

## Duff-Betzold House



500 Spruce Street  
Designation 12/04/2006

The two-story frame, Gable Front and Wing Cottage type dwelling with intersecting gable roofs, and an open front porch is a large

plain house which was built in 1915. The house assumes its characteristic shape and much of its architectural character from the right-angle intersection of the two large roofs.

## Thelen House



509 Oak Street  
Designation 01/16/2007

The two story, frame, Folk Victorian Cottage type dwelling was built in 1910. It has an irregular round plan, hip and gable roofs, and a front porch. The open, spacious front

porch spans the full width of the façade and has square posts; the porch siding and trim matches the body of the house. The gabled front wing features a two-story cut-away bay with angled side walls. There is a two story addition on the back of the house, covered by a gable roof and a back porch. In terms of stylized decoration, the house exhibits mildly Queen Anne Style influenced detailing.

## Cadwell House

409 Spruce Street  
Designation 01/16/2007

The Cadwell house is an American Foursquare Cottage type dwelling was built around 1920. It has a modified rectangular plan, a hip roof, dormers, and a front porch. The enclosed front porch spans the full width of the façade. Gabled attic dormers are centrally placed on the front and side elevations.

## Raynor House



421 Oak Street  
Designation 05/21/2007

This house attained historical significance qualifying it for Heritage Landmark designation when it was built in 1880.

The two-story house is a notable, well preserved

example of Late Victorian period domestic architecture and a rare specimen of the Stick Style Cottage. Stick Style cottages are plain, simple and relatively modern; therefore, they often appear informal and relaxed in comparison with Late Victorian houses built in the Queen Anne or Italianate modes.

## Flynn House



320 Walnut Street  
Designation 05/21/2007

This is a notable, well preserved example of late-nineteenth century vernacular

cottage architecture, built in 1885.

Gable Front and Wing is the generic term used to describe several related cottage forms that were popular in Farmington from the 1880's until the 1920's. These "suburban cottages" were also based on standard pattern book plans. Suburban cottages strove to meet middle-class notions of comfort and beauty by providing more room and modest ornamental treatment, often combining boxy, two-story plans with eye-catching details such as turned porch posts and balustrades, oriel windows, sawn shingle siding, and leading glass.

## Heritage Preservation Commission

The commission is an advisory group consisting of residents who are interested in preservation issues. Call 651-380-6822 or visit [www.ci.farmington.mn.us](http://www.ci.farmington.mn.us).

## Miller House



621 Third Street  
Designation 05/16/2011

The house attained historical significance when it was built in 1910. It is a notable, well-preserved example of the American Foursquare house type, an important vernacular

cottage form that was popular nation-wide and locally from the 1890s through the 1920s. It possesses the distinctive design characteristics of the vernacular foursquare cottage prototype (sometimes referred to as the "Cubic" or "Prairie" house form) described by architectural historians: two story height, symmetrical massing, hip roof with overhanging eaves, wood lap wall cladding with corner boards, double-hung windows, and the front porch extending across the entire façade.

## Jenson House



708 Third Street  
Designation 05/16/2011

The house attained historical significance when it was built in 1918. It is an example of the American Foursquare house type possessing distinctive design characteristics of

the vernacular foursquare cottage prototype. The two-story cubic cottage with a pyramidal hip or cross-gabled roof was popular in Farmington, in the village and on farmsteads during the first two decades of the twentieth century. While some local examples are embellished with eye-catching decorative detailing borrowed from the Colonial, Tudor, or Craftsman styles, most were spacious but comparatively plain houses.



## Farmington Heritage Landmarks

## Historic Buildings and Sites

The City Council may designate individual historic buildings and sites as Farmington Heritage Landmarks.

Heritage Landmarks are recognized for their historical, architectural, archeological and cultural significance. Farmington has recognized sixteen landmarks and they are featured in order of their designation within this brochure.

The Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) makes recommendations to the City Council regarding preservation issues.

Visit the HPC on the City's website for more information about each designation and the commission.



## Fletcher Building



345 Third Street  
Designation 05/21/2001

This two-story brick commercial building is located in downtown Farmington. It is

eligible for Heritage Landmark designation because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italianate-influenced vernacular commercial block property type. It is Farmington's oldest commercial building, built in 1877 and is notable for its well preserved Chaska brick façade.

## Masonic Temple Building



324-328 Third Street  
Designation 09/04/2001

This two-story brick commercial building is located in downtown Farmington. Built in 1917, it is eligible

for Heritage Landmark designation because its facade contributes significantly to the historic character of the downtown commercial district. It is a notable example of the Neoclassical Revival mode in commercial architecture and the property's historic use by fraternal organizations and small business enterprises also reflects an important broad pattern in downtown history.

## Farmington State Bank Building



320 Third Street  
Designation 09/04/2001

This commercial brick building is located in downtown Farmington and

is eligible for Heritage Landmark designation because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical Revival style and is a notable local example of the early twentieth-century, Classical Revival mode in commercial architecture.

## Hamilton Clay House



621 Oak Street  
Designation 09/04/2001

This house is a wide-bodied, two-story frame house occupying a large corner lot in the Oak Street historic preservation

planning area. It is eligible for Heritage Landmark designation because it is a notable local example of Late Victorian period cottage architecture. Built in 1905, it is also historically significant for its association with the broad pattern of residential development in Farmington's oldest residential neighborhoods.

## \*Church of the Advent



412 Oak Street  
Designation 10/06/2003

Built about 1871, and consecrated in 1873, the Episcopal Church of the Advent is a product of the dissemination of the Gothic Revival aesthetic in rural

Minnesota and represents one of Farmington's best preserved specimens of nineteenth century architecture. The design appears to have been adapted from a plan published by Richard Upjohn in 1852, which Bishop Henry Whipple used as the prototype for small Protestant Episcopal churches built in Minnesota during his tenure (1859-1901). The interior design of the original sanctuary also exhibits the distinctive features associated with this style, as well as fixtures unique to this property. With two major additions; in 1905 the vestry was enlarged to include a frame guild hall, and in 1975 a large addition was constructed at the rear of the property.

*\* Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places*

## \*Exchange Bank Building



344 Third Street  
Designation 10/06/2003

The Exchange Bank Building is a product of the Late Victorian period design vocabulary and shows

the influence of the Romanesque and Italianate styles. It was designed by master builder Augustus F. Gauger (1852-1929) of St. Paul and was built as a business block, intended to be the most prominent commercial building in downtown Farmington. It was built in 1880, after the Great Fire of 1879 destroyed much of the downtown. This new masonry building housed the Bank of Farmington, a post office and a large hall on the second floor. The Exchange Bank acquired the property from the failed Bank of Farmington in 1896.

## Middle Creek Historic Cemetery



Designation 02/18/2003

The cemetery is situated on the summit of a low, wooded hill near the intersection of Akin Road and Eaves Way, immediately

north of the Middle Creek Estates Subdivision. The cemetery was largely forgotten until 2001 when a developer proposed to build a residential subdivision called Middle Creek Estates on a parcel west of Akin Road. The Heritage Preservation Commission reviewed the plat application and recommended that the developer survey the cemetery, stake the boundaries, and fence the site as a condition of plat approval.

According to the 1881 narrative history of Dakota County, the first burial, occurred in 1859, and in June 1868, the plot of land was donated by Samuel Osborne to the Trustees of Farmington Presbyterian Church for use as a cemetery. Local genealogists believe the cemetery was no longer used after 1906.

## \*Daniel F. Akin House



19185 Akin Road  
Designation 05/03/2004

The historic Daniel F. Akin House is a two-story stone farmhouse with a gently sloped hip roof,

a wide front porch and a roof-top cupola, built ca. 1860. The house exhibits many characteristics historically associated with the Italian Villa (also called Italianate) style. Moreover, it shows the influence of 19th century pattern book designs, particularly the concepts espoused by Andrew Jackson Downing's Architecture of Country Homes (1850). The house was built from locally produced, handcrafted materials, and the quality of stonework and carpentry is indicative of the work of one or more skilled artisans.

## T.C. Davis House



520 Oak Street  
Designation 12/04/2006

This two story, frame suburban cottage with Queen Anne Style detailing, has an irregular plan with a pyramidal hip roof, dormers, bay windows, and a square

tower or cupola. The house built in 1875, shows the influence of the Queen Anne Style in its multiple roof forms, asymmetrical massing, interconnected interior and exterior spaces, tall windows with large panes of glass, and the distinctive three story tower with its mansard roof. The tower, for example, is square rather than round or hexagonal and is capped by a concave (bell-cast) mansard rather than a conical "witch's hat" roof commonly seen on Queen Anne cottages. The T. C. Davis House is the largest private home in the Oak Street Historic Preservation Planning Area.