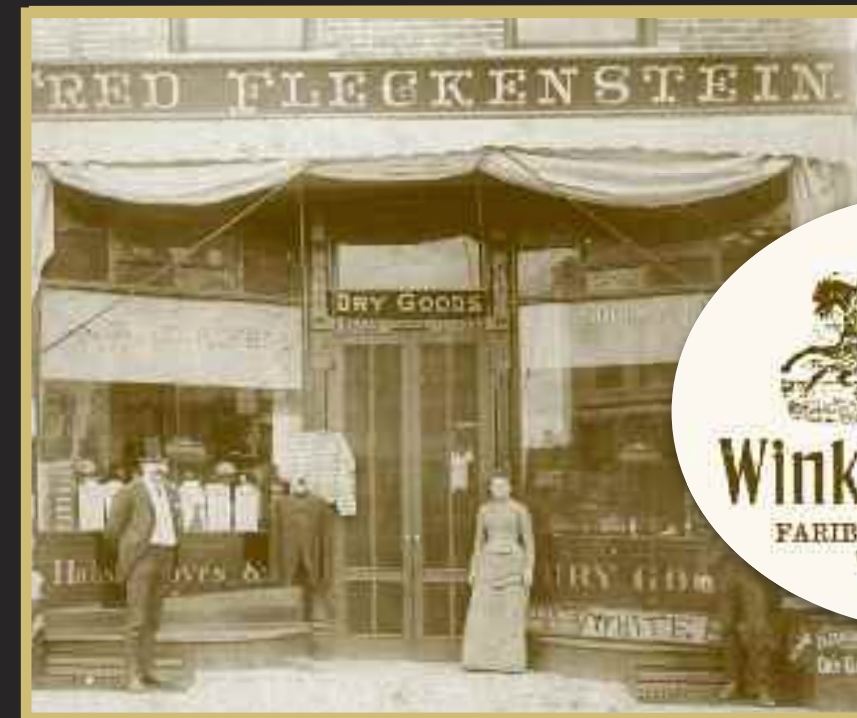


Downtown: The Place to Be

Long before shopping malls, downtown Faribault had everything: groceries, clothing, hardware, and services. You could get your horse "shoed" at a livery or have your wagon repaired. Fleckenstein's Dry Goods, as an example, sold many household necessities like sewing machines, hats, gloves, cloth, and ready-to-wear clothing.



DOWNTOWN FARIBAULT 1888



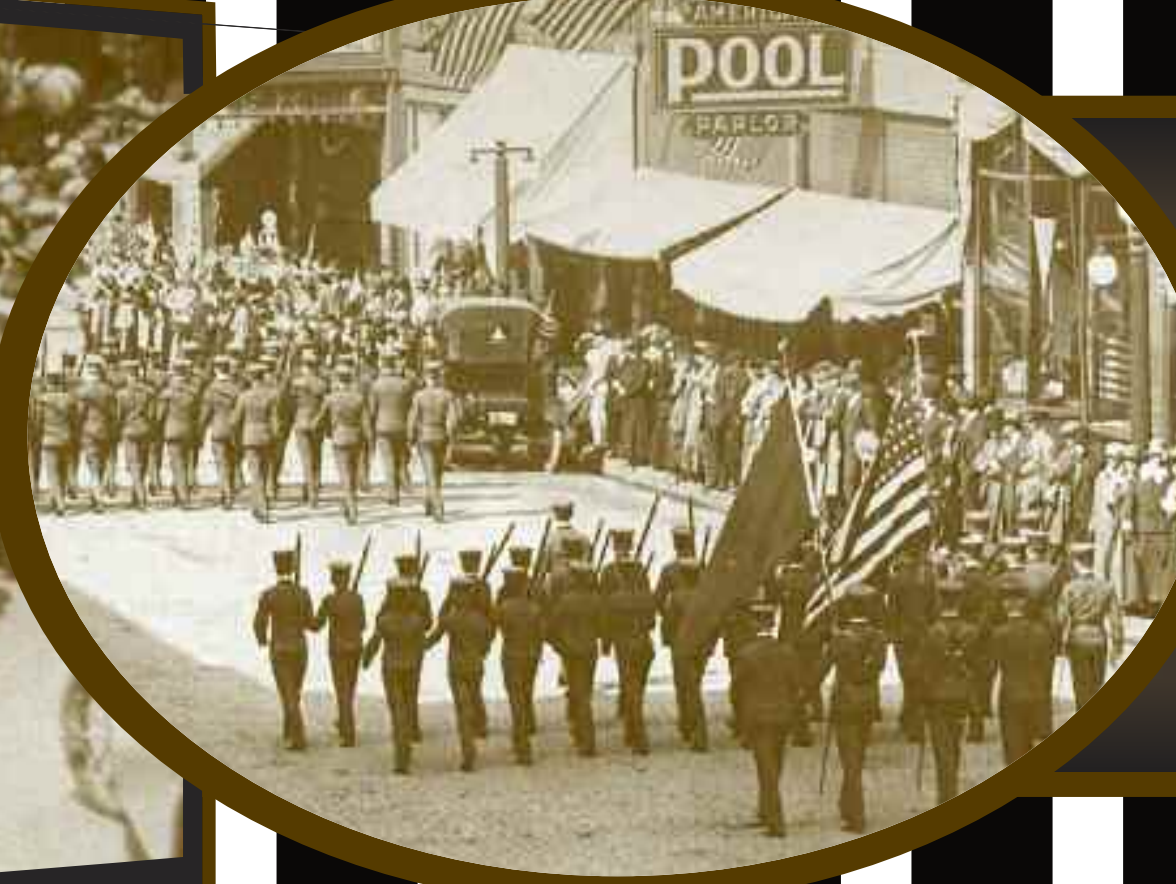
Brunswick Hotel 1883

Faribault's hotel industry has a long history. The Brunswick, founded in 1856, grew out of the Barron Hotel and was billed as the most luxurious lodging in town. Replaced by the new Brunswick, it also provided lodging and space for a bus terminal. Today it rents apartments, office suites, and a small cafe.

CENTRAL AVENUE: HEART OF THE CITY

WWI Welcome Home Parade

Throngs of patriotic citizens gathered along Central Avenue to welcome WWI veterans home. Also, led by elephants, the circus would parade through town enroute to the annual circus held at TeePee Tonka Park.



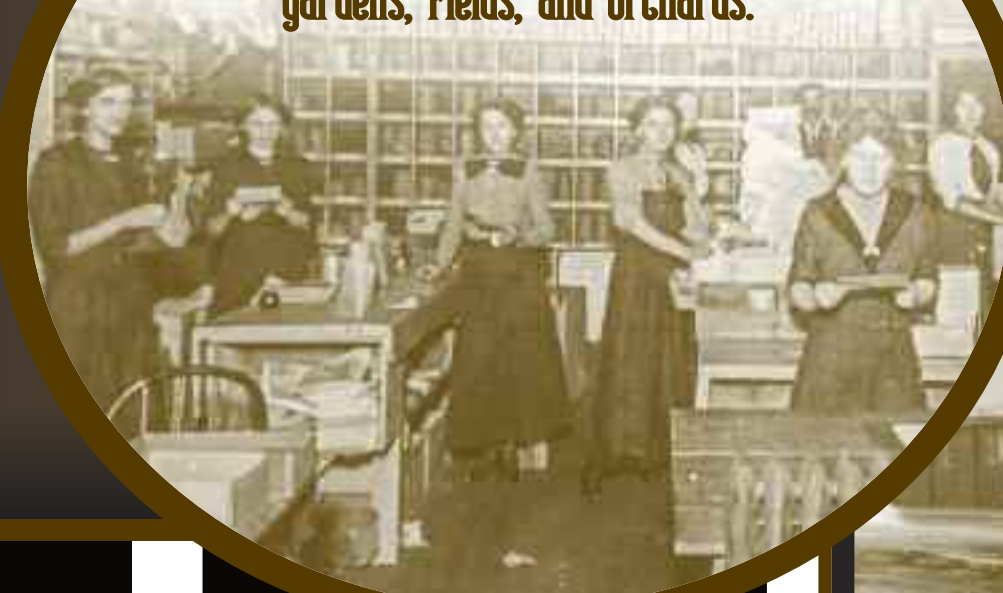
Patriot Day March 1917

Cadets from the Minnesota School for the Deaf wearing military uniforms march in a public parade on Central Avenue.

Farmer Seed & Nursery 1888

Due to many inquiries, Farmer Seed & Nursery selected Faribault to grow and distribute northern grown seeds. In 1903, an annual catalog was printed to induce mail order sales. In 1909, a national ad campaign put the company on the map, and it's still flourishing after nearly 130 years in business.

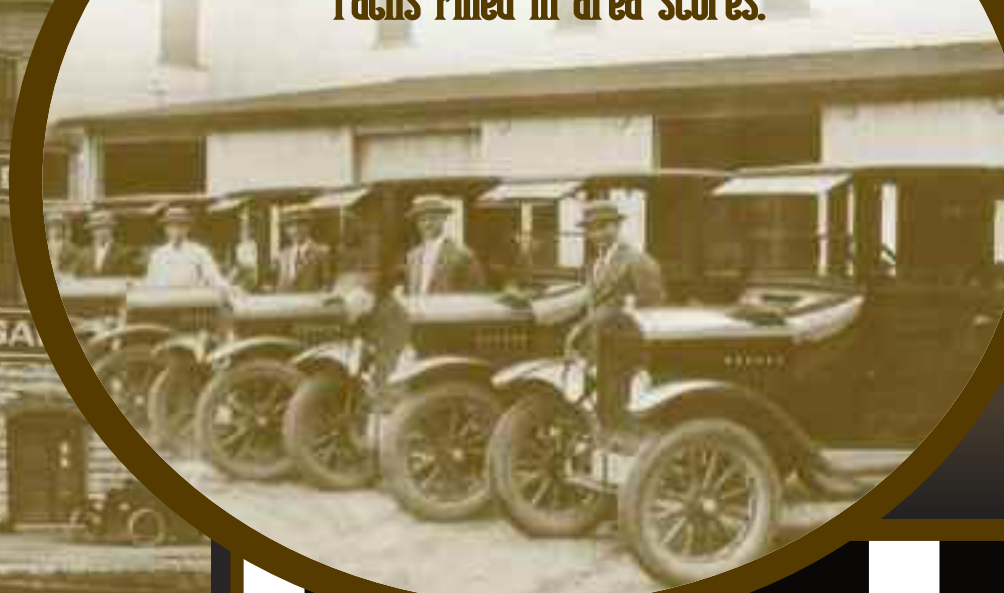
In the 1920's, seed orders were filled for farmers planting gardens, fields, and orchards.



FARMER SEED & NURSERY 1888



In 1913, a fleet of salesmen in Model T Fords kept seed racks filled in area stores.



A Link to the Past

In addition to the Adam Weyer Wagon Shop downtown, Farmer Seed is the only factory or industrial building in the city on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the city's most visible surviving link to its long history as an agricultural processing and distribution center.

Brand Peony Farms 1868

Evolving out of Brand Nursery Co., Oliver Brand (left) and his son, A.M. Brand, developed a breeding program with peonies as the main crop. They developed a national reputation and were considered to be the world's largest peony breeding company devoted to propagating new varieties of these flowers.



FARIBAULT HORTICULTURE



Tischler Peony Gardens

Continuing in the Brand tradition in 1955, brothers Robert and Archibald Tischler bought Brand's business. Although Tischler's farms ceased functioning in 1980, they continued to breed and sell new varieties of peonies under the name Tischler Peony Gardens.

Anna Mallory Buckham

Anna had Buckham Memorial Library built in honor of her husband with the idea the memorial "be a benefit and pleasure to those now living here and those who shall come after them." The 1929 library is a focal point of downtown and has served as an inspiration to many over the years.



BUCKHAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY

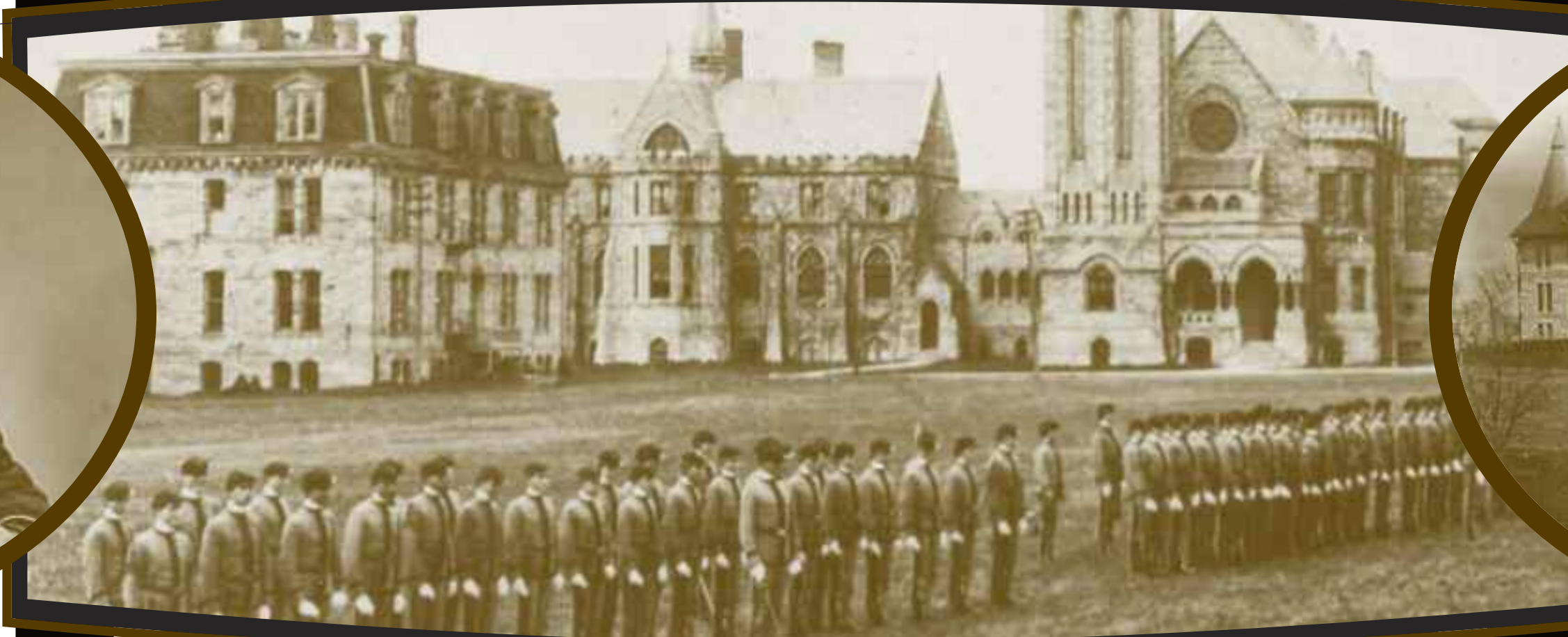


Thomas Scott Buckham

Buckham was not only the first Rice Co. Superintendent of Schools, District Court Judge, and Faribault's second mayor, but a Greek scholar interested in the arts. The library's design reflects this in its Greek murals, an extensive art collection, a reading room and a Great Hall for public gatherings.

SHATTUCK & ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

Bishop Whipple was the first Episcopal Bishop of the state, elected in 1859. Whipple built on a foundational idea of a religious university laid by Rev. Breck. Whipple is credited built the Episcopal Cathedral, Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck and St. Mary's School. For 42 years as bishop he gained national attention and world recognition for his service to mankind.



St. Mary's School for Girls, 1866

Founded by Bishop Whipple, his mission was "to provide an education for girls that would be four-square and solidly fashioned—mentally, socially, physically, and spiritually." St. Mary's merged with Shattuck Academy for boys (formed in 1858), to create Shattuck-St. Mary's School as we know it today.

School for the Deaf

MSAD enrolled its first student in 1863 and continues to offer free residential care and education on its historic 40-acre campus. Before Mott Hall, (center) was constructed in 1866, the school rented Major Fowler's Store located across the street from Buckingham Library. Mott Hall was razed in 1926.



Occupational Training
Woodworking Class 1901

MN STATE ACADEMY FOR THE DEAF 1863



MSAD alumni have made important contributions to the world. Among the many are Olof Hanson, famous architect; Audree Norton, pioneering actress; A.R. Spear, manufacturer; Jay Cook Howard, deaf activist; Cadwallader Washburn, artist.

Flour Milling

Milling industry icons like LaCroix, Sheffield, and Bean took advantage of the waterpower, abundant timber and fertile soil to establish a milling center in Faribault. LaCroix's Middling Purifier and the New Process style of milling tinkered with here helped revolutionize flour milling around the world.



THE LACROIX MILL 1866

THE SHEFFIELD MILL 1895



FARIBAULT WOOLEN MILL 1865

Woolen Milling

Led initially by German ingenuity, the Faribault Woolen Mill owes its longevity to a loyal workforce, superior products, and conservative growth. To date, the Mill has been credited with numerous innovations like the washable wool blanket, mothproofing, and the blending of wool with other fibers.

When Beaver Was King

Native Americans were key in the area fur trade by trapping furbearing animals. Beaver pelts were highly prized for their soft fur that made fashionable hats. Fur pelts were exchanged for guns, metal cooking utensils, cloth, and other goods. Furs were cleaned, pressed together, and transported to Mendota (near Fort Snelling), then overland to the east coast and then on to Europe.



THE FARIBAULT FUR TRADE



Fur trading was happening in this country for over a hundred years before Alexander Faribault began. Being half Indian, Alexander had close ties with area Dakota. He came to Cannon Lake in 1826 to trade with Dakota, and in 1835 moved here with the Dakota and started a new trading post. Operated by a colorful ethnic mix, the city's first industry was born. The fur trade in Faribault was short-lived, in decline by the 1840s.

GOVERNMENT IN FARIBAULT

Faribault is Rice County Seat

After a contentious struggle with Cannon City for the county seat, Faribault was chosen in 1855. The early courts were held in a one-story brick structure. The first official courthouse (right) was built in 1874 at the current courthouse location. It burned down, but the monument honoring the Rice Co. military still stands.



City Fire & Police Departments

Before fire trucks, horses like Dolly & Button (center) brought firefighters and equipment to fires. A steam fire engine was purchased in 1872, and a fire truck was in use by 1919. Since 1858, the City Police Department has kept law and order. The 1883 police force (left) shows Mr. Perkins, Chief W. Delaney, and Mr. Kline.

FARIBAULT: HOME OF TILT-A-WHIRL™

Sellner Manufacturing

Herbert Sellner, a woodworker and maker of amusement rides,, invented the Tilt-A-Whirl™ in 1926 at his Faribault home. Over the next year, the first 14 Tilt-A-Whirls were built in Sellner's basement and back yard. In 1927, Sellner Manufacturing opened in Faribault and debuted that year at the State Fair.



The earliest Tilt-A-Whirls were constructed of wood, powered by a gas motor, and had nine cars. Today, the ride is constructed of steel, aluminum and fiberglass, is powered by electric motors and features seven cars. Larson International bought out Sellner Manufacturing and continues to build the classic attraction that has such a rich history.

FARIBAULT W.P.A. PROJECTS

Stylish & Functional Structures

As part of President Roosevelt's New Deal, the Works Progress Administration helped the country outlast the Great Depression. This was accomplished by putting people back to work on needed projects throughout the country. Several large projects were accomplished locally, and are shown here.



Faribault's most visible W.P.A. projects are (L-R) the 1938 Faribault Water Works building, the 1934 Rice Co. Courthouse, and the Viaduct Bridge, built in 1937. The projects share design features found in the Art Deco style made popular by architects of the 1930s. These improvements to city infrastructure continue to lend valuable support to a growing city.

FAMOUS PEOPLE OF FARIBAULT

Marlon Brando

Brando, a legendary American actor, studied at Shattuck-St. Mary's School in Faribault.

Red Jackson (Center)

A stunt pilot, Jackson broke the aerial endurance record by flying over 420 hours non-stop in 1929. He was inducted into the MN Aviator Hall of Fame.



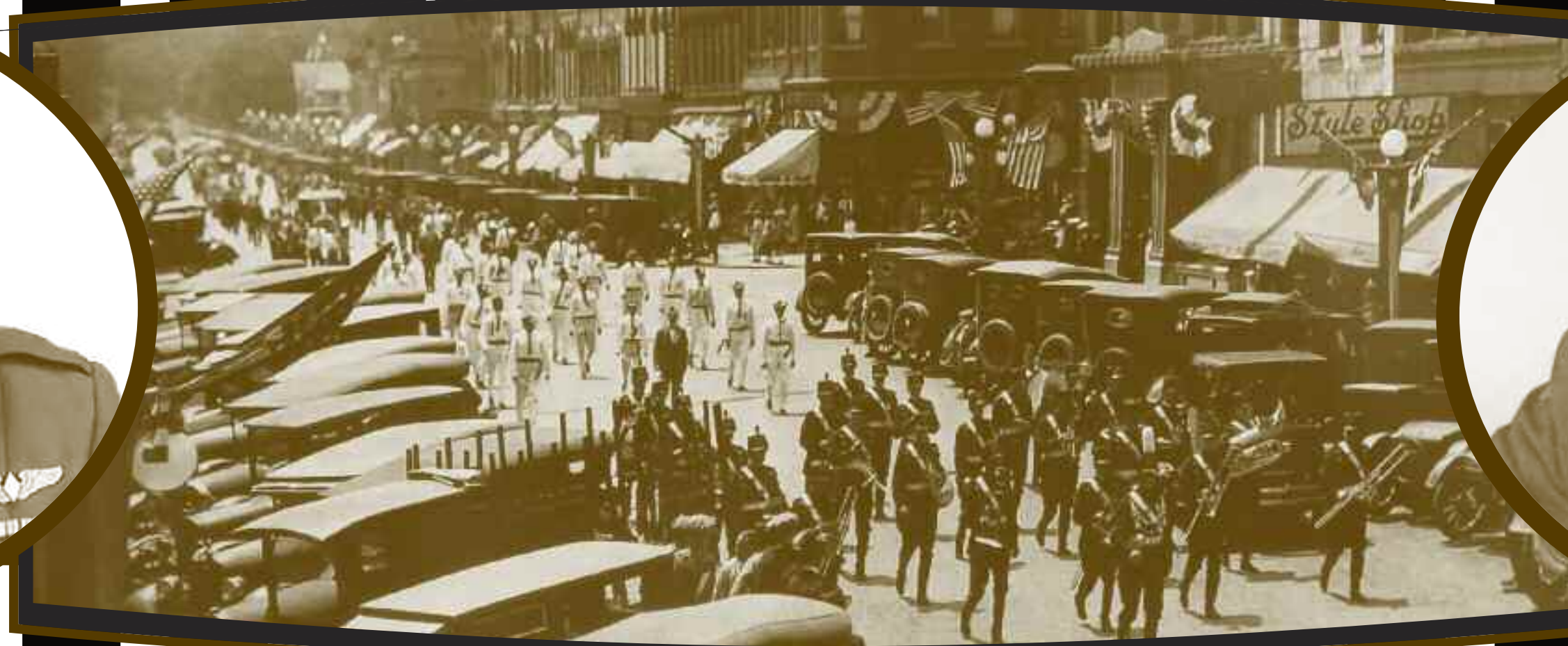
Bruce Smith, Heisman Trophy 1941

Bruce Smith, Minnesota's only Heisman Trophy winner, was a star running back with the national champion University of Minnesota teams of 1940-41. Smith was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame. After college, Smith was a fighter pilot in WWII and became a professional football player in the N.F.L.

FARIBAULT SUPPORTS THE MILITARY

Elizabeth Strohus, W.A.S.P. Pilot

Strohus, from Faribault was a service pilot in WWII. Liz not only served her country in wartime, but blazed many trails for women pilots in the military to be publicly recognized. Twice awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Faribault Airport was named in her honor!



Brigadier General Beebe

Beebe was a WWI and WWII vet who was a Japanese P.O.W. for four years. As Commander of the Wurzburg Military Post in Germany after WWII, he and his wife Dorothy led a local effort to adopt the bombed-out city, organizing relief via care packages, clothing, and donations of time and money.

FARIBAULT'S TALENTED ARTISANS

Grace McKinstry

McKinstry (center) was the daughter of a pioneer Faribault newspaperman. Grace studied at Shattuck-St. Mary's, the Mpls. and Chicago Institutes of Art, and in Paris with Raphael Collin. She became an internationally-known portrait painter and her art is held in public collections in the U.S. and abroad.



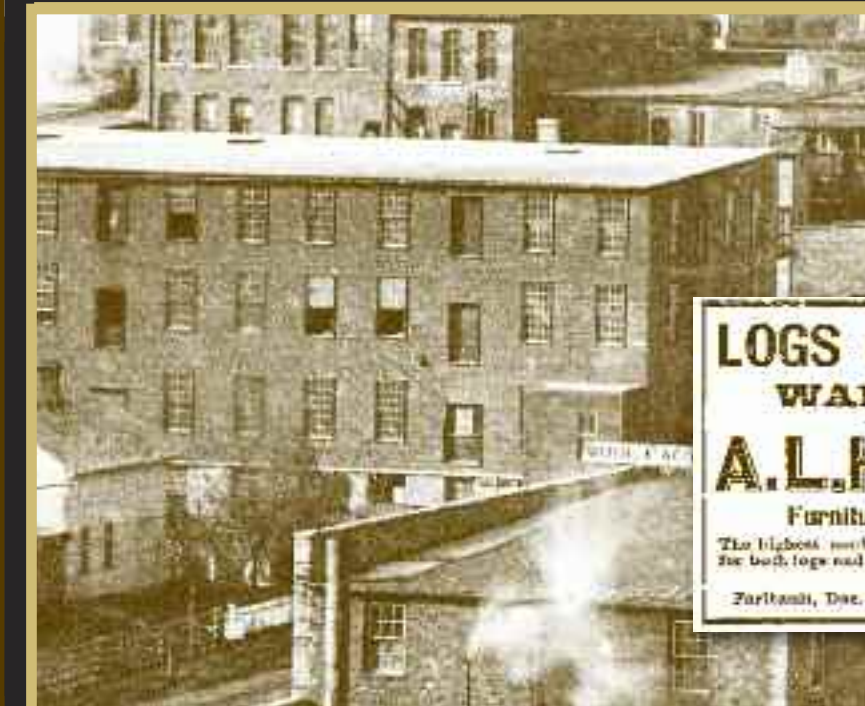
Woodcarvers

Two renowned artists, Ivan Whillock (far left), and Marvin Kaisersatt (right), call Faribault home. Whillock studied with masters Angel Lillo, and Eduardo Gutierrez. Kaisersatt trained under Whillock and set his own course, gaining fame as a carver of caricature figures.

FARIBAULT RIVERFRONT 1880

Faribault Industry 1880

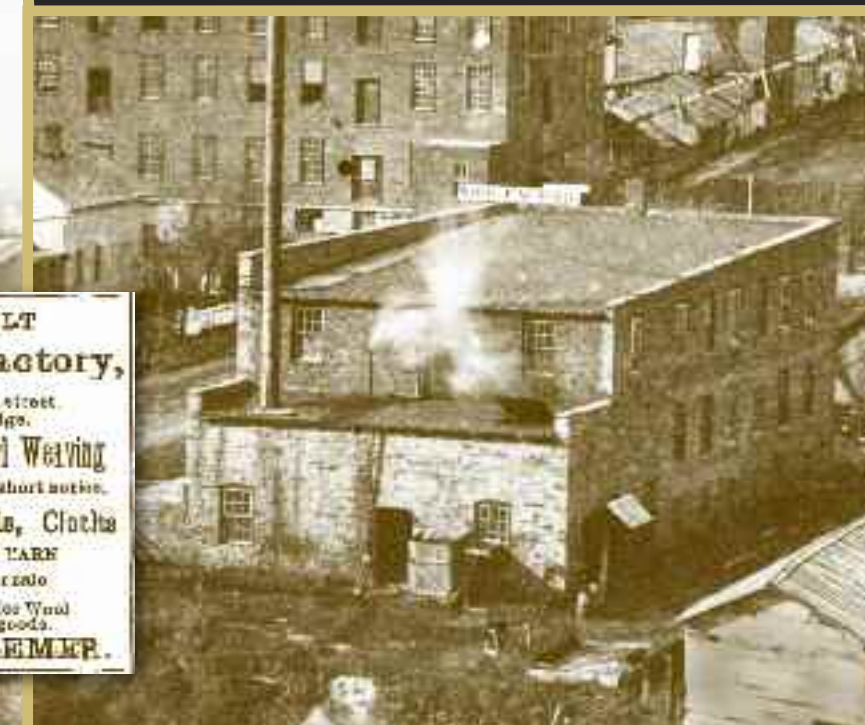
This view from the bluff shows some early industry in the city. The A.L. Hill Furniture Factory (left), also had a storefront on Central. This building also housed a flour mill, and later, the Shaft-Pierce Shoe Company, a major employer for years. Recently the building has been renovated into a supper club.



**LOGS & WOOD
WANTED!**
A.L. HILL'S
Furniture Factory.
The highest market price will be paid
for best logs and wood. A. L. HILL.
Faribault, Dec. 8, 1888.



**FARIBAULT
Woolen Factory,**
North side of Third street,
near iron bridge.
Carding, Spinning and Weaving
done for customers on short notice.
Blankets, Flannels, Cloths
AND STOCKING YARN
kept constantly for sale
Highest price paid for Wool
or in exchange for goods.
C. H. KLEMER.



Klemer & Sons Wool Factory

This photograph shows the 1883 Klemer & Sons Woolen Mill factory. After three fires here, Klemer's rebuilt their mill on Cannon River in 1892. A portion of the 3rd Street structure remains and is connected to the east side of present-day Depot Square office building.

Seabury Divinity School 1860

Faribault was a sanctuary for the Dakota at a most difficult time. Whipple provided protection for them and opportunities for education at Seabury Divinity School. They trained whites and Natives to be Episcopal ministers. Among others, St. Clair, Enmeghahbowh, and Coolidge returned as dedicated priests to their reservations. The Natives that attended Seabury Divinity School in Faribault made huge contributions to the world, providing hope to many during a time of extreme hardship.



Rev. Henry Whipple St. Clair (1870-1958)



Rev. J.J. Enmeghahbowh (1820-1902)



Rev. Sherman Coolidge (1863-1932)



Taopi "Wounded Man" (1813-1869)

A member of Little Crow's band of Dakota, Taopi was caught between two cultures. He felt it would be easier for the Indian to survive by adopting Christianity, white man's clothing and farming lifestyle. He sided with the whites during the 1862 Dakota War, and was credited with saving 200 lives. In spite of his efforts to fit into the white man's world, he never felt accepted. Taopi was scorned by his own people for testifying against those involved in the war, and for abandoning traditional Dakota customs. Fortunately, Taopi found refuge and protection here with other Native Americans before passing away in 1869.

THE FARIBAUT QUARRY INDUSTRY

Faribault Quarries

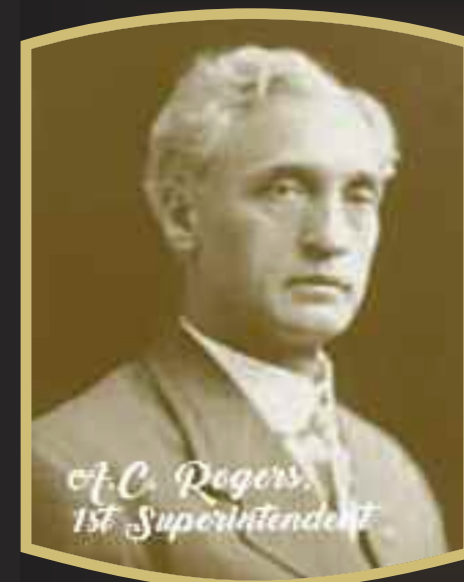
Many quarries were located and were producing stone by the mid-1850s. Cromer's Quarry (center), on the Faribault's east side, is where workers dug tons of stone for buildings, made lime to use as plaster and concrete, and made crushed rock for roads and for railroad beds.



A Limestone Heritage

Stonecutters and masons were attracted to Faribault because of large construction contracts issued by the state and by religious institutions. These stone structures are symbols of the city's growth, and reflect the special talents of immigrant stone masons using stone from local quarries.

FARIBAULT STATE HOSPITAL 1879



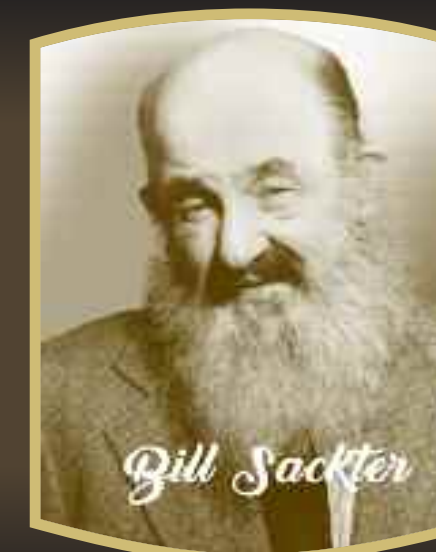
A School, Home, and Hospital

From its inception, the Faribault State Hospital opened at a time when mental disabilities were very misunderstood. Fortunately, enlightened leadership at the State Hospital had a significant impact on thousands of Minnesota citizens with disabilities. Staff like A.C. Rogers (left), were national leaders in program development that supported students in all areas. Styles of education included traditional classroom settings, as shown in the photograph (center) from 1910.



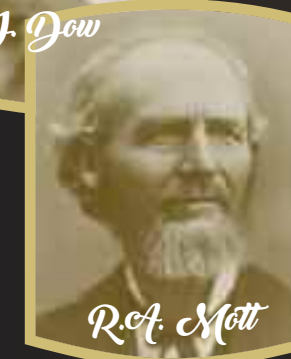
Bill Sackter

Abandoned by his family at the State Hospital, Bill gained fame as the subject of three motion pictures. Bill's story helped reshape society's view on mental disabilities.





J.J. Dow



R.A. Mott

A Teacher Named Harriet Tucker

In recognizing the urgent need for blind education, Tucker approached R.A. Mott to become a champion for the cause. Funds were made available for a department within the Deaf & Blind School. Miss Tucker was hired as principal; several years later J.J. Dow was hired, bringing nation-wide recognition to the School. In 1874, the School created their own campus utilizing Alexander Faribault's brick mansion. The School continues to offer specialized education which equips the blind to face challenges and accept opportunities confronting us all.

MN STATE ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND 1874

