

FINAL

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 an 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 Rand, John Linsey, House

other names/site number National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association Headquarters

2. Location

street & number Southwest corner of State Road 62 and Maxine Moss Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Friendship vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Ripley code 137 zip code 47021

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Philip R. Roberts

4-25-94

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State of 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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

John Linsey Rand House
Name of Property

Ripley County, IN
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

SOCIAL: clubhouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

STONE: limestone

roof METAL: steel

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

John Linsey Rand House
Name of Property

Ripley County, IN
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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

1878

Significant Dates

1878

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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: Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory

John Linsey Rand House

Name of Property

Ripley County, IN

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 660640 4314360
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing

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 William R. Brockway, FAIA, Architect in Residence

organization Office of Community Preservation date March 23, 1993

street & number Louisiana State University telephone (504) 388-6885

city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70803

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association

street & number P.O. Box 67 telephone

city or town Friendship state IN zip code 47021

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Built on a rise overlooking Laughery Creek in Brown Township of Ripley County is the John L. Rand House. The 1878 two story brick cubical house stands near the corner of State Route 62 and Maxine Moss Drive (formerly Dewberry Road), about one half mile east of the small town of Friendship, Indiana. Overall, the immediate environment is agricultural, with gently rolling terrain leading to the creek valley. The tract which now legally includes the house has been converted from agricultural use to camping, shooting ranges, and other associated support uses for the National Muzzle Loaders Rifle Association, which has owned the property since 1966. A natural setting has been preserved, especially adjacent to the house.

The house, a very large barn, and a small tool shed are all that remain of a once prosperous farm which included at least seven major structures. No longer standing are the carriage house, a granary, a well house, and a very large poultry house. The barn which does stand was rebuilt in the 1960s. Because of its lack of integrity, it was not included in the boundaries. The shed is not substantial in scale, therefore it was not included in the resource count.

The main block of the Rand House is roughly square, measuring 37 1/2 feet by 34 feet. The one story brick rear kitchen wing measures 16 feet by 45 feet. The rear wing, which housed a kitchen, pantry, and smokehouse is thought to have been added shortly after construction of the main portion. It appears in a photo of the house with the Rand family. The house appears to be new in the photograph, so it is thought to have been added before about 1883. The entire house has a limestone foundation and finished water table.

The main elevation faces roughly north/northeast toward Laughery Creek. Despite the squarish appearance of the house, the brick exterior bearing walls in fact describe an "L" plan, with a two story wooden porch recessed in the corner of the "L". The front wall is punctuated by three bays on both stories. All openings have plain limestone lintels and sills. The easternmost bay on the first story is a doorway with rectangular transom. The door has two tall round arched lights over two panels. Door jambs are paneled to match the door. A later glazed storm door protects the

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

original front door. Beside the door are two tall one-over-one double hung wood sash windows. Modern metal storm windows protect the wooden sash. The second floor has three similar windows aligned over the first floor openings.

To the left (east) of the front wall is the two story porch. The porch is supported by heavy square chamfered posts with cornice-like capitals. The posts are treated as "pilasters" when against the brick walls. Decorative angle braces with oculus motifs span between posts. The upper porch (balcony) is enclosed by a railing of turned balusters. Underneath the porch are two openings through the brick wall on each story. On the first story, facing toward the creek, is a door similar to the front door, and a window. On the second floor, facing east, is a doorway with transom. A single window faces north on the other wall at this level.

A wide wooden entablature completes the north/northeast elevation. The entablature has a plain frieze, and evenly spaced pairs of finely detailed scroll brackets. The brackets are spaced so that a pair marks each corner on each elevation. A stringcourse connects the lower end of the brackets. The entablature and deep eaves are carried around the entire main block. The hip roof has a ridge running parallel to the main elevation. Originally, it was covered in wood shingles, however, the present standing seam tin roofing has been in place for many years.

The east/southeast elevation of the main block has no openings, aside from those under the porch, which have already been described. The basement has two small windows. The roofline has a single corbelled chimney stack centered in the middle of the wall mass. The west/northwest elevation of the main block has only two windows, one on each story aligned vertically. They are set towards the rear of the main block. The basement has two small windows. A single corbelled chimney stack is located toward the front wall.

The south/southwest elevation of the main block adjoins the one story kitchen wing. One window is found on either side of the

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

kitchen wing on the first story. Two windows are placed to the right (as one faces the rear wall) of the wing on the second floor, while another window is placed to the left of the wing on the second floor. The rear kitchen wing extends 45 feet from the rear wall of the main block. The long walls which face east/southeast and west/northwest have irregularly placed doors and windows. Most windows are four-over-four sash. Most door and window openings have metal bars over them as this wing is used as a firearms museum. On the east/southeast wall, moving away from the main block, is a window, door with transom, window, and finally door with transom. On the west/northwest wall, following the same procedure, are three windows, door with transom, and a window. The end wall of the addition has a single small one-over-one window. The kitchen addition has a plain wooden frieze board and deep eaves. It is capped by a separate hip roof which does not merge or touch the main block. Roughly centered along the ridge line is a decorative wooden cupola complete with bracketing and small hip roof cap. There are two chimney stacks on the rear kitchen addition.

The interior of the Rand House features an asymmetrical side hall plan. In the main section of the house, three rooms align across the rear of the first floor, while the stair hall and a large parlor occupy the front. Rooms in the rear kitchen wing fill the whole width of the wing and interconnect without a hallway. The second floor plan (main block only) is similar in layout to the first floor. Ceiling height is approximately 9 feet 10 inches in the main block. Common finishes to the house include wooden floors, plaster walls (some have been wallpapered), and tall baseboards with molded upper edges.

Through the front, one enters the stair hall. The staircase lines the west/northwest wall. The staircase is well detailed, having an octagonal paneled newel post with turned finial cap, octagonal balusters, and ornamental brackets on the stair string. Door surrounds are typical of the casing moldings found throughout the house, having an architrave-like profile which has a deeply undercut torus molding on the outside edge. Most interior doors

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

are four paneled, with taller panels above squarish ones. Most interior doorways have side hinged rectangular transoms. Another characteristic of most interior woodwork as seen in the stair hall is the use of false graining. Raised molding runs are finished as burlled walnut, while flat areas are treated as oak. The doorway which leads from the south end of the stair hall to the reception room has an unusual treatment (photo 12). Lacking enough space to complete the side molding, the carpenter mitered the woodwork and placed it on the side wall. A doorway at the foot of the stairs leads to a front parlor.

The front parlor now serves as an office, but retains all of its domestic qualities. The floor has been carpeted. Two tall double hung windows lining the front wall light the room. Nearly aligned on the opposite wall are two doorways, one leading to a small corner room, while the other leads to the center rear room of the main block. The focus of the room is the mantelpiece, which rests on a projecting chimney breast. The wooden mantel has geometrical detailing. The cast iron coal grate has a glazed ceramic tile surround.

The corner room (west) has access to no rooms other than the front parlor. It now serves as a darkroom. The central rear room of the main block may have been the kitchen originally, and later, after the addition of the rear kitchen wing, perhaps a parlor. Woodwork in this room is typical. From here, one may enter the rear wing, or the reception area.

The reception room may have been a dining room originally. It has access to the rear wing, stair hall, the center rear room, and the exterior (via the front porch). Moldings here are standard. Two items of interest are the fireplace and a small closet. The fireplace has a projecting chimney breast with simple wood mantel. The mantel is an antique replacement for the missing original piece. The mantel shelf has small supporting brackets and an overmantel with mirror panel and flanking engaged collonettes upholding a narrow shelf. To the right of the mantel is a narrow closet door. This projecting closet, which widens diagonally

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**John Linsey Rand House
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toward the fireplace, is a very narrow second staircase which leads to an upstairs bedroom. The staircase is no longer in use, and is used as storage closet. Acoustical tiles have been applied over the ceiling plaster.

The functional rear wing had three rooms originally. The room at the far end of the wing was a pantry; but the dividing wall was removed in the 1960s, making it a larger museum display room. A concrete floor has replaced a section of wooden flooring in the rear wing. A bathroom is located in the center of the rear wing. Ceilings are ten feet tall in the rear wing. Woodwork is simple painted boards with pediment shaped headers.

The second floor has much the same character as the first floor. The most significant room, aside from the stair hall, is the northwest office (formerly a bedroom). The plan is identical to the first floor room below it. Moldings are shouldered rather than rectangular, and this room has a picture rail. A projecting chimney breast has a wooden mantelpiece with geometric paneling and a triangular arch opening.

The room off of the south corner of the stair hall has been converted into a kitchen, but retains its historic woodwork. The room immediately aligning with the stair hall has been converted to a bathroom, again while preserving significant wood moldings. The room in the west corner of the second floor was originally two rooms. A partition was removed to convert it to a work room.

Behind the Rand House is a large barn, as mentioned previously. Lower portions of barn's walls are of random laid fieldstone and serve as retaining walls. The stonework was retained in a 1960s reconstruction of the barn. All wood walls above the stone portion were rebuilt. The barn was not included in the nomination for this reason.

Overall, the Rand House has good integrity. The house retains the essential characteristics which make it significant.

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

Section 8-Statement of Significance

The John L. Rand House is locally significant under Criterion C as the finest example of Italianate architecture in Brown Township of Ripley County. Equally as noteworthy as the exterior is the interior woodwork, which features much elaborate false graining. The house was built for John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Rand in 1878 and it is the only surviving structure of a once vast farming enterprise which included a large barn, carriage house, granary, well house, and large poultry house. The site is utilized today by the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association, with the house being the group's headquarters.

Originating in England in the early 1800s, the Italianate style was inspired by rural Italian dwellings which had simple Renaissance era classical details. The style was popularized as an alternative to Gothic Revival homes in the work of A.J. Downing and A.J. Davis in the 1840s and 50s. By the time of the Civil War, Italianate was commonly used for homes, commercial buildings, and occasionally, public buildings. In Indiana, Italianate style houses were being built in the 1850s. The style remained popular until the 1890s in Indiana. Typical characteristics of Italianate domestic architecture include blocky massing, low pitched roofs, bracketed entablatures, and tall window openings. Plans vary from formal (symmetrical) to picturesque (asymmetrical). Openings are often round arched and often feature decorative hoods. Porches are common.

Although Ripley County was organized in 1817, settlement began as early as 1813, three years before Indiana was granted statehood (1816). The first settlement was in Brown Township. Being quite nearly adjacent to the Ohio River, Ripley County naturally experienced much settlement by Upland Southerners. As one might expect, house types associated with that culture are prevalent in both Ripley County and Brown Township. Fine examples of brick I-houses and central passage types are easily found, and some date from well into the 1800s. Greek Revival or Italianate detailing is sometimes associated with these types. Although significant as

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John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana

examples of vernacular design, the area's housing types do not represent the Italianate style as well as the Rand House.

The Rand House is a chaste example of Italianate having simple cubic massing and rectangular tall windows. The house has most characteristics associated with the style, including a bracketed entablature, low roof, and open porch. The two-story corner porch which infills an open portion of the cube-like exterior is not often seen on Italianate homes. The interior woodwork of the house is a good example of Italianate detailing, including the well detailed staircase and architrave moldings. Much false graining is intact, providing a good example of once common nineteenth century practice.

The John Rand House reflects the prosperity of the Rand and Wilson families in Brown Township. Thomas Rand, father of John, was born in Belfast, Ireland in 1746. Having moved to America in 1762 with two brothers, Thomas fought with Virginia troops in the Revolutionary War. Thomas married Elizabeth Carder in 1786 or 1787 and lived in Ohio and Kentucky before settling on a parcel about three miles south of Friendship on Laughery Creek in 1811. The Rands had seven daughters and three sons-one of whom was John L. John married Elizabeth Ellen Wilson in 1864. The Wilsons were prominent land holders in the area, and upon the death of Elizabeth's father in 1874, the couple inherited a tract of prime farmland just south of Friendship on Laughery Creek, inclusive of the nominated property. In 1878, the Rand House was completed, taking three years to build. Isola Rand Kieth, a granddaughter of John L. Rand, recalls that a "Mr. Falls" built several houses for other members of the Rand and Wilson families nearby, and speculates that he built the John Rand House as well. No further information has been located about Mr. Falls. In 1883, ownership of the farm was transferred to Elizabeth Rand, and John L. sold his father's house, located about 1/2 mile south along Laughery Creek. John and Elizabeth held the house and farm until 1903.

Census data and other accounts picture the Rand farm as prosperous. Isola Rand recalls that several upstairs rooms were

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

reserved for hired hands. This is borne out by 1880 census data, showing that the farm had 1 servant, 2 laborers, and a carpenter in addition to the family. Also in 1880, the farm had over 70 head of cattle, 10 cows, and 20 hogs. Over 80 acres of corn were under cultivation, as well as 20 acres of wheat. According to Isola Rand, the farm had a large DeLaval cream separator. 50 lbs. buckets of cream were shipped to Cincinnati (1880 Agriculture census indicated 600 lbs. of butter were made that year). John and his only son James Dean Rand bought the Friendship Flour Mill in 1896. The mill was the largest industry in town. James Dean Rand passed away unexpectedly in 1898.

After selling the farm to John and Thomas Paul, the Rands moved to Marion County, Indiana in order to be closer to their last living child, Florence. John died in 1919, Elizabeth in 1926. The Pauls operated a Hereford cattle stock farm on the site. The Paul's mother was a sister to Elizabeth Rand. In about 1921, the atlas maps show one J.W. Montgomery as the owner. In 1934 or 1935, Friendship State Bank assumed ownership of the farm from Robert Montgomery. Allen Heisey owned the house from about 1936 to an unknown date. The house was owned (but not lived in) by Chris Volz of Milan, Indiana in 1962. In 1966, Volz sold the house to the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association. The NMLRA was founded in 1933 in Portsmouth, Ohio. Matches were often held in the Laughery Creek area during the 1930s and 40s. By 1942, land near Friendship was owned by the association. With the acquisition of the Rand Farm in 1966, the Muzzle Loaders moved their headquarters into the Rand House and rebuilt the large barn as a meeting hall. Adjacent land has been developed as shooting ranges for members.

Currently, the editorial staff of the association's monthly newsletter Muzzle Blasts is located in the Rand House. The south side of the kitchen wing has the NMLRA Museum of early American firearms and associated memorabilia.

Section 9-Bibliography

Atlas and Plat Book of Ripley County and part of Franklin County,

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Section number 9 Page 9

John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana

Indiana. Batesville, IN: Herald Publishing Co., c.1921.

Cunningham, Sharon. Letter to Mrs. Olin D. Keith, April 11, 1989 regarding history of the Rand House 1966-1989, on file at National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association, Friendship, IN

Deaver, Karen Johnson. Fort Worth, TX, Undated letter (1989) and sketch plan of Rand House in 1962-65 configuration to National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association from Deaver (Fort Worth, TX), on file at NMLRA, Friendship, IN

Eades, Gayle S. "Whichever Came First, It Was Still Friendship," The Indiana Freemason, June 1973, pp. 12-13.

Griffing, B.N. An Atlas of Ripley County, Indiana. Philadelphia: D.J. Lake, 1883.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, Ripley County Interim Report, June 1986.

Jerman, Ed C. History and Directory of Ripley County. Versailles, IN: Republican Print, 1888.

Kieth, Isola Rand. "The Rand Home," Muzzle Blasts, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, September, 1966, pp. 7-8.

McGinley, Carlotta. Mooresville, In, Letter to Sharon Cunningham, January 22, 1990, regarding Rand family genealogy, on file at National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association, Friendship, IN

Muzzle Blasts, Vol. XXVIII, No. 7, January 1967, cover photo (reprinted historic photo of the Rand House).

Pegee, O.W. Atlas of Ripley County, Indiana. Versailles, IN: 1900 (Printed in New York City at Bridgeman's Map Establishment)

Ripley County History 1818-1988 Ripley County, Indiana. Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Co., 1989.

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**John Linsey Rand House
Ripley County, Indiana**

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Tenth Census of Agriculture,
Indiana. 1880.

Section 10-Geographical Data-Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land in Brown Township, Ripley County, Indiana as follows: Starting at the south bank of Laughery Creek where it intersects the west edge of Maxine Moss Drive, then proceed southwest along the west edge of Maxine Moss Drive for 480', then proceed west/northwest perpendicular to Maxine Moss Drive for 410', then proceed north/northeast paralleling Maxine Moss Drive for roughly 400' to south bank of Laughery Creek, then follow the south bank of Laughery Creek for 430' to the point of origin.

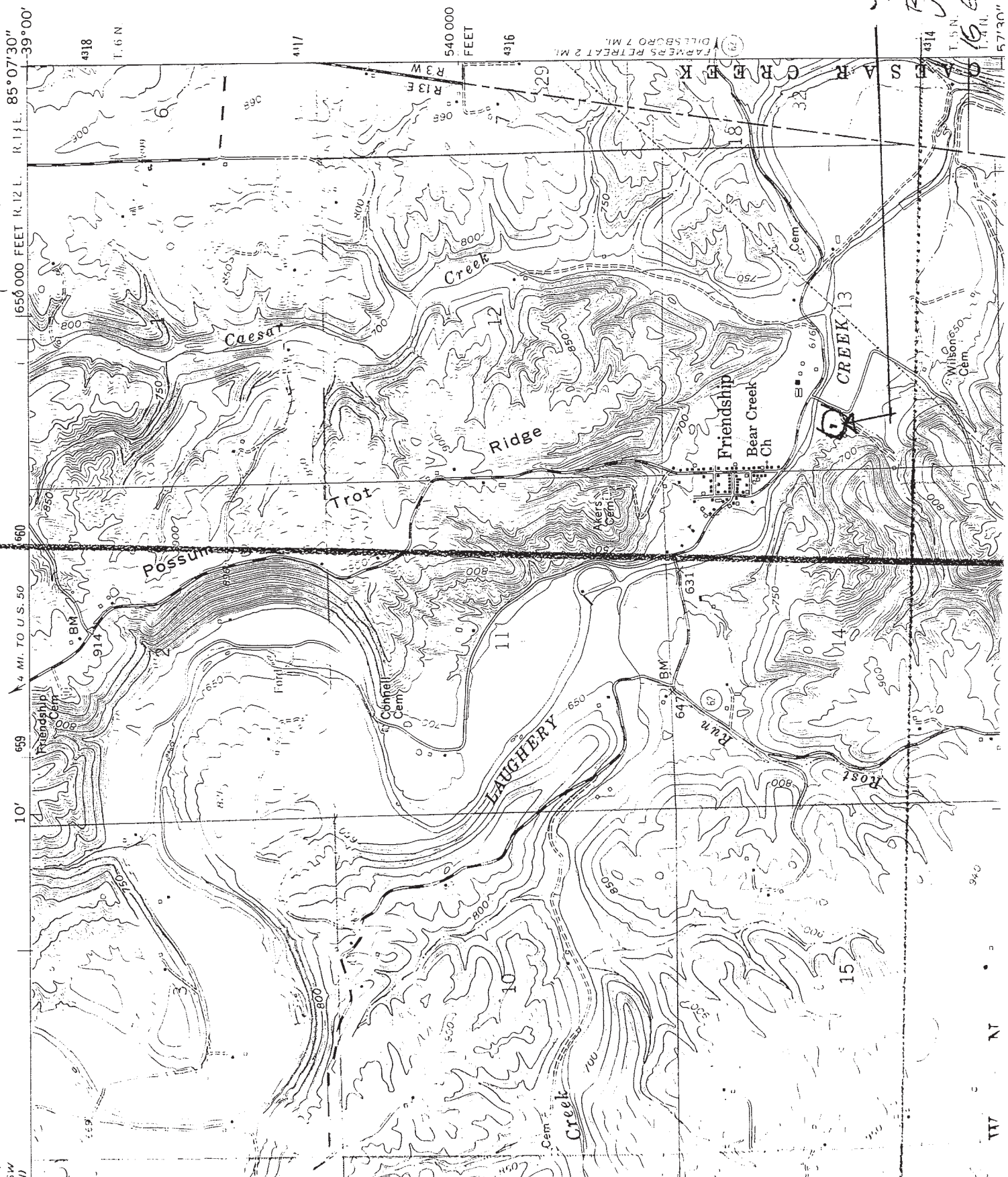
Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the portion of the farm which retains its historic integrity and feeling. Only the Rand House remains of the historic farmstead.

396115710 (DL158030)

CROSS PLAINS QUADRANGLE
INDIANA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
INDIANAS, INDIANA
SW
NW



JOHN L. RAND
HOUSE
RIFLE CO, IN
UTM'S
16 660640 4314360
57130"

SW NW