

I. Introduction & Background

This project was initiated by the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission in order to document the historic resources within an approximately 100-acre, 24-block area of the East End which was defined as follows: properties fronting North 21st Avenue East extending east to North 27th Avenue East and properties fronting East Superior Street on the south extending northward to include properties fronting on East Third Street. Two hundred and twelve residential buildings were documented (see annotated list of properties in Appendix A and maps of area in Appendix B.) The project was paid for by a Certified Local Government grant from the National Park Service through the State Historic Preservation Office at the Minnesota Historical Society and a cash match provided by the Duluth Preservation Alliance. Basic background research on the houses in the East End was begun years ago and can be almost entirely credited to the work of Maryanne Norton, currently a member of the Duluth Heritage Preservation Commission and volunteer research librarian at the Duluth Public Library.

The project product is provided in two parts: the first is this report, which is a synthesis of the significant findings concerning the district; the second is a set of survey forms in which each individual property is documented with a written description, photograph and map. The second part is under separate cover.

Notes:

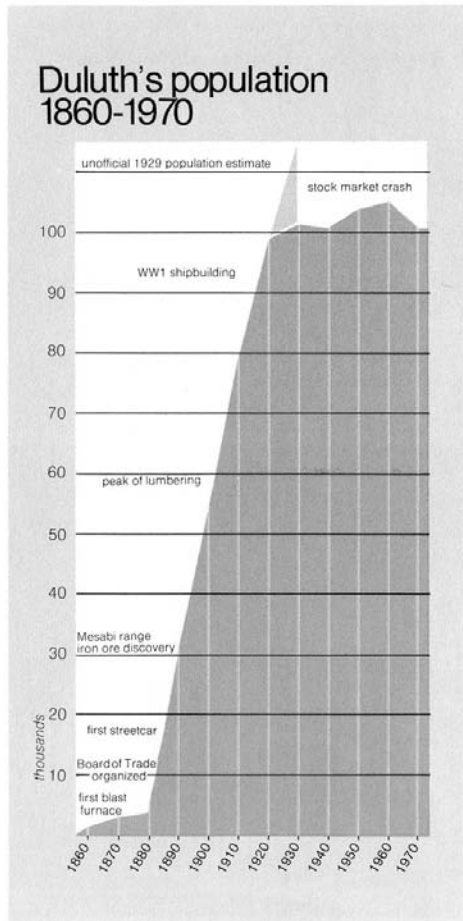
- For purposes of this report, the term “East End Neighborhood” or “East End” refers to the approximately 24-block area defined above, even though this neighborhood actually includes a more extensive area (the remainder of which is to be surveyed in a second phase).
- Spelling and capitalization styles have adhered to the original text when directly quoted, thus in most of the newspaper articles “street” and “avenue” are virtually never capitalized although appended to a named roadway. Also, there are some apparent dating errors in some of the newspaper accounts and obituaries, which were left uncorrected.

General Observations:

Many of the houses within the East End Neighborhood may be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion B (association with the lives of significant persons, e.g. the home of an important merchant or labor leader) as well as criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that possess high artistic values). Section III of this report documents the prominent residents who shaped not only the destiny of Duluth, but to a great extent the Head of the Lakes, Arrowhead, and iron ore regions. There are also persons of national prominence represented in this very special residential district. Taken as a whole, this area ranks with Summit Avenue in St. Paul, Portland and Park avenues in Minneapolis, as well as those streets in other major U.S. cities whose residents helped create what we now call “the American Century.”

II. Development of the East End Neighborhood

Duluth's East End Neighborhood is the core of a somewhat larger area representing the prominence and prosperity the "Zenith City" achieved in the years bracketing the turn of the 20th century. Emerging from ramshackle pioneer villages that attracted the ambitious, hardworking and the well-connected, Duluth evolved into a suburban metropolis between 1890 and 1910.¹ It was during this time that the population boomed and though this was felt throughout the city, it was in the East End that the wealthy settled, in part because the terrain was rocky and too costly for the working class to develop.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1860-1970

The East End survey area is contained within seven different plats, with just a few lots within the 1856 Endion Division (which was among the earliest town sites that were combined to form the city of Duluth). The other much later plats include Harrison's Division of Duluth, New Endion Division of Duluth, Endion Park Division, Highland Park Addition, Longview Addition of Duluth, Sterling Division of Duluth, and the Wooster Division, recorded with St. Louis County 1887 – 1903. Extension of the streetcar line on Superior Street out to 60th Avenue East in 1892 was no doubt a response to the interest in development of the eastern "suburbs."

The 211 houses that comprise this portion of the East End range in age between 1890 and 1978, but the vast majority—174—were constructed before 1930. See table below.

Decade	# of Houses* Built
1890 – 1899	25
1900 – 1909	76
1910 – 1919	34
1920 – 1929	39
1930 – 1939	8
1940 – 1949	6
1950 – 1959	14
1960 – 1969	8
1970 – 1979	1

* 1 building, a telephone exchange on East First Street, 1988 is not included in this count.

It should be noted that 15 of the 34 houses built in the second decade of the 20th century were built in 1910; thus over half of the buildings were built within 21 years, reflecting precisely the population growth during this period. Just north of the surveyed area Old Main was erected in 1898, further encouraging quality development in its vicinity. Newspaper articles appearing in the first decade of the 20th century attested to the fast pace of development:

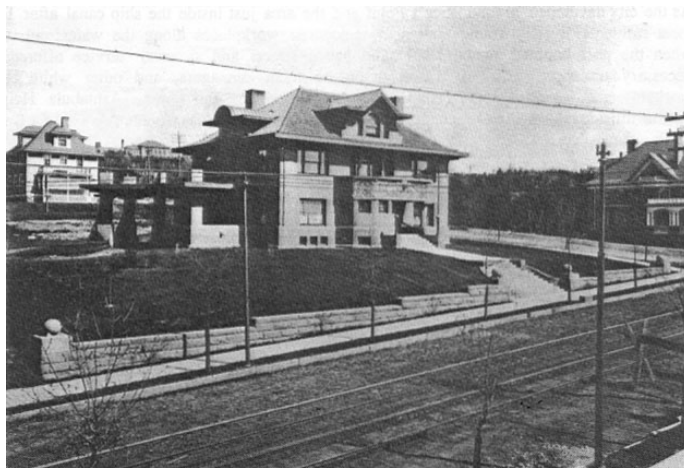
FINE RESIDENCE DISTRICT ARISING IN THE EAST END—Handsome Homes to Cost Many Thousands Being Erected Between Twenty-First and Twenty-Sixth Avenues, and Others of Same Class Will Be Built Next Season. What gives every promise of being the

¹ James Allen Scott. Duluth's Legacy: Volume 1-Architecture (1974) p. 18.

swellest residence district in Duluth is that portion of the city lying between Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth avenues East and First and Fifth streets. Just now over forty-four new homes, many of them costing considerably over \$20,000 are under construction, and plans for others are being turned out... Thirty days ago, Third street was not open at Twenty-third avenue east, in fact it was covered with a rich growth of saplings, and many stumps. Until this fall, most of the land, where the building is now going on, was a small forest. All during the summer months the work of constructing new homes was under way but the dense foliage tended to screen the signs of activity from people who reside below First street. Now that the leaves have fallen from the trees, a miniature city has bobbed up, apparently out of the wilderness.²

BIGGEST BUILDING YEAR IN HISTORY OF DULUTH—No Cessation of Work for Contractors—Large Operations Under Way—Important Announcements Expected From Architects—Concrete Much Used—Some of Residences Being Erected. It is now assured that the records at the end of the year will show that the amount of building done in the twelve months will have far exceeded any former year in Duluth. Both in number of permits issued and in aggregate value the record to date is ahead of last year and the fall is going to be a busy one. Plans which had their inception last spring and were not matured before the holiday season, will now be taken up again. The architects say there are many more big things to be heard from than have already been announced. ^ While there is scarcely any class of public building not represented in those under construction this year in Duluth, the aggregate value of new residences will far exceed that of all other kinds of building property combined.³

The typical pattern of initial development was large homes on multiple lots often occupying half a block of street frontage. As these multiplied, the demand for city amenities increased and utility lines installed and, with the coming of the automobile, streets paved. East First Street between 21st and 22nd avenues east was paved in 1902; north 22nd and 23rd avenues east were paved in 1903; Superior Street between 16th and 23rd avenues east was paved in 1904 and between 24th and 25th in 1905; north 23rd and 24th avenues east were paved in 1910; East Third Street from 18th to 22nd avenues east were paved in 1908 as was 23rd Avenue East to the end of the Harrison subdivision (south of the survey area).⁴



View north from Superior Street and 21st Avenue East, c. 1902. Note Old Main in background. Houses from left to right are 2026 East First Street; Crosby House at 2029 East Superior Street, and the Fay House at 2105 East Superior Street.

² Duluth News Tribune, 12-2-1906.

³ Duluth News Tribune, 9-6-1907.

⁴ City of Duluth Engineering Records.

III. Historical Significance of the East End Neighborhood

The East End neighborhood is second only to Duluth’s downtown as emblematic of the city’s economic zenith, and may be even more significant since it is substantially more intact than the downtown district. This was the neighborhood in which the movers and shakers of the city chose to live as the city’s economy boomed and those benefiting prospered. The years straddling the turn of the 20th century were marked by the nation’s continued expansion westward, the discoveries of natural resources and their consequent exploitation, and the unprecedented production of agricultural products, especially grain. The pioneers most involved in these activities chose to build their homes in the East End. The first owners of these homes were high-ranking professionals in a variety of fields. Attorneys, presidents and vice presidents of companies, business owners and other professionals were the typical residents of the district. With the exception of a librarian (Ruth Ely) and one teacher (Charles Frazee), middle class families did not live in the neighborhood. It is only at mid-20th century, when a few of the larger lots were subdivided, infill housing constructed, or the large homes converted to multi-family dwellings, that middle class residents moved in. Interestingly, only one architect—I. Vernon Hill—resided in the neighborhood, while four building contractors lived there (an indication perhaps of where the real money lies in the building industry!) The following table provides an overview of the professions held by the area’s first known residents.

Frequency of Occupations of early East End Residents

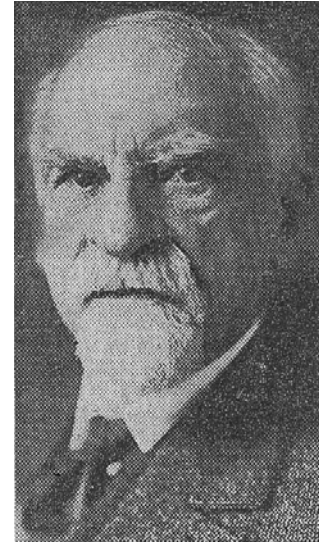
presidents	35	secretary/treasurers	8
managers/superintendents (many in lumber and grain enterprises)	22	mining or lumber	7
owners of various businesses	16	salesmen	7
physicians/dentists/ pharmacist	16	grain commissioners	6
attorneys/Judges	13	bankers	5
vice presidents	9	mayors / legislators	4

In addition to those occupations listed above, there were agents for railroads and vessels, engineers, assistant managers and treasurers, brokers, insurance agents, realtors, a scientist, a shipbuilder, a foreman, a railroad conductor, a supply officer, an auditor, and a Chief Jailer for St. Louis County. In addition, three widows occupied homes in their own right—their late husbands having been mining and lumber men.

The stories of some representative residents, their influence on the growth of the community and their affiliations illustrate the historical significance of this residential district.

PIONEERS OF DEVELOPMENT

A most notable Duluth pioneer was **George G. Barnum, Sr.**, who lived at 2211 East Third Street with his wife Laura, was born in Buffalo, New York, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, migrated to East Saginaw, Michigan where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business for a short time, and then moved to St. Paul in 1867. There he obtained in survey work for the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad (now part of the Northern Pacific line), then being built from St. Paul to Duluth. Stories of his early experiences in the north country were documented in a lengthy newspaper article upon his death in 1936:



George G. Barnum, Sr.

In 1868 he made his first trip to Duluth by wagon, reaching here after four days and many hardships, including a battle with the driver at Kettle River. He had paid \$75 for his stage coach ticket only to find the second day at Wyoming that instead of continuing in the stage coach he had to ride in an open wagon from there on. At Kettle River after traveling through rain, and often being stuck in the mud and having to help the driver release the wagon, Mr. Barnum found that a load of freight was to be carried from there to Superior...This left him no seat. He argued with the driver, ordering him to throw off the load. The driver refused and when Mr. Barnum started to unload the wagon, come at him with a blacksnake whip, Mr. Barnum received several lashes before he was able to subdue the driver. The trip continued with Mr. Barnum in a seat. After working here for some months gathering data for the new road, Mr. Barnum returned to St. Paul where the data was prepared to be taken to Philadelphia where bids were to be called. He was assistant to John C. De Costa, chief engineer in charge, and they had their office in the old International hotel. Working all winter, they completed the data and the night before Mr. De Costa was to leave the International hotel caught fire and burned to the ground. But Mr. Barnum was rooming about a block away, and was one of the first at the scene of the fire. He managed, by making several trips into the blazing frame building to save all the records and notes and Mr. De Costa left for the East, as scheduled, the next day. A St. Paul contractor got the contract and Mr. Barnum was engaged as one of the men to direct the work. He returned to Duluth, again making the trip by wagon. Labor was scarce and the work difficult. They sent East for men, and a labor agent sent the men up the lakes. Mr. Barnum once recalled how the men, being taken up the St. Louis river to the railroad camps beyond Fond du Lac, seeing Indians gathering rice along the river banks, began firing at them thinking they were about to be attacked. Mr. Barnum had a difficult time stopping them and convincing them the Indians were friendly. Upon completion of the road, Mr. Barnum was named paymaster and made the trip on the first passenger train from St. Paul to Duluth, arriving here Aug. 1, 1870. He remained with the road for two years, residing here.⁵

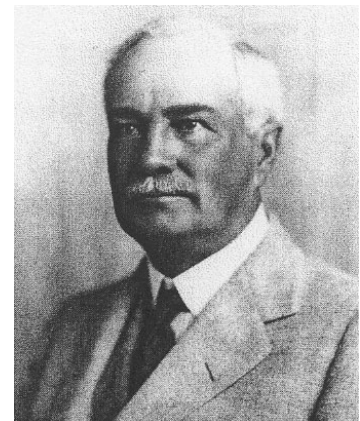
Barnum continued his ground-breaking involvement in transportation improvements in the region when he joined Col. J. B. Culver and George and William Stone in purchasing the steamers Manistee and Metropolis, the first real steamers owned at the Head of the Lakes. Then, as other early Duluthians, Barnum expanded his activities. In 1877 he became a flour salesman for the Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis and was its first representative east of the Mississippi. He remained with that firm for many years. Later he was one of the investors in

⁵ [Duluth News Tribune](#), 8-2-1936.

the Duluth Elevator (later Globe Elevator), organized the Barnum Grain Co., served as president of the Board and Trade in 1900, and was eventually known as “the Grand Old Man” of that institution.⁶

One of the attributes of Duluth’s most beloved pioneers was their conscientiousness about sharing their good fortune. Barnum was no exception. Although shunning publicity, he was one of the biggest contributors to the Community Fund in Duluth, was known for his particular interest in and support for orphaned children and needy families. He was the namesake for the Town of Barnum in Carlton County and he donated a library building to the community, completely furnished and equipped with books (unfortunately no longer extant). For many years each student in the Barnum High School graduating class received a \$5 gold piece from him at their June graduation. For all this and more, Barnum was elected to the Duluth Hall of Fame in 1932. His notable life came to an end in August of 1936 at age 92 after suffering a fall and consequent broken hip at his summer home at Isle Royale.⁷

Another of the most influential of the early residents was **Albert LeGrand Ordean**, who resided at 2307 East Superior Street, and who at the time of his death in 1928 was considered “one of the most distinguished citizens of Duluth and an outstanding financial leader in the Northwest.”⁸ Not having offspring, Ordean, together with his wife, Louise, financially contributed to the Duluth community not only during his lifetime, but for the past 64 years via the establishment of the Ordean Foundation by his will. This bequest “a corporation for the purpose of administering and furnishing relief and charity for the worthy poor...without discrimination as to age, sex color or religious inclination.”⁹



Albert LeGrand Ordean

Ordean was born in the coal country of western Pennsylvania and raised in Ohio, where he gained banking experience. As a young man he headed west to make his fortune, landing in the up-and-coming mining town of Leadville, Colorado. In 1882, at age 26, he moved to Duluth where he quickly capitalized on his banking skills by establishing the Merchant’s National Bank (now Wells Fargo Bank), and later became the head of the First National Bank. He was involved in “one of Duluth’s earliest wholesale grocery and mercantile firms,” the Stone-Wells Mercantile company (later Stone-Ordean-Wells Co. reflecting his involvement in the enterprise, the trade area for which stretched from Michigan to Idaho).¹⁰ Ordean was counted as long-time friends with the likes of railroad magnate J.J. Hill of St. Paul and President William McKinley.¹¹ In addition to his banking interests, Ordean served on the Great Northern Railroad’s Board of Directors. His regional, if not national, importance is underscored by the role he played in the economic panic of October 1907 caused by the failing of the Knickerbocker Trust company and other New York banks. “A fund of \$4,000,000 was placed in his hands to help untangle the grain and railroad business and through his efforts conditions in the Northwest were made normal in a short time.”¹² Telling of their wherewithal, the Ordeans also maintained a winter home in Pasadena, California.

⁶ Duluth Herald, 8-3-1936.

⁷ Duluth News Tribune, 8-2-1936.

⁸ Duluth Herald, 9-21-1928 edition.

⁹ From The Ordean Foundation’s 1992 Annual Report.

¹⁰ Ryck Lydecker and Lawrence Sommer, Duluth Sketches of the Past – a bicentennial collection (1976) p. 205.

¹¹ Ordean Foundation 1992 Annual Report.

¹² Duluth Herald 9-12-1928.

BANKING DEPARTMENT



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DULUTH, MINN.

THE
The First National Bank
OF DULUTH, MINN.

CAPITAL, - - \$500,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$500,000
U. S. Government Depository.

A. L. ORDEAN, PRESIDENT.
J. H. DIGHT, CASHIER.
W. S. BISHOP, ASS'T CASH'R.
C. D. SHEPARD, SEC'D ASS'T CASH'R.

DIRECTORS:

A. M. MARSHALL, Pres. Marshall Wells Hardware Co.
A. D. THOMPSON, Grain Dealer.
L. MENDENHALL, Investments and Insurance.
A. B. WOLVIN, Vessel Owner.
FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER, Lumber, St. Paul.
JOHN H. BARKEE, Pres. Haskell Barker Car Co., Michigan City, Ind.
A. C. JONES, Vice Pres. Northwestern Fuel Co.
T. J. DAVIS, Attorney at Law.
LOUIS W. HILL, Pres. Eastern Minnesota Railway.
A. L. ORDEAN, President

The First National Bank Building was located at 229-233 West Superior Street.

One of the stories of Ordean's early days provides a glimpse of what the pioneer days were like for these men:

A story is told that in 1879 Mr. Ordean carried \$50,000 in currency on his person from Denver to Leadville, none of the express companies being willing to take the risk of transporting currency, because of the continual stagecoach holdups in that region. The banks in which Mr. Ordean was interested needed cash immediately and he made the trip, traveling by stage by day and sleeping at night with half a dozen strangers in various stopping places, most of them in one large room. There were no hotels in that country in the '70s and to lie down with men he had never seen in a large room, any one of whom would stop at nothing for part of a \$50,000 loot, took unusual courage.¹³

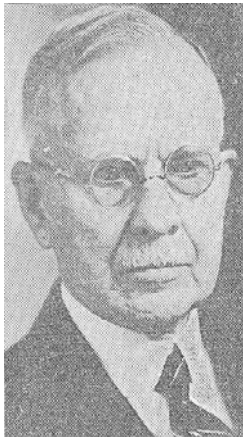
Another pioneer banker was **Charles A. Britts**, one of the earliest residents of the East End neighborhood, living at 2201 East Superior Street in 1892 together with his wife Mary.¹⁴ His brief obituary illustrates the attraction that Duluth had for those looking for growth potential in capital markets:

C.A. Britts, Duluth Bank Chief, Dies. Founder and incumbent president of the St. Louis County State bank, Charles A. Britts, 83 years old, 2201 East Superior street, died yesterday at a Duluth hospital following a short illness. ^ The pioneer Duluth resident

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ 1900 Census Data lists Charles and Mary Bell Britts, a 3-year-old daughter, Hazel, a sister-in-law Alice [Bell], and one servant born in Norway.

was born in Moscow, Wis., Sept. 24, 1857. In his childhood the family moved to Iowa, establishing residence in several communities in that state. They moved from Osage, Iowa, to Verndale, Minn., where Mr. Britts entered the milling business with his father. In 1887, after several visits to this community, Mr. Britts settled permanently in Duluth. He entered the banking business immediately, founding the St. Louis County State bank. M. Stewart joined the enterprise shortly after, leaving the concern when the late C. W. Elston became a partner. Mr. Britts was cashier until Mr. Elston's death, when he became president. Among his civic interests was the Duluth Symphony orchestra, of which he was a patron..."¹⁵



Charles A. Britts



Isaac S. Moore

Isaac S. Moore was a Maryland native who lived out the rags to riches story in Duluth. He arrived in Duluth on April 25, 1887, a month shy of his 18th birthday, the son of a Methodist clergyman whose death compelled him to cut his schooling short. "Moore immediately went to work for the American Exchange bank, then under state charter. It became a national bank in 1909, and Mr. Moore occupied every position from messenger to president in the institution, becoming president in 1926."¹⁶ Six months before the Great Stock Market Crash of 1929, the American Exchange and First National banks were consolidated and Moore was named president. He continued in that capacity until his resignation in October 1938 and afterwards remained on its board of directors until his death. Typical of men of his social stature, he undertook a number of responsible positions in the community: he was a trustee of the First Methodist Church, served as president of the Duluth YMCA for six years, was one of the founders of the Duluth Community Fund and served as both its president and director of its funds. Perhaps one of his most significant and lasting contributions to Duluth was his advocacy for the Duluth Civic Center Plan designed by the Daniel Burnham firm of Chicago. When he and his wife Katherine built a home at 124 N 23rd Ave East, it was pictured in the real estate section of a November 18, 1906 Duluth newspaper with the caption, "HANDSOME HOME OF I. S. MOORE TWENTY-THIRD AVENUE EAST."

Other bankers residing in the neighborhood included: Sheldon Frazer, at 2426 East Superior Street, 1903; Warren McCord, at East Superior St #2219 by 1903; and Edward Palmer, President of First and American National Bank by 1930 and living at 2124 East Third Street in 1908.

¹⁵ Duluth News Tribune, 1-23-1941.

¹⁶ Duluth Herald, 1-23-1945.



1929 fifty dollar bill being sold on Ebay on May 3, 2007.

Another businessman who included banking among his many activities was **Richard Leslie Griggs**. He bought the Lyman House at 2502 East Second Street and lived there with his wife Neva from 1916 to 1984. Griggs, the son of a banker, moved to Virginia, Minnesota with his family at age 8 and after graduating from the University of Minnesota began his entrepreneurial activities in that town with the purchase of the electric utility there together with his brother. Selling the utility to the City of Virginia in 1914 for twice what they paid, he had the money to invest in the Northern National Bank of Duluth (now US Bank) in 1917. From there he went on to an ever-widening sphere of activity which included iron ore mining, Ford automobile dealerships, real estate and insurance, serving as a director for Arco Coffee Co., Minnesota Power & Light Co. the Hotel Duluth Co. and the Merritt Chapman Scott Co. of New York (at the time the country's largest salvage company) and, most significantly, founding of Greyhound Lines, an legacy that positively affected the growth of the entire region, and which had a national impact in the area of transportation. He also served on the University of Minnesota Board of Regents 1939 –1963.¹⁷



Richard Leslie Griggs

In 1984 Elmer Andersen, a former Governor of Minnesota at the time, wrote about Griggs and his accomplishments in his syndicated column:

Last Thursday I sat at the Duluth bedside of Richard L. Griggs, one of Minnesota's most interesting and productive citizens. He is now 97... Probably more than any one person, Dick Griggs was responsible for the development of the University of Minnesota Duluth campus into what it is today. He was involved when the old Duluth State Teachers College was made a part of the university and immediately set to work to get a new campus. He offered the University 160 acres and it was accepted...I shook his hand and left knowing I had been with one of Minnesota's historic persons. His life has made a difference.¹⁸

¹⁷ Duluth News Tribune, 5-17-87.

¹⁸ Newspaper clipping of column by Elmer L. Anderson April 6, 1984

Griggs's significance is further confirmed by his inclusion in the 1978-79 Edition of *Who's Who in America*,

While bankers were often involved in numerous activities conducive to growth at the Head of the Lakes, the neighborhood was home to other leaders in development as well.



Charles P. Craig

One of these was **Charles P. Craig** who, with his wife Florence, lived at 2401 East First Street in 1911. It was through his friendship with Samuel F. Snively, Duluth's only four-term Mayor (1921 - 1937) begun at the University of Pennsylvania, that he came to Duluth in 1886 and formed a law firm with Snively. Both were involved in real estate as well as the law. Craig, however, was a true Renaissance Man with wide ranging interests that drew him into activities as widely disparate as experimental dairying (he was involved in the establishment of the Jean Duluth Experimental Farm), cattle breeding, challenging pricing policies around steel commodities produced in Pittsburgh, reorganizing the administrative branch of the Minnesota state government, establishing the Duluth Port Terminal and, most significantly championing the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway as founder and Executive Director of the St. Lawrence Tidewater Association. It was this latter activity that crowned his career and confirms his national stature. In 1922 Craig was appointed by President Coolidge for a 15-year term as the Secretary of the United States St. Lawrence Commission also known as the, the group responsible for the St. Lawrence Seaway, which opened the Duluth port, and others on the Great Lakes, to ocean-going vessels and international trade. At age 77, while on a trip to the Pacific coast in the interests of the waterway Craig suffered a heart attack which proved fatal.¹⁹

LUMBER & MINING MEN

Charles A. Duncan came to Duluth from Michigan in 1880 with his father David A. Duncan and brother-in-law Frank Brewer (married to his sister Jennie) and established the Duncan & Brewer Lumber Co. with a mill at the foot of 39th Avenue West. Like so many other successful businessmen, he parlayed this enterprise into several others, helping to organize and finance the Great Northern Power Co. in 1903 (he was its first president), served as president of both the American Carbolite Co. and the Carbolic Manufacturing Co. as well as vice president of the Great Oil Co. In addition he was a director on several boards, including that of the American Exchange National Bank, the Zenith Furnace Co., the Duluth Morris Plan Co., and the Duluth Crushed Stone Co. Duncan was also active in civic work. He was chairman of the Fire Relief commission following the 1918 forest fires, and was a former chairman of the budget committee of the Community Fund.²⁰

Demonstrating his financial success, Duncan and his wife, Ina, built an expansive home at 2215 East Second Street in 1906, completed by 1907, which was purchased by the Catholic Diocese of Duluth to house the bishop in 1941. (Interestingly enough, he chose to build it in brick rather than lumber.) His wealth also is evidenced by the 1910 census, in which it is noted that the family employs three servants, two females (one Finnish, the other Swedish) and an English

¹⁹ Duluth News Tribune, 10-2-1935; Duluth Herald, 10-2-1935.

²⁰ Duluth News Tribune, 7-14-1924

yardman. The same year that the Charles Duncans were building their house, his mother (David Duncan's widow, Julia,) was having a new home built next door at 2221 East Second Street (David having died in 1905).



Frank A. Brewer

As noted above, **Frank Brewer** accompanied his brother-in-law Charles Duncan in moving from Michigan to Duluth in 1880, formed the Duncan & Brewer Lumber Company with him and became its president. Later he expanded his interests to crushed stone and became president of the Duluth Crushed Stone Co. By 1902 the Brewers had built a home at 2215 East Superior Street. (By 1926 they had moved to 2420 East Fifth Street.) His obituary in 1934 noted that he had been active in civic affairs and had served three terms on the Board of Education as the chair of the building and grounds committee. Brewer died at age 79.²¹

Another lumberman who hailed from Michigan was **Zar D. Scott**. As a young man he was involved in a federal government survey of the Great Lakes as well as some railroad surveys. He moved to Minneapolis in 1876 to take a position with a lumber company there. In 1880, (the same year the Duncans and Brewer arrived in Duluth from Michigan) Scott relocated to Duluth and started a lumber business with D. A. Holsten—the Scott & Holstein Co., which was active for ten years. By 1890 he dissolved that partnership and had entered another, establishing the Scott-Graff Co. That company specialized in value-added lumber products, such as fine millwork and cabinetry. As with so many of the other residents of the East End, he was also active in civic affairs, serving on the city council, school board and the Minnesota State Forestry Board.²² Scott was also a forerunner of the environmental conservation movement, as indicated in his 1931 obituary:

He was an ardent advocate of reforestation, and made a trip to Germany to study German methods. It was his desire to replant the barren lands from which timber had been cut. He began by planting 30,000 young pine and spruce trees, many of which were brought from Germany. In 1909 he planted 100,000 more young trees. The fires of 1914²³ were a serious blow to his plans in this line, but did not change his belief that the people of Minnesota should work out some intelligent plan by means of which the forests may be restored and perpetuated.²⁴



Undated advertisement for the Scott Graff Company, located at 2402 West Michigan Street.

²¹ Duluth News Tribune, 6-25-1934.

²² Duluth Herald, 11-20-1931

²³ Francis Carroll and Franklin Raiter, The Fires of Autumn. (St. Paul Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1990) notes that the years 1910 – 1918 were bad fire seasons.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

Scott was president of the Minnesota State Forestry Board for several years and his significance to the region is underscored by the fact that he was largely instrumental in the creation of Itasca State Park. Scott and his wife Frances lived in a half-timbered house at 2125 East First Street, which he had built in 1907.²⁵

Edward Bradley was another of the early lumbermen who, with his wife Lucretia, lived in the East End neighborhood in the house they had built at 2229 East First Street in 1904. A brief obituary at the time of his death in 1948 indicates his importance in the community:

E. L. Bradley Dies at 88. Edward L. Bradley, 88, of 229 East First street, prominent lumberman, died today in a Duluth hospital after a brief illness. A member of the widely-known family linked with lumbering in northern Michigan and northern Minnesota for many years, Mr. Bradley had been in retirement for about 23 years. Born in Bay City, Mich., he resided in Duluth for 66 years...²⁶

Other neighborhood residents involved in the lumber business included:

- John Elliott, the manager of Empire Lumber Co., with his wife Alice, at 2429 East Second Street, built in 1908
- Arthur King, vice president of the Woodruff Lumber Co., with his wife Virginia at 2615 East Third Street, built in 1909
- George W. Martin, originally from Ontario, Canada, who became a leader in the lumber industry as his company—the Martin Timber Company—developed a wide market for manufacturing railroad ties, and telegraph and telephone poles, with his wife Olive at 2130 East Third Street, built in 1921²⁷
- Carlisle Heimbach, president of Heimbach Lumber Co., with his wife Charlene, at 2430 East Second Street, built in 1925.

Captain Marcus L. Fay was a pioneer who began in the lumbering industry but successfully expanded his activities to include mining, as well as other pursuits. Born in Woodstock, Ontario, Canada in 1848, Fay grew up in Michigan and then moved to Wisconsin where he was engaged in lumbering. By 1894 he had moved to Virginia, Minnesota and evidently it was there that Fay became an authority on mining matters and is given credit for discovering more than half a dozen mines in the northern Minnesota iron ore region. These included Minorca, Chisholm, Pearce, Laura, Winnifred, Webb, Cass, Tesora, Kellogg, Enterprise, Fay, Alpena, and Section 15. In 1903 he organized the Tesora Mining company and was its president and treasurer. He also was president of the Fay-Cananea Copper Mining company. When a major fire devastated Virginia in 1900, Fay was instrumental in rebuilding the city--he developed and owned the Fay Hotel, was responsible for building the Fay opera house, the Fay Block, and was part owner of the Union Block. In 1903 he was elected Mayor of Virginia and served until 1905:

It was during his reign as mayor that a number of dynamite outrages took place, which brought Virginia unenviable notoriety throughout the country. The outrages grew out of Capt. Fay's courageous efforts to enforce the laws. During his administration he inaugurated and carried out a number of improvements which were the real foundation for the present city.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Duluth Herald, 8-18-1948.

²⁷ Duluth Preservation Alliance House Tour brochure, 2003.

When Fay failed to win his bid for re-election, he moved to Duluth and to the East End neighborhood with his wife Sarah by 1908.²⁸ In 1913 he ran for Mayor of Duluth, but was defeated by William Prince. After Sarah died in 1919 he continued living at 2105 East Superior Street until his death in 1921.²⁹

Another Fay important in the region lived only a block west of Captain Marcus Fay: **George A. Fay**, who lived with his wife Irene at 2032 East Superior Street in 1910. They evidently were not related, though George Fay, too, ended up a mining man. Born in 1849 in Hardwick, Vermont, George Fay was raised in Menasha, Wisconsin and from 1867 to 1873 helped locate the Wisconsin Central Railway, which became a part of the Soo Line system. Later he explored and undertook geological surveys in Wisconsin and Michigan. Fay arrived in Minnesota in 1880 and by 1890 began to locate lands for the North Star Iron Company, which later became subsumed in the Great Northern Railroad ore properties. At that time he was living in Grand Rapids and engaged in geological work. In 1905 he entered the employ of the Oliver Iron Mining Company in Coleraine and was transferred to the Duluth office of Oliver in 1907.³⁰



Charles Harold Munger

Charles Harold Munger was born April 10, 1856 in Akron, Ohio but, like many other men in mining, came to Duluth by way of Michigan. At age 18 he went to work for the Atlantic & Great Western Railway where he remained until taking a position with Tuttle, Masters & Co. of Cleveland, an iron firm, in 1881. By 1884 Munger had moved to the Marquette range in Michigan to begin his mining career in earnest. He was promoted to the position of chief clerk for the Metropolitan Iron & Land Co. at Ironwood in 1886 after having worked at the Beaufort and Titan mines and then was named superintendent of the Odanah mine at Hurley, Michigan. Within ten years Munger went to Hibbing to open what became the Sellers mine, serving as its first superintendent. In the fall of 1895 he returned to Ironwood as superintendent of the Norrie mines and next took charge of the Sparta mine at Gilbert, Minnesota. He became general manager of mines in

the Lake Superior district for Pickands, Mather & Co. in 1901, and continued to serve in that position until his retirement in about 1929.³¹ Munger and his wife Helen (Fuller) built their home at 2330 East First Street in 1903, but they moved to Cleveland, Ohio in 1921. When they returned in the early 1930s they lived at 3901 Greysolon Road, where he died at 83 years of age.



William J. Olcott

William J. Olcott was another Michigan man who made a fortuitous move to Duluth in 1890,³² assuming the position of superintendent of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines on the Mesabi Range. In 1897 he became the first vice president of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway, and was named its president in 1901. In 1909 Olcott left that position to head up the Oliver Iron Mining Co. Amidst this advancement he and his wife, Fannie, built a home at 2316 East First Street in 1904. His obituary notes that he contributed to many charitable enterprises. These philanthropic activities included establishing the Fanny Bailey Olcott Camp for Girl Scouts on Half Moon Lake, near Eveleth and Olcott Park in Virginia.³³

²⁸ First listing of Marcus Fay in 1908 Duluth City Directory.

²⁹ Duluth Herald, 9-10-1921 and Duluth News Tribune, 9-11-1921.

³⁰ Duluth News Tribune, 7-23-1928.

³¹ Duluth News Tribune, 7-14-1939.

³² James Scott. Duluth Legacy – Architecture Volume 1, (1974).

One of the few Minnesota natives who lived in the East End district, **George H. Crosby** is also one of the best known historical figures in the city, having been elected to Duluth's Hall of Fame in 1931. According to his 1961 obituary, he was "born in Hastings, Minn., July 24, 1865...[and] lived there until he was 19 years old, when his family moved to Minneapolis. After working as a grocery clerk and plumber's helper in the Mill City, he headed north to Duluth in 1887 and worked as a painter and salesman until the lure of iron ore attracted him to the Iron Range." It was there that his activities show him to be a figure of regional significance: his exploration of northeastern Minnesota during the early days of mining in search of iron ore lead him to discover the Hawkins Mine (on which the village of Nashwauk is now sited), the LaRue and the Crosby mines. He was the founder of the community of Crosby in Crow Wing County and was responsible for the construction of the community's streets, sidewalks and water plant and several buildings. His Duluth activities were equally impressive: he helped organize the Duluth Community Fund, was president of the St. Louis County Health Association, helped found the old Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, served as president of the Minnesota Arrowhead Association, was a past director of the National Seaway Council, was chairman of the Duluth chapter, American Red Cross, and was a life member of the Founders' board of the National Red Cross organization and was a longtime member of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. The Crosby home at 2029 East Superior Street, where he lived with his wife Charlotte, was mentioned in his obituary: "His brownstone mansion home, built in 1902-04, was a Duluth showplace for many years."³⁴ Upon his death, Crosby left an estate in excess of a quarter of a million dollars³⁵ and bequeathed various paintings in his residence to UMD, and, \$11,000 each to the Duluth Children's Home Society and the Duluth Lighthouse for the Blind.³⁶



George H. Crosby

Gust Carlson immigrated to the U.S. from Sweden at the height of the late 19th century Scandinavian emigration, settling in Hibbing in 1893. By 1910 he and his wife, Hanna, were building one of the most impressive houses in the East End at 202 North 24th Avenue East. Carlson actually began his career in banking, serving as president of the Merchants & Miners bank in Hibbing and the First National bank of Chisholm. He soon established his own firm, the Carlson Exploration Co., that did business on both the Mesabi and Cuyuna iron ranges. Carlson introduced technological innovations with regards to diamond drilling that greatly improved the efficacy and economics of mining. In addition, he pioneered the development of taconite resources in the area with the establishment of the Mesabi Syndicate, which began taconite experiments in the 1920s. As he and his innovations became well known, his activities expanded westward—he was responsible for the discovery and development of the Interstate Callahan mine at Wallace, Idaho, the nation's largest producer of zinc during World War I. Between 1905 and 1915 he was a member of the staffs of Governors John A. Johnson, Adolph O. Eberhart and Winfield S. Hammond. Carlson, a member of the American Scandinavian Foundation of New York, became so prominent among Swedish immigrants in this country, King Gustaf V of Sweden knighted him in 1913. Thus this property, through its association with Carlson, contributes to the historical significance of the neighborhood. Carlson never retired but died suddenly at age 87 while enroute from Helena, Montana to Duluth in 1956.³⁷

³³ Duluth Herald, 4-30-1935.

³⁴ Duluth News Tribune, 9-22-1961.

³⁵ Worth over \$1.6 million in 2007 dollars.

³⁶ Duluth News Tribune, 10-17-61.

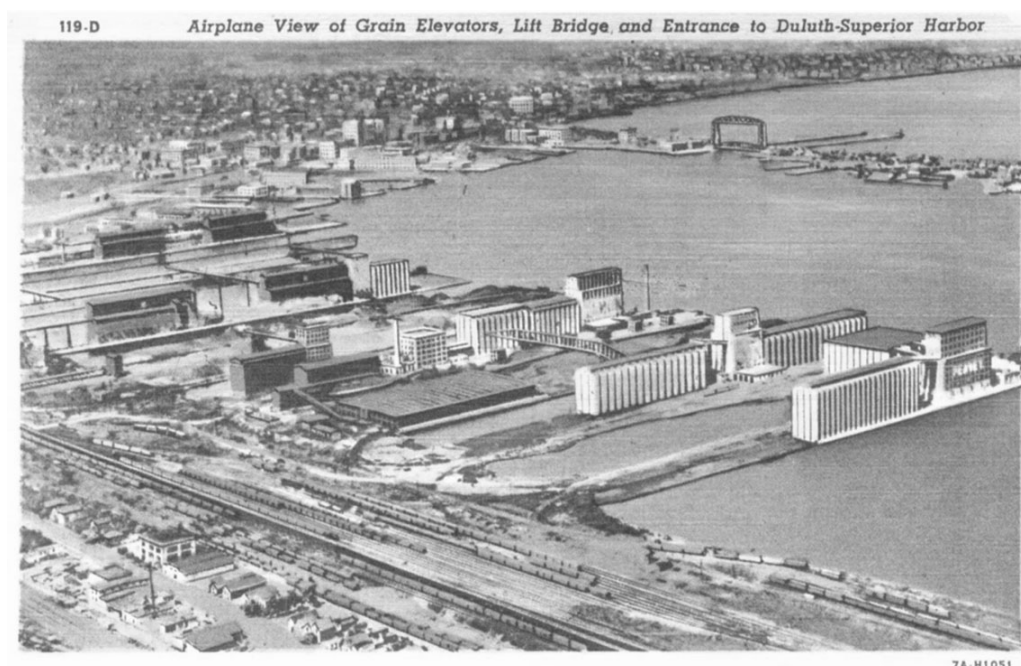
³⁷ Skilling's Mining Review, 12-8-1956; Duluth News Tribune, 12-1-1956.

William Cole, the owner of Duluth Cold Storage Co., was also associated with the Minnesota Iron Company and relocated to Duluth in 1895 from Tower, Minnesota. He had been engaged in diamond drill contract work. His wife, Margrette Cole, died suddenly in 1905 at their winter home in Tarpon Springs, Florida.³⁸ Cole was living at 2204 East First Street in 1908.³⁹ By 1910 he had moved to 1915 East Second Street where he lived as head of the household with his in-laws and a housekeeper.⁴⁰

Other mining men living in the East End included:

- George Swift, secretary and treasurer, Oliver Mining Co., with wife Eleanor, 2320 East First Street, built in 1894
- James Pearce, with wife Selina, 2109-11 East Superior Street, built in 1903
- William LaRue, with wife Mary, 2131 East Second Street, built in 1909.

GRAIN MEN



The transport of grain was very important to Duluth's prosperity, especially in the first quarter of the 20th century. In 1925 there were 27 grain elevators lining the Duluth-Superior Harbor (15 of which were located on Rice's Point, having a total capacity of over 19 million bushels). All of the grain firms represented by these elevators had offices in the Board of Trade building. The business of grain was amply represented by the residents of Duluth's East End. Nineteen grain men are known to have resided in the East End neighborhood between 1898 and 1921—several of them associated with the Cargill Grain Company, which had four elevators in Superior, none in Duluth.⁴¹

- Walter Turle and his wife Sarah, 2216 East Superior Street, built in 1898
- Steven and Minerva Jones, 2407 East Third Street, built in 1906

³⁸ Obituary for Mrs. Cole, Duluth News Tribune and/or Duluth Herald, 1-20-1905.

³⁹ Duluth Legacy, p. 161.

⁴⁰ 1910 Census Data.

⁴¹ 1925 Newspaper article on file at the Main Branch of the Duluth Public Library.

- Alf Frick, manager of the Van Dusen – Harrington Co., and wife Frances, 2231 East Second Street, built in 1907
- George Spencer, president of the grain firm Consolidated Elevator Co., and his wife Jessica lived at 2230 East Second Street, built in 1907
- Ward Ames, Jr., vice president, Ames-Brooks Co., 2216 East Second Street, built in 1908
- Henry Salyards, the president of Salyards Grain Co. built a home at 2311 East Third Street, built in 1908
- Clinton Markell, and his wife Katherine Watrous Markell, 2215 East 1st Street, built in 1908
- James Graves, manager, Capitol Grain Elevator Co., and his wife Olive, 2429 East Third Street, built in 1909
- Hans Sorenson, president of the Sorenson Grain Co., and his wife Ethel lived at 2531 East First Street in 1909.
- Edward Forsyth, Secretary/Treasurer for the W. S. Moore Grain Co., with his wife Anetta lived at 2111 East Third Street, built in 1910
- George Barnum and wife Laura, 2211 East Third Street, built in 1910
- Warren and Virginia Starkey, two residences in the district, beginning in 1911 (see below)
- Nathan and Ann Clark, three residences in the district, beginning in 1911 (see below)
- Edward Pugh, manager of the Duluth Grain Inspection Bureau and his wife Kathleen were the first residents of the house at 2320 East Third Street, built in 1911
- Benjamin and Clara Baker, 2231 East Third Street, built in 1913
- Percy Ginder, secretary/treasurer, Barnes Ames Co., and wife Hatti, 2616 East Third Street, built in 1916
- Howard Starkey, president of Consolidated Elevator Co., with wife Jennie, 2602 East Third Street, built in 1917
- Fred Lindahl, manager of Cargill Commission Co., and wife Marie, 2504 East First Street, built in 1920.

Clinton Markell was one of the founders of Duluth’s grain trade. Previously he lived at 414 East 3rd Street.⁴² He was born in Geneva, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1832 and lived there during his formative years, clerking for a dry goods establishment in that town for 10 years. After marrying “Kate” in 1855 Markell moved to Superior, Wisconsin, where he became convinced that Duluth would be “the coming city at the Head of the Lakes.” As a result he joined with J. D. Ray, John I. Post, Dr. A. B. Robbins and Sidney Luce in purchasing a tract of land which they platted in 1856 as the town of Portland (now the Portland Division of Duluth). Duluth had a population of only 200 when he first resided here. His efforts to build a city were recognized by being elected the city’s second mayor in 1870. It is interesting to note that the census in 1870 and 1900 listed his occupation as real estate, though the 1880 census stated he was in the “Elevator Business” (shorthand for grain--being connected with several elevator enterprises). Markell was also involved with the West Duluth Land Company, Imperial Milling Company, Duluth Iron & Steel Works and other large enterprises, even while maintaining his real estate dealings for over 20 years. In company with R. S. Munger he built the Grand Opera House in on the northeast corner of 4th Avenue West and Superior Street in downtown Duluth.

⁴² Federal Census from 1870, 1880 and 1900.



Ward Ames, Jr.

Ward Ames, Jr., vice president of Ames-Brooks Co., the grain firm his father Ward Ames Sr. founded, chose to build in 1908 on East Second Street (#2216) as well, not far from his family home. The Ames family moved to Duluth in 1886 from Otswego, New York, when the younger Ames was just 12 years of age. In 1900 they were living at 205 18th Avenue East, and the household included the mother, Clara, Ward Sr., his wife Emily, the 27-year-old Ames, Jr., and two servants.⁴³ Later Ames, Jr. also was a partner in the Barnes-Ames Co., grain brokers and export firm, founded together with Julius Barnes, a long-time school friend who was born on the same day. In addition Ames, Jr. was associated with the McDougall-Duluth Company and was a

founder of the McDougall-Duluth Shipyards. The Ames family had a long history of charitable activities in Duluth, especially in supporting the YMCA. In 1914 Ward Jr. donated \$80,000 toward a new YMCA building in memory of his father.⁴⁴ By 1912 Ames had built his second home at 1618 Vermilion Road.⁴⁵

Howard Starkey, President of Consolidated Elevator Co. lived with his wife Jennie at 2602 East Third Street in 1917. Howard's brother, Warren Starkey, was also in the grain business, though the name of his company could not be ascertained. He and his wife Virginia lived in two locations in the neighborhood: at 2321 East Second Street in 1911, then they moved to 2309 East Second Street in 1926 (that house was constructed in 1913) where they remained until the 1950s.⁴⁶

The **Nathan and Ann Clark** family moved three times within the neighborhood, living first at 2423 East Second Street in 1911, then at 2510 East Second Street in 1921, and finally at 2623 East Superior Street in 1926. Clark was first listed as a manager at the Cargill Grain Co., but by the time of his first move he was Secretary for Cargill.⁴⁷

Henry F. Salyards, another grain man and one-time president of the Duluth Board of Trade, and his wife Mary, lived most of their life in the neighborhood at 2311 East Third Street,. They moved to the district in 1908 and resided there until their deaths – hers at age 70 in 1941 and his at age 75 in 1944. As many of the other movers and shakers that lived here, he played other roles as important as being president of the Salyards Grain and the Duluth Board of Trade. They included serving as president of the St. Luke's Hospital Association, being a member of the advisory boards of the Duluth Children's Home and the Duluth Girl Scouts for 20 years. In addition, he was a director of the First National bank at one time, and a director of the former Duluth-Superior Street Railway Co. Salyards was district manager of the Home Owner's Loan Corp. branch in Duluth during a most difficult time—September, 1933, until it was closed in 1938, and served one year as special representative for the Commodity Credit Corp. in Minneapolis. Salyards also held a position with the office of the Reconstruction Finance, Corp. when it was opened in Minneapolis in 1939 to liquidate grain loans to farmers, a position that,

⁴³ 1900 Federal Census.

⁴⁴ *Duluth Area Ymca's Heritage Fund Newsletter*, MARCH 1995.

⁴⁵ *Duluth Legacy*, p. 147.

⁴⁶ 1920 and 1930 Census Data lists both Howard and Warren as having a father born in Maine; Howard is the elder of the two (his age is 59 in 1920, while Warren's is recorded as 40 in 1930); the census also records their residences at the East End addresses corresponding to City Directories.

⁴⁷ Duluth City Directories, as researched by Maryanne Norton.

perhaps, was not as well appreciated as his earlier contributions.⁴⁸ Mrs. Salyards was also known for her active role in Duluth's social and women's affairs.⁴⁹

Henry and Mary Salyard's son, **Ely Salyards**, later took over the presidency of the Ely Salyards Grain Co. and also became a president of the Duluth Board of Trade. In 1930 he and his wife Dorothy, three of their eventually five children, plus two servants were also living on East Third Street—at number 2617.⁵⁰

MANUFACTURERS & INDUSTRIALISTS

An early settler from Canada who had a lasting impact on Duluth was **Camille Poirier**, creator of the "Duluth Pack," which is still manufactured today. Poirier's 1919 obituary told of his early days in the fledgling settlement:

...He came to Duluth [in 1865], just before the completion of the St. Paul & Duluth road, traveling from Hinckley to Superior by stage and from Superior to Duluth by boat... Mr. Poirier was a pioneer in the real sense of the word. On his arrival in Duluth, he cleared the ground on which he erected the first shoe shop of the city. For thirty years he conducted a shoe store in Duluth, erecting business blocks at the corner of Lake avenue and Superior street 9 West Superior street and 7 East Superior street; and later, when his business had changed to logging and lumbermen's supplies, he built at 416 East Superior street. When in active business, Mr. Poirier was probably better known than any other retail man at the Head of the Lakes. Fishermen from Duluth to Grand Marais traveled to his shop during the winter months to purchase netting for summer fishing; and his packsacks were carried by lumbermen and prospectors from Montreal to Alaska. Fashioned after the Indian carry-all, but adapted to the needs of the white man, the Poirier packsack was his own invention, was patented by him, and has been made by thousands. He also designed and patented the hatch-covers on boats on the lake and sea, and also held the rights to jail cots used in many penal institutions. These were but a few of his various devices. Mr. Poirier was one of the pioneers of Caposia and built three cabins at different points of the lake...⁵¹



Today's Duluth Pack Logo



Undated historic advertisement from Duluth Public Library

Poirier was county commissioner in 1893 and 1894; was one of the board of directors who organized and erected the first Catholic church in Duluth; and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Jean Baptiste society. He was recognized as public spirited and as one of

⁴⁸ *Duluth News Tribune*, 11-5-1944.

⁴⁹ *Duluth Herald*, 9-18-1941.

⁵⁰ 1930 Cenus Data; A.G. Thomson House [B&B] Brochure/Online Website: <http://www.thomsonhouse.biz/history/>; "History & Architecture.

⁵¹ Undated obituary on file at the Duluth Public Library; <http://people.mnhs.org>; the Minnesota Death Index provides a death date of 10-17-1919.

the progressive businessmen of the early days of Duluth.⁵² Poirier moved into his home at 2128 East Second Street with his wife Margaret in 1902. In 1910 his three sons, a daughter and one servant were living there as well.⁵³

In contrast to the humble beginnings of Camille Poirier, **Frederick A. Patrick** came from a family whose prominence had been established for generations in the “western” town of Marengo, Illinois. His father was a leader in many lines of business; banking, manufacturing, general merchandising, and also owned extensive acreage. It was reported that Patrick, brought up in this atmosphere, had built a reputation of his own as a business man of exceptional attainments for one in his early thirties by the time he arrived in Duluth in 1891. He was treasurer of the Stone-Ordean-Wells company for ten years, and in 1901, in partnership with J. E. Granger, formed the Patrick-Granger Drygoods company. Another venture soon followed when Patrick established the F. A. Patrick company, which became one of the leading manufacturing establishments in Duluth and Northern Minnesota and one of the top in Minnesota as a whole. Under Patrick’s guidance the company flourished and expanded, with a mill at Mankato that manufactured materials for the Duluth plant. For a considerable time, the company owned and operated the Glass Block department store, and only shortly before his death did Patrick retire as chairman of the board of that institution. Patrick was also the avowed father and first president of the Duluth Commercial Club, which in 1902 revived and renamed the dormant Chamber of Commerce, transforming it into an active, aggressive body of business men. (The Duluth Commercial Club later reclaimed its first name, becoming once again the Chamber of Commerce.) In addition to his business acumen he was recognized for his altruism in his dealings with his numerous employees, namely establishing various recreational facilities for them, including a summer place at Lake Nebagamon, where they could pass their vacations and weekends with their families at minimum expense and maximum benefit.⁵⁴

Patrick appears to have raised a family of three daughters with his first wife Louise.⁵⁵ It was with his much younger second wife, Katherine (20 years old in 1901⁵⁶) that he hired I. Vernon Hill to design their 1901 home at 2306 East Superior Street where they lived with her mother and two servants until his unexpected death in 1931 at age 74.⁵⁷

One of the most famous historic figures in Duluth was **Captain Alexander McDougall**. He was born March 16, 1845 in Port Ellen, Scotland, a small village on the island of Islay in Argyleshire, just off Scotland’s west shore. When he was quite young his family immigrated to Canada, disembarking at Toronto and settling at Nottawa, a village near the Georgian Bay. After trying different trades, he went to Chicago in 1861, where he obtained a position as second porter on the steamer “Edith,” plying between Buffalo and Chicago. Later he joined the crew of the steamer “Iron City” which brought him to Duluth in 1866 when he was just 21 years old. During his 20-year sailing career McDougall achieved the position of captain of the steamer “A. Scott.” His foray into ship design and construction was described in his 1923 obituary:

“It was while sailing the lakes that the Captain conceived the idea of whaleback freighters. But knowing that marine men would be skeptical, the captain constructed his models and sailed them in a tank erected in the attic of his Duluth home. He finally obtained the assistance of Captain Thomas Wilson of Cleveland, and the first whaleback

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ 1910 Census.

⁵⁴ Duluth Herald, 12-16-1931.

⁵⁵ 1900 Census Data lists Fred A. Patrick living in Duluth’s 5th Ward at age 42, with wife Louise, age 41, daughters Barbara, Isabelle and Rosmond, along with two servants.

⁵⁶ 1900 Census.

⁵⁷ Duluth Herald, 12-16-1931.

ship was finally built at Duluth in yards on Garfield avenue. ^ It was an immediate success as a freighter and Captain McDougall entered the ship-building industry in earnest, constructing 45 ships of the whaleback type for freight use on the lakes. Later he supervised the construction of the Christopher Columbus, a whaleback passenger ship still in use on Lake Michigan. The ships were used principally for ore, grain, and coal trade on the Great Lakes, and while some are still being used, the modern steel freighters have supplanted them to some extent. But they were regarded as an advance in ship construction and revolutionized, to a large extent, the methods, plans and architecture of vessels. ^ During the war Captain McDougall, as president of the McDougall-Duluth Ship Building Company, directed the work of constructing a large fleet of freighters and steamers for both lake and ocean trade.”⁵⁸



“The Christopher Columbus” Whaleback Ship designed by Captain Alexander McDougall.

The whaleback ship that brought the greatest fame to McDougall and Duluth was the “Christopher Columbus,” which carried passengers between the Chicago loop and the Columbian Exposition/World’s Fairgrounds in 1893. McDougall not only made a name for himself through his design innovations but also his legal wranglings with the United States Steel Corporation. He sued for \$40,000,000 alleging patent infringement of his ore-washing devices—one of the largest suits for damages ever filed in the country at the time. He was one of the first proponents of ship subsidy legislation, and considered an authority on marine affairs, appearing on a number of occasions at Washington, D.C., where he gave his ideas on proposed marine legislation.⁵⁹

McDougall was in his sixties and a widower when construction began on his third and last home in Duluth located at 2201 East First Street. Still an active businessman, he was away from Duluth during most of its construction in 1910. His daughter supervised the final stages of construction and the actual move into the house during his absence.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ Duluth Herald, 5-23-1923.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Undated Duluth Preservation Alliance Brochure.

ATTORNEYS AT LARGE

Joseph Bell Cotton came to Duluth on September 20th, 1888 the same year he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan. He immediately commenced his law practice with the firm he organized together with Judge Homer B. Dibell—Cotton and Dibell. Later it became Cotton, Dibell & Reynolds, with the addition of Joseph Ward Reynolds. Cotton took an active part in Republican politics, serving as secretary of the Republican City Committee, and in the summer of 1892 was nominated by the Republicans as the candidate for the legislature. He served in the legislature in 1893 after being elected by the largest vote cast for any of the representative candidates and made the nominating speech for Cushman K. Davis at the time of his second election as United States Senator from Minnesota, bringing Cotton to prominence as a public speaker. In 1904 he delivered one of the speeches seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. After Cotton left the legislature he was elected attorney for the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company, the Mountain Iron, Missabe Mountain and Biwabik Mountain Mining Companies and in 1894, was named attorney for the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines as well. His other endeavors included being the vice-president and managing owner of the Bessemer Steamship Company, general solicitor of the Duluth & Iron Range and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad Companies. In 1903 he became general solicitor of the Oliver Iron Mining Company and the Minnesota Iron Company and all their subsidiary and allied companies in the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan region. Also second vice-president, general solicitor and director of the North Butte Mining Company, one of the more recent and important copper mining companies.⁶¹ Cotton and his wife Louise built their impressive home at 2309 East First Street in 1906.



Joseph Bell Cotton



Mr. John B. Richards



Mrs. J. B. (Caroline) Richards

One of Duluth's "pioneer attorneys" was **John B. Richards** who was born and educated in Boston, Massachusetts. A short obituary at his death in 1948 highlights his significance.

J. B. Richards Is Dead Here At 82 Years—John B. Richards, 82, pioneer Duluth attorney, died early today in his home at 1327 East Second street. Mr. Richards was born in Boston, Mass., and received his law degree at Beloit college, and came to Duluth in 1891. He served two terms as city attorney, the first under the aldermanic form of government in 1897 and 1898, and the second under the commission form from 1921 to 1929. He was a member of Palestine lodge, AF&AM, for 50 years, the Scottish Rite and

⁶¹ Railway Officials And Employees Souvenir Album Of Duluth And Vicinity (undated).

a charter member of Alpha council No. 1, Modern Samaritans. Mr. Richards also was a member of the Endion Methodist church.⁶²

Caroline Richards, J. B.'s first wife, who preceded him in death (1930), was important in her own right as the first secretary of the Duluth Art Association and a director of the Children's Home Society for many years. They lived at 2321 East First Street beginning in 1894.⁶³

In 1911 a newspaper article announced the appointment of the 36-year-old **Herbert A. Dancer** as an additional and fifth judge of the Eleventh Circuit Court in Minnesota. The population boom of the previous decade being reflected by the court's expansion. Dancer was born and educated in Michigan, but moved to Duluth immediately upon graduation, was admitted to the bar and became a partner in the firm of Baldwin, Baldwin and Dancer. The article highlighted his abilities:

Although Mr. Dancer is young, there is general satisfaction expressed at his appointment. He is thought to be exceptionally well equipped to fill a place on the bench. He has what is characterized by the lawyers as a "legal mind" and has a thorough understanding of the law.⁶⁴

Dancer served as a judge for 13 years before resigning from the bench in 1924 to return to his roots as a practicing lawyer.. Also beginning in 1924 Dancer was a member of the Duluth Charter Commission until 1953, serving as its chairman for 27 years of those 29 years. He also was executive director of the Nellie H. and Marshal W. Alworth memorial scholarship fund. At the time of his death in 1959 he was a partner in the law firm of Dancer, Montague, Appellequist, Lyons, Nolan & Nordine.⁶⁵

Other Attorneys who made their homes in the East End:

- Alfred E. McCordic, 2104 East Superior Street, with wife Jane, built in 1891
- John Hunt, Alford & Hunt, 2132 East First Street, with wife Hildegarde, built in 1902
- Edmond Ingalls 2112 East Third Street, with wife Suzette, built in 1908
- Thomas Davis, 2104 East First Street, with wife Martha, built in 1910
- Andrew Nelson, 2611 East Third Street, with wife Eleanor, built in 1910
- John Williams, 2601 East Second Street, with wife Julia, built in 1912.

COMMUNITY LEADERS & POLITICIANS

James A. Harper, another community leader was the organizer and president of the Minnesota Arrowhead Association from its inception in 1924 until his death in 1928. He lived with his wife Flora in two locations in the East End. The Harpers resided at 2531 East Superior Street in 1907, at which time he was the president of the Harper Shields Insurance Agency. Twelve years later, the Harpers moved into their 1919 house at 2502 East Superior Street. By that time he was the President of General Insurance Co.

Harper was born in Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada and moved to Stillwater, Minnesota at age 25. He remained in Stillwater for about five years working at the First National bank and

⁶² [Duluth Herald](#), Sept. 9, 1948.

⁶³ [Duluth News Tribune](#), Aug. 13, 1930.

⁶⁴ [Duluth Herald Article](#), 4-20-1911.

⁶⁵ [Duluth News Tribune](#), 6-21-1959.

making insurance his specialty, which became his life's vocation. His next move was to Superior, Wisconsin and finally Duluth. It was he, while serving as president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1922 to 1924, who conceived of holding a national contest to name the region, resulting in the area's moniker that is still used today: the Arrowhead Region. When he died in 1928 the obituaries recorded his contributions to the community and personal accolades:

"Welfare work owes a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Harper for heading the first Community fund campaign," Stacy A. Bowing, secretary of the fund, said yesterday. "It was his work as president of the chamber and director of the first drive, resulting in the enrolling 8,063 subscribers for contributions totaling \$208560 that made the fund a permanent force in the city." Mr. Heinselman, business partner of Mr. Harper, declared that "it has been my good fortune to be intimately associated with Mr. Harper during the last nine years. His daily life has been a source of inspiration to all of us who knew him. He loved Duluth and its people and we have lost a real friend."⁶⁶

Harper died after becoming ill on a trip to London, and his obituary noted that upon his return and "despite his illness, he spent considerable time at the executive offices of the Arrowhead association. Later, when he was confined to his bed, he met with officials of the association to carry out the plans for the year, neglecting his own business altogether."⁶⁷

A number of Duluth's mayors have resided in the East End over the years—some until fairly recently. Besides Clinton Markell, Duluth's second mayor, **Dr. Marcus B. Cullum**, a three-term Duluth mayor was an early resident living with his wife, Jane, his son Richard, and one servant at 2126-28 East Superior Street in 1896.⁶⁸ By 1910 the family had moved eastward on Superior Street, to number 2730.⁶⁹ Cullum was born in Laurel, Indiana and came to Duluth from St. Paul in 1886. He opened a dental practice and soon became interested in local politics, being elected to the aldermanic council during the mid-1890s when a major fight over a water system for Duluth was waged (in which Henry "Typhoid" Truelsen gained his reputation and won election as Mayor; when Truelsen died in 1931, Cullum served as one of the vice chairmen in charge of funeral plans for him.⁷⁰) Cullum was "active in all phases of local legislation and in the campaign to change the form of city government from the aldermanic to commission and became the leader in the movement and helped make the move a successful one."⁷¹



Dr. Marcus B. Cullum

Indeed he was the last mayor to serve under the aldermanic form. Cullum was elected to his first mayoral term in 1904 following the retirement of T. W. Hugo who followed Truelsen. He was re-elected in 1906 but was beaten by R. D. Haven in 1908. However, Cullum ran again in 1910 and won. While serving his first term as mayor he was instrumental in founding Lakeshore Park (later rename Leif Erikson Park). His tenure as mayor was also known for his efforts to improve social conditions in the city. By 1919 Cullum entered state politics running and winning as a Democrat in what was then a Republican

⁶⁶ Duluth Herald, 8-2-1928.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ 1896 Duluth City Directory; the 1900 Census Data lists the family living at 2114 East Superior Street, which may be a mistake.

⁶⁹ 1910 Census Data.

⁷⁰ Unsourced 1931 newspaper article obtained online at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mnstlou/mayoht2.htm>

⁷¹ Duluth Herald, 5-11-1937.

stronghold. His time in the state legislature spanned more than a decade, where he dealt with land and iron ore taxation, public health and hospitals, and reorganization of the state government. Despite these achievements, or perhaps because of his drive to accomplish them, Cullum suffered a nervous breakdown in 1927.⁷²

On a much more recent note, John Fedo lived in two homes in the East End while he was mayor of Duluth Mayor from 1979 to 1992:

- 2617 East Third Street, 1986 until 1989,
- 2128 E 2nd from 1990 to 1992.

THE RETAIL WORLD & BUSINESS OWNERS



Bernard Silberstein was one of the most remarkable residents of the East End, moving there at the apex of a successful life into a home that epitomized his rise in economic and social status. Silberstein was a Hungarian Jew born in 1848 who immigrated to the United States at age 18. Only four years later, after a short stay in Detroit, he came to Duluth and was the first known Jew to settle here.⁷³ Once he established a business he returned to Detroit long enough to marry his sweetheart “Nettie” (**Ernestine Rose Weiss**) who was born in Budapest, Hungary and had immigrated at age five with her family to Detroit. The Silbersteins honeymooned in Duluth and were said to be the first bridal couple to settle in the community.⁷⁴ He began his business career as a door-to-door salesman then opened Duluth’s first



Nettie Silberstein

general store, where Nettie worked by his side. Over fifty plus years he parlayed his mercantile instincts into one of the largest department stores in the Northwest—Silberstein & Bondy, organized in 1881.

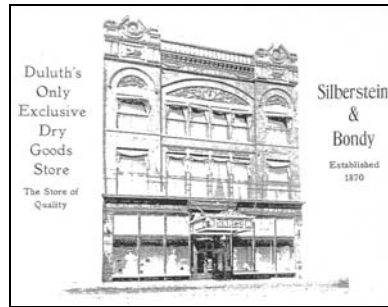
As with so many Duluth pioneers, Silberstein got involved in civic works and local politics. He served on the library board for two years, the park board for nearly 20 years and much credit is due him for Duluth’s splendid park and boulevard system, as he often advanced cash to the city for the purchase of park property so it could obtain the best possible deals at a time when the city had very little money. His financial backing is the reason that today Duluth has an exemplary park system worthy of pride. Silberstein ran for mayor in 1913—the first election held under the commission form of government—but was defeated by W. I. Prince by eight votes after one of the closest political contests in the history of Duluth. Two years later he ran again, this time for commissioner of public safety and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in local elections. During his tenure on the city commission he served as president and often acted as mayor in the absence of Mayor Prince. In 1919 Silberstein declined to run again, choosing instead to concentrate his activities on his successful business and possibly the secret building of a house (named “Highpoint”) at 21 North Twenty-first Avenue East to give his bride of 50 years on their golden wedding anniversary,

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Jewish Fellowship News—A Collection of Memories Celebrating Jewish Life in the Northland, Jubilee Edition 1995.

⁷⁴ Duluth News Tribune, 2-25-1932.

which was completed and occupied the same year as his business celebrated its golden anniversary, 1920.



Silberstein & Bondy Department Store located at 11 West Superior Street.

Silberstein was also a central figure in the Jewish religious community of northeast Minnesota. The Covenant lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, held a jubilee banquet and ball in 1920 to honor his half century membership in the order. When he died in 1922 after failing health over several months, Silberstein was heralded as leaving "a record that has rarely been equaled in this city."⁷⁵ Nettie continued to live at Highpoint House until her death in 1932 and was recognized for her contributions to the community as well:

One of the pioneer women of the city, Mrs. Silberstein played an important role in activities of welfare organizations and Temple Emanuel, of which she was a member.⁷⁶

Another outstanding retailer in Duluth who lived in the East End was **Cassius Hartman Bagley** who, with his wife Minnie, built a home at 2431 East First Street in 1914 and another at 2424 East Second Street in 1933. Reports vary, but Bagley arrived in Duluth either at age 19 or 21⁷⁷ from his birthplace of Tipton, Iowa and went to work as an apprentice for the F. D. Day & Co., jewelers. By 1900 he bought the business and it became the same business known as Bagley & Co. today, still located at its original storefront at 315 West Superior Street in downtown Duluth.



Cassius Bagley in his motor car outside his shop at 315 West Superior Street. Photo courtesy of Bagley & Co.⁷⁸



Early interior view of the Bagley & Co. shop. Photo courtesy of Bagley & Co.⁷⁹

⁷⁵ Duluth Herald, 9 -4-1922.

⁷⁶ Duluth News Tribune, 2-25-1932.

⁷⁷ Bagley's obituary in the Duluth News Tribune, 8-10-1947, gives his age as 21 when he arrived in Duluth; the Bagley & Co.'s website, <http://www.bagleyandcompany.com/history.jsp>, puts his age at 19.

⁷⁸ <http://www.bagleyandcompany.com/history.jsp>

Bagley was another local leader credited with founding the Duluth Community Fund, and for which he served two years as president and three years as its campaign major general. His charitable work for the Family Welfare Society was recognized in 1938 with an honorary life membership in that organization.

ESTABLISHED 1884. 1st ST. AND 3rd AVE. W.

French & Bassett Co.
GOOD FURNITURE

**LARGEST COMPLETE HOMEFURNISHERS
AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES**

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

We sell the very best in every line—Furniture, Carpets, Rugs,
Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils,
China and Glassware.

CASH OR EASY TERMS AT THE BIG STORE

The French and Bassett Co. was a major business for many years in Duluth, established in 1884 and in operation until 1947. One of its namesakes, George A. French, lived at 2126 East Second Street with his wife Isabel, his father Henry and one servant in 1910.⁸⁰ In 1914 he moved to his new home, designed by Chicago architect Frederick Perkins, at 2425 East First Street, at which point he had two servants in 1914. Clients included the Silbersteins,⁸¹ and undoubtedly many other residents in the East End. His 1938 obituary reveals his importance in the community:

George A. French, long prominent in Duluth furniture and banking business and active in civic affairs for the past half century, died last night at his residence at 2425 East First street. He had been in failing health for several years, but had remained at work until two weeks ago. For many years, Mr. French was in the furniture business here, first as Rainey & French and since 1882 as French & Bassett Co., one of the largest furniture houses in northern Minnesota. Two years ago it became the French, Bassett & Scott Co. Mr. French was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kitchi Gammi club and was a 32nd degree member of the Masonic order. He was one of the incorporators of the Northern National bank of Duluth and the Morris Plan Co., and continued to be a director of each of the banking organizations until the time of his death. He was a strong proponent of the St. Lawrence deep waterway. Mr. French came from an old New Hampshire family, having been born in Peterboro, N. H. the youngest of four children of Henry Kendall French and Amanda Adams French....⁸²

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ 1910 Census Data.

⁸¹ Information provided by current owner of the Silberstein House, Dennis Lamkin.

⁸² Duluth News Tribune, 1-18-1938.



The Big Store was a prominent Duluth retail establishment whose partner **Harvey Williamson** lived in the East End. Williamson was born in Lake City, Minnesota and moved to Duluth with his family in 1881 at age 13. His father moved the business to Duluth (and presumably renamed it), which the younger Williamson and his brother-in-law, Edward Mendenhall, took over several years later. Williamson and his wife, Elizabeth, built their home at 2400 East First Street in 1905. When Williamson suddenly died in 1928 while playing golf at the Northland Country Club, his obituary noted his contributions to the community:

Active in Boy's Welfare—[Williamson] was director of the Duluth Boy Scout council of which he was one of the organizers and was always an active worker on behalf of this organization in which he took deep interest. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Minnesota National bank. Mr. Williamson was recognized for his sterling qualities as one of the pioneer merchants of Duluth, identified as he had been with the mercantile interests of the city for over 40 years. He always took his full part in the upbuilding of these interests and took such a prominent part in all business and social affairs that his council could be depended on for sound business judgment.⁸³

Other owners of businesses making their homes in the district included:

- Alexander Gow, Anderson & Gow Building Contractors, with wife Isabelle, 2328 East Second Street, built 1896,
- Charles Lutes, Lutes Steam Laundry, with wife Luella, 2101 East Third Street, built 1901
- John Watterworth, Watterworth & Fee general contractors, with wife Elizabeth, 2105 East Second Street, built 1903, and 2502 East Second Street, built 1906
- William Quayle owner, Quayle-Larson Hardware Store, 2109 East Second Street, built 1904
- Henry Fee, Watterworth & Fee general contractors, with wife Amy, 2305 East Third Street, built 1906; and 2605 East Third Street, built 1909
- Nels Turnblad, Gopher Shoe Repair, with wife Emma, 2619 East Superior Street, built 1926
- Arthur Pett, Guaranty Shoe Co., with wife Rose, 2117 East Second Street, built 1925
- Norman Howard, owner, Howard's Rental All Services, with wife Rae, 2632 East Superior Street, built 1956
- Adolph Lundholm, music store, with wife Esther, 2525 East Third Street, built 1924

⁸³ Duluth News Tribune, 7-11-1928.

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Physicians, dentists and pharmacists numbered among the professional class of early East End residents. They were important to the community as they strove to provide health care services to a growing population.

One of the Duluth Clinic's first partners was **Dr. James Manley** who was born in Bellona, New York in 1885, but moved with his family to Duluth at age six. He graduated from the University of Minnesota medical school in 1908 and completed post-graduate work in surgery in Chicago and New York hospitals. Before returning to work in Duluth in 1914, Manley practiced medicine in Niagara, North Dakota. In 1925 he attended obstetrical courses and did further post-graduate work in Vienna, Austria. His stellar career saw him serving as chief of staff at St. Luke's Hospital, lecturing at the University of Oklahoma and the University of Nebraska to lecture on obstetrics in 1929, and heading up St. Louis County Medical Society as its president in 1937. His clients included the mining magnates and lumber barons of the region.⁸⁴ He and his wife Dorothy lived at 2402 East Second Street (now re-addressed as 124 North 24th Avenue East) from 1910 until his premature death at age 62 in 1947.⁸⁵

Female physicians were rare in the first half of the 20th century, so it is notable that one lived in the East End neighborhood. A short obituary in 1946 attests to her medical practice in Duluth and her residence at the time of her death:

“Dr. Clara J. Hutchinson, 2103 East First Street, Duluth osteopath for 35 years, died Sunday night in a Duluth hospital. ^ She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, and was a graduate of Kirksville College of Osteopathy. She was a member of First Presbyterian church here, and was active in musical and church circles. She was a Bible teacher for many years in church schools. She lived in Decatur, Ill. before coming to Duluth.”⁸⁶

Her husband, Charles Hutchinson, was also a physician, though no background information about him was found.

The life of **Dr. J. J. Eklund**, who lived at 224 North 24th Avenue East, had a tragic ending. He emigrated from Sweden with his family in 1863 at the tender age of two, settling in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he attended public schools. He went on to graduate from Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota and also, in 1885, from the University of Minnesota Medical School. He moved to Duluth the following year to practice medicine, where he remained until his untimely death. Eklund was president of the Duluth National Bank, almost since its organization, and was a director of the Northern National Bank for many years. He was heavily involved in local real estate properties, both commercial and residential, and was active in the Republican Party. A front page article in the Duluth Herald told the tale of his murder in 1922:

“JOHN MAGNUSSON SHOTS DOCTOR THREE TIMES AND ENDS OWN LIFE— Murderer calls at physician's office for physical examination—Leaves son's room and steps across corridor and commits deed—Believed Magnusson suffering from a form of nephritic insanity. Dr. J. J. Eklund, one of the city's foremost professional men, with a record of many years of service in the medical world, was killed at 11:30 this morning by John Magnusson, a single man, 1918 West First street, who then turned the revolver on himself and committed suicide. Both men died within ten minutes of the shooting. The

⁸⁴ [Duluth News Tribune](#), 5-23-2005.

⁸⁵ [Duluth News Tribune](#), 10-22-47.

⁸⁶ [Duluth News Tribune](#), April 30, 1946.

Eklund shooting, one of the most tragic in the history of the city, is supposed by the [police] to be the result of an insane impulse. About 10:30 o'clock this morning Magnusson entered the offices of Dr. J. J. Eklund and his son, Dr. W. J. Eklund at 7 East Superior street, was naked for a physical examination...Dr. W. J. Eklund examined the man and found him to be suffering from nephritis, a variation of Bright's disease. After completing the examination, the younger physician dismissed Magnusson from the room. Fires Three Shots—Leaving Dr. W. J. Eklund's office, the patient walked across the hall to the office of the father, who was consulting with a woman patient. Opening the door he fired three shots into the back of the veteran physician, then turned the gun on himself, firing two bullets into his own body. Immediate medical attention was powerless to save the veteran physician's life. Magnussen also died almost immediately... The theory of Dr. W. J. Eklund is that the man was suffering from nephritic insanity which often accompanies the disease from which he was suffering. The crime was witnessed by Mrs. C. M. Peterson of Dear River, Minn. and her daughter, Marie. Dr. Eklund was examining Mrs. Peterson. Fired Without Warning—After the younger Dr. Eklund had finished his examination of Magusson, he walked out of the door, expecting Magnusson to follow. Magnusson, instead of following the young doctor, walked into the other office and without a word of warning fired three shots into the back of Dr. Eklund's head. He then shot himself. The doctor was seated at his desk with his back to the murderer. Magnussen used a .32 caliber German automatic pistol. Lewis Johnson, jailer, was sitting in the doctor's waiting room when the crime occurred."⁸⁷

A number of dentists, (besides Mayor Cullum) were early residents in the district: Ned McNulty and his wife Nancy lived at 2127 East Second Street in 1906; Albert Schildt lived at 2415 East Second Street with his wife Suzanne, 1909; Lorace Catterson with wife Florence lived at 2702-04 East First Street, 1923; G. Herbert Jones and his wife Agnes lived at 2629 East Superior Street, 1926. Much later, in 1959, the pharmacist Uno Olander and his wife Nannie lived at 301 North 21st Avenue East.

OTHERS OF NOTE

Women residents of the city in the period of East End's initial development typically were behind-the-scene supporters of their well-known husbands. In only a few instances could their contributions to the community be documented. Beyond the few noted above (Dr. Clara Hutchinson, pioneer Nettie Silberstein, Mrs. J. B. Richards and Mrs. Salyards) two women, both artists, were notable in their own right.

One of Duluth's most fascinating and renowned residents was **Anne Van Derlip Weston**, born in 1861 in New York City. Her life is particularly interesting, partly because of her mysterious origins—she was an orphan who never knew her parents—and partly because of the particularly cultured upbringing she was privileged to receive by her adoptive parents George and Grace Van Derlip of New York City. Mr. Van Derlip was an avid art collector and patron of American artists. He was said to have one of the finest collections of American art in New York at the time, evidenced by 21 paintings from it having been exhibited at the National Academy of Design between 1861 and 1886. Her father was also involved in the formation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and later became a trustee of that institution. Weston's early exposure to the works of fine artists, along with her schooling at Rutgers Female College, a private school in New York City that stressed the classics, languages, and the arts, cultivated what must have been a natural talent. It was probably through her father's contacts in the art

⁸⁷ Duluth Herald, Aug 19, 1922.

world that she was afforded the opportunity to work and learn directly from the famous Louis Comfort Tiffany.



Stained glass window by Anne Weston in the dining room of 2130 East Superior Street.

At age 26 Anne Van Derlip married Dr. John Burroughs Weston of Chester, Pennsylvania and soon after left her career at Tiffany Glass Company. Dr. Weston determined to set up his practice in the growing city of Duluth and the newlyweds moved here for what was to be a 25-year tenure. The family was living in their new house at 2130 East Superior Street by 1891, having moved from their first home at 114 East Fourth Street. The new house included a transom window designed by Weston for the dining room which looked out over Lake Superior. By 1900 they had a full household with three daughters and a son ranging in age from eleven to five, plus a nephew and one servant.⁸⁸ Weston not only designed her most elegant and original works while living in Duluth, and became the city's connection to Tiffany, but taught art as well. It is primarily due to her that so many beautiful works in glass made their way into Duluth's homes, churches, and public buildings. Weston's masterpiece is her "Minnehaha Window" (now on permanent display at the St. Louis County Heritage and Arts Center—"The Depot") of 1892-93 commissioned for the World's Columbian Exposition. Candace Wheeler, one of Tiffany's partners in Associated Artists, was the director of the Women's Building for the exposition and it was she who was one of the reasons for the prominence of women artists at the fair. Designs by some of these women – Agnes Northrop, Mary Tillinghast, and Lydia Emmet, most notably—were published – along with a design by Anne Weston – in the book, Art and Handicraft in the Woman's Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. In 1913, Weston left Duluth with her family to move to southern California as a result of her husband's failing health, settling in Hemet, a small town in the San Bernardino Valley. Weston died on 8 September 1944, at the age of eighty-three.⁸⁹

Sarah Turle, lived with her husband **Walter** (one of the grain commissioners mentioned previously) at 2216 E Superior Street in a new 1898 house. In 1900 the Turles had two children and 2 servants living with them.⁹⁰ She was a well-known artist who, along with her husband, was listed in the American Art Annual published in 1917, as both a miniaturist and a painter.⁹¹ Her work was exhibited in New York, Chicago, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Indeed, a group of her watercolors were auctioned off recently.⁹² Her work was notable enough to be reviewed in a Parisian journal:

⁸⁸ 1900 Census Data.

⁸⁹ Wade Alan Lawrence, Tiffanys In Duluth: The Anne Weston Connection, 1984, unpub. mss. (Duluth Public Library, bibliography files).

⁹⁰ 1900 Census Data.

⁹¹ <http://books.google.com/books?id=1yYMAAAAIAAJ&pg=RA1-PA627&lpg=RA1-PA627&dq=sarah+turle+american+artist&source=web&ots=UCDFTwi8JH&sig=EAhDI00E7ljbh5by8Go4lFeH2tY#PRA1-PA627,M1>

⁹² <http://www.bunteauction.com/catprices/112705suncat.html> listed the following: TURLE, SARAH A. (Born 1868 American) Grouping of unframed watercolors on paper, each measuring approximately 8 1/4" by 10 3/4". Six

...Modern miniaturists are still very few. Of these, there is one in America, Mrs. Sarah A. Turle, whose work at the last exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Miniature Painters, was very unusual. What distinguishes her work at first glance is the vividness of coloring which gives her miniatures a great deal of individuality, as well as freedom and atmosphere.⁹³



Paul Otis is, perhaps, the most unique historical resident of the East End. While his profession was ordinary enough—he was vice president of the Manley McLennan Insurance Agency when he moved to his new house at 2310 East Third Street with his wife Marguerite in 1929 (they were living at 2016 East Sixth Street with their only son in 1920⁹⁴). However, “Bill” as he was nicknamed by his teammates, played baseball with the New York Highlanders—the team that would become the New York Yankees the year after he left them. His 1990 obituary reported that he was born in 1889 in Scituate, Massachusetts, attended schools there and graduated from Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts in 1912.⁹⁵ Otis had a very short stint playing outfield, his first game being on July 4, 1912 and fourth and last July 6, the same year.⁹⁶ This team, however, was the first to wear the famous pinstripe uniforms.⁹⁷ Just two years later he moved to Duluth to work for the Duluth Herald and News-Tribune. Later he joined the Dunning & Dunning Insurance Agency before switching to the Manley-McLennan Agency, which later changed its name to Marsh & McLennan Inc. In 1958 he established the Otis, McGee and Gustafson Agency and didn’t retire until age of 78. Before his death at age 100 he was the oldest living professional baseball player in the United States.⁹⁸

pieces are signed. CONDITION: Good with bright colors, paper is bent on several pieces on either the top or bottom edge but could be flattened when matted and framed. Estimate \$300-500.

⁹³ La Revue Moderne, 11-7-1925.

⁹⁴ 1920 Census Data.

⁹⁵ Duluth News Tribune, 12-17-1990.

⁹⁶ Baseball Almanac website: <http://www.baseball-almanac.com/players/player.php?p=otisbi01>

⁹⁷ Official Home of the New York Yankee website: <http://newyork.yankees.mlb.com/nyy/history/timeline1.jsp>

⁹⁸ Duluth News Tribune, 12-17-1990.

IV. The Architectural Significance of the East End Neighborhood

The architectural significance of the residences in the East End neighborhood has been well understood for quite some time. In 1974 the City of Duluth published the book, Duluth Legacy – Volume I Architecture, which highlighted 35 of the most outstanding houses located here. (See Appendix C for a listing of these addresses.) Then, in 1984, the St. Louis County Historical Society undertook a city-wide reconnaissance-level historic resource survey and created a hierarchy of buildings worthy of preservation (a methodology that is no longer seen as effective for protecting the broad range of a community’s historic resources as it tends to lead to a triage mentality). However, in that survey, 64 “Group 1” residential structures were identified (those that should be protected “at all costs”) of which 21 are located within the East End area included in this survey. Another 641 houses were categorized as “Group 2” (important to preserve) of which 91 are in the East End. Finally, 12 out of 408 “Group 3” houses (those that contribute to the cultural heritage of Duluth) are located here and none in the “Group 4” category (houses of little significance). In addition, the Duluth Preservation Alliance has been researching and featuring East End homes as a part of its annual Historic House Tour since 1978 and before that, the Duluth Junior League also conducted an annual house tour that included many of these homes. All of this substantiates the fact that the East End is the premier historic district in the City.

One statistic that reveals the quality of the neighborhood is that 88% of the buildings are deemed to be intact—that is they retain a high level of their original design character. (Resided dwellings were not automatically categorized as altered. Only when important architectural features were covered, removed, or altered was the building considered “altered.”)

The 203 principal buildings in the district (original residential dwellings) have been categorized by building form/style. For an additional nine buildings, that were converted carriage houses or barns, styles were deemed not applicable since they generally matched the style of the house with which they were originally associated, and therefore not included so as not to skew the analysis. Appendix D provides a glossary of the style terms adhered to in this report. The following table provides a breakdown of these buildings by the style/form category.

Styles and/or Building Forms of East End Residences

Colonial Revival/Georgian	34	Eclectic	4
American Four Square	29	Contemporary	4
Queen Anne	20	Mediterranean	3
English Revival*	23	Shingle	3
Craftsman	18	Dutch Colonial Revival	2
Ranch	16	Late Gothic Revival	4
Classical Revival	12	Mission	2
Prairie	8	Richardsonian Romanesque	1
Modern	7**	Swiss Chalet	1
Tudor Revival	6		
Bungalow	2	Undetermined	4

* English Revival includes 16 Tudor/Half-timbered, 3 Gothic, 2 Medieval, and 1 English Cottage;

** 3 of these have a Ranch form (and are not included in the total number of ranches)

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES FOUND IN THE EAST END

The oldest homes in the East End date to the 1890s and are categorized either as **Late Gothic Revival*** or **Queen Anne** in style and cluster on the west end of the district. Those on Superior Street are the most altered of all the homes in the neighborhood.



The Francis Colefair House at 2101 East First Street, c.1890, architect unknown is in the Gothic Revival style.



Eleazer & Adeline Hammond House at 2115 East First Street, c. 1892, architect I. A. Spears.



The Hugh Steele House at 2327 East First Street, c.1892, is a classic Queen Anne style house. Steele was an architect.



Paige & Lizzie Morris House at 2232 East First Street, 1895, architects Palmer Hall & Hunt.



**Late Gothic Revival" is the preferred terminology for these few buildings. They reflect the front gable form and, in some cases, the architectural ornamentation of the Gothic Revival style, but are stripped down versions that persisted throughout the country into the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. Artist Grant Wood's painting "American Gothic" illustrates a typical Midwestern version of the Gothic Revival style.

< Warren & Virginia Starkey House at 2321 East Second Street, in simple Late Gothic Revival style, c1890, architect/builder unknown.

The **American Four Square**⁹⁹ refers to a building *form* rather than a style—a cubic massing with hipped roof, one or more dormers, and a front porch. The form may then be embellished to the taste and pocketbook of the owner, often with bay windows, side and rear extensions, and all manner of architectural details that evoke a preferred architectural style. In the East End these ranged from stripped down versions to much more elaborate Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman treatments.



The John & Elizabeth Watterworth House at 2105 East First Street, 1903, designed by architects German & Lignell, is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style applied to an American Four Square form.



The Henry & Evelyn Hirsch House at 2417 East Third Street, c1928, is an American Four Square with Craftsman treatment. The architect is unknown.



A Prairie style applied to the American Four Square was selected for the Edward & Rose Silberstein House at 2328 East Third Street, 1909, architect unknown.



The Hjalmar & Lilly Ahl House at 2031 East First Street, c1903, designed by architects Radcliffe & Hill, is an American Four Square with Colonial Revival details.

Colonial Revival was a style that experienced great popularity after the nation's centennial was celebrated at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and it still remains popular today. Thus it is not surprising that this is the most numerous of all the architectural styles found in the East End, with 35 houses in this category ranging in construction dates from 1896 to 1967.

⁹⁹ Architectural historian Paul Clifford Larson coined the term "Ornamented Cube" for this form in his article "Duluth Where Style Went Wild" in the September/October 1983 issue of *Architecture Minnesota*; however, LFA prefers the more universally accepted "American Four Square."



The Alexander & Isabelle Gow House, c1896, located at 2327 East Second Street is the earliest example of a Colonial Revival style in the East End. Gow was a contractor who no doubt built the house for himself.



The William & Marion Bagley House is one of the fine brick Colonial Revival style residences in the East End, built in 1906, architect unknown.



The William & Martha Reyerson House, another outstanding Colonial Revival style house, is located at 2617 East Third Street was built in 1909. It was designed by Minneapolis architect Edwin H. Hewitt.



The James & Mary Sheridan House at 302 North 25th Avenue East was built c1915, architect unknown.



The Alf & Agnes Ferk House was designed by architect Harold Starin and built in 1937. It is an example of the many modest Colonial Revivals built mid-20th century.



This 1967 version of the Colonial Revival is located at 2117 East Superior Street and was built by John Ceyborsk.

The **English Revival** style provided for a greater range of romantic or imaginative expression than the more formal Colonial Revival styles. Like the Queen Anne style (which can be viewed as one type of English Revival style) it allowed for the arrangement of living spaces in a freer more personalized way and therefore allowed for modern functions while maintaining a “traditional” feel. Style trends emanating out of the East had swung between the formal Classical styles (Federal Period, Greek Revival) and the Gothic. Andrew Jackson Downing’s Gothic Revival in the 1840s provided a toehold for the whole panoply of “Picturesque” and romantic styles, including Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne. Then, with the impact of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, Classicism came roaring back only to be countered with a new movement for a more “organic” approach championed by Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and William Gray Purcell. Because of Duluth’s sudden development in the late 19th century and early years of the 20th century—demonstrated so notably in its East End—the diversity of styles found there is an expression of these competing design trends. Those styles included in the English Revival category include half-timbered Tudors, Medieval or Jacobean, and English Cottage.



The Frank and Minnie House Residence at 2210 East Superior Street, 1904, is an English Tudor style designed by architect William Bray.



The Henry and Amy Fee House at 2305 East Third Street, 1906, architect unknown, incorporates Tudor masonry elements: parapet gable roofs and dormers.



This 1907 English Medieval style house was designed by architects Bray and Nystrom for Dwight and Jane Cutler.



A romantic English Cottage style house in the East End, with its false thatched roof, was built in 1925 for Carlisle and Charlene Heimbach, architect unknown.

There are many other impressive English Revival houses in Duluth’s East End, many of which have been well documented elsewhere, most notably the I. Vernon Hill House at 2220 East Superior Street.

Some of the best known houses in the East End are in the **Classical Revival** style, including the Alexander McDougall House at 2201 East First Street, the Joseph Bell Cotton House at 2309 East Second Street, both of which have been thoroughly documented elsewhere. This was the style championed by many leading architects of the Gilded Age (Stanford White) and decried by others as “un-American” (Louis Sullivan). Nonetheless it became supremely popular, especially after the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Roger Kennedy dubbed this style the architecture of “Propriety,” and equated it with conservatism and lack of imagination.¹⁰⁰ However, in the hands of competent architects, the style contributes greatly to the architectural richness of communities across the country, including Duluth and its East End neighborhood.



The George and Jessica Spencer House at 2230 East Second Street was designed by architects Bray and Nystrom and built in 1907. The Roman arched window niches and Venetian window in the dormer confirm its stylistic identity.



Otto Johnson was the builder of this 1910 Classical Revival style house for Andrew and Eleanore Nelson at 2611 East Third Street. It is an excellent example of the type, however the architect is unknown.



The James and Flora Harper House at 2502 East Superior Street, 1919, is one of the simpler Classical Revival houses, defined by its arched windows and classical ornamentation. It was designed by architect Arthur Hanford.



This 1924 house displays brick quoining at the corners, a typical element of the Classical Revival style. The house is located at 2304 East Third Street and was first occupied by Carl and Emily Meeske.

¹⁰⁰ James Scott’s analysis of Duluth architecture in *Duluth Legacy*, relies heavily on Roger Kennedy’s dichotomy between the “architecture of propriety” and the “architecture of imagination.”

The **Craftsman** style is related to the Arts and Crafts Movement that began in England in the mid-19th century as a backlash against industrialization, the consequent loss of handcrafted goods, and the change in livelihoods this engendered. Oxford Professor John Ruskin was its progenitor, and the movement found expression throughout the world with its emphasis on the honest use of local materials. Simpler, more modest houses, displaying the skills of local craftsmen were the outcome of this trend, which began at the turn of the 20th century, retreated at the time of the First World War, and then continued in a more superficial form into the 1930s (i.e., industrialized goods were utilized). Duluth's East End has 18 homes that are in this style category and within it provide a showcase of how various materials could be incorporated.



This 1907 Craftsman house incorporates some Tudor details, (not unusual). It was built for Albert and Suzanne Schildt by builder Otto Johnson.



Duluth's second Mayor Clinton Markell lived in this impressive 1908 Craftsman house with his wife Kate. It was designed by architects German and Lignell.



The Carl and Catherine Ehle House was built in 1912, architect unknown, and demonstrates how stucco was used in Craftsman houses.



A later one-story Craftsman house, built in 1926, has brick cladding 2615 East Superior Street. The architect was Wold.

The classic **Bungalow** style, like the American Four Square, has a particular form that makes it readily identifiable— large gable roof that extends down to the first story eave line over a front porch, plus a front dormer, either gable or shed. The architectural ornamentation is most frequently Craftsman, but often incorporates Prairie details and sometimes even Classical elements such as Doric columns. It can be clad in any number of different materials. The East End has just two houses that can be put in this category, though both are modifications of the style. One has the typical Craftsman details while the other features Prairie ornamentation.



A modified Bungalow form is created by extending the gable roof only down to the half-story point. Craftsman details abound on this 1913 house at 2309 East Second Street.



The Edward and Eunice Lewis House 2114 East Second Street, 1915, was designed by architect Spear. It too is modified with the front gable shifted to the side to create a 2-story bay. Prairie style ornamentation is featured on the porch post.

Prairie style, made famous by architect Frank Lloyd Wright, was brand new when the East End neighborhood was under construction and therefore those who chose it for their homes could be seen as mavericks. It is perhaps not surprising, then that there are only several to be found. But those are quite remarkable. The Clark house at 2423 East Second Street, designed by Bray and Nystrom was highlighted in Duluth Legacy, but there are others worthy of recognition as well.



The Harvey and Elizatbeth Williamson House at 2400 East First Street, 1905, is an excellent example of the Prairie style. The architect is unknown.



Another interesting example of the Prairie style is the Charles and Florice Parsons House, 1909, located at 2416 East Third Street. Again the architect is unknown.

Double houses are an anomaly in the East End District since these were generally built for working and/or middle class tenants, whereas the majority of residents in this neighborhood fell into the ranks of Duluth's upper class. However, since several of them were built at the same time as the more extravagant houses and share similar design characteristics, they deserve special mention.



This 1903 double house at 2109-11 East Superior Street was designed by architect John Wangenstein. Its form and detailing defies easy classification, but its design is elegant, exemplifying the quality of East End houses.



The double house at 2222-24 East First Street, built in 1906, has Craftsman details. The architects were Kelly and Lignell.

Another double house at 2118-20 East Second Street (not shown) appears at first glance to be a single family dwelling with an American Four Square design. It was built only slightly later, in 1909, than the two examples shown above.

There are a variety of other, **miscellaneous architectural styles** found in the East End (see table on page 32) of which some are exemplary, though individually few in number. This may have been what Paul Clifford Larson was referring to when he wrote his article "Duluth Where Style Went Wild."¹⁰¹ The following provides a glimpse of the outer limits of style evidenced within just 24 blocks in Duluth's East End.



The Rudolph and Lulu Schlaman House at 302 North 24th Avenue East is an outstanding example of the **Shingle Style**. It dates to 1906, was designed by Duluth architects Bray and Nystrom and built by George Coleman. It is one of three such houses in the neighborhood.



The Gust and Hanna Carlson House was one of two **Mission** style residences in the district. The light brick color, scalloped parapet gable roofs and Spanish details put it in this category. It is located a block south of the Schlaman House, at 202 North 24th Avenue East. Lignell was the architect; 1910.

¹⁰¹ Architect Minnesota, September/October 1983.



The William and Mary LaRue House at 2131 East Second Street, built in 1909, was one of only four truly **Eclectic** style houses in the neighborhood. Designed by William Hunt, it incorporates, a green glazed tile parapet gable roof (English), Tuscan columns, Roman brick, rusticated redstone foundation.



Designed by Chicago architect Frederick Perkins, the 1914 **Mediterranean** style house at 2431 East First Street was originally occupied by Cassius and Minnie Bagley, whose jewelry store still remains in business in downtown Duluth today.



The **Modern** style of the Fred and Marie Lindahl House, at 2504 East First Street, may strike many as inconsistent with the earlier styles found in the East End, but the scale, massing and quality of materials indicates it is of the same caliber as the other. Built in 1958, it is nearly 50 years old, and therefore historic. The architects were Burgess, Stevens & Purdy of Chicago.



There are quite a number of **Ranch** style houses in the East End, though none as outstanding as the Donald and Maude MacDonald House at 2626 East Second Street. It was designed by Reinhold Melander and built in 1956 (qualifying it for historic status). Its low, horizontal massing fits the site perfectly and takes maximum advantage of Lake Superior views.

Infill Development

Most of the houses built in the late 1950s and 1960s were infill development—that is they were developed on individual lots subdivided from larger properties during the mid-20th century downturn in Duluth's economy. These are generally small houses that do not match the massing, materials, or craftsmanship of the majority of the houses in the neighborhood. Therefore they must be seen as non-contributing to an otherwise cohesive district of architecturally outstanding historic residences. Fortunately, they make up only about ten percent of the building stock. (There are 20 buildings that would definitely not be considered contributing to a historic district and another eight or so that are debatable.)

ARCHITECTURAL INFLUENCES

Many of Duluth's best architectural firms were involved in designing houses in the East End neighborhood. In addition, the work of several other nationally or regionally important architects/architectural firms is represented in the district. The variety of architectural styles present in Duluth's East End is not unique in and of itself; rather it is an excellent snapshot of what was happening throughout the country during a period known for its "style wars."¹⁰² To this end, a brief exploration of the larger architectural context for the period of the neighborhood's primary development (1880-1930) is warranted. The work of several architects/architectural firms exemplify the architectural trends of the time—McKim Mead & White, Louis Sullivan, Daniel Burnham, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Bertram Goodhue. A brief overview of their work reveals the breadth of architectural styles emerging in this period and makes obvious what was influencing Duluth's architects and the tastes of their clients.¹⁰³

McKim Mead & White



The Boston Public Library, 1887.



Residence of Isaac Bell Jr., Newport, RI, 1883.



Residence of Herman Oelrichs, Newport, Rhode Island, 1902.



Residence of James L. Breese, Southampton, Long Island, New York, 1906.

One of the great events in the history of American architecture was the formation in 1879 of the firm of McKim, Mead & White. Charles Follen McKim, who had studied at Harvard and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, was trained in the office of H.H. Richardson, as was his partner Stanford White. William Rutherford Mead, the brother-in-law of William Dean Howells, was an Amherst graduate who traveled to Florence after getting his first training in the office of the Ruskinian Gothicist Russell Sturgis.

McKim, Mead & White began their career by designing a number of summer homes and casinos for summer resorts. Usually shingle sheathed, these have weathered out the

¹⁰² John Burchard and Albert Bush-Brown, *The Architecture of America – A Social and Cultural History*, 1961, p 197.

¹⁰³ James A. Scott, "National Architects: Their Image Upon Duluth 1889-1916", unpublished and undated paper. This paper provides other insights into the genesis of Duluth's architectural heritage on a city-wide basis.

decades so gracefully that no one can doubt that their creators were supremely sensitive to the nature of materials.¹⁰⁴

McKim Mead & White were torchbearers of the Beaux Arts Movement. Stanford White (1853-1906) in particular, was a leading and outspoken proponent of adapting the classical styles of Europe for important buildings in the United States. He was among those who viewed the U.S. as too young and crude a nation to have much to offer architecturally.¹⁰⁵ Works credited to him include many New York City landmarks, including the Washington Square Arch, the Rockefeller Mansion on Fifth Avenue, the New York Herald building, the Tiffany Building; and mansions on Long Island and in Newport, Rhode Island.

Louis Sullivan (1856–1924)

Born in Boston to Irish immigrants, Sullivan entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at age 16. After only a year of study there he moved to Philadelphia to work for architect Frank Furness, and then on to Chicago after the great fire there in 1871, and after less than a year there went to Paris to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. When Sullivan returned to the United States and Chicago in 1879 he went to work for architect Dankmar Adler, beginning the most productive phase of his career just when the new technologies of steel girder and elevator was allowing the construction of steel framed skyscrapers. The technical limits of masonry had always imposed formal constraints; those constraints were suddenly gone. None of the historical precedents were any help, and this new freedom created a kind of technical and stylistic crisis. In response to this crisis Sullivan articulated the idea that a building should embody the spirit of its function and that architectural ornament should be an expression of this spirit, coining the phrase, "form follows function." He is best known for his public buildings (the National Farmer's Bank of Owatonna being his most famous Minnesota commission), though he designed quite a few remarkable houses. He is also revered for the influence he had on Frank Lloyd Wright, who worked as a draftsman in the Adler & Sullivan architectural firm.¹⁰⁶ In Duluth's East End, the Crosby House, designed by Duluth architect I. Vernon Hill, best expresses the Sullivan's aesthetic, with its intricate sandstone carving and Romanesque forms.



Above: The Bradley House in Madison, WI, 1910.

< Tomb of Carrie Eliza Getty in Chicago, IL, 1890.

¹⁰⁴ Wayne Andrews, *Architecture in America – A Photographic History from the Colonial Period to the Present*. New York Atheneum Publishers, Revised Edition, 1977.

¹⁰⁵ Burchard, p. 205.

¹⁰⁶ http://www.greatbuildings.com/architects/Louis_H._Sullivan.html.

Daniel Burnham (1846-1912)

Of all the architects producing during the period the East End neighborhood was developing, Daniel Burnham perhaps best embodied the quixotic impulses of the times. Not only was he the supervising architect for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, which gave a huge boost to the taste for classical architecture and launched the City Beautiful movement, he designed several noteworthy modern landmarks, including the eclectic Flatiron Building in New York City. Duluth has two buildings designed by his firm—St. Louis County Courthouse (1909, along with the civic center plan that took two decades to complete), the Board of Trade Building (1909) and the Alworth Building (1909). Louis Sullivan, a proponent of non-traditional architectural styles, declared that Burnham had set the field of architecture back 50 years with his chosen theme of classical Rome for the Columbian Exposition. However, corporate America and the well-traveled upper classes responded positively to the classical style, making the D.H. Burnham & Company the largest architectural firm in the country at the time of Burnham's death in 1912. Like McKim Mead & White, Burnham was a leader in the Beaux Arts Movement, and several of the East End houses beautifully express this style.



The Flatiron Building, New York, 1902.



The 1893 Columbian Exposition, Chicago, IL; South Basin, Palace of Mechanical Arts, and Electricity Building.



View of the Duluth Civic Center from a 1929 promotional brochure; At center is Burnham's Courthouse, 1909.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867 – 1959)

Frank Lloyd Wright, considered to be the greatest American architect, came out of southern Wisconsin, was briefly educated at the School of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin in Madison (1886), and moved to Chicago to begin his career in 1887. After several months in the office of architect J. L. Silsbee, he joined the architectural firm of Adler & Sullivan, where he remained until 1892, overseeing all of the firm's residential commissions. In 1893 he left Adler & Sullivan to open his own practice. He designed many substantial houses in the suburbs of Chicago, particularly Oak Park. Note the flared dormers and roof eaves he used on his early houses—a detail found on many of Duluth's East End homes. At the turn of the century Wright developed the Prairie Style, identifiable for its long, low massing and strong horizontal lines that reflected the prairie landscape around Chicago. The Prairie houses also incorporated Wright's newly conceived open floor plan of overlapping and interpenetrating rooms with shared spaces. It was this style that became more and more influential as the 20th century progressed.



George W. Smith House, Oak Park, IL, 1896



S. A. Foster House, Chicago, IL, 1900.



Ward W. Willitts House, Highland Park, Illinois, 1901



Charles Perry House, Glencoe, IL, 1915.

Bertram G. Goodhue (1869-1924)

Bertram Goodhue was an East Coast architect who was nationally known for commissions all over the United States, including Duluth. His architectural education came via an apprenticeship with the New York firm of Renwick, Aspinwall and Russell beginning in 1884 and ending in 1891 when he won a competition for the St. Mathew's church in Dallas. That year he moved to Boston and went into partnership with Ralph Adams Cram and established the firm Cram, Wentworth, and Goodhue (becoming Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson in 1898). This firm was best known for designing in the Gothic Style, especially churches and academic buildings such as those at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. As his career progressed, Goodhue broadened his architectural perspective. He left to begin his own practice in 1914, and went on to design notable buildings such as the Los Angeles Public Library, the Nebraska State Capitol, the entire mining town of Tyrone, New Mexico, and the Honolulu Academy of Arts in Hawaii. Like World's Fairs held previously,¹⁰⁷ the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, for which Goodhue was the supervisory architect, highlighted new trends in architectural design. In this case an exotic and fanciful rendition of the Spanish Colonial Style. However, it is likely that Goodhue's later English Style buildings (such as the Kitchi Gammi Club and Hartley Building) were those that encouraged the fruitful exploration of this style by Duluth architects.¹⁰⁸



Cavalry Barracks at West Point Military Academy, 1904-1908.



Kitchi Gammi Club, 1912.



Goodhue was the architect in charge of the Panama California Exposition in San Diego, designing a number of Spanish Colonial Style buildings.



The Art Deco Style Nebraska State Capitol at Lincoln 1920.

¹⁰⁷ Particularly the 1876 Philadelphia Exposition, the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

¹⁰⁸ Frank S. Haines, Ed. Architecture in Hawaii, Mutual Publishing, 1993. p. 53. Plus numerous online sources.

EAST END HOUSES BY NATIONALLY & REGIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHITECTS

Frederick W. Perkins (1866 -1926)

Frederick Wainright Perkins was a well-known Chicago and Boston architect during the late 19th century and early 20th century who had many important commissions throughout the Midwest. He was born in Burlington, Wisconsin and, after being educated in his native state, studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the 1880s.¹⁰⁹ Perkins continued his academic training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris— fountainhead of the Classical movement in Europe and America.¹¹⁰ By 1898 he was inducted into the American Institute of Architects and became active in the organization, serving as Chairman of its Chapters Committee in 1917.¹¹¹ Well before he worked in Duluth, Perkins had realized important commissions in Michigan and Wisconsin.¹¹² One of these was Stonecliffe on Macinack Island. The Inn at Stonecliffe was originally a private home built by self-made millionaire Michael Cudahy who handpicked renowned architect Frederick Perkins to fulfill his visions of a stunning West Bluff mansion. Perkins also designed the Governor's Mansion on the island. In 1904, construction was completed on Stonecliffe and it became the largest private home on Mackinac Island...¹¹³



“Stonecliffe,” the Michael Cudahy House on Macinack Island, 1904.

Like most architects of this period, Perkins worked in a variety of architectural styles. In Duluth alone, he employed the English Tudor, Spanish Colonial, and Beaux Arts Classical styles. The first of his commissions in the city was the Alex and Katherine Hartman Residence at 2400 East Superior Street, built in 1910. (In 1934 the house was purchased by the Duluth Woman's Club.) The project was illustrated in the trade magazine, Architectural Record, in 1916.¹¹⁴ The provision of separate spaces for

¹⁰⁹ Henry F. Withey, A.I.A., Elsie Rathburn Withy. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: 1970) p. 469.

¹¹⁰ ibid. & Duluth Legacy, p. 128.

¹¹¹ Journal of the American Institute of Architects, vol. 16, pp. 356, 1928 (obituary); American Art Annual catalog, 1917, listed in the architecture societies section, under American Institute of Architects.

¹¹² Appendix F lists 16 articles about his work in professional architect magazines between 1893 and 1919.

¹¹³ <http://www.theinnatstonecliffe.com/history.html>.

¹¹⁴ Architectural Record, vol. 40, pp. 568, Dec 1916 “House of A.W. Hartman, Esq., Duluth, Minn.”

servants in the floor plan (porch, stairway, and pantry in this first floor plan) is typical of most of the houses found in the East End. Indeed, census data confirms that most of the well-to-do families had one or more servants living in the household.

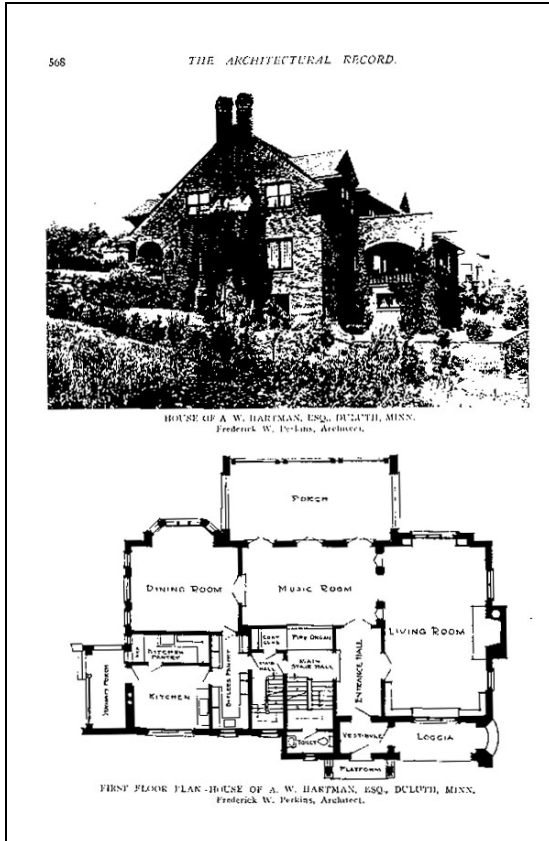


Illustration of Hartman House in 1916 Architectural Record.



Above & below: The Hartman House/Duluth Woman's Club at 2400 East Superior Street.



The second of Perkins's known Duluth commissions was a residence for John and Julia Williams at 2601 East Second Street, built 1913. Williams was evidently a highly successful attorney as the substantial English Style edifice has 30 rooms, six bathrooms, eight fireplaces and a regulation bowling alley in the basement. Edward Webber, owner of Webber Hospital in West Duluth, was the next owner and when he died his widow sold it to author Sinclair Lewis in the mid-1940s, making it one of the most famous houses in Duluth, let alone the East End. Lewis began occupancy in May of 1944. Less than two years later, in January of 1946, he sold the house to Jay & Althea Markle, (Markle was president of the Bank of Commerce). The house was bought by the Dominican nuns in 1951, who occupied it until 1994.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁵ Richard Kingeman, *Sinclair Lewis: Rebel from Main Street* (New York: Random House, 2002); *Duluth Legacy*, p. 128.



The John and Julia Williams House at 2601 East Second Street, built 1913.



Perkins then followed with two residential projects that were completed in 1914—the George and Isabel French residence at 2425 East First Street, and the Cassius and Minnie Bagley Residence at 2431 East First Street. These two were built not only in the same year, but next door to each other. Stylistically they are quite different. The French home is an example of pure Beaux Arts classicism, while the Bagley House is a more subdued, yet more exotic, expression of the Mediterranean style. It is interesting to note that both owners were involved in aesthetic careers: French as an interior designer and Bagley as a jeweler, which may be why they hired a well-known Chicago architect (Chicago was and still is the major wholesale distribution center for design goods in the Midwest.)



The Classical Revival/Beaux Arts style house of George and Isabel French, located at 2425 East First Street was built in 1914.



Cassius and Minnie Bagley's Mediterranean-style house at 2431 East First Street (shown is the 25th Avenue East entrance facade), also built in 1914.

Kees and Colburn

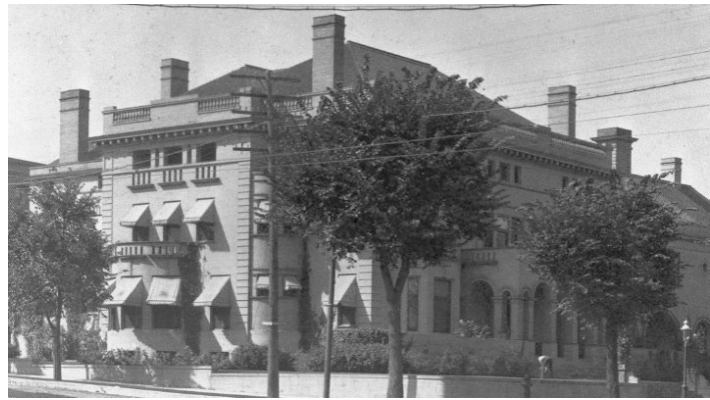
Frederick Kees, in partnership with Serenus Colburn after 1900, was one of the Twin Cities' most versatile architectural firms, designing everything from theaters to office buildings to houses.¹¹⁶ In 1906 Kees and Colburn designed one of the most stately and well-executed homes in the East End, for Joseph Bell Cotton at 2309 East First Street, built in 1906. Duluth Legacy author, James Scott, described the work of Kees and Colburn and this house:

¹¹⁶ Larry Millett, Lost Twin Cities (Minneapolis: Minnesota Historical Society, 1992) p. 254.

The architectural firm of Kees and Colburn helped clear Minnesota ground for Midwest copies of Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Italian palaces. The house they designed for Joseph Bell Cotton was typical of the style: a cubic symmetrical block with smooth brick walls provided stateliness without high cost. Richness was created without the use of expensive columns and porticos, by the decorative cornices, window, and door frames. Cotton, who moved from Indiana to Duluth during the heat of the Harrison campaign of 1888, originally lived at 230 East Fourth Street. Then he was a legal novice: by 1903 he was general solicitor for the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. Cotton became a specialist in corporation law and acted as defense counsel in the suit the Merritts brought against John D. Rockefeller. Cotton, like many other Midwest men of wealth, was under the Renaissance spell cast by architectural academicians devoted to artistic purity, another word for propriety.¹¹⁷



The Joseph Bell and Louise Cotton House at 2309 East First Street, 1906.



The George Partridge House, 1897, at 1 Groveland Terrace in Minneapolis was designed in the Classical Revival style by Kees with Louis Long. Kees and Colburn designed a 1904 expansion.

It is unlikely that “economy” was the driving force behind the design of the Cotton House; rather the architects were well-versed in the classicism of Northern Italian Renaissance models, which is based on “elegance, restraint and solidity.”¹¹⁸ In this case, they masterfully interpreted the style in yellow brick, distinguishing the residence from the more typical red brick of neighboring houses.

Frederick Kees was born in Baltimore, Maryland on April 9, 1852. He worked for architect E. C. Lind in that city from 1865-1871, and again from 1872 – 1878, after a brief hiatus in Chicago. Kees moved to Minneapolis in 1878 and entered the office of Leroy Buffington. He became a partner of B. W. Fisk from 1882 to 1884 and then joined Franklin Long in partnership. After the firm dissolved in 1897, Kees practiced on his own until 1899, when he formed a partnership with Serenus Colburn, which lasted until 1921. Afterward, Kees was a partner of H. G. Bowstead. Kees died in Minneapolis on March 16, 1927. Serenus Colburn was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, on October 12, 1871. At the age of 15 he came to Minneapolis and a year later became an apprentice to architect James C. Plant. He entered the office of William Channing Whitney in 1891, where he became head draftsman until becoming a partner of Frederic Kees in 1899. After the firm dissolved in 1921, Colburn entered partnership with Ernest Forsell, where he remained until his death on January 13, 1927.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁷ Duluth Legacy, p. 119.

¹¹⁸ Lost Twin Cities, p. 144.

¹¹⁹ Provided by the Northwest Architectural Archives at the Andersen Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis campus.

Kees and Colburn developed a national reputation based largely on the progressive factory buildings they designed, as evidenced by an article entitled “Daylighting the Factory” in The American Architect which included four full-page plates illustrating the Ford Building in Minneapolis and the Brown and Bigelow Building in St. Paul (1913).¹²⁰ Other important buildings in the Twin Cities designed by the firm include the Chamber of Commerce/Grain Exchange (Minneapolis, 1900-1902); Advance Thresher-Emerson Newton Plow Company (1900-1904) and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company warehouse (1910-1911), both in Minneapolis.¹²¹ The firm also designed the Richard M. Sellwood House at 1931 East Second Street in Duluth.¹²²

E. A. Hewitt (1874-1939)

Edwin A. Hewitt was a Minneapolis architect who was born March 26, 1874 in Red Wing, Minnesota. He apprenticed with Cass Gilbert and was a star pupil at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In 1904 he opened his architectural practice in Minneapolis, and quickly became involved in urban design discussions. Hewitt brought his Beaux Arts sensibilities to bear on proposals to improve his adopted city—working with a group of architects in 1906 that developed a grandiose “City Beautiful” plan for Minneapolis based on European models.¹²³ (Daniel Burnham’s plan for Washington D.C. and the Duluth Civic Center followed three years later in 1909.) In 1935 He was appointed chief architect in charge of all F.H.A. projects in the state and after serving in that capacity for two years, was named Special Architectural Consultant to F.H. A.¹²⁴

Hewitt designed at least one house in Duluth—the Reyerson House (aka Thomson House Bed & Breakfast) at 2617 East Third Street in the East End, 1909 (see page 36). In 1911 Hewitt’s brother-in-law, Edwin H. Brown, became a partner, and the firm, Hewitt and Brown, Architects and Engineers, was born.¹²⁵ It was a successful partnership that lasted until Brown’s death in 1930. The firm made its mark with a Beaux Arts design for the Minneapolis Gateway Pavilion (1915, now demolished – see below) and the design of the Bell Telephone Building in Minneapolis, which was completed in 1931.¹²⁶



¹²⁰ The American Architect, Vol. 109 No. 2100, March 22, 1916.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Duluth Legacy, p. 116.

¹²³ Lost Twin Cities, p. 30, 294.

¹²⁴ Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) p. 281.

¹²⁵ Edwin. H. Brown papers at the Minnesota Historical Society.: <http://www.mnhs.org/library/findaids/p1455.html>

¹²⁶ Lost Twin Cities, p.254.

Raeder Coffin & Crocker

The home office of the architectural firm of Raeder, Coffin and Crocker was in Chicago, although they maintained a Duluth office from 1889 to 1891. Partner Arthur Coffin maintained a permanent residence in Chicago, even while he resided in Duluth from 1890 to 1892, likely making him the partner who designed the firm's Duluth buildings. These included:

- the Manhattan Building on the lower side of the 400 block of West Superior Street (1889)
- the original Palladio Building at 401 West Superior Street (1890)
- the E. C. Holliday Residence at 28 South 21st Avenue East (1890)
- the McCordic Residence at 2104 East Superior Street (1891)
- Horace Williston House at 2110 East Superior Street (1891)¹²⁷



The Alfred and Jane McCordic Residence located at 2104 East Superior Street dates to 1891. The front view is on the left, rear view on the right. It is one of the earliest houses in the East End and one of the few Shingle style houses as well.

In addition, Raeder Coffin & Crocker designed the Horace Williston House located at 2110 East Superior Street, just a couple doors down from the McCordic House. That house appears to have been significantly altered and is not pictured.

¹²⁷ Draft nomination of the McCordic House for designation as a Duluth Heritage Preservation Landmark by Maryanne Norton, 2006.

DULUTH ARCHITECTS REPRESENTED BY EAST END HOUSES

The following Duluth architects, whose work is represented in the East End, are listed below in alphabetical order, and not ranked by importance or number of commissions. See Appendix E for a list of East End homes by architect. There are just a few architects for which little or no information could be located, and they are therefore omitted from this listing of architect's works.

William Baillie (1862-1897)

William Baillie designed only one residence in the East End, (in partnership with John J. Wangenstein): the Charles and Mary Britts House at 2201 East Superior Street, 1892. This was due to his untimely death; his obituary documents the tragic circumstances:

W.E. Baillie Dead. Consumption Took Him Off After a Long Illness. William E. Baillie died at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon at his residence, 321 East Third street. The immediate cause of his death was consumption, which was brought on by rheumatism. Mr. Baillie had been an invalid for about three years, and his death had been anticipated for some time. The funeral will probably take place Sunday, and will probably be in charge of the Masons, of which order he was a member. He was also a member of the First Baptist church. Deceased came to Duluth from Chicago in 1888, entering the office of O. G. Traphagen, where he was employed as chief draughtsman until 1892. In that year he became the junior member of the firm of Wangenstein & Baillie. Ill-health compelled his withdrawal from business, and he had not been identified with the firm for some time before his death. Mr. Baillie was 35 years old. He leaves a wife and two children.¹²⁸



The Charles and Mary Britts House, 2201 East Superior Street, 1896, designed by Wangenstein and Baillie.

William T. Bray (1868 –1959)

William Bray began his career as a draftsman for Traphagen and Fitzpatrick in the early 1890s. By 1897 he was listed as an architect. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, he partnered with Carl Nystrom. Bray was responsible for a number of architecturally outstanding houses in the East End, both alone and in partnership with Nystrom (together they designed at

¹²⁸ [Duluth Herald](#), 1-21-1897.

least 25 residential buildings in Duluth). Bray also designed commercial buildings in downtown Duluth including the Commercial Club (1909) at 402 West First Street; the Christie Building (demolished); and a building located at 23-25 E. Superior Street (1912, demolished). Bray also designed many public schools on the Iron Range, including the Hibbing High School erected between 1919-1921.¹²⁹ A brief obituary in 1959 documents his retirement and subsequent move to California:

Former Duluth Architect Dies. William T. Bray, 91, retired Duluth architect who designed many schools on the Iron Range, died last Thursday at his home in Beverly Hills, Calif. He designed and supervised construction of schools throughout the Range while practicing here from 1897 to 1925. Largest of the schools he worked on is the Hibbing high school, erected between 1919-21. Mr. Bray was born in New York. He retired in 1925 and moved from Duluth to California in 1937.¹³⁰

James Scott evaluated Bray as being “as adept at fashioning Classical and Georgian mansions as the Minneapolis firm of Colburn and Kees who designed the neo-Renaissance Cotton House in 1906 (on the corner opposite the Bradley and Olcott residences).”¹³¹ Houses attributed solely to Bray include:

- William & Fannie Olcott Residence at 2316 East First Street, 1904
- Frank & Minnie House Residence at 2210 E Superior Street, 1904
- Edward & Lucretia Bradley Residence at 2229 East First Street, 1904
- Ned & Nancy McNulty Residence at 2127 East Second Street, 1906

Bray was recognized for his work in the Colonial Revival/Georgian style. Though much more modest than the other houses illustrated here, the McNulty House demonstrates that the designer could work effectively in a smaller scale as well.



The Olcott House, 1904, is one of Bray's most famous designs. It is located at 2316 East First Street.



Ned and Nancy McNulty Residence at 2127 East Second Street, 1906.

¹²⁹ Nomination of the Duluth Commercial Historic District to the National Register Of Historic Places, 2006.

¹³⁰ Duluth News Tribune, 3-4-1959.

¹³¹ Duluth Legacy, p. 21.



The Edward and Lucretia Bradley Residence, located at 2229 East First Street dates to the same year as the Olcott House. It also shares its Colonial Revival style.



The William and Katrina Richardson Residence at 2525 East Second Street (1909), credited to the firm Bray & Nystrom, appears to be a Bray design.

Francis H. Fitzgerald (1880-1965)

Little is known about architect Francis Fitzgerald other than what appeared in his 1965 obituary:

Architect Fitzgerald Dies at 85. Francis H. Fitzgerald, 85, a veteran Duluth architect and designer of the Ridgeview Golf Club, died Wednesday in a Duluth nursing home. Mr. Fitzgerald, of 2318 Roslyn Avenue, had been a resident of Duluth for 52 years. A native of Scotland he was educated at the university of Edinburgh Art School. He was the holder of a degree from the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was a member and past president of the Duluth Architect's Association, a member of the Minnesota Federation of Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors, Glen Avon Presbyterian, Glen Avon Masonic Lodge and Duluth Chamber of Commerce. In the years before the high bridge was built, he was a leading exponent of the plan to link Duluth and Superior by tunnel.¹³²

Fitzgerald is known to have designed only one house in the East End. However, the English/Tudor Revival style house he created fits in beautifully with the neighborhood without being a mere copy of other English houses found there.



The Percy & Hatti Ginder Residence (1916) located at 2616 East Third Street is a personal interpretation of the Tudor Revival style by architect Francis Fitzgerald. It contributes to the architectural cohesiveness of the East End neighborhood.

¹³² Duluth Herald, 11-18-1965.

Frederick G. German (1863-1937)

Architect Frederick German was a Canadian who came to Duluth in 1892 via New York. He first partnered with John de Waard in the 1890s. Then in 1905, German entered into partnership with A. Werner Lignell. This partnership was responsible for many important buildings in Duluth as well as several residences in the East End. One of the most notable was the c 1909 Central YMCA Building, which was documented in the trade magazine, Western Architect.¹³³ From 1913 to about 1928 German partnered with Leif Jenssen.¹³⁴



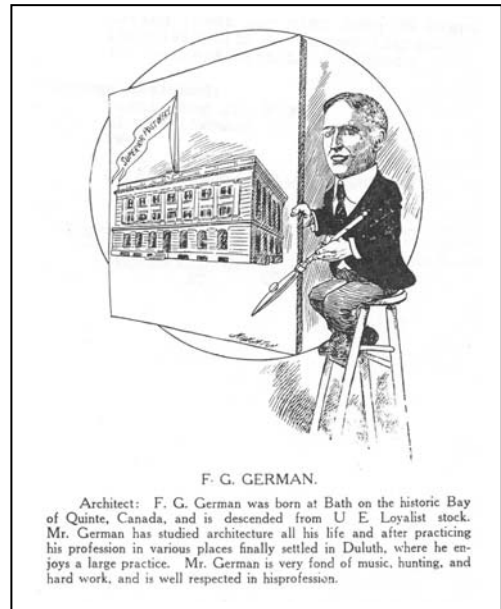
Many of the impressive details of this quality English-style residence are now hidden by shrubs, however the 1911 house for Charles and Florence Craig at 2401 East First Street is one of Frederick German's finest.



"Highpoint" is the name of the Colonial Revival-style residence German designed for Bernard and Nettie Silberstein in 1920. The house is prominent in the neighborhood with its address of 21 North 21st Avenue East.

German's 1937 obituary describes his many architectural contributions to the community:

F. G. German Came Here in 1892 PIONEER DIES. Prominent Architect Was Designer of Many Buildings. Stricken with a heart attack as he returned from a walk, F. G. German, widely known Duluth architect, died yesterday afternoon at the home of a son, George B. German, 4631 Jay street. He was 73 years old. Born Nov. 9, 1863, at Bath, Ont., he attended the University of Toronto and later worked in New York architects' offices before settling here in 1892. Among organizations of which Mr. German was a member at the time of his death were the state board of registration for architects, to which he was appointed by Governor J. A. O. Preus at its inception in 1921; the Duluth city planning commission, on which he had also served continuously, and the American Institute of Architects. Mr. German gained recognition throughout this area for his work in designing numerous public buildings, churches and offices. Among those in Duluth for which he drew plans were the Central YMCA and YWCA, the boys' Y, the Pilgrim Congregational church, the Glen Avon Presbyterian church, St. Anthony's Catholic church, the



¹³³ "Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Duluth, Minnesota," Western Architect, vol. 15, pp. 12, Jan 1910.

¹³⁴ Nomination of the Duluth Commercial Historic District To The National Register Of Historic Places, 2006.

Bradley Building, the new Marshall-Wells building and many large homes. He designed as well the new Virginia Memorial Recreation building and city hall, the Chisholm junior high school and the Green bay post office.¹³⁵

Arthur Hanford (1884 – 1941)

Arthur Hanford was a native Minnesotan born July 28, 1884, was a “life-long resident of Duluth” and a self-employed contractor/architect. He died in 1941.¹³⁶ At least two East End houses were designed by him:

- The James and Flora Harper Residence at 2502 East Superior Street (1919) – see page 37
- The Clyde and Grace Heimbach Residence at 2517 East Second Street (1925).



Hanford designed the Clyde and Grace Heimbach House, 1925, in the Colonial Revival style. The house is located at 2517 East Second Street.

Isaac Vernon Hill (1872-1904)

I. Vernon Hill was born March 9, 1872 in Stanton under Board in Leicestershire, England and immigrated to the United States in 1888.¹³⁷ In 1892 Hill moved from Detroit to Duluth to take the position of company bookkeeper and clerk for the Lakeside Land Co., which was developing the streetcar suburbs of Lakeside and Lester Park. By 1894 Hill was elevated to draftsman.¹³⁸ In 1895 he struck out as an architect in partnership with Wallace Welbanks, which was noted in the local press:

A new firm has appeared among the architects—that of Hill & Co., No. 16 Burrows' Block. The members of this firm are a couple of young men, Isaac Hill and Wallace P. Welbanks. Although they are young they are also hustlers and have turned out work that older men might well envy. Mr. Welbanks is outside man, while Mr. Hill attends to the details of office work. For three years and a half he was architect for the Lakeside Land

¹³⁵ Duluth Herald, 10-14-1937.

¹³⁶ Duluth News Tribune, 4-30-1941.

¹³⁷ From the biography files of the Duluth Public Library.

¹³⁸ Duluth Legacy, p. 21.

company, which is no small recommendation. This firm is out for business and asks a chance to figure all architectural work.¹³⁹

Then in 1899 Hill formed another partnership, with Gearhart Tenbusch, and designed the Turle House at 2216 East Superior Street.¹⁴⁰ That partnership was short-lived and he worked on his own in 1901 and 1902 before partnering with W. T. Bray in 1903.¹⁴¹

James Scott identified Hill as the last of Duluth architects to work in a “picturesque” style, referring to the house he designed for himself 2220 East Superior Street and the Patrick House at 2306 East Superior. “In the spring of 1901, once again alone, Hill began work on one of his masterpieces, the Frederick A. Patrick home at 2306 E Superior St. Two towering gables, one split like an inverted “W,” cut across each other to form a two-story transept fixed on a native stone first-story foundation. The steep roofs swept past broad gabled surfaces over which carpenters and plasterers spread out their half-timbering talents.”¹⁴²

Hill designed several remarkable and well-known houses in Duluth—the Arthur P. Cook house on Skyline Parkway, and the Crosby House, located at the intersection of East Superior Street and 21st Avenue East in the East End. Another significant structure in which Hill had a hand in designing is the Endion Passenger Station, originally located at 15th Avenue East and South Street before being relocated to Canal Park as a result of the Interstate-35 extension. He was in partnership with Gerhard Tenbusch when it was designed and constructed.



Writer James Scott viewed the English Tudor Revival style Frederick and Katherine Patrick House (1901) at 2306 East Superior Street as Hill's “masterpiece.”

¹³⁹ Duluth News Tribune, 6-16-1895.

¹⁴⁰ Duluth Historic Resources Survey, p. 170.

¹⁴¹ Ibid, p. 167.

¹⁴² Duluth Legacy, p. 22.



The George and Charlotte Crosby Residence at 2029 East Superior Street, was constructed in 1902 and is one of Hill's most famous commissions.



Hill's own home, 2220 East Superior Street, built the same year as the Crosby House, was designed in the English/Tudor Revival Style.

Hill's promising career was cut short when he died of pneumonia at the age of 31. He was buried at Hollywood Memorial Cemetery. His obituary, with some errors, expresses the tragic circumstance of his death:

I.V. HILL DEAD. Duluth Architect Passes Away Near Los Angeles, Cal. Word has just been received in this city of the death, near Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 25, of I. V. Hill, a member of the firm of Hill & Bray, architects, of Duluth. Mr. Hill's family is now in the West and the body will be buried there. Mr. Hill came to the head of the lakes ten years ago, as architect for the Lakeside Land company and he made his home in Lakeside. A short time afterward he formed a partnership with W. T. Bray, which was in force at the time of his death, although the latter had been conducting the business alone for the past nine months. Early last year, on account of failing health, Mr. Hill found it necessary to go West and for a time it was thought that he was improving. Later reports, received shortly after the first of the year, indicated that his ailment was consumption and he sank rapidly until his death, one week ago. Besides his widow he leaves two children. He also has a brother in the West.¹⁴³

James Scott credits Hill with designing two other homes while in partnership with Bray: the Frank E. House home at 2210 East Superior and the William Burgess home at 2019 East Second Street. Both the House and Burgess residences were completed after Hill's death and both building permits list W. T. Bray as the architect.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴³ Duluth News Tribune, 3-4-1904.

¹⁴⁴ Duluth Legacy, p. 22.

William Allen Hunt (1859 – 1930)

William Allen Hunt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 13, 1859. He gained his architectural education as an apprentice to Charles Cropsey, who was then recognized as one of the prominent architects of the city. After four years he moved to Minneapolis where he was connected with several firms.¹⁴⁵

During his short tenure in that city (1885-1888) he designed one of the most lavish residential row houses there, “LaVeta Terrace,” located on 17th Street south of downtown (demolished in 1932).

The building was evidence of his “considerable skills as a designer” since he won this commission in a design competition.¹⁴⁶ In 1889 Duluth architects Emmet S. Palmer and Lucien P. Hall, of the firm Palmer & Hall, then well-known architects of the city, persuaded Hunt to leave Minneapolis and to take charge of their office in Duluth. Two years after that Hunt became a full partner and the firm name was changed to Palmer Hall & Hunt (see section on Palmer & Hall, below). It was during this period that the Duluth Normal School (“Old Main,” lost to fire in 1993) and the Hayes Block at 30-38 East Superior in downtown Duluth were built, as well as the East End Residence of Albert and Louise Ordean at 2307 East Superior Street. Hall retired sometime after 1903 and Palmer retired from the practice in 1906 leaving Hunt to work alone.¹⁴⁷ Hunt remained prolific, designing many buildings before moving to California in 1928. Four of them were East End houses in the range of styles being explored in this period:



- Zar and Frances Scott Residence at 2125 East First Street (1907)
- William and Mary LaRue Residence at 2131 East Second Street (1909)
- Alice Florada Residence at 221 North 23rd Avenue East (1909)
- Edward Forsyth Residence at 2111 East Third Street (1910)



Hunt designed this elaborate “terrace” with eleven 3-story dwelling units in 1888 for a design competition. It was located on 17th Street in south Minneapolis until its demolition in 1932.



The Zar and Frances Scott Residence at 2125 East First Street (1907) is one of the best English Tudor Revival style houses in the East End.

¹⁴⁵ Dwight Woodbridge, John Purdee, History of St. Louis County Vol II, (1910) pp. 837-838.

¹⁴⁶ Lost Twin Cities, pp. 194-195.

¹⁴⁷ History of St. Louis County, pp. 837-838



Another English/Tudor Revival style house designed by Hunt is the Alice Florada Residence at 221 North 23rd Avenue East (1909).



By 1910, Hunt was exploring the American Four Square form, as his design for the Edward Forsyth Residence at 2111 East Third Street reveals.

Buildings designed by Hunt elsewhere in Duluth include:

- Wolvin Building (Missabe Building) at 227 West First Street (1904)¹⁴⁸
- William Prindle Residence at 2211 Greysolon Road (1905)¹⁴⁹
- Julius Barnes Residence at 25 South 26th Avenue East (1906)
- Commercial building at 18 East First Street (1906)
- Sellwood Building at 200 West Superior Street (1908)
- Commercial building with apartments (Kingsley Heights Apartments) at 101-107 West First Street (1908)
- Samuel Colter Residence at 2521 East Fifth Street (1910)
- C. E. Mershon Residence at 1730 East Superior Street (1910)
- Salter Saloon (now John's Red Lion Bar & Grill) at 220 East Superior Street (1912)
- Linna Pattison Residence at 2429 Greysolon Road (1914)
- St. Luke's Hospital¹⁵⁰

Hunt's 1930 obituary documents other regional architectural achievements:

Dies in Hibbing. WILLIAM A. HUNT, HIBBING, IS DEAD. Hibbing, Minn., Aug. 16.— (Special to The Herald.)—William A. Hunt, prominent Hibbing architect, formerly of Duluth, died late yesterday afternoon of peritonitis after an illness of short duration. He was brought to the hospital Wednesday, but failed rapidly, and his death occurred at 5 p.m. As the supervising architect for the Oliver Mining company Mr. Hunt was the guiding power behind the erection of many South Hibbing buildings. When the village was moved from North Hibbing, Mr. Hunt was in direct charge of all of the Oliver Mining company construction, which included most of the principal erections in the main section of the village. The exposition building and other fair grounds structures were designed by Mr. Hunt, who had been in Hibbing for the last twelve or fourteen years. The deceased was born seventy-two years ago in New England. His professional training was gained at Cincinnati, where he lived for some years. Before coming to Hibbing Mr. Hunt was a leading architect in Duluth for many years. While in Hibbing Mr. Hunt had made his home at the Androy hotel...¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ Duluth Historic Resource Survey, p.167.

¹⁴⁹ Ibid.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Duluth Herald, 8-16-1930.

Anton Werner Lignell (1867-1954)

Anton Werner Lignell was born in Aland, Sweden. He immigrated to Butte, Montana in 1888, where he designed the Anaconda Copper Mining Company Employees Club. He moved to Duluth in 1903 and by 1905 had formed an architectural partnership with Frederick German, which lasted until 1912. It is supposed that Lignell's mining connections, as well as sharing a Swedish heritage with the owner, brought him the spectacular commission of designing the East End residence of Gust and Hanna Carlson in 1910. That house is located at 202 North 24th Avenue East (pictured on page 40). Other buildings German and Lignell designed during their partnership include:¹⁵²

- The William and Margrette Cole Residence, pictured below
- Service Motor Company Drivers' Union Hall located at 124 E. Superior Street(1908)
- The YWCA at 202 W. 2nd Street (1908)
- Residence at 2222-24 East First Street (pictured on page 40)

Buildings for which Lignell had sole design responsibility include:

- The Henderson Building at the corner of E . 5th Avenue and Superior Street;
- Several buildings in Woodland Cemetery.
- The Cook County Courthouse in Grand Marais
- The Roseau County Courthouse
- The Duluth Steam Bath Building located at 18-20 East First Avenue(1921)

Lignell died at age 85 in 1954 in Oahu, Hawai'i (then still a Territory of the U.S.) where he had been living with his daughter for the last five years of his life.¹⁵³



The William and Margrette Cole Residence at 2204 East First Street was constructed in 1908, when Architect Lignell was in partnership with Frederick German. It was designed in the Craftsman style by the firm.

A. Reinhold Melander (1894-1979)

A. Reinhold Melander was a home-grown architect, graduating from Central High School and the University of Minnesota School of Architecture. He taught architecture at the U. of M. and the University of North Dakota for two years before partnering with Harold Starin in Duluth in 1924. During World War I he spent 21 months in France as a lieutenant of engineers. He established himself in Duluth with the firm of Starin and Melander. In 1930 he organized his

¹⁵² Duluth Downtown National Register Nomination.

¹⁵³ Duluth News Tribune, 2-11-1954.

own organization, A. Reinhold Melander Architects Inc., which in 1957 became Melander, Fugelso and Associates. In 1971 he joined with his son Donald K. to form the firm of Melander and Melander. From 1956 through 1964 he was on the executive board of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and served this group as president for two years. Melander was primarily known for his work on institutions—hospitals, schools and churches—throughout the upper midwest region. The buildings included:

- All three general hospitals in Duluth (St. Luke's, St. Mary's, and Miller-Dwan)
- The general hospital in International Falls
- First Lutheran and First United Methodist churches
- The Northwestern Bank of Commerce
- The North Shore State Bank
- Somers Hall and the Science Building on the College of St. Scholastica campus
- The Duluth Post Office,
- Dormitories at Bemidji State University
- Duluth junior high schools¹⁵⁴

Despite his specialty in commercial and institutional work, Melander did design two houses in the East End: the Donald and Maude MacDonal House at 2626 East Second Street, a modern ranch style dating to 1956 (see page 41) and the Paul Olson House, see below.



The Paul Olson House, located at 209 North 21st Avenue East, was constructed in 1931. Melander conformed to the prevailing tastes of the time with this Tudor Revival style residence, but later worked in the Modern style.

Carl E. Nystrom (1867-1944)

Carl Nystrom was another Swedish native architect who immigrated to Ashland, Wisconsin in 1889 and then moved to Ironwood, Michigan. After residing there for three years, he made his way to Duluth in 1892. After a brief removal to Calumet, Michigan “during the panic” (of 1893) he worked with Architect Frank L. Young (see entry on Young, page 76), during which the East

¹⁵⁴ Duluth News Tribune, 4-17-1979.

End home of Sheldon and Elsie Frazer House was constructed (1903). After this date Nystrom became a partner of William T. Bray. The prolific firm of Bray & Nystrom designed 17 homes in the East End (See Appendix E), and many other important residences as well:

- M. G. Goshey Residence at 2521 East Sixth Street (1907)
- George Cole Residence at 1901 East Third Street (1908)
- Charles F. Jaky Residence at 2401 East Fifth Street (1908)
- William J. O'Connor Residence at 2412 East Fifth Street (1908)
- O. S. Andreson Residence at 2609 East Fifth Street (1908)
- T. F. Coles Residence at 1617 East Second Street (1909)
- J. S. Lutes Residence at 2601 East Sixth Street (1909)
- H. S. Newll Residence at 2431 East Fifth Street (1909)
- J. E. Lundmark I Residence at 2033 Woodland Avenue (1910)
- E. G. Townsend Residence at 236 West Lewis Street (1911)
- J. E. Lundmark II Residence at 2115 Woodland Avenue (1911)¹⁵⁵

When Bray & Nystrom dissolved their partnership in 1915, Nystrom opened his own office in the Palladio Building in downtown Duluth.¹⁵⁶ He did not design any homes alone in the East End. Nystrom died in 1944 at age 76 after living and working in Duluth for 52 years.¹⁵⁷



The Merrick and Hope Gochey Residence was designed by Bray and Nystrom in 1907 and is located at 2419 East Second Street.



Another Bray & Nystrom house is the John and Alice Elliott Residence at 2429 East Second. It dates to 1908.

Peter Martin Olsen (1883 – 1977)

Peter Olsen was the son of Norwegian immigrants to Rice Lake, St. Louis County, Minnesota.¹⁵⁸ He began his architectural career as a draftsman for William Bray and by 1910 was practicing on his own.¹⁵⁹ Two residences in the East End are known to be designed by Peter Olsen and they were built 12 years apart.

¹⁵⁵ Duluth Historic Resource Survey, pp. 166-167.

¹⁵⁶ Henry A. Castle, Minnesota: Its Story and Biography (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1915) p1365.

¹⁵⁷ Duluth Herald, 8-3-1944.

¹⁵⁸ 1900 Federal Census.

¹⁵⁹ Duluth Legacy, p. 145.



Peter Olsen designed this American Four Square with Colonial Revival features in 1909 for Cyril and Ednah Smith. The house is located at 2429 East Third Street.



The George W. and Susan Martin Residence is located at 2125 East Third Street dates to 1921. It too is in the Colonial Revival style, which became very popular in the 1920s.

In 1910 Olsen designed a bungalow in Lester Park. But his architectural activities were far more extensive than that, as indicated by his 1977 obituary:

Peter Martin Olsen, 94, a Duluth architect who designed many of the older homes in the East End and taught design and architecture for many years at the former Salter vocational school, died Sunday in a Duluth hospital. In recent years he lived in St. Ann's Residence. A Duluth resident for 84 years, he was born in Menomonie, Wis. Mr. Olsen retired several times, always to become engaged in fresh pursuits. He retired in 1952 as a private architect. One of the homes he designed at 4131 E. Superior St., is listed in the Duluth Legacy of Architecture. Following his retirement, he taught architecture at the Duluth Area Vocational-Technical Institute until 1962 and after that continued as a consultant for many persons. He was a charter member of Northland Country Club, a member of the Duluth Congregational Church, the American Institute of Architects, Lakeside Masonic Lodge, of which he was the oldest member; the Valley of Duluth Scottish Rite, Duluth Teachers Retirement Association, and the Duluth Senior Citizens group.¹⁶⁰

Palmer & Hall: Emmet S. Palmer and Lucien P. Hall

Architects Emmet S. Palmer and Lucien P. Hall were partners throughout the late 1800s. The two of them were responsible for luring the talented William Hunt to Duluth in 1889 with an offer to run their office (see entry on Hunt, page 61). Before he arrived, however, the two of them designed several notable buildings:

- the Minnesota National Bank located at 222 West Superior Street (1893)
- the Ideal Market located at 102 West First Street (1907)
- The Charles Lovett Residence at 1728-32 East Third Street (1892)¹⁶¹

The expanded firm, Palmer Hall & Hunt was best known for their design of the Richardsonian Romanesque Central High School in 1892, and the Duluth State Normal School (Old Main) in

¹⁶⁰ Duluth News Tribune 9-20-1977.

¹⁶¹ Nomination of Duluth Commercial District to the National Register; Duluth Historic Resources Survey, p. 168.

1898. Both of these buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places and are designated Duluth Heritage Preservation Landmarks.¹⁶² Hall retired before 1905 and moved to Deerwood, Minnesota in 1910.¹⁶³

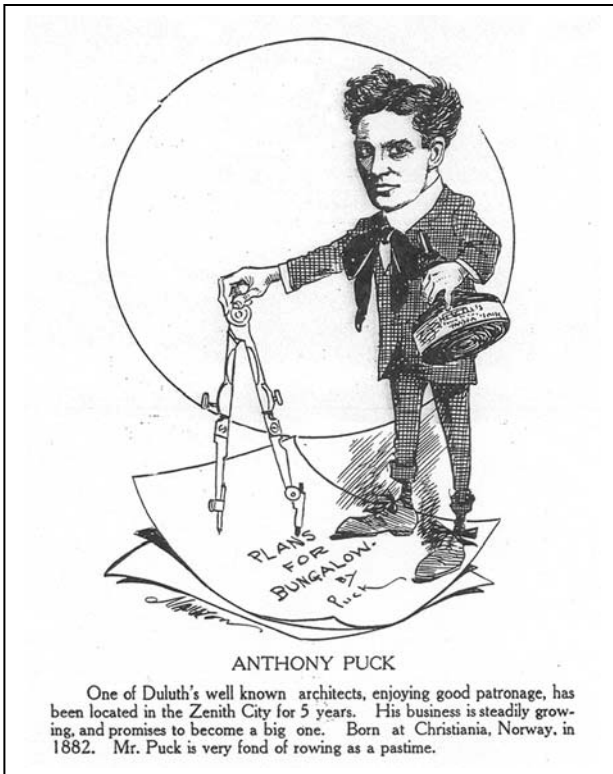


The Paige and Lizzie Morris House located at 2232 East First Street was designed by Palmer Hall & Hunt, 1895.



The Frank and Jennie Brewer House is one of Duluth's most famous. It's located at 2215 East Superior Street and was built in 1902.

Anthony Puck (1882-1922)



Anthony Puck was born to a Norwegian mother and German father in Christiania, Norway on June 14, 1882. The family settled in Minneapolis by 1885 and Puck, arrived in Duluth about 1897 at the tender age of 15.¹⁶⁴ He designed a number of notable buildings in the city, as well as at least four houses in the East End before he died at age 40. They include:

- First Unitarian Church 18th Avenue East and First Street (1910)¹⁶⁵
- The Spina Building located at 2-8 West First Street (1912)
- Building at 319 East Superior Street (1910)
- The Pickwick Restaurant located at 508 E. Superior Street (1914)¹⁶⁶

See below for his four East End residential designs.

¹⁶² The ruins of Old Main, which was lost to fire in 1993, are within a National Register Historic District.

¹⁶³ The architectural firm of Palmer & Hunt was in operation by 1905; Duluth Historic Resource Survey, p. 168.

¹⁶⁴ J. M. Michols, Duluthians in Cartoon, 1901.

¹⁶⁵ Duluth News Tribune, 10-18-1922 (Obituary for Puck).

¹⁶⁶ Nomination of the Duluth Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.



Puck designed the Richard and Neva Griggs Residence in an Eclectic style. It dates to 1906 and is located at 2502 East Second Street.



The 1908 Edwin and Ellen Peake Residence at 2121 East Third Street is a unique version of the American Four Square style.



An English/Tudor Revival style was used for the 1908 Edmond and Suzette Ingalls Residence located at 2112 East Third Street.



Puck designed another residence on East Third Street address—number 2120—for Harry Hurdon in 1915. It reflects the growing popularity of Colonial Revival style.

Edwin S. Radcliffe (1851 - ?)

Edwin S. Radcliffe was one of the earliest architects working in Duluth. He was born June 2, 1851 in Elmira, New York. The family moved first to Indiana then to Minneapolis. His father, Abraham Maby Radcliffe, was a master builder/architect whose offices (first in Minneapolis, then St. Paul) served as training ground for some of the Twin Cities' most notable architects.¹⁶⁷ Son Edwin attended Minneapolis public schools, then the University of Minnesota from 1869 – 72. He received subsequent technical education at the Art Institute in New York City in 1874. From 1875 to 1886 Radcliffe worked as draftsman in his father's St. Paul office, succeeding his father in the last year as head architect. He continued there until 1889 when he moved to Duluth and formed a partnership with Charles McMillan. That partnership continued until 1893. Radcliffe then partnered with Charles E. Willoughby under firm name of Radcliffe & Willoughby until 1900. He practiced alone from 1901 to Jan. 1, 1907, when he formed new partnership with Vernon J Price under firm name of Radcliffe & Price.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷ Lost Twin Cities, p. 45.

¹⁶⁸ Little Sketches of Big Folks (R. L. Polk & Co., 1907) p. 323.

Radcliffe is credited with designing and overseeing the construction of some of the finest buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis,¹⁶⁹ along with the design of several Duluth buildings:

- Burrows Building
- Panton & White Building
- Jefferson School at 916 East Third Street
- The Armory at 201 Second Ave East ¹⁷⁰
- First Methodist Church at 215 North Third Avenue West (1892)
- The Mathew Burrows House at 1632 East First Street (1890)¹⁷¹



The Hjalmar and Lilly Ahl House, located at 2031 East First Street, was built in 1903 and designed by Radcliffe and Hill.



The George and Irene Fay House was built seven years later in 1910 and incorporates elements of the Prairie style. It is located at 2032 East Superior Street.

Smith & Vokes

The firm of Smith and Vokes had three architects—George and William Smith and Emerson Vokes. The firm designed three houses in the East End:

- The Dana and Elizabeth Rood House at 2526 East Second Street (1909)
- The Seth and Mary Hudson House at 228 North 25th Avenue East (1915)
- The James and Josephine Hunter House at 2625 East Second Street (1927)

In addition it was responsible for the Marshal H. Alworth Residence at 2605 East Seventh Street (1911) and the Royal D. Alworth Residence at 2627 East Seventh Street (1917).¹⁷² No background information about these architects could be found; their work must speak for itself.

¹⁶⁹ "Duluth Minnesota the Zenith City," North American Industrial Review (1896) p. 33.

¹⁷⁰ Ibid.

¹⁷¹ Duluth Daily Tribune, 1-15-1891.

¹⁷² Duluth Historic Resource Survey.



The Dana and Elizabeth Rood House at 2526 East Second Street, designed by Smith & Vokes, was constructed in 1909. It is one of the several impressive Classical Revival style homes located in the East End.



The Seth and Mary Hudson House at 228 North 25th Avenue East was built in 1915.



The James and Josephine Hunter House by Smith & Vokes located at 2625 East Second Street was designed in the late Tudor Revival Style, which, even in this simplified form remained popular in 1927, the year the house was built.

Harold Starin (1896 –1974)

Harold Starin's 1974 obituary provides the known background of this Duluth architect's life and achievements:

Harold Starin, Duluth architect, dies at 80. Harold S. Starin, 80, prominent Duluth architect, died Tuesday in a Duluth hospital. He resided at 1717 Lakeview Drive. He designed a number of Duluth buildings, including the Duluth Athletic Club, Bridgeman Building, Minnesota Power & Light Co. building and the Jewish Education Center. Mr. Starin also designed schools and hospitals in upper Michigan and housing units in Iowa. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, graduated from high school in Basking Ridge, N. J., and attended Brown university. He received architectural training with New York and Boston firms and in Western Europe. He was with the architectural department of the old Oliver Iron mining Co. when Hibbing was moved and rebuilt. Since 1923, he maintained his own offices in Duluth. In 1973, he donated a collection of paintings by his brother the late Arthur Starin, to the Tweed Museum of Art at UMD. Mr. Starin was a World War I

veteran and during World War II was involved in building ships in Duluth and housing in Iowa. He was a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club and the American Institute of Architects and was a former president of the Minnesota Chapter of the institute.¹⁷³



Architect Starin designed this Colonial Revival style house for Wilbur and Margaret Hodgson in 1925. It is located at 2121 East Second Street.



The second Cassius and Minnie Bagley House at 2424 East Second Street (the first was located behind this at 2431 East First Street) is a unique design by Starin dating to 1933.

Gerhard A. Tenbusch (1854 – 1957)¹⁷⁴

Gerhard Tenbusch was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1882.¹⁷⁵ He settled for a while in Boston, where he attended the Boston Technology Institute¹⁷⁶ and perhaps was employed there as well through 1890.¹⁷⁷ He moved to Duluth the next year to take a position of draftsman with McMillen & Radcliffe, Architects¹⁷⁸. By 1892 he is evidently practicing architecture, since credited with designing the John Fraser House at 1602 Jefferson Street.¹⁷⁹ Only one house attributable to him, together with I. Vernon Hill, is located in the East End—the Walter and Sarah Turle House built in 1899 (see page 58). Tenbusch also designed the Sacred Heart Cathedral at 201 West Fourth Street in 1886, the Damiano Center at 206 W 4th Street (date and location unknown), “as well as many fine residences in the city and vicinity.”¹⁸⁰ It is likely that many of the buildings referred to in this quote have been demolished, since they were likely concentrated in the central portion of the city, which was where most development occurred in the late 19th century.

¹⁷³ Duluth Herald, 5-22-1974.

¹⁷⁴ Minnesota Naturalization Records: Duluth, Reel 30, Code 74, Vol. 5, Page 257 (from Ancestry.com).

¹⁷⁵ 1900 Federal Census.

¹⁷⁶ Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Duluth, Superior and Ashland, (publisher unknown, 1893) p. 86.

¹⁷⁷ 1890 Federal Census documents Tenbusch as employed at “18 Music Hall Building” and boarding at 152 Shawmut Avenue in Boston, MA.

¹⁷⁸ Duluth City Directory 1891-1892 (Polk Publishing, 1892).

¹⁷⁹ Duluth Historic Resource Survey, p. 170.

¹⁸⁰ Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Duluth, Superior and Ashland, p 86.



Tenbusch and I. Vernon Hill were in partnership when the Endion Station was designed and built in 1899. The Station was originally located at 15th Avenue East and South Street, but was moved to Canal Park due to construction of Interstate Highway 35 through this area in 1989.



The Walter and Sarah Turle Residence at 2216 East Superior Street, built in 1899 and designed when Tenbusch was in partnership with I. Vernon Hill, it predated most of the houses in the East End and shows early Prairie School influences.

Austin E. Terryberry (1853-1922)

Little is known of Austin Terryberry, his early life or training. However, he was responsible for a number of significant buildings in Duluth:

- Crane Building, 18th Avenue West and Superior Street (1905)
- H. R. Armstrong House 1516 Avenue East and South Street (1905)
- Townhouses, 1610-12 East Superior Street (1906)
- Townhouses, 1514-18 East Superior Street (1909)¹⁸¹

Terryberry also is known to have designed at least one residence in the East End:



The Wayland and Helen Sanford House at 2432 East First Street is the one known example of Austin Terryberry's architectural design work in the East End. The house dates to 1894.

¹⁸¹ Duluth Historic Resources Survey, p. 170.

Terryberry met with an unfortunate end according to his 1922 obituary:

Austin E. Terryberry, age 69, a resident of Duluth for more than 36 years is Duluth's latest victim of an auto accident. Mr. Terryberry died yesterday morning at a local hospital from internal injuries received Sunday afternoon when he was struck at Fourth avenue West and Superior street by an automobile driven by D. T. Peterson, 1419 East Third street. He lived in the Palladio building. Mr. Terryberry was a pioneer architect. His is survived by a daughter Helen Louise Terryberry of Santa Barbara, Cal. who is heir to Terryberry's estate of \$19,000 which was filed for probate yesterday. Friends of Mr. Terryberry also think he is survived by a wife who was divorced from him in Duluth about twenty-five years ago. The daughter is living with his former wife, according to close acquaintances...Peterson, driver of the car which struck Mr. Terryberry, is not being held by police. In his report, Peterson said he was driving at a speed of 8 miles per hour when Terryberry ran out from ahead of a street car into the path of his machine.¹⁸²

Waddell & Willoughby

What little is known of the architectural firm of Waddell & Willoughby, and its principal Waddell, is found in a circa 1892 booster booklet:

Prominent among the leading architects of Duluth are Messrs. Waddell & Willoughby. Mr. J. T. Waddell is a native of Pennsylvania, and twelve years ago commenced the practice of his profession in this city, joining thereto the business of a contractor. In 1888 he became the senior member of the firm of Waddell & Clark, and upon its dissolution two years later, he and Mr. Chas. E. Willoughby, a native of England being twelve years an architect there and ten years in this country, formed their present co-partnership. The proofs of their skill are numerous in Duluth and the adjacent districts, they having prepared the plans for and superintended the construction of the Massachusetts Investment Company's building, the A. B. Capin Block, the residences of Messrs. Stryker, Manley and Buck, &c. &c. Their offices are in room 12 of the Fergusson Building, corner of Superior Street and Fourth Avenue West. They are prepared to draw plans and specifications, and to superintend the construction of all classes of buildings, and their great success in the past is the surest guarantee of their ability to give full and entire satisfaction. As citizens they are progressive and enterprising, and firm believers in the brilliant future in store for the Zenith City. Both are members of the Masonic Order.¹⁸³

A little bit more is known about Charles Willoughby. As indicated above, he was born in England in 1851, moved to the United States in 1882, and worked as head draftsman for McKim, Mead & White.¹⁸⁴ By 1895 he was living in Duluth's Third Ward. In 1896 he was working with Edwin Radcliffe, as evidenced by the Marcus and Jane Cullum Residence at 2126-28 East Superior Street, which is credited to the team in that year. Willoughby didn't remain long in Duluth, however; the federal census lists him as living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1910 and 1920. No information about his death could be found.

¹⁸² Duluth News Tribune, 8-30-1922.

¹⁸³ Pen and Sunlight Sketches of Duluth, (Superior and Ashland c1892) p. 70.

¹⁸⁴ 1860 English Census. Additional notes provided by Maryanne Norton.



The J. Charles and Emma LeVaque House at 2131 East Superior Street was designed by the firm Waddell & Willoughby and constructed in 1893.



The house next door at 2125 East Superior Street was also designed by Waddell and Willoughby. The original owner is unknown; it was built in 1896.



This was how the Marcus and Jane Cullum Residence appeared in a 1905 Duluth News Tribune article. It was designed by Radcliffe & Willoughby.



The Cullum House as it appears today without its corner tower and circular porch.

John J. Wangenstein (1858-1942)

Wangenstein was born in Valdres, Norway and studied in Trondheim before coming to Duluth in the early 1880s. He had a prolific career designing numerous commercial, residential and religious buildings in Duluth and across St. Louis County, beginning in the late nineteenth century and extending into the 1930s. From 1892 to about 1895 Wangenstein worked in partnership with William E. Baillie, establishing the firm of Wangenstein and Baillie. Buildings in Duluth designed by Wangenstein include the Wolvin Building (1901) at 225-31 W. 1st St.; the Masonic Temple (1904) at 4 W. 2nd St.; and the DeWitt-Seitz Building (1911) in Canal Park along with numerous other commercial buildings throughout the downtown. His obituary documents other architectural contributions he made to the community:

Veteran Architect Dies Here. John J. Wangenstein, 83 years old, 121 West St. Marie street, Duluth architect and a resident here for 59 years, died last night at a local hospital following a lingering illness. Mr. Wangenstein was architect for numerous buildings and residences in Duluth and on the Mesaba range, including the Duluth Masonic temple,

Duluth Boat clubhouse... Born in Valders, Norway, in 1858, he came to Duluth in 1883. He was a life member of the Duluth Boat Club, charter member of the Kitchi Gammi club, and belonged to the old Duluth Commercial club, American Association of Architects and Engineers, and Glen Avon Presbyterian church. He was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. He retired from his business several years ago...¹⁸⁵

Wangenstein designed houses for the following East End residents:

- Charles & Mary Britts, 2201 East Superior Street, 1892 (with William E. Baillie)
- Gorham & Gertrude Taylor, 2325 East 2nd Street, 1896
- John & Hildegard Hunt, 2132 East First Street, 1902
- Marcus & Sarah Fay, 2105 East Superior Street, 1902
- James & Selina Pearce, 2109-11 East Superior Street, 1903
- Daniel & Alice Waite, 2510 East Superior Street, 1904
- William & Helen Eklund, 224 North 24th Ave East, 1908
- Morris & Bessie Cook, 211 North 24th Ave East, 1924



The John and Hildegard Hunt Residence, designed by Wangenstein, was built in 1902 and is located at 2132 East First Street.



The Daniel and Alice Waite Residence at 2510 East Superior Street dates to 1904 and is credited to Wangenstein.



The William and Helen Eklund House, 1908, is one of Wangenstein's most outstanding edifices. It is located at 224 North 24th Avenue East.



The Morris and Bessie Cook House located at 211 North 24th Avenue East and built in 1924 is far more modest than its neighbor across the street.

¹⁸⁵ Duluth News Tribune, 7-24-1942.

Hugo Wold (1897-1944)

Architect Hugo Wold was a native Duluthian who pursued a wide variety of interests and career paths, to which his November 1944 obituary attests:

Hugo W. Wold, Architect, Dies—Hugo William Wold, 47, of 4611 West Fourth street, widely known Duluth architect and candidate in the Nov. 7 general election died in a Duluth hospital Thursday night after a brief illness. He became ill while campaigning as a candidate for the legislature from the Fifty-ninth district, and entered the hospital several days ago. Born in Duluth, Mr. Wold was actively engaged in the Duluth and Northwest architectural fields for 22 years, specializing in designing churches and homes. He designed such edifices as Central Avenue Methodist church, Elija Lutheran church, and Lester Park Methodist church in Duluth, Finish Lutheran church in Eveleth, and also designed the Granada thater here. He was a member of the Duluth Architect's association, The West Duluth Business Men's club and the Merritt and Oneota Community clubs. Mr. Wold was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, member of Euclid lodge No. 198, AF&AM; Aad temple of the Shrine order and Aad temple patrol, Mizpah White Shrine No. 1, and was past patron of Euclid chapter of the Eastern Star order. Mr. Wold was lately employed as an architect on shipbuilding construction at the Superior yard of Walter Butler Shipbuilders' union local 117, AFL. He also was a member of the Normanna Male chorus, the Samaritan Life association, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was past president of the Adams Athletic association.¹⁸⁶

The late dates of the houses designed by Wold accounts for their location at the far eastern edge of the district, as well as their more modest size and simple styles.



The Lorace and Florence Catterson Residence, 1923, is actually a duplex located at 2702-04 East First Street.



The Godfrey and Emma Westberg Residence at 2615 East Superior Street, 1926, is a fine example of a simple Craftsman style.

¹⁸⁶ [Duluth News Tribune](#), 11-24-1944.



Wold designed this Colonial Revival style house at 2619 East Superior Street for Nels and Emma Turnbladh that was constructed the same year as the neighboring Westberg residence.

Frank L. Young (1858 - ?)

Frank Young was Canadian by birth, born in Ontario January 18, 1858.¹⁸⁷ He immigrated to the United States in 1882.¹⁸⁸ He worked as a carpenter 1875-1887, studying architecture on the side. He began his architecture career in 1887 in association with local architect Austin Terryberry, and then worked with Gerhard Tenbusch (1895-97), and Carl Nystrom (1902-05). Later in 1905 Young was in business in Duluth with his firm Frank L. Young & Co., which had an office in the Palladio Building. He designed the “Brook Terrace” and the Ely High School.¹⁸⁹ The one building in the East End with which he is associated was built in 1903 and credited to the firm “Young and Nystrom.”



The Sheldon and Elsie Frazer House (1903), is located at was designed by the firm Young and Nystrom.

¹⁸⁷ [Duluthians in Cartoon.](#)

¹⁸⁸ [1910 Federal Census.](#)

¹⁸⁹ [Little Sketches of Big Folks.](#)

By 1920 Young and his wife were living in Palm Beach, Florida, then in 1930 they are located in Salerno, Florida.¹⁹⁰

V. Conclusion

Based on the above observations, it is clear that this portion of the East End neighborhood is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion B (association with the lives of significant persons, e.g. the home of an important merchant or labor leader) as well as criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that possess high artistic values) and should be considered for designation as a local historic district.

¹⁹⁰ 1920 and 1930 Federal Census.