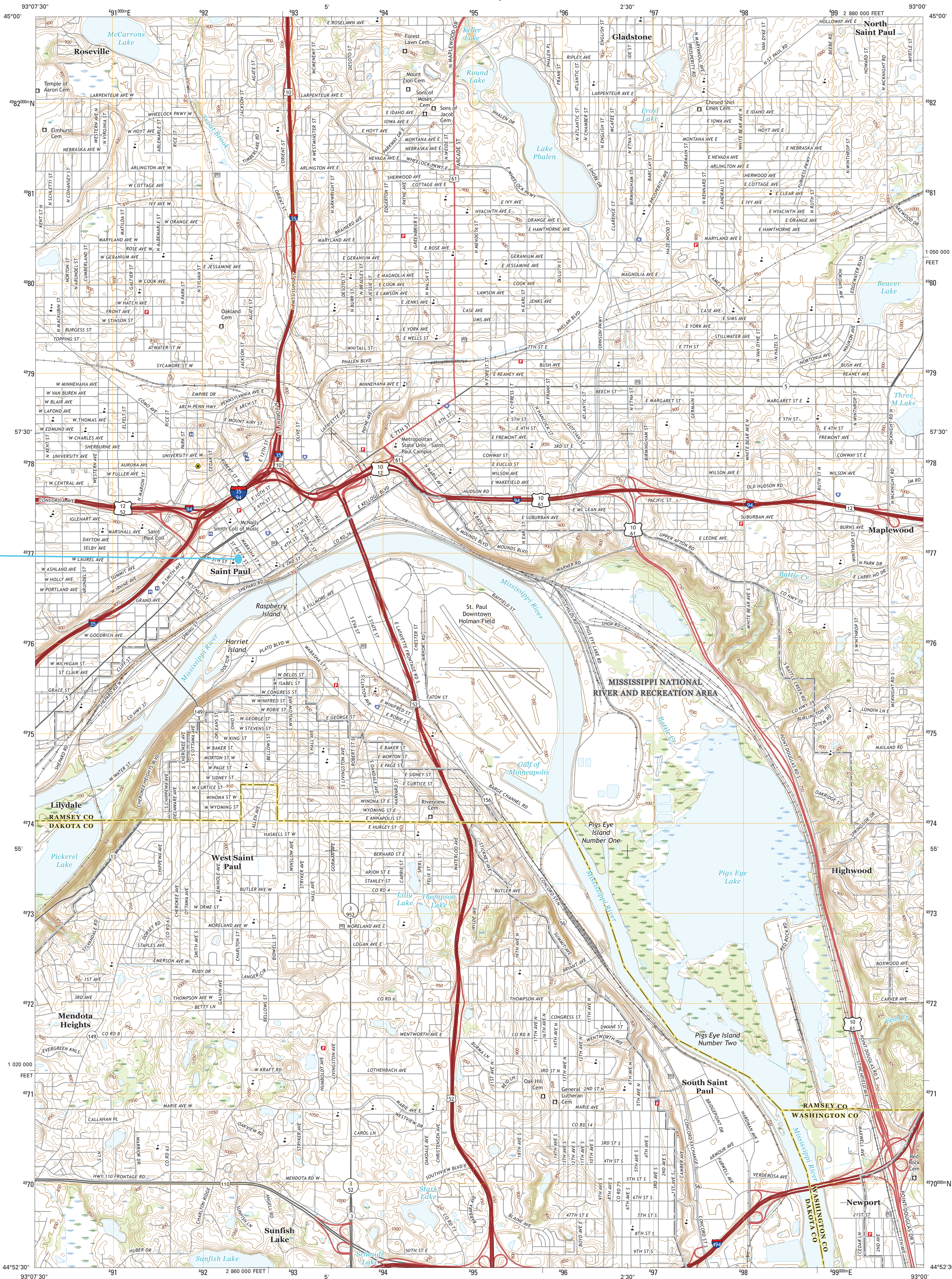
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Saint Paul Hotel – 12th Floor Photo Key.

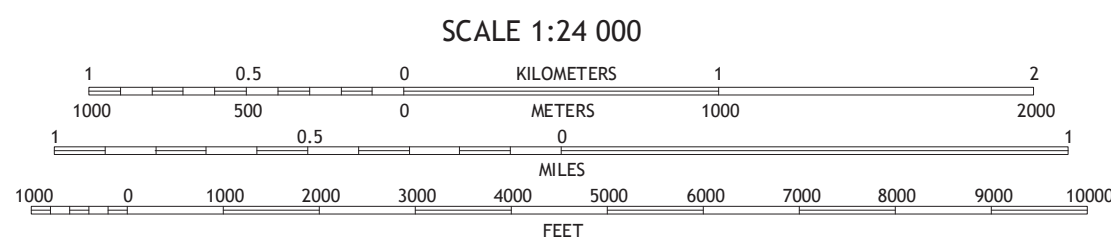
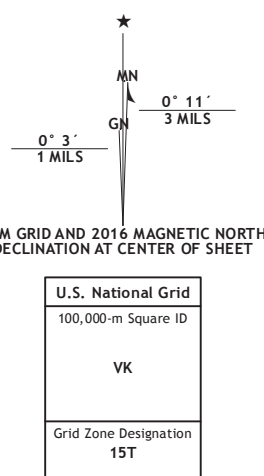
Background architectural plan detail courtesy Cowette Seward Associates, Inc.



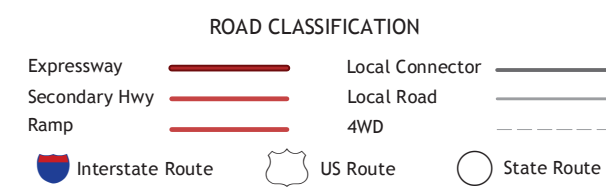
Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84), Projection and
1 000-meter grid; Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 15T
10 000-foot ticks; Minnesota Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Imagery.....NAIP, July 2013
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 - 2016
Names.....GNIS, 2016
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2013
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2016
Boundaries.....Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2016
Public Land Survey System.....BLM, 2014
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977 - 2014



This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.19



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 New Brighton
2 White Bear Lake West
3 White Bear Lake East
4 Saint Paul West
5 Lake Elmo
6 Saint Paul SW
7 Inver Grove Heights
8 Saint Paul Park

SAINT PAUL EAST, MN
2016

