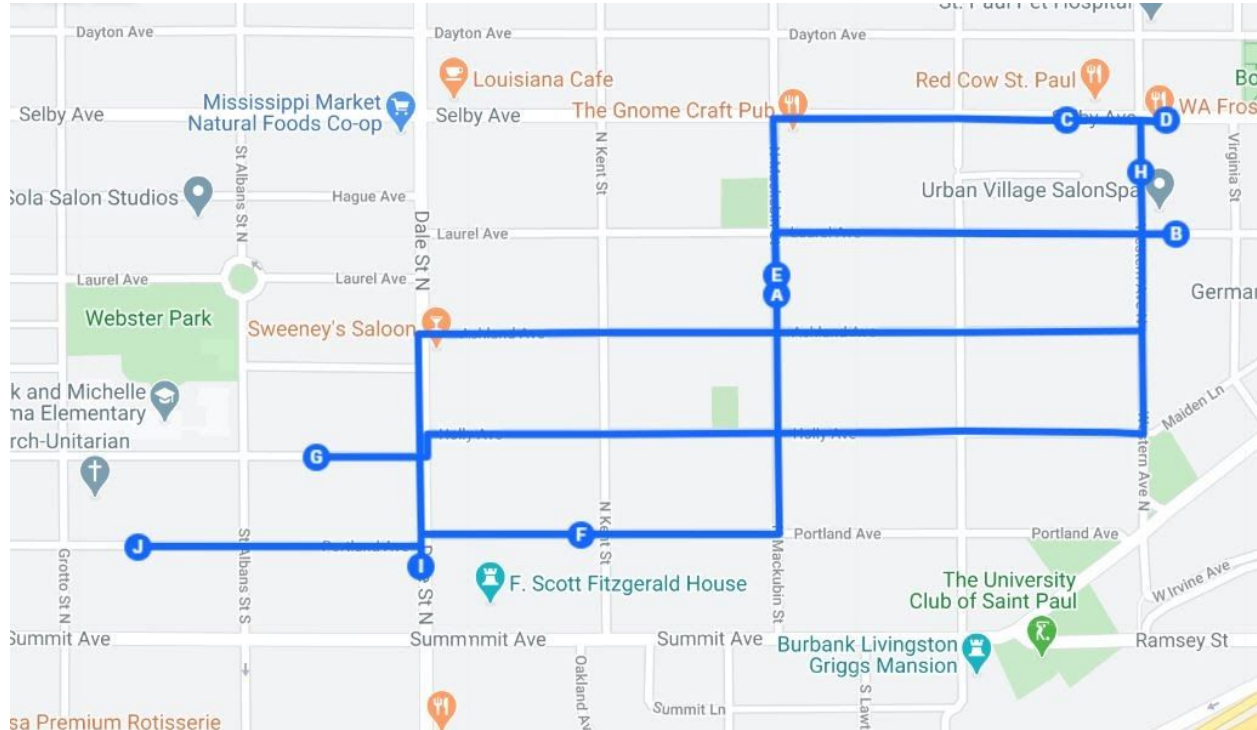
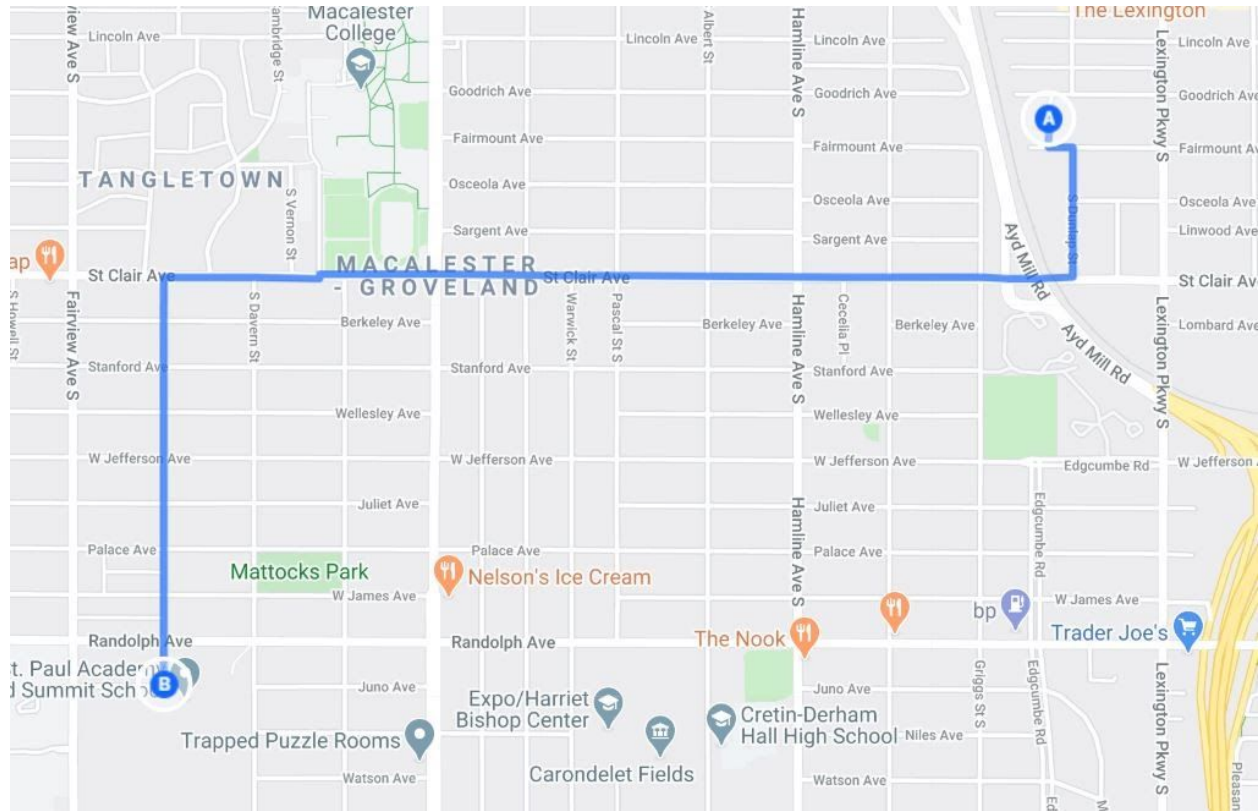


St. Paul Academy and Summit School Walking Tour Route

Note: The first map features the prior locations of St. Paul Academy and Summit School and their predecessors and the second map features the two campuses today.



- A. First location of the Barnard School, a predecessor to St. Paul Academy
114 N. Mackubin Street
- B. Second location of the Barnard School, 366 Laurel Avenue
- C. Third location of the Barnard School, 392 Selby Avenue
- D. Fourth location of the Barnard School, 370 Selby Avenue
- E. First location of The Freeman School, a predecessor to Summit School
117 N. Mackubin Street
- F. Second location of The Freeman School, 556 Portland Avenue
- G. First location of Miss Loomis School, a predecessor to Summit School
655 Holly Avenue
- H. First home of St. Paul Academy, 155 Western Avenue N.
- I. Second home of St. Paul Academy, 25 Dale Street N.
- J. Location of the St. Paul Academy Junior School, 718 Portland Avenue



- A. Goodrich Campus, former home of Summit School - 1150 Goodrich Avenue
- B. Randolph Campus, former home of St. Paul Academy - 1712 Randolph Avenue



St. Paul Academy and Summit School Historic Tour of St. Paul

Welcome to the St. Paul Academy and Summit School Historic Tour of St. Paul! In this presentation you will learn about the history of St. Paul Academy and Summit School and its predecessor schools. Many of the locations listed are still around today. If you are local, we encourage you to walk, bike, or drive to view the historic locations!

Barnard School

The Barnard School, a predecessor school to St. Paul Academy, was founded by Robert Arrowsmith, a Ph. D. from Columbia University. The school offered what we would now think of as a holistic education. Barnard's philosophy was that the body and mind be educated together. In an advertisement placed in the St. Paul Globe on August 28, 1887, the school promised a curriculum of "modern languages, drawing, and wood work would lead to thorough preparation for colleges and technical schools, West Point and Annapolis."

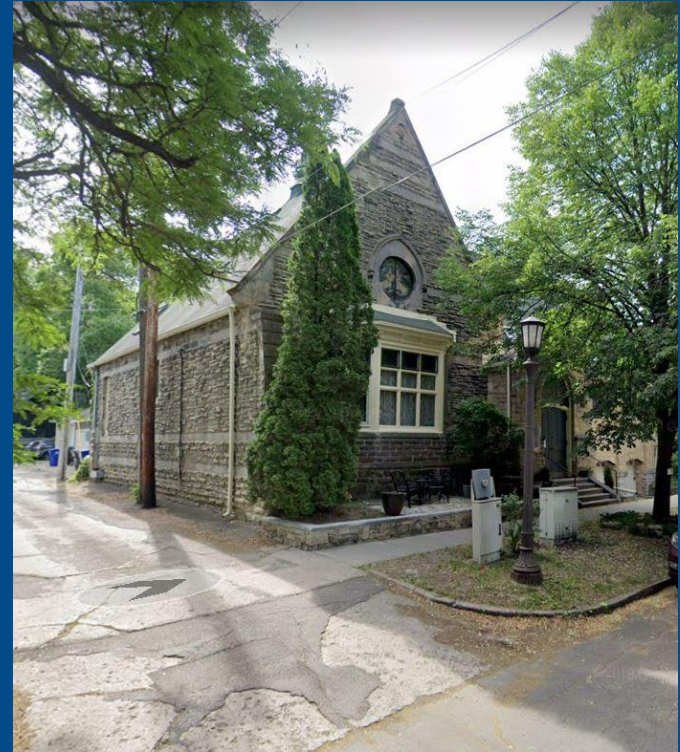
Barnard hosted sessions from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and tuition ranged from \$100 to \$200 in the seventh year, with the school session stretching from the week after the State Fair to college entrance exams in June. In its first year, the school had 22 students.



Barnard School classroom circa 1890

Barnard School Locations

114 N. Mackubin Street: In 1883, St John's Episcopal Church erected a stone church school on Mackubin and Ashland. In 1887, Robert Arrowsmith, the Head of School for Barnard, was looking for a space for his school and noticed that this school lay vacant. Arrowsmith secured a lease on the building, however, the school barely survived the first year. The heating apparatus was so ineffective that classes had to be cancelled in November. This first building still stands on Mackubin. The stone shell of the building was finally incorporated into the sanctuary of the church many years after Barnard left.



Former home of Barnard School located at the now former St. John's Episcopal Church. The building is now occupied by condos.

Barnard School Locations

366 Laurel Avenue: In 1889, Barnard School moved into a two-story frame house originally built in 1882 on 366 Laurel Avenue. This building was later destroyed and currently is used as a parking lot.



366 Laurel Avenue, present day.

Barnard School Locations

392 Selby Avenue: In 1890, the school moved to Blair Flats, a large brick and brownstone apartment building still standing at Selby and Western.

The Panic of 1883 caused enrollment at Barnard School to shrink to 12 students. Following leadership resignations, Charles Nathan Brooks Wheeler was announced as the Head of Barnard School at only the age of 27. Later, after four decades of service at St. Paul Academy, Wheeler was remembered as having “great personal charm, intense loyalty, and a whimsical sparkling wit”.



Blair Flats were constructed in 1887, occupied by Barnard School in 1890.

Barnard School Locations

370 Selby Avenue: The school was forced to leave Blair Flats in 1893 because the building was set to be converted into the Angus Hotel. Barnard School then moved into the Dakotah, a commercial building just standing across from Western and Blair, and stood in between a corner drug store and turkish baths.



The W. A. Frost building at
Selby and Western, the
center bay on the long side
occupied by Barnard
School from 1894 to 1900



The W.A. Frost building at Selby and Western, the center bay on the long side was occupied by Barnard School from 1894 to 1900

Freeman School Locations

117 N. Mackubin Street: As Barnard School was moving out of its original home, a new school started almost across the street at the same time. The Freeman School, a predecessor to Summit School, was founded by four women, including Elizabeth Loomis (Miss Loomis). The group started a school in a brick two story building. One half of the building was opened as a school for young girls, the other was started as a free kindergarten. The school was named Freeman School after Wellesley College President, Alice Freeman, and supported and led by Alice Ames and C. W. Ames. In 1891, the school was led by Annie Loomis and her sisters as they headed towards founding Summit School. Today this location is currently serving as apartments.



This location first was a two storey building built in 1886. The Freeman School then occupied the space in 1889.

Freeman School Locations

556 Portland Avenue: In 1894, at the height of a depression, the Freeman School moved into a townhouse across the street from St. John's Episcopal Church. The school would occupy this building for the next seven years. The three story brick and brownstone building was designed by Cass Gilbert, renowned architect who designed the Minnesota state capitol. This location currently serves as an apartment building.




Portland Terrace, constructed in 1888 and occupied by the Freeman School in 1894. Present day.

Miss Loomis School Location

655 Holly Avenue: Less than a week after construction began on the St. Paul Academy building on Dale, Annie Loomis took out a permit for a school on Holly Avenue located two blocks away from St. Paul Academy. The price tag for this new building was expensive and cost \$17,000 to build. The building eventually opened to students in September of 1904. Miss Loomis' School was open to both boys and girls through the first four grades before the boys would typically head off to St. Paul Academy. The school was very successful and sent students to many prestigious colleges and universities.
(Continued on next slide)

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS



Miss Loomis' School for Girls
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FULL kindergarten, primary, preparatory and high school courses. A corps of experienced and efficient teachers includes graduates from the University of Minnesota, Columbia University and Smith College. The French and German languages are taught by native teachers. The School occupies a handsome building which is of recent construction and has every convenience for comfort and health. The latest Year Book containing full information will be sent if application is made to the principal,

MISS ANNE J. LOOMIS

N. W. Telephones:
School, Dale 3151
Residence, Dale 2186

655 Holly Ave., or
813 Fairmount Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Ad for Miss Loomis School and their location on Holly

Miss Loomis School Location

655 Holly Avenue: For all of its successes, Miss Loomis' school was perceived to be in decline as prospective students started attending competing schools in the area. In 1916, a group of mothers including Mrs. Frederic R. Bigelow, Mrs. C. Reinold Noyes, and Mrs. Benjamin Sommers organized and purchased Miss Loomis' School and Summit School was founded. The transition from Miss Loomis School to Summit School was challenging. However, in 1917, Summit School hired Sarah Converse as its first Headmistress. In its first year, Summit School had 150 students sign up for classes, 15 more than expected. Due to the surge in attendance, a house nearby was rented and a dining hall installed while overflow classrooms were created on the second floor. This building is still around and is serving as apartments.



655 Holly present day

Summit School

Location

1150 Goodrich Avenue: In 1919, Sarah Converse and the Board of Trustees began working with local architect Clarence H. Johnston to find a new location for the school. Johnston worked with the State of Minnesota to design buildings at state universities and won awards for his design of St. Paul Central High School.

Converse was heavily involved in the design plans for the new school building and played a large role in the overall layout. The board explored 10 options for this new school and narrowed it down to two locations. The first was a piece of property at Summit and Victoria now occupied by William Mitchell College of Law and the second option, the present site of Mount Zion Temple. However, board members came back with a more secluded option at Goodrich and Chatsworth. The requirements for the school were that it must be walking and biking distance for all students since riding a streetcar was considered improper for a girl at the time. (continued...).



Summit School circa 1927

Summit School Location

1150 Goodrich Avenue: The \$236,000 building included the building, tennis courts, and an ice rink. On September 11, 1924, the new Summit School opened its doors to the largest enrollment to date, over 200 students! The new school included a spacious living room, a 2,000 book library, gardens, a carpenter shop, and an athletic field that could accommodate hockey, skating, and running. In 1936, a fire broke out in the gymnasium resulting in extensive damage. The rest of the school was spared due to being separate buildings. For the first few decades at this new building, only minor changes were made and efforts were focused on raising funds for scholarship funds. When Sarah Converse retired in 1948, she left a strong legacy that continued on for years to come.

Under new Headmistress Marian O'Neill, the arts were significantly expanded with students heading to the St. Paul Gallery and School of Art located in the old Griggs mansion at 476 Summit (continued on the next slide).



Living Room circa 1925

Summit School

Location

1150 Goodrich Avenue: On February 22, 1968, the SPA board president and Summit School board president announced the merger of St. Paul Academy and Summit School. With the merger in 1970, the Summit School, now the Goodrich Campus, was reconfigured to create larger spaces, a dining room, an audio visual center, and an art center. Thomas Read appointed George Schumacher as the first principal of the Lower School and he served in this capacity for 16 years. Under his leadership, the Lower School programs flourished with a creative and motivated faculty. In 1976, a campaign was started to raise \$6 million for new science, arts, kindergarten, and first grade classrooms at the Lower School. Ramps and elevators were also installed. In 1980, the board worked on a new campaign to support programmatic improvements in the Lower School including a music classroom, practice rooms, a new media center, and special classrooms for Spanish, math, and computer science.

Recently, the Goodrich Campus has seen renovations of its dining hall and classroom spaces and in 2017, the school celebrated the Summit School Centennial and welcomed over 125 Summit alumnae back to campus!



Summit School/Goodrich Campus present day

St. Paul Academy Locations

155 Western Avenue N.: In 1900 a group of parents including; Arthur Driscoll, Chauncey Griggs, William Lightner, Lucius Ordway, Frank Shepard, James Skinner, and Charles Ames, came together and decided to form a new school under the leadership of Charles N. B. Wheeler and Frederick Fiske, a math teacher at St. Paul Central High School. Classes for St. Paul Academy opened in September 1900 in a large frame house on Western just south of the Angus Hotel. The site is currently an apartment building.



Foreground: Principal Charles N. B. Wheeler and his students at St. Paul Academy's first venue on Western Avenue in 1900. In background, 155 Western today.

St. Paul Academy Locations

25 Dale Street N.: As the school grew in popularity, SPA looked to architect Thomas Holyoke a protege of Cass Gilbert (Minnesota state capitol architect) to help design and build a new space for the students. Holyoke proposed a two story brick structure with a 48-foot front at a cost of \$8,000, which was built at 25 N. Dale. In 1913/1914, the search was on for a new Head of School and John deQuedville Briggs was offered the position after previously teaching at Kansas City Country Day School. Briggs went on to lead the school until 1950. This building is also still standing and looks very similar to the original design.



Foreground: St. Paul Academy Building on Dale Street shortly after construction 1903. In background, present day.

St. Paul Academy Locations

718 Portland Avenue - The Junior School, which was opened in 1931, pooled together 3-5 grade students with the intent to prepare them for the rigors of St. Paul Academy. The first principal of this school was Grace Backus who was a natural fit and had impeccable credentials. This school lacked fireproofing and heating/ventilation systems. With the support of parents, the school reached out to Magnus Jemne, a well-known modernist who designed the Women's City Club in St. Paul, to create the first modern school building in the state! His designs incorporated distribution, lighting, ventilation, and a durable and maintenance free exterior. This building is currently still in use today and serves as apartments.

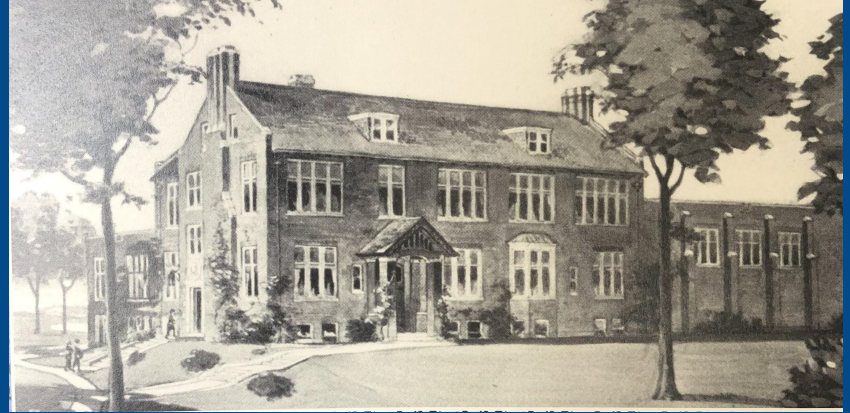


Foreground: Students outside of the Lower School in 1940. In background, present day.

St. Paul Academy

Locations

1712 Randolph Avenue: In 1916, the Academy moved into a larger building. The site was 25 acres of woodland, three miles west of downtown. Thomas Holyoke was again hired to assist in the construction of the campus and designed a building resembling an “English country manor”. Much of the construction took place with students in the building and many classes were forced outside where students sat on logs. Once in this new building, the school grew to 98 students and began to develop a curriculum with extracurricular activities and electives. At the end of World War I, many schools ended their military programs, however, St. Paul Academy decided to keep its program to continue to promote the values of “ discipline, self-denial, and esprit de corps”. By the 1920’s, the school grew to over 125 students on the main campus. Two fundraising campaigns in 1925 and 1926 resulted in the building of the gymnasium, study hall, and dining room. In 1928, with \$170,000 in hand, the school added a new east wing and a library, and increased its endowment to \$100,000.
(Continued..)



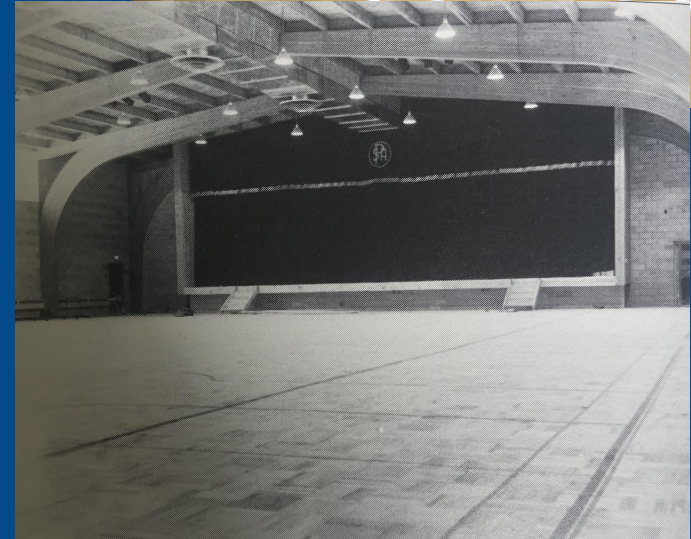
Thomas Holyoke's presentation drawing for St. Paul Academy in 1914.

St. Paul Academy Locations

1712 Randolph Avenue: Under the leadership of Edward M. Read, St. Paul Academy doubled in size and saw the addition of the Briggs Gymnasium in 1954. The gym boasted a floor of 80x130 feet, rooms for boxing, wrestling, rifle shooting, and a stage. Following this addition, the Metcalfe Library was dedicated in September 1958, locker rooms in the east wing were repurposed into new science labs and outmoded science labs were turned into an alumni room.

In 1961, a new auditorium was announced with Memorial Hall being dedicated in April 1963. This resulted in the start of lecture programs and along with Summit School, the start of the still ongoing history of senior speeches. A computer lab was added outside the Varney Laboratory in 1965 and the capstone to Read's work was the Drake Arena opened in 1967.

On February 22, 1968, the SPA board president and Summit School board president announced the merger of St. Paul Academy and Summit School with the merger taking place in 1970. (Continued)



Foreground, Briggs Gymnasium 1954. Background, present day

St. Paul Academy

Locations

1712 Randolph Avenue: With the new merger, Head of School Thomas Read worked with Boston architect Benjamin Thompson to create an expansion to the science facility. Thompson became a leading figure in designing new spaces for education and advocated for a building that met the needs of its students. The school got to work on an \$8 million fundraising campaign, the largest for a country day school in the United States. In 1972, the \$5 million construction phase was completed with a new library, and science, math, and modern language in the Upper School. The space was named the Driscoll Learning Center after W. John Driscoll '47. A companion building originally called the Living Center housed the dining commons and art center. The death of longtime board president Blake Shepard resulted in the dedication of this building as the Shepard Center. (Continued)



The Randolph Campus Library 1974

St. Paul Academy

Locations

1712 Randolph Avenue: The school embarked on a \$6 million campaign in 1976 to reorganize administrative offices and departments at the Upper School, and to add ramps and elevators. In 2000, under the leadership of Sandra Roe, the first woman to lead a major fundraising campaign at either school, \$26 million was raised to complete major improvements to the Randolph Campus, including the creation of a Middle School. The school worked with Boston architect Graham Gund to build a new space linking the Middle and Upper School and the new “Summit Center” connected these two buildings. In addition classrooms were renovated and spaces were refreshed.

Recently, the school opened the Huss Center for the Performing Arts in 2015, which allowed a significant expansion of course offerings, an increase in arts participation, and a place for the student body to meet. In 2018, the Hugh K. Schilling Math and Science Center was opened which has allowed the math and science departments to significantly expand their work and offerings. In 2019, the Humanities Wing (the Thompson Wing) was renovated along with other spaces in the Upper School.



Background, Summit Center being constructed in 2000. Foreground, Huss Center for the Performing Arts.

Over 133 years of history and counting!

