

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 "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any 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: Baker, Hiram, House

other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number 515 East Grant Street not for publication N/A
city or town Lebanon vicinity N/A
state Oregon code OR county Linn code 043 zip code 97355

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jane Hancock April 22, 1996
Signature of certifying official Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE (1895)

515 E Grant Street

Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon

COMMENTS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The two-story Queen Anne/Eastlake-style house built in 1895 for Hiram Baker in the historic mill town of Lebanon on the Santiam River in Linn County, Oregon stands at the northeast corner of Grant and Cleveland Streets, on the east side of Booth Park. The location is a block south of the Santiam canal which powered local industry.

The house meets National Register Criterion C as an outstanding, well-preserved example of its stylistic type locally. It is one of a number of distinctive houses erected in Lebanon during the turn of the century period by carpenter-builders J. N. Crandall and Sons. By chance, most likely, both the contracting firm's principal and his client had relocated to Lebanon from Kansas in 1891. While the student preparer has identified sources that may have provided inspiration, it is acknowledged that the Hiram Baker House appears to have been the contractor's creative adaptation of plans and details provided in such pattern books as Palliser and Palliser's *American Cottage Homes* (1877) and George F. Barber's *The Cottage Souvenir No. 2* (1891).

The house rises as a two-story, cross-gabled main volume of balloon frame construction with an ell and offset, hip-roofed wood shed attachment of early date. The house is oriented to the south, facing onto Grant Street and is dominated by a mature maple which is an historic planting. The main longitudinal gable is clipped at the south face. The jerkin head gable is a character defining feature in the picturesque variety of gables, window bay projections and porches which make the house a good, characteristic example of the Queen Anne style. Equally defining is the varied, enriched surface decoration. Ground story exterior drop siding is framed by flush horizontal board water table and belt course. The upper story is clad with imbricated shingles having fancy butts. Decorative trim elements run the gamut from stick work, gouged and scroll-sawn ornament to decorated verge boards and ridge cresting with finials. The present owners are embarked on restoration which could reduplicate the missing cresting, which is documented in historic photographs. The front porch, offset to the front corner angle, is elaborately finished with a pedimented gable having a sunburst motif in the tympanum and a frieze of spindles. Tall window openings with plain stick work surrounds are fitted with one-over-one sash having colored glazing squares at the top. Second story windows are coupled assemblies with

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decorative scrolled pediments. The house originally had an ashlar foundation which has been replaced with rock-faced concrete block.

The interior is laid out on a modified side hall plan, with entrance stair hall and back room offset by a front parlor and dining room. A fine, dogleg staircase rises to second sotry bedchambers. It is elaborately ornamented in the Eastlake tradition with balustrade incorporating spindles and a raking arcade. The kitchen is contained in the ell. The former woodshed attachment has been converted to utility and work space. Interior finish work consists of plaster walls and ceilings and high quality mill work, including dark-stained bases with crown molding, bead-molded door and window frames with crested bull's-eye corner blocks,

The student's application provides a very competent, sustained description noteworthy for its inclusion of such details as the quality of light as it is cast through a palette of colored window squares which changes from room to room. The front parlor wall finish was removed in the process of installing insulation from the inside, and walls were resurfaced with gypsum board. The dining room has a brick corner hearth and wood burning stove which was added by a previous owner.

On his arrival in Lebanon with his wife, Maria, in 1891, Hiram Baker opened a mercantile business and prospered. He bought two acres of land on the outskirts of downtown and commenced construction in 1895. The nominated area of about a quarter of an acre is the parcel presently associated with the house in which Baker resided until his death in 1942. The house passed to other ownership through Bakers' son in 1945.

Among the most distinctive of Lebanon's Queen Anne houses were those designed and built by J. N. Crandall and Sons. These include the house of A. I. Crandall, who is understood to have had some formal training in architecture. The A. I. Crandall House of 1896 is elaborated with Eastlake ornament and is in excellent condition. The house of Dr. J. C. Booth at 486 Park Street was built 1905-1906 and shows the influence of the Colonial Revival. It has been listed in the National Register, as has been the Louis. A. Crandall House, a Craftsman Foursquare of 1905-1906 located at 959 Main Street.

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Baker, Hiram, House

Linn County, Oregon

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet. Edson H. Beall 6/3/96

___ determined eligible for the
 National Register Entered in the
 ___ See continuation sheet. National Register

___ determined not eligible for the
 National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	___ buildings
___	___ sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>1</u>	___ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

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

N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

DOMESTIC

Sub:

single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:

DOMESTIC

Sub:

single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Stick/Eastlake

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

BRICK

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1895

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crandall, J.N. and Sons

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

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Baker, Hiram, House

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: Lebanon Public Library, Lebanon, Oregon

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one. (0.26) Lebanon, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	508,090	4,931,450	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Erin Hanafin
organization _____

date June 8, 1995

street & number 1891 High Street #6 telephone (541) 342-2510
city or town Eugene state OR zip code 97401-4186

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Baker, Hiram, House

Linn County, Oregon

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Rick and Malia Allen

street & number 515 East Grant Street telephone (503) 451-2283

city or town Lebanon state OR zip code 97355

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon**

7. Description

The Hiram Baker House, located in Lebanon, Oregon, is a locally significant example of Queen Anne architecture incorporating Stick Style influences. The 1-1/2 story (2) house of approximately 1900 square feet, which was constructed in 1895 for Hiram Baker and his small family, is located approximately five blocks east of downtown Lebanon, on the northeast corner of Grant Street at Cleveland. The balloon-frame house consists of a central massing intersected by cross gables, and exhibits the Queen Anne and Stick Styles through its refined exterior ornamentation. Distinctive characteristics include simplified scroll pediments over the coupled second story windows at the gable ends, the use of several different exterior cladding materials for each level, and bands of ornamental stick work above the water table and under the second story windows. The front entry porch employs turned porch posts, a spindled frieze, and ornamental sawn porch brackets in the Eastlake tradition. Most of the windows are tall and slender, with squares of stained glass in the upper portion of the upper sashes. An angled tower bay is present on the east elevation, the main facade has a projecting rectangular bay with a shed roof, and the west elevation features a cutaway bay adorned with sandwich brackets. The most prominent interior feature is a stair hall with an open staircase enlivened by an elaborate newel post and spindlework balustrade. The Baker House is in fairly good condition and demonstrates an exceptionally high degree of integrity.

Site

The Baker House is located in a residential neighborhood on East Grant Street. The house is situated on a large corner lot approximately five blocks east of downtown; Booth Park is across Cleveland Street to the west. The lot grade is level, and the house sits on the eastern half of the lot, set back approximately 30 feet from both Grant and Cleveland streets. The present homeowners have planted a large garden on the western portion of the lot. The canopy of a large maple tree, which seems to be almost as old as the house itself (the tree is present in historic photos), shadows the east facade of the house and projects well over the roof line. A gravel driveway, with its entrance on Grant Street, runs along the east and north property lines and exits on Cleveland Street.

Exterior

The 1-1/2 story Baker House is of balloon-frame construction with a variety of exterior cladding materials characteristic of the Queen Anne and Stick styles, including V-match siding on the ground level, octagonal shingles on the upper half of the house, and bands of horizontal flush siding with flat Stickwork trim elements above the water table and between the V-match siding of the first story and the imbricated second story. After assessing that the original field stone foundation was in such poor condition that it was beyond repair, the present homeowners replaced the original foundation with rock-faced concrete block. The original stones have been salvaged and placed around the edges of the garden and throughout the yard.

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

Description (continued)

The roof is currently clad with asphalt shingles. The chimney, which has a corbeled flaring cap and stack with a vertical row of projecting header bricks on all four sides, was recently replaced by new materials in the original configuration and design; again, the original bricks have been salvaged for later reuse.

The main massing of the Baker House is distinguished by a hipped gable directly in the center of the front facade. Lower cross-gables create projecting bays on all four elevations. The bays on the main facade, west, and east elevations are standard in detailing and proportions; each contains a coupled window at the second story level directly above windows of similar widths on the ground level. The rear gable projection is broader, almost equal to the width of the body of the house, and, due to the absence of exterior ornament, more utilitarian in appearance. The one-story rear addition, which was added to the house after its original construction but before 1898 and which may have been used historically as a storage area or woodshed, projects from the northeast corner of the house. It has a hipped roof, and is covered with the same V-match siding as is used on the main body of the house.

The main facade is marked by a number of fine ornamental details characteristic of the Queen Anne and Stick Styles. The small front entrance porch is covered by a shed roof with an intersecting triangular gable pediment. The tympanum and spandrel of the porch are filled in with a wooden sunburst motif. Over the porch entrance, the spindles of the arched frieze hang from the roof like icicles, currently missing their original supportive arch. Intact scroll-sawn porch brackets with pierce work connect to turned porch posts. The original porch balustrade and stair railing, composed of latticework and turned balusters has been removed. Two wooden stair treads supported by a metal frame lead to the porch floor, which has recently been replaced with flush three-inch-wide tongue and groove boards. The porch ceiling, of original materials, is also of three-inch tongue and groove.

The front doorway must have been, in its glory days, a very welcoming sight for residents and visitors. The lower half of the cottage door consists of two vertical molded panels with raised inner panels, topped by a middle horizontal panel of the same design. A large window, rimmed with square and rectangular panes of stained glass, fills the upper half of the door. A transom above the door is entirely glazed with colored panes of the same shapes.

The Stick Style influence is apparent in the use of flat horizontal and vertical trim elements which allude to the balloon-frame structure of the house. Directly above the water table, the exterior is clad with flush horizontal siding which is segmented by wide vertical boards to make a pattern of rectangular panels approximately 1-1/2 x 2-1/2 feet. This motif is repeated with larger rectangular panels measuring approximately 2-1/2 x 3 feet in the space between the lintels and sills of the first and second story windows. The lower story is clad with five-inch wide V-match siding, and the upper story is imbricated with octagonal shingles. The upper story wall flares out slightly in a course along the line of the second story window sill.

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

Description (continued)

Several refined yet prominent details give the Baker House a sense of aloof elegance. The second-story gable-end windows on the south, west, and east elevations are topped with simplified scroll pediments. The projecting gable of the west elevation features a cutaway bay with sandwich brackets at the corners. Originally, both projecting corners of the bay were adorned with pendants, but at present only the pendant on the south corner remains. Due to the interrupting presence of the cutaway bay on the west elevation, the standard rectangular panels are divided into smaller shapes, which further animates the elevation. The first story of the main facade is enriched by a projecting rectangular bay with a wide 1/1 double-hung window and shed roof. Adjacent to the front porch, on the east elevation, a two-story angled bay recalls the corner towers characteristic of the Queen Anne style, although the polygonal roof of the bay does not project above the ridge line of the main gable roof.

To the rear of the east elevation, a back porch is tucked beneath the roof in the corner between the projecting gable and the attached woodshed. The details of the back porch are characteristically simplified, as one would expect of a space which was largely utilitarian. The two supportive and two engaged posts of the back porch are identical to those of the front porch, but solid wooden arched brackets, rather than a decorative spindlework frieze, ornament the porch. The floor and ceiling are of four-inch wide tongue and groove boards.

The appearance of the adjacent woodshed, which is now used as a workroom, is quite plain in contrast to the animated body of the house. There is a door on the south elevation and a small window on the north side in the location of an earlier door. The west elevation of the addition includes a narrow one-over-one window and a large hole in the foundation for accessing the crawl space underneath the house.

Most of the windows are one-over-one operable sash windows with lambs-tongue detailing and a checkerboard pattern of three rows of stained glass squares in the uppermost portion of the upper sash. The windows on the ground level are tall and narrow, approximately 6 x 2 feet, while those on the upper level are only 5 x 2 feet. The single second-story window in the tower bay is 16-over-16, filled entirely with small square lights of colored glass. The windows on the rear facade are strictly utilitarian, and lack the stained glass of the others. One original single light casement window is placed high in the wall in what is now the bathroom. The exterior window casings are composed of flat trim boards, approximately 6 inches wide, with a narrow projecting drip cap. The vergeboards are molded and have faceted ends to match the shape of the second story shingles.

Exterior Alterations

The Baker House is remarkably intact, and has suffered few exterior alterations. The woodshed addition, now used as a workroom, was constructed shortly after the house was built. The gable end of the north facade is marred by a horizontal window opening at the second story level, which was cut by an earlier homeowner but has

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

Description (continued)

never contained a frame or sash. The original stone foundation has been replaced with rock-faced concrete block. The missing exterior trim elements, such as the front porch balustrade and arch, and the original back screen door, have been removed for safe keeping and are stored in the workroom. The original crenelated cresting, which adorned all ridge lines and was punctuated at the gable peaks with short finials, has long since been removed and its material is unknown. The house is being restored by the current owners, who plan to return the stored ornamental elements, including the front porch railing and steps, to their original positions.

Interior

The interior of the Baker House is roughly two rooms wide and two rooms deep and is spanned by a fifth single room at the rear of the house. The ground level consists of an entrance stair hall, parlor, dining room, a small room to the east of the dining room which is now used as a home office, a large kitchen to the rear of the house which encompasses a bathroom containing only a sink and bathtub, and the added storage/woodshed area, also to the rear of the house, which now contains a small toilet alcove and laundry facilities. A door opens from this rear room into the workroom. The upper floor has five rooms; three are used as bedrooms, one is used as a sewing room, and the fifth, at the rear of the house, remains unfinished.

The front entrance is the showplace of this otherwise simple house. When passing through the door, one is met by the warm light cast by the stained glass of the bay windows to the east. An entrance to the front parlor is located to the west of the foot of the stairs, and a door on the west wall at the rear of the entrance hall opens to the dining area, which is adjacent to the parlor. Access to the rest of the first floor is through the dining room. Adjacent to the bay, a quarter turn open staircase with a closed stringer and molded stringboard rises from two bullnose steps to the second story. The elaborate square newel post features a reeded shaft with corners carved with a bead and reel motif. The base and capital of the post are decorated with a pair of bullseye paterae on all sides, and the underside of the cap is adorned with dentils. The newel cap is carved in an acorn-like shape. The bracketed balustrade incorporates a series of open arches with turned balusters and spandrel panels which are ornamented with bullseye paterae and a spindled frieze. The handrail itself is rounded at the top, with carved grooves at the lower edges, and meets simplified newel posts, both with spherical newel caps, at the landing and at the top of the second flight of stairs. Corner beads are present on the wall corners at the base and top of the staircase. It appears as if the original wallpaper, with a pink and green floral pattern and an abstracted leopard-like print on the ceiling, is intact in the stairway. The underside and spandrel of the staircase are decorated with thin slats of alternating light and dark stained tongue-and-groove which create an unexpected striped pattern.

The interior flooring is 5-1/4 inch wide, finished tongue and groove fir on both stories. In the storage addition to the rear of the house, 3-1/4 inch unfinished fir has been used. The ceiling height is 10 feet, 4 inches on the main level, and

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Description (continued)

varies on the second story, due to the slopes of the many gabled bays. The woodwork, which has been painted but is being refinished by the current owners, varies between the two stories, as the public areas on the first floor contain more decorative window and baseboard treatments. The window trim on the ground level is 5-1/2 inch wide molded pilaster casing. The profile of this molding recalls the shape of the scroll pediment above the exterior windows. The head blocks atop the window and door frames are 5-3/4 inches square, contain carved bullseye paterae, and are capped by three fingers of crenelated molding. The baseboards and blocks are three-member molded pieces.

The interior molded four-panel doors contain their original hardware, with Gothic hinges, black porcelain spheroid knobs and rectangular escutcheon plates. The office contains a unique floor-to-ceiling corner cupboard with a narrow four-panel door. The kitchen offers access to the back porch through an original door with a large oval window and five lower vertical and horizontal panels. The doorway is topped by a clear single light transom. Most of the interior walls are lath-and-plaster, although the alcove spaces in the kitchen area are of flush horizontal boards, the partition wall between the kitchen alcove and bathroom is of vertical board construction, and the interior siding in the rear storage area is V-match.

The upper floor has three bedrooms, plus a small room connected to the tower bay on the east elevation which is now being used as a sewing room. Two of the bedrooms feature original built-in closets, uncommon in houses of this era. One of these closets offers access to the attic. The rear portion of the upper story is unfinished.

The woodwork in the upstairs bedrooms and hallway is simpler than that of the ground level. Although the doors and windows are surrounded by the same molded pilaster casings, the head blocks do not have the crenelated detail of the downstairs woodwork. The bullseye paterae of the downstairs head blocks are not present in the woodwork of the largest bedroom. The baseboards are simplified three-member molded bases.

Throughout the house, the interior spaces are warmed by the light cast by the colored-glass windows, the palette of which varies from room to room. The parlor contains red, yellow, mauve, rose and light blue panes, whereas the dining room, first floor bedroom, and kitchen windows are burgundy, yellow, mauve, rose and medium blue. The bay windows in the entrance hall are burgundy, orange, yellow, cream and peach, and the front door and transom contain burgundy, orange, peach, blue, yellow and rose stained panes. The two largest bedrooms upstairs have burgundy, yellow, cream, rose and medium blue stained glass, the smaller bedroom's windows are burgundy, rose, mauve, yellow and cream, and the entirely stained-glass window of the second story tower bay room is two shades of mauve, tan, peach, medium blue, and yellow.

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Description (continued)

Interior Alterations

As is often the case, the interior of the Baker House has been altered more than the exterior, although most of the defining elements are still present, including the original spatial organization, trim sets, doors, and hardware. The interior woodwork, excluding the staircase, has been painted, but is in the process of being refinished by the present owners. The front parlor has recently been renovated and insulated from the inside, which necessitated resurfacing the walls with gypsum board. The walls of this room have been painted white with a gray relief border along the ceiling. The owners have yet to refinish and install the original wood paneling in the projecting rectangular bay window, which they plan to restore to its original appearance. The dining room contains a brick corner hearth and wood burning stove which were added by a previous owner. The present owners plan to remove the hearth and restore the original woodwork. In the kitchen, which may have originally encompassed a pantry area and small bathroom, an earlier owner covered the walls with gypsum board and hung an acoustical tile ceiling. The defining woodwork is regrettably absent from this room, although it is largely intact in most other areas of the house. Thankfully, earlier owners have saved most of the original trim elements, which are presently being stored in the work room.

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

8. Statement of Significance

The Hiram Baker House meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the best example² of Queen Anne/Stick Style architecture in the city of Lebanon, Oregon. The 1-1/2²/₂ story house was constructed in 1895 for Hiram Baker and his small family. The building is located on East Grant Street, approximately five blocks east of downtown Lebanon, and was originally placed on a 2-acre parcel of land in an area which appears to be a favored location for rural residential construction in the late nineteenth century. At that time, Lebanon was enjoying its first surge of industrialism, with the establishment of a paper mill in 1891; it is quite possible that Hiram Baker and his neighbors sought the rural solitude of the "suburbs" as did their counterparts in larger urban areas. The Baker House is known to have been designed and built by J.N. Crandall and Sons, a locally important contracting and building firm of the era. A.I. Crandall, one of the sons, rose to prominence in Lebanon as an architect and owner, with his brothers, of a local planing mill. It is not confirmed that the Baker House was in fact designed by A.I. Crandall, but its association with the Crandall family has earned it a special place in the community. Although there is insufficient evidence at this time to establish the Crandall family as "masters" of their craft, so-called "Crandall houses" are held in high regard in Lebanon. Several other Queen Anne houses still exist in the city, yet the Baker house is exceptional in the artistry and refinement of its design and its high degree of integrity. In addition, it is the best example in Lebanon of a house illustrating Stick Style characteristics.

Hiram Baker and his family, wife Maria (sometimes spelled Mariah) and sons Asa and Ora, moved to Lebanon from Neodesha, Kansas, in 1891. Baker established a mercantile business in downtown Lebanon which, according to newspaper advertisements¹ and the City of Lebanon booklet published in 1892, was quite successful. He and his wife purchased two acres of land adjacent to J.M. Ralston's Addition on east Grant Street in 1894. Construction on their new house began in the spring of 1895, and by September, the *Lebanon Express* reported that "Mr. H. Baker's new residence on Bridge avenue will be an elegant home when completed. It is an ornament to that part of the city. The carpenter work, which is being done by J.N. Crandall & Sons, speaks well for Lebanon's workmen."² The Baker family moved in to their newly constructed home in late October, 1895.

Baker sold the eastern half of his lot in 1915. Portions of the remaining one-acre lot were sold after Baker's death; the present property is approximately 1/4-acre in size. The house was owned by Baker until his death in April, 1942; his son Ora, as executor of his will, sold the property in 1945. Since then, the house has had many short-term owners, including prominent physician and politician Joel C. Booth, who rented the house to others from 1945-1954. The Baker House was recognized for its high degree of architectural integrity and placed on the Lebanon Historic Resource Register in 1989. The present owners, Rick and Malia Allen, have owned the property since 1991.

¹ Rick and Malia Allen, interview by author, 8 April 1995, Allen residence, Lebanon, Oregon.

² *The Lebanon Express*, September 13, 1895, vol. IX, no. 2, 3.

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Linn County, Oregon

Statement of Significance (continued)

The Baker House fully embodies the characteristics of the Queen Anne and Stick styles in its form and details. Derived from late Medieval English architecture, yet incorporating distinctly American interpretations, these styles were popular for residential construction between circa 1860-1910 in the United States and in Lebanon beginning in the late 1880s. The Baker House, constructed in 1895 and a relatively late example of the Stick Style, displays the characteristics of the Queen Anne style in its cross-gabled plan, steeply pitched roof, numerous projecting gables and bays, and front entry porch. The use of many exterior cladding materials, including V-match drop siding and octagonal shingles, is typical of both styles. The decorative features most indicative of Stick Style influences are the horizontal and vertical bands on the exterior above the water table and first floor lintel line, which allude to the structure of the house. Further Queen Anne/Stick Style characteristics are present in the form of the corbeled chimney, the original crenelated cresting (no longer extant), the scroll-sawn and turned spindle ornamentation, and the use of stained glass.

The basic configuration and design of the Baker House slightly resembles a model house plan published by George and Charles Palliser. Plate 24, in Palliser's *American Cottage Homes*, originally published in 1878, contains projecting gables, cutaway bay, entry and rear porches, and multi-paned upper sash windows similar to those features of the Baker House. The general room configuration of the Baker House is very similar to that proposed by the Palliser brothers in this design for a residence in Newtown, Connecticut.³ The exterior ornament, however, seems to be derived from designs in George F. Barber's *The Cottage Souvenir*, No. 2. It is well known that Oregon builders relied heavily on this publication⁴, and it is indeed likely that J.N. Crandall, who probably had little formal training as an architect, would derive his house designs from available pattern books. Crandall, who moved to Lebanon from Smith Center, Kansas in 1891, had a great impact on building in the area until the turn of the century. After 1900, however, his sons, especially A.I. Crandall, who is believed to have attended architecture school, were more influential. J.N. Crandall is credited with the construction of the Smith County Courthouse in Kansas, as well as a number of other business buildings and the Smith Center high school, but was not known to be responsible for the design of these buildings.

Although other Queen Anne houses still exist in Lebanon, many have been considerably altered and do not exhibit the high degree of integrity present in the Baker House. Since Hiram Baker's death in 1942, sensitive owners have stored damaged or removed interior and exterior details on the property. At present, several pieces of historic fabric, including the back screen door, the lattice work front porch railing, and interior window casing are being stored in the owners' workroom. These

³ The Palliser's Late Victorian Architecture (Watkins Glen, NY: The American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1978), plate 24.

⁴ See Kenneth Naversen, West Coast Victorians: A Nineteenth-century Legacy, (Wilsonville, OR: Beautiful America Pub. Co., 1987.)

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

Statement of Significance (continued)

salvaged details will allow for a complete and appropriate restoration of the property.

Most of the Queen Anne residences in Lebanon exhibit details characteristic of the late Queen Anne period. The earliest example of Queen Anne architecture in Lebanon is the J.M. Ralston house (1887), built by Isaac Conn. Examples constructed by the Crandall family, who appear to have been responsible for most of the distinctive Queen Anne houses in Lebanon, include A.I. Crandall's own house, at 488 Second Street, which was constructed in 1896. This house, which is quite elaborate and in excellent condition, features ornament in the Eastlake tradition. The J.C. Booth house at 486 Park Street, which was built in 1905 and is listed on the National Register, is late Queen Anne with Colonial Revival influences. The L.A. Crandall house at 959 Main Street, a Foursquare example of A.I. Crandall's adaptability as a designer, was built in 1905 and is also listed on the National Register. In the context of these buildings, the Hiram Baker House is distinctive, well-preserved and worthy of placement on the National Register.

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The Lebanon Criterion. 6 Apr 1914; 24 Dec 1914.

The Lebanon Express. 14, 28 Sep 1894; 11 Jan 1895; 1, 15 Mar 1895; 26 Apr 1895; 19, 26 Jul 1895; 16, 30 Aug 1895; 13, 27 Sep 1895; 18, 25 Oct 1895; 1 Nov 1895.

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Linn County Deed Records. Linn County, Oregon.

Naversen, Kenneth. West Coast Victorians: A Nineteenth-century Legacy. Wilsonville, OR: Beautiful America Publishing Co., 1987.

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National Park Service**

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Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

Bibliography (continued)

The Palliser's Late Victorian Architecture. Watkins Glen, NY: The American Life Foundation and Study Institute, 1978.

Verbal boundary description

Tax lot 5801, Township 12, Range 2 West, Section 11CA. Beginning at a point East 1412 links (14.21 chains) and South 0°05' West 241.48 feet from the Northeast corner of Block 26 in J.M. Ralston's Addition to the City of Lebanon;
then North 89°15' West 113.36 feet;
then South 0°08' West 95.34 feet;
then South 85°48' East 113.74 feet along the North line of Grant Street to a point which is South 0°05' West 102.20 feet from the point of beginning;
then North 0°05' East 102.20 feet to the point of beginning.

Verbal boundary justification

The nominated property includes the remaining intact portion of the parcel historically associated with the house, and is the lot on which the building sits.

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Continuation Sheet

Section Number Photographs Page 11

Baker, Hiram, House
Linn County, Oregon

BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE

The following information pertains to the photographs listed below (1-14), as noted:

Property name: Baker, Hiram, House
Property location: Lebanon, Linn County, Oregon
Photographer: Erin Hanafin
Photograph date: photographs 1 - 7: April 29, 1995
 photographs 8 - 12: May 8, 1995
 photograph 13: 1895
 photograph 14: circa 1910
Location of negatives: Erin Hanafin
 1891 High Street #6
 Eugene, OR 97401-4186

1. Northeast: site with house
2. North: south elevation (front) of house
3. North: detail of front entrance porch
4. Southwest: east elevation of house
5. West: detail of southeast corner of house, tower bay
6. Southeast: north (rear) and west elevations of house
7. East: west elevation of house
8. Interior: detail of staircase, ground level
9. Interior: detail of tower bay, ground level
10. Interior: dining room and parlor
11. Interior: view from dining room into home office space
12. Interior: view from upstairs hallway into bedroom 2
13. Northwest: historic view 1895
14. Northwest: historic view circa 1910

LEBANON

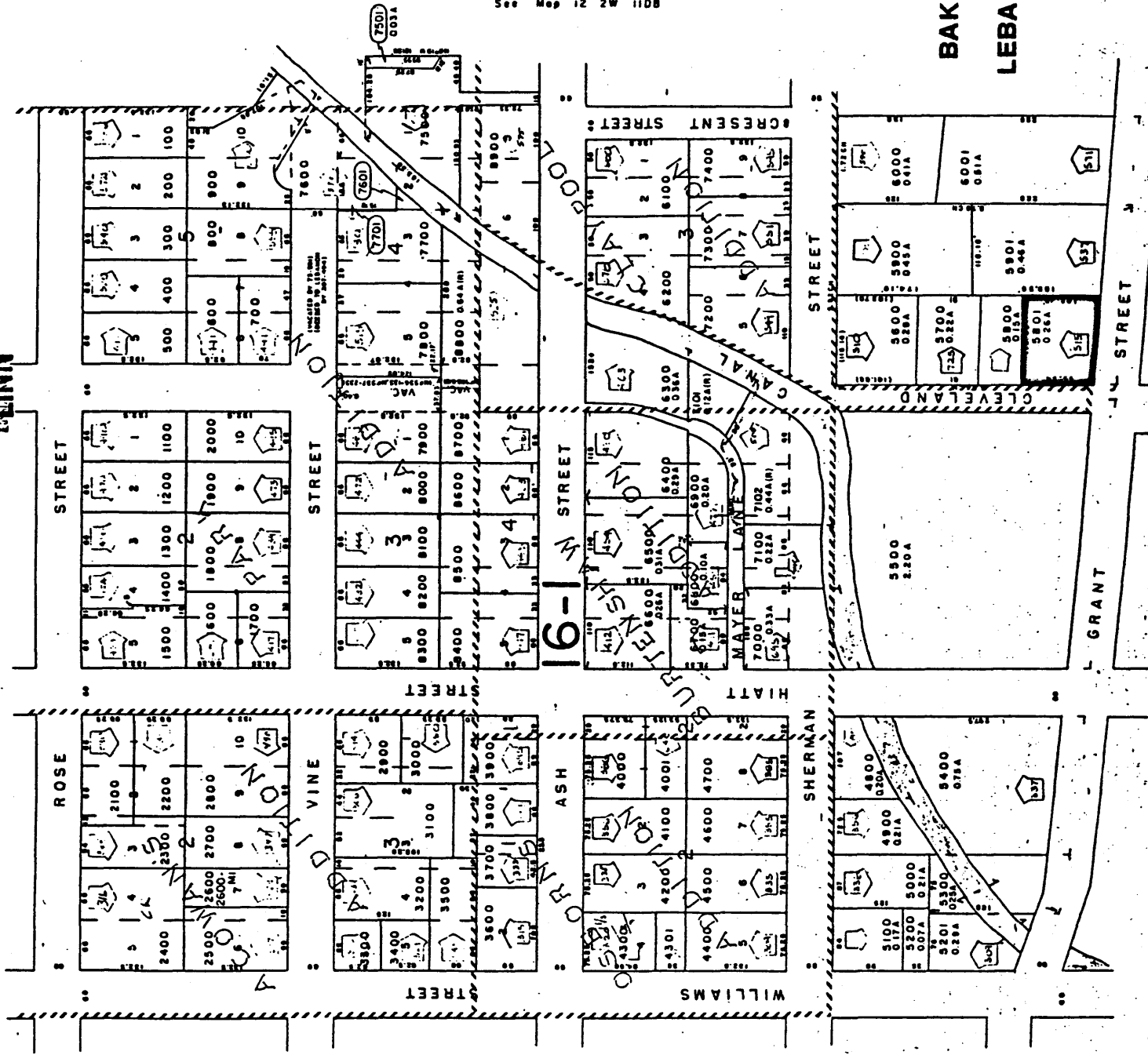
12 2W 11CA

LEBANON

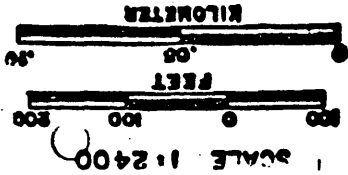
See Map 12 2W 11B0

See Map 12 2W 11B0

BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE
BUILT 1895
LEBANON, LINN COUNTY
OREGON

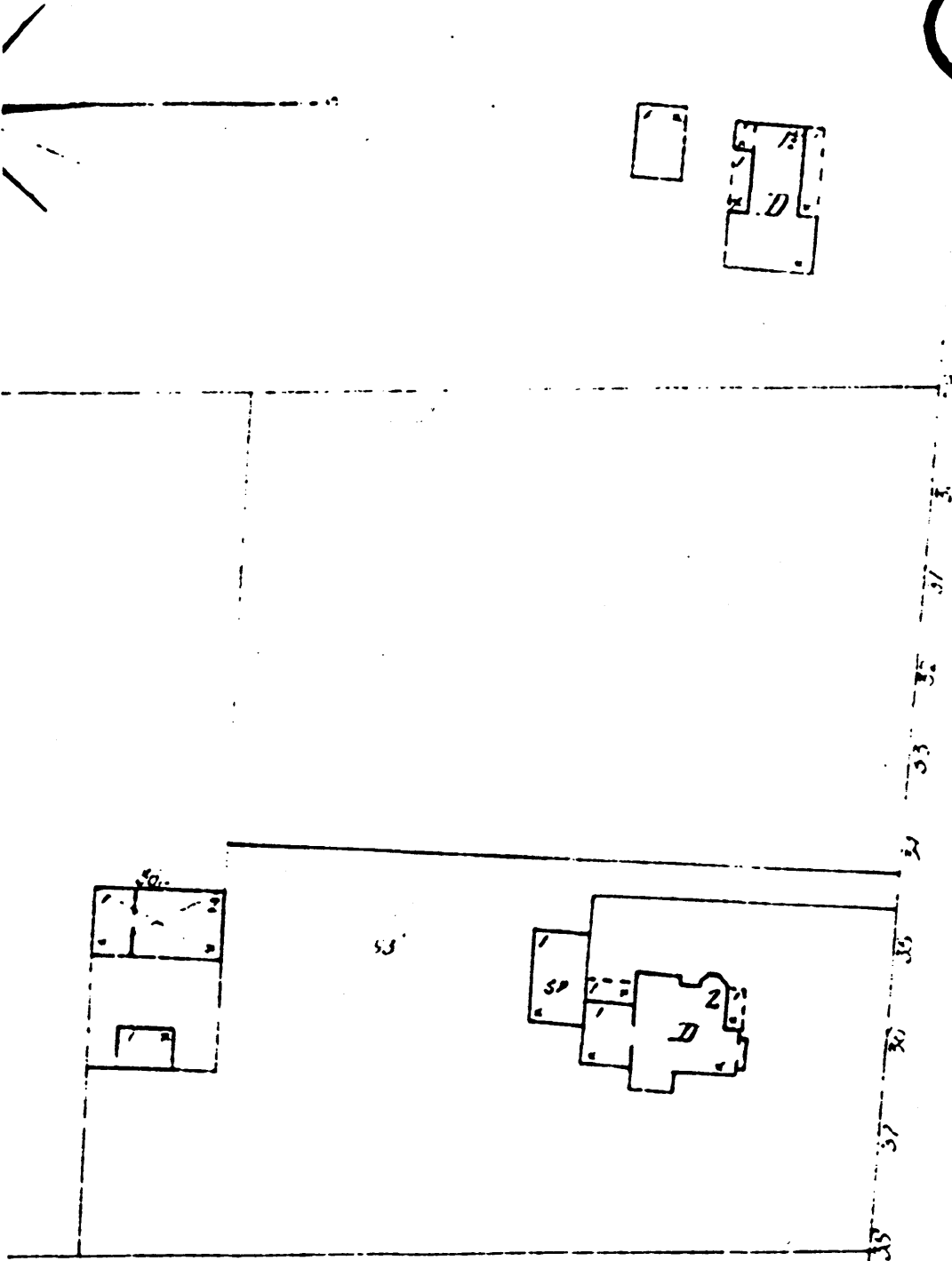


See Map 12 2W 11C8



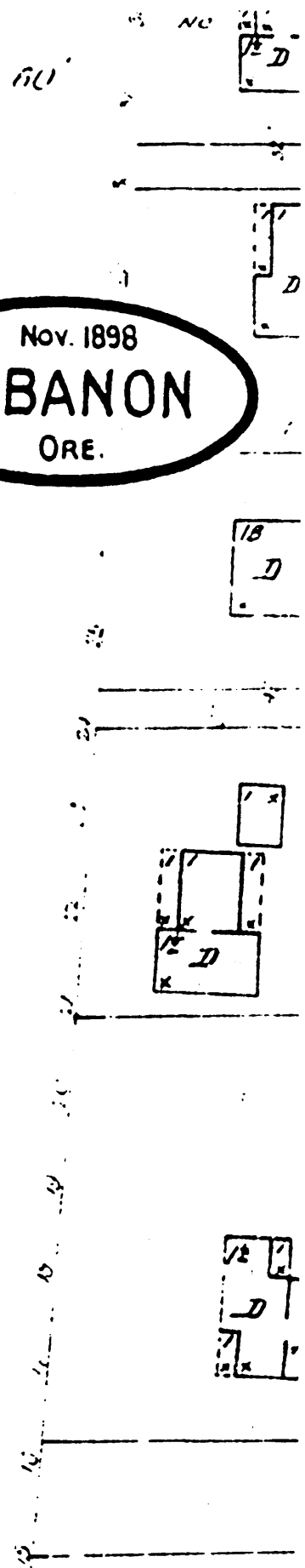
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 ASSOCIATES & APPRAISAL, INC.

Nov. 1898
LEBANON
ORE.



136

BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE
BUILT 1895
LEBANON, LINN COUNTY
OREGON



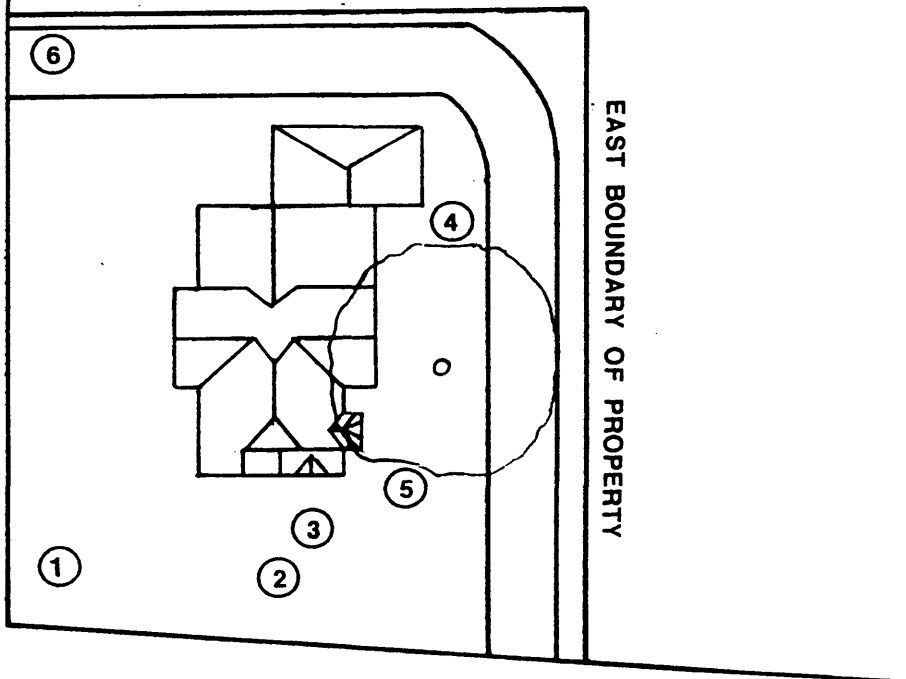
**BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE
BUILT 1895
LEBANON, LINN COUNTY, OREGON**

SITE PLAN

NORTH BOUNDARY OF PROPERTY

CLEVELAND STREET

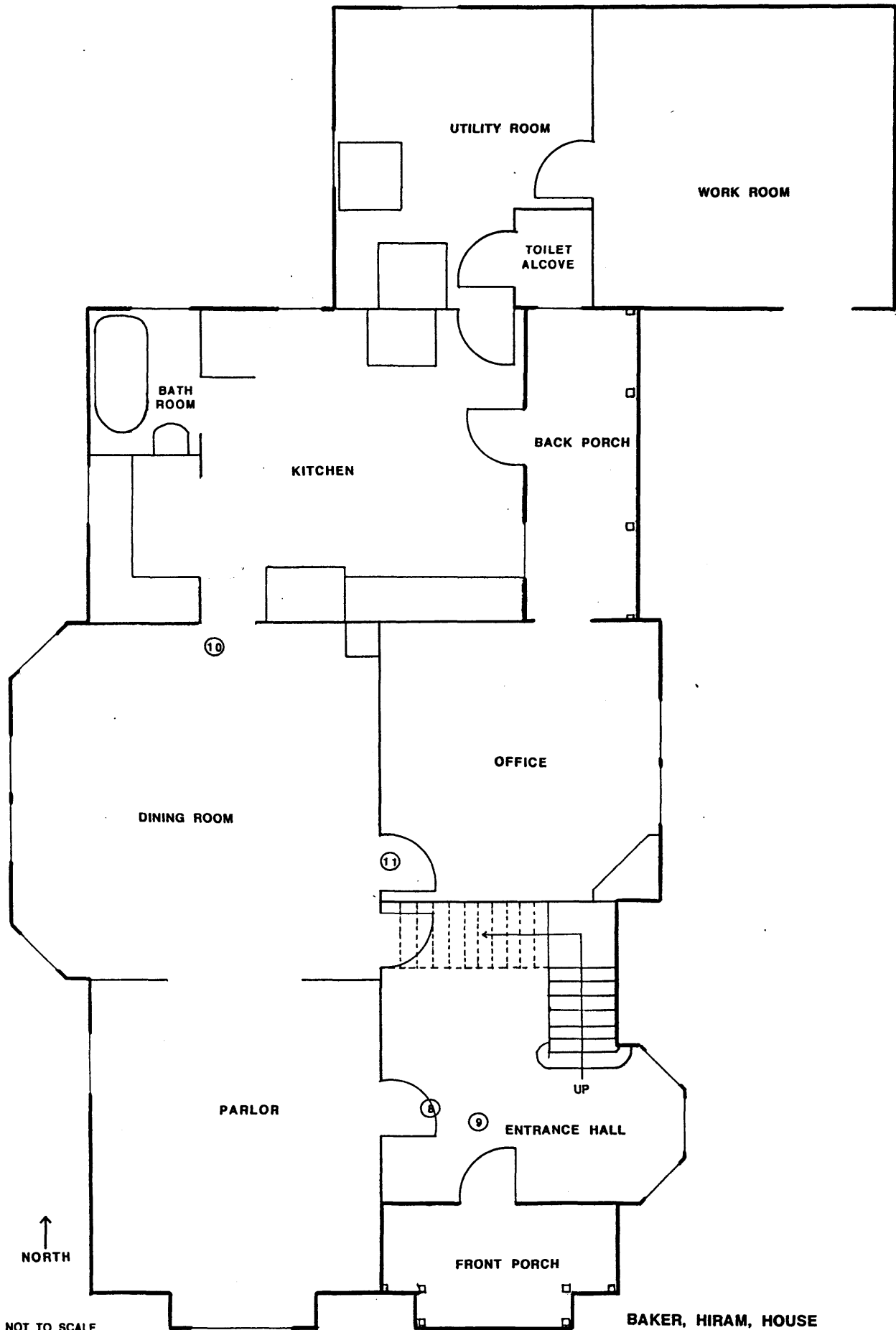
EAST BOUNDARY OF PROPERTY



GRANT STREET

NORTH

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE

BAKER, HIRAM, HOUSE
BUILT 1895
LEBANON, LINN COUNTY, OREGON
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

