Form No.	10-300	(Rev. 10-74)
		(Her.

PH0503321

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

	DAT	ΓĂ	SF	IEE	T
OR NPS (			<u> </u>		
ECEIVED	AU	G 2	; 9 19	77	

DATE ENTERED

MAR 29 197

<u>.</u>

	STRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIO TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE APPLICA	
NAME		
HISTORIC	and a second	
	Laura Baker School	
AND/OR COMMON		
	Laura Baker School	
LOCATION		
STREET & NUMBER		an an the state
	211 Oak Street	NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
	Northfield VICINITY OF	First
STATE	CODE Minnesota 22	COUNTY CODE Rice 131
CLASSIFICA	TION	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP STATUS	PRESENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	AGRICULTUREMUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)		COMMERCIALPARK
	BOTHWORK IN PROGRESS	XEDUCATIONALPRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENTRELIGIOUS
OBJECT		GOVERNMENTSCIENTIFIC
		INDUSTRIALTRANSPORTATION MILITARYOTHER:
NAME STREET & NUMBER	Laura Baker School, Inc.	
Qaraka ka	211 Oak Street	
CITY, TOWN	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	STATE
	Northfield VICINITY OF	Minnesota
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
•		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ET		Querently and a
STREET & NUMBER	C. Registry of Deeds Rice County	Courthouse
STREET & NOMBER		
CITY, TOWN		STATE
	Faribault	Minnesota
REPRESENT	<b>TATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>	
-	TATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
REPRESEN		
TITLE	<b>TATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b> Statewide Historic Sites Survey	
-	Statewide Historic Sites Survey	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL
TITLE DATE DEPOSITORY FOR	Statewide Historic Sites Survey 1976FEDERAL	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL
TITLE	Statewide Historic Sites Survey	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL
TITLE DATE DEPOSITORY FOR	Statewide Historic Sites Survey 1976FEDERAL	X_STATECOUNTYLOCAL

# 7 DESCRIPTION

ITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK C	ONE
DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	XORIGINAL	SITE
RUINS	ALTERED	MOVED	DA
UNEXPOSED			
	RUINS	DETERIORATEDUNALTERED RUINSXALTERED	DETERIORATEDUNALTEREDORIGINAL RUINSALTEREDMOVED

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

DATE.

Constructed in the 1880s on the western fringe of Northfield, the main building of the Laura Baker School was originally the spacious country residence of Congregationalist minister C.E. Wilcox. It is a two-and-one-half storey frame building in the Queen Anne mode. Since its purchase in 1898 by Laura Baker for conversion into a school/residence facility for the mentally retarded, the house has undergone many modifications and additions; however, all have been in keeping with the original architectural design intent, a factor which tends to obscure the alterations and blend the complex into a unified, rambling entity.

Characteristic features of the Queen Anne which have been repeated throughout the main building are the shingle-sheathed gables, a dentillated cornices, narrow one-over-one windows, corbelled and fluted chimneys, bay windows, spindlework and rambling wrap-around porches. In that much of the work had been done early in the twentieth century, many elements such as mouldings and millwork were continued to be produced and were available for incorporation.

The largest addition to the original building is the north wing, an addition which virtually doubles the size of the building. This wing houses a kitchen, dining room, and residential facilities. The southeast wing of the building is devoted to a large assembly room with residential facilities on the second floor.

In 1929 a two storey brick dormitory was erected to the southeast of the main building. It is linked to the main building by a one storey enclosed brick concourse. Stylistically, the brick building can be classified in the Georgian Revival mode in that it is essentially rectangular, symmetrical and end gables are coped and incorporate two chimneys.

Two other buildings are included in the Laura Baker School complex. To the northeast of the main building is a two storey barn. This has been modified into use as a four-car garage, however it retains the loft above and stanchions for cattle in the basement level. The other building is a former farm residence for staff. It is a simple frame building with gabled roof, two storeys in height, and sided in clapboard.

#### PERIOD **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW** ----PREHISTORIC \_\_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC \_\_COMMUNITY PLANNING \_\_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE \_\_\_RELIGION \_1400-1499 \_\_\_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC CONSERVATION LAW \_\_\_SCIENCE \_\_AGRICULTURE \_\_ECONOMICS \_\_LITERATURE \_1500-1599 \_\_\_SCULPTURE \_\_1600-1699 X\_ARCHITECTURE X\_EDUCATION \_\_\_MILITARY \_\_\_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN \_\_\_1700-1799 \_\_\_ART \_\_\_ENGINEERING \_\_\_MUSIC \_\_\_THEATER <u>X</u>1800-1899 \_\_COMMERCE \_\_\_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT \_\_PHILOSOPHY \_\_TRANSPORTATION <u>X1900-to</u> ....COMMUNICATIONS \_\_INDUSTRY \_\_\_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT \_\_OTHER (SPECIFY) present .....INVENTION BUILDER/ARCHITECT J.E. Cook SPECIFIC DATES 1898-1899

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

8 SIGNIFICANCE

The Laura Baker School is significant primarily for its association with Laura B. Baker, innovator in special education methodology.

The main building of the Laura Baker School was designed as a residence for C.E. Wilcox by architect J.E. Cook during the 1880s. Wilcox, the first owner of the house, had been a Congregational minister and one of the founders and directors of the Northfield Independent Publishing Company.

In 1898 Laura B. Baker purchased the spacious house and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  acres of property. Miss Baker received her teaching certificate in 1877 and went to the State School at Glenwood, Iowa to fill a teaching vacancy. She held the position for seven years and discovered the challenge of teaching handicapped children. In 1884 she was appointed principal of the State School at Faribault, Minnesota. During her twelve years at Faribault, Miss Baker found many parents who sought for their children more intensive educational programs than a state school could provide. Rather than teach in the East where specialized private schools were located and where her teaching skills could be better utilized, Miss Baker drew on her expertise and opened a school in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1897. A year later, desiring to move the school to a more rural setting, she found the fifteen room Wilcox residence in Northfield well suited for the purpose of having all the students live and be educated in a "large family" environment.

In September of 1898 the school opened. Curriculum included Montessori, kindergarten and elementary through eighth grade classes, speech and language therapy, gymnastics and industrial art classes. It was Miss Baker's intention to provide a structured and secure environment for mentally retarded children so that they could form stable perceptions of the world around them and develop their learning capacities to the fullest.

Begun as an experiment in education, the Laura Baker School, eighty years and seven hundred students later, is considered a pioneer in non-restrictive programs for educable, retarded children. The school is considered to be one of the first of its kind established in the midwestern states and today serves fifty-five children and adults from all over the United States and several foreign countries. Approximately two fifths of the school population comes from areas within fifty miles of Northfield. A developmental continuum composed of a private school, an adult program and a residential center is provided by the school. All the students are involved in programs that develop and maintain proficiency in social, vocational and academic skills.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENC	ES
Donnelly, Antoinette and Alice Archibald. Women Foster, Mary Dillon. Who's Who among Minnesota W	n's Almanac. New York: Oquaga Press, 1938
Laura Baker School. <u>Commemorating Eighty Years</u> , School, 1977.	1897-1977. Northfield: Laura Baker
Minnesota Editorial Association, <u>Who's Who in M</u> Editorial Association, 1941.	
"School will Perpetuate Laura B. Baker's Vision,"	Northfield News, 9 June 1960, p.1 & 2.
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 32 ACTES	
A 1, 5 4 8, 8 3, 0, 0 4, 9 2, 2 4, 6, 0 B ZONE EASTING NORTHING C 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	ZONE EASTING NORTHING
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	
	en en ginera el anter en transfil nomen de la forma la ginera de ginera de la forma de la seconda de la seconda nomen de la forma de la ginera de ginera de la forma de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de la seconda de
n de la contra de la El contra de la contr El contra de la contr	<ul> <li>A state of the sta</li></ul>
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVER	RLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUN	
STATE CODE COUN	CODE
<b>11</b> FORM PREPARED BY	
Charles W. Nelson, Architectural Historian and Su	san Zeik, Research Associate
Minnesota Historical Society	6 June 1977
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
Building 25, Fort Snelling CITY OR TOWN	612-726-1171 STATE
St. Paul	Minnesota
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF</b>	ICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PRO	OPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL STATE X	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National H hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register as	
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service	CP on
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	Il W. Tridley
TITLE Russell W. Fridley State Historic Preservation Officer	DATE 8-22-77
OR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE N	ATIONAL REGISTER
WY Munt L	DATE 32978
ATTEST UNE OF ANCHEOLOGI AND THISTOPHIC PRECERVA	DATE 3-16-78

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE O		*e> 0092-902	1976 - 1976 -
		,	
RECEIVEDAUG	2 9 191	1	
	이가 아이가 물건 것이야?	R 29 19	•
DATE ENTERED	MAI	v 4 y 19	<b>[0</b>

Laura Baker School			;		
CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	8	PAGE	1	

Laura Baker's interest in the school continued until her death in 1960 at the age of 101. She devoted eighty-three years of her life; sixty-two years at her school, to the care and betterment of people who are mentally retarded. The school continues the work of its founder, Laura Baker.