

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lieb, Vincent and Elizabeth, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 201 4th Avenue SW N/A not for publication
city, town Faribault N/A vicinity
state Minnesota code MN county Rice code 131 zip code 55021

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
[Signature] 6/7/90
Signature of certifying official Date
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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____
Beth Boland 7/23/90

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Faribault stone architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation limestone

walls limestone

roof wood

other limestone sills, lintels,
and quoins

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

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Continuation Sheet

Lieb, Vincent, House

Section number 7 Page 1

The Vincent Lieb House is a detached one and a half story dwelling constructed of locally quarried limestone and finished with Colonial Revival details. Its simple rectangular massing is comprised of coursed ashlar limestone masonry walls with contrasting tan limestone sills and lintels. Present fenestration includes tall nine-over-one double wood sash windows on ground level and six-over-one on the second story. Later (circa 1930) eight and six-light casement windows punctuate the second story of the front facade. These windows are framed by flush lintels and projecting sills in beveled window openings.

The house originally faced 2nd Street and had a Greek Revival influenced facade with symmetrical fenestration and a gable-end fanlight with stone voussoirs. A 1869 Faribault panorama drawing indicates a single story addition to the west elevation. This is corroborated by the earliest Sanborn Insurance map of this house (1909). The panorama also indicates a rear (south) elevation entry and entry shed. By 1930, the Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the house had taken on its present configuration with a new entry on the center of the west facade. That entry is made up of four wooden Tuscan columns that support a flat asphalt-covered roof. It can be assumed that the west facade dormers and second story casement windows were added at this time as well as the twelve-light casement window on the first floor. Because the 1869 panorama indicates a central chimney, and the Sanborn indicates a rear (south elevation) entry, it is likely that the chimney on the south elevation was part of the circa 1930 renovation. The ca. 1930 renovation of the Greek Revival influenced Lieb House into a Colonial Revival influenced house is an illustration of the evolving nature of residential architecture in Faribault and does not significantly compromise the vernacular qualities of the house: its fine stone masonry, simple design and minimal stylistic embellishment.

The property includes, on the east end, a non-contributing concrete block single car garage.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1862

Significant Dates

1862

ca. 1930

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

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Continuation Sheet

Lieb, Vincent, House

Section number 8 Page 1

The Vincent and Elizabeth Lieb House is significant within the context of the period of early settlement (ca. 1855-1875) in Faribault. This period encompasses roughly the first twenty years of settlement and corresponds to the Minnesota State Historical Society's *Early Agriculture and River Settlement* context. Within that broad context, the Lieb House is specifically significant as an example of the type of vernacular native stone housing built by Faribault's working class during the early settlement days.

Faribault's early settlement period was marked by the rapid influx of a variety of ethnic groups, both Yankee and European, and the establishment of the early local economy. That economy included a mix of local businesses including drygoods and hardware stores, clothing stores, meat and grocery markets, drug stores, boot and shoe shops, a wagon and sleigh building shop, furniture stores, restaurants and saloons, livery stables and blacksmith shops. This period also witnessed the development and the decline of the highly competitive milling (lumber, wool, and flour) industry along the Straight River Valley. Another of Faribault's earliest industries was the quarrying of stone. The variety of limestone that was quarried in this locale was eventually shipped throughout the region and was used for homes, churches and public buildings. The stone also comprises the building material of some of Faribault's earliest buildings. Faribault's later role in the regional economy was nurtured with the arrival of the first railroad in 1865 and the beginning expansion of trade outside the immediate vicinity of Faribault.

The rapid immigration to and formation of an economy in Faribault was owed to a location that initially brought settlers into Rice County via steam travel up the river valleys. As early as 1855, Faribault found itself at the intersection of an early network of roads including the Lake Pepin, Spirit Lake, Dodd (and St. Paul), and Hastings roads that brought immigrants from all directions. Faribault's strategic location on the Straight River and at the intersection of new roads, combined itself with an environment of bountiful waterways, hardwood forests, and farmland, and drew settlers who saw the potential for entrepreneurship and a better life.

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Lieb, Vincent, House

Section number 8 Page 2

The arrival of many ethnic laborers in Faribault, among them Irish and German stonemasons, influenced the design and material of many of Faribault's earliest buildings. Having come from areas in Europe with stone building traditions, these local builders continued to use their masonry skills and sense of design in many of Faribault's most handsome and well-built buildings.

The simple plan, modest size and minimal decoration of the Lieb house is typical of the type of early settlement housing built by early masons with their vernacular sensibilities. There are eleven other extant stone vernacular houses in Faribault, all built by working class families after an initial period of establishment within the Faribault economy. All exhibit simple plans, minimal stylistic embellishment, and labor intensive building techniques. They are distinctive for their flush stone lintels, protruding door and window sills, interior beveled window openings and approximately twenty-inch deep walls.

The Lieb House was built five years after Lieb came to Faribault. He was 18 years old when he immigrated to Wisconsin in 1852 from the Alsace in France. He farmed in the Beloit area for a year, then worked at the shoemaker trade until he made a claim near Forest Township in Rice County. In 1857 he moved to Faribault, again taking up the shoe trade. He was joined by his brother Richard Lieb who established the business. During his later years he farmed in rural Faribault while retaining the house he built in 1862. While living in the house, the Liebs raised eight children. Vincent Lieb died in the house in 1897.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Fort Snelling History Center
Saint Paul, Minnesota

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 1,5 | 4,7,8,12,0 | 4,9,0,3,7,0,0
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____ | _____ | _____

B _____ | _____ | _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____ | _____ | _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Lot 6, Block 3, Daniel Faribault Addition.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the city lots, and portions of city lots, that have historically been associated with the property. City legal description.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas R. Zahn, Jacqueline Sluss

organization Thomas R. Zahn & Associates, Inc. date July 31, 1989

street & number 420 Summit Avenue telephone (612) 221-9765

city or town Saint Paul state Minnesota zip code 55102

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Central Republican. Faribault, Minnesota. June 4, 1862.

Faribault Republican. Faribault, Minnesota. August 4, 1897.

Granger, Susan and Scott Kelly. *The Faribault Historic Sites Survey: Phase I: Identification*. Heritage Preservation Commission, Faribault, Minnesota. September 30, 1987.

Granger, Susan. *Faribault's Historic Contexts: Final Report of a Historic Preservation Planning Project*. Heritage Preservation Commission, Faribault, Minnesota. June 30, 1986.

O'Leary, Johanna M. Historical Sketch of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception, Faribault Journal Press, 1938 p.59.

Panorama of Faribault, 1869, A. Ruger, Minnesota Historical Society Collections, St. Paul.

ibid. 1888, C.J. Pauli and Co., Milwaukee, WI., Minnesota Historical Society Collections, St. Paul.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Sanborn Maps, 1909-1930.

Zahn, Thomas R. *Faribault Heritage Preservation Commission Planning Report*, July, 1988.