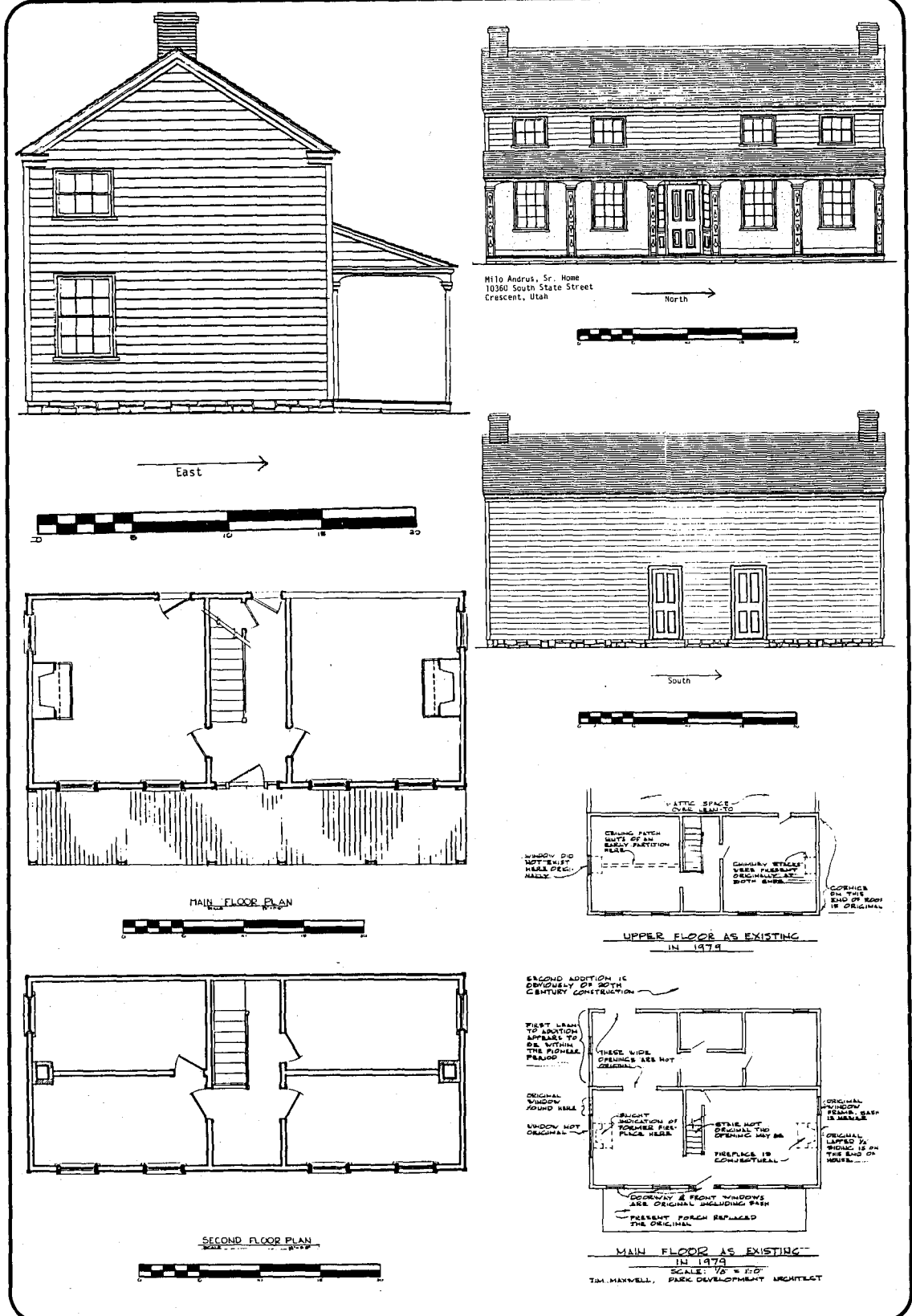


The Andrus Recorder

Vol. XIX. No. 1

Annual Dues: \$6 per family

February, 1983



2. If you do not know your wife-line president. call or write to

Merlin Andrus
41 1 North 300 East
Kaysville, Utah 84307

Then after you know who he or she is, give them a call and offer your help. Be prepared to listen to gasping and crying sounds as this does not happen often. Then get to work.

3. If there are any parents whose kids are attending BYU or Ricks College please encourage them to get in touch with: Hyrum Andrus at BYU. (His number will be in the faculty directory) Alyn Andrus at Ricks (His number will also be in the faculty directory) We are really trying to get a good Milo Andrus Youth Group together at these two institutions. If any of you know of a pretty good group in any other college or university please get in touch with me.

I sincerely pray you'll hear our plea for help and involvement. It's so vital for our great heritage to continue. May I assure you I'll do everything I can to continue the great work that has been going on for so many years. Please call me for suggestions or concerns. I promise you I'll do everything I can to help you.

Love, your brother

Donald R. Andrus

Genealogist and Editor

The material for this issue of the Recorder has been supplied by Mr. Giovanni Tata, Curator of Collections at the Pioneer Trail State Park in Salt Lake City. thank Mr. Tata for making this issue possible.

We are still looking to complete a record of the family of Milo Andrus and his several wives, with family group sheets for each family, I feel impressed to promise you that if the family will truly support the research that is necessary to accomplish this job. the way will be opened for work to go forward on the Ruluf Andrus progenitors, which has been held up for so many years. We need your interest and generous financial contributions.

Hyrum L. Andrus

Minutes of The Executive Meeting

HELD: Hyrum' home in Provo, Utah

DATE: January 15, 1983

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

ATTENDING:

Donald R. Andrus, President

Paul B. Andrus. Vice-President

Hyrum L. Andrus, Genealogist

EXCUSED Calvin Andrus. Treasurer

Merlin Andrus, Secretary

Welcome was given by Don Andrus who conducted the meeting. Prayer was offered by Paul Andrus.

Business began as Don Andrus indicated all the money in both savings and checking accounts from an Idaho Bank were transferred to Brigham City where Don Andrus and Calvin Andrus opened an account with the First Security Bank in Brigham City. Any funds need to be directed to Calvin Andrus whose address is 817 East 300 North. Brigham City, Utah 84302. Also if any money is needed, requests should follow the same procedure,

Don inquired as to the status of the family being incorporated. Hyrum indicated Alyn Andrus probably knew more about this than anyone and suggested to Don that he should meet with Alyn to determine what has or has not been done concerning the corporated business, Don will be meeting with Alyn this next week so that will be discussed.

We spent slot of time discussing the **Andrus Recorder**. Hyrum has been frustrated because of the lack of support by the Wife-Line representatives. It was determined that one of the major responsibilities of the Presidency is to help get the Wife-Line Organizations on the ball. Plans were made to help William McKeil - The President of the Lucy Tuttle Family - obtain an oral interview with a good lady in Price.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Family:

Once again we have the opportunity to further our appreciation of our family heritage by reading this great publication. May I invite each one of you to read and reflect upon our ancestry. especially as it relates to the work being done at the Pioneer Trail State Park. It seems to me to be a worthy project which we and our families can enjoy for years, as we visit the Salt Lake area,

This is my first opportunity to greet you as the President of our organization. For those of you who did not have the opportunity to be at our last reunion in Milo, Idaho, may I introduce myself. While we're at it, why not introduce all the new officers.

- New President Donald R. Andrus
RFD 2 540 W. Kim
Brigham City. Utah 84302
- New Vice Paul B. Andrus
- President 887 East 3rd South
Payson, Utah 8465 1
- New Secretary Merlin Andrus
41 1 North 300 East
Kaysville, Utah 84037
- New Treasurer Calvin Andrus
817 East 300 North
Brigham City. Utah 84302

There were several changes in many of the wife-line organizations which were also made at the reunion. Of course many of our board and committee members are still doing their usual great job, which we have come to appreciate and know they will continue.

I believe it would be appropriate in behalf of all the family to thank our out-going officers for the many hours of service they have given to us. They have left large foot prints which will take large shoes to fill. Thank you very much!!

I hope you are excited about this family to which we all belong!! We have such a great heritage, I'm so proud of the great traditions we can follow. I find no greater joy than reading of our ancestors and gaining insight into their lives. We take second place to no one when we need a hero to follow. or an example to find, It's all right there in the histories of our family. Please take time to get involved, As a family, we not only need you. but you need the family. I'm not talking only of financial needs. but family service needs. Let me ramble a bit concerning an observation I made at our last reunion, There was a bundle of grey heads in the audience, Now I'm not meaning to be down on grey hairs, I have a few myself, but what I am saying is we need to. as younger family members, get in and learn all we can about family from these grey heads. Hey, we aren't going to be lucky enough to have this great resource of folks to appreciate and learn from too many more years. As younger family members. I'm convinced we need to get off dead center and start appreciating and serving one another more.

Let me outline a few suggestions for all of us to consider:

1. If we aren't subscribing to the Andrus Recorder get it done NOW. HOW?? Send your \$6.00 dues to

Calvin Andrus

Utah, Hyrum and Paul and William will make the necessary arrangements to get this accomplished before the April meeting. Also plans will be made to proceed with Berwin in Bountiful - The President of the Alexander Line - to begin working on the next issue. It was determined that some of the problems associated with lack of support is that oral interviews were difficult to obtain effectively without some guidelines. Hyrum agreed to have some guidelines ready to distribute at the April meeting. It was also discussed and agreed upon that the presidency would be involved in the Reunions. Attending some of the Wife Line Reunions would be productive especially those reunions whose Wife-Line histories are being sought after for the recorder.

Don indicated due to work conflicts he would be unable to attend the April meeting. Paul agreed to conduct the Executive Meeting in Don's absence. Some of the agenda items were discussed.

We discussed the need to get family members more responsive to paying their dues. Paul suggested a more direct approach maybe more successful. It was decided that a statement be sent to the mailing list members requesting their help with needed funds. Paul agreed to get with Calvin Andrus, the treasurer, and work up some kind of statement. This mailing would become an annual effort arranged for around the 1st of the year. We will get this going this March. It's success will be discussed at the April meeting.

Don indicated he had talked with Laverne Diehl and she graciously offered to have the April meeting in her home. Her address is 2401 Milo Way, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Don indicated that his brother, Dean Andrus of Oklahoma City, had offered to print the recorder if the details could be worked out. Don will contact Hyrum on the details.

Meeting was adjourned at 11:20 p.m.
Respectfully submitted

Don Andrus

Letter From Pioneer Trail State Park

September 10, 1982

Dear Members of the Andrus Family Organization:

Pioneer Trail State Park is located at the mouth of Emigration Canyon and is in the process of creating a pioneer village called "Old Deseret."

Old Deseret is a living museum that offers the visitor an opportunity to observe everyday living in Utah during the settlement period of 1847 to 1869 when the coming of the railroad ended the pioneer era.

The homes, business establishments, and neighborhood farms of yesteryear Utah are recreated at Pioneer Trail. Most of the buildings are authentic structures that have been moved to the park from other locations. Some are restorations of old buildings.

The park is currently in the early stages of development. When complete, it will feature one of the largest authentic recreations of pioneer life in the United States.

The house of Milo Andrus plays an important role in the development of Old Deseret, mainly because it is an early example of balloon framing. The outside appearance of this house is very similar to that of the Jewkes house although its interior construction and planning is quite different from this more traditional style.

Balloon framing, a new invention on the Illinois frontier was sweeping the country. It was made possible by the increasingly efficient circular saws in the mills and by steam powered nail cutting machines. Balloon framing represents a shift from the massive post and beam frames joined by mortice and tenons, and pegs to standardized 2" thick lumber that could be thrown up and nailed together very quickly. The labor savings advantages of balloon over traditional framing were dramatic. One mortice and tenon connection in large timbers could occupy a carpenter or millwright for an hour or more. The equivalent connection using balloon framing techniques could be done in a minute or two.

In 1979, Michael E. Christensen, State Historical Coordinator for the Division of Parks and Recreation directed the historical research of the halfway house. The report by Paul E. Damron is the result of this study. Tim Maxwell, a

park development architect, conducted architectural investigations of the house before its move to Pioneer Trail, these two reports have been published in this Issue of the "Andrus Recorder."

In 1979, Baird and Hale, also architects, were designated by the State Building Board to contract for the movement and restoration of the house. In 1980 the actual project began. This project was a "museum quality" historic restoration. The contractor's work was closely supervised by the State Building Board staff and by the Park's historical and planning department's staff. This was done to ensure this historic project received the special care it deserved.

As a result of the tremendous effort extended by the different parties involved, the Milo Andrus Half Way House now stands as close to the original as possible.

The next step in completing this historic project is the recreation of the interior. For this reason a furnishing study is underway to provide the research necessary to authentically furnish the house for its 1860's period.

The proposed interpretation of the house will be the home of a middle-class family, ca. 1860, who take it travellers and boarders. Many of the interpretive demonstrations of routine chores listed below would be appropriate here:

- I. Routine Domestic Chores
 - A. Cooking
 - 1. Open Hearth
 - 2. Cook Stove
 - 3. Food Preparation
 - B. Sewing
 - 1. By Hand
 - 2. By Machine
 - C. Housecleaning
 - 1. Sweeping, Dusting
 - 2. Scrubbing, Rugs, Lamps
 - D. Washing and Ironing Clothes
 - E. Caring for Children
 - F. Gardening
 - 1. Gleaning Wheat
 - G. Buttermaking
 - H. Soapmaking
 - I. Candle Dipping
 - J. Playing the Piano
 - K. Writing Letters
 - L. Reading

The proposed furniture is as follows:

- I. Kitchen/Dining Room
 - A. Furniture
 - 1. Stove
 - 2. Wood Box
 - 3. Flour Bin
 - 4. Cupboard and Food Safe
 - 5. Work Table
 - 6. Large Dining Table
 - 7. Chairs
 - 8. Double Lounge
 - 9. Wash Stand
 - B. Accessories
 - 1. Cooking Utensils
 - 2. Kitchen Equipment
 - 3. Lighting (lamps, candlesticks, candles)
 - 4. Laundry Equipment
 - 5. Tableware (plates, cups and saucers, etc.)
 - 6. Linens
 - 7. Guitar
 - 8. Clothes Hooks
- II. Parlor
 - A. Furniture
 - 1. Center Table
 - 2. Rocking Chairs
 - 3. Side Chairs
 - 4. Stand
 - B. Accessories
 - 1. Clock and Shelf
 - 2. Lighting (lamps, candlesticks, candles)
 - 3. Pictures
 - 4. Books
 - 5. Rugs
 - 6. Curtains
 - 7. Mirrors

- III. Master Bedroom
 - A. Furniture
 - 1. Bedstead and Bedding
 - 2. Trundle Bed and Bedding
 - 3. Chest of Drawers
 - 4. Trunk
 - 5. Stand
 - 6. Chairs
 - B. Accessories
 - 1. Curtains
 - 2. Rugs
 - 3. Pictures
- IV. Guest Bedroom
 - A. Furniture
 - 1. Two Bedsteads and Bedding
 - 2. Table
 - 3. Chairs
 - 4. Wash Stand
 - 5. Wardrobe
 - B. Accessories
 - 1. Lamp
 - 2. Picture
 - 3. Curtains
 - 4. Mirror
 - 5. Rugs

An authentic recreation requires objects appropriate for the period and place, and the correct arrangement within the rooms of these objects.

In the recreation of the interior of the Half Way House is where we, at Pioneer Trail, need your help. Any furnishings or relics which belonged to the Milo Andrus family and are still in the possession of the Family Organization would be extremely valuable. These objects would receive proper technical and scientific care provided by the professional staff at the Park.

A trust fund has been established for the Andrus House to raise the funds necessary to purchase the furnishings. Your donation, which is tax deductible, is welcome. A certificate of appreciation, signed by the Director of the Division of Parks and Recreation, will be sent to all donors.

You may become a part of Old Deseret's future; and in the process preserve your family's as well as Utah's heritage for future generations.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

PIONEER TRAIL STATE PARK

Giovanni Tata
 Curator of Collections
 2601 Sunnyside Avenue
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
 (801) 533-5881

Andrus Half Way House (By Russell Stocking)

After the early settlement of the Mormon-Pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley the normal movement of people was to the north and south following the natural terrain of the valleys, probably the largest movement was to the south.

To satisfy the needs of travelers, freighters, stagecoach, trappers, etc. numerous places for overnight accommodations were built. A natural one was midway between Travelers Rest near 6400 South and Porter Rockwells layout near the point of the mountain.

Milo Andrus, an early pioneer and great missionary for the L.D.S. church, having come to Salt Lake Valley in 1850 with a company of saints who he had charge of coming from England, organized this group of saints and others and was their leader while crossing the plains and brought them to the valley with very little difficulty. He later served various colonization missions and was a pioneer also of Green River, Dixie, and Cache Valley in Utah and Salmon River and Oxford in Idaho. He moved some of his families in the mid and late 1850's to an area called the Jordan Bottoms near and north of present day 10600 South where he had filed for 160 acres of land which he purchased and later received a U.S. patent deed dated September 10, 1875. This land

extended east to present day State Street which was then as now the major road (before the freeway system) going south from Salt Lake.

This area was also called Dry Creek which was a former outlet for Little Cottonwood Creek, where there was an abundance of good water available by digging wells. After some stay in the Jordan Bottoms which in those days had also plenty of water and natural grasses for forage for livestock, Milo, previous to a call to serve a mission to England in 1859, called his families together and gave them several assignments for the caring of livestock and distribution of food, etc. in order to survive while he was away.

Some of the wives at Dry Creek then, were Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus, Adeline Alexander Andrus, and Jane Munday Andrus. To Lucy, he assigned the responsibility of building a hotel at 10330 So. State; the Hotel was renamed The Half Way House and has carried that name even to present day times.

Lucy, along with many others had suffered many hardships. Having had black scurvy while crossing the plains and had been left a widow with a young family previous to her marriage to Milo Andrus, she was an industrious and well organized person.

The building she was assigned to build when finished had a large dining room and a large kitchen and parlor downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs.

After the Half Way House was finished, naturally the wives found themselves sharing communal living which was a new situation for them and caused some adjustments but they learned to accept conditions as they were. One wife was assigned the job of cooking, to another house keeping and washing of dishes, to another sewing and to another the care of the livestock and horses and milking of cows. Adjacent to the house was a large barn with a good well near by.

The girls of the families, many who were very talented entertained the guests at the Half Way House which was a real oasis in those days. The wives walked to and from the Draper ward to attend Relief Society which was a distance of eight miles there and back before they could afford other means of transportation.

Jane Munday Andrus had many special talents. she taught school in South Jordan across the river, She went to school for training and became a graduate mid wife. She ran a knitting machine for the Draper Relief Society and owned one of the first sewing machines brought across the plains. The building although used as a residence for the Andrus families and available to a degree for overnight lodging by travelers had other uses. The Andrus children and those of near by neighbors were taught school at different intervals, probably by Jane Munday Andrus.

During the interval of the Pony Express, April 31, 1860 to October 24, 1861, it had been mentioned in some of the Andrus histories that some of the boys of the families took care of horses for some of the riders. And it has been generally thought for a long time that it was a Pony Express Station but that is officially not correct. It may have been used as an emergency station only, as the official stations south of Salt Lake were Travelers Rest at 6400 South State and Porter Rockwells major stop over at the point of the mountain, which was one of the largest stop over places going south, It was a major stage coach, travelers and general rest area and also a relay station for the Deseret Telegraph. Mention is made that the Half Way House was called a tavern and as word was spread of its availability many segments of the traveling public used the accommodations available.

A special note but not a happy one should be mentioned of one of the children of Emma Covert and Milo Andrus. When times were hard they gave one of their children to the Archibald Gardner family in West Jordan. this child was Carrie, born September 17, 1872, and at the age of six on Christmas day, trudged across the Jordan River to the Gardner home carrying all she owned done up in a large bundle. She later married Robert Gardner. A daughter of Carrie, Elva Gardner Goff, was kind enough to help this writer gather some lead information on the Andrus family which was most helpful in establishing a base for research.

Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus operated the Half Way House for about seven years. In the late 1860's, times became hard for the families. A freighter and friend by the name of James Miller told Lucy that a great opportunity presented itself for a hotel in Spanish Fork, Lucy explored the possibilities and decided in 1868 to move her family there. They built

the Spanish Fork Hotel which turned out to be a very prosperous venture and operated it for many years.

They were able to purchase other properties in the area and were among the early stalwart pioneers of Spanish Fork. By this time some of the other wives had moved to other places.

With the coming of the Railroad south from Salt Lake, travel diminished considerably on State Street causing hard times to operators of the hotels and travelers stopovers. On October 29, 1881 the property was sold to John Eddins who moved some of his families from Salt Lake to the Half Way House. He lived part of the time in Salt Lake where he operated a brewery which was the second one built there. He was an expert horseman. Indian Scout and fought in the Black Hawk war, He was also engaged in helping to build the Salt Lake Temple. having come to Utah in 1847 with Heber C. Kimball's company.

A daughter, Harriet Susanah Eddins Smith remembered people stopping at the well at the Half Way House to refresh themselves. She remembers very vividly Porter Rockwell being one of them as he was a frequent visitor and that she often combed and braided his long black hair. Some mention is made in some histories and by some now living that Porter Rockwell operated a bar at the Half Way House and served the necessary ingredients to those who were interested.

The Eddins family sold the property in 1893 to William Winn. The Winn family were very enterprising people and made a room available to travelers who could qualify. As these were still the horse and buggy days there was still a certain amount of travel on State Street that needed overnight accommodations. It seemed the good water at the well was a good attraction to stop and care for their horses etc., and generally refresh themselves. About this time there was also a great deal of freight and wagon traffic hauling produce etc. from Utah County into Salt Lake and back. Members of the Winn family now living (spring 1979) remark how people in their wagons etc. would be strung along the side of the road for the overnight stop. There was also a good spring of water across State Street to the East.

Mrs. Winn took in school teachers for boarders which was a common practice in those days, Mrs. Winn who had become a widow operated a small store in part of the building. Some of the Winn girls were very talented in the nursing profession.

One of the daughters now living in American Fork, Mrs. Theodore H. "Mamie" Parduhn, whom this writer is well acquainted with, relates that they used to make homemade ice cream and cake and sell it for 10 cents on Sundays. She has mentioned she hated for Sundays to come as people from all over the south part of the valley would come and enjoy the treat. Many people still living can remember that attraction as it was still known as the Half Way House.

There was a large building close to the house which had been used for grain storage and was later used for weddings etc, and in all probability for dances.

The property was sold in 1939 to William Sanders who in turn sold it to his brother Elmer Sanders. The lot where the house stands was later sold to Vince Palmansino, who sold the house and lot to ZCMI on May 24, 1978.

The barn was torn down in the 1950's and leaving the house only as a reminder of the past 100 years.

A special note of appreciation is extended to those who furnished information concerning the Half Way House. to all the Andrus family who came forth with histories and documented geneological information on members of their family who had lived at the Half Way House. To members of the Eddins family also and the Winn family for furnishing a picture of the building and some special information while they lived there. Also for the special cooperation received from Mr. and Mrs. Vince Palmansino the last occupants of the building.

We wish to thank the wonderful cooperation received from ZCMI and of their donating this building for a very worthy project and also the people at Pioneer Trails State Park for their acceptance and special help in seeing that the Half Way House will be refurbished to the era and time it represented so that in the future others may see how generations now passed rived.

Additional Information On The Half Way House

The Temple Quarry Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers became interested in the Half Way House as a special

restoration project and on March 14, 1977 Russell Stocking and Jack Eldredge made contact with Mr. and Mrs. Vince Palmansino, then living at 10330 South State Street, regarding the possibility of placing a marker of some sort on the building. While there we found out that it represented a part of the past that needed preserving. At that time it was the only piece of property not sold to ZCMI for proposed commercial development in the area in the future. They indicated they would like to see that it was passed on to the proper people.

Contact was made with Dr. Everett L. Cooley former director of the Utah State Historical Society. He suggested the proper procedures to use to properly identify the building.

It has been supposed that it may have been a stop over on the Pony Express Mail Route, but research and maps of the route used did not show it as a designated official station, it is very possible that some of the riders may have used it as an emergency stop as it was half way between Travelers Rest at 6400 South State and Porter Rockwells stage coach. travelers and freighter stop over and official Pony Express station at the point of the mountain.

Continuous contacts were made with numerous people to find out some background on the building, who built it, and who lived there. From a history of Crescent we found that the John Eddins family and William Winn family had occupied the building from 1881 to 1939.

Elva Gardner Goff came to our rescue when she heard we were interested in the building. Her mother, Carrie Andrus Gardner a daughter of Milo and Emma Covert Andrus. who had lived there as a child. and from there on things began to open up.

From material graciously forwarded to us from the Andrus family organization we were able to establish that the house was built in the late 1850's and early 1860's by Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus.

On April 13, 1977 representatives of the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation, Vincent P. Foley and John Bourne met Russell Stocking at the Half Way House and made an examination of both the interior and exterior of the building and also took several pictures. They indicated that it had many merits for preservation, but that we would have to furnish proof that it was built before 1869, and if possible would use it in the restoration program at the Pioneer Trails Park at the mouth of Emigration Canyon.

Moving of the building would be contingent also on available money appropriated by the Utah State Legislature. The following year additional money became available from surplus funds to the Division of Parks and Recreation some of which to be used at the Pioneer Trails State Park. This opened the way for acceptance of the building.

After checking and verifying the material furnished by the Andrus family and others we were ready to present it to the State Parks people.

Further contact was made on November 8, 1977 with Mr. Foley of the State Parks to find out if they were still interested in the building and would move it to the Pioneer Trails State Park. He said they were.

Contact was made at various times with Mr. Palmansino. He stated there had been some people interested in the property but not the building. as he and ZCMI had not been able to come to terms.

A letter dated May 14, 1978 was sent to Mr. Jerry Morgan of Morgan Realty, the agents for ZCMI. stating the purpose and intent in the preservation of the Half Way House. also enclosed was a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Dean Williams of ZCMI dated May 16, 1977.

On May 24, 1978 Mr. Palmansino called and said he had sold the property to Zions Bank and to make contact with Mr. Jerry Morgan.

On July 17, 1978 Russell Stocking met with Mr. Gordon Dick of Security Title, who graciously furnished evidence of deeds and property transfers. Also a copy of a patent deed issued to Milo Andrus dated September 10, 1875. Contact was again made with Mr. Vincent Foley, He said to prepare a letter giving all the available information with verified dates of occupancy of the Half Way House. Also he will need a letter from ZCMI giving a release of the building.

After compiling and coordinating all the available material, contact was made with Mr. Milo Carlston, Vice President of Operations for ZCMI. on September 19, 1978 and presented to him also our further interest in the building along with evidence of our research. He said he would present it at their next board meeting and indicated there

should not be any problem,

The latter part of September a copy of a letter from Mr. Carlston's office to Mr. Foley of the State Parks Division was received, which stated their willingness to donate the building to the State Park and that it would be their responsibility to have it moved, properly restored and refurnished.

A letter dated October 2, 1978 was sent to Mr. Foley again giving a full background of the efforts of the Temple Quarry Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers and the various information sources and purposes of this information to establish proof of dates etc, concerning the Half Way House.

On November 15, 1978 contact was made with Mr. Michael E. Christensen, Historian at Pioneer Trails State Park, stating the status of the building and the cooperation of ZCMI with the project. He stated the Parks department definitely wanted the building.

A letter dated November 15, 1978 was received from Mr. Christensen along with a copy of a letter dated November 9, 1978 to Mr. Milo Carlston of ZCMI stating their acceptance of the building and conditions of transfer,

Through the efforts of other concerned people we were able to obtain a picture of the Half Way House from Mrs. Ted "Mamie" Parduhn, a member of the Winn Family who occupied the Half Way House from 1893 to 1939. This picture was reproduced and enlarged and a copy was delivered to the Pioneer Trails Park office.

NOTE: A special thanks is given to all the people who owned or lived in the Half Way House in seeing that it was not destroyed or changed materially from the original construction.

The Pioneer Home of Milo Andrus In Cresent, Utah, 1858 (By Paul Edwards Damron)

I. Milo Andrus the Man Ultimately Responsible for the Home

Milo Andrus, a colorful pioneer associated with the Mormons, encouraged his wife Lucy to direct the building of a large frame home in Cresent, Utah. The year was 1858. During this early period Milo Andrus continued to exert his influence on many. He was respected to such an extent that Andrew Jensen, a prominent L.D.S. Church Historian, said of him: "Brother Andrus was universally known among the saints as an eloquent expounder of the gospel; he possessed the gift of speech to a marvelous extent and exercised influence for good wherever he associated with other men. He was one of the most successful missionaries known in the Church. . . ." Another of the early leaders of the Church described Milo Andrus: "Brother Andrus was not a very tall man nor a very small man. He was stocky built with a very good strong constitution, He was very industrious, always on time, never late, and in this respect was a good example worthy the following of his employees and all around him, I do not remember that he was ever late in finishing his work at the time appointed. The work was done and well done...

He was an early riser, a long day worker, and did not retire until his days work was well done.

His wives, too, were very industrious and real helpmates ...

Milo Andrus... was a man of striking personality and... a man of experience and ability in the growth and development of the Church...

He was loved and respected by the authorities of the Church, and by all good men and women who knew him."²

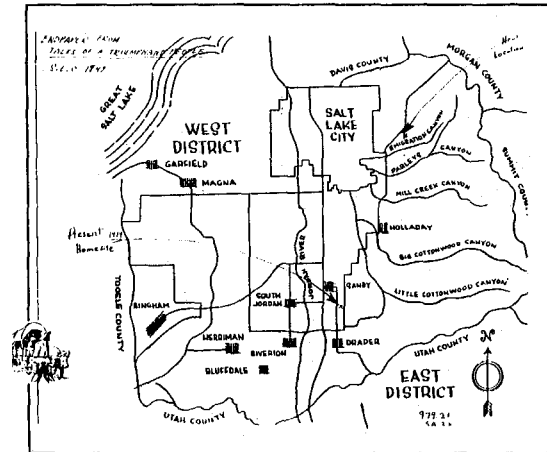
Early Days In Cresent

The pioneer's situation is unfamiliar to many people today. The following map (see end of article) is helpful in locating the various places that were so well known in the pioneer period. Names are familiar because many of them are still the same today, but the location of one in relation to others is less certain. Some name changes can cause confusion also. Another problem creating a blur is urbanization.

Urbanization has blurred the distinction of one place from another. The following map contains arrows, one points to the original location of the home and the other points to

the site where the home is to be moved, Cresent where Milo Andrus built his home is approximately twelve miles south from the center of Salt Lake City. This distance is important because in the days of the early settlers, travel was by horse and buggy or oxen and wagon; many also traveled by foot. The distance of twelve miles was considered a half day trip.

Cresent was a community established on the former outlot of Little Cottonwood Creek. it has had two major names: Dry Creek a part of Draper and Cresent.³ it was settled because of the abundance of water there. Farming was the main occupation of those who lived there. Because of the sustenance level of living, many other activities were necessary for survival,



II. The Home and Farm

Milo Andrus must have possessed magnetic qualities or he must have impressed many people with his willingness to accept responsibility. His many wives were willing to set up homes and labor to maintain them under some rather difficult circumstances. Lucy Loomis Tuttle was one of these women'. She had been married to Hubbard Tuttle. He was taken ill in 1850 and died shortly thereafter. When Milo Andrus married her she had three children, the youngest being five months old. She married Milo, June 11, 1851.⁵ She spent the first years after her marriage to Mr. Andrus in what was known as the Jordan Bottoms, Later (sometime near 1858) she moved her children to the hotel. She had supervised the building of it.

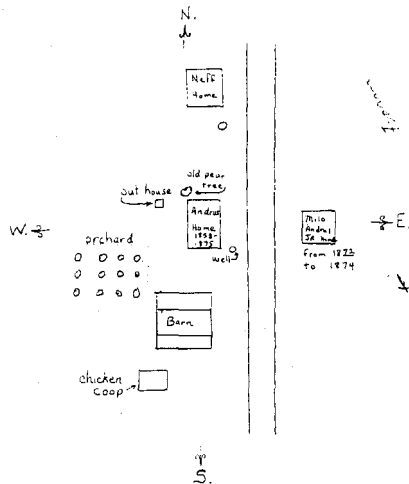
The Farm

The farm consisted of 160 acres, No certain evidence was found to indicate how much was actually cultivated however. One of her husband's wives passed away in 1851, Consequently Lucy took Milo Andrus junior, a step son, in to her immediate family. From Milo junior comes some information about this particular farm.' Evidence indicates that there was a farm in Cresent in 1858. Milo Jr. reported that he worked on it when he was ten years old.' He was three when his mother died in 1851. By 1858 he was ten years old,

The work on the farm consisted of cutting hay with the scythe, and using the cradle in harvesting grain.' The cradle was a frame attached to a scythe to catch the grain so it could be laid evenly. Then the grain on the stock could be bundled for transporting it to the thresher or to the grainery for storage. There was a garden on the farm, The Andrus' raised most of their own food. in later years sugar beets, potatoes, and corn were raised there. One pear tree grew just north of the house. it only produced small pears and was mostly used for shade.⁹ Mrs. Parduhn suggested that the planting of this tree may have been part of Milo Andrus' own work. There was an orchard just south of the house and back from the road, Apples, peaches, early plums and apricots were grown there."

Mrs. Mamie Parduhn who lived in the home from 1893 to 1939, reported much information about the home. Her experience in the home postdates the period of the Andrus ownership, but some things obviously have tenure such as

orchards, wells, fences, sheds, and the home itself. The well was located in front of the house near the south end. The water was good, "the best in the neighborhood" according to Mrs. Parduhn. There was a barn built in later years, Mrs. Winn had it built. Mrs. Winn was the mother of Mrs. Parduhn. A picture of the home with this barn is found in the Pioneer State Parks files. No evidence has been found of an earlier barn, but likely there was one. Chores of feeding animals and watering were incident to keeping the farm going. Milo Andrus Jr. was involved with this. There was an old chicken coop south of the barn, but no evidence is yet available to verify when it was first built. There was a wire fence around the orchard, Whether this existed in Milo Andrus' day is not known. Following is a tentative drawing of the farm which will give some indications of the locations of various structures.



The Home

The home was built of wood. From the report of a former resident the wood was spruce. The wood of the original structure is in relatively good condition today (1979). The 2 x 4's used in the original construction measure about 3 x 4 inches.

The ground floor consisted of three rooms. Because the home was added onto in later years, usage of those three rooms has changed. Originally they were used for household activities such as cooking, mending and eating. Because of later usage, the north room must have been the bigger of the three rooms. It was called the parlor or "lady's parlor." The fireplace was in the north room according to Mrs. Parduhn. If this was the case, then this room was the kitchen area where the cooking was done in the early years. The south room was likely used for a bedroom. Mrs. Parduhn's sister reported that there were fireplaces in both the north and south rooms. The middle room was likely used for coats and wood storage and a storage place for items used in running the home. The upstairs consisted of three rooms which were used as bedrooms. The stairway that led to the upstairs started from near the middle of the downstairs middle room and ran up toward the front of the upstairs rooms. It made a turn part way up. The hallway between the front of the house and where the stairs start up was called the "Cubby Hole."

When Lucy got the home ready, she began to use it for various purposes. She would take in boarders, and help travelers with meals. Charles Smith wrote in his diary on Monday, June 17, 1868:



"When they went on to Payson, Spanish Fork, Springville, and arrived in Provo about 7 o'clock, Had breakfast at Southworths. One dollar, Started at eight again, passing through Pleasant Grove, Lake City, Lehi, and so on to Dry Creek to M, Andrus. Here we took dinner. Sister Andrus did not charge me anything for dinner as we were old acquaintances. We came on to the city, arriving about six,"

Samuel W. Richards recorded in his journal that he had dined a number of times at the Half Way house as it was called. Hyrum Andrus found nine specific entries in Mr. Richards' journal where he dined at the Andrus home, June 21, 1870 was the first entry and July 28, 1872 was the last entry." The home was the base for Milo Andrus himself for awhile. He recorded in his autobiography:

"In the fall of 1870, I was again sent to the states on a mission, Came back in the spring of 1871. Since that time I have been in Utah on the Home Missionary list, and to do work with my hands for a living." Other wives of Milo Andrus also stayed in the home from time to time. Adeline Alexander Andrus and Jane Mundy Andrus shared the responsibilities of the home with Lucy" Jane taught school in the neighborhood."

Mr. Russell Stocking, the Secretary/Treasurer of the Temple Quarry Chapter of the Sons of the Utah pioneers, has done extensive ground work on this home. He provided interesting insights concerning the stories of the Half Way house being used as a Pony Express station between April 31, 1860 to October 24, 1861. Many people thought that this was an official station, but Mr. Stocking's findings revealed this to be a mistake. He wrote, "it may have been used as an emergency station only." The official Pony Express stations were Traveler's Rest at 6400 South State and Porter Rockwell's stop near the point of the mountain."

Lucy Loomis Tuttle moved from the home in the late 1860's. Evidence is rare as to which of the wives remained in the home but it was not sold until 1875. When the family moved to Saint George in 1873 Milo Andrus retained possession of the home." Matthias F. Cowley remembered Milo Andrus in the year 1874, He described the home: "It was a frame building with a porch in front facing East, This was more than sixty years ago. The old house is still standing in a state of good preservation. At that time I was engaged with the surveying party of my step-father Brother Jesse W. Fox, surveying the Utah Southern Railroad line. Soon after our location on Dry Creek where we pitched our tents just north of the Andrus home, Brother Andrus took contracts to build grade for the railroad, He had some teams, plows, and scrapers, which were manipulated by his own sons. In addition he employed other men and teams so that he was well equipped to construct a large amount of railroad grade."

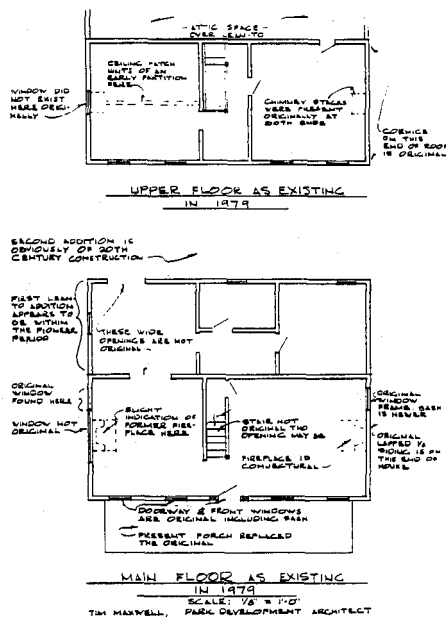
It is believed that Emma Covert Andrus was the wife who took over the direction of the Half Way House after Milo moved some of the wives to St. George. The home was used as an inn for travelers. The boys took care of the horses.

The sale of the home by Milo Andrus includes several specific events. The problem of property rights was part of the situation. As the first lands settled by the Mormons were not obtained by official governmental sanction, the Mormons could only claim squatter's rights if they wanted to sell the land on which they had settled and developed. Laws in the United States were formed that eventually helped solve the settler's problems. The year 1869 brought the law to solve land problems. A settler had to certify land ownership of a homestead by registering with a county clerk. A fee was involved in this transaction. Most of the Mormons didn't firm up their claims to title unless they were planning to sell the land they had homesteaded. Milo Andrus followed this pattern. On the 19th day of June 1875 he sold his land to John N. Eddins." Because of some technicality, three months later (September 10, 1875), Milo registered that same land and got a patent deed for it from the United States." Then on June 18, 1879 another entry was made in the Grantor-Grantee record book of the sale of this land to John N. Eddins."

This is a technical problem and one that raises questions but one not to be answered in this paper. Milo Andrus sold his land to John Eddins for \$2,500.00. Milo could sell his land on warranty deed because of his September 10, 1875 application for a patent from the United States."

Subsequent owners and events surrounding the Half Way

House are not included in this paper although some information about these later events have been alluded to. See footnote #27 for a summary of all the owners of the Half Way House.



ENDNOTES

- ¹"Andrus Recorder." (Family publication prepared by Hyrum Andrus. Vol. 13, No. 1, June, 1977) p. 1.
- ²Ibid.
- ³Kate B. Carter, compiler, "Milo Andrus Expounder of the Gospel," Our Pioneer Heritage, (S.L.C.: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1971) p. 116. (It was referred to as Draperville In the Certificate of Land Sale: Milo Andrus to John Eddins. See appendix.)
- ⁴Ibid. p. 243-244.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶"Andrus Recorder," p. 10.
- ⁷Ibid. p. 11.
- ⁸Ibid. p. 12.
- ⁹Interview with Mamie Parduhn by telephone. August 29, 1979.
- ¹⁰Ibid.
- ¹¹Ibid.
- ¹²See the appendix for the photo of the home and the barn.
- ¹³Interview with Mamie Parduhn, August 29, 1979.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Diary of Charles Smith, June 17, 1868.
- ¹⁶Diary of Samuel W. Richards. Xerox copy of Journal entries given to the author by Hyrum Andrus. Hyrum Andrus is a descendant of Milo Andrus.
- ¹⁷Milo Andrus, "Autobiography," (Copy in the possession of the author) p. 4.
- ¹⁸Russell Stocking, "Andrus Half Way House," p. 1. Paper in authors possession.
- ¹⁹Ibid. p. 2.
- ²⁰Ibid.
- ²¹J. Grant Stevenson, Milo Andrus Junior-The Man and His Family, (Provo J. Grant Stevenson, 1971) p. 16.
- ²²Ibid. 17.
- ²³Book j. Grantor's and Grantees Index Wm. E. Walton's Sectional System of Title Abstracts to Real Estate, "Chicago: Culver, Page and Hayne, Manufacturers and Publishers, 1869) p. 997.
- ²⁴Book 7-E of Deeds, Salt Lake County Records, Entry "278405. p. 997.
- ²⁵Ibid. Book P. p. 34.
- ²⁶See copies of these official papers in the appendix.
- ²⁷A summary of the owners of the Andrus home and farm are herein included:

Milo Andrus was the settler of the land. Lucy Loomis Tuttle Andrus directed the building of the home. John Eddins purchased the home from Milo Andrus in 1875. John Eddins owned the land until 1939. William Sanders purchased the land. He transferred it to Elmer Sanders, The date is uncertain because of documents not being found. Vince Palmasino purchased the land from Elmer Sanders. The Palmasinos sold the land to Z.C.M.I. May 24, 1978. On November 15, 1978 Z.C.M.I. turned the home over to Pioneer State Park.

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- Grant Stevenson, 1971.
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 Andrus, Hyrum. "The Andrus Recorder," Printed by the Andrus Family. Vol. XV. No. 1. (March 1979) Very helpful..
 Carter, Kate, compiler, "Milo Andrus Expounder of the Gospel," Our Pioneer Heritage. S.L.C. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1971 .
 Tales of a Triumphant People History of Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1847-1900,

DOCUMENTS

- Deed Record Book E. Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City: County Archives. Source of proof of ownership.
 Grantor's and Grantees Index to Wm. E. Walton's Sectional System of Title Abstracts of Real Estate. Chicago: Culver, Page and Hayne, Manufacturers and Publishers, 1869. Details of the transactions referred to in the paper were found here.
 Salt Lake County Records, Salt Lake City: Courthouse Archives, Book J and P, 1849-1875. Very significant for specific documents.

NEWSPAPERS

- Deseret News Weekly, (Salt Lake City). 1850-1875, Some brief references on the home are mentioned in this paper.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

- Stocking, Russell. Personal interview with the author July 13, 1979. A very helpful source of Information both oral and written.
 Parduhn, Mamie. Personal interview with the author August 29, 1979.
 Andrus, Hyrum. Collection of excerpts from journals pertaining to the Andrus home, These are in the possession of the author, Bare facts referring to the home.
 Pickell, Gary t. "Milo Andrus: A Case Study of Social Mobility in the Mormon Experience." Unpublished paper possessed by the author. It gives some Insight to the man Milo Andrus and his times.
 Stocking, Russell. "Andrus Half Way House." Unpublished paper in the authors possession. Helpful.
 Stocking, Russell. "Papers" Letters and papers of notes taken in preliminary research. They are now in the authors possession. Helpful.

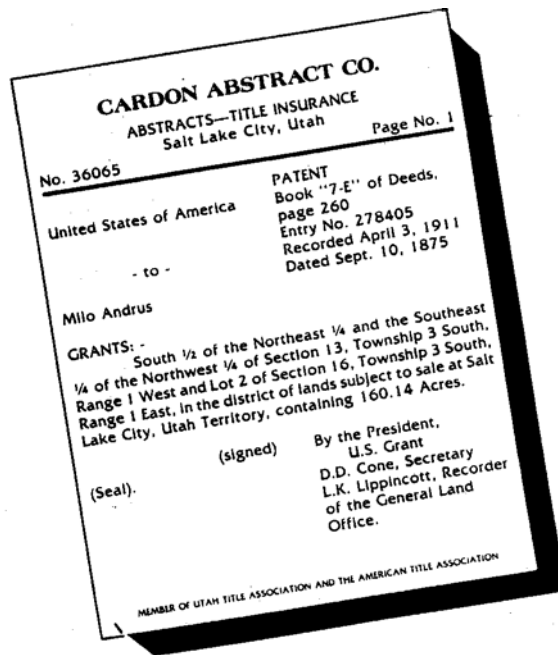
UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

1. How much time did Milo Andrus spend at the Dry Creek farm?
2. Is there any possibility of journals written by the family about this home?
3. How much involvement did Porter Rockwell have with this home?
4. When and by whom was the home added to?
5. How were the rooms divided up in the early years?
6. Was it a typical plural marriage home?
7. How much involvement did the Andruses have with the Neffs?

Property of Milo Andrus' Sold To Eddins Deed & Transfer Record Book J.

This Indenture, Made the Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy five Between Milo Andrus of Draperville in the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah. party of the first part, and John Newman Eddins Jr. of Salt Lake City County and Territory aforesaid the party of the second part, Witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Two thousand five hundred (\$2500) Dollars. lawful money of the United States of America to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part. the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained. sold, aliened. remised. released, conveyed. and confirmed. and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell. alien. remise. release. convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever all that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as follows: To Wit: The South half of the north east quarter. and the South east quarter of the north west quarter of Section thirteen (13) Township three (3) South of Range One (1) west Salt Lake Meridian. Containing in all one hundred and twenty (120) Acres more or less. Also all that portion of Lot One (1) of Section eighteen (18) Township three (3) South of Range One (1) East Meridian aforesaid as follows, beginning at the South west corner of said lot. thence east two and seventeen hundredths (2.17) chains more or less to the center of the state or Territorial road. thence on the center of said road north three and sixty hun-

dredths (3.60) chains. Thence east seventeen and eighty three hundredths (17.83) chains more or less to the east boundary of said lot One, thence north sixteen and forty hundredths (16.40) ch to the north boundary of said lot, thence West twenty (20) chains to the west boundary of said lot, thence south twenty (20) chains more or less to the place of beginning containing thirty three and fifty eight hundredth (33 58/100) Acres more or less. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest in or to the above described property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part of in or to said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.



To Have and To Hold, all and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, and his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, and his heirs, the said premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns against the said party of the first part, and his heirs, and against any and all persons whomsoever lawfully claiming or claim the same, shall and will Warrant, and by these presents forever Defend.

It Witness Whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto Set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of,
 Wm. Clayton
 George C. Watts
 Milo Andrus

United States of America

Territory of Utah. SS. On the Nineteenth day of
 County of Salt Lake June A.D. One thousand eight
 hundred and Seventy five

before me, Wm Clayton a Notary Public within and for Salt Lake County, in the Territory of Utah, duly appointed and qualified; personally appeared Milo Andrus whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument as a party thereto, personally known to me to be the same person described in, and who executed the said annexed instrument as a party thereto, and duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official Seal at my office, in Salt Lake City, U.T., the day and year in this certificate first above written.
 Wm Clayton,
 F.T.R. Oct 23rd 1875 at 3:40 P.M. Recorded
 Notary Public
 Oct 29th 1875

**Milo Andrus House
 (in the Home Architectural Investigation
 Conducted January 3-5, 1979)**

Doorway Beneath Stair

A doorway 6'-1" x 2'-4" enters a closet under the present stair. The door leaf and hardware are modern (probably since 1940). Modern casings were removed, beneath which were found older painted casings at the head and one jamb. The older casings had a beaded edge, half round, 5/8" in cluding the groove and were attached with square nails. No earlier nail holes could be found. But the head of this doorway rests at one end against the center wall of the house and is nailed to an even earlier beaded casing with a miter at its top. This third casing has a 3/4 round bead 5/8" matching those in original doorways on the second floor. This third casing belongs to a doorway that was not under the stair but passed from the stair hall through the center wall into the west addition. The combination of evidence is conclusive in proving the understair doorway is not of original pioneer construction though it probably dates from well into the last century.

Balloon Framing and Window and Door Placement

Removal of plaster from the interior of the main floor has revealed that the studs of the outside walls extend upward continuously from the foundation plate to the roof. The studs in the walls all stand 14' high at the front and rear of the main two-story house. At approximately 8' up, a 1" board has been notched into the studs from the inside. On top of these the second floor joists rest at front and rear. At the rear, all joists but one are placed along side of the two-story studs and nailed to them. But at the front, most joists bear only on the let-in 1" x 8". The reason is that the stud spacing at the front is quite different than at the rear, the studs at both front and rear having been placed according to window and door openings desired.

In all cases the two-story studs are perfectly compatible with the position of either presently existing or newly uncovered old doorways or windows except at two points where the old studs have been cut away to make new openings.

The large 6'-7" wide doorway now connecting the two south rooms was not original. Two old studs were cut away to allow this newer opening which is still framed and cased with nothing but modern material. Particularly important is that the rough head member above the finished head is also new material and has not been notched into supporting studs as occurs with the pioneer period openings. The other opening presently in the main house that is not original is the large south window. It too is entirely framed of new materials, while it is obvious no fewer than five original studs have had the middle cut out of them to install this later window. Evidence both in the main floor joists and in second floor planking confirm that the south fireplace once occupied the position of this window. It is important to note however that the two-story studs were continuous back of the fireplace as is proved by top and bottom ends of all five original studs, each of which, respectively match up above and below the window. This is consistent with the north end of the house where the full length studs are still in place, and where similar evidences of a fireplace are observable. The fireplaces were evidently built against the stud wall from the interior after the stud walls were up.

Knowledge of the logic governing the stud spacing is useful in proving the existence originally of the three doorways discovered in the wall separating the main house from the lean-to addition. The clear space between full length original studs in the rear wall of the two-story portion of the home are listed in order from south to north. Opposite I have noted those spacings in which old doorways are found:

- 28 1/4"
- 23 1/4"
- 20 1/4"
- 23"
- 20 3/4"
- 34 1/2" doorway
- 14 3/4"
- 20"

the length of a bed suggests another possibility. It is known this building was used as an inn or hotel. Perhaps the adobes were used to mark the positions of beds or bunks and to add a little insulation at just those walls against which guests may want to snuggle for warmth. The floor plan arrangement, if beds were so placed, would work well with positions of both doors and fireplace.

There may well be some other explanation, but until then, my recommendation would be to identify this as a guest bunkroom and to restore walls with the patches plastered solid against insulative masonry.

Partition at Stair Hall

At the beginning of our research in the home, the large northeast room included the front door and stairway. We suspected this might originally have been divided by a partition forming a stair hall through the middle of the house. Upon removing the south half of the ceiling in this room (which was all plaster on modern gypsum lath) we found a row of points along a ceiling joist where the top end of studs once had attached. Several still had broken off ends of the studs still in place where they had been notched to fit the joist.

The center to center stud spacings taken from west to east are as follows:

3"
23½"
24³/₄"
23³/₈"
25"
22"
18¹/₈"
19" most likely position of door
20¹/₄"
3¼"

Obviously, the last three stud spaces averaging about 19" each are the only place where a door would properly fit. Whether the first two together adding to 39¹/₄" or the second two adding to 37³/₈" is anybody's guess, but I favor the small 37³/₈" spacing since this more nearly matches the doorways through the west wall which are both 36½" center to center of studs. This position also places the west jamb of the door exactly opposite the end stud of the 3" stairway wall.

Door into South Room

From the stair hall into the southwest room, the position of the door is clear from the presence of a notch in one stud at door head height. The stud in which this occurs is centered 58¹/₂" from the inside face of the east wall. Along the joist in the ceiling to which remaining studs along the stairway had been nailed are three other points where nail holes from now missing studs are seen. Measuring from the remaining stud having the head notch there is a stud anchorage position centered exactly 37¼" from the known one. This exactly matches the width of the space chosen across the hall. Both were obviously doors 31" wide as in the west wall or preferably 1" larger which is allowable by the space given and is more of a standard size. Height of the bottom edge of the notch is 6'-6" above the present floor which gives a 6'-4" door height and 2'-8" wide.

Gerald P. Maxwell
Park Development Architect
January 5, 1980

Milo Andrus Home (Report of Investigations of January 18, 1980)

Dormer over Stair

The plaster was removed from inside the dormer, revealing metal lath in the plaster and planed modern boards back of it. The casings around the window in this dormer were also removed to reveal ³/₄ inch head jambs and sill, which was not the practice in pioneer buildings nor elsewhere in the original parts of this home.

Evidence seems clear the dormer was added well after pioneer times and possibly not until after 1900.

Without the dormer, the headroom at the top of the stairs is very inadequate, but by ducking people can get through.

Since there is only a flat surface against which to bump one's head, and this can be designed to be resilient like the old plaster, our recommendation is to restore the house the way the evidence indicates (without the dormer) and expect all visitors to duck as the pioneers had to.

Rear Lean-to Is Not Original

The house presently has two lean-to additions, one behind the other to the west of the main two story house and both extending the full length of the main house. The outer one, consisting of one room and a screened porch, is obviously of rather recent construction; I would guess the 1930's. The lean-to adjacent to the house, however, we had (until today) assumed to be very early, probably dating from within the pioneer period. Removing much of the plaster walls from the interior of the building yesterday, we were disappointed to discover no earlier door or window openings, except some that were obviously of later types. One hidden doorway was discovered to the west out of the present bathroom, but this was cased crudely with re-used material and the rough framing around the opening was not consistent with the workmanship in the main house. The opening was rough framed using round wire nails, not available in the pioneer period. The studs, however, were of the rough sawn type consistent with the main house. Two of these studs near the old doorway were discovered to have notches in them of the type used in the main house to frame the rough heads and sills for door openings. The two notches were not of consistent height nor were either at a level that could serve either a door or window. The two notched studs must have been re-used material from another position where studs were once longer.

We were also disappointed to discover that lath nails throughout this lean-to were all round. At the conclusion of the day I had begun to question whether the addition was original as previously supposed.

Today, January 19, 1980, I and two YACC employees returned to the house, to prove whether the addition was original or not. In about an hour of removing portions of ceiling plaster the nature of the ceiling joists and the roof rafters were revealed. All ceiling joists and rafters were attached with round nails; so were the studs of interior partitions in the addition. Many of the ceiling's joists were not of the rough sawn type, but were machine planed.

A careful comparison of the old photography from the northeast verifies that the addition pictured is the same one presently on the building. This is further verified by the painted lines in the middle of State Street, which indicate the picture must have been taken well after the advent of the automobile.

Conclusion

The present lean-to next to the main two-story house, though largely framed with wood materials from a pioneer building, is not in its original form now.

There are a couple of possibilities:

1. The materials could have come from another early building or,
2. A lean-to may have existed on the Milo Andrus home but for some reason required such extensive remodeling that the lean-to was torn down and totally rebuilt later.

Unless other evidence turns up, our recommendation is to restore the house without the lean-to.

Tim Maxwell
Park Development Architect

Milo Andrus Home (Investigation of February 8, 1980)

Porch

The present porch is obviously not original since it in no way matches the porch that appears on the early photographs. A question exists, however, as to whether the earlier porch in the old photographs was built on the house with the original construction or added later. To seek an answer, I removed some of the asbestos cement shingles from the northeast corner of the house to see how the framing appeared beneath.

It became apparent that above the porch all the original

lap siding which is $9/16 \times 7/8$ had been removed and re-nailed (without the overlap). This apparently was done just prior to nailing on the asbestos cement shingles in order to true up the surface. Beginning just 4" beneath the second floor window sills is a 1" x 10" fascia or trim board which evidently originally existed underneath the porch roof. This is attached with square nails and has a typical pioneer bead along its bottom edge. The board is bare wood to the extent that it shows yet there is no sign of the extent of weathering that appears on the lap siding around the corner on the north wall. No sign of removed trim was apparent on this fascia board and no evidence of earlier nail holes to suggest it might have been a moved piece of wood. On second look some weathered paint was found.

Beneath the old 1 x 10 trim board, relatively new 1" boards of varying descriptions have been applied to the studs to the same extent as stucco appeared under the porch in the old photo. Some of these boards, but by no means all, are old boards that have been re-used in this position. In a small area between the front door and the window to its north, I removed a few pieces of this mixed siding and found the studs beneath had clear evidence of old lath and plaster stains and associated holes remaining in the studs from the old lath nails. Most significant though is that no other square nail holes are apparent in the face of these original studs other than those that occurred from the nailing of lath. Specifically there are no nail holes present that could be attributed to former lapped siding. This proves the stucco under the porch was original. It also proves the house was originally constructed with a porch, since there is no other logical reason to change from stucco to lapped siding just beneath the second floor windows.

Dormer

Today Rich Farnworth and I removed the ceiling within the dormer over the stair. The ceiling material was gypsum drywall and the dormer is shown to be entirely constructed of relatively modern planed lumber all anchored with round nails. It is apparent that two old log rafters were cut off and a new header put across to support them and form the opening. At the two sides of the opening it's obvious that shingles and sheathing were sawn through in one operation to create the opening. The new framing for the dormer is laid on top of these shingles which consist of one period or layer of wood shingles and a second layer of very weathered hexagonal patterned asphalt shingles. Obviously the dormer was installed long after asphalt shingles came on the market. By other evidences of age it is possible to say with reasonable certainty that the stairway construction and materials in their present position all predate the building of the dormer. At the head of the stairs, people must have had to duck around the low headroom for 70 to 90 years before the headroom problem was corrected. By observing the position of the removed portion of original ceiling, I found it possible to negotiate the top of the stair fully upright with the necessity only of cocking my head to one side to have missed the close ceiling. I conclude that the headroom was never a serious problem and therefore that it is not reasonable to say the stair is in the wrong place because of the headroom situation. There are too many evidences that much of the stairway construction is original.

I strongly recommend the house be restored without the dormer. Visitors should find the close headroom only a quaintness to be enjoyed as part of the experience of this pioneer house.

Shingles

When I removed the asphalt and the wood shingles from the protected area of old roof under the dormer it became apparent the wood shingles were not the original, being red cedar and nailed with round nails. In the sheathing, however, I discovered several rows of earlier square nails and square nail holes which by their positions indicated that coursing must have been about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". There were five square shingle nails found bent over. These extended from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $3/4$ " from the sheathing, indicating that if shingles were built up two or three layers thick through which the nails passed, the shingles must have been on the average about $1/4$ " thick at their middle. Sideways spacing of nails allows us a judgement of how wide shingles were. Two nails side by side (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart) appear to indicate where

the joint between occurred, and nails standing along appear to be those placed in the middle of a wide shingle, though the latter was not as conclusive in the small area examined. Shingles that left two square nail marks ranged from apparently $5\frac{1}{2}$ " to $8\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Some others may have been wider, with 3 nails.

It is evident that size, spacing and thickness of the pioneer shingles were not much different from modern practice. The original probably were pine rather than red cedar, but otherwise appearance would be so similar there is little reason not to use the modern available product in the restoration.

Rear Doorways

Of the three doors through the west wall of the two-story portion of the house, the north and south ones showed every indication of having been original. The middle doorway was less clear and had been reported earlier in my writings of being "probably not original." Today's research, however, (with Steve Baird present to compare notes) seems to support that the middle opening is also original, though it was apparently altered during construction to clear the stairway.

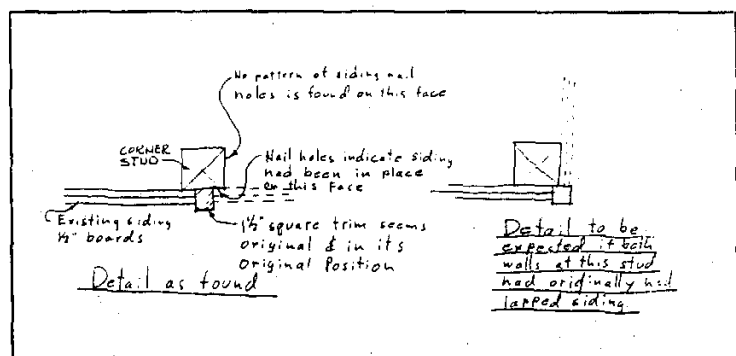
Rear Lean-to

My report of January 18 expressed disappointment in finding the studs and rafters of the addition, though pioneer materials, were not in their original positions; the lean-to had apparently been totally dismantled and re-built after round nails were available. The reason for this re-building is not clear from the evidence.

As Steve Baird and I were re-examining the evidence today, we found several indications that a lean-to must have been in place during the first construction or very shortly following.

1. The exterior side of the west wall of the two-story portion of the house shows evidence of very early lath and plaster stains and lath nail holes quite generally over most of the surface; but very few nail holes from larger nails as used in the siding on the north end of the house. One would expect if siding had been used on the west side, that a clear pattern of large nail holes about $4\frac{1}{2}$ " apart would be showing. There is no pattern of large nail holes, although there are a few scattered here and there, but only enough to be accounted for by other incidental nailing as for hooks, pictures, etc.

2. At the northwest corner of the two-story portion of the house a piece of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " trim is centered on the north face of the 4 x 4 corner stud. If the present two-story house had existed **without** a lean-to for a time, we would expect this trim to be at or beyond the edge of the corner stud to form an ending for siding from the west wall as well as the north.



The fact that there is no evidence for any windows in the west wall of the two-story part on either floor strongly suggests the addition was fully anticipated with the two-story construction if not built simultaneously.

Based upon these evidences, we have now recommended to the architect to build a lean-to addition even though we don't have good information on what it was like, nor how its rooms nor openings were arranged.

It is hoped that archaeology can be done after the house is moved to clarify some of the unknowns, especially as to where a fireplace (if any) might have existed in the lean-to.

Tim Maxwell
Park Development Architect

Porch Posts

The old photographs show some ornamented porch posts. While examining the beaded 1" x 10" trim board that exists 4" beneath the second floor windows, Steve Baird and I observed that at both of its extreme ends there is an absence of paint for about 6 or 7". The edge line of this paint appears just right for the width of wood pylasters that shows in the photograph. This identifies the pylasters as of the same period of construction as the headed board, which is probably original. Since the old photos show that pylasters are the same width as, and directly in line with the porch posts at both ends, this seems an adequate indication that the ornamented posts were original.

Milo Andrus Home (Exterior Paint Colors, Examined March 4, 1980)

The original 1/2" x 6" lapped siding that still exists on the north end of the house had been assumed by us up to now to have no paint, but with closer looking, I found today that for 1/2" to 1" below each overlap there was a trace of gray paint. I sanded through this and discovered a dark brown beneath the gray and below that a rather heavy layer of an ivory shade which had become considerably cracked and aged by the time the brown had been applied, since brown paint fills the hairline cracks in the earlier layer. The ivory colored paint is directly on the wood.

It was interesting to compare the three successive paints on this old siding with that on the newer shiplap siding found on the lean-to. Only one layer of paint is found on the wood of the lean-to, the same gray as the third coating on the area described above. This helps, along with other evidences reported earlier to show that the lean-to was rebuilt many years after original construction.

I also examined paint colors at the exterior side of the front door frame. There were 16 different shades of color representing probably 10 different decorating changes of the front door frame color. The bottom color against wood is the same ivory color as on the siding and is quite thick. This color matches Bennetts P2-44. (Munsell

_____).
The ivory layer in this position was not cracked with age, but a light orange-brown color on top of it was. I suspect the ivory was not exposed for very long on the door frame before being repainted the orange-brown shade. It is safe to assume that both colors existed on the door frame for parts of the pioneer period and we leave it to the architects' discretion which to use in the restoration. The orange-brown is best described as an interpolation between two of Bennetts standard colors M3-28 and D3-29 but nearer to the first. I recommend for restoration to mix 3 parts of M3-28 with one part of D3-29.

Gerald P. Maxwell

Milo Andrus Home (Report of Investigation of August 12, 1980) Woodgrained Trim

Today's paint investigation conducted by sanding through all layers of paint at a couple of dozen points on the main floor has revealed that most of the main floor interior trim was woodgrained. The underlying color is a pinkish buff color while the graining coat is a rich chestnut to dark brown. (See color schedule for more detail.)

On the exterior side of the front door frame, graining is also found. In this case, the general ivory color of all the exterior trim and siding serves as the base coat while a dark brown paint was used to accomplish the graining.

Correction

On August 13 a closer examination of the ivory and brown paints on the exterior revealed this sequence of colors not only on the front door but also on the window sill 6 feet away, plus on some of the window sash, and also on the cornice and fascia at the edge of the roof. Many of these points revealed the brown paint was in cracks that had developed over a long period of time in the ivory

beneath. This could only have resulted if the brown was added much later after the ivory layer had become cracked by weathering.

A confusing factor, however, was found on the front door frame in areas that appeared to have a deliberate graining which consisted of a fine layer of dark yellow brown followed by a streaked layer of a more chocolate colored brown. After excessive effort both by sanding and by minutely chipping the layers of paint, I finally came clearly to realize that the brown layers filled cracks and curled places on the ivory paint. I have taken a sample for closer examination under the binocular microscope. At this writing, however, it appears the exterior brown at first thought to be graining is in fact a filler, and other paint colors apparently were add-

ed immediately over the filler. In most areas a heavier layer of brown (siding and cornices) on the front door frame a maroon color and on some of the sash a coal black followed by dark green. We are fortunate the maroon, black, and green are shown to be non-pioneer colors due to proven aging of the ivory before these exotic colors were added. The later exotic dark colors are probably post Civil War when wild style changes associated with the Victorian age were in vogue.

Stairway Carpet?

The treads of the stairs have been changed twice as is evidenced by three sets of nail holes in the carriages beneath. The risers, however, appear original, since the original set of square nails are still intact in their original holes in the carriages.

The stair stringers or baseboards were originally woodgrained the same as other main floor woodwork; but the stair risers apparently built at the same time, have no graining nor even the undercoats. The first painting of the risers agrees with the color on top of the graining at the skirtboard. I believe a logical explanation is that a carpet (probably a simple woven type) was put on the stair immediately after construction and therefore did not require painting.

Two-Tone Windows

The two large front windows have original stools and skirt boards that are grained. But the paint layers on the main floor window frames are not grained. On these frames the earliest coat of paint is white primer followed by a light gray.

Unfortunately, the main floor window casings are missing, having been removed and replaced by more modern ones. The modern ones have neither the gray nor white primer layers, nor the graining.

Since the stool and skirtboard are grained a dark reddish brown, I suspect the missing casings also may have been. I believe if the walls had been whitewashed, which I am assuming but cannot now prove, the dark casings would have been chosen rather than light gray, in order to contrast sharply against whitewash. Then, if the openings were painted light gray it would have served to brighten the window way or reflect light better. Another justification for a light colored window opening (frame, sash, and stops) would be that the muntin bars of the window sash would have been very difficult to grain due to their very narrow width.

Window Sash Main Floor

The original main floor sash were sanded and examined today and are found to agree fully as to colors on the inside and outside of the window frames. The inside face has a light gray paint while the exterior side is ivory.

Window Sash Second Floor

The exterior side of the second floor sash were all ivory colored originally. The interior side of the second floor windows including sash, frames, stools and casings were all a bone white color originally, even though door frames and casings and the baseboard were a pink color. Attic door and frame were also pink. This pink appears to be the same

as the undercoat for the main floor graining and may indicate the owner never finished graining the house,

Exterior Colors

The north wall (north at the original site, east of the building as placed in the f Park) is all original rough sawn 1/2" x 7" lapped siding. Beneath the lip of some boards, a trace of old paints is found. It is pale ivory. The same color is found on exterior window sills, on fascia boards and on the large cornice molding. Ivory serves also as the first coat under some graining found on the exterior frame and casings at the front doors and sidelights,

For graining to be found exterior of a building is highly unusual, but the evidence is clear. What is not clear, however, is whether the graining coats were added immediately with the first construction or came later.

NOTE: Subsequent to the field investigation, a sample of this graining was examined under binocular microscope. The two colors of brownish coats used in the graining are seen clearly, with a light yellow brown applied first over the ivory and then a very dark brown applied intermittently (streaked) over the light brown.

At several points in the earlier sanding, I had discovered ivory paint had become cracked and that without the aid of a scope that some brownish paint filled the cracks, raising a suspicion that the ivory color may have weathered and shrunk for a long time before browns were added. But I could not distinguish in the field sanded samples whether one or both layers of the graining paints, or perhaps some other coat was actually filled in the cracks.

Under the binocular microscope I traced the material in the cracks as being the same as the light brown first coat of graining. In a spot or two the second dark coat of brown could also be found in cracks in the ivory, but only where the cracks were extra large or had pulled away from the wood before the browns were applied. At no point could I find the brown graining layers had shrinkage cracks.

Obviously, the ivory paint existed alone on the exterior of the home, including the front door frame for many years prior to addition of brown graining. Ivory is the correct original color of all the exterior,

Door

One door leaf has been in storage for several months that has the appearance of a pioneer period door. But it had been found on the modern bathroom and obviously due to surrounding modern studs and round nails, this was not an original opening. Today (August 13, 1980) I sanded through paint layers on this door and found the same reddish brown graining as exists on trim in the front rooms of the house. This obviously then is an original door of this house and should be copied in making all the new ones.

Rear Addition

No trace of colors of the rear lean-to could be found. The graining of the three doorways into it, however, may hint that woodwork in the addition was the same as elsewhere.

Second Floor Partitions and Doors

After the contractor removed the linoleum from the second floor rooms, it was possible to trace the location of every stud that once formed the longitudinal partitions. The evidence agreed perfectly with that found earlier in patches of the ceilings and walls, and with positions now shown on Steven T. Baird's restoration plans.

There is, however, a change necessary on the second floor door swings. In all three cases, the Baird plans of April 7, 1980 show the hall doors swinging off the wrong jamb. Evidence of the earliest hinge marks and catch plate notches clearly show each second floor door swing against the longitudinal partitions, not away from them,

Floors Unpainted

In the Andrus home only the second floor original flooring remains. It is random width pine of random 4" to 7" widths and is 7/8" thick (except where worn). There is no trace of any paint on the floor except in the original north room (now east room) where some dark grayish yellow paint forms about an 18" border all around. There is nothing but raw wood under this yellow. The yellow forms a perimeter around the total room before restoration (actually a two room space in the original pioneer period). Since the gray yellow bears no relationship to the original longitudinal partition that divided this space, it is easy to conclude the gray yellow paint is not original. Evidently the floors were originally just bare wood.

Color Scheme

The following is based on research conducted in the house the week of August 11, 1980. Color descriptions and chips are from Pratt & Lambert's color system. Notations are also made for the Munsell color system adopted by the National Bureau of Standards in order to provide a permanent record.

All exterior lapped siding, window and door frames and trim, and fascias and cornices: (Porch trim, though now missing was probably the same color.)

Pratt & Lambert YG457W

Graining found on all wood trim in two main floor front rooms and in stab and stair hall: includes casings, stools and skirtboards at main floor windows, but not the window frames nor sash. Transom sash, and sidelites are grained. The second floor handrail and newel posts are grained, but 1" square balusters are not. The rounded board around 2nd floor stair well opening at second floor line, and the fascia beneath it are grained. Stair stringers are grained but the treads and risers were originally left unpainted. There is no evidence at the main floor of what color the base and mantelpieces were, but it is recommended they be grained to match other work in the same room.

General color of base coat for graining:

including all second floor baseboards and doors, frames, and casings; but not the windows:

Three parts Pratt & Lambert
Taupe Tone R0185P with one part
Pratt & Lambert Peach O262A

Graining varnish:

Pratt & Lambert Cobbler Brown R126P

Stair balusters (1" square balusters only)

Four parts Pratt & Lambert Cloister Gray BV021 M with one part Davy's Gray Y439A

Interior side of main floor-window sash and frames:

(Casings, sills and skirtboards are not included nor are the transom and sidelites at front door.)

Pratt & Lambert Gossamer Y395P

Interior side of second floor windows including sash, frames, casings, stool and skirt:

Pratt & Lambert Chalk Gray RO 183W

NOTE: The above colors were each examined at multiple locations. Variations of shade were commonly found. The colors above are this writer's best judgment of the average of shades found, it is recommended that the painter closely examine graining samples found to match colors and textures.

Tim Maxwell
Park Development Architect

**Milo Andrus Home
(Report of Investigation
of August 13, 1980)**

Glass Proven Original

A pane of glass was carefully removed by me today from one of the sidelight sash next to the front door. Pieces of several others were also removed. When these several samples were stacked, a definite aqua blue color is seen through them.

At the point the main glass sample was removed, the putty still had all the same layers of paint color as the rest of the front doorway. The glass therefore is definitely original,

The putty was cut smoothly and not with too much difficulty. Putty was definitely of the oil based type and is not just lime mortar as I had earlier supposed. The glazier also used glazing triangles to hold the glass till putty had set.

I have bagged and tagged samples of both the glass the the triangles for future reference.

Tim Maxwell
Park Development Architect