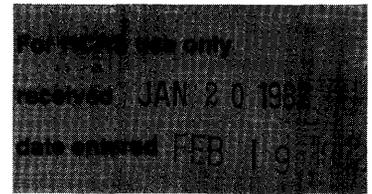


Brendary Juarez

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour and Guild House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 515 NW Second Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Faribault _____ vicinity of congressional district First

state Minnesota code 22 county Rice code 131

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour

street & number 515 NW Second Avenue

city, town Faribault _____ vicinity of state Minnesota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds - Rice County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Faribault _____ state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Standing Structures has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date 1978, 1980 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Minnesota Historical Society -- 240 Summit Avenue

city, town St. Paul _____ state Minnesota

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour and Guild House are situated on a spacious site near the central business district of Faribault off of Sixth Street NW and Second Avenue. Both structures are prominent landmarks in a setting of residences to the north, a city park to the west, and recent commercial development to the south. The south half of the block they occupy is presently vacant. The individual buildings are described below.

Cathedral

Construction began on the Cathedral in August of 1862 in accordance with plans submitted by the architect James Renwick, Jr., of New York. The plans specified that the building be constructed in the Gothic Revival style and that the material used in the walls be of stone. The stone actually used in the building is a native blue limestone quarried from the Fall Creek Quarry east of Faribault.

The ground plan of the Cathedral is in the form of a Latin Cross, the nave and chancel forming the length of the cross and the tower room on one side and the organ room on the other forming the transept arms. The dimensions of the nave are forty-five feet by ninety feet; the chancel measures thirty-five by forty-five feet, the organ room twenty-two feet, and the tower twenty feet square. The chancel and altar are located at the east, and occupy a multigabled polygonal apse.

The Gothic Revival design is enhanced by a steeply soaring roof over the nave; the roof appears to spring from low, engaged buttresses positioned so as to divide the nave into seven longitudinal bays. Windows are narrow lancet-types with inset, stained glass panels. A trifoliate motif is incorporated into the wooden window casements. Polychromatic effects are developed through the use of a red-brown limestone in window and door surrounds.

The square tower at the northeast corner of the Cathedral is the most dominant architectural feature of the design. Although the base of the tower was completed at the time the Cathedral was made ready for service in 1868, the belfry was not finished until 1902. (The completion of the belfry was accomplished as a memorial to Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple, first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota, and the primary force behind the building of the Cathedral.) The belfry was executed in a version of the English Perpendicular style. Openings are articulated with stone mullions; the parapets are crenelated and the corners boast tall finials adorned with crockets. Corners of the main tower mass are defined by engaged buttresses.

With the exception of minor modifications made in 1902 (at the time of the completion of the tower), the interior of the Cathedral remains essentially as it appeared at the time of construction. The roof of the nave and chancel is highlighted by exposed timber trusses. Small pendants mark the center joint of each truss. Much original detailing remains in the furnishings and accoutrements of the Cathedral. English Gothic motifs such as the lancet arch, trifoliate and quatrefoil are evident on pews, pulpit, altar, and chairs for the bishop and vestry. The nave will seat 600 persons.

(see continuation sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1862-69/1894, 1905 **Builder/Architect** Cathedral: Renwick & Co. (New York)
 Stephen Congdon, Supervising Architect—
 Robert C. Wiley (St. Paul) local Supervising
 Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour (listed in the National Register in 1979) nomination is being ammended to include the adjacent Guild House, constructed in 1894/1905. The traditional functional relationship of an Episcopal Church and Guild House, as well as the Guild Hall's own architectural merits, warrant its inclusion.

The Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour in Faribault is significant as the fountainhead of the Episcopal faith in Minnesota as well as evidence of the far-reaching influence of the nationally acclaimed architect, James Renwick, Jr. The Cathedral, (formerly the See of the Episcopal Diocese in Minnesota until the construction of the Cathedral of Saint Mark in Minneapolis) and the adjacent Guild House are most significant, however, for association with the first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota, Henry Benjamin Whipple. Since his arrival in Minnesota in 1859, Whipple worked tirelessly for the church, spreading its teachings throughout the state and founding a number of congregations both among the whites and the Indians, until his death in 1901. In 1862, Whipple chose James Renwick, Jr. (architect of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. and Saint Patrick's Cathedral in New York City) to prepare plans for the Cathedral of the Merciful Saviour. Completed (with the exception of the belfry in 1869, the Cathedral was and continues to be considered the most significant ecclesiastical building in Faribault. This importance led to the need for more space and services, a need which was met by the construction of the Guild Hall (dedicated to George Brayton Whipple) in 1895, and the subsequent addition of the Bishop Gilbert wing in 1905. Together, the Cathedral and Guild House continue to serve the Episcopal congregation of Faribault and are regarded as important contributors to Minnesota's early religious development.

Note: for additional information, see original nomination

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet - page 3

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1.5 acres

Quadrangle name Faribault

Quadrangle scale 7.5

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of Block 18 of the Original Town of Faribault.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles W. Nelson, Architectural Historian; Britta Bloomberg, Research Historian

organization Minnesota Historical Society date April 1981

street & number 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House telephone 612-296-9073 -- Nelson
612-296-0101 -- Bloomberg

city or town St. Paul state Minnesota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Russell W. Fridley

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 1/5/82

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Delores Byers Entered in the National Register date 2/19/82

for acting Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour and Guild House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Guild House

The Guild House is a one-and-one half story brick and stone structure located at the southwest corner of 6th Street and 1st Avenue NW. It is situated directly to the east of the Cathedral apse, and, although of differing architectural design and materials, it is functionally linked to the Cathedral.

Executed on an irregular plan, the physical appearance of the Guild House is reminiscent of the late Victorian. Distinctive massing is provided through the use of projecting wings and vestibules, high gables, and a complex roof configuration. The complexity of the roof was amplified through the addition of a dining hall-kitchen wing to the south wall of the Guild House in 1905. Ornament is provided to the exterior by the use of integral (rather than applied) elements. Rusticated red sandstone forms the high foundation, lintels and arches are set within a hard-fired red brick wall. Gables are provided with wide fascias or barges and are sheathed in sawn shingles. Palladian windows in the three principal gables indicate the late nineteenth century emergence of the Georgian Revival style.

Entry to the Guild House is made through an arched corner entrance. The tympanum of the arch has been infilled with a compatible red brick, suggesting that this space was originally intended for a window. To the right and left of the door are carved stones bearing the name of the building and the date of construction (1894).

The interior of the building is arranged in two major sections. The original Guild House is comprised of three rooms with hardwood floors, golden oak woodwork, and stained art-glass windows. Originally these rooms could be combined into one large space by opening sliding doors; these doors, however, have been secured to allow for the construction of bookcases in the two smaller rooms. The large, or main, room of the House is essentially a two story space, as the attic area is open exposing heavy oak trusses. This room is a "T" plan with a raised "sanctuary" or apse. Commemorative stained glass windows with both religious motifs and geometric patterning provide a rich quality of illumination to the space.

The dining hall-kitchen wing is a one-story space with a flat ceiling, hardwood floors, oak woodwork, and leaded glass casement windows (with diamond-shaped panes). The distinguishing feature of this room is a carved oak frieze which runs the complete perimeter of the dining room. The frieze is comprised of alternating panels of photographs (of historic paintings) and carved panels which depict the "Quest for the Holy Grail" by King Arthur. Directly below the frieze are plaster casts representing a procession of children and two medallions of babes in swaddling clothes copied from Andrea della Robbia's sculptures in the Foundling Hospital at Florence, Italy (1421 AD).

(see continuation sheet)

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Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour and Guild House

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The Guild Hall continues to serve the Cathedral congregation in its original function. It is well maintained and is noteworthy for its retention of integrity.

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Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour and Guild House

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

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Thepold, Anna Cole, A Brief History of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour
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