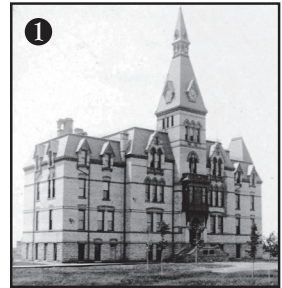
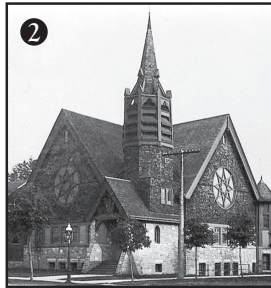


# FOLLOWING IN OUR FOOTSTEPS

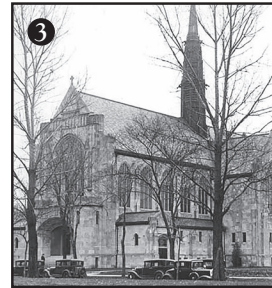
Welcome! This map will help you explore the Saint Paul neighborhoods where Hamline Church's congregations developed.



1 Old Main Hall (built 1884), replaced University Hall (built 1880, burned 1883). Home of Hamline Church 1880-1900. Photo 1885, Hamline University Archives.



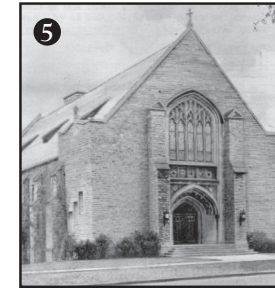
2 Original Hamline Church (built 1900). Church burned 1925.



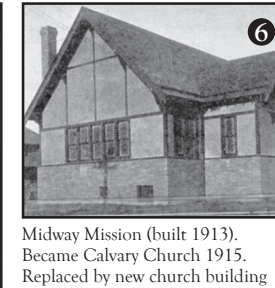
3 Second Hamline Church (built 1928). Photo c. 1930, Minnesota Historical Society.



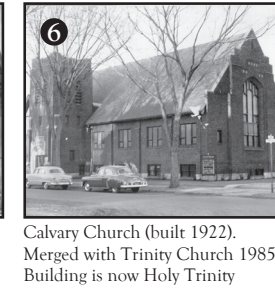
4 Trinity Church (built 1887). Sold and demolished 1912, as church moved to new location. Private home currently on site built 1915.



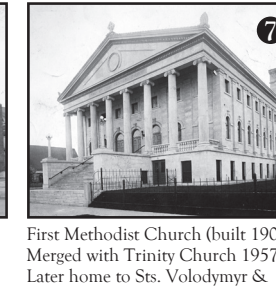
5 Trinity Church (built 1913). Became Church of the Good Shepherd 1992. Merged with Hamline Church 2010. Building is now Trinity City Church.



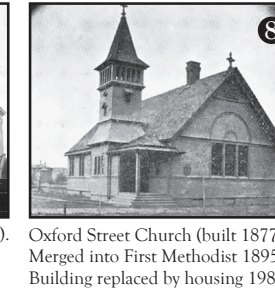
6 Midway Mission (built 1913). Became Calvary Church 1915. Replaced by new church building on same site 1922.



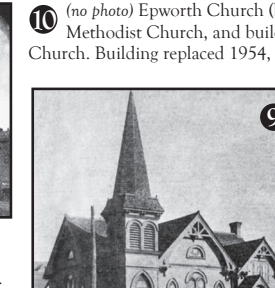
6 Calvary Church (built 1922). Merged with Trinity Church 1985. Building is now Holy Trinity Ethiopian Orthodox Church.



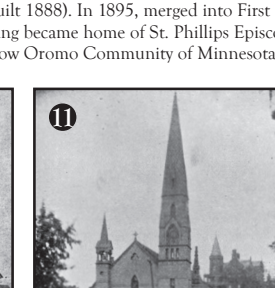
7 First Methodist Church (built 1907). Merged with Trinity Church 1957. Later home to Sts. Volodymyr & Olga Ukrainian Orthodox Church.



8 Oxford Street Church (built 1877). Merged into First Methodist 1895. Building replaced by housing 1982.

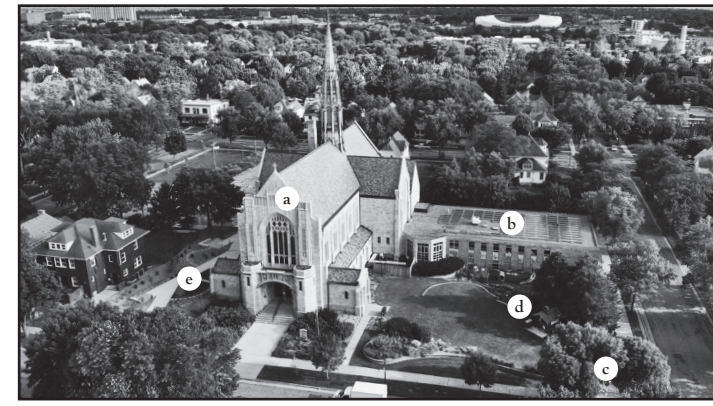


10 (no photo) Epworth Church (built 1888). In 1895, merged into First Methodist Church, and building became home of St. Phillips Episcopal Church. Building replaced 1954, now Oromo Community of Minnesota.



9 Tabor Church (built 1901). Merged into Calvary Church 1925. Building converted to private housing. Photo 1910.

11 First Methodist Church (built 1873). Moved to new location 1907. Building demolished by 1922. See detail map below for location.

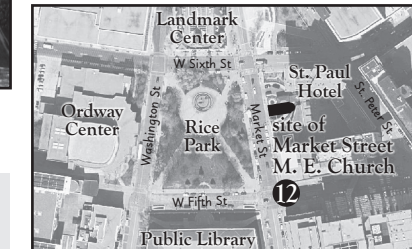


Hamline Church, July 2020. You can see (a) 1928 main church building, (b) 1955 education addition, (c) site of 1900-1925 church, (d) community bread oven, and (e) greenway. Photo by Roo Case.

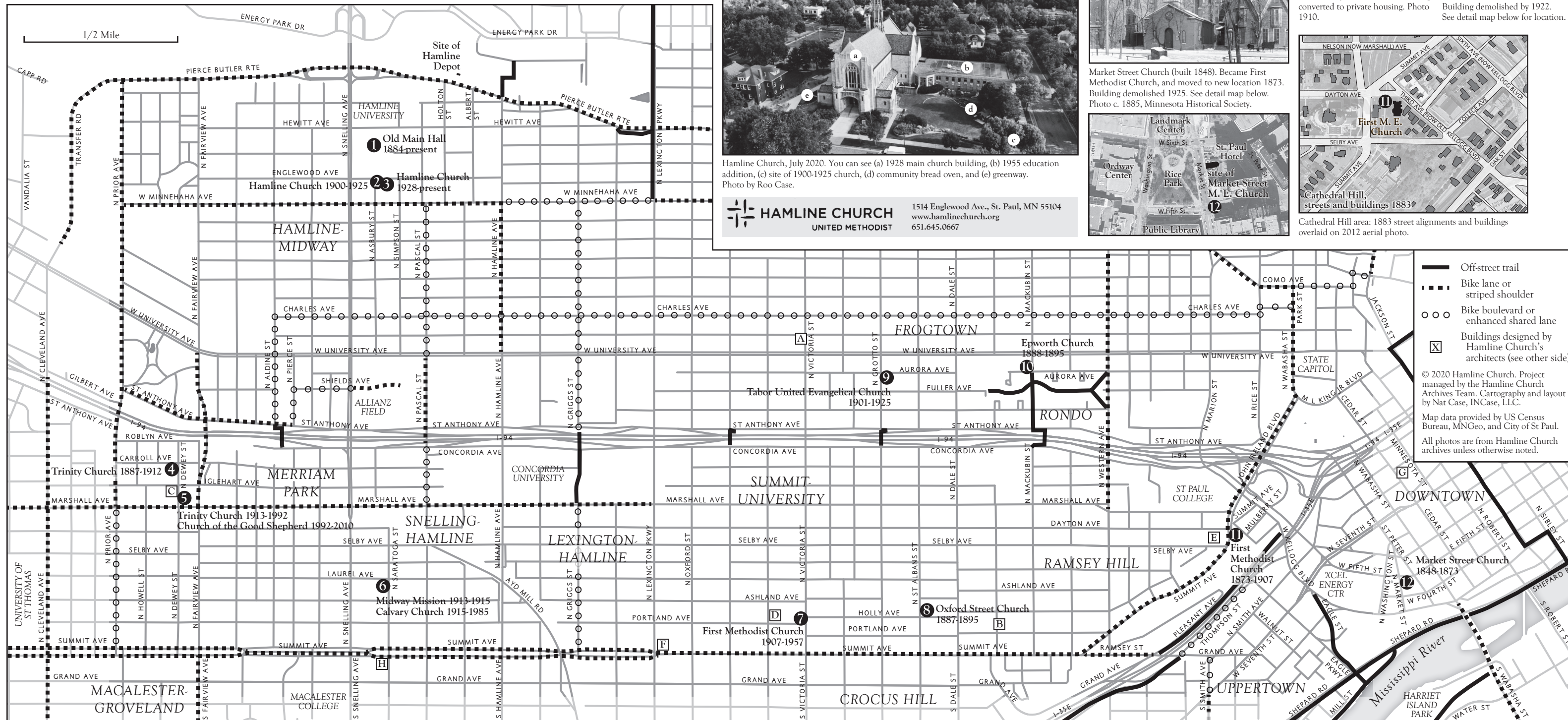
**HAMLINE CHURCH**  
UNITED METHODIST  
1514 Englewood Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104  
www.hamlinechurch.org  
651.645.0667



12 Market Street Church (built 1848). Became First Methodist Church, and moved to new location 1873. Building demolished 1925. See detail map below. Photo c. 1885, Minnesota Historical Society.



Cathedral Hill area: 1883 street alignments and buildings overlaid on 2012 aerial photo.



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Map data provided by US Census Bureau, MNGeo, and City of St. Paul.  
All photos are from Hamline Church archives unless otherwise noted.

## Neighborhoods

As Saint Paul grew, the names residents used to describe their neighborhoods changed, too. Frogtown, Merriam Park, Downtown and Hamline-Midway had those identities for many years before the 1970s when the city created “citizen participation districts” with district councils. These councils allow citizens more participation in the city’s planning for work in their neighborhood. Summit-University and Snelling-Hamline drew their identities and boundaries from that work. Ramsey Hill, shown separately on the map, is now part of the Summit-University district.

### Downtown Saint Paul

What is now downtown Saint Paul began to take shape in the 1830s. The small settlement of farm families and businesspeople was first known as L’Oeil de Conchon (French for “Pig’s Eye”). That name came from fur trader turned bootlegger Pierre “Pig’s Eye” Parrant and his squinting gaze.

In 1841 Father Lucien Galtier, a priest from France, christened the small settlement “Saint Paul,” honoring the apostle Paul. For a time, the village that is now Mendota was known as Saint Peter’s, so the two saints were neighbors along the Mississippi River.

Fledgling Saint Paul grew and was well-established by the time Minnesota achieved territorial status in 1849. Its location on the Mississippi River helped put Saint Paul on the map as a transportation center and as the gateway to the Great Northwest.

Places of worship, businesses, warehouses, institutions and parks including the beautiful Rice Park began to fill out the young river town. The founding and growth of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church coincided with the first boom period of downtown Saint Paul, 1840-1860.

### Ramsey Hill

First Methodist’s community illustrates how one neighborhood can have many names. It was first known as Saint Anthony Hill because the early pioneers trekked up its slopes to go to the original Village of Saint Anthony (now part of Minneapolis). It became Cathedral Hill when the cathedral was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The larger neighborhood around the cathedral is also known as Ramsey Hill. It is one of many places named in honor of Alexander Ramsey, the first territorial governor of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

When First Methodist opened its doors in 1873 this neighborhood has already transitioned from farmland to streets lined with a variety of homes including Summit Avenue mansions in a wide range of architectural style, small homes and business buildings.

### Summit-University

The Summit-University neighborhood takes its name from its southern boundary of Summit Avenue and its northern boundary of University Avenue. It is one of the most ethnically and economically diverse neighborhoods in the city of Saint Paul. It’s considered to be a succession neighborhood, as the historic home of the Jewish, Black and many Asian ethnicities.

Summit-University includes all of part of several smaller neighborhoods including Rondo, Ramsey Hill and Aurora- Saint Anthony and is the home of some of Saint Paul’s oldest community parks and many historic churches.

The smaller Oxford Street and 1907 First Methodist churches represent the spectrum of Summit-University neighborhood places of worship, from smaller-scale buildings to grand edifices.

### Frogtown

The area known historically as Frogtown includes several smaller neighborhoods: Mount Airy, Capitol Heights, Rondo, Lower Rice Street and East Midway.

Where did this community get its unique name? One story is that then-Archbishop John Ireland, hearing a chorus of frogs here, referred to the area as “Froschberg” or Frog City.” That story is likely because Frogtown, like many other Saint Paul neighborhoods, had several swamps and marshes. Those were filled in and developed over time.

Frogtown’s first homes dated from the mid-1850s and is one of the earliest first-ring neighborhoods around downtown. The neighborhood still has many of its historic churches, most of which were smaller-scale to serve neighbors within walking distance.

### Snelling-Hamline

Snelling-Hamline is one of Saint Paul’s smaller neighborhoods, organized as a citizen participation district in 1975. It joined Lexington-Hamline and Merriam Park more than 30 years later to become the Union Park district.

The neighborhood gets its name from its western boundary of Snelling and its eastern boundary of

Hamline. One of its claims to fame is being home to part of the Concordia University campus. Another claim is having one of the oldest Evangelical United Brethren structures still standing in Saint Paul.

### Merriam Park

Merriam Park took shape in the 1870s and 1880s as an exurb of Saint Paul. It was originally platted by the politically prominent Merriam family, whose patriarch served as governor of Minnesota. It includes the areas around Howard Park, Iris Park, Union Park, Shadow Falls and Desnoyer Park.

Merriam Park grew due to its location near the Midway Transfer Railroad hub for all of the major railroads, Midway industries and the College of Saint Thomas. That unique town and gown mix of workers also resulted in a wide range of housing types, from modest worker cottages to grand Summit Avenue mansions. The neighborhood had more than half a dozen churches at one point.

At one time in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, civic leaders eyed the neighborhood as a unique western U.S. capitol, called “Federal City.” Archbishop John Ireland also had ambitious plans for Merriam Park, seeing it as the potential site of the state capitol (now Town and Country Golf Course), Union Depot and cathedral of Saint Paul. (The foundations of what would have been the cathedral are in an apartment-restaurant building across from the University of Saint Thomas north campus.) The Panic of 1893 put an end to Ireland’s plans for the city of “Paulopolis” as a merged Minneapolis- Saint Paul.

### Hamline-Midway

What is now Hamline-Midway neighborhood got its start more than 150 years ago. Hamline Village was a tiny exurban village, with a train depot and farms giving way to houses and little businesses during the 1880s and 1890s.

Hamline University’s relocation from Red Wing after the Civil War, the explosive growth of the Midway industrial district and expansion of the streetcar system greatly spurred neighborhood transformation. In the face of sweeping change, farms and wetlands quickly disappeared.

City services including a library and fire hall came in. Public and private schools and churches popped up. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the community was annexed into the city of Saint Paul. Like Merriam Park, a strong tradition of town and gown grew over the years.

Many of the first churches, including what is now Hamline Church United Methodist, grew up with the neighborhood.

## Architects for Hamline Church

**Clarence H. Johnston Sr.** (1859 –1936) is considered one of the most prolific architects in the state’s history. In 1886 Johnston established his own practice specializing in domestic, religious, and public architecture. He quickly gained a reputation as a respected domestic architect, designing countless homes and churches in Saint Paul, especially in the vicinity of Summit Avenue and Saint Paul’s Hill District. He served as Minnesota State Architect from 1901 to 1931. Johnston was also architect for the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota and drew plans for all the new buildings constructed on campus during his tenure, including Northrup Auditorium.

His building for our congregation was opened in 1900 and burned in a spectacular fire on the day following Christmas in 1925.

Other buildings by Johnston include:

- A University Avenue Congregational Church, now Saint Paul Fellowship, Victoria Street and Sherburne Avenue
- B Saint John the Evangelist Church, 60 Kent Street
- C Olivet Congregational Church, Dewey and Iglehart avenues
- D Saint Clement’s Episcopal Church Guild Hall, 901 Portland Avenue

**Fred A. Slifer (1885-1948)** was born in St. Paul and studied architecture in the Atelier Masqueray under Emmanuel Masqueray. He also worked for Masqueray as a draftsman, as well as in the offices of well-known architects Thomas Holyoke and Cass Gilbert. Slifer’s family were members of Hamline Church.

Following Masqueray’s death in 1917, Slifer formed a partnership with two other draftsmen to finish the work then underway in the office. When the Johnston church burned in December 1925, Slifer and his partners designed the new church. It was dedicated on Palm Sunday in 1928.

Other buildings with contributions by Slifer include:

- E Cathedral of Saint Paul, Summit and Selby avenues
- F Church of Saint Luke, now Saint Thomas More, Summit and Lexington Parkway
- G Church of Saint Louis, 510 Cedar Street
- H Saint Paul’s Episcopal Church/Saint Paul’s Church on the Hill, Summit and Saratoga.