



# Hill District Architecture Walk



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See homes of architectural and historic significance along Summit, Portland, Ashland, and Laurel Avenues as noted in the American Institute of Architects Guide to St Paul's Summit Ave and Hill District

EVENT TYPE: Walk

DATES: YRE

TIMES: Dawn to Dusk

DISTANCE: 1A

CONTACT: Ken Johnson 651-774-9607

COUNTY: Ramsey County

AWARD: IVV CREDIT ONLY

IMPORTANT EVENT INFORMATION:

Restrooms: No, Pets: Yes, Strollers: Easy, Wheelchairs: Easy. Public restrooms are available nearby at Victoria Crossing and Café Latte at the corner of Victoria and Grand Aves.

**DIRECTIONS TO THE START BOX:** 301 Summit Ave, St. Paul MN 55102. From I-94 East or I-94 West, exit at Marion St. and turn south (towards the cathedral). Marion St becomes Kellogg Blvd. Right onto John Ireland Blvd which becomes Summit Ave at the cathedral. Destination is ¼ mile on the right at the intersection with Farrington. GAI parking lot is off of Farrington. Street parking is also available.

**COMMENTS:** The walk route is designed to feature homes of architectural and historic significance as noted in the American Institute of Architects Guide to St Paul's Summit Ave and Hill District book. will weave through Summit, Portland, Ashland, and Laurel Avenues. Free street parking available at the start point.

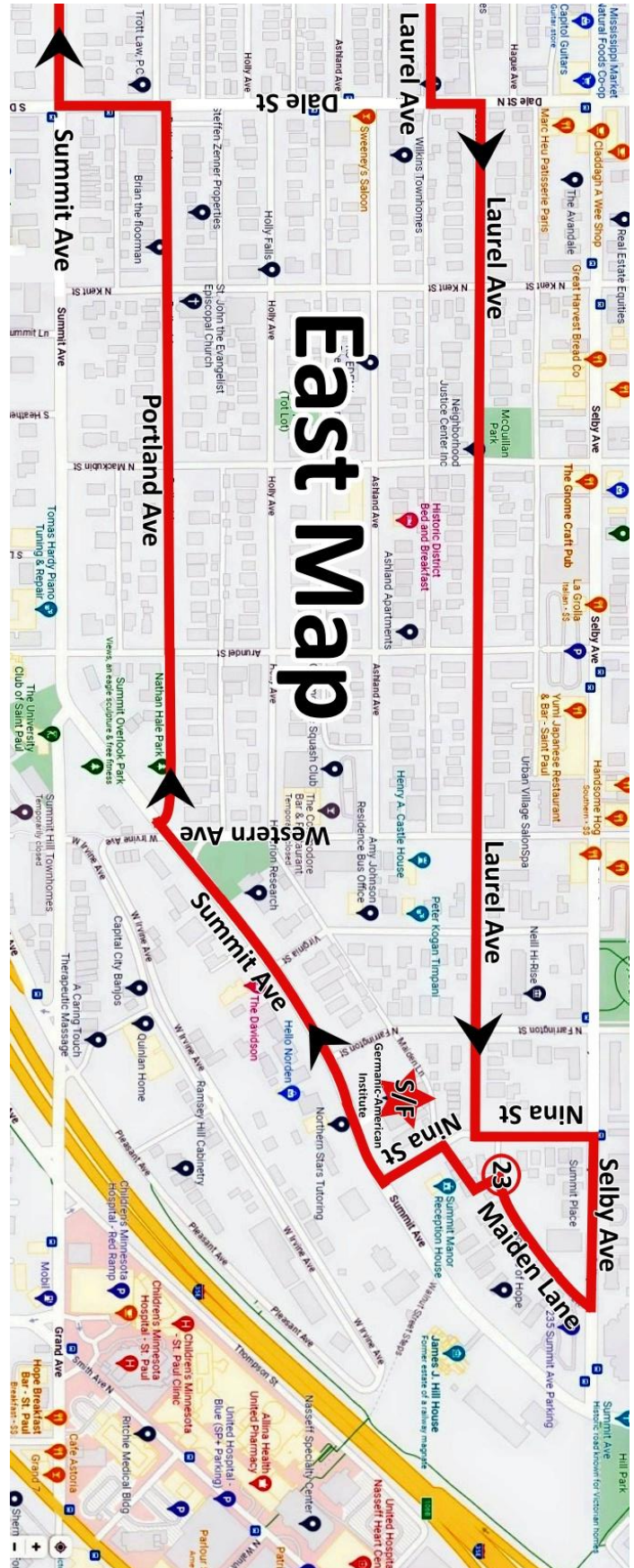
The OSB system does not deduct any walking fee from a walkers Event Bank until they have submitted walk completion info including the date the event was walked, the distance walked, and the selection of applicable special programs that walker is participating in. Nevertheless, a fee of \$2 for a downloaded PDF is deducted from the users Event Bank when the PDF is downloaded. Later, any PDF fees are credited back to a walkers Event Bank when he/she submits the walk completion info as a paying for credit walker. Note however that the \$2 coupon for the downloaded PDF expires in 60 days. Also note that an event registration expires after 30 days, but if your registrations lapses, you may re-register without cost within 60 days.


## East Map: Start Here

1. Exit GAI and turn **Right** on Summit Ave
2. **Cross** Western Ave
3. **Right** at Portland Ave
4. **Left** at Dale St
5. **Right** at Summit Ave

## Go to west map #6

18. **Left** at Dale St
19. Immediate **Right** to continue on Laurel Ave
20. **Left** at Nina St
21. **Right** at Selby Ave
22. **Right** at Maiden Lane
23. **Left** at Nina St
24. **Right** at Summit Ave to return to the start point

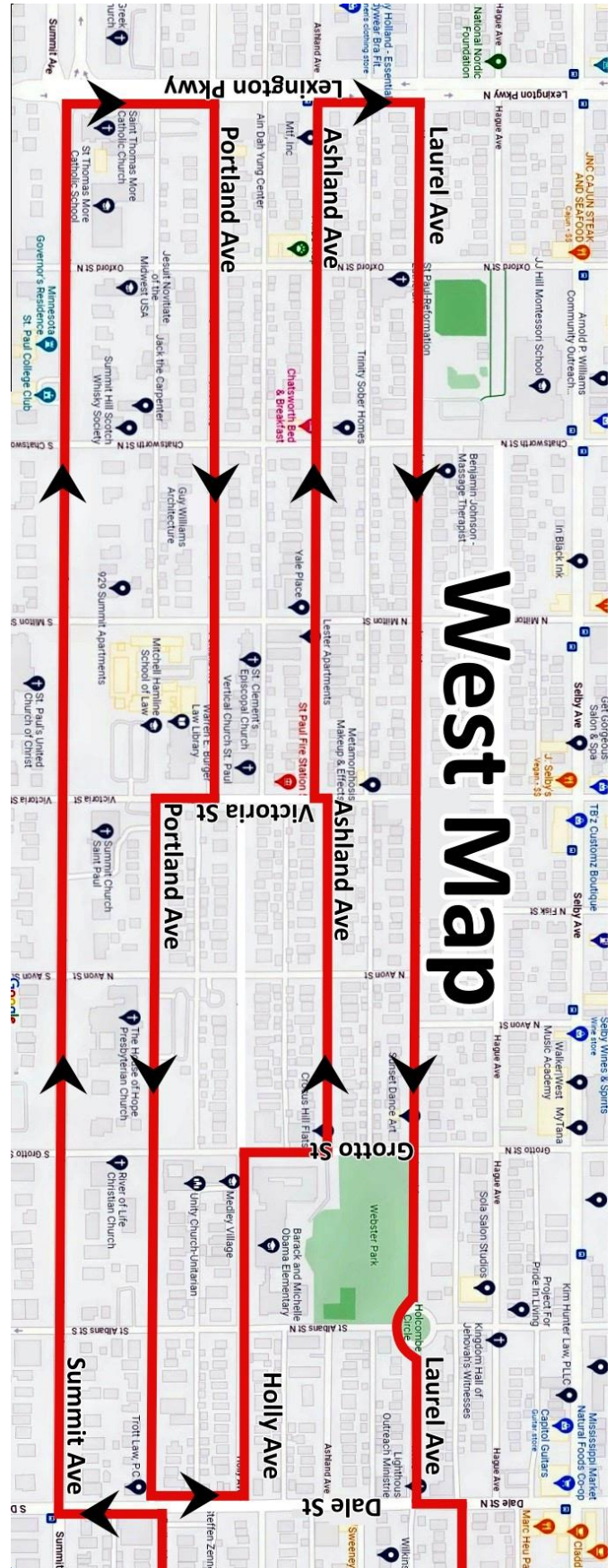


	In case of emergency: Dial 911
	Event related assistance:
	Wayne Heath POC/Club President 651-249-8886
	Susan Pinneke Regional Director (515) 423-8437

## West Map

6. **Right** at Lexington Pkwy
7. **Right** at Portland Ave
8. **Right** at Victoria St
9. **Left** to continue on Portland Ave
10. **Left** at Dale St
11. **Left** at Holly Ave
12. **Right** at Grotto St
13. **Left** at Ashland Ave
14. **Left** at Victoria St
15. Immediate **Right** to continue on Ashland Ave
16. **Right** at Lexington Pkwy
17. **Right** at Laurel Ave. After you pass Webster Park on the right you will reach Holcome Circle at the St Albans St intersection. **Continue Straight** past the Circle to remain on Laurel Ave

**Go to east map #18**



## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

### East Map

**301 Summit.** Germanic American Institute (1905) Beau Arts Georgian style

Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**318 Summit.** William Lightner House (1893)

Richardsonian

Romanesque/Classical Revival

Architect: Cass Gilbert

**322-324 Summit.** William Lightner-George Young Double House (1888). Lightner and Young were law partners.

Romanesque style.

Architects: Gilbert and Taylor

**332 Summit.** Edgar Long House (1889) Romanesque style.

Architect: Gilbert and Taylor

**339 Summit.** Crawford Livingston House (1898)

Crawford Livingston, president of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, lived up the street at 432 Summit Avenue in the second oldest surviving house on the avenue. He never lived at 339 Summit Avenue. C.H.F. Smith occupied the house. The connection between Smith and Livingston is uncertain. Smith decided on the decorating, but Livingston was certainly in control. Smith was a prominent businessman and a member of

the New York Stock Exchange. Medieval Rectilinear style by architect Cass Gilbert

**340 Summit.** Thomas and Clare Scott House (1894). Thomas Scott was a banker and insurance executive. The house was later owned by George Thompson, president of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch.

Beau Arts Renaissance design by architect Allen H. Stem

**344 Summit.** Watson P. Davidson House. (1915)

Queen Anne style.

Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**362-364 Summit**

Condominiums were constructed in 1977 with a circa 1875 carriage house at the rear that has been converted into a residence.

**366 Summit.** Egil and Rachel Boeckman House (1928)

Georgian Revival. Egil gained national fame as a star football player for the University of Minnesota. He scored the touchdown that tied the first "Little Brown Jug" game between Minnesota and Michigan. After college he became a physician. Architects Adler and Work.

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

**376-378 Summit.** Summit Bluff Townhouses (1982) Architects: Bentz/Thompson/Rietow

### West Map

**385 Portland.** James and Annie Skinner House (1902).

The American Foursquare style was popular from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s. It was a reaction to the ornate and mass-produced elements of the Victorian and other Revival styles popular throughout the last half of the 19th century. It often featured handcrafted woodwork (unless purchased from a mail-order catalog) and incorporated elements of the Prairie School and the Craftsman styles.

**389 Portland** (1906)

Renaissance Revival

**427 Portland.** Paul Doty House (1915). Paul Dot was vice president and general manager of the St Paul Gas and Electric Co. Architect: Emmanuel Masqueray.

**436-438 Portland** Arundel Apartments (1904)

**453 Portland.** Kirke-Murphy House (ca. 1889) Queen Anne style.

**460 Portland.** John White House (1885)

Architect: Cass Gilbert

**475 Portland.** (ca. 1890).

Colonial Revival. Once owned by Maud Hill after she separated from the husband Louis (son of James J.) in 1934.

**487 Portland.** Charles Bigelow House (1910) and 495 Portland, Fred R. Bigelow House (1910) Tudor Revival. Charles Bigelow was president of St Paul Fire and Marine Insurance and was succeeded by his son Fred.

Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**544-546 Portland.** Oscar Taylor Double House (1890)

Constructed of Lake Superior sandstone.

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**548-554 Portland.** Bookstaver Row House (1888)

St Paul's only surviving Cass Gilbert row house. F Scott Fitzgerald's parents lived here in late 1895, the year before he was born.

Architect: Gilbert and Taylor

**Portland and Kent.** St John the Evangelist Episcopal Church (1903)

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

### West Map

**629 Summit.** William and Nellie Kirke House (1896)

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

This house incorporates multiple design styles.

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston  
**649 Summit.** A. G. Manson House (1874)

The only remaining Second Empire style home on Summit Hill. According to author Larry Millet, this residence was acquired by John Kessler and Thomas Maguire in 1919 with the intention of opening a funeral parlor, resulting in a new city ordinance banning funeral homes in residential neighborhoods. Senator Dave Durenburger once lived here.

**701 Summit.** William Elsinger House (1898)

Elsinger co-founded owned the Golden Rule department store, which became Donaldson's Golden Rule in 1928 when it was acquired by Donaldson's parent company, Hahn's Department Stores.

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**739 Summit.** Built in 1913 as the First Church of Christ Scientist. Neoclassical design by architect Clarence H. Johnston.

**797 Summit.** House of Hope Presbyterian Church (1914). Gothic Revival style. In 2009 a labyrinth was created on the east

side of the church as a parishioner's Eagle Scout project. Every winter it is host to a Labyrinth Days celebration of its "walkable art" and the ancient spiritual practice that enhances prayer and reflection.

Architects: Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson

**807 Summit.** Samuel and Madeline Dittenhofer House (1908)

Built by Golden Rule co-founder Jacob Dittenhofer as a wedding present for his son Samuel. Tudor Villa style.

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**808 Summit.** Horace Thompson House (1903)

Italian Renaissance design by architect H. I. Wicks

**828 Summit.** Joseph and Ellen Konstan House (2001)

Built on the site of a demolished 1956 home in the Colonial Revival style to blend in with neighboring architecture. Joseph Konstan is a computer scientist and distinguished professor at the U of M. The house was sold in 2020 to the Recovery Academy sober living program for men. SALA Architects

**900 Summit.** St Paul's United Church of Christ (1952)

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

Architects: Ingemann and Bergstedt

**937 Summit.** J Humberg House (1899)

John A. Humberg was a lumber baron connected to Frederick Weyerhauser as well as a banker and railroad executive. He built this and the identical (at the time) 943 Summit for his daughters.

Architect: Cass Gilbert

**955 Summit.** Carlos Boynton House (1904)

Boynton owned a real estate firm. Jacobean Rectilinear style by Clarence H. Johnston.

**990 Summit.** Henry G. and Ruth Allen House (1916) The

American Association of University Women Mansion has owned the property since 1949. Thomas G. Holyoke designed the original Georgian Revival style architecture, and Harry Schroeder designed the 1966 additions.

**1003 Summit** Jule H. Burwell House (1891)

Burwell owned an agricultural firm that specialized in farm machinery, implements and carriages. In 1886 was as a vice-president for the Rabbit Mountain silver mine, near Port Arthur (now Thunder Bay),

Ontario. In 1892 he was elected president of the State

Agricultural Society. A year later he was also involved with a \$50,000 embezzlement scandal, which resulted in his resignation from the firm of Mast, Buford and Burwell Carriage Company.

There is no record of the outcome of this charge. Burwell moved out of this house in St.

Paul in 1894 and it was purchased by Michael Foley president of the Foley Brothers railroad construction firm.

Richardsonian

Romanesque/Queen Anne Rectilinear style by A. H. Stem. Remodeled in 1906 with a design by Clarence H. Johnston.

**1006 Summit.** Built as the Horace Hills Irvine House, later to become the Minnesota Governor's Residence. (1910) Horace Hills Irvine made his fortune in the lumber industry. He died in 1947 and Mrs. Irvine remained at the Residence until her death in 1964. The Irvines daughters then donated the property to the state. English Tudor/Jacobean Revival/Tudor Revival in style; William Channing Whitney, architect.

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

**57) 1079 Summit.** Saint Luke's Catholic Church built in 1894 and Rectory built in 1924; The church is Romanesque Revival in style and the Rectory Contemporary. In 2008 the church name was changed to St Thomas More after a merger. Architects were from the firms Comes Perry McMullen and Slifer and Abrahamson.

**10) 1089 Portland** Enoch F. Berrisford House (1907) Mr. Berisford was a partner in a wholesale and retail baking business. In 1890, it was sold to the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co. Architect Edward J. Donahue created this Colonial Revival inspired design.

**06) 948 Portland.** Henry Clement House (1907) American Foursquare designed by Peter J. Linhoff incorporating Tudor Revival elements. The original carriage house is in the back.

**05) 901 Portland  
880 Portland (rear of 875 Summit)** Built in 1931 as St Luke's School which later became Our Lady of Peace Catholic School for Girls. Purchased by William Mitchell

School of Law in 1976. Merged with Hamline School of Law in 2015. Romanesque Style by Ellerbe and Co. architects.

**03) 819, 823, 829 Portland.** (1889)

Trio of Queen Anne style homes by architects Omeyer and Thori

**17) 806-808 Holly** (1890)

According to author and architectural critic Larry Millett, the blend of styles represented here are much more common to see than a pure example of a single style.

**02) 718-726 Portland.** Built in 1931 to house St Paul Academy's primary school. The design by Magnus Jenne is typical of period.

**21) 633 Holly.** George Alverdes House (1919)

Prairie Style house designed by St Paul city architect Charles A. Hausler. Hausler maintained his private practice while working for the city and when he left the city for the Minnesota Senate between 1922 and 1939. Two of his designs are listed on the National Register: the Minnesota Building in downtown Saint Paul and the Minnesota Milk Company Building on University Avenue.

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

### **682 Holly. Vienna and Earl Apartment Buildings (1907)**

Neo-Classical Revival residences designed and built by Louis F. Lockwood and Carl P. Waldon  
**744 Ashland.** Built in 1916 as a synagogue and school designed by Allen H. Stem. It was renovated after a fire in 1952 in a design by Liebenberg and Kaplan. The congregation had been planning for a larger synagogue at the time. A new temple was built in Highland Park. The building now houses the Vienna Flats Condominiums.

### **984 Ashland.** Henry Wessel House (1900)

Colonial Revival inspired design by Louis Lockwood. It's now a bed and breakfast.

### **1039 Ashland.** John D. Moran House (1909)

John D. Moran was in the railroad construction business. Architect: Emmanuel Masquery.

### **116 Lexington.** (1915) Prairie Style-inspired design by architect George Maher.

**876 Laurel.** W. T. Alexander House. Queen Anne design by Omeyer and Thori architects.

### **765 Laurel**

**697-703 Laurel.** Gilman Terrace (1892). Victorian style. Architect: Hermann Kretz.

**Laurel and St Albans POI:** Nolcombe Circle Park dedicated as a market square in 1857.

William Holcombe was Minnesota's first lieutenant governor, mayor of Stillwater, and a real estate speculator.

### **West Map**

**512 Laurel.** Built in 1891 as a Masonic Lodge and later converted to condominiums.

Architect: Edward Bassford. At the time, Bassford was the busiest architect in St. Paul, working on designs for houses, schools, and many commercial buildings. His firm also employed architects who later were famous in their own right, such as Cass Gilbert, Augustus Gauger, Edward J. Donohue, Silas Jacobson, and Charles Bassford. He died in Osakis, Minnesota, on July 20, 1912.

**472 Laurel.** Kolff/Dabrey House. Built in 1880 or 1888 Stick style by architect Charles W. Mould.

**466 Laurel.** Andrew Muir House (1893)

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

Designed by Augustus Gauger with elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Gauger set up his own practice and remained active until the late 1920s. While managing his own firm, Gauger also served as architect to the State Board of Education, St. Paul building Inspector, a member of the committee revising the St. Paul Building Code and architect to the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Soldiers' Home. Gauger's firm was responsible for numerous residences, schools, commercial and institutional structures, in Minnesota and throughout the United States including courthouses in 14 states.

**38) 411 Laurel.** William Davis residence (1883) This early Gilbert and Taylor Shingle Style design was for a client who became the Gilbert family physician. Thomas Holyoke Holyoke worked as a draftsman for Cass Gilbert from the 1880s-1892 and was the chief draftsman in the design of the Minnesota State Capitol building. Holyoke became Gilbert's partner in 1892 and formed his own practice in

St. Paul in 1906. He lived in this house with his sister and brother-in-law from 1885 until his death in 1925.

**39) 301, 307, 313 Laurel.** Built as identical triplets between 1882 and 1884.

**40) 286-294 Laurel.** Laurel Terrace/Riley Row. (1887) Built for William C. Riley. This use of sandstone, granite, brick, and slate has been put together in a style that has been referred to as Richardsonian Romanesque or Romanesque Revival.

Romanesque Revival buildings tended to feature more simplified arches and windows than their historically based counterparts. F. Scott Fitzgerald lived there for a year between 1808 and 1809.

Architects: Wilcox and Johnston.

### West Map

**48) 130 Virginia.** Theodore Schurmeier House. One of the first works designed by Gilbert as an independent architect, it was built for Theodore L. Schurmeier at 189 Virginia Avenue in 1883 and moved to this location in 1887 and rebuilt. In that same year, 1887, Clarence Johnston won the contract for the Aberdeen Hotel that was built on

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites

the original site of the Schurmeier House. Schurmeier was a principal in a dry goods firm and a director of First National Bank. In 1882, he married Caroline Gotzian, the daughter of Conrad Gotzian, founder of C. Gotzian & Company, a manufacturer and jobber of shoes and boots. Gilbert also designed residences for the president and secretary of the company.

### East Map

**266 Summit.** Driscoll-Weyerhaeuser House (1882)  
Frederick Driscoll was general manager of the St Paul Pioneer Press. Lumber baron Frederick Weyerhaeuser purchased the house in 1900. Architect William Wilcox designed the house in the Queen Anne style.

**271 Summit.** Joshua Sanders House (1882)  
Constructed of cream-colored Milwaukee brick, in a style that has been described as Italianate and Tuscan Villa by architect George Wirth. Joshua Sanders was president of the Northwestern Lime Co. He lived here until 1886. Emerson W.

Peet had was the next owner. Peet was born in Ohio in 1834 was the president of E. W. Peet and Company dealing in loans, stocks, bonds, and life insurance. Peet died in the house in 1902, and his family stayed until 1917, when it was sold to the Roger B. Shepard family. Shepard was the secretary and treasurer of Finch, Van Slyck, McConville, a wholesale dry goods company. Today the house is still a private residence.

**275 Summit.** Charles Schuneman House (1901)  
Designed by architect Clarence H. Johnston, Sr. in what has been variously described as a Medieval Rectilinear/Late Gothic/Georgian Revival/Medieval Revival style constructed in Mankato stone. Charles Schuneman was an owner of Schuneman's Department store, a St. Paul icon later to become Dayton – Schuneman and then Dayton's. The mansion was purchased by the McLaughlin family in 1971 as Summit Manor Reception House to host weddings, receptions, and private parties.

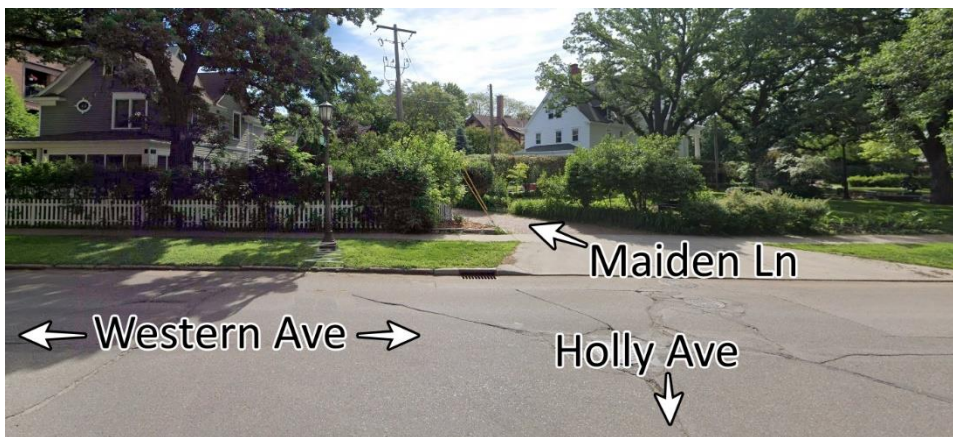
**285 Summit.** Frederick A. Gogg House (1899)

## Hill District Architecture Walk 10 km Walk Historic Sites


Architect Allen H. Stem designed this mansion in a Neo-Classical style. The decorative plaster, woodwork, and built ins have survived over a century of homeowners and renters. During the middle of the last century the home was divided into 14 apartments, but today it is completely restored as a private residence. Fogg served as superintendent of Ramsey County schools and president of the Board of Education.

**294 Summit** Built in 1919 by George F. Lindsay who hired the Boston firm of Parker, Thomas, and Rice to design the home. Lindsay, born in Iowa in 1871, accumulated his wealth working in the lumber trade with the Weyerhaeuser family. In 1932 the house was sold to Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser and his wife Vivian O’Gara Weyerhaeuser, grandson of Frederick Weyerhaeuser who lived at 266 Summit Avenue. Garrison Keillor lived here from 2008-2020. Georgian Revival Style by the Boston architects Parker, Thomas, and Rice.

1. Exit GAI and turn **Right** on Summit Ave
2. **Cross** Western Ave
3. **Right** at Portland Ave
4. **Right** at Victoria St
5. **Left** to stay on Portland Ave
6. **Right** at Chatsworth St
7. **Right** at Ashland Ave
8. **Jog Left then Right** to stay on Ashland Ave
9. **Right** at Grotto St
10. **Left** at Holly Ave
11. **Jog Left then Right** at Dale St to stay on Holly Ave
12. At Western Ave, Holly Ave veers left and becomes Maiden Lane. Maiden Lane is the red-brick alley behind Summit Ave homes and is the address of many carriage houses.



13. **Right** at Farrington to return to the start point

	In case of emergency: Dial 911
	Event related assistance:
	Wayne Heath POC/Club President 651-249-8886
	Susan Pinneke Regional Director (515) 423-8437

## Hill District Architecture Walk 5 km Walk Historic Sites

**301 Summit.** Germanic American Institute (1905) Beau Arts Georgian style  
Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**318 Summit.** William Lightner House (1893)  
Richardsonian  
Romanesque/Classical Revival  
Architect: Cass Gilbert

**322-324 Summit.** William Lightner-George Young Double House (1888). Lightner and Young were law partners.  
Romanesque style.  
Architects: Gilbert and Taylor

**332 Summit.** Edgar Long House (1889) Romanesque style.  
Architect: Gilbert and Taylor

**339 Summit.** Crawford Livingston House (1898)  
Crawford Livingston, president of the St. Paul Gas Light Company, lived up the street at 432 Summit Avenue in the second oldest surviving house on the avenue. He never lived at 339 Summit Avenue. C.H.F. Smith occupied the house. The connection between Smith and Livingston is uncertain. Smith decided on the decorating, but Livingston was certainly in control. Smith was a prominent businessman and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Medieval Rectilinear style by architect Cass Gilbert

**340 Summit.** Thomas and Clare Scott House (1894). Thomas Scott was a banker and insurance executive. The house was later owned by George Thompson, president of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch.  
Beau Arts Renaissance design by architect Allen H. Stem

**344 Summit.** Watson P. Davidson House. (1915)  
Queen Anne style.  
Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**362-364 Summit**  
Condominiums constructed in 1977 with a circa 1875 carriage house at the rear that has been converted into a residence.

**366 Summit.** Egil and Rachel Boeckman House (1928)  
Georgian Revival. Egil gained national fame as a star football player for the University of Minnesota. He scored the touchdown that tied the first “Little Brown Jug” game between Minnesota and Michigan. After college he became a physician. Architects Adler and Work.

**376-378 Summit.** Summit Bluff Townhouses (1982) Architects: Bentz/Thompson/Rietow

## Hill District Architecture Walk 5 km Walk Historic Sites

**385 Portland.** James and Annie Skinner House (1902).

The American Foursquare style was popular from the mid-1890s to the late 1930s. It was a reaction to the ornate and mass-produced elements of the Victorian and other Revival styles popular throughout the last half of the 19th century. It often featured handcrafted woodwork (unless purchased from a mail-order catalog) and incorporated elements of the Prairie School and the Craftsman styles.

**389 Portland** (1906)  
Renaissance Revival

**427 Portland.** Paul Doty House (1915). Paul Doty was vice president and general manager of the St Paul Gas and Electric Co. Architect: Emmanuel Masqueray.

**436-438 Portland** Arundel Apartments (1904)

**453 Portland.** Kirke-Murphy House (ca. 1889) Queen Anne style.

**460 Portland.** John White House (1885)

Architect: Cass Gilbert

**475 Portland.** (ca. 1890). Colonial Revival. Once owned by Maud Hill after she separated from the husband Louis (son of James J.) in 1934.

**74) 487 Portland.** Charles Bigelow House (1910) and 495 Portland, Fred R. Bigelow House (1910) Tudor Revival. Charles Bigelow was president of St Paul Fire and Marine Insurance and was succeeded by his son Fred.

Architect: Thomas Holyoke

**544-546 Portland.** Oscar Taylor Double House (1890)

Constructed of Lake Superior sandstone.

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**548-554 Portland.** Bookstaver Row House (1888)

St Paul's only surviving Cass Gilbert row house. F Scott Fitzgerald's parents lived here in late 1895, the year before he was born. Architect: Gilbert and Taylor

**Portland and Kent.** St John the Evangelist Episcopal Church (1903)

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**819, 823, 829 Portland.** (1889) Trio of Queen Anne style homes by architects Omeyer and Thori

Architect: Clarence H. Johnston

**880 Portland (rear of 875**

**Summit)** Built in 1931 as St Luke's School which later became Our Lady of Peace Catholic School for Girls.

Purchased by William Mitchell

## Hill District Architecture Walk 5 km Walk Historic Sites

School of Law in 1976. Merged with Hamline School of Law in 2015. Romanesque Style by Ellerbe and Co. architects.

**901 Portland.** St Clement's Episcopal Church (1895) Cass Gilbert designed this Gothic church constructed of Oneota limestone and trimmed with Indiana limestone. Gothic Revival did not play an important role in Gilbert's early work, but that changed when he moved to New York and designed the West Street Building (1905-07) and Woolworth Building (1909-1913). The Woodworth Building was the world's tallest at the time. Mrs. Theodore A. Eaton of New York funded the project as a memorial to her late husband, the rector of New York's St. Clement's Church. She provided for twenty-one Tiffany windows designed by Gilbert. Attending the dedication of St. Clement's and later lunching with Gilbert at his home was J.P. Morgan who told Gilbert that he was impressed with the designs. In 1913 the vestibule facing Milton Street and the parish hall were added using a design by Clarence H. Johnston.

**948 Portland.** Henry Clement House (1907) American Foursquare designed by Peter J. Linhoff incorporating Tudor Revival elements. The original carriage house is in the back.

**1089 Portland** Enoch F. Berrisford House (1907) Mr. Berisford was a partner in a wholesale and retail baking business. In 1890, it was sold to the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co. Architect Edward J. Donahue created this Colonial Revival inspired design.

**09) 1039 Ashland.** John D. Moran House (1909) John D. Moran was in the railroad construction business. Architect: Emmanuel Masquery.

**08) 984 Ashland.** Henry Wessel House (1900) Colonial Revival inspired design by Louis Lockwood. It's now a bed and breakfast.

**18) 744 Ashland.** Built in 1916 as a synagogue and school designed by Allen H. Stem. It was renovated after a fire in 1952 in a design by Liebenberg and Kaplan. The congregation had been planning for a larger synagogue at the time. A new temple was built in Highland

## Hill District Architecture Walk 5 km Walk Historic Sites

Park. The building now houses the Vienna Flats Condominiums.

### **20) 682 Holly. Vienna and Earl Apartment Buildings (1907)**

Neo-Classical Revival residences designed and built by Louis F. Lockwood and Carl P. Waldon

### **21) 633 Holly. George Alverdes House (1919)**

Prairie Style house designed by St Paul city architect Charles A. Hausler. Hausler maintained his private practice while working for the city and when he left the city for the Minnesota Senate between 1922 and 1939. Two of his designs are listed on the National Register: the Minnesota Building in downtown Saint Paul and the Minnesota Milk Company Building on University Avenue.

**12) 294 Summit** Built in 1919 by George F. Lindsay who hired the Boston firm of Parker, Thomas, and Rice to design the home. Lindsay, born in Iowa in 1871, accumulated his wealth working in the lumber trade with the Weyerhaeuser family. In 1932 the house was sold to Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser and his wife Vivian O’Gara Weyerhaeuser, grandson of Frederick Weyerhaeuser who lived at 266 Summit Avenue. Garrison Keillor lived here from 2008-2020. Georgian Revival Style by the Boston architects Parker, Thomas, and Rice.

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