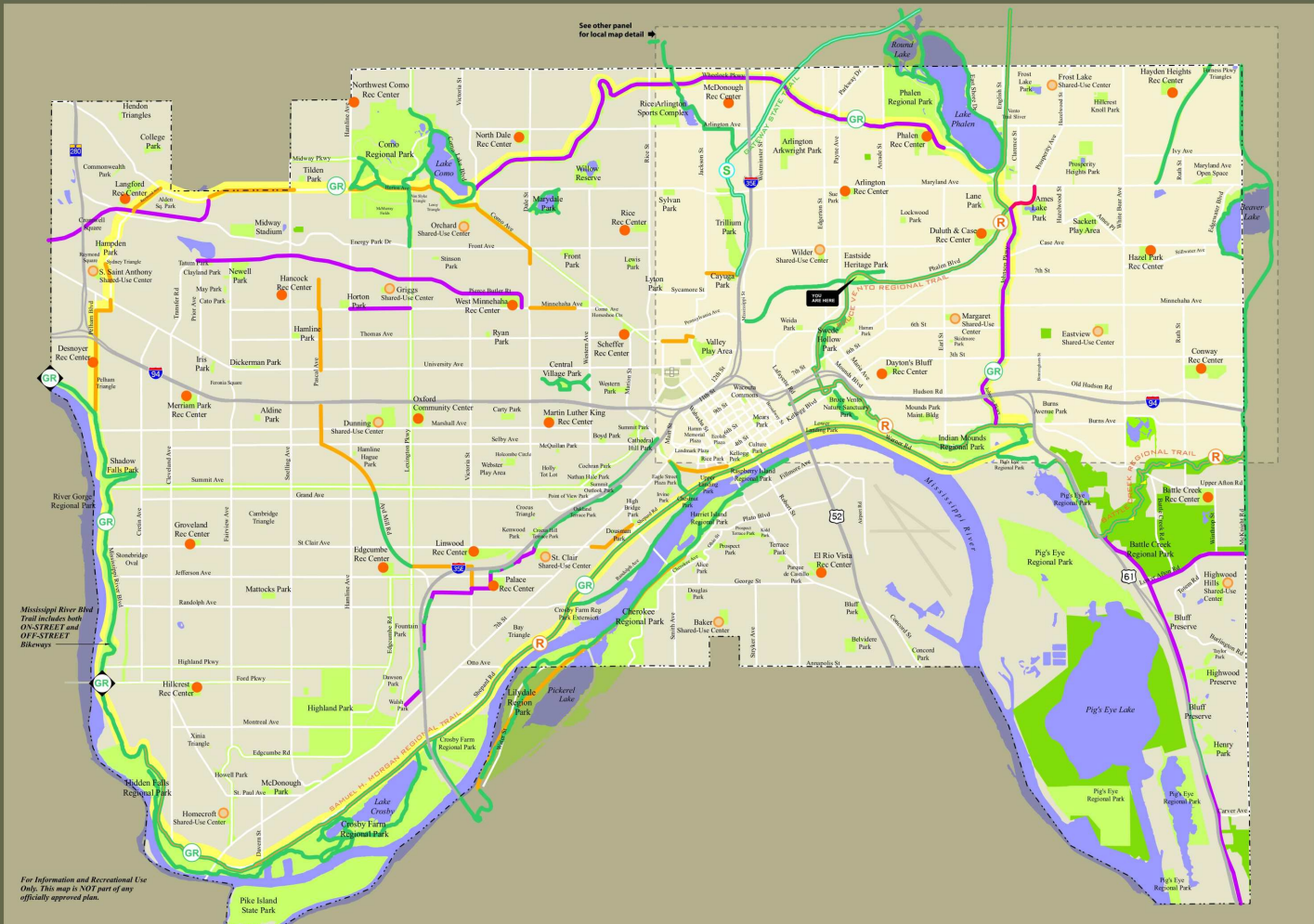


EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK

Bruce Vento Regional Trail



City of Saint Paul Parks, Bikeways and Trail System Department of Parks and Recreation



Park Regulations

Park hours: Sunrise to 11:00 p.m.
Parking for park visitors only.
After hours parking prohibited – violators subject to tag and tow.
Vehicles are restricted to paved lots.
Do not leave valuables in vehicles.
Unauthorized vending on park property is prohibited.
Fire allowed only in shelter fireplace.
Dog ordinance is in effect.
Loud music is prohibited.

Alcohol possession and consumption is prohibited.
Skateboarding is prohibited.
Please help keep park clean. Place litter and refuse in trash receptacles.

Park Watch 651-646-3535
Comments or suggestions 651-643-3473

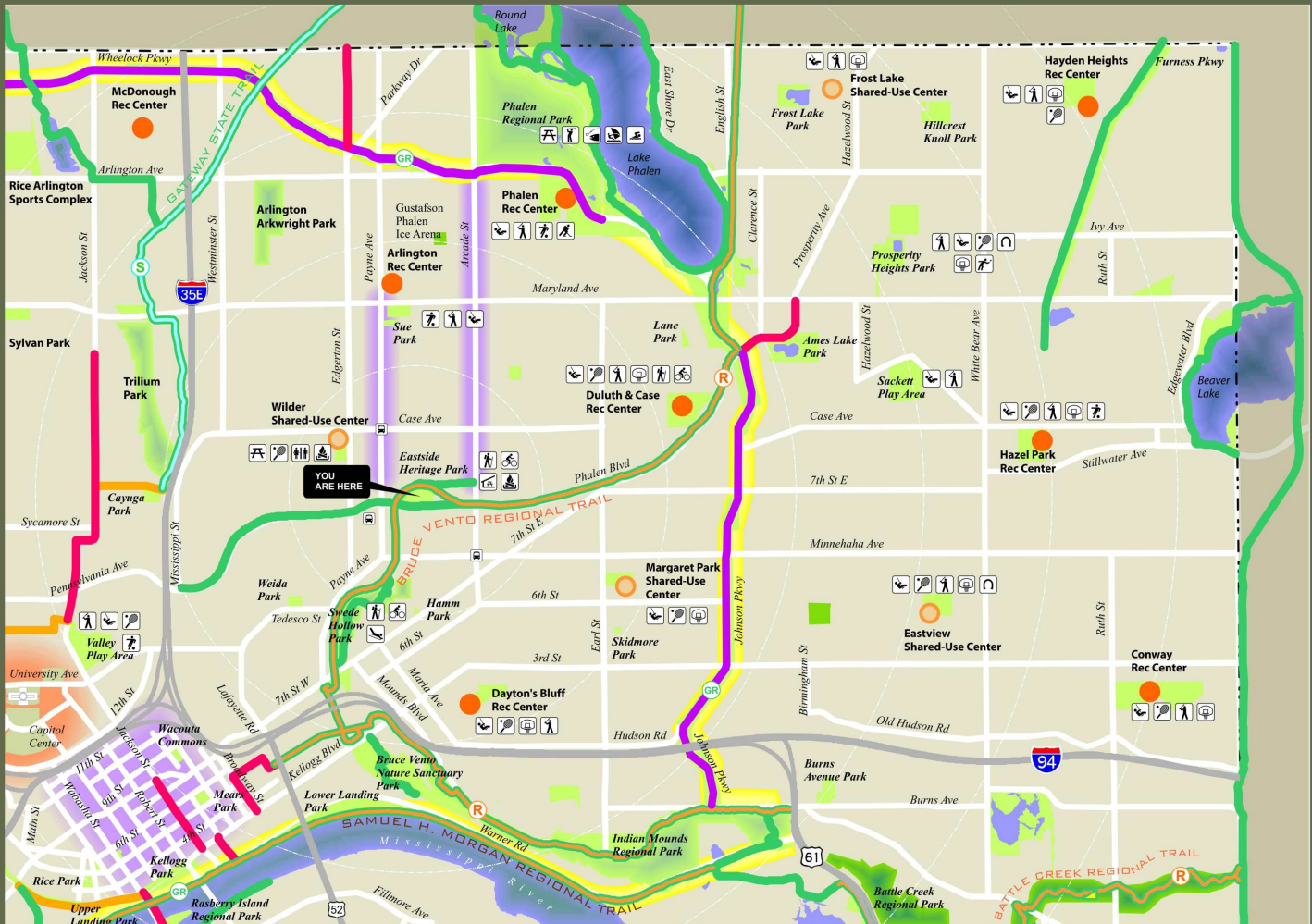
Thank you, and enjoy your visit.

LEGEND

Off Street Bikeways	On Street Bikeways	
Paved Trails	Bike Lane	Recreation Center
Regional Trails	Bike Route	Shared-Use Center
State Trails	Share The Road	Major Streets
Steep Grade		Major Highways
Grand Round Trail System		River and Lakes
Saint Paul Grand Round		Parks and Parkways
Access to Mpls Grand Round		Ramsey County Parks
		City Boundary

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK

Bruce Vento Regional Trail



City of Saint Paul Parks, Bikeways and Trail System - North/Eastside Department of Parks and Recreation



Park Regulations

Park hours: Sunrise to 11:00 p.m.

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After hours parking prohibited – violators subject to tag and tow.
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LEGEND



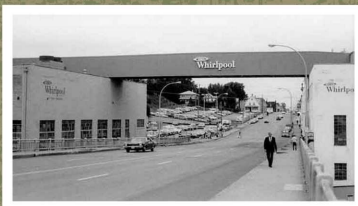
EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK



This Place In History



Phalen Creek now flows below ground through a storm sewer, but canoeists enjoyed it in the early 1900s.



The Whirlpool plant straddled busy Arcade Street with a skyway used for moving production materials and finished products back and forth from the rail lines and loading docks to the factory buildings, ca. 1980.



Phalen Village's Realife Cooperative, a building for seniors, is part of a redeveloped neighborhood of new housing options, shopping, business and job growth, and recreational opportunities at the eastern end of Phalen Boulevard.

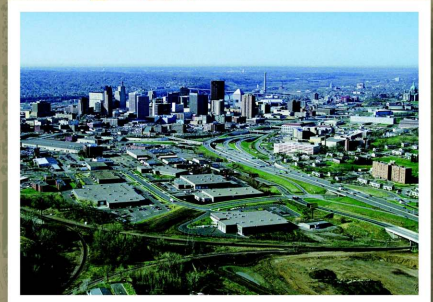
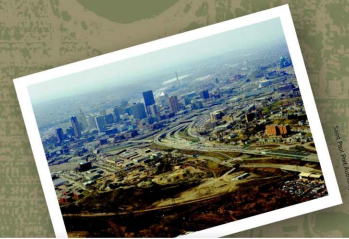
If you stopped by this place in 1800, you would have been standing among trees and wildflowers next to a stream later named Phalen Creek.

During the "boom" era after World War II, you would have been in the midst of a busy center of industry, with grain silos towering above you and railroad tracks packed with trains moving raw materials and goods to and from the Eastside.

Decades later, in the 1980s, you would have found this area to be much quieter. Times had changed; many industries were gone leaving behind their building shells — but change was coming.

The rebirth of this place was fully underway by the late 1990s, when you would have seen the removal of blight, the construction of a new roadway, and the opening of businesses as part of the Phalen Corridor Initiative.

Today, you can again enjoy the outdoors here — and celebrate the rich, diverse history of Saint Paul's Eastside.



Williams Hill Business Center, developed by the Saint Paul Port Authority in the late 1990s, exemplifies the Eastside's rebirth.



Created in 2009, Eastside Heritage Park's buildings are made of natural materials and arranged to recall the immigrant settlements of nearby Swede Hollow and the summer village known as Kaposia, where Dakota Indians once lived along the Mississippi River.

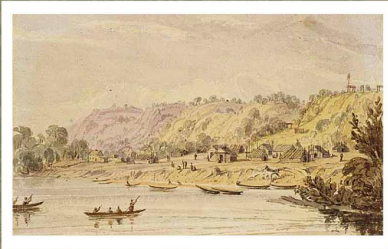


The tall grain elevators and malting facility of the Hamm's Brewery once stood on this site. All around were leading industries and employers, including 3M, Whirlpool, and Northern Maleable Iron.

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK

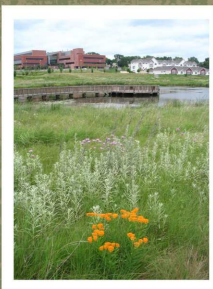


Rediscovering A Historic Creek Valley



Dakota people lived near here in summer villages along the Mississippi River.

A former parking lot near Lake Phalen has been returned to its natural state, and is known again as Ames Lake.

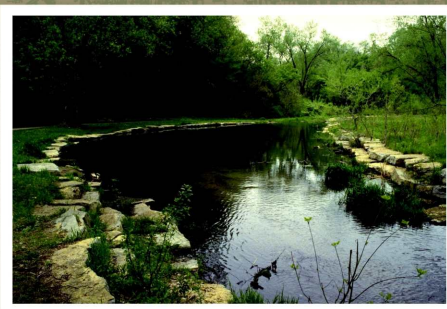


You are standing in the Phalen Creek valley, carved more than 30,000 years ago by the rush of water from a melting glacier. Between 100 and 300 AD, Native Americans built burial mounds on the tall Mississippi River bluffs about one mile from here. By the mid-1750s, Dakota Indians lived at the village of Kaposia, just downstream.

As recently as 1850, Phalen Creek still flowed through this site on its journey from Lake Phalen to the Mississippi River. A marshy, tree-lined waterway, the Phalen Creek valley was home to abundant wildlife, including bear, fox, beaver, and an array of bird species.

As Saint Paul grew, the Dakota were forced away from their land along the Mississippi River. Phalen Creek was diverted into an underground storm sewer to make way for railroads and industry. Trees were cut down and wetlands were filled.

Since the 1970s, community members have worked to bring back some of the natural features that once defined this place. Now, native plants and wildlife are returning.



Phalen Creek has been uncovered as it flows through Swede Hollow Park.



The American Indian Magnet School and American Indian Family Center are among the Eastside organizations celebrating and serving today's Native community.



The Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary includes restored prairie, woodlands, and wetlands.

Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary entrance

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK



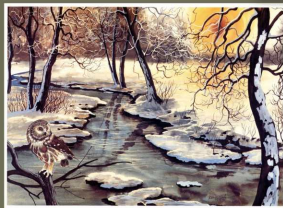
They Came From The Eastside



Herb Brooks



Ken Haag



A painting by Ken Haag



Kitt Clum



Clara Bergmeier



Bruce Vento

Herb Brooks (1937-2003) was an ice hockey legend. He was on the 1955 state championship team from the Eastside's Johnson High School. He coached the University of Minnesota team to three championships and led the U.S. hockey team to a stunning win at the 1980 Winter Olympics, known as the "Miracle On Ice."

Three Justices

Three prominent jurists grew up in Dayton's Bluff, and all attended Van Buren Elementary School. Warren Burger (1907-95) became the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Harry Blackmun (1908-99) was also on the U.S. Supreme Court, and Edward Devitt (1911-92) was a longtime U.S. District judge.

Ken Haag (1932-96) was a talented and prolific sports and wildlife artist, writer, and magazine and newspaper illustrator. He was a frequent volunteer for Eastside projects. The preservation of Minnesota wildlife, especially birds and their habitat, was an important focus in his adult life.

Herbert Keller (1875-1935) was an Eastside attorney and politician who grew up in Dayton's Bluff. He represented the area on the Saint Paul City Council, was Mayor from 1910 to 1914, and was elected to several terms as a Ramsey County Commissioner. Keller Lake and Golf Course are named in his honor.

J. A. A. Burnquist (1879-1966) was a Swedish-American attorney, politician, and writer. Among other offices, he represented the Eastside in the Legislature, was Governor from 1915 to 1921, and later served several terms as Minnesota Attorney General. He also wrote a four-volume history of Minnesota.

Mike Sanchelli (1915-2003) lived in Swede Hollow and Railroad Island with his family when the areas were strongly Italian. He was a talented musician and later, while residing in Hayden Heights, wrote many stories about local landmarks and everyday life on the Eastside.

Magdalena Rau (1887-1965) was a trained nurse who came to Saint Paul from a small town. She was hired as the first Superintendent of Saint John's Hospital when it opened in 1911. A well-known perfectionist, she remained on the job for forty-two years.

Kitt Clum (about 1867-1939) was a teacher who lived in the Highwood Hills neighborhood. She was active in the Saint Paul teachers' union and various civic and educational organizations and lobbied at the Capitol for the protection of women and children.

Dr. Eva-Jane Ostergren (1914-2007), daughter of a local physician, practiced medicine on the Eastside for forty-two years. Among other accomplishments, she was the first woman Chief of Staff at Mounds Park Hospital.

William L. Ames (1846-1910) was a Saint Paul territorial pioneer who had a lumber mill along Phin Creek. He lived in the Hazel Park area, where he had a 1,200-acre stock farm for many years and helped develop his neighborhood. Ames Elementary School is named after him.

Clara Bergmeier (1862-1934) was an active member of the Dayton's Bluff community, belonging to many social and cultural clubs. After her husband died, she took over his business, publishing the Saint Paul German-language daily newspaper *Die Volkszeitung* for many years.

Catherine Piccolo (1916-2001) headed the Women's Army Corps for the Manhattan Project during World War II. While living in Dayton's Bluff, she was very active in community and City functions. She had a strong focus on educational matters and served on the Saint Paul School Board.

Intersections With History

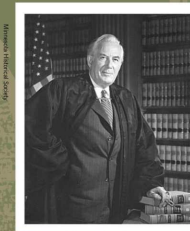
The roads and trails that come together near Eastside Heritage Park carry a history of their own.

Aguirre Avenue was dedicated in 2008 to the members of the Eastside family who served in our nation's armed services. The sons of Mexican immigrants who settled on the Eastside in the 1920s, ten Aguirre brothers went off to serve their country during World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. All returned home safely, including two who took jobs at nearby 3M and Northern Malleable Iron.

Neid Lane was named to honor Saint Paul City Council member Karl Neid, Jr., who died in 1992 shortly after his election. Neid was an Eastside community leader who focused on reinvestment in Saint Paul neighborhoods. As a member of the City Planning Commission, Neid led the effort to redevelop the former Seeger/Whirlpool plant, now Seeger Square Shopping Center.

The Bruce Vento Trail stretches from downtown Saint Paul to Interstate 694, passing through Congressman Vento's family neighborhood and legislative district. A native Eastsider, Vento worked at Whirlpool and Hamm's Brewery before starting his teaching and political career. His stewardship in the U.S. Congress over national parks, wilderness areas, and public lands resulted in the protection of hundreds of thousands of acres across the nation and the enactment of more than 300 laws preserving the environment.

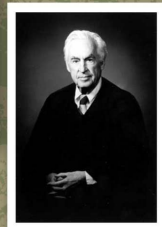
Bush Avenue is named for former 3M executive Archibald Granville "A.G." Bush, a significant force in the company's early years. Bush was instrumental in relocating the firm to its Eastside location in 1910 and developed 3M sales and manufacturing approaches that continue to this day. An active philanthropist, his legacy continues through the Bush Foundation.



Warren Burger



Harry Blackmun



Edward Devitt



J.A.A. Burnquist



Mike Sanchelli



William L. Ames



Catherine Piccolo

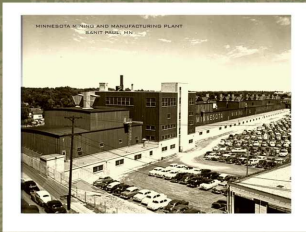


The Aguirre Family

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK

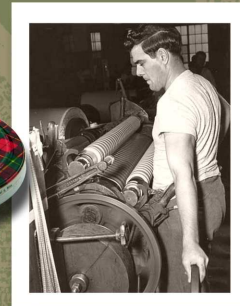


Eastside Icons - 3M & Seeger



3M abrasives plant, ca. 1955

3M, founded in 1902 on Lake Superior's North Shore as Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, moved to the Eastside in 1910. The company quickly made its name in sandpaper and abrasives, ultimately building the world's largest abrasives manufacturing plant. 3M established a small lab here where products that would one day become ubiquitous were invented, including Scotch® Tape and masking tape. During World War II, their Eastside facilities produced Scotchlite® reflective sheeting and nearly 100 types of tape used in many wartime applications.



3M employee at tape machine, ca. 1960



Seeger Refrigeration Company, ca. 1930

Seeger Refrigeration Company began in the early 20th century as a manufacturer of wooden ice boxes, selling them to retailers like Marshall Field's and Sears Roebuck & Co. In the 1920s, when electric refrigerators became the norm, Seeger was prepared to fill the need. By 1937, the company had built more than 300,000 refrigerators and was employing more than 2,000 workers. During World War II, the plant was dedicated to the war effort, making bomb racks for B-29 bombers, parachute flares, and other defense products. After the war, Seeger merged with Whirlpool, ultimately taking the latter's name.



3M sandpaper production, ca. 1970

Changing Times - New Opportunities

As times changed, many manufacturers closed their doors or relocated. In turn, old factory sites and polluted properties gave birth to new businesses providing different services and products to reflect the needs of a different time. With these new businesses came new jobs. Williams Hill exemplifies this rebirth. Since the 1990s, this formerly polluted site near Phalen Boulevard and Interstate 35E has given way to a collection of 21st-century manufacturers and assembly businesses, employing hundreds of people. The Eastside legacy, as a regional economic engine and creator of jobs, will continue long into the future.



Williams Hill was cleaned up, and in its place an industrial park was built, creating hundreds of jobs. This, and similar transformations, signaled the rebirth of the Eastside.



Williams Hill is one of several business centers developed by the Saint Paul Port Authority along Phalen Boulevard

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK



Eastside Industry – the Economic Engine

The Eastside has long been an industrial hub. Generations of workers raised their families within walking distance of the manufacturing plants, and the Saint Paul economy was long bolstered by the economic engine of Eastside manufacturing.



Hamm's Brewery workers, ca. 1880



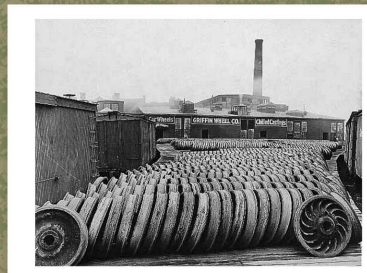
1925 Seeger Icebox, manufactured by Seeger Refrigerator Company



United States Gypsum Company workers, ca. 1935

From where you are standing you would have seen U.S. manufacturing icons 3M and Whirlpool (formerly Seeger Refrigeration Company). Immediately to the south, the Theodore Hamm Brewing Company, another major employer, brewed beer before and after Prohibition and soda pop during the constitutionally imposed liquor ban (1919-33). The Hamm's Bear became a nationally known symbol that established Minnesota's reputation as the "Land of Sky Blue Waters." Towering grain elevators and a malting facility employed in the beer-making process once stood on this very site.

Other large employers included Northern Malleable Iron, still in operation today; Saint Paul Harvester Works, later giving way to Griffin Wheel Company, which manufactured wheels for trains; and United States Gypsum Company, which later became Globe Manufacturing, a producer of roofing materials. Dozens of smaller manufacturers sprang up to support these larger companies while countless retailers and service businesses arose to serve the laborers and their families.



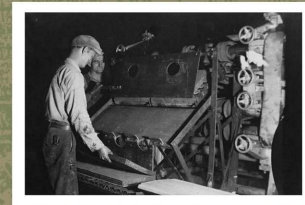
Griffin Wheel Company, ca. 1918



Hamm's Brewery, ca. 1900



Saint Paul Harvester Works, ca. 1974



A machine operator at United States Gypsum Company, ca. 1955

EASTSIDE HERITAGE PARK



Eastside Heritage



Freeways had a major impact on the Eastside and promoted suburbanization. This 1967 photo shows Sunray Center on the left, the new homes of Battle Creek on the right, and the new 3M complex seen in the distance.



The area of East Seventh and Arcade, shown here in 1932, was an important commercial center in the Dayton's Bluff neighborhood. The intersection of two streetcar lines and automobile traffic made this a busy location.



Historic Payne Avenue, a major thoroughfare on the Eastside, once featured a wide variety of businesses and institutions. This photo shows a 1932 parade on the avenue.

The Eastside, which makes up a third of Saint Paul, is comprised of many diverse neighborhoods. The earliest were developed as part of a walking city; the later ones came with the streetcars and automobiles. The oldest homes date to the 1850s and the newer sections are filled with bungalows and ranch-style houses. Apartments abound on main thoroughfares and near the two freeways.

From the outset, the Eastside has always been home to a mix of wealthy, middle-class, and low-income residents. Along the railroad tracks, there were numerous industries that attracted working people. As transportation became easier, many of those with more resources moved into the newer homes in neighborhoods near the city limits.

Waves of immigration have flowed into the community. The original Native Americans and early French settlers were joined by Yankees, Scandinavians, Germans, Irish, Italians, Poles, and others. Starting in the 1880s, many Hmong, Latinos, and African Americans became Eastside residents. Over the years, all of them made contributions to the community through their businesses, cultural institutions, and places of worship.



Railroads were important to the development of the Eastside, providing employment and affecting the city's landscape. There was once a small commuter depot in the Highland Hills neighborhood.



Phalen Park, acquired and initially developed in the late 1890s, is a major Eastside attraction featuring a golf course, a large lake, and other amenities. This is the bathing beach on a busy day in 1925.



In the early days of the Eastside, there were often specialty stores for food. The Georg Fabst Meat Market, shown at 790 Margaret Street in the 1890s, was one of the most popular stops for German-Americans.



Food prepared in traditional ways was valued in the Italian-American community. Lusiano Cocchiarella (left) and Filomena D'Alota of Hopkins Street display their homemade bread baked in an earthen oven in 1940.