

HISTORIC DULUTH'S
East End
Walking Tour

Duluth Preservation Alliance



Enjoy your tour, but please respect the privacy of these homes; view only from the public sidewalk. *Thank you.*

The Duluth Preservation Alliance

The mission of the Duluth Preservation Alliance is to protect and enhance the historic resources of our area by teaching and advocating for their recognition, appreciation, protection, and sensitive reuse.

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In 1888 D. Clint Prescott, secretary and general manager of the Marinette Iron Works Company, built this home for himself on 54th Avenue West in Duluth. It was razed in 1948. As described in *Duluth's Legacy*, Vol. 1, the three-story home was a carnival of dormers and gables, porches and verandahs, carving and spindles, chimneys and towers, bargeboards and lattices and gaily-dressed lightning rods. Nowhere on the house could the observer find a moment of visual rest.

*Logo image courtesy of
The Northeast Minnesota
Historical Center.*

About the East End Survey

Much of the information within this walking tour comes from the Duluth East End House Survey conducted in 2007 by Larson-Fisher Associates on behalf of the City of Duluth's Heritage Preservation Commission and paid for in part by grants from the Duluth Preservation Alliance. The survey's goal was to document more than two hundred historic homes within an approximately 100-acre, 24-block area of the East End from North Twenty-first Avenue East to North Twenty-Seventh Avenue East and from East Superior Street to East Third Street.

Duluth's East End Neighborhood reflects the prosperity the Zenith City enjoyed in the decades bracketing the turn of the Twentieth Century, when it emerged from a collection of ramshackle pioneer villages to become, by 1910, an urban metropolis twenty-eight miles long and three miles wide. It was during this time that the population boomed, with the wealthy settling in the East End in part because the terrain was rocky and too costly for the working class to develop—which explains the neighborhood's concentration of mansions and other luxury homes.

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1.

*George & Irene
Fay Residence*

2032 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$12,000
Architects:
*Edwin Radcliffe &
Vernon Price*



This home's exterior features molded limestone banding. Mr. Fay was an engineer and geologist from Hardwick, Vermont, who eventually went to work for the Oliver Mining Company in Coleraine, Minnesota; in 1907 the company transferred him to Duluth. In the 1970s the Fay house was subdivided into a triplex but has since been restored as a single family residence. Oregon Creek, long ago piped underground, runs beneath the house.

2.

*Alfred & Jane
McCordic Residence*

2104 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1891
Cost: \$6,500
Architects:
*Arthur Raeder,
Henry Coffin, &
Benjamin Crocker*



A Shingle style house featuring Queen Anne details, most prominently the turret, this 1891 home was remodeled in 1909 by William T. Bray and Carl Nystrom, who added porches and Doric columns. Not much is known of the McCordic family (Alfred was an attorney), who lived here very briefly. From 1909 to 1917 the residence was home to the son of Andreas Miller and his family. Mr. Miller provided funds for Duluth's first public hospital, known today as Miller-Dwan.

3.

*Frank & Minnie
House Residence*

2210 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1904
Cost: \$13,000
Architect: *William T. Bray*



A striking example of the Tudor Revival style, this many gabled, half-timbered house features decorative wood carvings, limestone trim, and a Gothic arch surrounding a recessed Tudor-arched entry door. It is one of Duluth's many homes designed by William T. Bray, who apprenticed under preeminent nineteenth-century architect Oliver Traphagen was a partner of I. Vernon Hill. Frank House was president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, the first railroad to bring ore from the Iron Range to Lake Superior's shores.

4.

*Walter & Sarah
Turle Residence*

2216 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1899
Cost: \$6,850
Architects: *I. Vernon Hill
& Gerhard Tenbusch*



Built of tan brick with a red sandstone foundation and trim, the Turle's home was designed in the Prairie Style, popularized by Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. One unique feature is the hipped side of the house's eastern façade: it was included to house an electric car—in 1899! Walter Turle was a Duluth grain commissioner; his wife Sarah, an artist. She was an internationally-known miniaturist and painter revered for her use of vivid colors.

5.

I. Vernon & Cora Hill Residence

2220 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1902
Cost: \$11,000
Architect: I. Vernon Hill



When prominent Duluth Architect I. Vernon Hill designed his own house, he chose the half-timbered Tudor Revival style and decorated it with a carved lion's head under the corner eave of the front porch. The house also features a projecting front gable, a Hill trademark. An Englishman, Hill came to Duluth in 1892 to work for the Lakeside Land Company, which developed Duluth's Lakeside and Lester Park neighborhoods. He started his own architecture firm in 1895. Hill became ill and tragically died at age 35 in 1904.

7.

Frederick & Katherine Patrick Residence

2306 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1901
Cost: unknown
Architect: I. Vernon Hill



Another Tudor Revival house designed by I. Vernon Hill, the Patrick home features carved eagle's heads on brackets supporting the third-story gables. Patrick came to Duluth to work for grocery wholesaler Stone-Ordean-Wells before creating F.A. Patrick and Company, one of the country's foremost woolen manufacturers, famous for its Mackinaw jacket. In 1902 Patrick revived Duluth's dormant Chamber of Commerce, renaming it the Duluth Commercial Club (today it is once again the Chamber of Commerce).

6.

George & Marion Stone Residence

2228 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1902
Cost: Unknown
Architects: Cooper & Son



The Stone's large Renaissance Revival style house features a red tile roof and a half tower on the front wall. George Stone was secretary of Clyde Iron Works and treasurer for the F.A. Patrick Company. In 1917 the home was sold to John Savage whose family occupied it until 1934. From 1947 to 1977 the house served as museum and offices for the St. Louis County Historical Society. It is once again a single family residence.

8.

Alex & Katherine Hartman Residence

2400 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$18,000
Architect: Frederick Perkins



Duluth's steep landscape hides the first floor of this two-story English Tudor Revival style house, built for Alex Hartman, president of Duluth Edison Electric Company, and his wife Katherine. The house was later remodeled by its current owner, the Duluth Woman's Club. The Club's roots date back to 1889, but it wasn't until 1924 that the efforts of Mrs. J. L. Washburn officially organized the group, which purchased the Hartman House in 1936.

9.

Albert & Louise Ordean Residence

2307 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1906
Cost: \$50,000
Architects: Emmet Palmer & William Hunt



This house remains as a fine example of a Georgian Colonial Revival style. Albert Ordean was a prominent Duluth pioneer: founder of two Duluth banks, organizer of Stone-Ordean-Wells wholesale grocer, and director of the Great Northern Railroad. In 1927 Ordean purchased acreage at 40th Ave. East and Superior Street from Northland Country Club and gave it to Duluth; the property was home to Ordean Middle School until 2009 and is now East High School.

10.

Dwight & Jane Cutler Residence

5 N. 23RD AVE. E.

Built: 1907
Cost: \$50,000
Architects: William T. Bray & Carl Nystrom



A three-story high octagonal tower with battlements and parapet walls give this English Revival style house with Tudor details a castle-like appearance. The stone façade is made of limestone quarried on Lake Erie's Kelley Island. Cutler was president of, naturally, the Dwight G. Cutler Company, a salt, lime, cement, and building materials firm. Cutler died in 1923 near Singapore aboard the steamship Empress of France while on an around-the-world cruise with his wife; he was thirty-eight.



11.

Warren & Rose McCord Residence

2219 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1903
Cost: \$8,000
Architect: Unkown

The McCord's two-story Shingle Style house features a stone foundation, shingle wall cladding, and a spectacular front façade symmetrically arranged around a central two-story entry tower with a bell-shaped roof and a large T-shaped window with twenty-three diamond-paned lights is on its second floor. The house was built by Berquist Brothers Construction, and its matching garage was added in 1912. Historic information on McCord is conflicting: some called him a lumberman; others, a banker.

12.

Frank & Jennie Brewer Residence

2215 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1902
Cost: \$11,600
Architects: Emmet Palmer, Lucien Hall, & William Hunt



This grand Georgian Revival house—replete with classical ornamentation, columns, pilasters, and a porte cochere to shelter guests from unpleasant weather—has been nicknamed the “wedding cake house.” Brewer was a partner in the Duncan-Brewer Lumber Company and president of Great Northern Power Company. The house played host to the Duluth Conservatory of Music from 1926 to 1952. Architects Palmer, Hall, and Hunt also designed the University of Minnesota Duluth's “Old Main,” destroyed by fire in 1993.

13.

*Charles & Mary
Britts Residence*

2201 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1892

Cost: \$4,500

Architects:

*John Wangenstein &
William Baillie*



While its wrap-around porch and distinctive shingle work are typical of the Queen Anne style, the Britt's house also features a Craftsman-style porch found in homes built thirty years after this one went up as one of the first in the East End neighborhood. Britts was the president of the St. Louis County State Bank, which he founded in 1887—the same year Duluth regained the city charter it lost in the financial panic of 1873.

14.

*Marcus & Sarah
Fay Residence*

2105 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1920

Cost: \$12,000

Architect: *John Wagenstein*



This eclectic house displays influences of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Classic Revival styles. A native of Woodstock, Ontario, Captain Marcus Fay moved to Virginia, Minnesota, in 1894 to locate iron mines. His efforts helped rebuild the town after it was destroyed by fire in 1900, and in 1903 he was elected Virginia's mayor. After losing reelection in 1905 he moved to Duluth, where he made an unsuccessful run for mayor in 1913.

15.

*George & Charlotte
Crosby Residence*

2029 E. SUPERIOR ST.

Built: 1902

Cost: *Unknown*

Architects: *I. Vernon Hill*



Considered I. Vernon Hill's masterpiece, the Crosby house is the architect's introduction of his "Ornamented Cube" style, which embellishes a square or rectangular box with flared dormers, gables, and classical detailing. The sandstone structure features carvings by master stone sculptor George Thrana, who also did the stone carvings on Historic Central High School and many other Duluth buildings. George Crosby helped develop the Cuyuna Iron Range and founded the town which bears his name.

16.

*Bernard & Ernestine
Silberstein Residence*

21 N. 21ST AVE. E.

Built: 1914

Cost: *Unknown*

Architect:
Fredrick German



Called "Highpoint," Bernard Silberstein secretly built this brick Colonial Revival house as a golden wedding anniversary surprise for his wife Erenestine, known as Nettie. Born in Hungary in 1848, Silberstein is thought to be Duluth's first Jewish resident when he moved here in 1870. In 1871 he organized Silberstein & Bondy, which became one of the largest department stores in the region. His twenty years working on Duluth's Parks Board helped create Duluth's renown park system.

17.

*Thomas & Martha
Davis Residence*

2100 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$21,000
Architects: William T. Bray
& Carl Nystrom



The Davis's English Revival/Medieval style house, clad in brick and red sandstone, was reputedly built to be fireproof with five layers of brick for outside walls and cement floors with no exposed wires. Architects William T. Bray (see #3) and Carl Nystrom designed seventeen homes in Duluth's East End between 1903 and 1915, many of which are included on this tour. After his partnership with Bray dissolved, Nystrom never again designed an East End house.

19.

*William J. & Fannie
Olcott Residence*

2316 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1904
Cost: \$140,000
Architects: William T. Bray
& P. M. Olson



William Bray designed what is perhaps Duluth's most impressive example of Georgian architecture for William Olcott when Olcott was president of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad. Olcott would later become president of the Oliver Mining Company. The Olcott's founded the Fanny Bailey Olcott Girl Scout camp on Half Moon Lake near Eveleth and donated the land for Virginia's Olcott Park. From 1939 to 1960 the house served as the University of Minnesota Duluth's Music Conservatory.

18.

*William &
Margrette Cole
Residence*

2204 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1908
Cost: \$16,000
Architects:
Frederick German &
A. Werner Lignell



Built with a matching carriage house, the Cole home is considered a Tudor, although it contains a mix of Craftsman and Prairie Style elements. Cole came to Duluth with his first wife from Tower, Minnesota, where he worked for the Minnesota Iron Company. In Duluth he engaged in diamond drill contract work before organizing the Duluth Cold Storage Company. He built the house for Margrette, who he married three years after his first wife's death.

20.

*William & Rebecca
Bailey Residence*

2508 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1922
Cost: \$30,000
Architects:
Frederick German &
Leif Jenssen



The Bailey's Tudor Revival style home stands in testament to the ten-year partnership between Leif Jenssen and Frederick German, who was much better known for his work in Duluth with A. Werner Lignell. German and Jenssen also designed Duluth's Pilgrim Congregational Church at 2310 East Fourth Street, which is considered their masterpiece. Outside of his job as vice president of the Northern Oil Company, little information about William and Rebecca Bailey remains.

21.

*Henry & Lucy
Myers Residence*

2505 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$35,000
Architects:
*William T. Bray &
Carl Nystrom*



The Myers' two-story Richardsonian Romanesque Style house is made more dramatic by its facing of black basalt, the very rock blasted out of the earth to grade nearby 25th Avenue East. Myers, a major player in the Duluth real estate game, may have gotten the idea to use the stone when he was treasurer for the Duluth Belt Line Railway, which blasted at Seventh Avenue West in 1893 to create Duluth's infamous Incline Railway.

22.

*Cassius & Minnie
Bagley Residence*

2431 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1914
Cost: \$26,000
Architect: *Frederick Perkins*



Its white stucco façade capped with a red tile shingled roof identifies the Bagley's two-story home as unmistakably Spanish-Colonial architecture. Bagley was a well-known retailer in Duluth who bought out his employer, F. D. Day & Co. Jewelers, in 1900 and turned the company into Bagley Jewelers, which still serves Duluthians from its original location at 315 West Superior Street. Bagley also helped establish the Duluth Community Fund, which has since become the United Way of Greater Duluth.

23.

*George & Isabelle
French Residence*

2425 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1914
Cost: *Unkown*
Architect: *Frederick Perkins*



Prominent Chicago and Boston architect Frederick Perkins turned to the Beaux Arts/Classic Revival style to inspire his look for the French House, one of six residences he designed for Duluth. French was president of the French & Bassett Furniture Company, first established in 1884. Many East End homes, including the Silbersteins' at Twenty-One North Twenty-First Avenue East, were furnished with items made at French & Bassett. Mr. French also established the Northern National Bank of Duluth.

24.

*Charles & Florence
Craig Residence*

2401 E. 1ST ST.

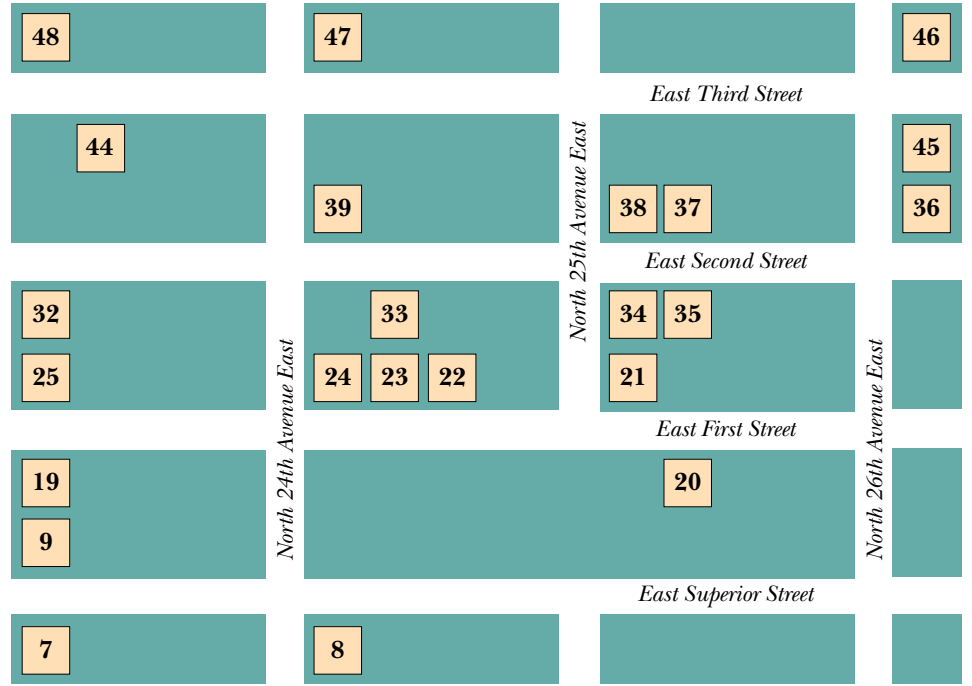
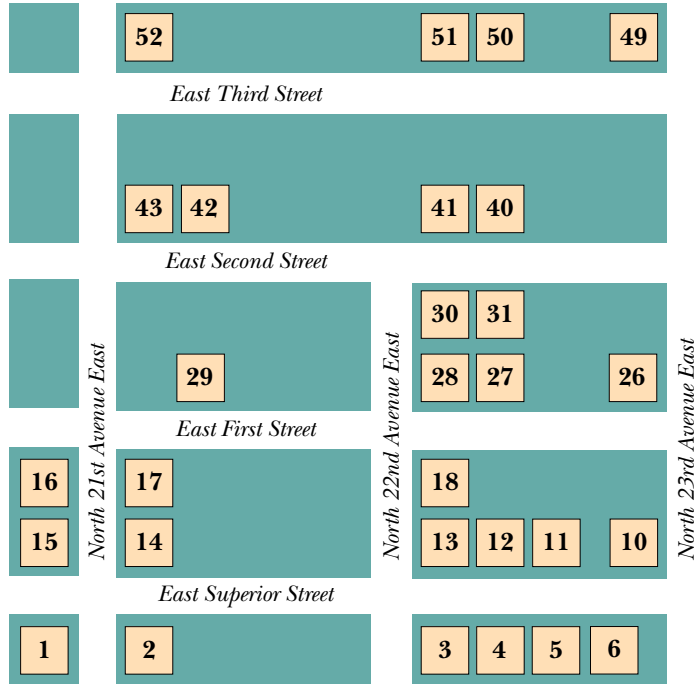
Built: 1911
Cost: *Unkown*
Architect: *Frederick German*



This Tudor-inspired home was built by a man whose efforts to build Duluth are too many to list here: Charles Craig. Craig was instrumental in developing local agriculture, dairy farming, and the Duluth Harbor and was instrumental in the creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, one of many civic endeavors. When he died the Duluth News Tribune said "he spent an entire lifetime seeking to better the conditions of the community in which he lived."



Route Map



1. **George & Irene Fay Residence**
2032 E. Superior St.
2. **Alfred & Jane McCordic Residence**
2104 E. Superior St.
3. **Frank & Minnie House Residence**
2210 E. Superior St.
4. **Walter & Sarah Turle Residence**
2216 E. Superior St.
5. **I. Vernon & Cora Hill Residence**
2220 E. Superior St.
6. **George & Marion Stone Residence**
2228 E. Superior St.
7. **Frederick & Katherine Patrick Residence**
2306 E. Superior St.
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5 N. 23rd Ave. E.
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16. **Bernard & Ernestine Silberstein Residence**
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17. **Thomas & Martha Davis Residence**
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19. **William J. & Fannie Olcott Residence**
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20. **William & Rebecca Bailey Residence**
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21. **Henry & Lucy Myers Residence**
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22. **Cassius & Minnie Bagley Residence**
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23. **George & Isabelle French Residence**
2425 E. 1st St.
24. **Charles & Florence Craig Residence**
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25. **Joseph Bell & Louise Cotton Residence**
2309 E. 1st St.
26. **Edward & Lucretia Bradley Residence**
2229 E. 1st St.
27. **Clinton & Kate Markell Residence**
2215 E. 1st St.

28. **Alexander McDougall Residence**
2201 E. 1st St.
29. **Zar & Francis Scott Residence**
2125 E. 1st St.
30. **Ward Jr. & Helen Ames Residence**
2216 E. 2nd St.
31. **George & Jessica Spencer Residence**
2230 E. 2nd St.
32. **Isaac & Katherine Moore Residence**
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33. **Cassius & Minnie Bagley Residence**
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34. **Frank & Bertha Lyman Residence**
2502 E. 2nd St.
35. **Dana & Elizabeth Rood Residence**
2526 E. 2nd St.
36. **John & Julia Williams Residence**
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37. **William & Katrina Richardson Residence**
2525 E. 2nd St.
38. **Clyde & Grace Heimbach Residence**
2517 E. 2nd St.
39. **Gust & Hanna Carlson Residence**
202 N. 24th Ave. E.
40. **Julia Duncan Residence**
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41. **Charles & Ina Duncan Residence**
2215 E. 2nd St.
42. **William & Mary LaRue Residence**
2131 E. 2nd St.
43. **John & Elizabeth Watterworth Residence**
2105 E. 2nd St.
44. **Edward & Rose Silberstein Residence**
2328 E. 3rd St.
45. **Henry & Jennie Starkey Residence**
2602 E. 3rd St.

46. **William & Martha Ryerson Residence**
2617 E. 3rd St.
47. **Rudolph & Lulu Schlaman Residence**
302 N. 24th Ave. E.
48. **Henry & Mary Salyards Residence**
2311 E. 3rd St.
49. **Alice Florida Residence**
221 N. 23rd Ave. E.
50. **Benjamin & Clara Baker Residence**
2231 E. 3rd St.
51. **George & Laura Barnum Residence**
2211 E. 3rd St.
52. **Edward & Anetta Forsyth Residence**
2111 E. 3rd St.

25.

Joseph Bell & Louise Cotton Residence

2309 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1906
Cost: \$90,000
Architects: Frederick Kees & Zerenus Colburn



The restrained elegance of the Renaissance Revival style—based on palaces built in northern Italy during the Italian Renaissance—is apparent in this home’s yellow brick façade adorned with classical brackets, dentils, and balustrades. A corporate law attorney specializing in iron mining and railroads, Cotton represented John D. Rockefeller against the Merritt family in the Merritt’s infamous and unsuccessful attempt to maintain ownership of their mining lands on Minnesota’s Mesabi Iron Range.

27.

Clinton & Kate Markell Residence

2215 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1908
Cost: \$13,500
Architects: Frederick German & A. Werner Lignell



This eclectic home features elements from several architectural schools, most dominantly the Craftsman and Shingle styles. In 1871 Markell served as Duluth’s second mayor and was instrumental in developing Duluth as a grain trading center, which helped pull the city out of debt in the 1880s. On January 1, 1872, a carriage carrying Markell and Duluth’s first mayor, J. B. Culver, received Duluth’s first speeding ticket for exceeding “the walking gait of a man.”

26.

Edward & Lucretia Bradley Residence

2229 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1904
Cost: Unkown
Architects: William T. Bray & Peter M. Olsen



One of the few East End homes William Bray did not design with the help of Carl Nystrom, this massive Georgian Colonial Revival style house has fluted columns and pilasters, Greek Key designs over the windows, a classically decorated portico, and a gambrel roof. Edward Bradley was a lumberman who first logged Michigan’s Northern Peninsula before coming to Northeast Minnesota in the early 1880s to organized the logging firm of Bradley and Handford.

28.

Alexander McDougall Residence

2201 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$9,000
Architects: William T. Bray & Carl Nystrom



Although designed by Bray and Nystrom, the McDougall home is heavily influenced by I. Vernon Hill’s Ornamented Cube idea employed on the Crosby house: a yellow brick box with a flared dormer gable. Captain Alexander McDougall, who built the house as a widower, invented the whaleback steamer (nicknamed “pig boat” for its bow’s snout-like appearance), a precursor to today’s ore boats. The last of the whaleback ships is on display at Barker’s Island in Superior, WI.

29.

*Zar & Francis
Scott Residence*

2125 E. 1ST ST.

Built: 1907
Cost: *Unkown*
Architect:
William A. Hunt



Another Tudor Revival home, the Scott house features half timbering, steep gable roofs, and finials on the gable and dormer peaks. Scott was a lumberman who operated the Scott & Holsten Company from 1880 to 1890, the same year he established the Scott-Graff Lumber Company of Duluth, which specialized in value-added lumber products such as fine millwork and cabinetry. As a member of the Minnesota State Forestry Board, Scott was also a leader in the state's reforestation movement.

31.

*George & Jessica
Spencer Residence*

2230 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1907
Cost: \$18,000
Architects: *William T. Bray
& Carl Nystrom*



Bray and Nystrom gave this American Four Square home a Mediterranean feel by including Classical Revival details and stucco cladding. One of many grain brokers who called Duluth's East End their home, George Spencer served as president of the Consolidated Elevator Company. In June of 1908 one of the company's grain elevators on Rice's Point, Elevator D, went up in flames. Thousands showed up to watch it burn; the fire caused over \$1 million in damage.

30.

*Ward Jr. & Helen
Ames Residence*

2216 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1908
Cost: \$11,800
Architects:
*William T. Bray &
Carl Nystrom*



The Ames' two-story house is designed in the Prairie style and constructed of blonde Roman bricks with red sandstone trim. Ward Ames Jr. was active in the Duluth grain trade and a partner with Julius Barnes in the Barnes-Ames Co. (Barnes would become the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in the 1920s.) Together Ames and Barnes donated money to build Duluth's downtown Y.M.C.A. building (and other Y.M.C.A. branches) and the Barnes-Ames building.

32.

*Isaac & Katherine
Moore Residence*

124 N. 23RD AVE. E.

Built: 1906
Cost: \$13,000
Architects: *William T. Bray
& Carl Nystrom*



Another Bray and Nystrom cubic Four Square design with Classical Revival style elements in the tradition of I. Vernon Hill, the Moore House features four gabled dormers facing in each direction. From 1887 to 1938 Moore rose through the ranks of the American Exchange Bank, starting as a messenger and becoming president in 1929. Among his many contributions to Duluth was his advocacy for the Duluth Civic Center Plan designed by famed Chicago architect Daniel Burnham.

33.

Cassius & Minnie Bagley Residence

2424 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1933
Cost: \$9,000
Architect: Harold Starin



This is the second house on our tour built by the Bagleys (see #20), and quite a departure from the Spanish-Colonial home they lived in until 1933, when they moved here. This simple house was designed by Harold Starin, who designed homes and buildings in Duluth from 1916 to his death in 1973, including converting the Duluth Commercial Club at 402 West First Street into the Duluth Athletic Club in the 1940s.

35.

Dana & Elizabeth Rood Residence

2526 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1909
Cost: \$12,000
Architects:
George and William Smith & Emerson Vokes



The Duluth firm of Smith and Yokes took a page from the Prairie School book of architecture popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright and threw in some Classical Revival details for good measure. Smith and Yokes also designed four other East End homes, including two homes for the prominent Alworth family on the 2600 block of East Seventh Street. Outside of the fact that Dana Rood was a physician, little is recorded about the Rood family.

34.

Frank & Bertha Lyman Residence

2502 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1906
Cost: Unkown
Architect: Anthony Puck



Also known as the Grigg's house, the Lyman's eclectically styled house was designed by Duluthian Anthony Puck, who also designed Duluth's Pickwick Restaurant. Dr. Lyman was an avid sailor and member of the Duluth Boat Club. The Lyman's sold the house in 1916 to Richard and Neva Griggs. Among his many achievements, Dick Griggs was instrumental in the development of the University of Minnesota Duluth, but his most well-known endeavor was founding the Greyhound Lines Bus Company.

36.

John & Julia Williams Residence

2601 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1913
Cost: Unkown
Architect: Frederick Perkins



When Frederick Perkins designed this exemplary brick-and-stone English Revival home for the Williams' family he included a circular drive way that parallels the northwest face of the house's concave curved façade. Mr. Williams was an attorney, but the house's claim to fame is that it became known as the "Sinclair Lewis House" when the author lived there from 1944 to 1946. From 1951 to 1992 it served as a convent for Dominican nuns.

37.

*William & Katrina
Richardson Residence*

2525 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1908
Cost: Unknown
Architect:
*Frederick German &
A. Werner Lignell*



Long thought to be another work of William Bray and Carl Nystrom, recent research has revealed that this stunning two-story Colonial Revival house—known for the stone lions guarding the home from their perch on the front stairs—is the work of German and Lignell. (Together these two firms designed most of the homes found on the East End and many of the historic buildings that grace downtown Duluth). William Richardson was an attorney.

39.

*Gust & Hanna
Carlson Residence*

202 N. 24TH AVE. E.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$30,000
Architect: *A. Werner Lignell*



It may have been Werner Lignell's shared Swedish heritage with its owner that brought him the spectacular commission of designing the eclectic Carlson house, which he adorned with Mission-style predominates and scalloped gables. A Swedish immigrant, Carlson was a bank president in Hibbing and Chisholm before establishing the Carlson Exploration Company. He later introduced innovations to diamond drilling and helped develop taconite. In 1913 he was honored with a knighthood by Sweden's King Gustav V.

38.

*Clyde & Grace
Heimbach Residence*

2517 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1925
Cost: Unknown
Architect: *Arthur Hanford*



While its stucco façade is a departure from the style, the Heimbach house is an excellent intact example of Colonial Revival design, popular in the 1920s. Clyde Heimbach came to Duluth in 1913 to manage the McDougall Ship Building Company before moving on to become president of the American Paint Corporation. Lifelong Duluth resident and self-employed architect Arthur Hanford designed the house.

40.

*Julia Duncan
Residence*

2221 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1907
Cost: \$20,000
Architects: *William T. Bray
& Carl Nystrom*



Julia Duncan's house is a fine example of the "Picturesque" approach to Tudor revival style, featuring a variety of high-quality materials (brick, stone, stucco, timbers, and wood shingles) and excellent craftsmanship. She built the house after the death of her husband David, who with their son Charles was a partner of Frank Brewer (the Duncan's son-in-law) in the Duncan and Brewer Lumber Company, which set up a mill at the foot of Thirty-Ninth Avenue West in 1880.

41.

*Charles & Ina
Duncan Residence*

2215 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1907
Cost: \$50,000
Architects: William T. Bray
& Carl Nystrom



Charles and Ina Duncan built their own home next to his mother's—in the same year using the same architects, but with decidedly different designs: an elaborate American Four Square instead of a Tudor Revival. Besides his work with Duncan and Brewer Lumber Company, Charles Duncan went on to become president of the Great Northern Power Company (now Minnesota Power) and the American Carbolite Company and served on the boards of several other major Duluth companies.

43.

*John & Elizabeth
Watterworth
Residence*

2105 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1903
Cost: \$8,000
Architects:
Frederick German &
A. Werner Lignell



German and Lignell decorated the Watterworth's American Four Square home with hipped dormers sporting flared eaves, modillions, and pilasters setting off its three attic windows. John Watterworth—a contractor and partner in the firm of Watterworth & Fee—used his own firm to build the house. Three years later he moved his family into an almost identical home his company built at 2505 East Second Street. It cost him \$1,000 more than the first. One early owner was mining pioneer Alfred Merritt.

42.

*William & Mary
LaRue Residence*

2131 E. 2ND ST.

Built: 1909
Cost: \$12,000
Architect: William Hunt



The LaRue's uniquely designed home was the brainchild of one of Duluth's premier architects, William Hunt. Hunt rose to prominence as a partner of Emmet Palmer and Lucien Hall and is responsible for many of Duluth's exemplary homes and buildings, including the original St. Luke's Hospital. He spent the last years of his career at Hibbing's Androy Hotel as the Oliver Mining Company's supervising architect; he designed many of the town's buildings. LaRue was a mining executive.

44.

*Edward & Rose
Silberstein Residence*

2328 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1909
Cost: \$9,500
Architect: Frederick German



Only recently has research uncovered that Frederick German designed this Prairie style home for Edward and Rose Silberstein, son and daughter-in-law of Bernard and Nettie Silberstein (see #14). Edward worked as secretary and general manager for his father's Silberstein & Bondy Dry Goods store. In 1904 German added a third floor to George Wirth's 1884 Silberstein-Bondy building at 11 West Superior Street; the building contains Duluth's first freight elevator, which is still operational.

45.

*Henry & Jennie
Starkey Residence*

2602 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1917
Cost: Unknown
Architects:
Frederick German &
Leif Jenson



German & Jenson's design for the Starkey's stucco-clad house is an eclectic masterpiece, with its north façade featuring Tudor Revival elements while the southern face has a more formal Colonial Revival look. Howard Starkey was president of the Consolidated Elevator Company. The company's legacy remains on Duluth's Rice's Point in the form of General Mills' Elevator A, which Consolidated built in 1908 of ceramic tile and brick. General Mills bought the company in 1943.

47.

*Rudolph & Lulu
Schlaman Residence*

302 N. 24TH AVE. E.

Built: 1906
Cost: \$7,500
Architects:
William T. Bray &
Carl Nystrom



Bray & Nystrom placed a large tower in the center of the Schlaman's Shingle style house along Twenty-fourth Avenue, allowing a view of the lake from its southwestern facing windows. Rudolph Schlaman worked as a department manager for Duluth's F. A. Patrick & Company (see #6). The company began in 1900 as a dry goods store that sold its "Northland" brand of goods, but by 1922 had reorganized as the Patrick Duluth Knitting Mills.

46.

*William & Martha
Ryerson Residence*

2617 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1909
Cost: \$17,000
Architect:
Edwin H. Hewitt



The only known Duluth house designed by renown Minneapolis architect Edwin A. Hewitt, the Ryerson house is yet another example of the East End's many Colonial revival homes. The Rysersons (William was general manager of the Great Northern Power Company) sold the house to Adam G. and Clara Thompson in 1918. A member of Duluth's Board of Trade, A. G. ran his father's firm, A. D. Thompson & Company, which operated Superior's Great Northern grain elevators.

48.

*Henry & Mary
Salyards Residence*

2311 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1908
Cost: \$9,750
Architects:
William T. Bray &
Carl Nystrom



Prairie-style detailing sets off the Salyards' classic American Four Square house, another Bray & Nystrom East End beauty. Mr. Salyards' contributions to Duluth are many, including serving as President of the Duluth Board of Trade, as president of the St. Luke's Hospital Association, and as a twenty-year board member of both the Duluth Children's Home and the Duluth Girl Scouts. Mrs. Salyards was also known for her active role in Duluth's social and women's affairs.

49.

Alice Florada Residence

221 N. 23RD AVE. E.

Built: 1908
Cost: \$10,000
Architect: William A. Hunt



This stunning Tudor Revival house sprang from the drawing board of William Hunt. Unfortunately, not much is known about Alice Florada, except that she was the widow of mining executive Edward Florada. Paul de Kruif's *Seven Iron Men* suggests Edward's efforts should have kept her comfortable: "This is the Florada whose widow you would have thought Andy Carnegie might have at least pensioned—because Florada's honest work on the Mis-sa-be has made millions—untold millions—for Andy."

50.

Benjamin & Clara Baker Residence

2231 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1913
Cost: \$15,000
Architect: Frederick German



Another marvelous East End design by Frederick German, the Baker's rambling two-story Tudor Revival home features two massive "stacked" brick chimneys with corbelling, gauged brick molding and ribbing, flared tops, and three terra cotta chimney pots each. The estate includes an impressive carriage house with a shingled eyebrow dormer. Benjamin Baker, who moved his family to the East End from their first home in Lester Park, worked as a commissioner in the grain trade.

51.

George & Laura Barnum Residence

2211 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: \$17,000
Architects: William T. Bray & Carl Nystrom



An exposed brick chimney splits the massive center front gable of the Barnum's eclectic house, a two-story brick structure wrapped in limestone trim. Barnum made his way to Duluth surveying Jay Cooke's Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad (now part of Northern Pacific). While his contributions to early Duluth were many, the town of Barnum honored him as its namesake, and for many years he gave each graduating student at Barnum High School a \$5 gold piece.

52.

Edward & Anetta Forsyth Residence

2111 E. 3RD ST.

Built: 1910
Cost: Unknown
Architect: William A. Hunt



We end our tour with another fine work of William Hunt's, an American Four Square form with Craftsman and Prairie style architectural details. The house was constructed by contractor George Loundsberry, who in 1915 built Morgan Park's Lake View Store, considered the first indoor mall in the U.S. It contained dozens of businesses, and an estimated 10,000 people toured the mall on its opening day. Edward Forsythe was secretary-treasurer of the W. S. Moore Company.



Funded in part by
The Keith Bush Memorial



True North Color Lab
321 W. Superior St.
Duluth, MN 55892
www.truenorthcolorlab.com

Design by SwimCreative