

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chubb, Orville P. and Sarah, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 209 Lake Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Fairmont vicinity N/A

state Minnesota code MN county Martin code 091 zip code 56031

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Ian R. Stewart Date 4/6/95

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau Minnesota Historical Society

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action Entered in the National Register 5-18-95

Chubb, Orville P. and Sarah, House

Martin, Minnesota

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Lake Boulders

walls Brick

roof Wood

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1867-1878

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dalton, John R. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Chubb, Orville P. and Sarah, House
Name of Property

Martin, Minnesota
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 31/100ths of an acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) Fairmont, Minn. 1967

1	15	381810	4834220
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Granger and Kay Grossman
organization Gemini Research date August 15, 1994
street & number 15 E. 9th Street telephone (612) 589-3846
city or town Morris state MN zip code 56267

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

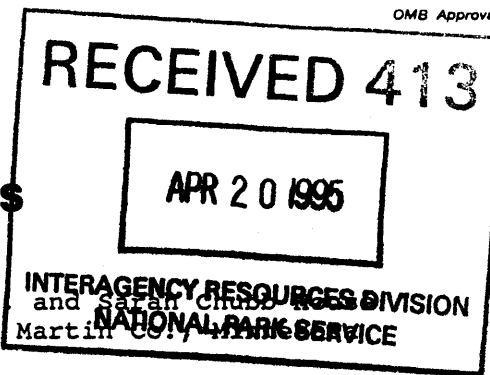
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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

Orville P.
Fairmont,

and Sarah Chubb House
Martin Co., Minn.
**INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**



7. DESCRIPTION

The Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House is located at 209 Lake Avenue in the southern Minnesota city of Fairmont in Martin County. The house is situated on the western side of Lake Avenue just north of its intersection with W. Second Street in the center of the city. Directly east of the house is Fairmont's central business district, south of the house stands the Martin County Courthouse, and north of the house is a row of turn-of-the-century residences built with their backs to the lakeshore. There is one contributing structure on the property.

The house stands on the wooded eastern shore of Lake Sisseton, one of a chain of four lakes on which present-day Fairmont is located. The lake shore is fairly steep and wooded west of the house. It is not known how the property was originally landscaped, but an early 20th century photograph indicates that there were deciduous shrubs and small trees growing throughout the lot and close to the house at the time of the photograph.

The Chubb House, built in 1867, is one of southwestern Minnesota's few extant examples of the Greek Revival style. The small, one and one-half story house was constructed of reddish-brown brick which was made locally in the first kiln erected at Fairmont. The basement was constructed of large fieldstones and lake boulders which are held together with mortar which was scored around each rock on both the inside and outside of the foundation.

The house has simple massing, broad proportions, a moderately pitched gabled roof, prominent gable returns, and a wide, simple frieze, all of which are elements typical of the Greek Revival style. The main (eastern) facade has gable returns and a sidehall entrance which is now marked by an enclosed woodframe gable roofed entrance porch which has a pediment, other Classical Revival style detailing, and 4/4 sash. At the center of the main facade are two vertically-aligned rectangular window openings with 6/6 sash.

The northern and southern side walls, which are about 12 inches thick, each have a row of very small rectangular second story windows which are situated at the frieze level, another feature which is characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The side walls also have larger, first story rectangular window openings with 6/6 sash. The rear wall has gable returns, an interior endwall chimney, and rectangular double hung sash.

Inside the house, the first floor originally consisted of three rooms: a large front room in which the front entrance is located, a smaller front room adjacent to the north, and a kitchen which is located across the width of the rear (western) facade. To this arrangement have been added a room to the south and a woodframe kitchen extension. The second floor consists of two

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Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

rooms, one located in the front (east) and one located at the rear (west). A very narrow stairway with one turn leads from the kitchen to the second floor. The basement is comprised of one large space.

The house is supported by a large hand-hewn walnut beam which is visible from the basement. The square nails used in construction can be seen in some portions of the house. Much of the woodwork, including window and door trim, is oak. Only one room, the large front room, has formal Greek Revival style molding. The floors were constructed of double layers of wood. The upper layer is comprised of five-inch tongue-and-groove fir flooring. One kitchen wall retains a very early, possibly original, cupboard (about eight inches deep) in which there are small tin drawers which may have been used to store spices.

Alterations to the exterior have included a one story gable-roofed brick addition to the southern facade (circa 1895), a one story gable-roofed woodframe rear kitchen extension (1920) which replaces a pre-1894 summer kitchen, and a gable-roofed Classical Revival style entrance porch which has been added to the main facade (circa 1930). All three additions are sensitive to the scale and massing of the original construction. The brick addition on the southern facade repeats the brickwork, roof pitch, and rectangular 6/6 sash of the original house.

The house is in good condition. After it was threatened with demolition for a courthouse parking lot, the house was recently purchased by a local preservation society which is restoring the property.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, significance to the broad patterns of our history, in the area of Exploration and Settlement. Built in 1867, the house is significant as the oldest residence standing in Fairmont and as a property associated with the platting of the Fairmont townsite during the town's early settlement period which ended in 1878 with the arrival of railroad service. It was the home of a prominent settler to Fairmont who was the community's first physician, and is the only house in Fairmont known to have been built with brick from Fairmont's first brickyard. In addition, the house is an excellent example of a property associated with the early Yankee American settlement of southern Minnesota townsites. The house is associated with the historic context entitled "Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940," one of the statewide historic contexts which has been established by the State Historic Preservation Office.

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Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House
Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

Martin County, located on Minnesota's border with Iowa, is a relatively flat, treeless region with three chains of interconnecting lakes running north and south through the county. Fairmont, originally called "Fair Mount", was named by early settlers for its elevation above the central chain of lakes and for its views of the surrounding countryside.

Until the mid-19th century, the land that comprises Martin County was occupied by members of two Native American groups, the Winnebago and the Dakota. During the early 19th century, the Dakota in the area traded with agents of the American Fur Company at sites such as Stone Lake in Cedar Township and on the southern shore of Bright Lake in Tenhassen Township. Most of the Dakota were forced from the county and onto reservations along the Minnesota River after the 1851 treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota opened large portions of the state, including Martin County, to Euro-American settlement. The Winnebago moved into the area in the 1850s from southern Wisconsin. They lived for a few years in villages at the present-day sites of East Chain, Ceylon, Fairmont, Fox Lake, and Martin Lake in Martin County before being forced in 1855 to move to a reservation near Mankato.

Traders with the American Fur Company were among the first Euro-Americans to visit the Fairmont area. Following the signing of the 1851 treaties, the federal government surveyed Martin County in 1854 and 1855. The first Euro-American to settle in the county was Martin Colvin who settled in what is now Silver Lake Township as early as February of 1856. A number of families moved into the county the following spring and summer. Land near Fairmont was first occupied in 1857 when E. Banks Hall and William H. Budd built log cabins on the shores of the lakes which now bear their names. A post office was established at Fairmont in 1858 and in January of 1861 the first crude county courthouse was built, although it did not consistently house county offices until 1865.

Settlement of the county proceeded very slowly through the late 1850s and early 1860s, hampered by lack of rail service and the fear of attack from Dakota Indians. In March of 1857 during the so-called Spirit Lake Massacre, about one dozen Dakota men retaliated against Euro-American encroachment by attacking farmsteads near northern Iowa's Spirit Lakes (about 45 miles southwest of Fairmont), and later, settlers in Jackson County (about 30 miles west of Fairmont). About 40 Euro-Americans were killed. When news of the attacks at Spirit Lake reached Martin County, nearly all of the settlers fled, reportedly leaving a population of only four men in the county in April of 1857. Five years later, in August of 1862, escalating problems between Euro-Americans and the Dakota climaxed again in the outbreak of the U.S. Government-Dakota Conflict. Nearly 500 Euro-Americans and an unknown number of Dakota were killed in the state during several months of incidents. Much of southwestern Minnesota, including the village of Fairmont, was abandoned. Settlers returned slowly to reclaim their cabins and farms under the

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Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House
Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

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protection of a system of military forts which were built in 1862 from northeastern Iowa to northwestern Minnesota. One of these stockades, Fort Fairmont, was built in 1862 on the eastern side of Lake Sisseton, just south of the site of the Chubb House. This log stockade became the first temporary home of Dr. O. P. Chubb and family. In fact, it was in the stockade that the Chubb's second child, Montier, was born.

Settlement of the Fairmont area was further slowed by the diversion of resources and men to the Civil War. Minnesota sent its first troops to the war in the spring of 1861. In October of 1863 the soldiers which were stationed at Fort Fairmont left for the South, and by 1864 most of Martin County's young men had joined the 24,000 Minnesotans who eventually served.

By the winter of 1865 Fairmont still consisted of a small cluster of log structures. Finally, during the summer of 1865 settlement activity in the county increased. The Homestead Law of 1862, congressional land grants to Minnesota railroad companies, and the establishment of post-war "soldiers' claims" both spread the perception that the supply of free land was diminishing and enabled homesteaders and soldiers to file claims. Soldiers' claims allowed Civil War veterans to receive land for homesteads providing they moved onto their land within six months of their dismissal from service. About 2,000 soldiers reportedly traveled to Martin County to lay claim to land, but when the war was over the number who actually settled in the county and proved their claims was far fewer. Soldiers began to come to Martin County during the summer of 1865, and more arrived in the spring of 1866.

Most of the early settlers to the Fairmont area were "Yankee" or "Old Stock" Americans. Many of these settlers had either been born in New England states such as Connecticut and Massachusetts, or were the sons and daughters of original Yankee settlers who had moved to western New York in the early 1800s and then subsequently moved to southern Michigan and southern Wisconsin during the 1820s-1850s. These Yankee settlers moved into southern Minnesota beginning about 1850. Geographer John C. Hudson, in a study of the Yankee American settlement of the Midwest, places Martin County on the western edge of a settlement region which was dominated by persons born in New York. The lands west of Martin County in southern Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas were dominated by Michigan- and Wisconsin-born Yankees who were the children of settlers who had been born in New York (Hudson 1986, 198). Hudson indicates that features such as the physical layout of townsites, specific agricultural practices, and other cultural characteristics distinguish these Yankees from other Eastern settlers who were born in Mid-Atlantic states and who settled farther south in Iowa. The surnames of early settlers to Fairmont including Britts, Budd, Carrington, Chubb, Fowler, Parks, Smith, Tanner, Tuttle, Tweed, and Ward, are indicative of the area's Yankee background, as is a listing of the Fairmont area's first church congregations which includes Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians,

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Fairmont, Martin Co., MinnesotaSection number 8 Page 5

but not Catholics or Lutherans. By 1874 there were 699 people in Fairmont Township, 621 who were native-born and 78 who were foreign-born. In 1880 most of the 5,249 people living in the county were native-born, and there were only 178 Germans and 234 Scandinavians, numbers much lower than those seen in other parts of Minnesota.

The settlers to Fairmont were drawn to the area by its rich potential farmland and by the promise of eventual railroad links which would make the export of wheat and other farm products profitable. Although the first railroad line to Fairmont was not built until 1878, the eventual linking of Martin County to the state's rail system had been envisioned since the first railroad lines had been built in Minnesota in the early 1860s. Settlers in Martin County had been lobbying for railroad service since at least the mid-1860s, and were encouraged when the railroad reached Winnebago City, about 18 miles northeast of Fairmont, in 1870. Seven years later, with no railroad tracks in sight, local residents formed the Martin County Railroad Company in February of 1877 after a series of public meetings. The line between Winnebago City and Fairmont was surveyed and graded in 1877 under the auspices of this company, which was reorganized in 1878. Finally, in 1878, the Southern Minnesota Railroad (later the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul) reached Fairmont from Winnebago, and continued westward to Jackson. After rail lines were constructed, the county experienced tremendous growth, with its population increasing from 3,738 in 1875 to 16,936 by 1900. The Village of Fairmont was incorporated the year that the railroad arrived.

In anticipation of the construction of railroads through southern Minnesota, the Fairmont townsite had been platted and replatted under several successive owners between 1857 and 1867. The first townsite survey was conducted in October of 1857 by the Des Moines and Watonwan Land Company which had surveyed several other speculative townsites in the vicinity. The company never acquired clear title to the land and only one claim shanty was ever built on the site. The land was sold in 1859 to B. C. Hinkle who surveyed a new townsite in 1860 and filed the plat that spring. He sold the townsite to Moses Clark of Wisconsin in 1863. In January of 1864 Clark sold the townsite to a Wisconsin resident, Thomas Eggleston, who reportedly never saw Fairmont. In December of 1864 Aaron Smith became the new owner of the land and again platted a townsite. Finally, in 1865, two years before the Chubb House was built, a group of Civil War officers from the 5th Michigan Regiment who were filing soldiers' claims in the area and who were represented by Orville P. Chubb, purchased the townsite from Smith. The Chubb group had the townsite replatted in 1867-1868 and the present-day city of Fairmont was born.

Dr. O. P. Chubb was a doctor who had enlisted as a private and was soon promoted to the position of surgeon. Chubb was born in June of 1830 in southern Michigan. He was educated in Michigan and studied medicine at the Cincinnati Medical College from which he graduated. He married Sarah E.

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Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House
Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

Gorton and began practicing medicine in Tuscola County, Michigan, before enlisting in the war. Chubb served until the end of the war with the 5th Michigan Regiment and was retired from active duty with the rank of major.

In April of 1865 Chubb arrived in Martin County to file claims for himself and his fellow officers. He chose land for himself near Timber Lake and, representing the entire group of officers, purchased the still-undeveloped Fairmont townsite from Aaron Smith. After filing the claims, he returned to army service until the end of the war. Chubb returned to Martin County with his wife Sarah and daughter Lottie in March of 1866. The family lived for several months in the Fort Fairmont stockade where their son was born.

A few months after their move to Fairmont, in an effort to stimulate the development of the townsite, Chubb and fellow Michigan officer Colonel Lounsberry established a brickyard on the southwestern side of Buffalo Lake, about two miles north of the Chubb House. Because the clay was believed to contain too much lime to make durable brick, the brickyard was short-lived. According to William H. Budd, who was hired by Chubb and Lounsberry to make some of the molds for the bricks, there were only three structures actually built of the local brick--the Chubb House, the basement of Lounsberry's house, and the basement of the school (Budd 1897, rpt. 1974, 60). The Chubb House was the first brick house to be built in the county and is the only building still standing which was made from brick from the Chubb-Lounsberry kiln.

The Chubb House was constructed in 1867 by John R. Dalton, an Irish-born mason who had homesteaded in Martin County in 1866. The house was built at a time when most other structures in the county were log or woodframe. The house was built on Lake Avenue just north of Fort Fairmont and just south of the home of Chubb's sister and brother-in-law, Alta Chubb Cadwell and Alpha D. Cadwell. Chubb named the street between the two houses Lottie Street in honor of his daughter.

Dr. Chubb was the first physician in Fairmont. In addition to the brick kiln, Chubb was involved in a number of other business ventures in the nascent village. In 1868, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Howell and began the first drug store in Fairmont. The drug store was one of approximately six stores which stood in Fairmont at the end of 1868. In 1870, Chubb invested in a steam-powered sawmill in Tenhassen, a few miles south of Fairmont. The mill was moved from Shelbyville and was owned by Dillon, Chubb and Company. Chubb also owned a grist mill at Center Creek in partnership with Alpha D. Cadwell. This grist mill produced the first flour in Martin County. In 1872, Chubb purchased and later resold a local newspaper.

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Orville P. and Sarah Chubb House
Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

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Chubb is credited with playing a significant role in the building of the Fairmont community. As co-owner of the townsite, he was reportedly active in designing its physical layout and drew plans for Fairmont's first cemetery and county fairgrounds. As Fairmont's only physician until 1871 he held a professional and social position which was crucial in the community. In the spring of 1867 Dr. Chubb was appointed by the county commissioners to receive and distribute seed to the destitute after the severe winter of 1866-1867. In 1868 he was elected treasurer of the Martin County Board of Commissioners. In 1869 he helped finance the construction of a large bridge between Lake Sisseton and Lake George which replaced a ferry on one of the main thoroughfares into and out of Fairmont. In 1869 Chubb was one of the 30 charter members of the Martin County Agricultural Society and in the same year he was appointed postmaster. He served as postmaster until March of 1870 and again from 1872-1874.

Sarah E. Gorton Chubb, who had been born in Michigan in October of 1831, was also a leader in the community, although few of her contributions have been recorded. She was an active member of the local Congregational church. According to her obituary, she "entered into all the projects of building up a community of sound principles and morality, with an active zeal, and her unvarying cheerfulness and social nature were marked features of her daily life" (Martin County Sentinel, Sept. 29, 1882).

In 1875 the Chubbs moved to Omaha, Nebraska, so that Lottie could attend college. They moved back to Fairmont in 1880 when Lottie became ill. Upon their return, Dr. Chubb purchased and improved several townsite lots in the northwestern part of Fairmont. That year Lottie died at the age of 23 and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery. Sarah Chubb died on September 21, 1882. Chubb then married Amanda Gorton Palmer, Sarah Chubb's sister. The Chubbs moved to California in 1883 because of Dr. Chubb's failing health. He died in 1894 at the age of 64. Chubb's body, which was brought to Fairmont by train, was met at the station by delegations of early settlers and the local chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic. Chubb was buried at Lakeside Cemetery.

Under its second owner, George S. Livermore, the Chubb House served as one of the first hotels in the young village of Fairmont. Livermore, who had been born in Spencer, Massachusetts, in 1821, had homesteaded in Wisconsin, and then moved to Fairmont during the summer of 1870. He bought the house in 1870 and established a hotel there. In 1870 the Livermore House was one of two hotels in Fairmont and in 1874 it was one of three hotels in the town. When the Village of Fairmont was incorporated in 1878, G. S. Livermore was one of its first trustees. Livermore was also a prominent early merchant who was a livestock buyer and ran a meat market. He became one of Martin County's most-respected and wealthiest citizens (Martin County Sentinel, Oct. 28 and Nov. 4, 1904). He was still living in the house in 1897 and died in

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Fairmont, Martin Co., Minnesota

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1904. It was probably Livermore who added the southern addition to the house.

The third owner of the house, David Wade, was born in Martin County in 1867 and attended Fairmont schools. He was a leading businessman for 68 years. Wade served as the first cashier of Fairmont National Bank from 1907-1919 and secretary of the Fairmont Building Loan Association from 1919-1942. He was deputy clerk of court of Martin County from 1886-1891 and secretary of the Fairmont Telephone Company from 1881-1907. He died in 1950.

Still standing on the shore of Lake Sisseton in good condition, the Chubb House is the oldest residence standing in Fairmont and the only remaining structure built from Fairmont's first brickyard. The house is associated with the settlement of Fairmont and the activities of Orville P. Chubb, one of the founders of the townsite. During a reconnaissance-level survey of Martin County which was conducted for the State Historic Preservation Office in 1986, only the Chubb House and a log cabin which had been moved into Fairmont from rural Martin County were identified as dating from Fairmont's pre-railroad early settlement period.

William H. Budd, a well-respected early settler who had come to Martin County in 1856 and held virtually every public office in the community, ended his 1897 history of Martin County with an eloquent plea for the preservation of the structures associated with the founding of the community. Undoubtedly the Chubb House, reported by Budd to be "the oldest residence in the town," was among the structures which he was seeking to preserve (Budd 1897, rpt. 1974, 73, 98).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Andreas, Alfred T. An Illustrated Atlas of the State of Minnesota. Chicago: Andreas, 1874.

Budd, William H. Martin County Before 1880. Fairmont: Martin County Independent, 1897. Rpt. ed. by Walter Carlson. Fairmont: Photo Press, 1974.

Granger, Susan and Scott Kelly. Final Report of the Martin County Historic Sites Survey, 1985-1986. March, 1986.

Holmquist, June Drenning, ed. They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1981.

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Hudson, John C. "Yankeeland in the Middle West." Journal of Geography,
Sept./Oct. 1986, pp. 195-200.

Martin County Sentinel, scattered issues 1875-1950.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

A part of Lot 6, Block 33 described as follows: Beginning at an iron stake 83 feet south 42 degrees east of the eastern corner of Block 18 of the Village of Fairmont as per plat; thence south 42 degrees east 52 feet; thence south 48 degrees west 275 feet to the shore of Lake Sisseton; thence northerly along shore to a point south 48 degrees west of the place of beginning; thence north 48 degrees east 250 feet to the place of beginning, together with riparian rights as abutting on lake shore, containing 31/100 of an acre, more or less.

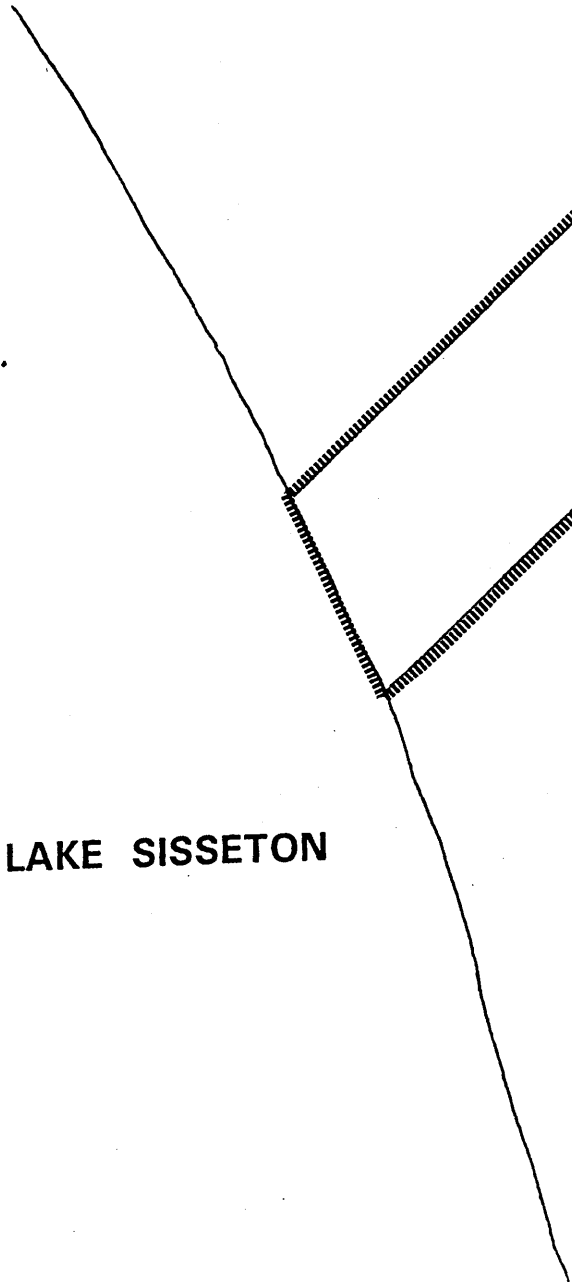
Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the house.

ORVILLE P. AND SARAH CHUBB HOUSE
FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA



LAKE AVENUE



LAKE SISSETON

SCALE 1" = 50'