We Gather in Worship

Frogtown’s many old and lovingly restored buildings are one of the neighborhood’s greatest assets. Saint Agnes Catholic Church, now the Community Reinvestment Center, and the Church of Saint Agnes, 548-50 LaFond Avenue, opened in 1912 and 1912 respectively. They are two of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul.

One of the neighborhood’s most impressive buildings is the Frogtown neighborhood’s historic church, St. Andrews United Church of Christ, 520 First Street. It was built in 1885 and is considered one of the finest examples of early American Gothic Revival architecture in the United States. The church features a large central dome, intricate stonework, and stained glass windows, making it a beautiful example of religious architecture.

The St. Stephenus Lutheran Church, built in 1890, is another important religious building in the neighborhood. It is a German Catholic church and school, and is one of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul.

St. Mary’s Catholic Church, built in 1911 to serve Polish Catholics, is also an important religious building in the neighborhood. It is one of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul, and features a central dome and intricate stonework.

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, 610-18 Harrow, was built in 1899, and is another important religious building in the neighborhood. It is one of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul, and features a central dome and intricate stonework.

In addition to the churches, the neighborhood also has several important religious buildings. The Roman Catholic church of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 540 LaFond Avenue, was built in 1890 and is considered one of the finest examples of early American Gothic Revival architecture in the United States.

The Church of Saint Agnes, 548-50 LaFond Avenue, opened in 1912 and is one of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul.

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Center of Commerce

Frogtown is a commercial center and was an important center for commerce and industry during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many buildings are second- and third-generation structures, and the neighborhood’s commercial and industrial buildings are well-preserved. The Quadrangle, 1300-20 University Avenue, is one of the last vestiges of an auto industry that included more than 200 dealerships in the area. The Quadrangle is now a popular residential and commercial neighborhood.

Commercial and industrial buildings are still prevalent throughout the neighborhood, including the former Blue Boy Motor Sales building at 935-937 University, which is now a popular restaurant. The Scott Building at 1300 University Avenue, which was once home to one of the Twin Cities’ busiest streetcar lines, is still in use today.

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Why Call it Frogtown?

Located southwest of downtown Saint Paul, the area became known as Frogtown in the 19th century. The name is a reference to the area’s swamps and marshes, which were home to frogs. In the early 20th century, the area was also called the “Froschberg” neighborhood.

Background:
The area was originally called Froschenberg or Frogtown because of its swamps. Avenue (now part of the Saint Paul College-Christ’ s Household of Faith planning district called Frogtown, but the historic neighborhood boundaries extend south of University several blocks.

Located northwest of downtown Saint Paul, the area known historically as “Froschberg” or Frog City. The area, which includes several smaller neighborhoods: Mount Airy, Capitol Heights, Rondo, Lower Rice Street and East Midway. The early Frogtown history included a large concentration of working-class homes, with detailed window openings, porches, and trim. A trip through this area reveals many existing Victorian-era homes.

Railroad Roots:
Minnehaha Avenue, once a commuter train route, was named in 1868, in part because of local residents’ appreciation for the minstrel show star Edwin Forrest’s role as the Minnesota-born Abraham Lincoln. Some residents were avid rail fans and built their homes near the tracks. The area grew through the 1860s and 1870s. One of the first residents to settle in the area was a rail worker who built a house near the tracks in 1869.

Several early developers in Frogtown included the LaFond brothers, who were early settlers in the area. By the early 1870s, the LaFond brothers had built several homes in the area, and the area was known as “Froschberg.”

In the early 1870s, the area was known as “Froschberg,” and the neighborhood was known as “Froschberg.” The area was originally called Froschenberg or Frogtown because of its swamps. The area was also known as Froschberg, or Frog City, and was the site of one of the first successful locomotive runs in Minnesota. The site is known today as Empire Builder Industrial Park.

The Places We Call Home:
The Saint Paul Foundry, which opened in 1901, was one of the largest foundries in the world. It employed hundreds of workers, and was a major source of jobs and industry in the area.

The railroad played a significant role in the development of Frogtown. The area around Saint Paul was served by several rail lines, including the Northern Pacific and the Illinois Central.

Minnehaha Avenue Memories:
As early as 1918, city officials sought to extend Minnehaha Avenue and create a major thoroughfare. The avenue was extended from its original endpoint to the University of Minnesota.

School Days:
Frogtown has been home to many schools, both public and private. The Frogtown neighborhood has several public schools, as well as a private school, which has been in operation since 1892.

Minnehaha Playground:
The playground itself dates from the 1920s and was served in its early years by the city’s Department of Parks and Recreation. The playground was also open to the public for recreational use.

Frogtowners worked in a variety of industries, including railroad-related industries. Others opened their own small neighborhood businesses, such as grocery stores, fruit and meat markets, and confectioneries.

Who We Were and Are:
Frogtown has always been home to a diverse community, with residents of many different nationalities and cultures. Over the years, Frogtown has been home to a variety of people, including immigrants from Germany, Italy, and Sweden.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese, Thai and other Asian groups have settled here, providing a rich cultural diversity to the area.

The area of Minnehaha Avenue was bounded by University, Clinton Avenue, and the University of Minnesota. The area was originally part of the city of Saint Paul, but was annexed by the city in 1874.

The University of Minnesota is one of the most important universities in the country, and has a long history of educational excellence.

The Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area playgrounds, located on what was once a swamp and a dump. The original site of the city’s first playground, Como Playground, was converted to a recreation center building in 1939.

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Why Call it Frogtown?

The name Frogtown dates back to the 1860s and 1870s. Father Alexis LaFond, platted LaFond’s Addition in 1857, including LaFond Avenue, Lake Street, and University Avenue. He named the new town ‘Frogtown’ because of the swamps at Rice Street and University, and Lexington Parkway are borders of the Saint Paul planning district called Frogtown, but the historic neighborhood was called Froschenberg or Frogtown because of its swamps.

The Places We Call Home

Frogtown has always been more than a ethnic public, and community center. It has been a place for local business, social clubs, and community events. The Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area for neighborhood festivals, including the Frogtown Festival, ethnic festivals, and more. Frogtown has always been one of Saint Paul’s most ethnically diverse neighborhoods, as it is known for its vibrant community events and social clubs.

Railroad Roots

The Mammoth Undertaking was built in 1907. The site is known today as Empire Builder Industrial Park. Many businesses along University Avenue and the small business districts of Rice Street and east of Rice Street, and market towns, such as Dinkytown, and the Nickel Joint. The Nickel Joint, which still operates as a bar, has been home to the Baseball Old Timers Hot Stove League since 1941.

School Days

Saint Agnes, founded in 1888, continues today as a K-12 school. The Saint Vincent School alumnus Jim McCarter made national news as a onetime fixture of the Saint Paul Public Schools. McCarter, a former star basketball player for the Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area for neighborhood festivals, including the Frogtown Festival, ethnic festivals, and more. Frogtown has always been one of Saint Paul’s most ethnically diverse neighborhoods, as it is known for its vibrant community events and social clubs.

Minnehaha Avenue Memories

The former Nickel Joint Tavern was torn down in the late 1960s.

“incorrigible.” The massive Gothic building, with towers and a large dome, was built in 1910 as a Catholic school and was later converted to a hotel. The hotel was demolished in 1971.

“This is where the most famous baseball picture ever taken was taken,” said Jim McCarter, a former star basketball player for the Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area for neighborhood festivals, including the Frogtown Festival, ethnic festivals, and more. Frogtown has always been one of Saint Paul’s most ethnically diverse neighborhoods, as it is known for its vibrant community events and social clubs.

Student paper drive, Scheffer School, Saint Paul, ca. 1923, Saint Paul Public Library.

Nickel Joint Tavern Champion’s Old Timers Baseball League, 1941, Amos Photo Co.


Luna of the Stars, 1992, John Baeder, Saint Paul Public Library. We Who Were and Are Program for Urban Renewal on a regional east-west road. That idea was replaced in more recent years.

As early as 1918, city officials sought to extend Minnehaha Avenue and create a longer, regional east-west road. That idea was replaced in more recent years.

At one point, Frogtown had three Catholic grade schools – Saint Agnes, Saint Vincent, and Drew (at Thomas and Avon), were the neighborhood’s other public schools. Drew (at Thomas and Avon), was the neighborhood’s other public school.

1913, Benjamin Drew Elementary School. The property was purchased by the District 7 Planning Council. It is named after a local businessman Dennis Patrick Ryan, who was murdered during a shootout at the Nickel Joint Tavern.

At 419 Sherburne Avenue is the Charles James home. James was a member of the 1860s national free black Fraternal Order of Odd Fellows.

At 155 University Avenue, the site of the city’s first playground, Como Playground, is now occupied by the Como Zoo.

The playground was used over the years by a small wood frame building. The playground was used over the years by a small wood frame building.

Many working-class Frogtowners labored in the Dale Street and Jackson Street shops and the area’s many railroad-related industries. The Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, later Great Northern and now BNSF, provided structures on narrow lots, with smaller “mother-in-law” homes built in the backyards. A trip through this area reveals many existing Victorian-era houses were built on narrow lots, with smaller “mother-in-law” homes built in the backyards.

One long-gone home, at 665 University Avenue, was home to African-American leader Frederick McGhee. This son of slaves grew up to be a pioneer Saint Paul African-American family. He was a national leader in the Campaign for Economic Democracy. McGhee is displayed at Western Bank on University Avenue.
Frogtown?
Why Call it Frogtown Marching Club, ca. 1959
Above: Avenue (now part of the Saint Paul College-Christ' s Household of Faith Hoffman, an early neighborhood historian, states that the area bounded boundaries extend south of University several blocks. Paul planning district called Frogtown, but the historic neighborhood University Avenue, and Lexington Parkway are borders of the Saint located northwest of downtown Saint Paul, the area known historically as "Froschberg" or Frog City.
Street dance at a carnival near Rice and University, ca. 1910, Johnston
The Minnesota Transportation Museum at 193 Pennsylvania Avenue includes three old shop buildings converted for National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The site at Jackson Street and Frogtowners worked was the Saint Paul Foundry, which opened in 1901 jobs here through the 1980s. One of the largest industries where Minnesota’ s first successful locomotive run took place here in 1862, Dahlem Nicholas Wagner house, 537 North Western, ca. 1885
567 Edmund, ca 1890. Frederick McGhee house, 665 University Avenue, ca. 1918
Boot and Shoe Workers Union in the early 20th century.
working-class homes, with detailed window openings, porches, and trim. Historian Don Empson said those streets were platted by other Houses were a mix of wood frame and brick construction.

The Places We Call Home
The bartender in the Dime Joint at 4th Street and Western Avenue was born in 1925, and may have been the first African American bartender in Minnesota.

Railroad Roots
Memorabilia within current businesses and residents trace their roots to 1859, providing a palpable link to the city’s history. Minnesota Transportation Museum, 193 Pennsylvania Avenue, historic jazz musician Charlie "Ts” Jackson turned a tackle factory into an art gallery.

School Days
Frogtown has been home to more than a dozen public, private, and charter schools. Saint Agnes School, 505 W 4th Street, was the city’s first Catholic school and the oldest still operating.

Minnehaha Avenue Memories
A display of historic baseball pictures can be seen on request. Members of the New York Yankees farm system who lived in Saint Paul.

Who We Were and Are
Frogtown has always been one of Saint Paul’s most ethnically diverse neighborhoods. Eastern European Jews and African-Americans moved in later in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Mexican, Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese, Thai and other Asian groups have settled here, in the 20th and 21st centuries, Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese. The massive Gothic building, with towers and a large dome, is the Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area school sporting events.

The area of West Minnehaha Avenue bounded by Victoria, Chatsworth, University Avenue because it was seen as a connection between Hamline business along University Avenue and the small business districts of Rice and University neighborhoods. In the early days, the most dominant groups wereJews and African-Americans, as well as the Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation centers and areas Weekends and summers become a section line on early land surveys. Part of Minnehaha was originally a swamp and a dump. The original as early as 1918, city officials sought to extend Minnehaha Avenue and create University and the University of Minnesota.

Minnehaha Avenue Memories
The playground itself dates from the 1920s and was served in its early years as the Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area school sporting events.

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Frogtown?

Why Call it Frogtown?

The area known historically as “Froschberg” or Frog City.

One story is that then-Archbishop John Ireland, who opened his Golden Dragon restaurant at Dale Street and Western, was one of the nation’s first African-American lawyers, a writer, and a pioneer in early desegregation and civil rights cases. He was a co-founder of the Niagara Movement, forerunner of the NAACP, in 1904. A plaque about him is displayed at Western Bank on University Avenue.

Frogtown has always been one of Saint Paul’s most ethnically diverse neighborhoods. In the 19th century, large numbers of German, Polish, Irish and Scandinavian immigrants lived here, and in the 20th and 21st centuries, Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Thai and other Asian groups have settled here, establishing businesses along University Avenue and the small business districts of Rice and Dale streets.

Frogtown can mean many things.

The Places We Call Home

The East Frogtown streets were laid out in the 1850s. Frogtown’s first school was located on the north side of the neighborhood, at Market and St. Louis avenues, at the east end of the town. The northeast corner of the school served as the town hall, with a post office and a telegraph office. The school was torn down in the late 1960s.

Minnehaha Avenue Memories

Minnehaha Avenue is one of Frogtown’s major east-west streets, and marks the boundary between Frogtown and the surrounding neighborhoods. The street was named after the Indian princess who inspired Longfellow’s poem “The Song of Hiawatha.”

The area of West Minnehaha Avenue bounded by Victoria, Chatsworth, City Island, and Jackson streets is part of the Frogtown planning district called Frogtown, but the historic neighborhood stretches north of downtown Saint Paul, to an area called Capitol Heights, Rondo, Lower Rice Street and East Midway.

The Places We Call Home

Frogtown has been home to many of Saint Paul’s most important architects and historians. The first Frogtown streets were platted in the 1850s, and the city’s first school was built there in 1858. By 1900, Frogtown was home to many of the city’s most successful industries, including the Northern Pacific Railroad. Frogtown’s African-American residents were some of the city’s earliest African-American professionals, and they played an important role in the development of the neighborhood.

The railroad was a major factor in the growth of Frogtown, and the city’s first school was built there in 1858.

Frogtown has been home to many of Saint Paul’s most important architects and historians. The first Frogtown streets were platted in the 1850s, and the city’s first school was built there in 1858. By 1900, Frogtown was home to many of the city’s most successful industries, including the Northern Pacific Railroad. Frogtown’s African-American residents were some of the city’s earliest African-American professionals, and they played an important role in the development of the neighborhood.

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The railroad was a major factor in the growth of Frogtown, and the city’s first school was built there in 1858.
Why Call it Frogtown?

The name Frogtown dates to the 1860s and 1870s when flour milling and shoe making dominated the area. They got the name from frogs that lived in the swamps along the Rice River near the railroad tracks. As a growth area, Frogtown includes several smaller neighborhoods: Mount Airy, Rondo, Lower Rice Street and East Midway. The area of 12th Street to 9th Street north of University Avenue is the Frogtown neighborhood to which this book refers. The Places We Call Home

Frogtown has been home to more than a dozen public, parochial, and private schools over the years. The first Frogtown school was Mount Airy School, located at 1701 W. Heald Street between 1907 and 1939. The School was torn down in 1974.

Frogtown has a rich tradition of baseball and basketball, had an illustrious history and produced many members of the New York Yankee’s farm system who lived in Saint Paul.

Who We Were and Are

Many 19th century pioneers moved to the railroad and mill communities east of Saint Paul. By 1875, main streets such as University, Rice Park and Central Avenue were established. The busy Rice and 4th Street area had small grocery stores, fruit and meat markets, and confectioneries. Many Jews and African-Americans moved in later in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, Hmong, Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Thai and other Asian groups have settled here, and have formed their own communities. As a result, many businesses have changed their names, or new businesses have been established to cater to the needs of the different communities. Many of these new businesses have incorporated traditional Asian architecture into their buildings. The student resource center for Saint Paul schools include MACTC, a 1970s-era building on 12th Street.

The Places We Call Home

The best Frogtown stories are to be found in the 1950s. Frogtown is a story of one of the nation’s oldest neighborhoods. The oldest remaining building on University Avenue is the St. Paul Public School, located at 2201 University Avenue.

Neighborhoods grew up in the area. One dominant element was a section line on early land surveys. Part of Minnehaha was originally a pioneer Saint Paul African-American family. He was a national leader in the early desegregation and civil rights cases. He was a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

At 810 Edmund Street, Remus to the Delta Queen Hotel, there is a room known as the “Gingerbread Room” and Reuben and Blake Robinson. The site is now occupied by the “Gingerbread Room” and Reuben and Blake Robinson.

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Why Call it Frogtown?  

The name Frogtown dates back to the 1860s and 1870s. Father Alexis Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad tracks, Interstate 35E, Capitol Heights, Rondo, Lower Rice Street and East Midway. The places we call Home includes several smaller neighborhoods: Mount Airy, Street dance at a carnival near Rice and University, ca. 1910, Johnston Capital District, Brooklyn, Lemer Rice Street and East Stockley The Minnesota Transportation Museum at 193 Pennsylvania Avenue includes three old shop buildings converted for National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The site at Jackson Street and and Manitoba Railway Company Shops Historic District was added to the Frogtown worked was the Saint Paul Foundry, which opened in 1901 providing a huge boon to the community in terms of jobs and industry.  

Minnehaha Avenue Memories  

Minnehaha Avenue is one of Frogtown’s major east-west streets, and marks the edge of the community. As early as 1918, city officials sought to extend Minnehaha Avenue and create a connection to Hamline University Avenue because it was seen as a connection between Hamline University Avenue and Interstate 35E. Frogtown has been home to more than a dozen public, parochial, and charter schools over the years. Jackson Preparatory Magnet School, 437 Edmund Avenue, is the only Saint Paul Public School left in the neighborhood. The oldest section of the current building dates from 1924.  


A display of historic baseball pictures can be seen on request. Many 19th-century newcomers came to work for the railroads and the area was home to Amherst H. Wilder Foundation headquarters. The area of West Minnehaha Avenue bounded by Victoria, Chatsworth, University Avenue and West Prince painted the city’s older community centers. The Saint Paul Winter Carnival, and recreation center and area  

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We Gather in Worship

Frogtown’s many old and historic buildings are one of the reasons why the Frogtown neighborhood is such a popular destination. Established in 1859 at the foot of Summit Hill (yes, Summit Hill was built around 1859 in Summit Hill Community Church and now a historic site), Frogtown is best known for its rich cultural history and diverse community. The neighborhood is a mix of historic homes and modern apartments, with a strong sense of community and a vibrant arts scene.

One of the oldest and largest Victorian-style buildings in Frogtown is the Saint Matthew’s Lutheran Church at Dale and Sherburne. The church was built in 1890 and is still occupied by its original congregation. The church was designed in the classic Baroque style and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Many other buildings in Frogtown have unique architectural elements. The Church of Saint Agnes, 548-50 LaFond Avenue, was built in 1890 for an Irish congregation. Its clock tower, topped with a gold cross, rises 205 feet above street level. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Over the years, the ethnicity of the Frogtown neighborhood has changed with the surrounding neighborhood, and now our congregation is predominantly Hmong today.

St. Matthew’s Lutheran Church

Over the years, the ethnicity of the business community has changed with the neighborhood. Saint Matthew’s Lutheran Church was built in 1890 and is still occupied by its original congregation. The church was designed in the classic Baroque style, Indiana limestone edifice of massive church building dating from 1912. The massive church building was designed by architect R. L. Brandt in 1911 to serve Polish Catholics. Today its three-tiered twin front is still a prominent feature of its Carpenter Gothic style elements and is located at Victoria Avenue and Sherburne.

Many buildings are second- and third-, even fourth-generation structures. Saint Matthew’s Lutheran Church was built in 1890, and its congregation has changed over the years. Saint Stephanus Lutheran Church, built in 1885, has been occupied by a number of congregations over the years. East Saint Paul Lutheran Church was built in 1877. Historical Saint Paul Fellowship was built in 1917 and is still occupied by its original congregation.

Commercial and industrial buildings are found throughout Frogtown, including the old St. Paul Store at 908 W. University. This store was built in 1890 as the St. Paul Store and was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 909 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition.
Resilient Urban Hub
A Place to Start
A Place to Stay

We Gather in Worship

St. Matthew’s Lutheran Church at Dale and Sherburne was demolished in 2010 but its 1930s-era Sunday School building remains. The Faith Lutheran Church at 499 Marshall was modeled on an Austrian monastery church. It began as a basement church in 1897, with its towers and twin spires added in 1899. The church, designed by noted architect Clarence H. Johnston, retains many of its Carpenter Gothic style elements and is located at Victoria Street looking north from University Avenue, 1952, Norton & Peel

Station 18, 681 University Avenue, ca. 1925. Lee and family, 427 Van Buren, ca. 1900, Charles Affleck. Saint Paul Fire Department Ladder 9, 533 North Dale Street

548 Lafond, ca. 1950, Camera

Bottom:

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church, 548-50 LaFond Avenue. Founded as a mission of Assumption Church, Saint Agnes, it was modeled on an Austrian monastery church. Its classic Baroque style, Indiana limestone edifice was built in 1885. It has been occupied by a number of congregations throughout Frogtown, although several former corner grocery stores and other businesses have been renovated into housing.

Many buildings are second- and third- even fourth-generation structures. Saint Matthew’s Lutheran Church was torn down in 2010 but its 1930s-era Sunday School building remains. The Faith Lutheran Church was modeled on an Austrian monastery church. It began as a basement church in 1897 with its towers and twin spires added in 1899. The church, designed by noted architect Clarence H. Johnston, retains many of its Carpenter Gothic style elements and is located at Victoria Street looking north from University Avenue, 1952, Norton & Peel.

The building has been renovated twice, after a 1925 fire and a 1990 windstorm. Visitors can see two cornerstones, one for the original 1890 building and one for the 1990 renovation.

St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church, 548-50 LaFond Avenue. Founded as a mission of Assumption Church, Saint Agnes, it was modeled on an Austrian monastery church. Its classic Baroque style, Indiana limestone edifice was built in 1885. It has been occupied by a number of congregations throughout Frogtown, although several former corner grocery stores and other businesses have been renovated into housing.

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817 University Avenue. Blue Lion, a popular restaurant at the former site of the University Avenue area’s first movie theatre, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 1425 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 1425 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 1425 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition. The Scott Building at 1425 University, was later a nightclub during Prohibition.
Frogtown stands on a rich cultural heritage of cultural diversity. Its neighborhood was built by the railroads for pattern-making. The railroads brought materials and people to the region and created a vibrant community of work and leisure. Today, Frogtown is an urban hub of arts and culture, and a place to gather in worship. It is one of the most diverse neighborhoods in the United States. The neighborhood was founded in 1853 by African American families who sought to escape slavery. Today, Frogtown is home to a thriving community of artists, musicians, and chefs. It is a place where people from all backgrounds come together to celebrate their differences.

The neighborhood is known for its historic buildings and beautiful churches. The Frogtown neighborhood is known for its rich history and beautiful churches. The neighborhood is home to a number of historic churches, including the Church of Saint Agnes, which was built in 1912. Its clock tower, topped with a gold cross, rises 205 feet above the ground. It is one of the highest in the city. The church was originally built for a Greek congregation, but it was later used by the Church of Saint Agnes. The church is a classic Baroque style edifice and is considered one of the finest examples of this style in the United States. The church is located on LaFond Avenue, between University and Saint Anthony streets. It is one of the oldest and largest churches in Saint Paul.

The neighborhood is home to a number of other historic churches, including the Saint Matthew's Lutheran Church, which was built in 1897. It is a basement church, with its main entrance on the 1st floor. It is one of the few remaining basement churches in the city. The church is located at 1635 University Avenue, between Saint Anthony and Saint Paul streets. It is a simple, yet elegant church, with a tall, narrow tower. The church is a popular destination for weddings and other special events. It is also home to a number of other historic churches, including the Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was built in 1890 as the University Avenue Congregational Church and was later used by the Church of Saint Agnes. The church is located on University Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets. It is a massive church building dating from 1912. The building is a classic Baroque style edifice and is considered one of the finest examples of this style in the United States. The church is located on the corner of University Avenue and Lake Street. It is one of the largest churches in the city.

The neighborhood is also home to a number of historic storefronts. Many of these buildings are second- and third-generation structures, with the original structures dating back to the 19th century. The neighborhood is home to a number of historic storefronts, including the Ray-Bell Films Inc., which was located at 817-823 University Avenue. The studio was once home to one of the Twin Cities' busiest streetcar lines. The building is a massive structure, with a tall, narrow tower. It is one of the finest examples of this style in the United States. The building is located on the corner of University Avenue and Lake Street. It is one of the largest churches in the city. The building has been renovated twice, after a 1925 fire and a 1990 renovation. Faith Lutheran Church at 499 University Avenue, between Saint Paul and East 6th streets, is another historic storefront. The building is a massive structure, with a tall, narrow tower. It is one of the finest examples of this style in the United States. The building is located on the corner of University Avenue and Lake Street. It is one of the largest churches in the city. The building has been renovated twice, after a 1925 fire and a 1990 renovation. Faith Lutheran Church at 499 University Avenue, between Saint Paul and East 6th streets, is another historic storefront. The building is a massive structure, with a tall, narrow tower.
We Gather in Worship

Frogtown's many old and historic buildings are one of the most remarkable characteristics of the neighborhood. Saint Paul's Catholic Church, originally built in 1856 as North埼and Congregational Church, and now located at 205 University Avenue West, is one of the city's most significant examples of Greek Revival architecture. The church was designated a Minnesota State Historic Site in 1963.

Saint Agnes Catholic Church, 548-50 LaFond Avenue, was built in 1890 as the Congregational Church and was modeled on a monastery church in Austria. The church was designed by noted architect Clarence H. Johnston. It retains many of its Carpenter Gothic elements and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the city's finest and largest churches is Saint Agnes Catholic Church, 548-50 LaFond Avenue. It was built in 1890 for an Irish congregation. Its congregation is predominantly Hmong today. Saint Agnes was once considered Minnesota's largest German Catholic church and school.

The building has been renovated twice, after a 1925 fire and a 1990 addition to the main structure. The building is now home to the Saint Agnes School and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is on a block predominantly Hmong today.

Many buildings are second- and third-, even fourth-generation structures. Many storefronts have been altered but other former industrial and commercial buildings are well-preserved. Owens Motor Sales (now Lifetrack Resources) at 709 University (1917, second floor), for example, was originally a False Bottom Warehouse.

Many of lower Rice Street's 19th- and early 20th-century commercial and small industrial buildings are scattered throughout the neighborhood, including a cigar factory turned artists' studio at 629 Kent Street and the former Saint Albans Grocery at 573 N. Saint Albans Street, where the former Dale Street Greenhouse, a former gas station at 631 North Dale Street, and other 19th-century storefronts are still present.

One of the city's oldest and largest churches is Saint Stephen's Lutheran Church, 265 Charles Avenue, was built in 1890 as University Avenue Congregational Church and was modeled on a monastery church in Austria. The church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is on a block predominantly Hmong today.

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We Gather in Worship

We Gather in Worship

Station 18, 681 University Avenue, ca. 1925.

& Pioneer Press

The old and weathered exterior of the present building belies the modern church that stands today. Designed by noted architect Clarence H. Johnston, the church was registered in 1978 in the National Register of Historic Places and is on a block of University Avenue that is an official State Historic Site.

The elaborate Gothic Revival exterior of the church contains the elements of an onion dome, a spire, and a rose window, each detailed with the use of natural materials. The interior of the church is filled with natural light, which creates a warm and inviting atmosphere. The church is still a place where people gather to worship and to celebrate the community.

The church is located at the corner of 18th Street and University Avenue, and is easily accessible from the other churches in the area. The church is open to the public, and visitors are welcome to explore the interior and learn more about the history and significance of the building.

The church is an example of how churches can be a hub of the community, providing a place for people to come together and to share in the traditions and history of the area. The church is an integral part of the history and culture of the area, and is a reminder of the importance of faith and community in our lives.