



HISTORIC SAINT PAUL PRESENTS



TRIVIA NIGHT



About Historic Saint Paul

Historic Saint Paul is a nonprofit working to **strengthen Saint Paul neighborhoods by preserving and promoting their cultural heritage and character**. We have been around more than twenty years.

We work in partnership with private property owners, community organizations, and public agencies to leverage Saint Paul's cultural and historic resources as assets in economic development and community building initiatives.

Round 1

1. A Catholic church, established in 1915 in the East side's Railroad Island neighborhood, moved to Woodbury in the 1980's.

What church is it?

- A. St. Agnes
- B. St. Ambrose
- C. St. Luke
- D. St. Casimir



2. Mount Zion synagogue,
at Summit & Hamline
avenues, was completed in
1954 and designed by
which internationally
renowned modernist
architect?

- A. Frank Lloyd Wright
- B. Erich Mendelsohn
- C. Mies van der Rohe
- D. Skidmore Owings Merrill



3. What St. Paul Catholic priest became known as Minnesota's "labor priest" in the 1930s and '40s and as an influential advocate and pioneer for interracial and social justice?

- A. Monsignor Francis Gilligan
- B. Monsignor Ambrose Hayden
- C. Monsignor Terrence Murphy
- D. Monsignor Rudolph Bandas



4. On December 12th each year, thousands of Mexican Americans in Minnesota gather to celebrate what?

- A. Dia de la Independencia
- B. Dia de la Virgen de Guadalupe
- C. Dia de los Muertos
- D. Cumpleaños de Benito Juarez



5. What was the name of the man-made lake created in the late 1800s on the campus of what is now the University of St. Thomas?

- A. Lake Mennith
- B. Lake Lincoln
- C. Lake Aquinas
- D. Lake St. Paul

Bonus Point: Who founded UST?





6. There is a towering white statue in the 4th Street lobby of the City Hall and County Courthouse building. Designed by Swedish sculptor Carl Milles, the statue was unveiled on May 28, 1936. What is its name?

- A. Onyx John
- B. God of Peace
- C. Lord of Resolution
- D. Vision of Peace

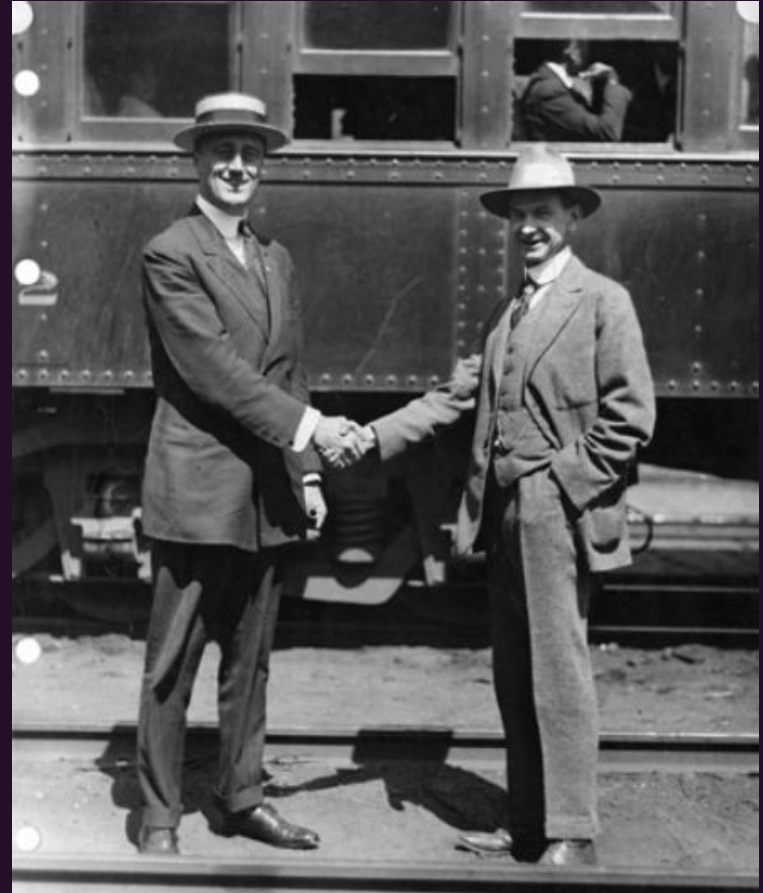
7. In 1959, Hill High School was established thanks to a large sum from the estate of James J. Hill and his wife Mary T. Hill. The school, which was all-male, consolidated in what year with the all-female Archbishop Murray School to form Hill-Murray in Maplewood?

- A. 1960
- B. 1981
- C. 1971
- D. 1991



8. What Twin Cities area newspaperman served as mayor of St. Paul in two separate four-year stints?

Bonus Point: What St. Paul street is named in his honor?



9. The nation's most innovative and successful publisher of law books was located in downtown St. Paul from 1876 to 1992. What was the name of this company?

- A. Beaver Pond Press
- B. Thomson Reuters
- C. Dunder Mifflin Publishing
- D. West Publishing



10. After his narrow defeat in the 1968 presidential election, Hubert Humphrey took a job as a professor at what St. Paul college or university?



11. What former St. Paul journalist went on to run the Washington Post newsroom – as the predecessor to legendary Watergate-era editor Ben Bradlee – and later served as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations?

- A. James Russell Wiggins
- B. James Goodhue
- C. James Beard
- D. James Dohrmann



Check your answers

Let's see how
you did...



St. Ambrose First Communicants, ca. 1925

1. **B. Saint Ambrose**

In 1915, Saint Ambrose Catholic Church was established in a red brick church on lower Payne Avenue on St. Paul's East side. The parish was in Railroad Island, a neighborhood consisting of many Italian immigrant families. In 1954, Father Thomas Pingatore was selected as pastor of Saint Ambrose, overseeing a vibrant parish rich in Italian traditions and

dedicated to maintaining strong families. The parish moved to a new stone church on the corner of Burr Street and Minnehaha Avenue in 1957 and thrived until the 1980's, when a large number of parishioners and children of parishioners moved from the area, many to St. Paul's eastern suburbs. (source- <http://www.saintambroseofwoodbury.org/our-history>)



1871, 10th & MN



1881, same location



1904, Holly & Avon, by
Clarence H. Johnston, Sr.



1954

2. Mount Zion synagogue, at Summit & Hamline avenues, was completed in 1954 and designed by which internationally renowned modernist architect?

B. Erich Mendelsohn. The first synagogue in MN, Mount Zion was founded in 1856 by 8 German Jewish families. It's Summit Av. building was constructed 1950-54; Mendelsohn died in 1953 during construction. With his five U.S. synagogues, his resolution of the sacred and social community needs served as the paradigm for the postwar American suburban synagogue. He is most known for his Einstein Tower, an Expressionist-Early Modern style laboratory/observatory built 1919-21 in Potsdam, Germany.



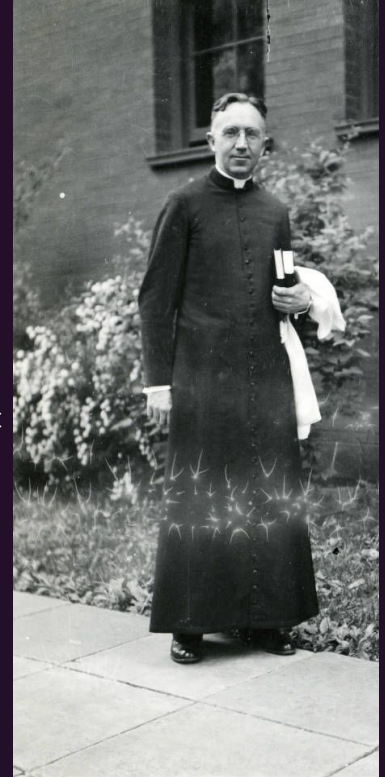
Einstein Tower

3. What St. Paul Catholic priest became known as Minnesota's "labor priest" in the 1930s and '40s and as an influential advocate and pioneer for interracial and social justice?

A. Monsignor Francis Gilligan, 1898-1997, a Catholic priest for 74 years, earned his title for untiring efforts helping workers organize in the 1930s and '40s. A civil rights advocate, he served as the first chairman of the Governor's Interracial Commission. He ended up serving in that position under four governors – from 1943 until 1955. Among its landmark work, the commission issued a strong housing report in 1947 that detailed discriminatory real estate practices and worked to pass the state's Fair Employment Act in the mid-'50s.

An example: Gilligan loved to tell the story of his battles with hotels to honor room reservations for minorities, the St. Paul Pioneer Press noted. When clerks saw that his group included a black man, they never could seem to find the reservation -- until the priest told them that he had personally made the arrangements. Somehow, eventually, they always located the missing paperwork.

In 1957, he became pastor of historic St. Mark's Parish in St. Paul and led community efforts in the 1960s to stop government routing plans for Interstate 94 that would have torn apart the surrounding Merriam Park neighborhood. (Source: 2011 Minnesota Historical Society article, "Father Francis Gilligan and the Struggle for Civil Rights"; Ramsey County Historical Society)



4. On December 12th each year, thousands of Mexican Americans gather to celebrate **(B) Dia de la Virgen de Guadalupe (Day of the Virgin of Guadalupe)**

El Dia de la Virgen de Guadalupe, the Day of the Virgin of Guadalupe, is one of the most important Mexican holidays of the year -- even more so than Christmas. In Saint Paul, hundreds gather at local parishes to attend midnight Masses. Our Lady of Guadalupe Church on the West Side began in 1931 as a Mexican mission formed at the urging of the Guild of Catholic Women. The Guild rented a former grocery store at 123 South Wabasha Street to serve as the mission's first chapel.

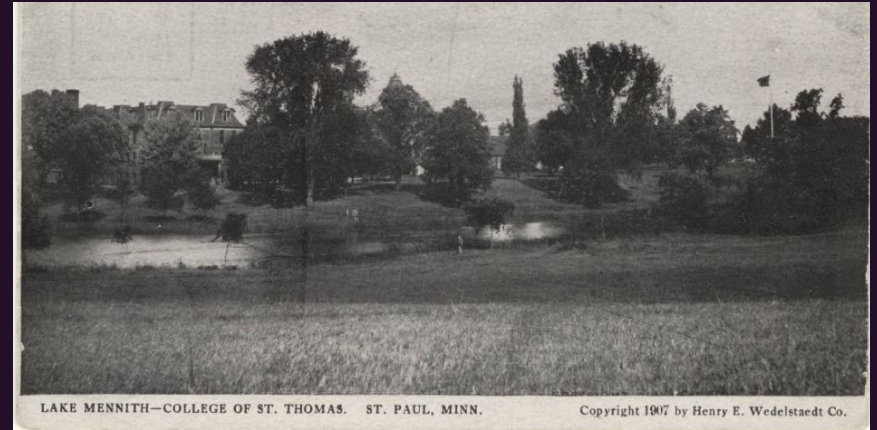
Source: MPR news, Minnesota Historical Society



5. The man-made lake created in the late 1800s on the campus of what is now the University of St. Thomas was:

A. Lake Mennith ~ created on the campus of the then St. Thomas Seminary in 1887, “when a dam was built across a small stream that flowed through the college grounds. It was named for former Archbishop Thomas Grace’s titular see.

St. Thomas students enjoyed the small lake by taking out small sailboats and using it as a skating rink in the winter months. The lake disappeared from the campus landscape before 1910, after the city of St. Paul built a sewer line across campus, draining away the water from the small stream.” (Source: University of St. Thomas)



BONUS: **John Ireland** is the founder of University of St. Thomas



6. The 36' (38'?) tall, 60-ton statue made of white Mexican onyx in City Hall's Memorial Hall is named

D. Vision of Peace. It's nickname is Onyx John (no points) and its original name was Indian God of Peace. The world's largest carved onyx figure, it was created by 20 local stone carvers. The statue sits on a revolving base which turns the figure 132 degrees every 2.5 hours. Vision of Peace depicts five Native Americans seated around a fire holding sacred pipes. Emerging from the smoke of the pipes is a "god of peace" which sculptor Milles imagined speaking to "all the world." Milles drew on memories of a Native American ceremony he witnessed in Ponca City, OK when he designed the statue.

7. In 1959, Hill High School was established with funds set aside by Mary T. Hill for education. The school, which was all-male, consolidated in what year with the all-female Archbishop Murray School to form Hill-Murray School?

C. 1971



8. What newspaperman served as mayor of St. Paul in two separate 4-year stints?

Laurence Hodgson (pen name: Larry Ho) served as St. Paul mayor from 1918 - 1922 and 1926 - 1930. He was known as a prolific writer and entertaining speaker. One of his most remembered pieces was a ribald poem about the city's infamous brothel and madam, "The Lay of Nina Clifford."

Bonus Point: The street is **Larry Ho Drive**, in the Battle Creek neighborhood. It was established in 1959 by the City Council.

(Source: D. Empson's "The Street Where You Live")

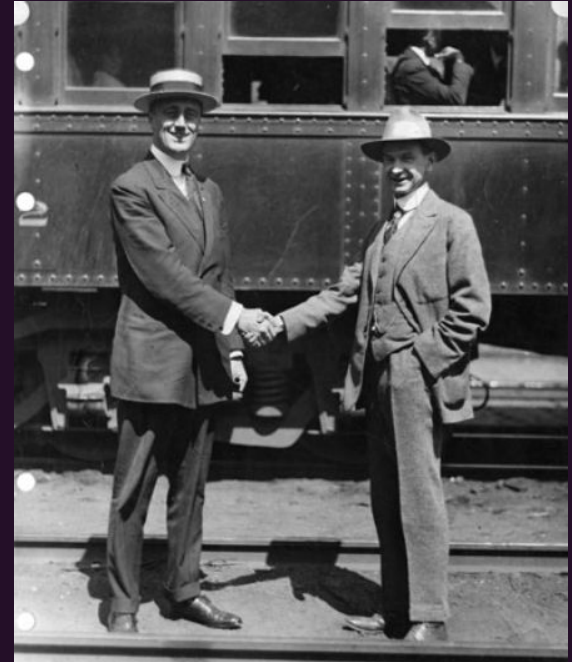


Photo from Park Bugle - During his 1920 campaign for governor, Hodgson (right) campaigned with the Democratic Party's candidate for the vice-presidency, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Both lost. The following year, Roosevelt was stricken with polio at the age of 39, leaving him paralyzed from the waist down.

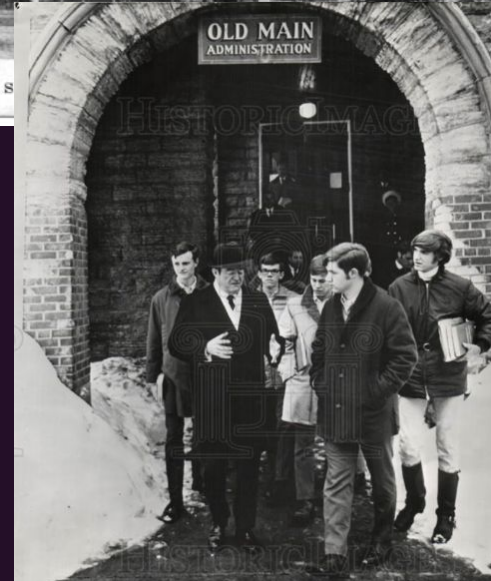
9. The nation's most innovative and successful publisher of law books was located in downtown St. Paul from 1876 to 1992. What was the name of this company?

West Publishing, which is now located in Eagan and part of ThomsonWest, a Canadian company.



10. Hubert Humphrey took a job as a professor at **Macalester College**. (His office was where you see the arched window in Old Main - top floor far right). Re-elected twice to the Senate, a poll of one thousand congressional staff named him the most effective U.S. senator of the previous fifty years. This remains his greatest legacy. Humphrey was an unabashed liberal in an era of diminished belief in government. He died from pancreatic cancer in 1978, honored by world leaders and mourned by thousands of Minnesotans.

Sources: Paul Nelson, Tom O'Connell,
www.mnopedia.org



11. The St. Paul journalist who went on to run the Washington Post newsroom and later served as the U.S. ambassador to the UN:

James Russell “Russ” Wiggins (1904-2000) was executive editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch in the mid-'40s before spending a year at the New York Times and then being lured to the Washington Post by then-publisher Phil Graham. After 21 years at the Post, he was appointed ambassador to the United Nations by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968. After “retirement” in 1969, he spent more than 30 years running a small but influential weekly newspaper in Maine. He died at age 96. (Source: St. Paul Pioneer Press)



Questions, comments?
& Intermission

Round 2

12. What record-setting racing and aviation daredevil – long honored in St. Paul – took his new bride for a scary ride on their wedding day?

Bonus Point: What was his famous nickname?



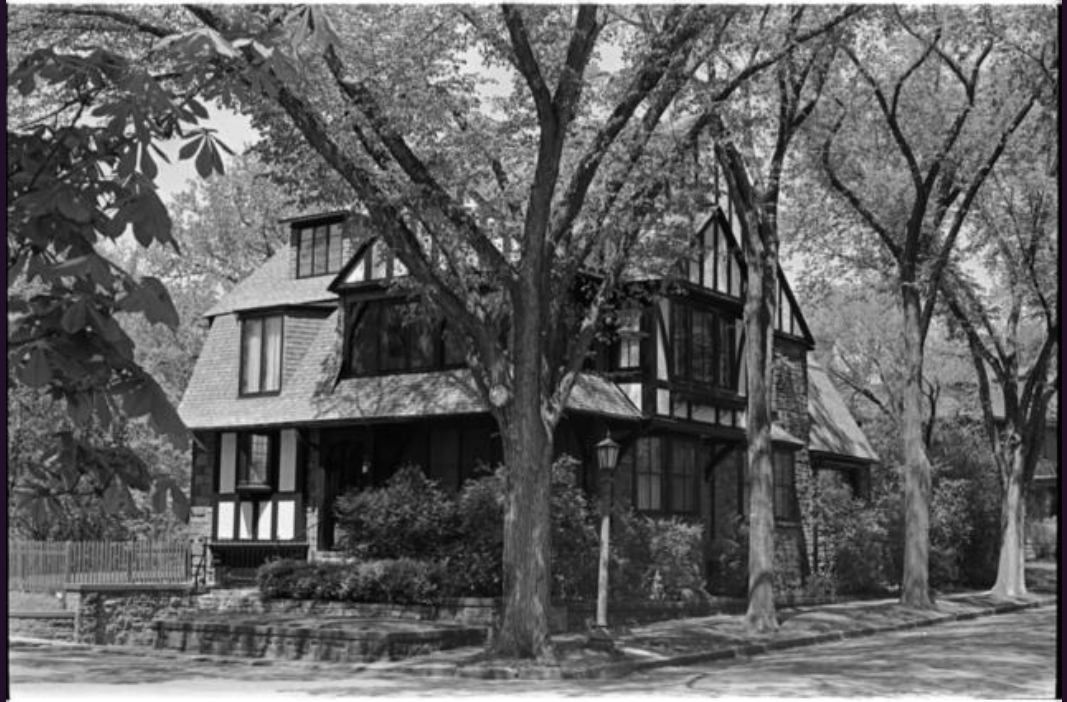
13. Which Saint Paul architect designed and built this house at 1 Heather Place on Grand Hill and lived in it with his family?

A. Clarence Johnston, Sr.

B. Augustus Gauger

C. Cass Gilbert

D. J. Walter Stevens





14. Which is true about this 1890 image of St. Paul?

- A. It inspired a painting that now hangs in the MiA
- B. It inspired L. Frank Baum when writing the “Wonderful Wizard of Oz”
- C. It was a hoax fabricated in the darkroom
- D. All the above

15. This house overlooking Mounds Blvd. on 654 4th St. E. was the set – inside and out – for where a “Brat Pack” actor’s character squatted in what film shot in the Twin Cities in 1984?

- A. Rumble Fish
- B. Mighty Ducks
- C. Repo Man
- D. That Was Then, This is Now



[BONUS POINT: Name the “Brat Pack” actor who co-starred and also wrote the screenplay.]



16. In this same movie, several scenes featuring Morgan Freeman were shot in what former Dayton's Bluff bar on East 7th Street?

- A. Viaduct Inn
- B. Spanky's Saloon
- C. Frankie and Johnny's
- D. The Moose (Moonshine)

17. Speaking of...the opening scene in the 2005 film *Factotum* has Matt Dillon as Hank Chinaski delivering ice to – and grabbing a drink at – this legendary former downtown St. Paul “dive bar.”

- A. Mike’s Bar (“Honky Mike’s”)
- B. Station 4
- C. Kelly’s Depot Bar
- D. Original Coney Island



BONUS POINT: Later in the film, Chinaski has a job polishing which downtown St. Paul landmark?

18. Located in the Rondo neighborhood, which of these African-American social clubs also organized a credit union and opened a food co-op?

- A. Sterling Club
- B. Forty Club
- C. Cameo Club
- D. Credjafawn Club



BONUS POINT: Explain the origin of the club's name



"Maurice Carlton" by Rich, 1976

19. Maurice Carlton, who worked as a train attendant for 27 years and as an activist alongside A. Philip Randolph, was best known in St. Paul as an artist/sculptor. What was his preferred medium?

- A. Wrought iron
- B. Salvage from the neighborhood
- C. Stained glass
- D. Ceramic tile mosaic

20. This extant building is the:
- A. Lake Phalen Pavilion
 - B. Crosby Lake Fish Hatchery
 - C. Studio of architect Clarence H. Johnston, Sr.
 - D. Como Streetcar Station



21. Originally founded in 1906 by AME (African Methodist Episcopal) missionaries Will and Fannie King, the Crispus Attucks Home was located for 50 years on Collins Street in Railroad Island until it was razed in 1966. What was the purpose of the home at this location?

- A. Boarding school for African American girls
- B. Black orphanage
- C. Old age home for Black elderly
- D. Orphanage, industrial school, and farm



Check your answers

Let's see how
you did...



12. **Charles Holman** ~ Racing and aviation daredevil Charles Holman (1898-1931) in his brief 32 years earned wide fame as a stunt pilot, barnstormer, wing walker, parachutist, airmail pilot and record-holder for his flying exploits. His first pilot's license, issued in 1927, was signed by Orville Wright. He was the first pilot for the newly organized Northwest Airways and became its operations manager, pioneering air mail routes across Wisc. and into North Dakota. On his wedding day, he took his new bride on a hair-raising airplane ride by flying upside down under the old Mendota Bridge. Holman died while doing daring stunts during an impromptu aerobatic performance at the 1931 opening of an airport in Omaha, in front of 20,000 stunned spectators.

The St. Paul Aviation Club, which Holman once led, launched a successful effort to have the St. Paul Downtown Airport co-named Holman Field. A monument there bears the inscription, "He belonged to the heights, and the heights claimed him."

(Sources: Minnesota Aviation Hall of Fame, Northwest Airways history; Ramsey County Historical Society)

Bonus Point Nickname: **Charles "Speed" Holman**



13. Which Saint Paul architect designed and built this house at 1 Heather Place on Grand Hill and lived in it with his family?

C. Cass Gilbert. Gilbert and his wife, Julia, lived here from 1890 until they moved to New York in 1900. Its design is credited to Gilbert & Taylor. The house's picturesque Shingle Style design was much altered in the 1920s, including the addition of a tuck-under garage and replacement of wood shingles on the upper stories with stucco and half-timbering. (This house & 1925 NYC townhouse were in Julia Gilbert's name.)

1898



1971



Dining Room, 1891



14. A. The 1890 photo **inspired this painting** that now hangs in the MiA. St. Paul photographer William Koester had set up on the West Side Cherokee Heights bluff to take scenic photos on July 13, 1890 when a slow-moving twister struck near Lake Gervais. He made souvenir postcards of the photo which inspired Julius Holm to paint this work in 1893. Listed in the 1900s as a “portrait artist,” Holm spent most of his career as a house painter.

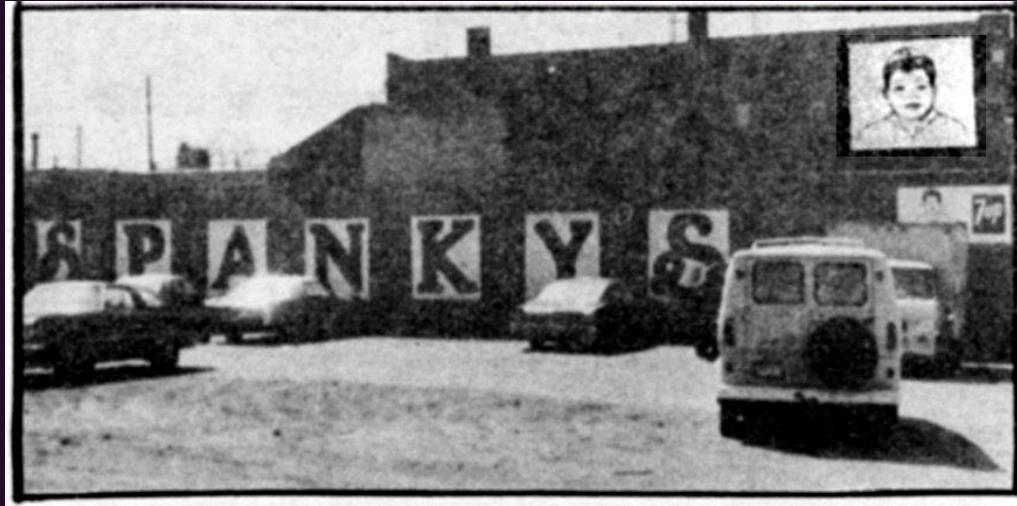


In the late 1970s, “Tornado over St. Paul” was hanging inauspiciously outside museum offices where grad student Mark Meister worked. Randomly in 1977, while doing research work at the Ramsey County Historical Society, Meister discovered the postcard photo and researched the stories of Koester and Holm. “Tornado...” now hangs permanently in the MiA’s American Gallery. (*Sources: Curt Brown, StarTribune 7/12/20; photo from MNHS.org online collections*)



15. **Emilio Estevez** (bonus point) co-starred and wrote the screenplay for **(D) That Was Then, This is Now**, based on the novel by S.E. Hinton. Produced by Minnesotan Gary Lindberg, the film was shot in the Twin Cities with many Dayton's Bluff locations. When it premiered at the Grandview in November 1984 (with viewers paying \$25 a ticket), it was heralded by the StarTribune as “the first major Minnesota film.”

16. **B. Spanky's Saloon** is the E. 7th/Dayton's Bluff bar at which several scenes with Morgan Freeman were shot for "That Was Then, This Is Now." A few years later, Spanky's was sued by actor George McFarland – who had portrayed Spanky in the Our Gang films – for profiting off his name and visage (which the bar used prolifically). Spanky's became Checkers in 1990. And, trick answer alert, before the bar was Spanky's it was known as Frankie and Johnny's.



(Sources: MNHS newspaper collection; images from Dayton's Bluff newspaper via the "I ain't from Saint Paul I'm from the East Side" Facebook group)

Featuring our famous **HAPPY HOUR** which lasts all day.
8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday
Also 8 to 10 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Game Room, Pool Tables
& the Best in Food and Spirits

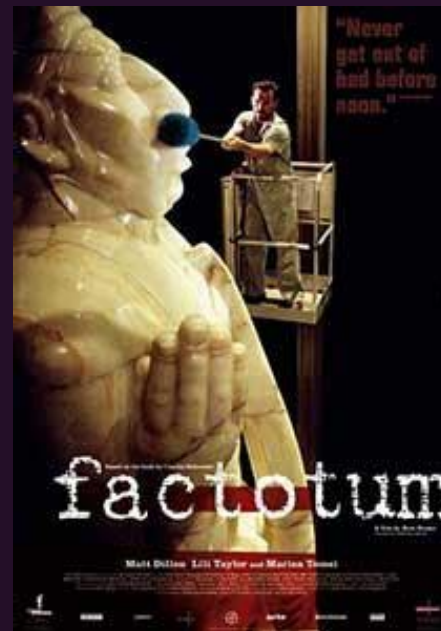
SPANKY'S SALOON
1066 E. 7th St., St. Paul, MN 55106
FOR WHEN THE GANG GETS TOGETHER

If you haven't been
to our new disco,
you haven't got the FEVER.
Casual dress code
and open til 1 a.m.

We've been open two years
and we're ready
to celebrate!

— Bring the GANG

17. In the 2005 film Factotum, Matt Dillon as Hank Chinaski delivers ice to this “dive” bar: **C. Kelly’s Depot Bar**. Given “Hank Chinaski” is writer Charles Bukowski’s alter-ego, there are many bar scenes in Factotum. Later he meets actress Lili Taylor in the Dubliner Pub. He’s also fired from many jobs – one of which is polishing **“Vision of Peace”** (named earlier) at the City Hall Court House building.





18. Operating from 1927-1980, the **D. Credjafawn Social Club** organized a Black-owned credit union during WWII to enable its members to purchase war bonds and secure low-interest loans. Following the war, it started a food co-op at 678 Rondo Avenue which remained open until the mid-1950s.

Bonus point: Originally founded by ten neighborhood young adults seeking greater social opportunities for Blacks, Credjafawn devised its name from **a letter from each of the names of the charter members.**



19. Maurice Carlton, who worked as a train attendant for 27 years and as an activist alongside A. Philip Randolph, was best known in St. Paul as an artist/sculptor. What was his preferred medium?

B. Salvage from the neighborhood. In the 1960s Carlton was invited to serve a residency at the Inner City Youth League – one of the key foci in St. Paul for the Black Arts Movement – located in the Rondo neighborhood. He used his mechanic and artistic skills to mentor youth. Carlton would also roam Rondo to find discarded items he'd fashion into sculptures and collages which he'd place around the neighborhood. He remained a volunteer ambassador for the ICYL until his death in 1985.

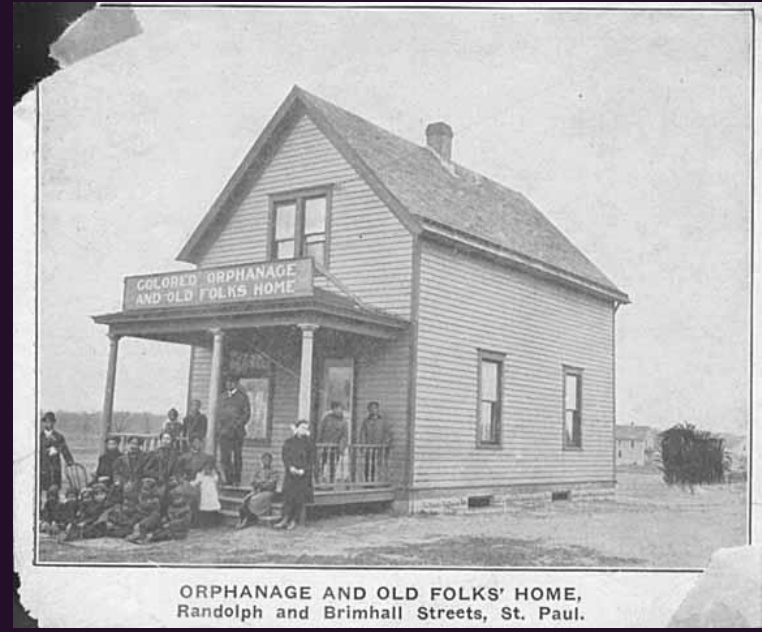


Art by Maurice Carlton (Source: MNHS.org online collections)

20. **D. Como Streetcar Station.** Saint Paul City Railway built a streetcar line to Como Park in 1892. In 1905, it was allowed to extend the line through the park and replaced an earlier station with this one just east of Lexington Pkwy. at Horton Av. The route connected downtown St. Paul to downtown Minneapolis and Lake Harriet. The building has been rehabilitated and is a rental venue for events. It also has office space, restrooms, and an interpretive museum and exhibit area about the Twin Cities streetcar system and Como Park.



21. **C.** Named for Crispus Attucks, the African American patriot killed in the 1770 Boston Massacre, the home was originally an orphanage. In 1908 the home expanded to become the “Attucks Industrial School, Orphanage, and Old Folks' Home” when it moved to Randolph in Highland Park. In 1916 after Will King was convicted of embezzlement, the Wilder Foundation took over the home, shortened its name to simply “Crispus Attucks Home,” and moved it to the former “Home for the Friendless” building at 469



ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS' HOME,
Randolph and Brimhall Streets, St. Paul.

Collins Street in Railroad Island. At its new location it phased out its purpose as an orphanage and served primarily as an **old age home for Black elderly**. It housed about 16 residents at a time until the building was razed in 1966. The site was eventually incorporated into Eileen Weida Park. In 1974, the organization regrouped to become the Crispus Attucks Social Welfare and Education Association, a scholarship fund for African American high school students.

Sources: African American Context Study; Paul Nelson via MNopedia.org; images from MNHS.org online collections

Questions, comments?

All done ~ congrats!

Thank you to our questions contributors . . .

Don & Pat Effenberger

Barry Madore

Aaron Rubenstein

Steve Trimble

Paul Nelson

You can help!

Please send your Trivia questions & ideas to:

info@historicsaintpaul.org

And, as always, we appreciate your financial support!

If you are able to contribute please visit:

www.historicsaintpaul.org and click **Donate!**

And thanks to you for joining us!