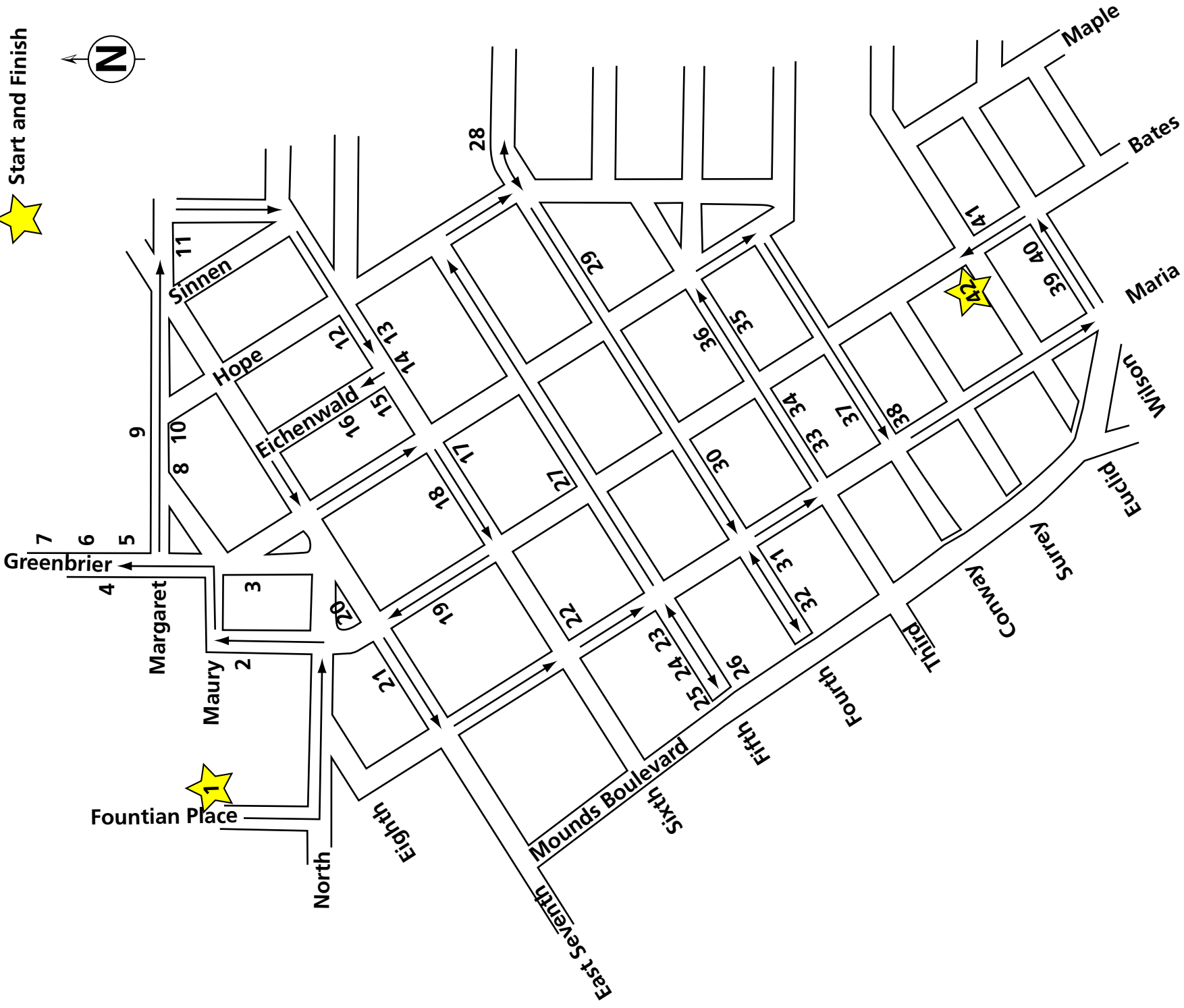
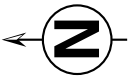


Dayton's Bluff Driving Tour

★ Start and Finish



1). 614 North Fountain Place

Built: 1885, 1891, 1916

Style: Queen-Anne / Colonial Revival

Linz-Bergmeier House – Named because of the beautiful Victorian terraced landscape with gardens, pools, and fountains that graced the grounds of 614 Fountain Street. The original building was astylistic. The first remodeling added Classical detailing, the second introduced Craftsman motifs and dormers. The building has a magnificent outlook over Swede Hollow. The house supported one of the most elaborate residential landscapes in the city of Saint Paul.

2). 635 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1888

Style: Eastlake

John Allenson House – The Allenson house boasts a wonderfully complete Eastlake patternbook design. The ornamental trim of houses such as this one was a triumph of wood-working machinery the gouge decorated the vergeboards and casings, the lathe turned the porch piers and spindles, and the fret-saw produced the ornate brackets.

3). 627 and 626 North Greenbrier Street Built: ca. 1880

Looking south down Greenbrier you can see two fine examples of elaborate portico and gable carvings. These two houses demonstrate the importance the Victorian era put on front porch entries.

4). Hamm's Mansion Site

North Greenbrier Street

Theodore Hamm and his family lived here next to the brewery he established in the 1860s. The brick mansion which once stood here of the eastern edge of Swede Hollow, was built in the 1880s by the Hamm children for their parents who were on an extended trip back to their German homeland.

The column is what is left of the Theodore Hamm Mansion. The mansion, which was vacant, burned down in the 1950's when it was set fire to by a teenage arsonist because "he was bored".

5). 668 North Greenbrier Street

Built: 1892

Style: Neoclassical Style

William And Marie Hamm House – William Hamm built this solid house for his new bride, Marie Scheffe, in the same year that the Hamm Brewery underwent a dramatic expansion. He hired Allen H. Stem, a St. Paul architect whose reputation as a designer exceeded Cass Gilbert's

until the state capitol competition. Conceived in a neo-classical spirit, the house displays Stem's penchant for monumental exteriors with exquisitely crafted interiors. Verandas with fine balustrades once faced both streets.

6). 672 North Greenbrier Street

Built: 1891

Style: Queen Anne

Otto and Marie Hamm Muller House – The Muller House was architect Augustus Gauger's largest residential commission on the bluff. The architect's fondness for rounded forms is displayed in the corner tower and its upper story windows, tiny eyebrow windows that until recently graced the towers cap, and a oversized staircase window. Unfortunately, the stained glass that once filled these windows is now gone. Gauger's clients were, as usual, German immigrants, this time an on-again-off-again employee of Hamm's Brewery and his wife, a daughter of Theodore Hamm himself. For many years the house was heated by steam piped up the hill from the brewery. Most of its vigorously contoured exterior survives except for a spindlework porch, the victim of repeated insensitive remodelings.

7). 732 East Margaret Street

Built: 1887

Style: Classicized Queen Anne

Peter and Emma Classen House – Peter Classen was a collector for Theodore Hamm. Otto Muller lived with the Classens until building his own house next door. The front picture window, with flanking colonettes, is the only obvious remnant of the houses earliest style. Successive remodelings have superimposed Neoclassical, Craftsman and modernist elements.

8). 732 East Margaret Street

Built: 1890

Style: Late Queen Anne

Henry and Hilda Defiel House – Henry Defiel was the eldest son of a German immigrant who had made his fortune dealing in ice. Every winter, the People's Ice Co. harvested their "crop" from White Bear Lake and Lake Minnetonka, then stored it in vast warehouses scattered throughout the city for prompt local delivery. Henry and Hilda put up their house in the midst of the East Side operation and within an easy commute down Seventh Street. Their architect was Herman Kretz, best known locally for his dozens of up-scale row houses on and around St. Anthony Hill. An almost mechanical precision in Kretz's compositions, however florid, betray his years of training as an engineer.

9). 745 East Margaret Street

Built: 1886

Style: Modified Italianate

Margaret Street Police Substation – The Margaret Street Police Station was built in 1886 and served the east side of St. Paul until the mid 1930s when all the substations were vacated and the police worked out of the central station downtown.

10). 752 East Margaret Street

Built: 1887

Style: Queen Anne

This is one of five historical homes that line this street in the "Swede Hollow" neighborhood. Built in 1887, this three bedroom home was architecturally restored and updated for contemporary living by the Dept. Of Planning and Economic Development of the City of St. Paul.

11). 789-804 East Margaret Street

Built: 1895

Style: French Renaissance style

George Pabst Grocery – This high Victorian commercial building gives us just a peek at its original grandeur. Although the first floor has been sheathed over, the second story still displays the original steep roof with French Renaissance dormers with "flor de les" ornamentation.

12). East Sixth Street Streetscape

Looking down this row of houses on the north side of Sixth Street gives you an idea about the integrity of massing and set-back that created a sense of unity in this turn of the century neighborhood. Although many of these houses have been modified with various cosmetic changes, their massing and rhythm of spacing demonstrate an era when the whole was greater than the sum of its parts.

13). 770 East Sixth Street

Built: 1880

Style: Italianate

Michael and Rose Walter House – When the Walters built their rather standard Italianate house in 1880, they could have had little idea that it would one day be treasured as a rare local survivor of the bracketed, multiple-porched style it represented. The name of the designer and builder are lost, but their skills can still be seen in the sunbursts flanking the central gable and the elegantly sawn and turned columns of the veranda and kitchen porch.

14). 762 East Sixth Street

Built: 1889

Style: Eclectic

Andrew J Hoban House – This is one of the finest masonry buildings in the district. It has a strong rectilinear profile with bracketed eaves and rock-faced limestone trim. Of special note are the large key stone treatment over the east window set. Also notice the west side gable with its ornate singled sides and the oriel window.

15). 757 East Sixth Street

Built: 1879

Style: Italianate

Arthur and Elsa Koenig House – Arthur Koenig was a resident agent for Phillips Best Brewing Company of Milwaukee. The Koenig House has become something of a signature of historic Dayton's Bluff. While its larger peers have gone down or disappeared into their alterations, the Koenig House continues to command its lofty site. An early limestone wall sets it off from the street, while its profusion of wings, bays, and porches sprawl out over the flattened crest of the Eichenwald hill. The truncation of its corner tower is the only significant exterior loss. A few pieces of ornamental iron cresting still poke up from the roofs to give a sense of the lacy skyline that once graced so many Italianate houses in the area.

16). 393-399 Eichenwald Street

Built: 1892

Style: Victorian rowhouse

Eichenwald Row – By the early 1890s, all of the dramatic sites facing the city had been taken, and builders turned their attention to open lots in the vicinity of the mansions to build their up-scale projects. Eichenwald Row was the most elaborate serial housing venture in the bluff area. Created by local masterbuilder Andrew Hoban, it captured nearly every phase of the Queen Anne style, from the English Tudor of the gable facings, to the Early American of the porch columns, to the Richardsonian Romanesque of the broad arched stone and brickwork.

17). 373 North Maple Street

Built: 1906

Style: Colonial Revival

Peter and Louisa John House – This large five-bedroom Colonial Revival home and carriage house was built in 1906 by Peter John, a prominent shopkeeper and saloon owner in the Dayton's Bluff area. Mr. John married Louisa Hamm of the well-known Hamm brewing family. The home was well maintained during the 75 years it

remained in the hands in the family. It is truly unique that the home still retains many of the original 1906 wall coverings complete with hand-painted motifs. Also there is a wide variety of fine wood carvings, stained glass and inlaid wood floors.

18). 729 East Sixth Street

Built: 1889

Style: Queen Anne

Darius Hevener House – The Hevener House is the most intact of the 1880s houses on Sixth Street with a splendid porch, foliate ornament and gouged bracket-work. Architect Augustus Gauger gave the design a splendidly detailed facade, combining the latest Queen Anne filigree with touches of the old bracketed style that he could never quite give up. The Queen Anne style originated in England in the late 1860s. This picturesque in asymmetrical collections of architectural details. The use of highly ornate spindlework was an American interpretation of the style popularized by the distribution of precut architectural elements through the expanding railway system. The style maintained popularity from 1880-1910.

19). 393 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1929

Style: Adobe Revival

This is a rare example of a one story adobe Revival house. The small residence has a uniquely formal symmetrical facade. This popular western style is rarely seen in the Midwest. Notice the use of brick around the entrance stoop and the small pent roofs at the roof parapet and above the entry.

20). 727-737 Seventh Street

Built: 1885, 1889

Style: Eclectic

Stutsman Block – This Victorian commercial block with corner tower holds a prominent location on Seventh Street, Dayton's Bluff's major commercial street. This is a good example of how commercial buildings often conformed to the shape of irregular lots created by different intersecting street-grid patterns. Notice the owner's name under the gable on East Seventh. The building, previously a neighborhood nuisance and public eyesore, has become one of the most prominent examples of the power of community vision and volunteerism.

21). 699 East Seventh Street

Built: 1909

Style: Early Commercial

John Doeren Cigar Factory – This small cigar factory displays oversized sheet metal consoles (brackets). The front portico is of a later date and with simple block capitals on fluted wood piers. This former factory is now home to the St. Paul Police East Team.

22). 374 North Maria Avenue

Built: 1885

Style: Victorian Commercial block

Schoch Building – This fine commercial block has just undergone an intense restoration, removing a modern infill at the storefront level and returning it to its Victorian essence. The galvanized iron patterned cornice is one of the finest in the St. Paul area.

23). 661 East Fifth Street

Built: 1904

Style: Late Queen Anne

Seeger Flats – The Queen Anne massing of these flats includes a prominent corner tower and classical details including Ionic columns supporting the porch and roofs. One of the porches displays a dentilled pediment, and row of dentils at the eave line and under the gable.

24). 655-657 East Fifth Street

Built: 1901

Style: Victorian Colonial Revival

John and Alvina Seeger House – The extended Muench family built a second large dwelling on this site in the early 1880s. However, this house is one of a pair built just after the turn of the century by John A. Seeger, also a longtime Dayton's Bluff resident. Seeger began to invest in local real estate while still an officer for Bohn manufacturing Co., a local millwork concern that provided the woodwork for the houses of St. Paul's elite. His own house and its companion to the east display many features of the Colonial Revival style, though they continue to indulge in the picturesque contours, informal composition, and spirited material combinations of the Victorian era. The Colonial Revival style draws its influence from the Georgian, Adams, and Dutch architecture of the east coast. The revival style usually strays from strict historical interpretation and tends to be eclectic, using a mixture of details (often exaggerated) from the high styles of colonial architecture and contemporary elements. The Colonial Revival period is dated from 1880-1955.

25). 653 East Fifth Street

Built: 1884

Style: Queen Anne

Adolph and Anna Muench House – The rolling hills and oak forest that first drew the wealthy onto the bluff are long gone, as are the great stone mansions of the early years. But the spectacular prospects of the city across the hollow and the river remain. Financiers and entrepreneurs Gustav and Adolph Muench enjoyed two of the finest such views. Gustav's house of 1869 faces the city directly, while across Fifth Street, Adolph and Anna caught it with a sidelong glance. This house was designed by German architect Emil W. Ulrici who built almost exclusively for wealthy German immigrants scattered throughout St. Paul in the 1880s. This is the finest of his surviving residential commissions.

26). 334 Mounds Boulevard

Built: ca. 1869

Style: Italianate

Muench-Heinemann House – This is the last of the surviving Italianate mansion of the western crest of Dayton's Bluff and the oldest surviving Muench family property. When Lyman Dayton died he was buried at the front of the bluff between Fifth and Sixth Streets. However, when Gustav Muench built his home on the site of Dayton's burial, Dayton's remains were moved to Oakland Cemetery.

27). 352 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1902

Style: Craftsman

Max Toltz House – This is the largest and finest Craftsman house in the district, combining a high brownstone foundation, a shingled second story, and large scale bracket work and porch arches in a Tudor vein. Also notice the shingled and cupolaed carriage house behind the main structure.

28). 847 Fourth Street

Built: 1906

Style: Foursquare

Boyhood home of Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun – Justice Blackmun lived in this simple frame home during his boyhood. The strongest visual feature of this four-square design is the front gable with its classical inspired Palladian window. Other classical detailing was probably removed or concealed when the asphalt siding was applied over the clapboards. The American Foursquare style house is a substyle of the Prairie house and, like the Prairie style, is a truly indigenous American

architectural expression. The Prairie house was developed and popularized by Chicago's Prairie School of architecture and by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright. The American Foursquare, as a vernacular style, gained widespread popularity with the publication of residential pattern books shortly after the turn of the century. The style was nationally popular between 1900 and 1920.

29). 754-758 East Fourth Street

Built: 1888, 1905

Style: Victorian Gothic / Craftsman Gothic

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church – This stone church is the only remaining 19th century church building remaining in the community. The original structure was designed by St. Paul architect William H. Willcox, formerly a leading church designer in Chicago and New York City. The major part of the sanctuary was added in 1905 by Clarence Johnston, Sr., designer of Minnesota State Historical Society (now the Minnesota Judicial Center) and the Minnesota State Office Building, both located on either side of the Minnesota State Capitol. The church was built of Platteville limestone trimmed with brownstone and is rendered in the Victorian Gothic / Craftsman Gothic styles. This church was once an important meeting place for the wealthier New England stock in the neighborhood. The structure was converted to condominiums in the 1970s.

30). 702 East Fourth Street

Built: 1888

Style: Late Queen Anne

Edward W. White House – This large frame house displays the architectural eclecticism that was so prevalent around the turn of the century. It is basically Queen Anne in design with its asymmetric window, gable and porch placement. The porch displays classical Ionic columns and dentiles at the porch frieze. Of special interest is the architects use of clapboard and shingles, and the unusual narrow attic window with its eyelid hood.

31). 668 East Fourth Street

Built: 1888

Style: Victorian with Queen Anne details

Tandy Row – This Victorian brick rowhouse displays a variety of interesting architectural details. The simple rectangular box is de-emphasized with the introduction of the two-story Victorian oriel window set at the west end of the front facade, and the bell-shaped canopy over the central entrances. The symmetry of the facade is further de-emphasized by the introduction of arched windows on the third floor over the projecting bay.

32). 654 East Fourth Street

Built: 1908

Style: Queen Anne

Julia Knauft House – This simple Queen Anne house retains most of its original detailing with Doric columns and spindled balustrade on the full front entry porch. The house gained notoriety when it was selected for the use in the 1980s movie "That Was Then This Is Now".

33). 700 East Third Street

Built: 1883

Style: Transitional Queen Anne

Fredrick Reinecker House #2 – This house was built for \$2,500 by Reinecker a year after its neighbor at 702 East Third Street. The house displays the original front bay window with extremely detailed finish, Palladian attic light, and shallow bracketed cornices. It is one of the most complete patternbook type houses in the bluff area.

34). 702 East Third Street

Built: 1882

Style: Patternbook Italianate eclectic

Fredrick Reinecker House #1 – Built in 1882 for \$3,000, this house is a 2 1/2 story pattern book eclectic. It is the first of two patternbook homes that Fredrick Reinecker built - the other is next door at 700 East Third and was built a year later. This property suffered deterioration, became condemned and was partially burned. It was purchased in 1989 for \$1 through the "Third Street Dollar Home" program set up by the Dayton's Bluff Neighborhood Housing Services.

35). 734 East Third Street

Built: 1882, 1887

Style: Queen Anne

William Honebrink House – This simple rectangular residence was originally built in 1882 as a 1 1/2 story house. In 1887 Patrick McGuire added the porch and the full second story and probably applied the ornate mill-work in the popular Queen Anne style.

36). 723 East Third Street

Built: 1890

Style: Queen Anne

Magnificently sited above the street and city, this large Queen Anne house displays a recent renovation. Notice the applied detail in the front gables accentuated by the polychrome treatment.

37). 695 Conway Street

Built: 1884

Style: Cottage

Boyhood home of Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Warren Burger – This modest 1 1/2 story cottage was built in 1884 for the cost of \$2,000. It served as the boyhood home of Warren Burger from 1914 to 1933.

38). 276 Maria Avenue

Built: 1923

Style: Bungalow

Peter Tobin House – This is the most sophisticated bungalow design in the district. The house displays a tapestry brick up to the sills, shingled dormers and a very broad overhang accentuating the horizontal. The craftsman/bungalow house, introduced in the early 1900s by magazines like House Beautiful, Good Housekeeping, and Ladies' Home Journal, and architectural pattern books, gained widespread popularity from 1905 to the 1930s. The style was developed and refined around the turn-of-the-century by California architects, and brother, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene. The Greenes were influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement, and oriental building techniques and aesthetics. Whereas the Greenes designed "high-style" two-story craftsman bungalows in California, in St. Paul, as in most of the country, the style is expressed in the more modest one story vernacular bungalow.

39). 699 Wilson Avenue

Style: Italianate

The Italianate style evolved from the romantic notion of the northern Italian houses and landscapes depicted in late eighteenth century paintings. This style strongly influenced the architecture of the commercial storefront of the late nineteenth century. The Italianate houses of St. Paul are usually two stories high, square or rectangular in plan, supporting a low-pitched hip, gabled, or shed roof. They are constructed of local stone, brick or wood frame with wood ornamentation. The style was fashionable in Minnesota from the 1850s to the 1880s.

40). 707 Wilson Avenue and 223 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1884

Style: French Neoclassical

Schornstein Grocery and Saloon – This is the finest business block in Dayton's Bluff and attests to the pride many Victorian commercial owners fixed to their workplace. The handsome brick veneer frame building displays some Eastlake spindle work, but is mostly ornamented in the French Neoclassical style. Of special interest are the pilaster on the second story with Corinthian capitals and the ornate front gable and paneled chimney. The woodwork on the western most 1st story wing is of modern reproduction.

41). 234-238 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1894

Style: Queen Anne / Romanesque

Euclid View Apartments – This apartment building, designed by architect Herman Kretz, is detailed in the rowhouse manner, with each Bates Street unit given either a pressed iron clad bay window or window set in a diapered frame. The broadly arched ground floor openings suggest the Romanesque style.

42). 243 North Bates Avenue

Built: 1904

Style: Craftsman

Holman Methodist Church – This is a superbly crafted church combining a distinctively American treatment of windows and Mankato stone sills and coping with the English Parish look for the bracketed portico, shingled gable and tower. The building has been sensitively remodeled into condominiums.

The text for the Historic Dayton's Bluff Driving Tour was prepared by the Historic Dayton's Bluff Association. If you would like additional information about Dayton's Bluff please call Dayton's Bluff Community Council at 651-772-2075.