

HISTORIC NAME: Shattuck Historic District

COUNTY: Rice

CURRENT NAME:

CITY/TWP.: Faribault

LEGAL DESC.:

See continuation sheet - page 4

ADDRESS:

off Shumway Avenue

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building _____	Excellent _____	Local _____	Primary <u>Architecture</u>
Structure _____	Good <u>X</u>	State <u>X</u>	Secondary <u>Education</u>
Object _____	Fair _____	National _____	Others <u>Religion</u>
District <u>X</u>	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes X No _____ Restricted X

PRESENT USE:

VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes X No _____

School

OCCUPIED: Yes X No _____

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1869 - present (see description)

ORIGINAL USE:

School

ORIGINAL OWNER: Episcopal Church

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Multiple - see description

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Bishop Whipple Schools
Faribault, MN 55021ACREAGE: Less than one acre _____
approx. 35 acresLOCAL CONTACT/ORG.: Rice County Historical Society,
P.O. Box 5, Faribault, MN 55021

UTM REFERENCE: Faribault Quad. 7.5

FORM PREPARED BY: Britta Bloomberg

A. 15 / 479460 / 4905335

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DATE: April 1981

DESCRIPTION:

The Shattuck Historic District is located in northeastern Faribault on the east side of the Straight River. Eastern Faribault is dominated by the private and state institutions dispersed among otherwise predominantly residential neighborhoods; Shattuck School is the northernmost of the campuses in this area. Bordering the grounds to the south is the State School for the Deaf; the State School for the Blind and St. Mary's school are south and west. The Faribault State Hospital is located a mile further south in southeastern Faribault.

The Shattuck Historic District is comprised of twenty buildings which are located around a center green. Included are both larger institutional structures and dispersed faculty residences. Four buildings from the campus are already listed on the National Register: Old Phelps Library, Chapel of the Good Shepherd, and Shumway Hall and Morgan Refectory. Because of the continuity of the entire campus and the comparative lack of recent intrusions the boundaries are being expanded to include the entire central core of campus buildings. Construction dates for the individual buildings range from the late 1860s to the mid 1950s; primary construction periods were the 1880s and two decades from 1907 to 1927.

Entry to the campus is at the southeast corner through a wide stone arch. A road circles the center green area, lined by the campus buildings. A complex of large stone academic buildings line the district on the north, two dormitories are on the east, and scattered faculty residences and the chapel complete the circle on the west and south. The individual buildings are described below, with numbers corresponding to the attached sketch map. Present usage is indicated in parentheses following the building name. The structures previously listed in the National Register are noted; see the original nomination forms for additional information on these buildings.

#1 Whitney Memorial Arch, 1926, wide stone arch spanning road at entry to campus, rock faced limestone construction with inner arch of finished stone, name plate engraved at top of arch, projecting center stone with carved shield.

#2 East Arch House (faculty housing), c.1876. Two stories, wood frame construction, square plan with projecting west and north bays, hip and gable roof, entry portico with intact turned posts and brackets.

(see continuation sheet)

Description - continued

#3 West Arch House (faculty housing), c.1880. Two and a half stories, wood frame construction, full front screened porch, intersecting gable roof, two story front bay and projecting gable end, detached garage at rear.

#4 Faculty Residence (faculty housing), c.1883. Two stories, wood frame construction, square plan, hip roof with gable dormers, full front screened porch.

#5 The Lodge (originally the "School House", converted to dormitory use in 1887 and to faculty housing in the 1940s), 1870, moved from north side of campus in 1887. Two stories, wood frame construction, hip and gable roof with gablet, rectangular plan measuring three bays (front) by eight bays (side), enclosed front porch added after the turn-of-the-century, brick chimneys with flared caps flanking gable.

#6 Dillon House (faculty housing), c.1957, Thomas Ellerbe, St. Paul architect. *NC*
One story, stone and frame construction, gable roof with hipped dormer over entry, recessed corner entry porch.

#7 Scanlon House (faculty housing), c.1957, Thomas Ellerbe, St. Paul architect. *NC*
One story, stone and frame construction, gable roof with hipped dormer over entry, recessed corner entry porch.

#8 Headmaster's House, c.1957, Thomas Ellerbe, St. Paul architect. One story *NC*
rambler, stone and frame construction, high gable roof, low gable roof over south wing, tall brick chimneys.

#9 The Eunice Shumway Memorial Chapel of the Good Shepherd (listed in the National Register in 1975), 1871-73, Stephen Congdon, New York, architect. Rural English Gothic style church, rock faced stone construction, southwest corner belfry and spire with stone roofing.

#10 Goldsmith House (faculty housing), c.1955, Thomas Ellerbe, St. Paul, architect. *NC*
One story, stone and wood frame construction, high gable roof, south enclosed porch, west shed dormer.

#11 Old Phelps Library (listed in National Register in 1975), (infirmary), west: 1869-mid 1870s, east: early 1900s. One and one half stories, west section of rock faced stone construction and Gothic styled; east section of wood frame construction and Tudor styled.

#12 Whipple Hall (dormitory), 1926, C.H. Johnston Jr., St. Paul, architect. Late Gothic Revival, rough cut stone, two and a half stories, slate roof, coped gables, square tower with gothic tracery windows and engaged buttresses.

#13 Smyser Hall (faculty apartments), 1889, Wilcox and Johnston, St. Paul, architects. Late Gothic Revival, rough cut stone, two stories, stepped gable (west facade), hipped dormers, arcaded windows with colonettes, coped gabled vestibule near juncture with adjacent Morgan Hall.

#14 Shumway Hall and Morgan Refectory (listed in National Register in 1975), (administration, classrooms, and dining room), 1887-1888, Wilcox and Johnston, St. Paul, architects. Romanesque and English Gothic, rough cut stone with smooth stone trim, complex mass of towers, turrets, gables, arches and windows, extensive use of stained glass.

(see continuation sheet)

Description - continued

#15 Dobbin Hall (offices, classrooms, and pool), 1907. Late Gothic Revival with Jacobean influence, connected to adjacent Shumway by stone passageway, two stories, rough cut stone, flat roof with parapet and central carved stone projection and finial, center projecting bay.

#16 Johnson Memorial Armory (gymnasium and library), Cass Gilbert, architect. Late Gothic Revival with medieval influence, two stories, rough cut stone with smooth stone trim, three story tower, crenelated parapet, second story oriel in tower, wide arched entry in rough and smooth cut stone with carved stone shields, engaged buttresses separating arched windows on east, west, and north facades.

#17 Old Rectory (faculty housing), c.1880. Two stories, wood frame construction, irregular plan, hip and gable roof, tall brick end chimneys, full front enclosed porch with pedimented entry portico.

#18 Breck Hall (dormitory), 1914, C.H. Johnston Jr., St. Paul, architect. Late Gothic Revival, two stories, rock faced stone with smooth stone trim, coped gables, hipped dormers, oriel window in center bay, half timbering on second floor bays flanking center.

#19 Clapp House (dormitory), c.1959, Thomas Ellerbe, St. Paul, architect. Two stories, stone, roof with steeply pitched shingled sections between second story windows. INTRUSIVE. MC

#20 Faculty Residence, c.1880. Two stories, wood frame construction, hip and gable roof, south bay window, recessed entry bay, east enclosed second story porch.

#21 Faculty Residence, c.1910. One and one half stories, wood frame construction, stucco and half timbering, intersecting gable roof.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Shattuck Historic District is significant as the central focus of Faribault's Episcopal schools, which have established the city as a center for private secondary education. As a private school campus, the district comprises one of the most distinctive concentrations of academic buildings and school related residences in the state; the continuity in scale, design, materials, and placement and the comparative lack of recent intrusions constitute a striking assemblage which together document the significant phases of the school's development. Shattuck's origin dates to the establishment of the Associated Mission of Minnesota by Reverend Lloyd Breck in 1858. Upon Bishop Henry Whipple's arrival in Faribault in 1860 as Minnesota's first Episcopal Bishop, the mission was reorganized into three distinct schools: Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School, and St. Mary's Hall. Shattuck was established as the intermediate boys' school for the mission and, from 1864 to 1873, shared its campus with the Divinity School. Three buildings on campus date to this early period of the school's development: Old Phelps Library (#11), Chapel of the Good Shepherd (#9) and the "School House" or the Lodge (#5). The rough cut masonry construction and Gothic design of Old Phelps Library and the Chapel of the Good Shepherd set the tone early for subsequent buildings to be constructed on the campus. The two decades following the Divinity School's removal to south Faribault were ones of significant growth and expansion for Shattuck. Under Whipple's influence, the school began to take on the appearance of a European "prep" school, and Whipple solicited quality designs for new buildings and sought out interested would-be benefactors of wealth and position to provide funds for their construction. Several major buildings and faculty

Significance - continued

residences were constructed during this period, including the distinctive Smyser-Morgan-Shumway complex (#13 and #14), an earlier Whipple Hall (replaced in 1926), and Manney Gymnasium (burned in 1894 and replaced in 1907). The turn-of-the-century expansion saw the addition of St. James School, a department for junior boys. Buildings added during this period included the new gymnasium (#15) and the Johnson Memorial Armory (#16), headquarters for the school's growing military department. A new dormitory was built a few years later (#18). The buildings constructed at the turn-of-the-century and in a subsequent expansion period during the mid 1920s continue the Gothic tradition set by earlier buildings and are a striking group of Late Gothic Revival academic structures. The most recent phase of expansion occurred in the late 1950s. While these later additions depart from the earlier emphasis on Gothic Revival, their wood and stone construction, modest scale, and sympathetic placement on the grounds make them compatible components which reflect a later development period.

Legal Description:

Part of the west half of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 T110 R20 and part of the east half of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30 T110 R20 described as follows. Begin at a point on the west edge of Shumway Avenue 100 ft. south of the north line of the SE NW SW Section 29 T110 R20. Commence Wly 1400 ft.; thence Sly 500 ft.; thence Ely 300 ft.; thence Sly 700 ft.; thence Ely 110 ft. more or less to the west edge of Shumway Avenue; thence Nly along Shumway Avenue to point of beginning.

Bibliography:

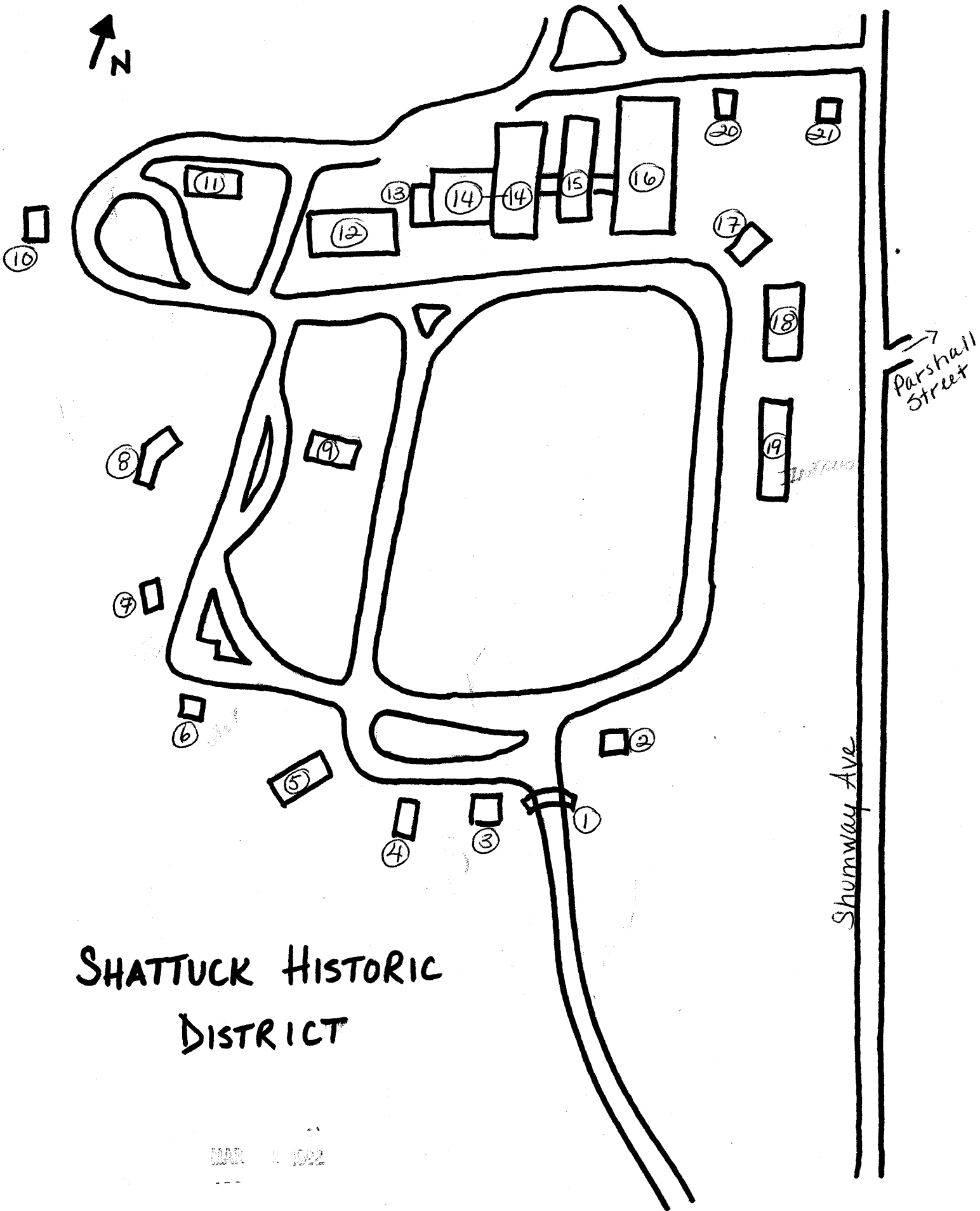
Bishop Whipple Schools, archives and photo collection, Shattuck Campus, Faribault.

Cooley, James M. L., Ninety Years of Shattuck School, 1858-1948, 1948.

Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn ed., History of Rice and Steele Counties, Minnesota, Chicago: 1910.

Minnesota Historical Society, photo collection, St. Paul.

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps.



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Shumway Ave

Parshall Street