

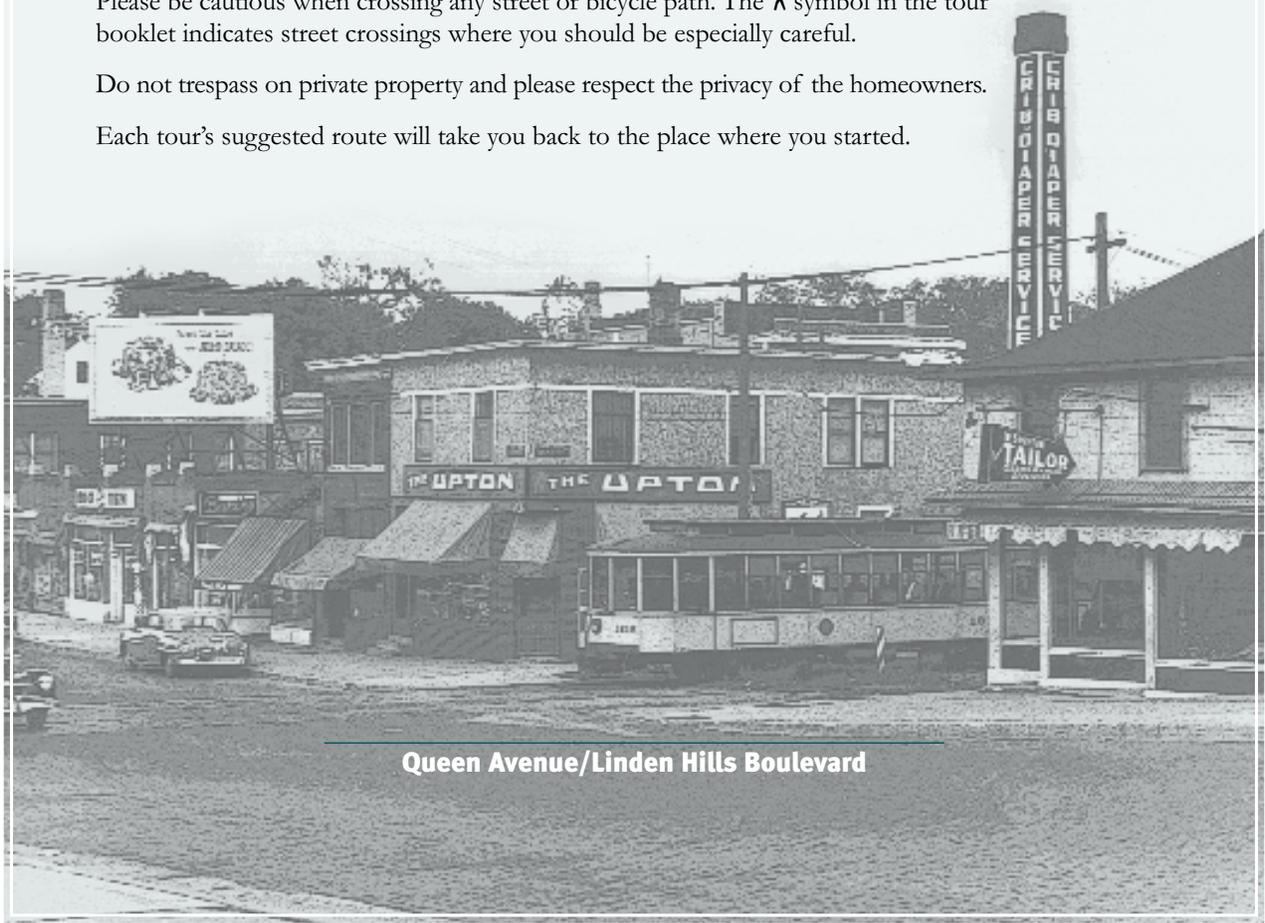
Linden Hills Walking Tours

Stroll the streets of Linden Hills and you will see historic locations, many that date from the nineteenth century, as well as buildings in a variety of architectural styles. As you walk along the shores of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet you will learn of the early activities that took place around these natural landmarks. On each tour you will get a glimpse of the pioneers who shaped the Lake Harriet District. The walking tours in this booklet highlight only a sample of the Linden Hills area's rich heritage. Many places, briefly mentioned here, are covered in greater detail in the book, *Down at the Lake: A Historical Portrait of Linden Hills and the Lake Harriet District* published by the Linden Hills History Study Group.

Please be cautious when crossing any street or bicycle path. The  symbol in the tour booklet indicates street crossings where you should be especially careful.

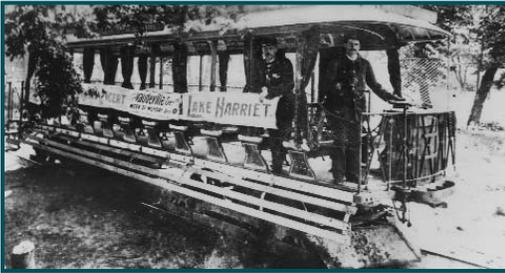
Do not trespass on private property and please respect the privacy of the homeowners.

Each tour's suggested route will take you back to the place where you started.



Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard

Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard



▲ Electric streetcar advertising vaudeville at Lake Harriet, ca. 1895



▲ Streetcar waiting station at 42nd St. and Queen Ave. built in 1900. The classic-style pavilion is in the background, 1909



▲ Chalet-style streetcar waiting station, built in 1912, served the neighborhood until streetcar service was discontinued in 1954

Tour length: 1 mile

Begin the tour at West Forty-second Street and Queen Avenue.

This tour highlights some of the earliest residential development in Linden Hills. In 1894 the Lake Harriet Residence Park Improvement Company used the offer of free lots to entice eight families to build homes on Queen Avenue, Sheridan Avenue, and Linden Hills Boulevard. On this tour are the six remaining houses of these “pioneers,” plus several that followed in the next few decades.

Much of the early history of Linden Hills happened within yards of this intersection. In 1835 Reverend Jedediah Stevens established a mission school here to teach the children who lived in Cloud Man’s village at Lake Calhoun. This was where the 1880s steam-powered Motor Line brought people from downtown Minneapolis to Lake Harriet. Popular entertainment was offered free on this site to encourage ridership. A canvas-covered platform was erected for dancing parties and music. The electric streetcar replaced the Motor Line in 1891. It was not unusual for streetcars to bring over ten thousand sightseers in a single day to enjoy the activities at Lake Harriet. After concerts or events, dozens of streetcars lined up on a siding west of Upton Avenue waiting to take visitors home. The streetcar line was abandoned in 1954.

In 1971 the Minnesota Transportation Museum reopened this section of the Como-Harriet Streetcar Line. In 1989 they built a replica of the 1900 streetcar station. Today volunteer conductors and motormen run the restored streetcars from May to October. Interpretive displays inside the station and the nearby marker provide more information about the history of this local landmark. The streetcar line is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

From Forty-second and Queen, over the years, you would also have been able to see three successive pavilions and a bandstand that stood near the lake before the present bandstand was constructed in 1986. According to Ben Eide, long-time director of the Minneapolis Park Board warehouse, early in the century the Park Board built a toboggan slide on the Forty-second Street hill. The wooden slide was elevated over the lower roadway. Sliders were sent flying out onto the frozen lake, sometimes careening far towards the opposite shore. The starter at the top of the hill was given the all clear via a Bell Telephone system located on the ice.

4136 Queen Avenue.

The northwest corner of Forty-second and Queen is the former site of an 1896 cafe and clubhouse that catered to lake patrons. This wooden structure was torn down in 1923 and replaced by the Pavilion Apartments. Architect Perry Crosier designed this two-story

Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard

4101 Linden Hills Blvd., built 1921 ▶



4051 Linden Hills Boulevard.

This house was built in 1905 and has a deeper setback than the neighboring houses. According to long-time neighborhood resident Lloyd Ebert, this was one of several houses on Linden Hills Boulevard that had an apple orchard. This was previously part of the site of the Bellevue House/Lurline Boat Club, which overlooked Lake Harriet and was originally a resort hotel. In 1894 the clubhouse became the temporary quarters for Lake Harriet School and the Union Sunday school. It was destroyed by fire in 1901.

4025 Linden Hills Boulevard.

In 1910 Reverend William Riley commissioned Harry W. Jones to design his stucco and half-timbered house, which cost \$8,000. Riley was the pastor for First Baptist Church at Tenth and Harmon and founded Northwestern College.

4016 Linden Hills Boulevard.

Mark Townsend, a salesman for a tailoring company, chose Lowell Lamoreaux to design his 1905 foursquare house with classical details.

4000 Linden Hills Boulevard.

James and Alice Johns built this distinctive two-story frame house at a cost of \$4,000 on one of the 1894 free lots. Johns was a grain dealer who hailed from England. The house, designed by Orff and Joralemon, has Queen Anne characteristics including brackets under the eaves and a wrap-around porch, but the overall feeling is Colonial Revival with corner pilasters, dentils on the cornice, and a symmetrical facade.

4001 Linden Hills Boulevard.

In 1904 Charles Putney, a superintendent for the building contractors Pike and Cook, built this two-story frame house designed by architect Lowell Lamoreaux.

Proceed to Queen Avenue via Fortieth Street.

To your left you can see the 1900 bridge over the streetcar tracks. Next to the bridge are the stairways to the Cottage City streetcar platform. The original name of the road that crosses this bridge was Shady Lane. It was later renamed Interlachen Parkway, and in 1916 was finally named William Berry Parkway in honor of the first Minneapolis superintendent of parks. This parkway links Lakes Harriet and Calhoun.

Return to Lake Harriet via Queen Avenue.

4004 Queen Avenue.

This frame dwelling was built in 1896 and has had several alterations over the years. The structure features decorative half-timbering on the second story, suggesting it was originally Tudor Revival in style. At one time this lot had a tennis court.

In the early years, middle class people with a range of occupations, including postman, lawyer, and jeweler, lived on Queen Avenue. These homes were located close to two streetcar stops and many afforded their owners a view of Lake Harriet when they were originally built.



▲ The Lurline Boat Club located at 4051 Linden Hills Blvd., ca. 1894

4037 Linden Hills Blvd., ca. 1940 ▶



4016 Linden Hills Blvd., 1906 ▶



Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard

4237 Linden Hills Boulevard.

Lowell Lamoreaux designed this Colonial Revival house for Edward F. Crandall in 1905. Lamoreaux graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1887 and later became part of the architectural firm of Long, Lamoreaux, and Long. Crandall was secretary of the Park Rapids Lumber Company. This house has remained in the Crandall family to the present day.

4228 Linden Hills Boulevard.

In 1894 this house was built for Lemuel Blair and his wife Alice on one of the free lots. Blair was a dentist with an office downtown. In 1896 he built the Linden Café at 4136 Queen to cater to the summer resort trade.

F. A. Clark drew the plans for this house and the contractor was Theron P. Healy. Healy was a Nova Scotia mariner turned master builder who arrived in Minneapolis in the 1880s. Examples of his distinctive Queen Anne-style houses can be seen along Second Avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets South. That area has been dubbed the “Healy Block,” and in 1989 the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission designated it as a historical district.

4225 Linden Hills Boulevard.

In 1910 Horace Shotwell, president of the H. J. Shotwell Company, a sheet metal works, built this Craftsman-style house with a Spanish Mission flavor.

4220 Linden Hills Boulevard.

This house stands on one of the lots given away in 1894. The architectural firm of Edwin P. Overmire and Henry W. Orth designed this house for George A. Rhobach. Overmire later designed the Frank B. Forman mansion near Lake Calhoun on the site that is now occupied by St. Mary’s Greek Orthodox Church.

4208 Linden Hills Boulevard.

This house is built on one of the lots given away in 1894. Frank and Martha Schoonmaker had contractor Theron P. Healy build an ornate Queen Anne-style house. Schoonmaker came to Minneapolis in 1894 from New York. He and Lemuel Blair took out a building permit in 1900 for a streetcar waiting station to be constructed at Forty-second and Queen.

4200 Linden Hills Boulevard.

This residence was built on another of the lots given away in 1894. The firm of Orff and Joralemon designed it for George Warner, a realtor who lived at Cedar Lake. Hector Baxter, a real estate attorney and one-time president of the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad, later lived here. Baxter started the first Sunday school in the neighborhood in 1897.

The intersection of Forty-second Street and Linden Hills Boulevard is where sliders boarded the toboggan run down to Lake Harriet.

4127-29 Linden Hills Boulevard.

Architect J. W. Lindstrom designed this Classical Revival four-flat in 1906. It was built at a cost of \$12,000.

4106 Linden Hills Boulevard.

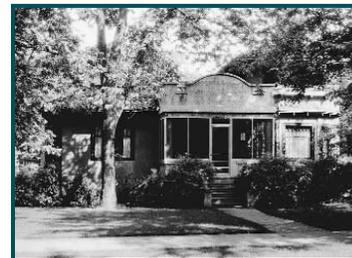
In 1908 Banker Warren Steele had the St. Paul firm of Buechner and Orth design this house, which was built for \$7,900. The two-story structure has a front porch with a pediment and Ionic-style columns. There is a large carriage house in the back.



◀ 4256 Linden Hills Blvd., ca. 1990. The house pictured was elevated and incorporated into the second floor of the current house



◀ 4237 Linden Hills Blvd., ca. 1910



◀ 4223 Linden Hills Blvd., ca. 1940



▲ A Park Board toboggan slide that originated at 42nd and Linden Hills Blvd. carried sliders down the hill onto the wooden structure and over the lower roadway and streetcar tracks. The lumber was salvaged from the courthouse at Bridge Square in downtown Minneapolis when it was demolished, ca. 1915

Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard



▲ 4290 Queen Ave., ca. 1940

Its natural colors, materials, and uncluttered design were in sharp contrast to the characteristics of the Victorian cottages that by 1909 were waning in popularity. This was an early design by architect Carl Gage who later was a partner of J. V. Vanderbilt. Gage and Vanderbilt designed the Egyptian Revival-style Marquette National Bank building in downtown Minneapolis.

The original homeowner, Alonzo Hoyt, was no newcomer to the area, for he had managed the 1888 Lake Harriet pagoda pavilion for Thomas Lowry. Before that, in 1887, he had re-platted the Remington Park First Addition with Henry Beard. Hoyt retained ownership of this lot, one of the choicest, and his property included 4301 Linden Hills Boulevard where his carriage house once stood. In 1909 he was president of Minneapolis Brass and Iron Company.

At this point you can see the 1905 Queen Avenue bridge over the old streetcar line. This bridge was designated a local landmark by the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission. The structure partially covered by the bridge is the Minnesota Transportation Museum storage and maintenance facility.

Turn right onto Linden Hills Boulevard.

Notice the steps next to the Dakotah Apartment building that formerly led to a streetcar platform.

Linden Hills Boulevard is part of the Grand Rounds National Scenic Byway. This wide parkway, with its unique light fixtures, also represents a break in the alphabet (it would have been Russell Avenue). The boulevard has had three names: in 1892 it was called Lake Harriet Boulevard; by 1903 it was Park Boulevard; in 1913 it became Linden Hills Boulevard.



▲ A Park Board toboggan slide near Queen Ave. and Linden Hills Blvd. The Dakotah apartment building and the bridge over the streetcar tracks are at the top of the hill, ca. 1910

4312-14 Linden Hills Boulevard.

The firm of Lindstrom and Almars designed the Dakotah Apartments in 1912 for owner Edward Dudley. This brick structure cost more than \$36,000 to complete. The building has a number of Classical Revival details, such as the quoins which accentuate the corners and the dentils (small square blocks that resemble teeth) under the cornice.

4306 Linden Hills Boulevard.

This two-story brick apartment building was built in 1929 when Spanish Colonial was still one of several popular architectural revival styles. The style was expressed here in details like the tile roof accents, brick scallops that suggest round arches, decorative iron railings, and Moorish twists beside the door.

4300 Linden Hills Boulevard.

In 1905 Hulen R. Adkison designed this four-unit apartment building with many classical details. This building was originally a rooming house owned by Mrs. Fannie Stafford. A major renovation has significantly changed the façade.

4248 Linden Hills Boulevard.

Downs and Eads designed this duplex in 1908.

4243 Linden Hills Boulevard.

The Keith Company designed this stucco and brick house in 1906 for Leon L. Hill, secretary for Paget Hill Lumber Company. Keith Company, headed by architect George H. Keith, also published *Keith's Magazine*.

4259 Linden Hills Blvd., built 1908 ▶



Linden Hills Blvd. looking north, ca. 1921 ▶



Queen Avenue/Linden Hills Boulevard

brick building in 1925 for Sam Silberman. Crosier was also the architect for a number of Minneapolis theaters, including the Parkway and Avalon. He also designed other local apartment buildings, most notably Fair Oaks, located near the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. The building at 4136 Queen originally had five storefronts on the first floor with apartments located above. The stores were converted to apartments in 1927.

2401-05 West Forty-second Street.

Owner John Berry built this wooden building at the corner of Forty-second and Queen in 1897 as a store with apartments upstairs. Early tenants included druggists, confectioners, and grocers. The building has had several additions and alterations, but its use as a combined commercial and residential space continued until 1964 when the Forum Food Store closed.

4224 Queen Avenue.

Henry Paus built this house on one of the lots given away by the Lake Harriet Residence Park Improvement Company in 1894. Paus and his wife Augusta sold it to Charles and Katherine Van Tuyl in 1895 for \$3,200. The house has a shingled gambrel roof with cross gables and prominent front porch. The firm of Orff and Joralemon designed this residence as well as many other buildings in the city, including the recently-restored Van Dusen Mansion at 1900 La Salle Avenue.

4236 Queen Avenue.

In 1897 Charles and Katherine Van Tuyl purchased two lots for \$2,000 and built this brick and frame mansion for \$6,500. Charles Van Tuyl, born in New York in 1859, came to Minneapolis in 1893 and was an agent for the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts.

The Van Tuyls' view of the pagoda-style pavilion at Lake Harriet from their home at 4224 Queen may have inspired their selection of Harry Wild Jones as the architect for their new house. Jones was a well-known architect who designed many Minneapolis buildings, including the Butler Square building, the Memorial Chapel at Lakewood Cemetery, and two Lake Harriet pavilions. The thirty-six-by-sixty-foot Tudor Revival Van Tuyl house features prominent gables, decorative half timbering, and a large porch with heavy timbers. The property formerly included a greenhouse, a tennis court, and stables. The Van Tuyl family owned this house until 1933 when it was sold to U.S. Senator Thomas Schall and his wife Margaret.

4248 Queen Avenue.

In 1920 Downs and Eads designed this one-and-a-half story house for Clifton Woodward, an owner of Woodward-Page Furniture. Downs and Eads also designed the 1927 Lake Harriet bandstand, the Linden Hills fire station, and the Commercial Club.

4254 Queen Avenue.

A. J. McLeod, an estimator, built this two-story frame house in 1902. The house exterior has not changed substantially since an addition was built in 1909.

4290 Queen Avenue.

This 1909 bungalow is representative of the Arts and Crafts style promoted by *Craftsman Magazine* publisher Gustaf Stickley. The wide over-hanging eaves, large gable ends, and low, open porch make the structure seem one with the earth. The simple round columns are rare for local bungalows.



▲ Streamline streetcar passes 4136 Queen Ave., ca. 1953



▲ 2401 W. 42nd St., ca. 1964



▲ 4224 Queen and the pagoda-style pavilion, ca. 1894



▲ 4236 Queen Ave., ca. 1900