**Louis Carufel House**

425 SW 3rd Street  
1877, Gothic Revival

This home, built by stone mason C. O’Brien, is one of two homes in Faribault rendered in Gothic Revival. Built for an early flour mill owner, this home reflects the desire for civic pride. The spacious setting illustrates the country-Victorian era.

**Vincent Lieb House**

201 SW 4th Avenue  
1862, Vernacular/Colonial Revival Embellishments

This house is constructed of locally-quarried limestone and finished with Colonial Revival details. The Lieb House is an example of finely-crafted native stone housing built for Faribault’s working class during the early settlement period.

**Thomas McCall House**

102 SW 4th Avenue  
1868, Italianate

Local stone mason Thomas McCall crafted this home from native limestone. The arched and hooded windows, broad eaves and ornate bracket features are typical of the Italianate style of the period. Other examples of McCall’s work are the Episcopal Cathedral, Johnston Hall, Shumway Hall and others.

**Charles Brandt House**

317 NW 2nd St.  
Queen Anne/ Eastlake 1863

This home was built in the 1860s with native limestone. Mr. Brandt operated a successful brewery on Willow Street. It has a two story polygonal tower and bay window. Structures built in this period style were typically made of wood.

**J.L. Frisbee House, 105 NW 3rd St. 1865, Italianate (Villa)**

This early example of one of Faribault’s stone houses using locally quarried limestone was built for Edward Prouty. It was considered a mansion in its day. The home was later purchased by the Chase family, owners of Chase State Bank.

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*Offered by Faribault Parks & Recreation*  
[www.faribault.org/219/City-Enrichment-Programs](http://www.faribault.org/219/City-Enrichment-Programs)*
Faribault’s Vernacular Buildings

People who built and occupied vernacular buildings sent a message of practicality and modest means by using local materials and labor. These structures reflected the capabilities of local draftsmen and contractors, who worked without formal architectural training but created well-constructed attractive buildings using their understanding of how buildings should look and function.

While vernacular buildings are common, these limestone buildings occupy a special category in Faribault architecture and are not found in all towns. In this period, stonecutters and masons were attracted to Faribault because of large construction contracts issued by State Schools and religious institutions. These buildings are symbols of the city’s growth, reflecting the special talents of immigrant stone masons and the use of materials supplied by early local quarries.

**Phillip Lieb House, 122 1st Ave. NE. 1865, Vernacular**

Built in 1865 for Phillip Lieb, one of the city’s early settlers, this house represents one of 12 simple native limestone vernacular houses in Faribault built by French-Canadians, Irish and German stonemasons who settled in the early townsite.

**Tetrauld House**

224 NE 2nd St. 1860s, Vernacular

This simple stone cottage was built by an early stonemason. Various accounts of occupancy have created some mystery surrounding this property. The walls are two-feet thick and the roof has retained its original wood shingles.

**McMahon House**

603 E. Division 1871, Vernacular

This is a well-preserved example of native stone houses built of Faribault’s working class of the era. This home is on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Ephatha Church, 5 NE 6th Ave. 1941, Gothic Revival**

This church, a mission of the American Lutherans, served the needs of the deaf and blind for much of this century. The structure is a fine example of locally-quarried limestone.

**Johnston Hall 633 SE 1st St. 1888, Romanesque Revival**

Erected from area limestone, this magnificent building was the home for the Seabury Divinity School, where missionaries trained to work with American Indians. Johnston Hall is associated with Bishop Whipple, founder of the state’s most prominent religious/educational movements. An excellent example of massive rusticated stonework, arched portico and windows, and a prominent bell tower.

**204 N.E. Erblang Avenue 1864, Vernacular**

This home, originally built as a one-room dwelling, has limestone walls two-feet thick. The Erblang family purchased the home from the original owner.

**Cormack McCall House**

817 NE Revine Street 1871, Vernacular with Colonial Revival Embellishments

This structure is significant in its association with Cormack McCall. He is recorded as having built some of Faribault’s most outstanding native stone buildings. This structure is also a great example of native stone housing constructed during the early settlement period.

**James Dobbin House**

1865, Gothic Revival

This is a rare and excellent example of limestone Gothic Revival style. It began as a private home for Dr. Dobbin, Shattuck Headmaster. It became St. James School for Boys.

**John Gottlieb Pfeiffer House, 931 NW 3rd Ave. 1868, Vernacular/Classical Embellishments**

Built by German immigrant Pfeiffer, this limestone residence is a fine example of native stone masonry. One of 12 vernacular homes that still exist in the Faribault area.

**I.C. Church 3rd Ave. & Division St. 1858, Classical Revival**

This church sits on the original site of the first Catholic church in Faribault, which was built in 1856. Present church was built with local limestone by German stonemasons Berglehner & Joseph Bauer. This church served as a refuge for citizens during the 1862 Dakota Conflict.

**Robert O’Brien House, 303 SW 3rd Ave. 1860’s, Vernacular/Greek Revival Embellishments**

This limestone house is an excellent example of an early intact stone house. Built by Mr. O’Brien, the stone mason.
Faribault's Early Limestone Quarries
This undated, hand-drawn map by Clem Kaul shows Faribault limestone quarry locations and ownerships, sometime after 1902. Quarries near Faribault were located near the Straight River, where the flow of water exposed layers of desirable rock. Fathers, sons, brothers and in-laws established a tangled web of quarry ownerships and roles. The first quarries opened in the mid-1850s. Many products were produced including lime for plaster, crushed stone for the railroad, and quarried stone for area homes and other structures.