

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Rand, Ed, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1700 4th Street ___ not for publication

city, town Baker ___ vicinity of congressional district Second

state Oregon code 41 county Baker code 001

3. Classification

Category ___ district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) ___ structure ___ site ___ object	Ownership ___ public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private ___ both Public Acquisition ___ in process ___ being considered	Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied ___ unoccupied ___ work in progress Accessible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted ___ yes: unrestricted ___ no	Present Use ___ agriculture ___ commercial ___ educational ___ entertainment ___ government ___ industrial ___ military	___ museum ___ park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence ___ religious ___ scientific ___ transportation ___ other:
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4. Owner of Property

name Douglas and Theresa Johnson

street & number 1700 4th Street

city, town Baker ___ vicinity of state Oregon 97814

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baker County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Baker state Oregon 97814

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The one and a half-story, hip-roofed Craftsman Bungalow of tuff, or native volcanic rock with board and batten-clad dormers built at the northeast corner of 4th and Auburn Avenue in Baker for Baker County Sheriff Ed Rand in 1909 is a stylistic hybrid in which characteristics of both the Queen Anne and Bungalow Styles are evident. The hybridization is nowhere better illustrated than in the classical boxed cornices of main roof and dormers which are detailed with decorative exposed purlins. Outsized gable-roofed dormers on west and north sides of the house have cornices which continue across their faces to create pedimented gable ends. The south dormer facing Auburn Avenue is treated more picturesquely with a pent eave above paired double-hung windows with multiple panes in the upper sashes. The pairing of windows, the use of multiple small panes in upper sashes, and the use of leaded glass in the top light of a picture window and in front door panels are among the other Queen Anne characteristics, but the most distinctive Queen Anne features are the solid console brackets used non-functionally to link west and north dormers to the cornice below and to frame a stairwell window in the south elevation.

The Rand House is rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 30 x 44 feet. It is placed longitudinally on its 55 x 100-foot, tree-lined lot and is oriented to the west, facing 4th Street. The foundation and ground story walls are of coursed, rock-faced tuff from a local quarry. The quality of masonry work is evident in the laying up of the base courses in larger units of masonry topped by a belt course. The stone is said to have been cut and dressed by experienced Welsh stone cutters who worked also on the County Courthouse and Carnegie Library projects completed in 1908 and 1909, respectively. According to local tradition, stone for the Rand House was remaindered from the public projects just mentioned. Front and rear porches are recessed areas under the main roof at the southwest and northeast corners of the house, respectively. Each porch has a single stone corner post, stone railings, and wood flooring and steps.

The interior layout is compact, having been designed for convenience in circulation in the bungalow tradition. The interior is distinguished by well-crafted, dark-stained door and window trim with simple classical architraves, five-panel doors, molded baseboards, and picture molding--all of native pine. Four-inch pine tongue and groove flooring and plaster walls and ceilings complete the interior finish work. Ground story walls were insulated with a brick lining before the lath and plaster was applied. While typical of the Arts and Crafts ideal related to both Queen Anne and Bungalow Styles, the distinctive features of the interior are the dog-leg staircase in the entry stairhall, with its solid square posts and railing of turned balusters, and the wide archway flanked by freestanding columns of the Doric order which separates the entry stairhall from the livingroom. All ground story rooms have ten-foot ceiling heights. The entry stairhall and livingroom make up the front portion of the ground story. The middle section is divided between a small bedroom on the north and a large diningroom on the south. These two rooms open to a bathroom and the kitchen, respectively. The rear portion of the plan is made up of back porch and pantry. All antiqued copper door hardware is intact throughout. Upstairs, three bedrooms and a linen closet--one bedroom in each dormer, radiate from the top landing of the front stairs. The rear third of the upstairs is unfinished attic storage space. The original cellar space was expanded to a concrete-lined half basement in the 1940s. The original wood shingle roof cover has been overlaid with asphalt shingles.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1909 **Builder/Architect** Ed Rand, Contractor (attributed)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The basement and first story of the Ed Rand House (1909), at 1700 4th Street in Baker, Oregon, was constructed of tuff, a native volcanic rock quarried in the Pleasant Valley area southeast of the city. Ed Rand was Sheriff of Baker County from 1906 to 1914, and, according to local tradition, the stone for his house was surplus from the County Courthouse and Carnegie Library projects, completed in 1908 and 1909, respectively. In any event, the solidly-built house in the Craftsman tradition is significant as one of the only two private dwelling places in the city built of tuff. That Baker's downtown is distinctive for its numerous public and commercial buildings of tuff was acknowledged at the height of the city's upbuilding. Polk's Baker County Directory for 1914 pointed out that "all of the public buildings and most of the business and fraternal buildings" in Baker were "built of native stone quarried twelve miles south of the city," and concluded: "[Baker] is the best built city of its size in Oregon." The population in 1914 was 8,000. Baker was the center of trade for a once-active gold mining district in the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon. With the coming of the railroad, it prospered as a shipping center for livestock and farm produce, principally wheat. Ed Rand had worked as a logger and carpenter-contractor upon his arrival in Baker County in 1896. It is understood that Rand himself supervised construction of the house he occupied on 4th Street in Baker from 1909 to 1918. The design may have been derived from a builder's planbook. With its compact massing, prominent dormers, use of diapered, leaded window panes and many small panes in upper window sash, convenient interior layout, and well-crafted wood work, including a column screen setting off the livingroom from the entry stairhall, the well-preserved one and a half story house embodies the essential characteristics of the affordable type of dwelling promoted by The Craftsman magazine between 1901 and 1916. It was made distinctive, however, by the use of a building stone peculiar to the region. Forming the southwest corner unit of a block-long row of bungalows of more-or-less comparable date and varying styles, the Rand House possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association with Baker's era of greatest prosperity and with one of the city's notable historical figures.

Ed Rand was born James Edward Rand in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, on June 2, 1862. He left home at the age of 14 to work as a logger. He came to Hood River, Oregon in 1888, where his parents had settled in 1885. He worked there as a logger and farmer. He was married in 1892 to Luella Jane Turner, daughter of David Alyn Turner, a Hood River pioneer from Missouri.

In 1896 the young Rands moved with their daughter Ethel to Baker County. Rand worked first as a logger, then as a carpenter and contractor. He was appointed Marshall of Sumpter in 1899 and served six years. At that time Sumpter was a wild booming gold mining town with a population of between 4,000 and 6,000. Rand was successful in keeping law and order in the mining town. His most famous exploit was the capture of three notorious outlaw brothers, the Carters, single-handed.

Rand was elected Baker County Sheriff in 1905 and served four two year terms from 1906 to 1914. While Sheriff of Baker County he had a tilt with Governor Oswald West. Ordered by Governor West to "close up" Copperfield, a settlement with little more than a corporal's guard of residents, Sheriff Rand informed the Governor that under advice from the District

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Baker, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	3	4	0	8	0	4	9	5	8	0	7	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Rand House is located in SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17, Township 9 South, Range 40 East, W. M. The property is legally described as the S. 44.5' of Lot 9 and the N. 10.5' of Lot 10, Block 16, U. S. Townsite of Baker, Baker County, Oregon.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Theresa L. Johnson

organization date December 27, 1980

street & number 1700 4th Street telephone 503/523-3308

city or town Baker state Oregon 97814

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

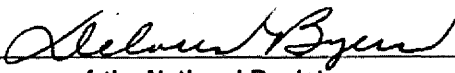
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

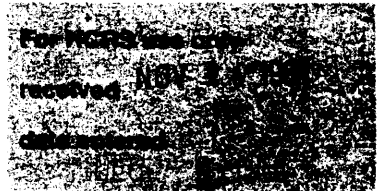
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date July 23, 1981

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
	Entered in the National Register date 12/9/81
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

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Continuation sheet Rand, Ed, House

Item number 8

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Attorney it would be impossible for him to legally obey the orders. The Governor then declared martial law in Copperfield and sent his secretary, Fern Hobbs, there in command of a small number of National Guardsmen.

In 1909 Ed Rand built his stone house on the corner of 4th and Auburn in Baker. In 1918 he moved to Portland with his wife and daughter. His son, Dewey, born in Sumpter in 1898, had enlisted in the Army. While in Portland, Rand served as a deputy U.S. Marshall.

In 1922 Rand resigned his post in Portland and returned to Baker City at the invitation of its citizens to serve as Chief of Police during a "clean up campaign", a position from which he resigned after five months to become deputy State Fire Marshall.

Rand died of heart failure in Baker on December 20, 1925, while on State business.

Dewey Rand, Sr., the son of Ed Rand, is 83 years old and lives in Salem. He has remained active as the editor of a neighborhood newspaper until recently. He recalls that he was eleven years old when his father built the house. He left his family in Baker in 1917 to fight in the First World War. Because he hadn't seen the house since that time, his memories of it were general. He remembered that the family spend much of the time in the kitchen because that's where the big stove was, and it was always warm. The stove burned wood or coal. The coal came all the way from Utah. Wood was delivered to the side of the house and a steam engine would come around and saw it up.

The following is an account of the ownership and occupation of the Rand House property since 1892.

In 1892 Mrs. Margaret Ireland purchased Lots 8 and 9 of Block 16 in the U. S. Townsite of Baker City for \$500. The following year, Mrs. Ireland purchased an addition 10 feet by 100 feet of the adjoining Lot 10 for \$1.00. By 1900 a wood frame house was built on the property, but not where either of the existing houses stand on Lot 8 and Lot 9.

In 1900 or 1901 Harry E. Foster bought the two lots for \$500.00, and apparently Margaret Ireland continued to occupy the house even though Mr. Foster owned it. City directories show that by 1903 Mrs. Ireland no longer occupied the property. In September 1908 Ed Rand bought the property for \$1,500, tore down the wood frame house and built the existing stone house on Lot 9 in the summer and fall of 1909.

In 1911 or 1912 a frame bungalow was constructed by Rand on Lot 8 north of Rand's stone house, and the two houses and lots were given separate legal descriptions for the purpose of sale.

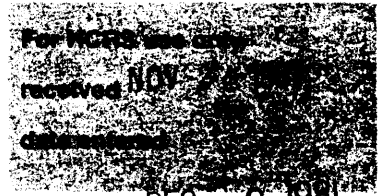
Rand supervised construction of his house, and Welsh stone cutters did the masonry work.

In 1919 Ed Rand sold his stone house on Lot 9 for \$4,500 to Thilda and Oscar Jacobson, sheep ranchers, who lived in the house until 1931 or 1932. After that time, Lee and Edith Stewart, relations of the Jacobsons, lived in the house, even though the house was still owned by Thilda Jacobson. The Jacobsons's son, Walter, married the Stewart's daughter, Marian. At some point after 1932, the house and property were passed on to the Jacobson heirs, Walter, Ebba, Esther, Anna and Lewis.

In December of 1948 Edith Stewart purchased the property and house from the Jacobsons for \$10. Edith and her husband Lee lived in the house until 1967. Lee was a machinist. He was the son of one of the pioneer families in Baker. His mother and father arrived in the Baker area in 1864. In 1966, the Stewarts's son, George, a bachelor, came to live with them. After 1967, the widowed Mrs. Stewart lived in the house another two years.

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Continuation sheet Rand, Ed, House

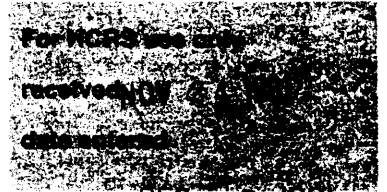
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Following her departure, George Stewart lived in the house by himself until 1978. The property was acquired by the Norman Kerrs in 1978, and title was transferred to the present owners in December, 1979.

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Continuation sheet Rand, Ed, House

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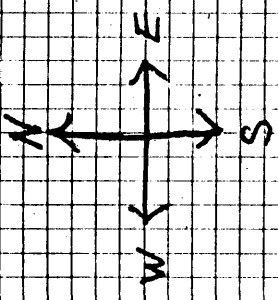
Baker County Deed and Assessment Records

Local Directories. Historic view contained in Polk's Baker County Directory for 1914, page 19.

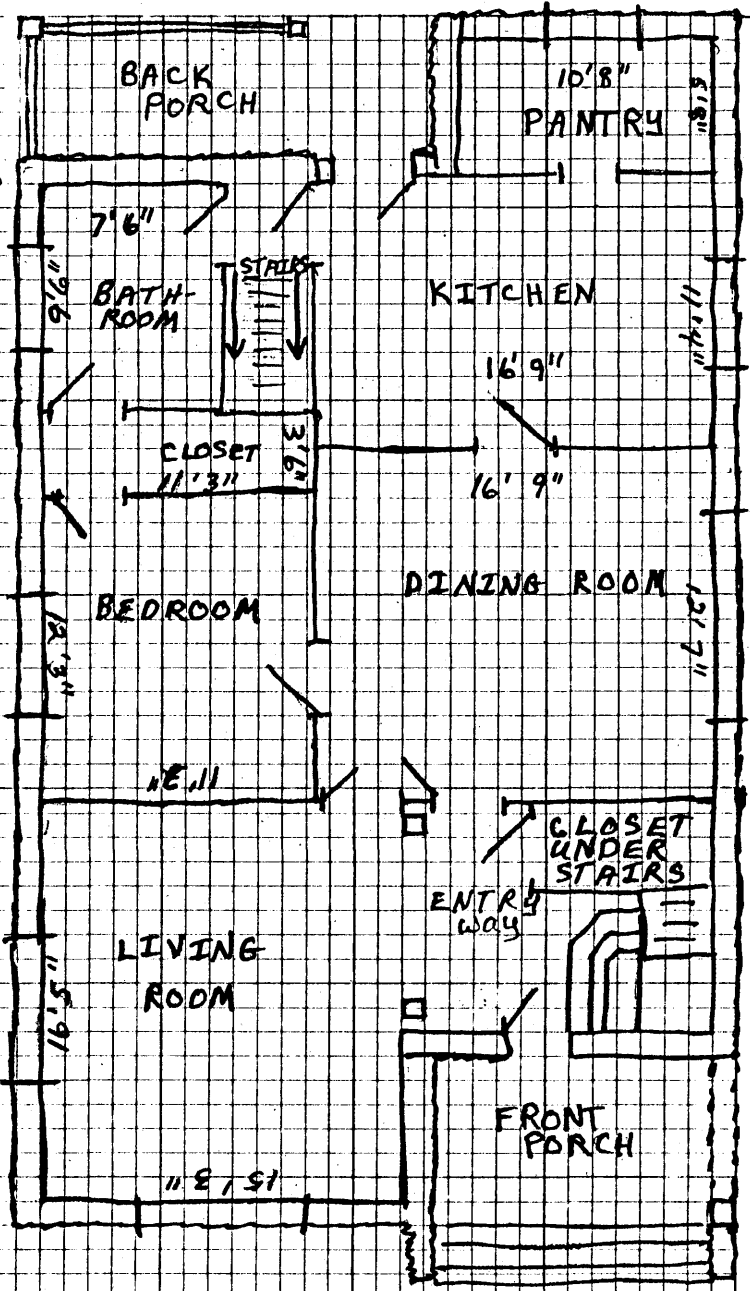
Haines Record (December 25, 1925). Obituary article, Ed Rand.

Interviews, 1980: Dewey Rand, Sr., of Salem, son of Ed Rand

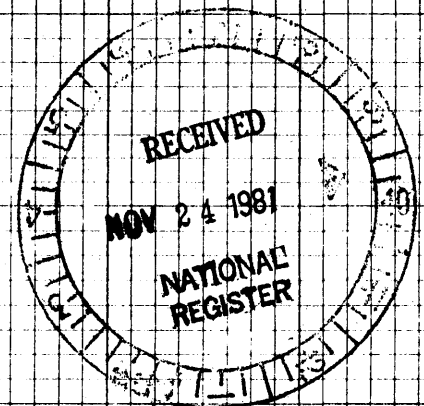
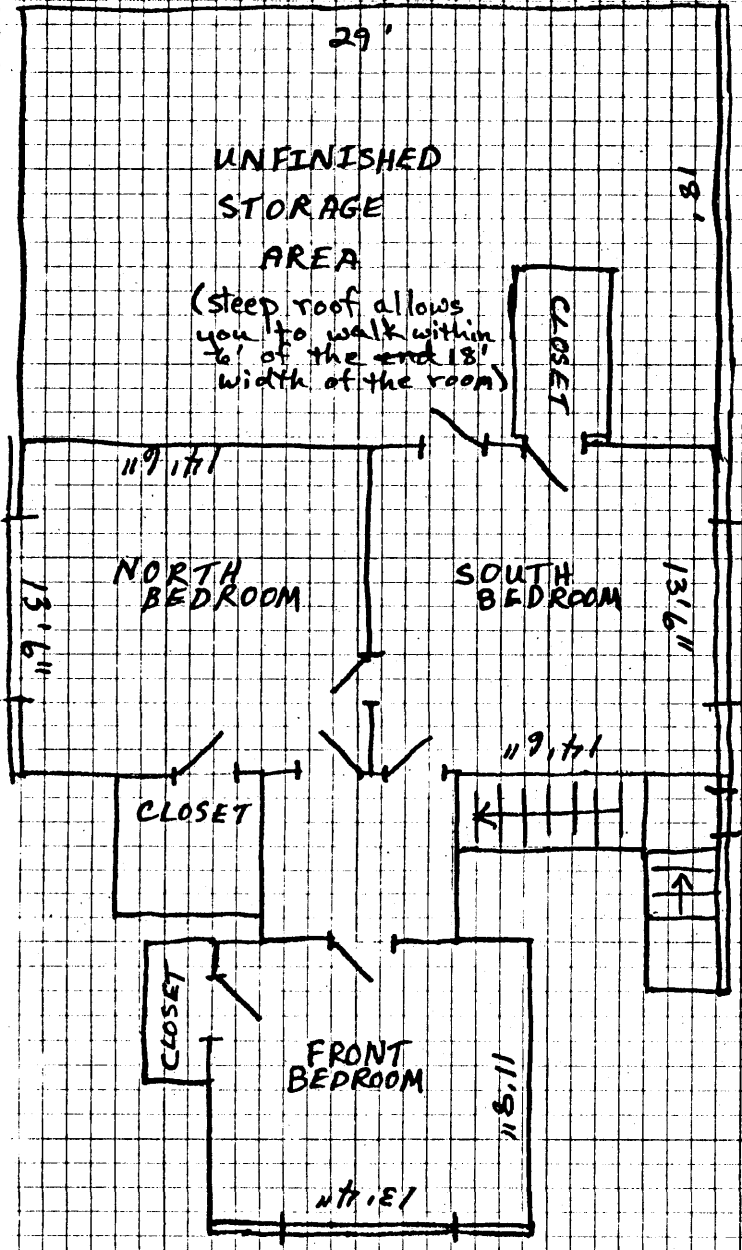
Marian Stewart Jacobson of Baker, whose father-in-law acquired the Rand House in 1919 and whose mother acquired the house in 1948.



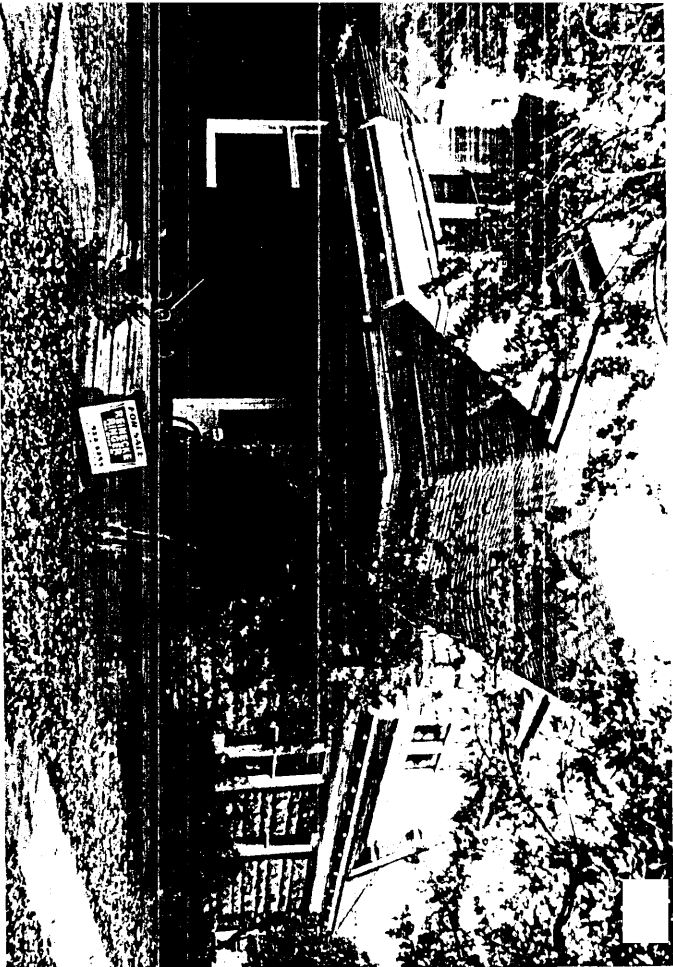
1st Floor



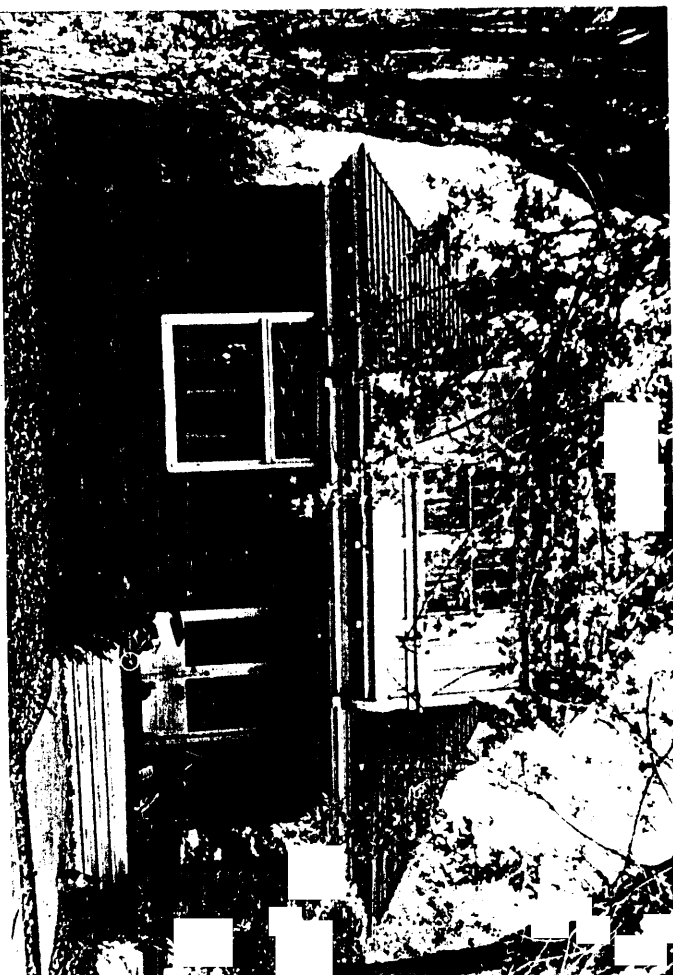
2nd Floor



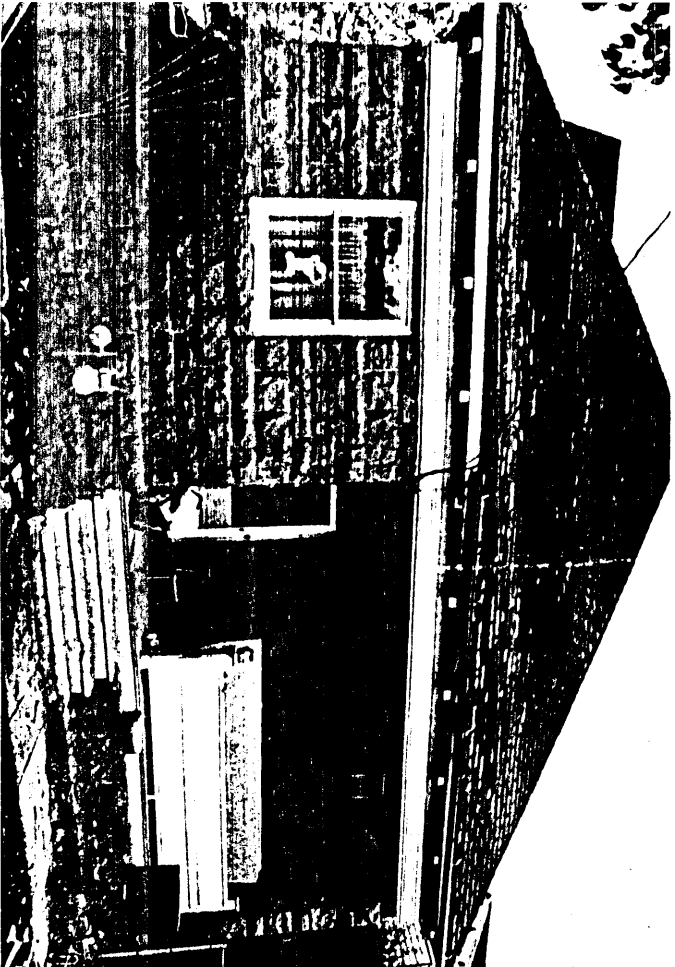
NOV 24 1981



West and south faces



West (front) face



East (rear) face



South face

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NOV 24 1981

RAND, ED, HOUSE
BAKER
BAKER COUNTY
OREGON

Looking south
from livingroom
into entry stair-
hall.



Looking east
from diningroom
into kitchen.



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Looking east
from kitchen
into pantry.



NOV 24 1981