Contract Publication Series 14-292

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT FOR THE PORTER WOOD SHED, CORYDON CAPITOL STATE HISTORIC SITE, CORYDON, HARRISON COUNTY, INDIANA





by
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Prepared for

INDIANA STATE MUSEUM AND HISTORIC SITES

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The subject of this Historic Structure Report (HSR) is the Porter Wood Shed, a component of the Corydon Capitol State Historic Site (Corydon SHS) located in Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, which is managed by the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation (ISMHS) on behalf of the State of Indiana. The structure is located on the north side of East Walnut Street, approximately 200 feet west of its intersection with South Mulberry Street and approximately 355 feet east of North Capitol Avenue (SR 337). Directly associated with occupancy and use of the adjacent Governor Hendricks Headquarters by Judge A. Porter and his descendants from the mid-nineteenth century forward, the building is a contributing resource to the Corydon Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972 under Criteria A and C.

The purpose of this report is to provide the ISMHS and personnel of the Corydon SHS with a compilation of all known historical information regarding the Porter Wood Shed, as well as a comprehensive record of the structure's character and conditions. Upon this framework and in consideration of the significance of the structure, the report also makes recommendations for appropriate management, interpretation, and maintenance. In total, the report serves as a basis for appropriate and efficient decision-making in relation to future stewardship of the site.

1. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

An ancillary structure associated with the Governor Hendricks Headquarters property, the Porter Wood Shed, as it is currently known, was constructed circa 1845 for Judge William A. Porter, who purchased the property in 1842. Built into the steep terrain of the hillside, the front-gabled frame building exhibits a rectangular plan, measuring 18' wide x 30' long, and a full two-story façade and west elevation; the building is only one story above grade at the north and east elevations. A portion of its foundation is composed of the native limestone retaining walls that enframe the courtyard to the west, while the remainder of the building is constructed of frame. A significant restoration program at the Governor Hendricks Headquarters resulted in the creation of a subterranean addition at the northern end of the first floor.

Significant dates of construction and alterations associated with the Porter Wood Shed include:

circa 1845 Wood shed is constructed

1896 Rear porch addition constructed on the adjacent Governor Hendricks Headquarters, connecting to the wood shed

circa 1900 False front added to the wood shed's façade

circa 1914 Double-leaf façade entry resized to accommodate installation of folding garage doors

circa 1945 Façade entry resized again to accommodate installation of an overhead garage door

1977–1979 State of Indiana restores the Porter Wood Shed as part of the larger property historically associated with Governor Hendricks

2005 Restoration activities completed by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources

2012–2014 Replacement of façade outer doors and secondary pedestrian entries on the north and west elevations

2. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Significant building activities were completed between 1977 and 1979, following the State of Indiana's purchase of the larger Hendricks property from the Griffin family. While the work completed during this period is generally referred to as restoration, it can perhaps more appropriately be considered a combination of both restoration and rehabilitation activities. Generally, the exterior was restored to its as-documented circa 1845 appearance, although some allowances were made for contemporary use and maintenance of the building. These allowances include the installation of a contemporary, commercial entry at the façade, concealed behind contextually-sensitive double doors. Restoration activities in 2005 and 2012–2014, which included the repair and replacement of deteriorated sidings, restoration of the double-hung wood sash windows, and installation of new batten doors, have supported the historic architectural integrity of the building's exterior.

The activities carried out in the 1970s on the interior of the wood shed can more appropriately be classified as rehabilitation. Here, the project team retained important character-defining features while more fully allowing for modern use and stabilization of the building. The open room arrangement of both the first and second floor were retained, but the division of space was altered by the creation of a subterranean restroom addition at the rear of the first floor, which necessitated removal of a portion of the original limestone foundation wall, and by the carving out of a small closet in the northwest corner of the second floor. Another substantial alteration was the pointing of the dry-laid limestone foundation walls, intended to stabilize the structural element. Other changes were introduced in the form of drywall-clad ceilings and walls, installation of canister lights, and installation of modern systems, including electrical components, security systems, and baseboard heating elements. On the whole, though, such changes have been generally non-intrusive to the historic integrity of the building, with the simple, contemporary finishes rendered as secondary features to the original materials that remain.

3. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE STRUCTURAL ISSUES

While several condition issues were identified during the investigation, few issues, at this time, can be classified as structural issues based on physical investigation. However, a few issues warrant further monitoring as they could lead to structural instability. Of particular note is the moisture infiltration and resultant deterioration evident in historic framing members. While a majority of the staining and deterioration evident on joists, corner posts, and other structural members appears to be inactive, other areas continue to suffer from deterioration. This is most notable on the first floor at the juncture between the original space and the restroom vestibule where a section of the limestone foundation wall was removed during the 1970s restoration. Staining along the drywall, brick floors, and limestone in the same area further illustrate the degree of moisture infiltration over time. Personnel of

the Corydon SHS indicate that water has historically penetrated the area where the two spaces adjoin, and such infiltration continues presently, although to a lesser degree. Still, the moisture entry is substantial enough to warrant staff keeping a trash can in this area to collect water that penetrates the joint. While it does not presently pose an immediate risk, should water be allowed to continue entering this location, the structural integrity of framing members could continue to be eroded.

4. SUMMARY OF CONDITION ISSUES

Condition issues observed during the field investigation of the Porter Wood Shed include:

- Deteriorated metal roof sheeting and epoxy;
- Significant wood rot at the soffits;
- Disconnected downspout;
- Localized areas of biological growth on the foundation;
- Localized surface loss, cracks, splintering, and loose joints in the board-and-batten and clapboard sidings on all elevations;
- Weathered, deteriorated, and delaminating paint;
- Significant wood rot at the southwestern cornerboard;
- Loose flashing joints;
- Spore and mildew growth on wood surfaces;
- Water damage on interior framing members;
- Deteriorated mortar joints in first floor brick floors;
- Staining and discoloration of floors, walls, and limestone at juncture between the original first floor space and the subterranean restroom addition;
- Water damage around second-story window openings; and
- Deteriorated jambs and doors at pedestrian entries.

5. SUMMARY OF OPTIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

A single period of significance has been identified for the Porter Wood Shed: the *Judge William A. Porter Period, 1843–1884*. It was during the occupation of the former Hendricks property by Judge William A. Porter that the wood shed was built circa 1845. As an ancillary structure, its significance is primarily derived from its association with the larger Hendricks property and the transformation that occurred at the site following Porter's purchase of the property. This transformation includes the digging out of the rear (north) hillside and construction of the dry-laid limestone retaining walls, which form a portion of the wood shed's foundation. As a functional element of the landscape, designed to support the Porter family's occupation of the house during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the wood shed also helps illuminate patterns of land use and daily life for the Porter family. It is during this period of significance that the upper story of the wood shed was also used as a school by Porter's daughter, Mary Jane. Open from 1850 to 1859, the upper-story classroom provided an important community venue for those that desired more than what could be found at the developing public school system.

6. SUMMARY OF OPTIONS FOR RESTORATION

Presently, the Porter Wood Shed generally reflects its period of significance, dating to Judge Porter's occupation of the property from 1843 to 1884. The 1970s restoration activities and subsequent work at the site has been sensitive to the historical integrity of the exterior and utilized in-kind materials to return the Porter Shed to what it was historically. There were, however, some liberties undertaken on the interior that would be generally infeasible to reverse at this time to restore the building fully to its period of significance. Such actions would include removal of the subterranean restroom addition, reconstruction of the limestone wall in the northeast corner, and removal of the pointing on the limestone walls. On the second floor, restoration activities would necessitate removal of the closet, removal of the carpet over the plank flooring, and removal of the central partition. Given the changes, it would seem most appropriate that personnel at the site continue to work with an eye toward preventative maintenance and continue to engage a philosophy of rehabilitation, rather than restoration, which is defined by the National Park Service as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." Rehabilitation, then, allows for some changes so long as the primary character-defining features of a property are retained. It is in such a role that the Porter Wood Shed can best support the functions of the site.

B. PROJECT DATA

This project was funded, in part, by the ISMHS and, in part, by a grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund, administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

This program has received federal financial assistance for the identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.





1. PROJECT TEAM

In May 2014, the ISMHS retained Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), of Evansville, Indiana, to assist in preparation of this HSR. CRA conducted field investigations, research, and evaluation of the Porter Wood Shed in coordination with personnel of the ISMHS, including on-site staff at the Corydon SHS, all of whom provided valuable insight for the duration of the project. Additional technical assistance was provided by the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Indiana Department of Natural Resources. The following individuals contributed to the preparation of this report:

Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation

Laura Minzes	Director of Historic Sites, Structures, and Real Estate
Link Ludington	Chief of Historic Preservation
Bec Riley	Site Administrator, Corydon Capitol State Historic Site

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

Steve Kennedy	Chief of Grants and Administration
David Duvall	Historical Architect

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

S. Alan Higgins	Principal Architectural Historian
Holly Higgins	Architectural Historian
Elizabeth Heavrin	Architectural Historian
Derek Wingfield	CAD/GIS Specialist
Shanna Wilbur	Publications Director
Savannah Westerfield	Publications Editor

2. PROJECT DATES

CRA completed fieldwork and research for this report between May 19 and June 18, 2014. A draft report was submitted for review to ISMHS on June 30, 2014, and the final report was accepted by ISMHS on September 30, 2014.

3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This report addresses only the Porter Wood Shed and its immediate environs, excluding elements of the larger historic Hendricks property addressed in the document, *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana*, prepared by Ball State University in 2006.

Details herein related to management and alterations of the site are limited by the historical records available; notably, an intact photographic record of the wood shed is absent, the building often captured only minimally on the fringe of photographs of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters.

Information herein is also limited by the nature of the activities conducted by the project team. Specifically, it should be noted that CRA's assessment of physical features, material conditions, and structural issues was based on physical observation only; neither invasive testing nor mechanical investigation were employed on structural systems or materials during the investigation.

4. METHODOLOGY

Investigation of the Porter Wood Shed began with a file search, during which available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the history of the larger Hendricks property and the Porter Wood Shed, specifically, and their stewardship over time were identified and reviewed. The goal of the archival research was to gather information about original features and past modifications in order to develop a historical context for the building and facilitate assessment of existing conditions. This task began with a review of relevant studies previously completed for the site, including the *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters Corydon, Indiana*, and the *Corydon Capitol State Historic Site Master Plan*, completed in 2006 and 2009, respectively. Archival research also included a review of available maps, inventories, historic photographs, maintenance records, drawings, and other relevant information identified at local and regional repositories, including, but not limited to, the Indiana State Library, Indiana Historical Society, Harrison County Public Library, and the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy.

A field investigation of the Porter Wood Shed was completed during the week of June 2, 2014. At this time, the building's character-defining features and physical condition were documented through observational field notes, digital photography, and annotations on historical restoration drawings of the building. In addition, the restoration drawings were compared to as-built conditions, and field measurements were completed as necessary in order to verify the building's dimensions.

Following completion of archival research and field investigations, gathered information was used to assemble this HSR, which serves as a compilation of all known historical and physical data regarding the Porter Wood Shed and presents recommendations for appropriate treatment and interpretation. This report conforms to guidelines of the National Park Service, as put forth in *Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. In addition, the report incorporates guidance provided by the ISMHS, with specific reference to the standards of previously completed HSR for state-owned properties.

5. REPORT ORGANIZATION

The HSR is comprised of four parts: Part I, Introduction; Part II, Developmental History; Part III, Existing Conditions and Interpretation, Restoration, and Maintenance Recommendations; and Part IV, Further Study and Analysis. The report concludes with an annotated bibliography and a number of appendices that provide supplemental information about the Porter Wood Shed.

Part I, Introduction, presents an overview of the project and its methodology and summarizes the results of the investigation.

Part II, Developmental History, includes a detailed historical context statement, chronology of development, and statement of significance for the Porter Wood Shed. In addition, an architectural and structural description provides narrative and photographic documentation of the building, its setting, and its character-defining features.

Part III, Existing Conditions and Interpretation, Restoration, and Maintenance Recommendations, summarizes existing conditions and identifies common types and sources of deterioration. In addition, the section includes recommendations for appropriate interpretation and restoration options, based on archival research, and includes recommendations for material treatments and maintenance.

Part IV, Further Study and Analysis, describes additional tasks that were beyond the scope of this project but may be beneficial in developing the most appropriate, long-term treatment plan for the building.

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORIC DESIGNATION

The Porter Wood Shed is significant as an ancillary structure to the larger Hendricks property that, with the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and associated landscape, illustrates patterns of use at the property by Judge William A. Porter and his family. More broadly, in association with other buildings located along Walnut Street – including the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, Coburn Law Office, and First State Office Building – the Porter Wood Shed contributes to the understanding of Porter's life in Corydon.

It was following Porter's relocation to Corydon for his newly-acquired position with the Harrison County Seminary that he rose to prominence as a judge, teacher, surveyor, entrepreneur, and community leader. It was also following Porter's relocation to Corydon that he began his family with Elizabeth McClelland, ultimately raising seven daughters into the 1840s. The rapid growth of Porter's family, as well as his success in law and business, prompted Porter and his wife to look toward securing a permanent residence for the family. In this, Porter chose the handsome, brick dwelling formerly occupied by Governor Hendricks. Upon taking ownership of the property, Porter undertook significant alterations to the property circa 1845, including digging out the hillside to the north of the house and constructing a limestone retaining wall. The wood shed was constructed at this time, utilizing the stone retaining wall as the north and east foundation walls. While simple in character, the wood shed supported the functions of the house, particularly the seven fireplaces found throughout the much-enlarged dwelling. Beyond functional qualities, the Porter Wood Shed, for a period of nearly 10 years, between 1850 and 1859, housed the school of Mary Jane Griffin, a successful community venture.

While one component of the Hendricks property, specifically, the Porter Wood Shed is also one component of a series of properties that help illustrate Porter's life in the community through the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, other properties along Walnut Street associated with the life of William Porter include the First State Office Building, which was later used for the Harrison County Seminary, the institution that brought Porter to Corydon; and, the Porter-Coburn Law Office, a reconstruction of the law office purchased by William Porter in 1837, from which he taught dozens of law students during the mid-twentieth century. Taken in total,

this collective of resources, including the Porter Wood Shed, provides unique insight into Porter's personal and professional evolution from the late 1830s to 1880s.

7. ASPECTS THAT NEED FURTHER STUDY

While it can be generally surmised that the building was constructed circa 1845, during which Judge William A. Porter undertook numerous improvements to his recently purchased lot, no specific date of construction is known to be associated with documentary material. In addition, given the resource's historical function as an ancillary structure to the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, only minimal documentation directly related to the Porter Wood Shed during its use by the Porter family was identified during preparation of this report. Notations on use and original design intent are largely a product of secondary accounts by descendants of the Porter-Griffin family, most notably local historian Frederick Porter Griffin.

An intact photographic record of the Porter Wood Shed was also found to be elusive. Very few photographs have been located that provide a full view of the building, photographic coverage being largely limited to small portions of the building that are visible on the fringe of photographs of the adjacent Governor Hendricks Headquarters.

Moisture problems have historically plagued the Hendricks property, as evidenced by Judge Porter's digging out of the hillside as an early corrective method. Such problems have continued into the present day, particularly during heavy rains. Corydon SHS personnel indicate that the first floor of the wood shed has flooded in the recent past and is prone to do so during periods of significant, sustained rainfall. Wood framing members with visible evidence of moisture damage should be inspected by a qualified engineer in order to formally determine structural integrity and active conditions. In addition, conditions did not permit an exhaustive review of the roof framing members, but deterioration was evident on several members at the eave, where the soffits show significant deterioration on the exterior. The roof framing members should be investigated by a qualified engineer.

II. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Preparation of the HSR began with an archival file search, during which available surveys, reports, studies, maps, and other data pertinent to the history of the Porter Wood Shed and its construction and stewardship were identified and reviewed. This task began with coordination with Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation for the ISMHS, to secure previously completed studies and collected archival information relevant to the Porter Wood Shed. Such documents reviewed included the *Corydon Historic Sites Master Plan*, prepared by CBA, Inc., in 2009 on behalf of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources; the *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana*, prepared by Ball State University's Center for Historic Preservation in 2006; the 1977 pre-restoration drawings for the Hendricks property by Primavera & Associates and LeRoy Troyer and Associates; and the 1977 construction drawings for the restoration of the Hendricks property, including the Porter Wood Shed, by LeRoy Troyer and Associates.

Archival research also included a review of available maps, inventories, historic photographs, legal records, maintenance records, and published primary and secondary literature available at local and regional repositories. In addition to the Corydon SHS, these facilities included the Harrison County Public Library, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Harrison County Recorder's Office, Indiana State Archives, Indiana State Library, and Indiana Historical Society. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Engineering, was also contacted regarding materials dating to the State's management of the property; however, personnel indicated that all such historical records previously retained by the division are already in the possession of the ISMHS.[1] Research also included a review of digitized historical newspapers from throughout Indiana, particularly the *Corydon Democrat* and *Corydon Republican*, available through Newspaperarchive.com and records available at Ancestry.com. Discussions with personnel at the ISMHS, including on-site staff at the Corydon SHS, were also engaged. Documents identified and utilized during the archival research are listed in the annotated bibliography, and selected historical records are included in Appendices A, B, C, D, and E.

It should be noted that an important resource that was elusive during the preparation of this report was an intact photographic record for the building. Very few photographs were historically taken specifically of the Porter Wood Shed over its history; in most instances, it is captured only minimally on the fringe of photographs of the adjacent Governor Hendricks Headquarters.

2. CONTEXT STATEMENT

Judge William A. Porter Period (1843–1884)

Located on Lot 31 on the north side of Walnut Street in the Town of Corydon, the Porter Wood Shed was constructed on the property historically associated with the Governor Hendricks Headquarters during its occupation by Judge William A. Porter and family (Figure 1).

[1] Linda Taylor, Administrative Assistant, Division of Engineering, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, personal communication, 6 June 2014 and 11 June 2014.



Figure 1. Aerial photograph depicting the location of the Porter Wood Shed.

William A. Porter was born in January 1800, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His parents, William and Mary Anderson Porter, had emigrated from Ireland in 1790, because they were Protestants in a Catholic nation and wanted to worship without persecution. Porter attended Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and received his A.B. degree in 1827; he would receive his A.M. degree in 1844.[2] Porter's arrival in Harrison County, Indiana, in the late 1820s was prompted by an advertisement found in a Cincinnati newspaper, indicating the desire of the Harrison County Seminary to locate a new faculty member to serve as headmaster. Applying for the position, Porter's credentials were validated by noted Miami University professor William H. McGuffey, popularly known for his McGuffey readers:

> "Understanding that, the trustees of the Harrison Academy wished to employ a teacher – I beg leave to recommend to their attention Mr. W. Porter, a graduate of the Miami University, who is well qualified, as to both morals and has been employed as tutor in the M.U and his success in teaching the class committed to his care fully warrants the belief that he will give entire satisfaction to any whom may employ him as an instructor."[3]

Awarded the position, Porter signed his contract in November of 1827, for the instruction of no more than 40 students in "reading, writing, the various branches of mathematics, English grammar and Greek and Latin languages."[4] For this, he was paid $400.00 per year. Relocated to Corydon, Porter began his duties at the seminary on January 1, 1828.[5] His residence at the time was that of the Isaac Leffler family, then located at the southwest corner of Walnut and Market Streets (Capitol Avenue).

Although gainfully employed at the school, Porter looked to other pursuits and began an earnest study of law. While with the seminary until 1830, he was appointed as Judge of the Harrison County Probate Court by Governor James B. Rayon on August 15, 1829, thus beginning his career in public service. According to descendant and Corydon historian Frederick Porter Griffin, Porter was, from this time forward, known as "Judge Porter."[6] Into the 1830s and 1840s, Porter's career propelled forward. With the Probate Court until the mid-1830s, Porter was also elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1836.[7] In 1842, he was appointed to finish the term of Prosecuting Attorney for the 2nd Judicial District of Indiana; in December of that year, he was appointed to a second term of two years. In 1846, Porter was re-elected to the Indiana House of Representatives, serving until 1848; he was appointed Speaker of the House during his final term. Upon leave of the House, he was elected to the Indiana Senate, serving through the 1851 sessions.[8] Notably, his reputation extended not just to the borders of Indiana. Named a delegate to the state Whig Convention in 1848, he was elected a delegate to the national convention in Philadelphia that same year.

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[2] Frederick Porter Griffin and Jeanette Porter Brewster, *134 Years With Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana* (Corydon, Ind.: O'Bannon Pub. Co. Press, 1980), 9. Hereafter cited as Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*.

[3] "McGuffey Recommended Porter," *Corydon Democrat*, 19 May 1929.

[4] Frederick Porter Griffin, "Hendricks-Porter-Griffin Home," [unpublished document], 19 December 1942, 4. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana. Hereafter cited as Griffin, "Home."

[5] F. A. Bulleit, *Illustrated Atlas and History of Harrison County, Indiana* (Corydon, Ind.: F. A. Bulleit, 1906), 51. Hereafter cited as Bulleit, *Atlas*.

[6] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 7.

[7] Sources offer conflicting dates for when Porter's term as Probate Judge expired. Descendant and local historian Frederick Porter Griffin offers that his commission was to last several years (until 1836), while other sources, including A *Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly* and the *Illustrated Atlas of Harrison County* provide dates of 1833 and 1834, respectively. See Rebecca A. Shepherd et. al., *A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly: 1816-1899* (Indianapolis, Ind.: Select Committee on the Centennial History of the Indiana General Assembly: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1980-1984), 317 [hereafter cited as *Biographical Directory*], and Bulleit, *Atlas*, 56.

[8] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 9; *Biographical Directory*, 317.

The reputation of Porter and his many successes can be considered a testament to his personality and conviction, which is perhaps best described in his biography in the *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana*:

> "He was identified with the pioneer practice in Harrison County and his name appears oftener than any other on the early records. He was a man of strictest integrity and had abounding reverence for the dignity of his profession. His papers were never curtailed or abbreviated, and the majesty of the law was upheld by him in every particular. He was not an orator, but his speeches were logical and full of force and conviction... He was all his life a character in southern Indiana and retained many peculiarities to the last; but his 'long head' was trusted for safe council until old age deprived him of his powers.
>
> He was truly the Nestor of the Indiana Bar, and many students went out from under his instruction, to fill high places in the profession. He demanded lessons perfect to the letter and his pupils were wont to say that a term of study under him was equal to a course of lectures. He had an eye to their morals also..." [9]

Yet, despite his success, Porter was defeated as a delegate to the State Constitution Convention of 1851, which effectively ended his political career.[10]

Behind his political career, Porter was also invested in other endeavors and active within the daily life of the community. In 1834, Porter and Colonel Lewis Jordan joined as partners, continuing through 1838, "buying and tanning hides, grinding tan bark and selling shoe leather."[11] Still active in the ongoings of the seminary that brought him to Corydon, Porter was appointed to the Harrison County Seminary Board of Trustees in 1837; two years later he was nominated as Clerk of the Board and served in this role until 1851.[12] Among his more significant undertakings, Porter also worked as a surveyor from 1841 to 1853 under the General Assembly to revise the original 1808 town survey of Corydon.[13]

Even more significant, though, was the establishment of William Porter's family during the mid-nineteenth century. On August 18, 1831, Porter had married Elizabeth McClelland, whom he had met while a student at Miami University in the mid-1820s. With Porter relocated to Corydon, Indiana, and McClelland to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where she lived with her brothers, the relationship continued while Porter established himself professionally.[14] Nearly immediately after their marriage, the family began, growing to include seven daughters: Mary Jane Porter, born 1833; Sarah Elizabeth Porter, born 1835; Anna Dunlap Porter, born 1837; Viola Porter, born 1840; Aurelia Porter Brewster, born 1842; Helen Porter Griffin, born 1844; and Attia Porter McKnight, born 1847.[15]

His family expanding, Judge Porter moved out of the residence of Isaac Leffler, with whom he had lived upon first arriving in Corydon, in the fall of 1831. At first, Porter and his new bride rented the home on Walnut Street (later replaced by the Corydon Presbyterian Church [now the Wright Interpretive Center])

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[9] John M. Gresham & Company, *Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana* (Chicago, Ill.: Chicago Printing Company, 1889), 159-60.
[10] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 16.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid., 17.
[13] Ibid., 20.
[14] Ibid., 9-10.
[15] Griffin, "Home," 4-5.

belonging to Henry P. Coburn, paying $28.00 a year for rent; in 1837, he would purchase Coburn's adjacent office.[16] Staying here for just over 10 years while building his professional career and family, by 1841, Porter began looking to secure a permanent residence. His choice was the handsome, two-story brick residence next door, on Lot 31, that had historically been the dwelling of Governor William Hendricks but was more "familiarly known by the name and description of Hugh's house and lot."[17] The "Hugh" indicated was James Hughes, who, with Daniel Fetter, had provided a mortgage to Davis Floyd for the property in 1818, which was ultimately foreclosed, the property going into ownership of Hughes.[18] While owned by Hughes, the house was rented by Governor Hendricks from 1822 to 1824; it was subsequently rented by a series of tenants into the 1840s.

In late April 1841, Porter began the process of purchasing the brick house, indicating his interest to one of Hughes's sons, the elder Hughes having passed away. On May 3, 1841, Elizabeth Hughes, widow of James Hughes, wrote to Porter from Bloomington, Indiana: "By way of my son, I am put in proposal for your purchase of the house and lot adjoining you in that town."[19] Elizabeth went on to explain to Porter that the property, valued at $500.00, was assigned to the children by their father, but that they had no desire to live in the house and "no impediment would be put in the way of any one wishing to purchase it, except myself."[20] She then provided Porter an option on the property: "Should you think proper to give me five hundred dollars, you can have the house and lot, and all necessary papers to affect legal sale will be furnished." Otherwise, she requested that Porter ask the current occupants to vacate the property so it could be properly sold or occupied by Elizabeth.[21]

Into late 1841 and early 1842, the process stalled. By June 3, 1841, Elizabeth had not heard back from Porter regarding whether he wished to accept her offer, and she wrote him again, explaining that while she had intended to leave Bloomington and make the house her own residence, the heirs were not favorable to that idea and there was no desire to continue to rent the property as a "losing game."[22] In mid-June, Porter indicated to Elizabeth that he intended to purchase the property, and she wrote back, promising "speedy transfer" of the property, which could be done as soon as the second Monday in August, when she would be in Corydon.[23] On Thursday, August 12, 1841, Porter issued a note to Elizabeth Hughes in good faith for the property, indicating that he would provide payment of $158.50 on or before September 1, 1842 in return for Lot 31 and improvements. It is not clear what communication occurred, or did not occur, during the last months of 1841, but discussions regarding the house continued into 1842, the delay seemingly much to Porter's frustration. "Rest assured sir," Levi Hughes wrote to Porter, "that we will make every exertion to prove and execute to you the deed to the house and lot, within the stipulated time."[24] New difficulties arose in attaining the property, though, as Elizabeth Hughes died in 1842, in the midst of finalizing Porter's purchase of the house. The effect was large gaps in

[16] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 16.
[17] Deed Record, Book O, p. 91, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana; Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 35.
[18] Deed Record, Book C, p. 358, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[19] Letter from E. Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 3 May 1841, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[20] Ibid. Elizabeth Hughes' statement "except myself" was made in reference to her acknowledgement that the attorney for the children heirs of James Hughes was "hostel" toward her.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Letter from E. Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 3 June 1841, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[23] Letter from E. Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 30 June 1841, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[24] Letter from Levi Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 24 January 1842, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

correspondence as the young Hughes heirs worked to get their affairs in order. Forced to work through all of the heirs to secure the property, it was not until July 1842 that progress was made, James Hughes reporting the deed for his rights had been made and he just needed to obtain a decree to convey the property.[25] Though, it would not be until September 1842 that the property would be transferred from the heirs to Porter (see Table 1 for a complete chain of title).[26] By 1849, Porter would acquire the total of Lots 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31, comprising nearly all land between High and Walnut Streets, to the north and south, respectively, and Market and Mulberry Streets, to the west and east, respectively. The exceptions to Porter's lands included Lots 20 and 29 to the west, and Lot 32 to the east, the latter being the lands of the Harrison County Seminary (Figure 2).[27]

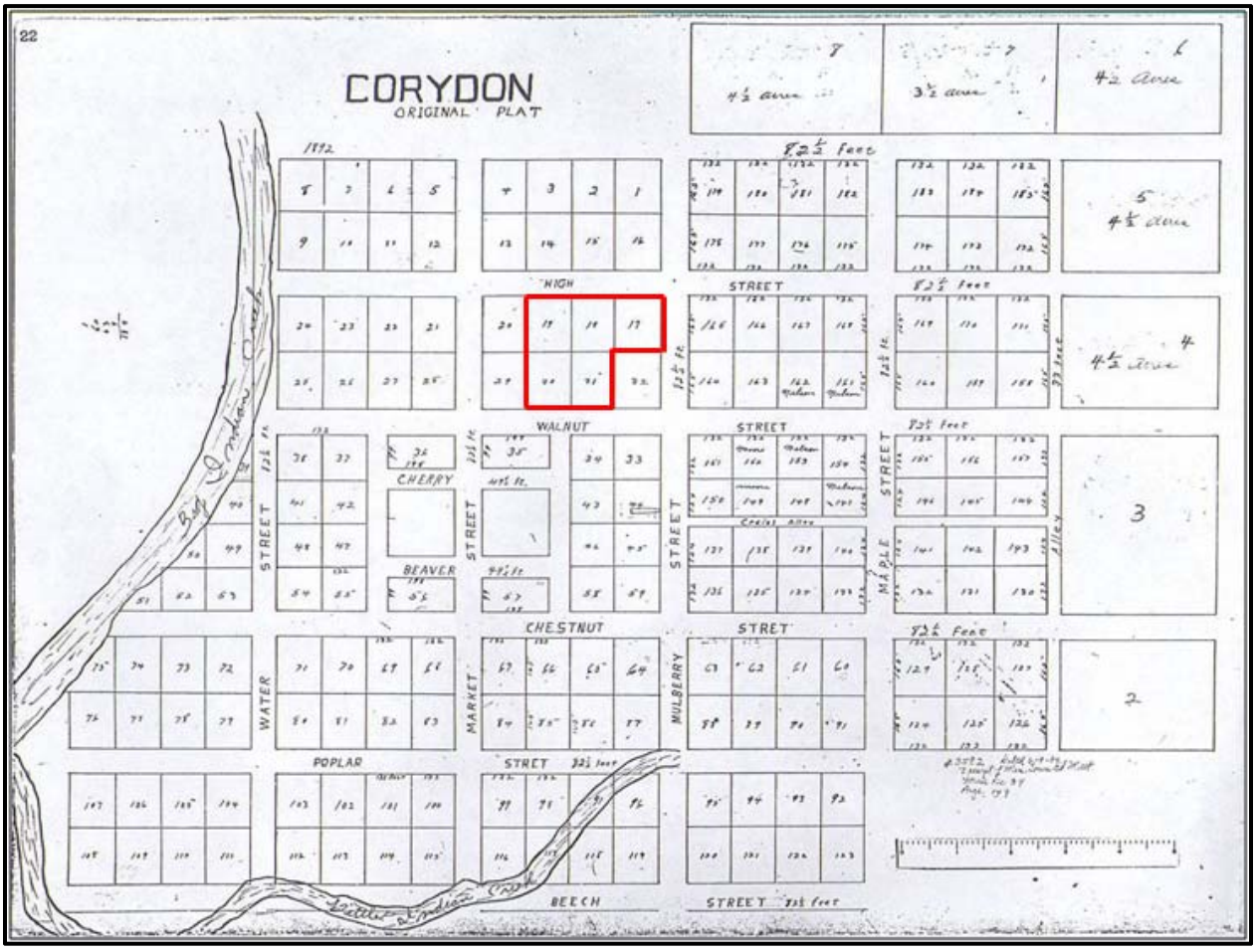


Figure 2. Original plat of the Town of Corydon. Lots owned by Porter by 1849 are highlighted in red. (Source: Plat Book 2, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana).

[25] Letter from James Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 6 July 1841, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

[26] Deed Record, Book O, p. 91, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana; Deed Record, Book W, p. 545, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.

[27] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 32.

Table 1. Chronology of Ownership for the Porter Wood Shed, Lot 31, Town of Corydon.

Year	Description	Grantor/Grantee
June 4, 1813	NW ¼ of Township 3S, Range 4E, Section 31	US General Land Office / Hervey Heth[28]
September 18, 1816	Lots 30-31, Town of Corydon	Hervey Heth / Milo R. Davis[29]
November 3, 1818	Lots 30-32, Town of Corydon	Milo R. Davis / Davis Floyd[30]
October 20, 1818	Lots 30-31, Town of Corydon	Davis Floyd, mortgage from Daniel Fetter and James Hughes[31]
May 26, 1821	Lots 30-31, Town of Corydon	Davis Floyd forecloses on mortgage / James Hughes[32]
May 18, 1842	Lots 30-31, Town of Corydon	Transfer to James Hughes heirs[33]
August 9, 1842	½ of Lot 31, Town of Corydon	Levi Hughes, on behalf of Hughes heirs / William A. Porter[34]
August 10, 1842	1/4 of Lot 31, Town of Corydon	Levi Hughes, on behalf of Hughes heirs / William A. Porter[35]
September 9, 1842	1/4 of Lot 31, Town of Corydon	John and Louisa Geiger / William A. Porter[36]
March 3, 1884	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	William and Attia McKnight and Amzi and Aurelia Brewster / Helen Porter Griffin[37]
May 24, 1950	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	Maurice and Charlotte Griffin / Daniel, Mary Jane, and Olive Griffin[38]
July 1, 1950	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	Helen Griffin O'Leary / Daniel Griffin[39]
September 9, 1959	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	Olive Griffin / Daniel and Mary Jane Griffin[40]
June 29, 1962	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	Mary Jane Griffin / Daniel Patrick Griffin[41]
August 12, 1975	82 feet off the west side of Lot 31; 50 feet off the eastside of Lot 30; 32 feet off the west side of Lot 18; and 50 feet off the east side of Lot 19	Estate of Daniel P. Griffin / State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources[42]

[28] Hervey Heth (Harrison County, Indiana), land patent, Volume 5, p. 368; "Land Patent Search," digital images, General Land Office Records, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch (9 June 2014).
[29] Deed Record, Book A, p. 260, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[30] Deed Record, Book B, p. 394, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[31] Deed Record, Book B, p. 485, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[32] Deed Record, Book C, p. 358, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[33] Deed Record, Book O, p. 88, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[34] Deed Record, Book O, p. 101, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[35] Deed Record, Book O, p. 91, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[36] Deed Record, Book W, p. 545, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[37] Deed Record, Book F-3, p. 248, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[38] Deed Record, Book S-5, p. 280, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[39] Deed Record, Book S-5, p. 281, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[40] Deed Record, Book A-6, p. 214-216, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[41] Deed Record, Book E-6, p. 408-411, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[42] Deed Record, Book H-7, p. 419, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.

While the former Hughes property, Lot 31, was secured by Porter in late 1842, it is not clear exactly when the family moved into the house. Frederick Porter Griffin notes that the family moved in sometime between September 1842 and December 1, 1844, the date that daughter Helen is known to have been born in the house. Correspondence between the Hughes heirs and William Porter in 1843 indicates that discussion regarding transfer of the property, including in relation to monies owed to the Hughes heirs by Porter continued into that year. On March 7, 1843, James Hughes wrote to Porter, asking for the "rest of what is owed," and explaining that he had not signed all documents as of yet.[43] While the documentation is fragmented, discussions relating to the property documentation continued into late 1843; in October 1843, James again responded to inquiries of Porter, this time explaining that all documentation had not yet been recorded because the deed had been lost in the clerk's office.[44] It is unknown if such prolonged discussions and apparent issues in finalizing the transfer and paying for the property precluded Porter from occupying the property until some point in 1843 or later.

Taking ownership of the former Hendricks property, Porter began renovating the house, which, having been a rental property under James Hughes following Governor Hendricks' residency, had fallen into disrepair. As summarized in the *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters*, prepared in 2006:

> "He altered the house by adding a second story to the kitchen wing, constructing a single-story frame wash house to the north side of the kitchen wing, and painting the exterior for the first time. There were extensive drainage problems because the hill in the backyard sloped toward the house. In heavy rains, water flooded into the kitchen. Porter dug a deep covered trench behind the house, which corrected the problem."[45]

Frederick Porter Griffin provides additional detail in his account of the property's transformation, indicating that the wood shed was constructed during this period to store cord wood to heat the six fireplaces in the house and one in the wash house. In its construction, the wood shed utilized the stone retaining wall constructed at the rear of the house as its north and east foundations, (Figure 3):

> "After Grandfather Porter bought the big brick house, he had the yard back of the house on the northeast and north of the back porch dug out to make a small level yard and had a high wall of irregular blocks of limestone built on the north side and on the east side of the small yard and put ditches (afterward tile) around back of the north room and along the west side of the house to drain the rain water from the house. Thomas Crosier of Boone Township built the walls. Grandmother Porter made this little back yard into a flower garden where she had roses and many other varieties of early flowers.

[43] Letter from James Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 7 March 1843, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[44] Letter from James Hughes to William Porter, [unpublished document], 12 October 1843, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 7)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[45] Ball State University, Center for Historic Preservation, *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters* (Muncie, Ind: Ball State University, 2006), 65.

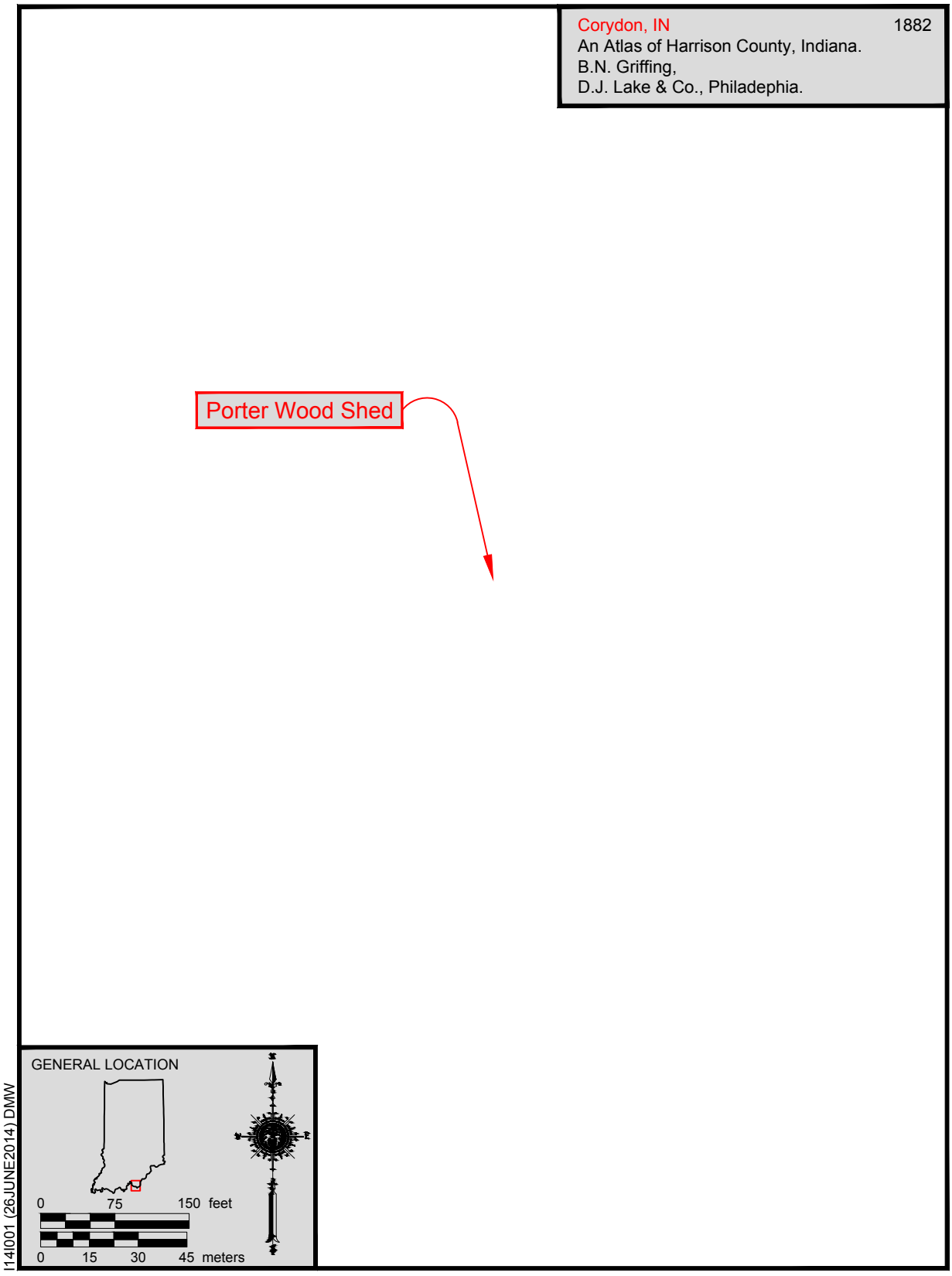


Figure 3. Wood Shed depicted the 1882 Harrison County Atlas.

> The stone wall started at the back and the northeast end of the house (at the 'wash-house') and running east some distance made a right angle turn to the south to the roof of the back porch and then turned directly east again to make the north wall and the north foundation for the large woodshed and for the large room overhead.
>
> About 20 feet to the east, this high stone wall turned again to the south, forming the east wall of the large woodshed, which wall extended to the front sidewalk. This wall was built of irregular blocks of limestone, some of the stones very large, place in good position to make what must have been a very straight firm high wall, as even today the wall is in good order."[46]

Going further, Griffin described the wood shed in detail:

> "A very large woodshed occupied the space enclosed by the high stone walls, these walls forming the north and east walls of the large woodshed. A second story above the woodshed was a very large frame one-room building with floor space equal in area to the first floor room or woodshed. The west side and south side of this building were entirely frame. Between this large building and the east side of the brick dwelling house was a small side yard with brick walk and gate leading to the front street pavement along the side of the house...
>
> The woodshed on the lower floor had large double doors opening upon Walnut Street where cord wood could be thrown in from a wagon driven up to the doors...
>
> The very large rectangular frame room above the woodshed had a heavy wooden stairway on the north side leading from the woodshed to this upper room. At the top of these steps was a heavy hinged door which could be lowered and fastened securely to lock the upstairs room. Just at the top of these steps a large doorway with a heavy battened door led from the floor of this upper room out into the Shrubbery [sic] on the north side of the building. The original wooden stairway leading from the lower floor to the upper room of the 'wood shed' is in existence today, strong and firm."[47]

Just as no sources assign a specific date to when Porter moved into the former Hendricks property, sources do not assign a specific date to the renovations of the property – including construction of the wood shed – completed during this period, other than to note that they occurred nearly immediately upon Porter taking ownership of the property. Based on personal papers of Judge Porter, though, it would appear that the renovations very likely occurred in the last quarter of 1844 and first half of 1845. For example, on January 18, 1845, Porter made payment to carpenter William Farquar for the following items, among others: nine 20-foot long 3" x 9" joists; two 6-foot long planks; six 20-foot long 3" x 8" joists; 216 feet of 1-¼" plank; weatherboarding; planks for stairs; and 4" lumber for panels.[48] That same day, he also provided payment to Farquar for 33 days of work at his property, including work on the

[46] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 40.
[47] Ibid., 43.
[48] Receipt, William Farquar, [unpublished document], 18 January 1845, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 5)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

smokehouse and "making and hanging a gate at the east end of the dwelling house," which would have sat between the house and woodshed.[49] On October 24, 1845, payment was made for 62 pounds of stove pipe.[50] A third undated receipt to Farquar was made for payment on 40 feet of ½" plank for steps; sheets and shingles; and weatherboarding, as well as labor used to make two doors, window sashes, and a staircase and for "framing the house" and "framing the shed."[51] While these records cannot be specifically tied to the wood shed, it can be surmised that the significant transformation at the property, of which the wood shed was a part of, was underway between 1844 and 1845.

In the 1850s, the wood shed became the site of a school hosted by Mary Jane Porter, the oldest daughter. Returned from St. Mary's Seminary in Indianapolis in July 1850, she began a "pay school" here, supplementing the Corydon public school system, which is noted as operating for "several months each year where only the fundamentals of reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught." [52] Students, among which were her younger sisters, Helen and Attia, were tutored individually in advanced subjects and then recited their lessons to her at the front of the class. If they were correct, they received a new assignment.[53] Mary Jane's school operated until 1859, when she passed away, having contracted tuberculosis from her sister Anna. She was the fourth of Porter's seven daughters to pass away from the disease between 1854 and 1859.[54]

Into the 1860s, as the national conflict reached Indiana, personal concerns were forewent in need of protecting family and community, and Judge Porter, a staunch Republican and Unionist, was embroiled in the war, as was his family. Accepting various roles with the Indiana Militia, also known as the Home Guard, Porter listed as Security with the Ellsworth Rifles unit on June 22, 1861; and on June 27, 1864, he listed as Security with the Harrison County Border Scouts. [55] In 1862 and 1863, Porter was also licensed as claims agents for Civil War veterans.[56] Porter's commitment to the Union cause was demonstrated when he hosted a former slave in the midst of the conflict:

> "A few Corydon citizens showed their support for emancipation and Lincoln's attack on the institution of slavery by encouraging black enlistment. Judge William Porter – who certainly knew his action was a violation of Indiana state law – was host to a former slave, most likely a 'contraband' liberated by an Indiana officer, for a short time during the winter of 1862-63. The Judge's daughter, Attia, informed a relative in July 1863 that 'our little contraband has gone in the army but he is at home now on a furlough.' Attia remarked that the young man was very helpful around the house and that the family would miss him after he left."[57]

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[49] Receipt, William Farquar, [unpublished document], 18 January 1845, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 5)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[50] Receipt, William Farquar, [unpublished document], 24 October 1845, Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 5)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[51] Undated receipt, William Farquar, [unpublished document], Manuscripts Division (Porter-Griffin Family Papers (Box 1, Folder 5)), Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
[52] "The Woodshed School House," [unpublished document], n.d. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[53] Ibid.
[54] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 10.
[55] Ibid., 17-18.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Stephen I. Rockenbach, "'War Upon Our Border': War and Society in Two Ohio Valley Communities, 1861-1865" (PhD diss., University of Cincinnati, 2005), 141.

Aurelia Porter also noted that "Father has bought him[self] a splendid gun, and I suppose intends to be ready to fight if there is any occasion."[58] On July 9, 1863, Porter received that opportunity, standing alongside other Home Guard members to defend his town when General John H. Morgan raided Corydon: "Around fifteen of the town's wealthier citizens, including Judge William Porter (a prominent Republican) and Simeon K. Wolfe (a Democratic politician and editor), bolstered the [Harrison County] Legion's firepower with their newly purchased Henry rifles."[59] Supporting the Union cause was not just limited to Judge Porter; however, in April 1861, some of Corydon's young women, including the three remaining Porter daughters, founded the "Scott Gayes," a women-only military company "to protect the community against any predations or acts which might be committed by such hostile forces or lawless individuals."[60] The company was disbanded after about a month.

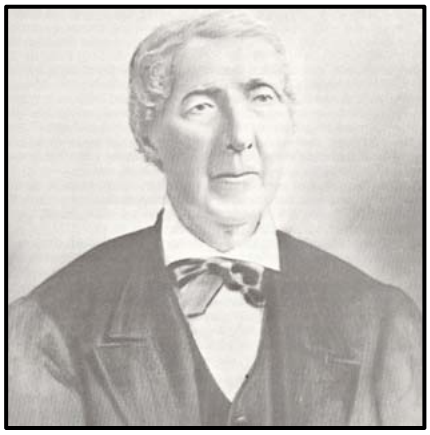


Figure 4. Undated image of Judge Porter in his later years (Source: Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 19).

Following the closing of the war, Porter, advancing in age, returned to civic duty (Figure 4). On March 28, 1868, he was appointed for a term as Judge of the Harrison Circuit Court.[61] In September 1873, the County Commissioners appointed Porter to "draft specifications for repairs to the Courthouse," which were completed that year.[62] Porter also maintained his passion for teaching into his late life, and undertook instruction in his law office. Students came from throughout the region to study with Porter, many staying with the family or in a room at the rear of the office.[63] His most notable student was Walter Gresham, who later became a U.S. District Judge, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State:

> "Two years at Corydon seminary and one year at the Bloomington university completed his [Walter Gresham] education so far as schooling was concerned; and he returned to Corydon, obtained a deputy clerkship in the county clerk's office, and passed his leisure hours in the study of the law under the guidance of Judge William A. Porter, one of the noted characters of Southern Indiana. It is doubtful whether any young man ever had a better instructor."[64]

The family dynamic changed again into the 1870s when his wife, Elizabeth, passed away on June 27, 1872, at the age of 69. Following her mother's death, Helen, her husband, Patrick Griffin, and their children moved out of their small cottage at 208 East High Street and into Judge Porter's home to help care for him.[65] The last years of his life spent primarily in a secluded room at the back of the house, Porter passed away on January 23, 1884. Without a will in place, a public sale of his possessions was held following Porter's death; Helen Porter Griffin, though, stored many of her father's possessions deemed not fit to be sold in the wood shed.[66]

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[58] Ibid., 125.
[59] Ibid., 168.
[60] Ibid., 93.
[61] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 16.
[62] Ibid., 20.
[63] Griffin, "Home," 8.
[64] Thomas H. Herringshaw, *The Biographical Review of Prominent Men and Women of the Day* (Chicago, Il: Home Publishing House, 1888), 92.
[65] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 48.
[66] Ibid., 23.

Porter-Griffin Family Period (1884–1975)

Even though the Porter-Griffin family lived in the house for the twelve years prior to Judge Porter's death, ownership of the property was not transferred until all of his property was divided amongst his daughters following his death in 1884. At this time, Patrick and Helen Griffin came into ownership of the house and associated property, using $1,130.00 of Helen's inheritance to purchase from her sisters, Attia Porter McKnight and Aurelia Porter Brewster, the western half of Lot 31.[67]

Head of the new household was Patrick Griffin, born on February 24, 1831, in Mirimachi, New Brunswick to Patrick and Margaret Griffin, Irish immigrants. The family later relocated to Louisville, Kentucky, where Patrick apprenticed at the foundry of Meadows and Megee before traveling to California to search for gold in 1852. There he remained for more than a decade, panning for gold and, with his brother, running a trading post that provided food and supplies to miners in exchange for payment in gold. In 1865, Patrick returned to Louisville for a short period before traveling to Corydon to visit his sister, Margaret Griffin, who married Thomas McGrain, Jr. Instead of returning to Louisville, Patrick stayed in Corydon and went into business with his brother-in-law in the dry goods business, under the name of Griffin & McCain.[68] Their store operated for two years in a store rented from the Applegate family south of the square. Between 1868 and 1869, they constructed their own general store at the east end of Lot 57, lying between Beaver and Chestnut Streets. It was during this period that Helen Porter fell in love with Patrick Griffin, the pair marrying on October 17, 1871. They would have seven children: Margaret Porter, born 1872; William Maurice, born 1873; Mary Jane "Jennie," born 1874; Olive, born 1876; Annis, born 1879; Helen, born 1881; and Daniel Patrick, born 1885 (Figure 5).[69]

The firm of Griffin & McCain remained successful until the mid-1880s, when side investments caused financial strain and the company went bankrupt. It closed between October 1887 and April 1889. After the store failed, Patrick went into civic office, serving as Harrison County Treasurer from 1889 to 1893. Helen served as Deputy Treasurer.[70]



Figure 5. 1897 photograph of the Patrick and Helen Griffin family (Source: Griffin and Brewster, Three Generations, 49).

The 1890s brought significant alterations to the Hendricks property. Helen, as one of the creditors to the bankrupt Griffin & McGrain store, had acquired title to Patrick's 220-acre farm southwest of Corydon. On January 30, 1896, she sold 199 acres of this farm for $2,500.00. The money was used for two

[67] Deed Record, Book F-3, p. 248, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana; Deed Record, Book W, p. 545, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[68] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 49-52.
[69] Ibid., 54-56.
[70] Griffin, "Home," 8.

purposes: to finance the opening of another store, Maurice Griffin and Company, located in the building where Griffin & McGrain was first opened until at least 1955, and to complete a major renovation of the house.[71] As described in the *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters*:

> "This was the home's second major renovation. They added a two-story frame addition to the east side of the rear wing. The first floor of this new addition contained the Griffin kitchen. The second floor contained the bath and a back porch. Thus, the old Porter kitchen in the first floor of the rear wing became the Griffin family dining room. One of the Griffin children, Mary Jane, stated that after supper she and her sibling played games in this sitting room and studied their lessons. With the new bathroom and kitchen installed, the washhouse was obsolete. Thus, the frame washhouse abutting the north side of the rear wing was demolished in 1897."[72]

Of the wood shed, the second floor of which had become a store room for Griffin's stores after Porter's death, Frederick Porter Griffin later noted: "The old back porch was torn away and a new porch built in the pattern of the old porch. This porch extended across the back of the main part of the old house and connected the kitchen with the wood shed on the east" (Figure 6).[73]

Frederick Porter Griffin, in his narrative on the family's occupation of the property, notes that the "wood shed remained as built until World War I when the Griffin family purchased their first automobile, a seven passenger Willys-Knight. The lower front wall of the woodhouse was torn out and furnished with wood folding doors in order to have a garage for the car;" however, photographic evidence indicates that a change occurred to the woodshed prior to this. [74] At an unknown date – possibly in association with the 1896 renovation of the property and the opening of the new Griffin store, which used the upper story of the wood shed for storage – a false front was constructed on the façade of the wood shed. As the Willys-Knight automobile was not produced until 1914, it is clear that the conversion of the entry occurred during or after World War I and not concurrently with the installation of the false front (Figure 7).

Patrick Griffin remained as head of household until he passed away on January 3, 1917, at the age of 86. His wife, Helen Porter Griffin, continued to live in the house with four of her children – Margaret, Jennie, Olive and Daniel – until her death on April 24, 1940.[75] She had spent all but three years of her life in the home where she was born. Following Helen Porter Griffin's death, ownership of the property was transferred to her surviving children: Maurice, Jennie, Olive, Helen Griffin O'Leary, and Daniel. Successful in their ventures, the Porter children were gainfully engaged in work throughout the region. Maurice ran the store named after him; Jennie was a teacher who helped lead efforts of the Hoosier Elm Chapter of the Daughter of the American Revolution to save the Constitution Elm and organized the county historical society; Olive opened a millinery business through her family's store and served as superintendent of Cedar Hill Cemetery; Helen was an artist who had been appointed the head of the corset

[71] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 58-60.
[72] Ball State University, Center for Historic Preservation, *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters* (Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 2006), 61.
[73] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 60.
[74] Frederick Porter Griffin, "Notes on the Porter-Griffin Home (The Governor's Headquarters), Corydon, Indiana's First State Capital: A Registered National Historic Landmark," [unpublished document], November 1975, 13. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[75] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations,* 66.

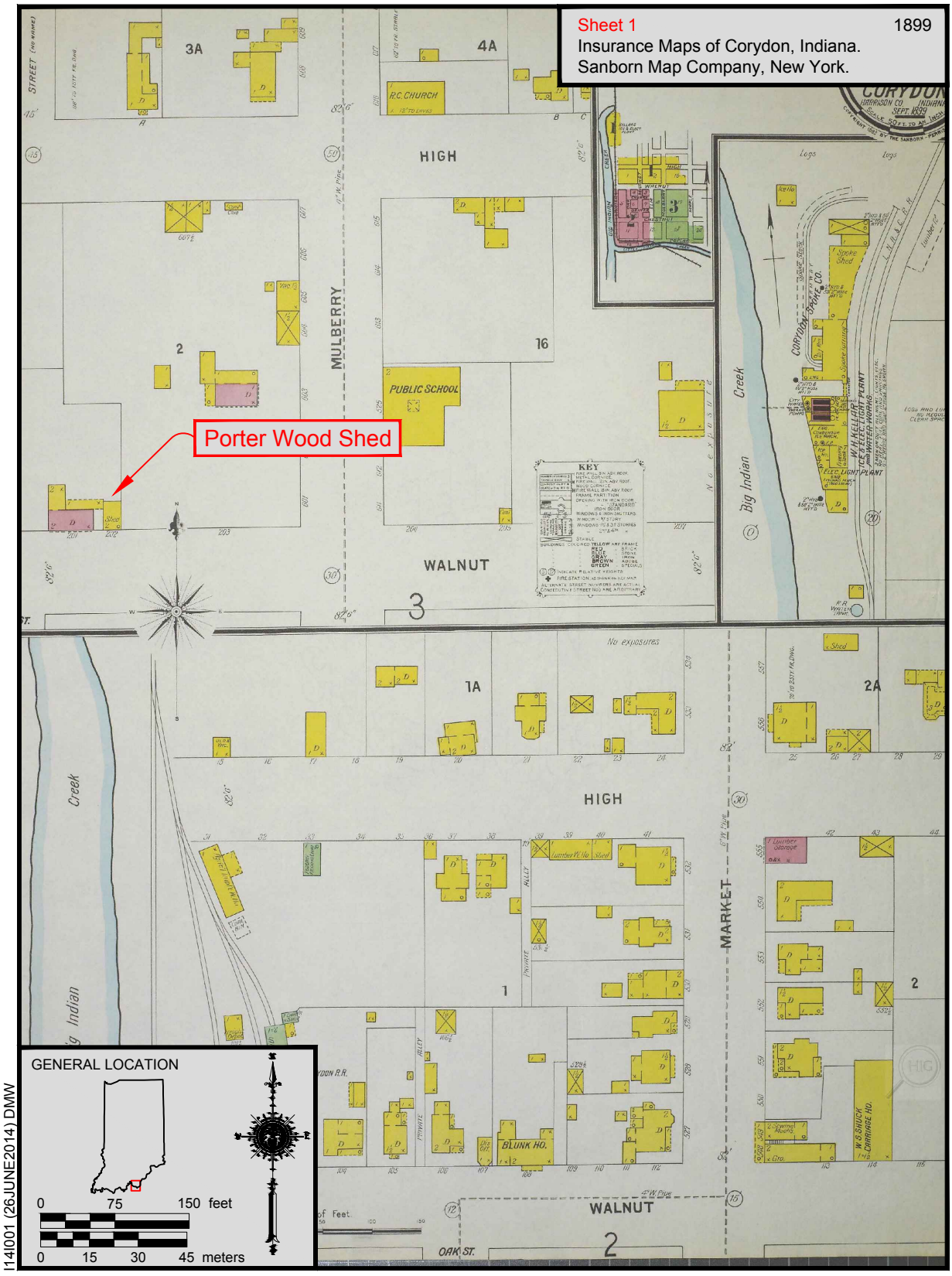


Figure 6. Porter Wood Shed and connected rear porch depicted on the 1899 Sanborn map.



Figure 7. January 1910 photograph of Walnut Street, facing northwest. Note the false front on the Porter Wood Shed at the right edge of the photograph (Source: Photograph files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy).

department at Marshall Fields Department Store in Chicago; and Daniel was a pharmacist in his early years before becoming a partner in the family store in 1912.[76]

Jennie, Olive, and Daniel continued to reside at the property following their mother's death (Figure 8); daughter Helen Griffin O'Leary joined them in 1948, returning to Corydon from Chicago following the death of her husband, which changed the dynamic of the house:[77]

> "During the 1940's and 1950's, 'The House' was occupied by Uncle Dan, and his two unmarried sisters, Aunt Jen and Aunt Ol. All three were colorful individuals and were very entertaining. For two years, from 1948 to 1950 another rugged individualist, Aunt Helen O'Leary, having lost her husband moved in with her sisters and brother. Her return from Chicago threw havoc into the chaos. Each had their own bedroom and each wanted their own possessions and papers left alone and untouched."[78]

Helen Griffin O'Leary's death in 1950 returned the house to Jennie, Olive, and Daniel, to which Helen Griffin O'Leary's interest in the property was transferred upon her passing; Maurice Griffin's interest was also transferred to the three siblings in 1950.[79] Jennie, Olive, and Daniel remained at the property for the remainder of their lives, with successive transfers of property being made to the siblings upon each sibling's passing: Olive's interest was willed to Daniel and Jennie upon her death on February 18, 1958, and Jennie's interest was willed to Daniel upon her death on July 14, 1961.[80] Becoming ill shortly before Christmas 1974, Daniel remained at the house until February 11, 1975, passing away at 89 years of age.[81]

[76] Ibid., 70-75.
[77] Ibid., 75.
[78] Ibid., 89
[79] Deed Record, Book S-5, p. 281, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[80] Deed Record, Book A-6, p. 214-216, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana; Deed Record, Book E-6, p. 408-411, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana..
[81] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations,* 80.

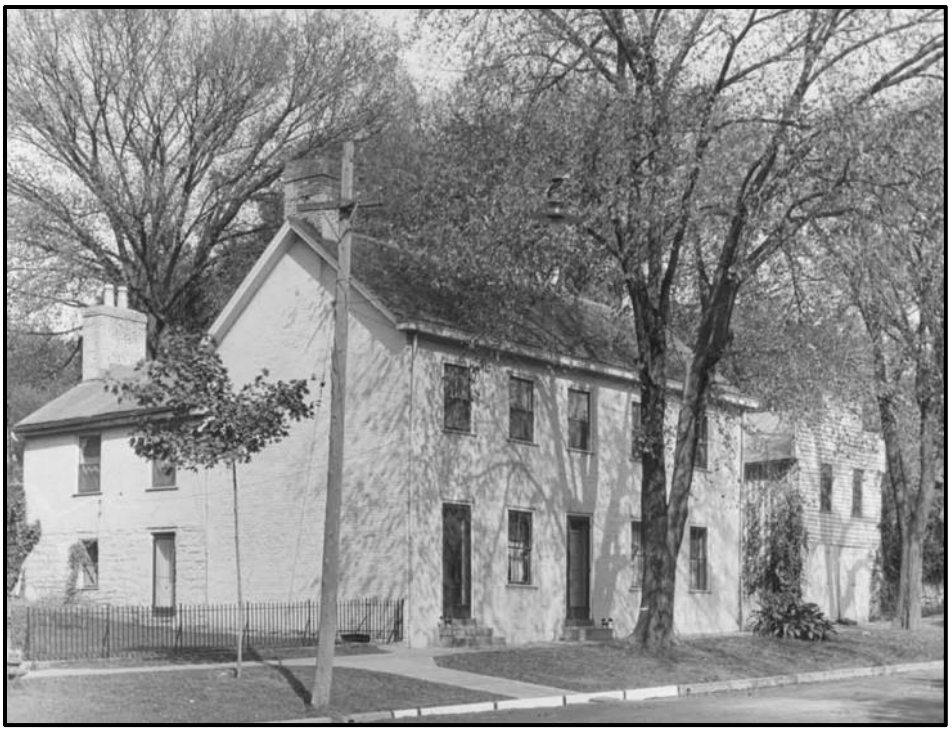


Figure 8. Undated photograph of the Hendricks property. Note the resized garage door opening on the facade (Source: Photo Collection, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana).

Corydon Capitol State Historic Site Period (1975–Present)

Recognizing the significance of the Hendricks property, the State of Indiana began efforts to acquire it during the late 1960s. At this time, the State offered to purchase the home and provide Daniel Griffin with a life estate in the home; the property would then pass to the State upon his death. However, Daniel, in conference with his nephews, Frederick, Henry, and William, decided not to sell the property to the State.[82] It would not be until after Daniel Griffin's passing in 1975, then, that such an opportunity would be available. At this time, Frederick Porter Griffin, as Executor of Daniel's estate, contacted Carl Armstrong, Director of Historic Preservation at the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, to inquire if the State was still interested in purchasing the property for use as part of what was then the Corydon State Memorial. Still anxious to purchase the site, arrangements were made for independent appraisals, and, on August 12, 1975, the State of Indiana purchased the site for $38,000. Attached to the purchase was a stipulation that the State would open the property to the public within one year, satisfying the Griffin heirs' desire to see it brought into the State historic site system during their lifetime[83]

The State immediately began to develop plans for the property, and, on November 21, 1976, an open house was held in the home to provide visitors with an opportunity to view the restoration plans for the property. A final open house was held in August 1977, following the removal of personal effects.[84] With plans complete, the property cleared, and $240,000 in funds set aside for the restoration of the property, the State of Indiana

[82] George Lindberg, "Present Owners Cling to Corydon Mansion," *Indianapolis Star,* 7 January 1968.
[83] Griffin, *Three Generations,* 183; Deed Record, Book H-7, p. 419, Recorder's Office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
[84] Griffin, *Three Generations,* 183-184; "Gov. Hendricks' Headquarters Will Have New Look Come August," *Corydon Democrat,* 7 December 1977.

and architects from LeRoy Troyer and Associates went to work on the restoration of the property in December 1977.[85]

Intent on restoring the property to interpret both the Governor Hendricks and Judge Porter periods, the State's restoration necessitated significant changes to the property, including removal of the 1896 additions and any changes that occurred subsequently. In regard to the wood shed, the first phase of restoration included removal of the porch connecting the wood shed to the house, which was completed during the winter of 1977. [86] In the summer of 1978, restoration of the wood shed began in earnest. At this time, the dry-laid limestone walls were sandblasted and pointed for stabilization; the false front on the façade was removed; the garage door was removed and the entry was resized to original proportions; and the building was insulated and new systems were installed (for a detailed list of restoration activities, see *Section II.A.3. Chronology of Construction, Alterations, and Ownership*). The most significant activity, though, was not related to restoration. Rather, in intending to use the wood shed as the visitors' center, the State of Indiana undertook a significant initiative to construct a subterranean restroom addition at the northern end of the first floor.

Completed in the fall of 1979, the restored Hendricks property was dedicated as part of the Corydon State Memorial on October 12, 1979, by then Governor Otis Bowen (Figure 9).[87] The wood shed continued to serve as the visitors' center for the site until 1999, at which point services were placed in the Wright Interpretive Center, on the opposite side of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters. Since then, the first floor has been used to support group activities and is generally furnished to provide learning space for group tours. The second floor is used solely for storage.



Figure 9. October 12, 1979, photograph of the dedication for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters (Source: Photograph files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Archaeology, Corydon, Indiana).

[85] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations,* 194.
[86] Ibid., 198.
[87] "Dedication of Governor Hendricks Headquarters," *Corydon Democrat,* 13 October 1999.

3. CHRONOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATIONS AND OWNERSHIP

Table 2 provides a chronology of construction and chronology of alterations for the Porter Wood Shed. Notes on construction and alterations are referenced to the dates in which they occurred, as well as to the property owners at the time of the change.

Table 2. Chronology of Construction, Alterations, and Ownership.

Year	Chronology of Construction	Chronology of Alterations	Chronology of Ownership
circa 1845	Wood shed is constructed with porch connecting it to the rear of the house[88]		William A. Porter
circa 1896		Covered porch constructed from rear of kitchen to wood shed[89]	Patrick and Helen Griffin
circa 1900		False front added to façade	
circa 1914		Façade entry modified to accommodate folding garage door[90]	
circa 1945		Folding garage door replaced with an overhead door[91]	Daniel. P. Griffin, et al.
circa 1960–1975		Garage door replaced with a new sectional overhead door[92]	
December 1977–January 1978		Demolition of porch connecting wood shed to the house[93]	State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources
May 30–June 2, 1978		Limestone walls sandblasted[94]	
June 14–July 2, 1978		Garage door removed; limestone walls pointed; building insulated; electrical wiring added and subterranean restroom addition dug out at rear of building[95]	
July 17–21, 1978		Northeast corner of limestone wall removed to create passage for restrooms[96]	
July 24–28, 1978		Ceiling laid above second floor[97]	
July 31–August 4, 1978		Concrete wall forms poured for restroom addition[98]	
August 7–11, 1978		Waterproofing applied to the exterior walls of the restroom addition; interior drywall installed; paint and whitewash removed from the exterior[99]	
August 14–18, 1978		Attic insulated[100]	

[88] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 40.
[89] Ibid., 60.
[90] Frederick Porter Griffin, "Notes on the Porter-Griffin Home (The Governor's Headquarters), Corydon, Indiana's First State Capital: A Registered National Historic Landmark," [unpublished document], November 1975, 13. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[91] Ibid.
[92] See photograph in "Houseful of History," *Corydon Democrat,* 1 December 1976.
[93] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations,* 198.
[94] "Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana," [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 7.
[95] Ibid., 7.
[96] Ibid., 8.
[97] Ibid, 9.
[98] Ibid.
[99] Ibid.
[100] Ibid.

Year	Chronology of Construction	Chronology of Alterations	Chronology of Ownership
August 28– September 1, 1978		Brick floor laid; drain laid along the inside wall beneath the brick, connecting to a yard drain[101]	
September 5–8, 1978		Waterproofing of east wall exterior; false front on façade removed[102]	
September 18–22, 1978		Weatherboard repaired along façade[103]	
September 25–29, 1978		Repair and replacement of board-and-batten on north, west, and east walls[104]	
October 1, 1978		Interior and exterior painted[105]	
November 20–24, 1978		Concrete floors poured in restroom addition[106]	
February 19–23, 1979		Door frames set in restroom addition[107]	
March 5–10, 1979		Concrete block walls constructed in restrooms[108]	
April 2–6, 1979		Restroom walls and floor covered with ceramic tile[109]	
May 14–18, 1979		Door closures mounted[110]	
May 29–June 1, 1979		Second floor walls planked[111]	
June 18–22, 1979		Facilities installed in restrooms[112]	
July 16– August 31, 1979		Carpet laid on second floor[113]	
1979		Faucet on exterior installed[114]	
October 1981		Glass doors installed on façade[115]	
1981		Roof repainted[116]	
1981		Security light installed at rear of building[117]	
1982		Window air-conditioning unit placed in second floor window[118]	
1994		Minor repairs, exterior repainted[119]	
2005		Replaced damaged weatherboard and board-and-battens; removed windows for restoration; repaired interior drywall; repaired and painted roof[120]	

[101] Ibid., 10.
[102] Ibid.
[103] Ibid., 11.
[104] Ibid.
[105] Ibid.
[106] Ibid., 13.
[107] Ibid., 14.
[108] Ibid., 15.
[109] Ibid.
[110] Ibid., 16.
[111] Ibid.
[112] Ibid., 17.
[113] Ibid.
[114] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 14 August, 2014.
[115] Ibid.
[116] Ibid.
[117] Ibid.
[118] Ibid.
[119] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.
[120] "Scope: Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at Corydon Capitol State Historic Site," [unpublished document], 2005. Located in the files of the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana. Hereafter cited as "Exterior Restoration."

Year	Chronology of Construction	Chronology of Alterations	Chronology of Ownership
2010		Minor repair and re-pointing of east interior limestone wall[121]	
2012–2014		Exterior doors on north and west elevations replaced; new outer wood doors installed over double-leaf commercial entry[122]	

4. SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Porter Wood Shed is significant as an ancillary structure to the larger Hendricks property that, with the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and associated landscape, illustrates patterns of use at the property by Judge William A. Porter and his family. More broadly, in association with other buildings located along Walnut Street – including the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, Coburn Law Office, and First State Office Building – the Porter Wood Shed contributes to the understanding of Porter's life in Corydon.

It was following Porter's relocation to Corydon for his newly acquired position with the Harrison County Seminary that he rose to prominence as a judge, teacher, surveyor, entrepreneur, and community leader. It was also following Porter's relocation to Corydon that he began his family with Elizabeth McClelland, ultimately raising seven daughters into the 1840s. The rapid growth of Porter's family, as well as his success in law and business, prompted Porter and his wife to look toward securing a permanent residence for the family. In this, Porter chose the handsome brick dwelling formerly occupied by Governor Hendricks. Upon taking ownership of the property, Porter undertook significant alterations circa 1845, including digging out the hillside to the north of the house and constructing a limestone retaining wall. The wood shed was constructed at this time, utilizing the stone retaining wall as the north and east foundation walls. While simple in character, the wood shed supported the functions of the house, particularly the seven fireplaces found throughout the much-enlarged dwelling. Beyond functional qualities, the Porter Wood Shed, for a period of nearly 10 years, between 1850 and 1859, housed the school of Mary Jane Griffin, a successful community venture.

Presently, the exterior of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters has been interpreted to an 1840s appearance. The contextual landscape has also been interpreted to this period, retaining the rear courtyard carved from the northern hillside that was removed following Porter's purchase of the property. Period landscape features also include the stone retaining wall to the north and east of the courtyard, as well as a linear section of limestone retaining wall to the east of the Porter Wood Shed. A component of this larger setting, the Porter Wood Shed, then, helps relate the context of the site, as used by Porter and his family.

While one component of the Hendricks property, the Porter Wood Shed is also one component of a series of properties that helps illustrate Porter's life in the community through the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, other properties along Walnut Street associated with the life of William Porter include the First State Office Building, which was later used for the Harrison County Seminary, the institution that brought Porter to Corydon; and the Porter-Coburn Law Office, a reconstruction of the law office purchased by William Porter in 1837, from which he taught dozens of law students during the mid-twentieth century. Taken in total, this collective of resources, including the Porter Wood Shed, provides unique insight into Porter's personal and professional evolution from the late 1830s to 1880s.

[121] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.
[122] Ibid.

B. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

1. METHODOLOGY

During the week of June 2, 2014, architectural historians S. Alan Higgins and Holly Higgins of CRA completed a field investigation of the Porter Wood Shed. The field investigation included an assessment of the architectural integrity and character-defining features of the building, as well as a baseline condition assessment. The assessment addressed the exterior and interior surfaces of the building, as well as its immediate contextual setting. Observations were documented with extensive digital photography, field notes, and annotations on the 1977 restoration drawings of the Porter Wood Shed. For the purposes of this project, CRA also used the restoration drawings, which were provided by the ISMHS, to compare the restoration plan to as-built conditions. Measurements of extant features were completed, as necessary, in order to verify depicted features. These drawings are provided in Appendix F, and additional contemporary photographs of the structure are available in Appendix G.

Although limited, historical photographs and narratives of the Porter Wood Shed also facilitated architectural analysis, providing accounts from which changes in the building's character could be evaluated. As relevant, CRA also utilized previously completed studies such as the *Historic Structure Report for the Governor Hendricks Headquarters*, completed by the Ball State University Center for Historic Preservation in 2006.

2. DESCRIPTION

Summary and Site Description

The Porter Wood Shed, historically an ancillary building to the Governor Hendricks Headquarters property and currently a component of the Corydon SHS, is located on the north side of East Walnut Street, approximately 200 feet west of its intersection with South Mulberry Street and approximately 355 feet east of North Capitol Avenue (SR 337). Directly associated with occupancy and use of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters by Judge William A. Porter and his descendants starting in the mid-nineteenth century, the building is a contributing resource to the Corydon Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Facing south, the building sits to the immediate east of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and to the southwest of the First State Office Building (Figure 10). A contemporary, wood picket fence with a hinged gate spans a brick pathway between the wood shed and the Hendricks house, which leads to a restored courtyard set within the space created by the house, wood shed, and dry-laid stone retaining wall to the west, east, and north, respectively. Extending eastward approximately 48 feet from the southeastern corner of the building, a dry-laid stone retaining wall set with an identical section of contemporary picket fence partially encloses the side yard of the property. These sections of retaining wall were reinforced with a concrete backing during the 1970s restoration of the property.[123]

Built into the steep terrain of the hillside, the front-gabled frame building exhibits a rectangular plan, measuring 18' wide x 30' long, and a full two-story façade and west elevation, while the building is only one story above grade at the north and east elevations (Figure 11). A portion of its foundation is composed of the stone retaining wall that enframes the courtyard to the west, and the wood shed features a subterranean addition at the northern end of the first floor excavated during the building's restoration in the late 1970s.

[123] "Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana," [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 8.



Figure 10. Overview of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Figure 11. Façade and east elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northwest (4 June 2014).

General Exterior Details

- Roof
    - The shed exhibits a front-gabled roof with a 7/12 pitch.
    - The roof is clad in contemporary standing-seam metal sheeting, painted with a two-part epoxy, with a standard flat-profile ridge cap. Overlapping the gable ends, the sheeting is secured to the rake boards.
    - Simple, open wood soffits lie at the eaves.
- Gutters and Downspouts
    - Half-round, painted galvanized steel gutters are hung from the eaves by wire hangers on the east and west elevations (Figure 12).
    - Connected via elbows, the gutters drain into round, galvanized steel downspouts at the southern end of the building. The eastern downspout extends down the façade at the southeast corner, while the western downspout extends down the west elevation at the southwest corner.
- Siding and Trim
    - All exterior wood surfaces are painted with a cream-colored acrylic paint atop an alkyd primer.[124]
    - The façade is clad in clapboard siding, composed of 5" planks, and features simple square-profile rake boards and corner boards (Figure 13).
    - The side (west and east) and rear (north) elevations are clad in board-and-batten. Boards are of variable width but generally measure 5-½" wide and battens are 2-½" wide and 1" thick. Battens are generally placed 8-¾" on center.



Figure 12. Eastern gutter and downspout, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Figure 13. Overview of the façade (south elevation) and west elevation, facing northeast (4 June 2014).

[124] "Exterior Restoration," 1.

- Repairs were completed throughout the exterior in 2005, including the replacement of approximately 200 linear feet of clapboard on the façade, replacement of rake boards on the rear (north) elevation, and replacement of deteriorated battens on the rear and side (west and east) elevations. All new wood elements utilized cypress, and components were affixed with square-head cut nails.[125]

- Foundation
  - The wood shed historically rested on a dry-laid stone foundation on the rear (north) and east elevation, extending from the retaining wall in the courtyard to the west. The dry-laid stone is visible at grade on the east elevation, encompassing the southeast corner, and at the northwest corner, where the stone passes through the western wall to form the foundation of the north elevation, which is not visible above grade (Figure 14).
  - The façade (south elevation) and west elevation rest on a poured concrete foundation, finished with a parge coat on the west elevation.



Figure 14. Detail of dry-laid limestone at northwest corner of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northeast (4 June 2014).

Exterior: Façade (South Elevation)

Abutting the public sidewalk to the south, the façade provides primary access to the interior of the building (Figure 15). Historically, wood was placed into the shed at this location, with carts pulling up to the entry alongside the road.



Figure 15. Façade of the Porter Wood Shed, facing north (4 June 2014).

- Windows
  - Two singly-located windows front the second story. Each window contains a nine-over-six, double-hung wood (pine) sash. Sashes and jambs were restored in 2005.[126]
  - Sashes are set within a simple box-profile, wood frame featuring a wood slip sill with kerf.

[125] Ibid., 1-3.
[126] Ibid., 2.

- Doors
    - Access to the building is provided by a central, double-leaf entry measuring 6’ 6” in height and 4’ 9-½” in width.
    - The entry contains two pairs of doors (Figure 16). The outer batten doors are composed of tongue-and-groove boards set with a shallow bevel detail. The interior face of each door features a simple “ledge and brace” configuration, with diagonal braces set toward the hanging jamb, which helps maintain tight joints. The doors are secured by metal, front-mounted strap or tee hinges. These doors were crafted and installed by ISMHS personnel between 2012 and 2014.[127]
    - Inner doors feature a contemporary commercial assembly with standard anodized aluminum rails and stiles, glazed with a ¼” tempered glass. Each door features a push/pull cross bar.



Figure 16. Detail of the façade entry showing the inner and outer doors, facing north (4 June 2014).

Exterior: West Elevation

The wood shed’s west elevation fronts the courtyard that was established between the house and the shed in the 1840s when Judge Porter had the hillside dug out and retaining walls constructed (Figure 17). A single pedestrian entry provides secondary egress. A small planting bed directly abuts the elevation, with the brick walkway to the west.



Figure 17. West elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing southeast (4 June 2014).

- Doors
    - A single-leaf pedestrian entry, accessed via a brick walkway extending from the adjacent courtyard, is located at the northwestern corner of the building (Figure 18).

[127] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.

- The entry measures 6’ 9-½” in height and 3’ across and features a solid-core frame door installed by ISMHS between 2012 and 2014.[128] The door is secured to the jamb by butt hinges, possesses a surface-mounted overhead door closer, and features a mortise lock set with rectangular escutcheon, thumb latch and grip handle, and inset cylindrical lock. A stainless steel kick plate is affixed to the bottom of the door.



Figure 18. Detail of pedestrian entry on the west elevation, facing east (4 June 2014).

Exterior: North Elevation

Built into the hillside, only the second story of the wood shed is visible above grade (Figure 19). A pedestrian entry on this elevation opens onto the hillside that historically was a portion of the property’s side yard.

- Doors
  - A single-leaf pedestrian entry at the northeastern corner provides access to the second story of the wood shed.
  - The entry features a batten door composed of tongue-and-groove boards set with a shallow bevel detail. The door is secured to the jamb by butt hinges and has a commercial lever handle lock set. The door was installed by ISMHS personnel between 2012 and 2014.[129]
- Miscellaneous
  - A rectangular, wood louvered vent pierces the gable end at center.
  - An approximately 2’ 3” x 1’ 6” rectangular opening has been cut through the wall near center. The opening houses a portable air-conditioning unit, the weight of which is supported by a rectangular section of oriented strand board (OSB) that projects from the opening.
  - A single lamp security light is surface-mounted to the elevation near the northwestern corner.



Figure 19. North elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing southwest (4 June 2014).

[128] Ibid.
[129] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.

Exterior: East Elevation

Nestled into the hillside, like the north elevation, only the second story of the wood shed is visible above grade (Figure 20). The east elevation exhibits no distinguishing features.



Figure 20. East elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing west.

Interior Summary

The original portion of the building consists of two stacked rectangular rooms, with the original wooden staircase providing access between the two floors. A subterranean restroom addition was constructed at the northern end of the first floor as part of the 1970s restoration. This area comprises a small vestibule that provides access to the flanking men's and women's restrooms, each containing a single sink and stall. A small closet was constructed at the northwestern corner of the second floor. Finishes throughout the original portion of the interior are simple in character, mimicking traditional materials such as plaster; although, accommodations were made during the 1970s restoration for modern functional systems.

First Floor: Main Room

The original portion of the first floor measures approximately 28' 6-½" long and 15' wide, although the space is of variable dimensions due to the projection of the stone foundation walls to the north and east (Figures 21–22). The room has a height of 7' 3" from floor to ceiling. Pedestrian entries are located at the center of the south elevation and at the northwest corner along the west elevation; there are no windows. At the northeast corner, the limestone foundation wall was cut away as part of the 1970s restoration, creating a roughly 4' passage to the subterranean restroom addition.[130] The original, open wooden staircase runs west to east along the northern foundation wall, providing access to the second floor. Details of the space are provided in Table 3.



Figure 21. Original first-floor space, facing northeast (4 June 2014).

[130] "Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana," [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 8.



Figure 22. Original first-floor space, facing southeast (4 June 2014).

Table 3. First Floor: Main Room Details.

Feature	Original Materials	Replacement Materials
Walls & Ceiling	The south and west walls were originally plaster over frame.	The south and west walls and the ceiling were finished with drywall during the 1977–1979 restoration.[131]
	The north and east walls were originally exposed portions of the dry-laid limestone foundation walls (Figure 23).	Limestone foundation walls were sandblasted and pointed during the 1977–1979 restoration. A portion of the northern wall was also removed at this time.[132] A portion of the header joists are visible above both sections of wall.
Floor	Unknown	Brick units measuring 7-½" x 3-½" were installed during the 1977–1979 restoration.[133]
Doors	Double-leaf, batten carriage doors were originally located at the center of the south wall.	The south wall features a central double-leaf pedestrian entry measuring 6' 6" x 4' 9-½". The entry is occupied by two pairs of doors. The outer doors are wood batten doors with a shallow bevel, installed between 2012 and 2014 to replicate the original carriage doors. Inner doors, dating to the 1977–1979 restoration, are of a contemporary commercial assembly and feature anodized aluminum rail and stile members with an inset glass.[134]
	A single-leaf pedestrian entry occupied the northwestern corner along the west elevation.	The single-leaf entry measures 6' 9-½" x 3' and contains a contemporary solid-core wood door. This door was installed between 2012 and 2014 by ISMHS personnel.[135]
Windows	N/A	N/A
Lighting	N/A	Contemporary 6-½" canister lights are inset within the drywall ceiling, installed as part of the 1977–1979 restoration.
Other		Two sets of 5/8" wrought iron tie rods span the room from east to west. These were installed at an unknown date.
	Along the north wall, running east to west, an open wooden staircase features 2' 8" x 1' 6" treads inset in dados along the stringers and provides access to the second floor (Figure 24).	
		Controls for the security system and thermostat, as well as a light switch and phone jack, are located along the west wall near the pedestrian entrance at the northwest corner; emergency signage is also located here. All were originally installed during the 1977–1979 restoration.
		Electric baseboard heaters, installed during the 1977–1979 restoration, run along the western and eastern walls.

[131] Ibid., 9.
[132] Ibid., 7.
[133] Ibid., 10.
[134] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.
[135] Ibid.



Figure 23. Detail of eastern limestone wall, facing east (4 June 2014).

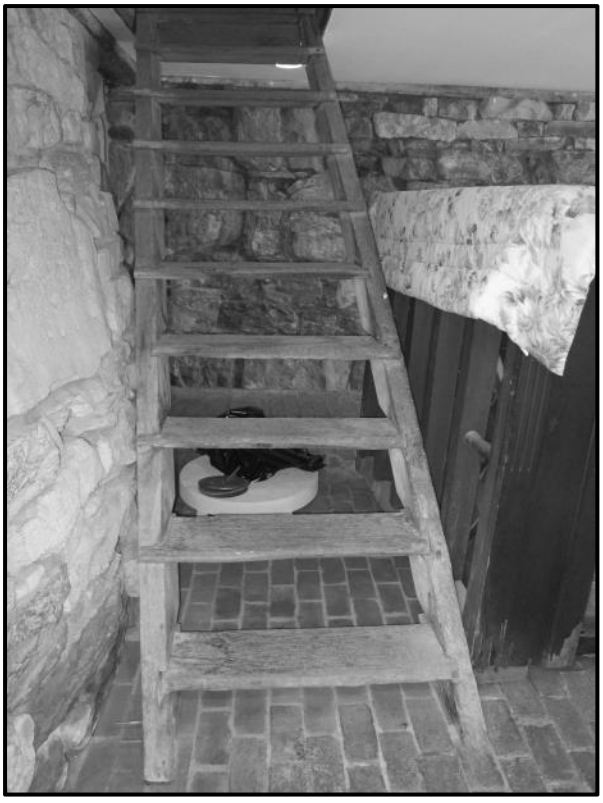


Figure 24. Original staircase along the northern wall, facing east (4 June 2014).

First Floor: Restroom Vestibule

Created during the 1977–1979 restoration as part of the subterranean restroom addition, a rectangular vestibule provides access from the rear of the main room to the men's and women's restrooms (Figure 25). The space measures 9' 5" x 4' 10-¾", and has a height of 7' 3" from floor to ceiling. The women's restroom is entered through a door in the west wall, and the men's restroom is located to the north. Details of the space are provided in Table 4. Note that, since this space is a contemporary addition to the original construction, all details are classified as "replacement materials."



Figure 25. Overview of the restroom vestibule, facing north (4 June 2014).

First Floor: Men's and Women's Restroom

Spanning the northern portion of the rectangular addition, the men's restroom measures 14' 9" in length, running north to south, and is of variable width (Figure 26). The women's restroom occupies the western portion of the addition and measures approximately 9' in length; a small utility closet is located in the northeast corner (Figure 27). Both restrooms feature contemporary bathroom fixtures, including sinks, mirrors, and stalls. Details of the spaces are provided in Table 5. Note that, since these spaces are a contemporary addition to the original construction, all details are classified as "replacement materials."



Figure 26. Overview of the men's restroom, facing west (4 June 2014).



Figure 27. Overview of the women's restroom, facing west (4 June 2014).

Table 4. First Floor: Restroom Vestibule Details.

Feature	Original Materials	Replacement Materials
Walls & Ceiling		Walls are exposed concrete block, painted white. The ceiling is clad in drywall.
Floor		Brick units measuring 7-½" x 3-½" comprise the floor.
Doors		No door exists between the main room and the vestibule leading to the restrooms. An approximately 4' section of the original limestone foundation wall was removed during the 1977–1979 restoration to create this opening between the spaces. Solid-core metal doors occupy the single-leaf entries leading into the restrooms. Each door exhibits a slatted vent near its base, a lever handle lock set, and metal kick plate.
Windows		N/A
Lighting		A wall-mounted fluorescent light fixture with exposed tube is mounted in the upper right corner of the west wall.
Other		A fire extinguisher is wall-mounted to a surface plate on the west wall below the fluorescent light.

Table 5. First Floor: Men's and Women's Restroom Details.

Feature	Original Materials	Replacement Materials
Walls & Ceiling		Walls are clad in 4" square ceramic tile. Ceilings are clad in drywall.
Floor		The floor is clad in sheets of 1" square ceramic tile.
Doors		Hollow-core metal doors occupy the single-leaf entries leading into the restrooms. Each door exhibits a slatted vent near its base, a lever handle lock set, and metal kick plate. A wood, louvered door in the northeast corner of the women's restroom provides access to a utility closet.
Windows		N/A
Lighting		Wall-mounted fluorescent light fixtures with exposed tubes.
Other		The men's restroom contains a single drop-in sink basin set in a laminate counter. A mirror lies above. Fixtures include a single urinal and toilet, defined by metal partitions. The women's restroom contains a single drop-in sink basin set in a laminate counter. A mirror lies above. Fixtures include a single toilet, enclosed within a metal partition. Both restrooms feature an electric in-wall heater near the entry.

Second Floor

The second floor measures approximately 28’ 6-½” long and 17’-½” wide, although a small closet has been carved out of the space at the northwest corner (Figures 28). A pedestrian entry is located on the northern wall at the northeast corner; two windows punctuate the south wall. The southern three-quarters of the space is divided by a central partition wall, measuring 4-¼” wide and running north to south. The opening for the original staircase runs west to east along the northern wall, enwrapped by a wooden handrail assembled with square head nails to the west and south. Details of the space are provided in Table 6.



Figure 28. Overview of the second floor, facing southwest (4 June 2014).

Table 6. Second Floor Details.

Feature	Original Materials	Replacement Materials
Walls & Ceiling	Walls were originally clad in plaster.	West and east walls, as well as the western half of the south wall, were clad in drywall during the 1977–1979 restoration; the eastern half of the south wall is clad in horizontal board. The western wall of the central partition is clad with drywall, and the eastern wall of the partition is clad in 8” horizontal board.[136] A gypsum board ceiling rests on top of the original exposed joists.
	Fifteen exposed joists, each measuring 2-¼” x 7-¼” and set on 2’ 1” centers, ran from east to west across the space, tying into the rim joists.	
Trim	Unknown	Trim includes a simple 3” plank baseboard along the west, north, and east walls and 3-½” square-profile trim at the closet door and window openings.
Floor	Plank of variable dimensions, generally 6-¼”, running north to south	Industrial carpet has been laid over the original plank flooring.
Door	A single-leaf pedestrian door opened onto the adjacent hillside.	A wood batten door occupies the single-leaf pedestrian entry at the northeastern corner, on the north wall. Installed between 2012 and 2014, the door is designed to replicate the original design, although it features a contemporary, commercial lever handle lock set (Figure 29).[137] A contemporary 3' wide hollow-core door provides access to the closet in the northwest corner of the room.

[136] “Restoration of the Governor’s Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana,” [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 9-11.
[137] Link Ludington, Chief of Historic Preservation, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 10 June 2014.

Feature	Original Materials	Replacement Materials
Windows	Two windows containing nine-over-six, double-hung wood sashes punctuated the south wall.	Windows replicating the original windows were installed during the 1977–1979 restoration. The windows were restored in 2005.
Lighting		Contemporary 6-½" canister lights are inset within the drywall ceiling, installed as part of the 1977–1979 restoration.
Other	The original wooden staircase between floors runs west to east along the northern wall. The hatch opening measures 7' 10-½" x 3' and is enclosed by a wood batten door, composed of 3-¼" planks.	Plywood has been affixed to the western end of the hatch door (Figure 30). A set of 5/8" wrought iron tie rods span the room from east to west; this was added at an unknown date. A 2' 3" x 1' 6" hole has been cut through the northern wall to accommodate a portable air-conditioning unit. A 3' 8-½" x 4' 10-¼" closet lies in the northwestern corner, accessed via a 3' wide door. The control box for the alarm system occupies the west wall and a 200 amp breaker box is inset within the north wall. The closet contains the only access point for the attic, which is entered through a 1' 8" x 1' 5-½" opening (Figure 31). Light switches, installed as part of the 1977–1979 restoration, are located immediately west of the pedestrian entry in the northeast corner.



Figure 29. Pedestrian entry at northeastern corner, facing north (4 June 2014).



Figure 30. Batten door at staircase, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Figure 31. Closet located at northwest corner of the second floor, facing northwest (4 June 2014).

3. CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

A vernacular construction, the architectural character of the Porter Wood Shed is defined primarily by the collective of its principal components, inclusive of both original and replacement materials that retain the historical integrity of the building. Complemented by simple, contemporary finishes, the total effect is a building that, through a combination of rehabilitation and restoration, has retained its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The exterior is defined by its simple massing, unadorned elevations, and hand-worked materials. Character-defining features include the profile of the building, the clapboard and board-and-batten sidings; native limestone foundation walls; and nine-over-six, double-hung wood sashes. While the various building projects dating from the 1977–1979 restoration forward have introduced new materials, they are sensitive to the vernacular design of the construction and interpret original materials in a historically appropriate manner. While not directly a component of the building itself, the immediate contextual setting is also a particularly significant feature to the character of the building. This includes, for example, the limestone retaining wall that flanks the property to the east, partially enclosing the side yard historically associated with the property (Figure 32).



Figure 32. Overview of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northwest (4 June 2014).

On the interior, the most significant feature is the retention of the first and second floor of the building as primarily open spaces (Figure 33). Despite some alterations to the spaces through the removal of a portion of the limestone retaining wall at the northern end of the first floor and the construction of a small closet in the northwestern corner of the second floor, these spaces retain their original open configurations. Also particularly significant to the building is the original wooden staircase located along the northern wall, providing access between the floors, and the limestone foundation walls to the north and east (Figure 34). While the limestone walls were originally dry laid and were pointed during the 1977–1979 restoration program, they still, on the whole, continue to define the interior space as the primary architectural feature. On the second floor, the primary character-defining feature is the arrangement of exposed joists, which date to the building's construction; other original materials include the wood plank floors (covered with carpet) and the timber framing members that are exposed at the building’s corners.



Figure 33. Overview of the first floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Figure 34. Overview of the original wood staircase, facing west (4 June 2014).

4. DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS

Materials utilized in the construction of the Porter Wood Shed include limestone, wood, brick, metals, glass, concrete block, ceramic tile, and drywall.

The most noteworthy material found throughout the Porter Wood Shed is the native limestone taken from the site to construct the retaining walls in the courtyard to the west, which form the northern and eastern foundation walls of the wood shed. Visible on both the exterior and interior, the incorporation of the native limestone physically connects the building to the contextual setting in which it is placed.

Except for the limestone foundation walls at the north and east elevations, the entire building is constructed of wood, with timber corner posts and joists visible on both the first and second floors. The façade is clad in clapboard and the north, west, and east elevations are clad in board-and-batten. Other wood elements include the open staircase along the northern wall, including the wooden handrail and batten door; batten pedestrian doors on the north, west, and south elevations; plank flooring and trim work on the second floor; double-hung window sashes; and plank wall board on the eastern half of the south wall of the second story and the eastern face of the central, second-floor partition.

Brick is limited to the first-floor flooring laid during the 1977–1979 restoration.

Metals found in the construction of the Porter Wood Shed include the galvanized steel gutters and downspouts; standing-seam metal roof; commercial façade entry; hardware on the northern and western pedestrian entries; and the wrought iron tie rods that span the first and second floor. Metal is also found throughout the subterranean restroom addition in the doors, in-wall heaters, fluorescent light assemblies, and stall partitions.

Glass is only found in the Porter Wood Shed as a tempered inset for the façade commercial entry and as glazing in the second-floor window sashes.

Concrete block is found throughout the subterranean restroom addition at the northern end of the first floor. Ceramic tile is also found throughout the subterranean addition, in both the men's and women's restrooms.

The first-floor ceiling, west wall, and south wall are clad in drywall, as are the north, west, and east wall of the second floor.

5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND CURRENT APPEARANCE AND USE

No primary documentation exists for the Porter Wood Shed from its period of construction. All descriptions of the building's original appearance, configuration, and use are products of secondary accounts, primarily those found in Griffin and Brewster's *134 Years with Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana*, compiled by the descendants' notes on the history and evolution of the property.

Original and Current Appearance

As described in the aforementioned work, the wood shed was a product of the circa 1845 renovation to the property, undertaken following Judge Porter's acquisition of the property:

> "After Grandfather Porter bought the big brick house, he had the yard back of the house on the northeast and north of the back porch dug out to make a small level yard and had a high wall of irregular blocks of limestone built on the north side

> and on the east side of the small yard and put ditches (afterward tile) around back of the north room and along the west side of the house to drain the rain water from the house. Thomas Crosier of Boone Township built the walls. Grandmother Porter made this little back yard into a flower garden where she had roses and many other varieties of early flowers.
>
> The stone wall started at the back and the northeast end of the house (at the 'wash-house') and running east some distance made a right angle turn to the south to the roof of the back porch and then turned directly east again to make the north wall and the north foundation for the large woodshed and for the large room overhead.
>
> About 20 feet to the east, this high stone wall turned again to the south, forming the east wall of the large woodshed, which wall extended to the front sidewalk. This wall was built of irregular blocks of limestone, some of the stones very large, place in good position to make what must have been a very straight firm high wall, as even today the wall is in good order."[138]

The text also provides basic information regarding the arrangement of the wood shed, as recalled by Griffin and Brewster:

> "A very large woodshed occupied the space enclosed by the high stone walls, these walls forming the north and east walls of the large woodshed. A second story above the woodshed was a very large frame one-room building with floor space equal in area to the first floor room or woodshed. The west side and south side of this building were entirely frame. Between this large building and the east side of the brick dwelling house was a small side yard with brick walk and gate leading to the front street pavement along the side of the house...
>
> The woodshed on the lower floor had large double doors opening upon Walnut Street where cord wood could be thrown in from a wagon driven up to the doors...
>
> The very large rectangular frame room above the woodshed had a heavy wooden stairway on the north side leading from the woodshed to this upper room. At the top of these steps was a heavy hinged door which could be lowered and fastened securely to lock the upstairs room. Just at the top of these steps a large doorway with a heavy battened door led from the floor of this upper room out into the Shrubbery [sic] on the north side of the building. The original wooden stairway leading from the lower floor to the upper room of the 'wood shed' is in existence today, strong and firm."[139]

No photographs are known to exist from the mid-to late nineteenth century depicting original conditions at the site, with the earliest known photographs including the wood shed dating from the first decade of the twentieth century. Moreover, no historical photographs of the wood shed's interior have been located at this time, so knowledge of the interior's original appearance is limited to the descriptions offered by

[138] Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 40.
[139] Ibid., 43.

Griffin and Brewster. The photographs taken circa 1906–1910 clearly indicate that by this time, a false front had been added to the façade of the building. Still, though, the photographs provide a good indication of the original siding materials and proportions of the window and door openings. They also provide documentation of the building's physical relationship to its setting (Figure 35).

Into the twentieth century, additional changes occurred at the façade of the building. These changes included the enlargement of the carriage door opening to accommodate a garage door, originally a folding assembly, which was replaced by an overhead door around 1945.[140] These changes, along with general deterioration of the building, necessitated restoration activities between 1977 and 1979, following the State of Indiana's acquisition of the property. Today, the wood maintains the character established by the 1970s site program.

While the work completed between 1977 and 1979 is generally referred to as restoration, it can perhaps more appropriately be considered a combination of both restoration and rehabilitation activities. Generally, the exterior was restored to its as-documented appearance, although some allowances were made for contemporary use and maintenance of the building. These allowances include the installation of a contemporary, commercial entry at the façade – concealed behind contextually-sensitive carriage doors – and the installation of gutters and downspouts, which are not present on the west elevation in the earliest photographs of the Porter Wood Shed (Figure 36). Other changes include the creation of a through-wall opening on the north wall to allow for installation of a portable air-conditioning unit. The date for this change is unknown. Excluding these changes, the exterior otherwise generally conforms to its historic character, as reflected in early narratives and photographs. Restoration activities in 2005 and 2012 through 2014, which included the repair and replacement of deteriorated sidings, restoration of the double-hung wood sash windows, and installation of new batten doors, have supported the historic architectural integrity of the building.

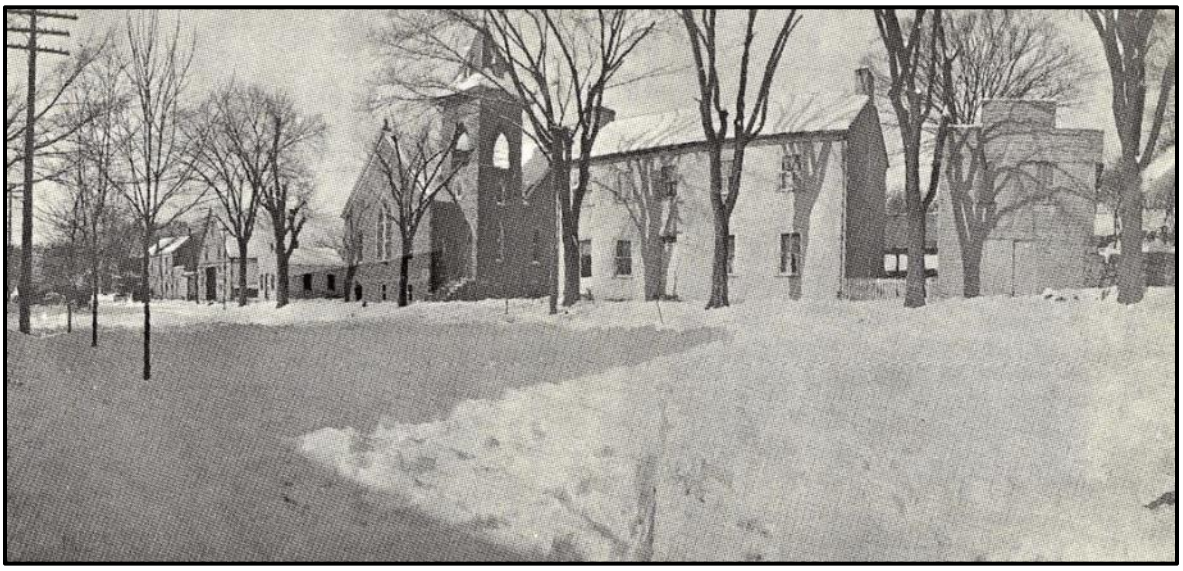


Figure 35. 1910 photograph of Walnut Street, including the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed (Source: Griffin and Brewster, *Three Generations*, 2).

[140] Ibid.

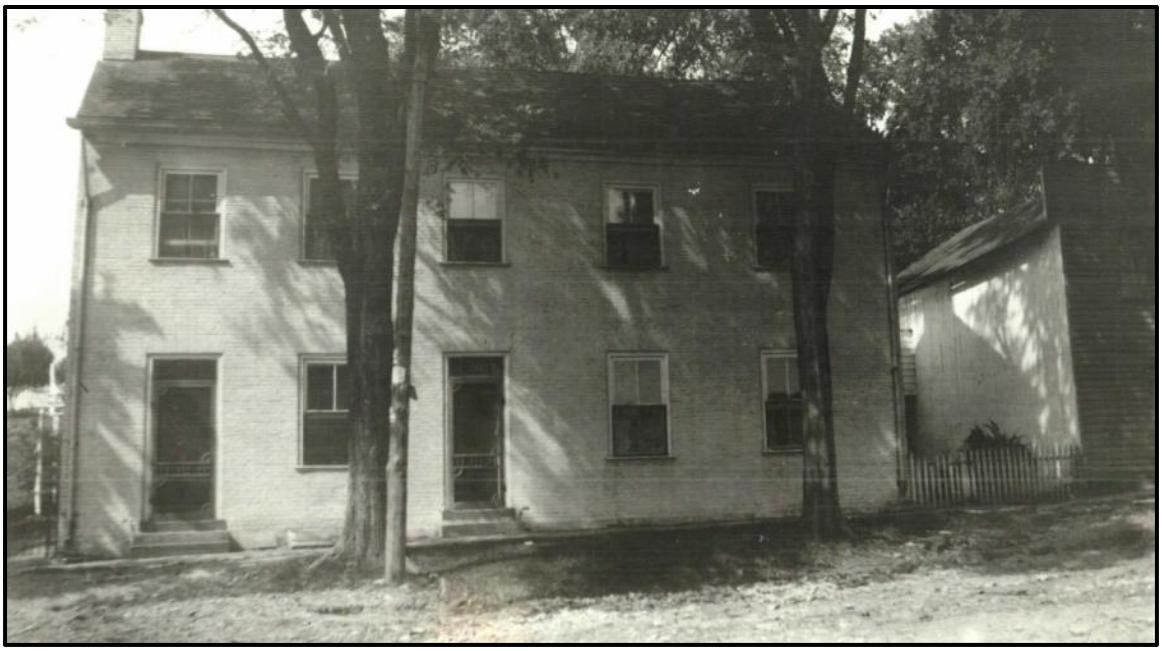


Figure 36. Circa 1906 photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed (Source: Photograph Files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana).

As noted, historical information regarding the original interior of the building is limited to secondary accounts of the family, which note that the wood shed was defined by its two stacked open rooms, access between the two being provided by a wooden staircase. Other original details noted on the interior include the exposed joists on the second floor and the dry-laid limestone walls on the first floor.

The activities carried out in the 1970s on the interior of the wood shed can more appropriately be classified as rehabilitation. Here, the project team retained important character-defining features while more fully allowing for modern use and stabilization of the building. The open room arrangement of both the first and second floor were retained, but the division of space was altered by the creation of a subterranean restroom addition at the rear of the first floor, which necessitated removal of a portion of the original limestone foundation wall, and the carving out of a small closet in the northwest corner of the second floor. Another substantial alteration was the pointing of the dry-laid limestone foundation walls, intended to stabilize the structural element. Other changes were introduced in the form of drywall-clad ceilings and walls, installation of canister lights, and installation of modern systems, including electrical components, security systems, and baseboard heating elements. On the whole, though, such changes have been generally non-intrusive to the historic integrity of the building, with the simple, contemporary finishes rendered as secondary features to the original materials that remain.

Original and Current Use

As with the descriptions of the building's original design, narratives on the building's original use are provided by Griffin and Brewster: "The bottom floor of this building was used for a wood shed to store all the wood needed to operate the seven fireplaces of the house and wash house. The second floor was

used for storage."[141] Between 1850 and 1859, the second floor was adapted for use by Judge Porter's daughter, Mary Jane, who held private summer classes in the space between sessions of the public school system.[142] Following Judge Porter's death and occupation of the property by Patrick Griffin and family, the second floor was used as storage space for Griffin's store; and, into the 1910s, the first floor was converted for use as a garage. [143] The wood shed continued to be used for storage and as a garage until the State of Indiana purchased the property.

As part of the 1977-1979 restoration program, the Porter Wood Shed was adapted for use as the visitors' center for the Corydon State Memorial, now the Corydon SHS. Notes from the restoration work indicate that during this time "carpenters put planking on the school room walls in the upstairs of the woodshed," but it is unclear if reference to the second floor as a "school room" at this time was made in relation to the space's historical use or its conversion to an interpretive space designed to accompany the first-floor visitors' center.[144]

The Porter Wood Shed continued to be used as a visitors' center into the late 1990s, but its functions were gradually transferred to the Wright Interpretive Center, located in the former Corydon Presbyterian Church, on the opposite side of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters. Since then, the first floor of the building has been used as an educational space, primarily designed to support presentations to large groups. The second floor has been used for storage.

[141] Frederick Porter Griffin, "Notes on the Porter-Griffin Home (The Governor's Headquarters), Corydon, Indiana's First State Capital: A Registered National Historic Landmark," [unpublished document], November 1975, 13. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[142] "The Woodshed School House," [unpublished document], n.d. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[143] Frederick Porter Griffin, "Notes on the Porter-Griffin Home (The Governor's Headquarters), Corydon, Indiana's First State Capital: A Registered National Historic Landmark," [unpublished document], November 1975, 13. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.
[144] "Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana," [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 16.

C. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

CRA completed baseline documentation and assessment of the structural system in association with the field documentation completed the week of June 2, 2014. This documentation and assessment was based on physical investigation of visible systems and review of historical restoration drawings only; no materials were removed or altered in order to expose components otherwise not clearly visible.

1. DESCRIPTION

The Porter Wood Shed is built into the steep terrain east of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters, exhibiting a rectangular plan and a full two-story façade and west elevation, while the building is only one story above grade at the north and east elevations. The structural system is a product of vernacular construction, utilizing locally available, and particularly on-site, materials in its design. The 1970s restoration of the property introduced minor changes, including, for example, pointing of the original dry-laid limestone foundation walls. It also introduced contemporary materials in the form of poured concrete, concrete block, and dimensional lumber.

Foundation

- The north and east foundation walls are a continuation of the retaining walls constructed in the 1840s to form the embankment to the north of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters. They are composed of irregular, native limestone sections, historically dry-laid. As part of the 1977–1979 restoration of the property, concrete was poured behind the stone walls to provide additional stability, a waterproofing system was installed, and the interior face of the limestone foundation walls were sandblasted and pointed.[145] The restoration work also included removal of a section of the foundation wall at the northeast corner of the building to allow for the subterranean restroom addition. The exterior of the limestone walls were also coated with a waterproofing system at this time (Figure 37).

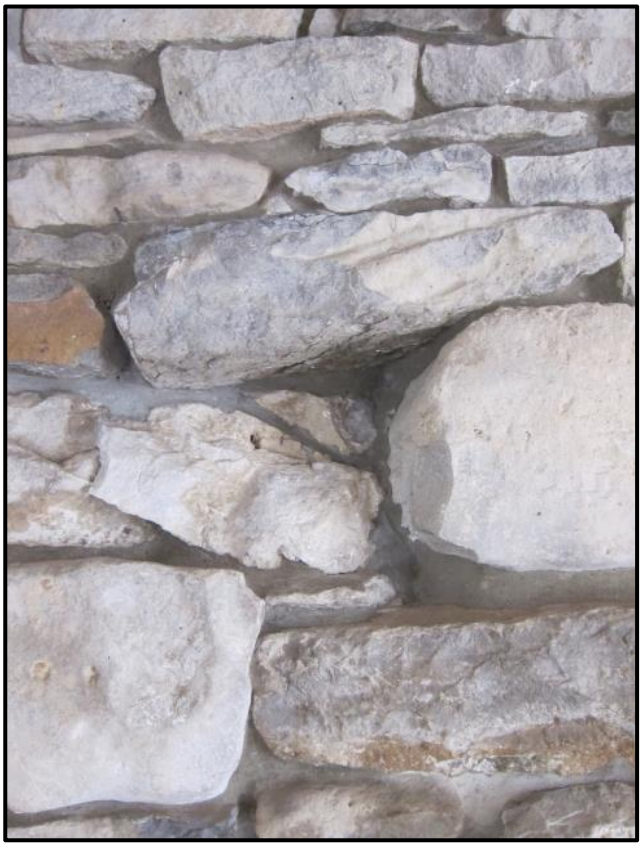


Figure 37. Detail of limestone foundation wall showing pointing, facing north (4 June 2014).

[145] "Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana," [unpublished document], n.d., 1. Located in the files of the Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana, 8.

- The façade (south elevation) and west elevation rest on a 2’ 6” deep poured concrete footing.[146]
- The subterranean restroom addition to the north of the first floor is founded on 1’ 4” wide poured concrete footings.[147]

Structure

- The wall structure is only minimally exposed in certain sections of the second floor, the remainder being clad with drywall over insulation.
- The south and west walls are entirely frame, both first and second floors, while the north and east walls are frame at the second story. Wall thickness is as follows, at frame sections: north wall, 4” thick; west wall, 1’ 1” thick; east wall, 10” thick; and south wall, 7" thick.
- Partially visible on the second floor are 7” square timber corner posts. Two intermediate posts, measuring 5-½” wide, are visible between the drywall cladding on the east wall of the second floor. A 4” square timber posts frames the second floor pedestrian entry to the west. Framing members of the west wall are not visible.
- Hand-hewn, heavy timber header joists spanning the limestone foundation walls are partially visible on the first floor, as are the joists spanning the east and west walls on the second floor. An exposed section of the framing at the southeastern corner shows that the joist is mortised into the corner post (Figure 38).
- Depicted on the restoration drawings but not visible due to the presence of drywall ceilings, the floor joists support the second floor. The construction drawings depict 17 joists running east to west, placed on variable centers.
- The original ceiling joists are exposed on the second floor, the contemporary gypsum board ceiling laid above them. The 14 joists are of variable width but measure 7-¼” in height and are placed generally 1’9” on center. A 4-½” wide hanging beam spans the joists from north to south at the center of the room.
- Two 5/8” wrought iron tie rods span the first floor, from east to west, just below the drywall-clad ceiling. A single 5/8” wrought iron tie rod spans the second floor from east to west.
- The subterranean restroom addition has a poured concrete ceiling.



Figure 38. Corner post connection at the southeastern corner of the second floor, facing east (4 June 2014).

[146] Governor’s Headquarters (Corydon, Ind.), 13 October 1977. Drawings on file at Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.
[147] Ibid.

Roof

- The roof structure connections are only partially visible due to the presence of insulation.
- The roof structure is composed of 14 common rafters measuring 3”x 4” and placed 1’9” on center. The rafters meet at a butt joint; there is no ridge board. Struts measuring 2” x 4” abut each rafter, supporting the tension of the members (Figure 39). The rafters sit on a head plate atop the header joist.
- Sheathing for the metal roof consists of plank of variable width, but generally measuring 1’ 1-½” wide.



Figure 39. Roof structure from the attic opening, facing east (4 June 2014).

2. CHRONOLOGY OF ALTERATIONS

Several alterations have been made to the building's structural system over its history. The most notable change to the structural system was completed during the 1977–1979 restoration. This alteration included sandblasting and pointing of the original dry-laid limestone foundation walls and removal of a section of limestone in the northeast corner of the first floor to create a passage from the original space to the subterranean restroom addition at the rear, which has led to significant moisture infiltration at this location; minor re-pointing has occurred since the 1970s work. A waterproofing system was also applied on portions of the wall during the 1970s restoration, and sections were reinforced with a poured concrete backing. At both the first and second floor, wrought iron tie rods spanning the open rooms from east to west were added at an unknown date. Other changes to the original structural system include the pouring of concrete foundations for the south and east elevation and the installation of struts on the roof rafters, which was undertaken at an unknown date.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STRUCTURAL ISSUES

A visual assessment of the structural system was completed in association with the preparation of this report. This assessment was based on physical observation only; neither invasive testing nor mechanical investigation was employed on structural systems during the investigation in order to ascertain the integrity of any materials.

While several condition issues were identified during the investigation (see Section III.A.1. Identification of Apparent Condition Issues), few issues, at this time, can be classified as structural based on physical investigation. However, a few issues warrant further monitoring as they could lead to structural instability. Of particular note is the moisture infiltration and resultant deterioration evident in historic framing members. While a majority of the staining and deterioration evident on joists, corner posts, and other structural members appears to be inactive, other areas continue to suffer from deterioration. This is

most notable on the first floor at the juncture between the original space and the restroom vestibule where a section of the limestone foundation wall was removed during the 1970s restoration. The heavy timber member now spans the opening as a lintel of sorts and shows considerable deterioration at its eastern terminus, with an approximately 2" x 4" x 11" area of surface loss (Figure 40). Staining along the drywall, brick floors, and limestone in the same area further illustrate the degree of moisture infiltration over time. Personnel of the Corydon SHS indicate that water has historically penetrated the area where the two spaces adjoin, and such infiltration continues presently, although to a lesser degree. Still, the moisture entry is substantial enough to warrant staff keeping a trash can in this area to collect water that penetrates the joint. While it does not presently pose an immediate risk, should water be allowed to continue entering this location, the structural integrity of framing members could continue to be eroded.



Figure 40. Deterioration at the juncture between the original first floor space and the subterranean restroom vestibule (4 June 2014).

It should be noted that due to the presence of insulation and electrical systems in the attic space a comprehensive review of conditions could not be completed. Moisture staining and surface loss were noted on members at the eave that were visible from the attic opening, but they could not be inspected closely.

4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTHER ANALYSIS

Moisture problems have historically plagued the Hendricks property, as evidenced by Judge Porter's digging out of the hillside as an early corrective method. Such problems have continued into the present day, particularly during heavy rains. Corydon SHS personnel indicate that the first floor of the wood shed has flooded in the recent past and is prone to do so during periods of significant, sustained rainfall.[148] Wood framing members with visible evidence of moisture damage should be inspected by a qualified engineer in order to formally determine structural integrity and active conditions. In addition, as noted, conditions did not permit an exhaustive review of the roof framing members, but deterioration was evident on several members at the eave, where the soffits show significant deterioration on the exterior. The roof framing members should be investigated by a qualified engineer. Finally, significant deterioration of the southwestern cornerboard is evident on the exterior. Should this element be replaced in the future, the underlying corner post should be investigated in order to determine if it has also succumbed to moisture penetration.

[148] Bec Riley, Site Administrator, Corydon State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, personal communication, 4 June 2014.

III. CONDITION ASSESSMENT, OPTIONS FOR INTERPRETATION, OPTIONS FOR RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

A. CONDITION ASSESSMENT

CRA completed a baseline condition assessment of the Porter Wood Shed in association with the preparation of this report. The assessment of material conditions and apparent issues was based on physical observation only; no invasive testing was conducted during the assessment.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF APPARENT CONDITION ISSUES

Generally, the Porter Wood Shed can be classified as in fair to good condition. While a number of condition issues can be attributed to the general weathering of materials over time, many identified issues are the product of continued moisture problems at the site precipitated by its topography, and others are the product of component failure. As evidenced by past repairs at the site over the last 10 years, ISMHS and Corydon SHS are aware of many such concerns and have worked to address such concerns in a manner that respects the building's historic integrity. Details regarding identified condition issues on the exterior and interior are described in the tables below, with recommendations made for general treatment strategies. Additional photographs depicting condition issues are located in Appendix H.

Table 7. Façade (South Elevation): Identified Condition Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Clapboard and Trim	Paint deterioration is evident throughout the façade's clapboard and trim, particularly along the rake boards. Generally, the deterioration is the product of natural weathering, although some area evidence deterioration from moisture (Figure 41).	Sand, prime, and paint areas of deterioration as necessary.
	The lower half of the western cornerboard is severely deteriorated, exhibiting delaminating paint, splintering, and wet rot (Figure 42).	Given the advanced state of deterioration, this portion of cornerboard should be replaced with in-kind material. However, such issues will manifest themselves again if moisture issues at this location are not resolved.
	Some joints between clapboards exhibit deteriorated seal.	Seal joints with new putty as necessary.
Windows	Window sashes and casings exhibit minor paint deterioration, primarily along the top of the sill (Figure 43). Moisture has also wicked into the uncoated ends of the sills, and some paint failure is evident on the bottom of the sill, along the kerf.	Scrape, prime, and paint window casings and sashes at areas of paint failure.
Entry	Moisture penetration is evident at the façade entry. The flashing above the entry is not properly sealed against the clapboard, the joint having deteriorated (Figure 44).	Reseal joint between the flashing and clapboard to ensure that water cannot penetrate the opening.
	The inner faces of the outer doors exhibit some staining and mold spore development along the top edge.	Clean growth with water and detergent and a medium-bristle brush. Sand, prime, and paint surfaces as necessary after cleaning.
	The brick floor extending into the entry opening exhibits mortar loss.	Re-point brick flooring in areas of deterioration.



Figure 41. Representative section of clapboard siding with paint loss, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Figure 42. Severely deteriorated cornerboard on the façade, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Figure 43. Deteriorating paint on second-story window sill, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Figure 44. Deteriorated joint at flashing over façade entry, facing northeast (4 June 2014).

Table 8. West Elevation: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Foundation	The foundation exhibits a deteriorated parge coat and minor biological growth in localized areas (Figure 45).	Clean biological growth with a water and detergent solution and stiff brush. After cleaning, reapply the parge coat.
Roof and Soffit	The soffit is deteriorated at both ends, exhibiting delaminating paint and wet rot (Figure 46).	Stabilize soffit until a roof replacement project is completed. Replace deteriorated soffits in association with roof replacement.
Gutter and Downspout	Downspout exhibits paint delamination, and it is currently not connected to its in-ground drain.	Reconnect downspout to below-grade drain tile to facilitate dispersion of water from the site.
Board and Batten	Portions of the board and batten have been replaced over the last decade to resolve condition issues with deteriorated units. The siding is currently in good condition, although there are localized area of biological growth, stress cracks, and poor patching between replacement materials (Figure 47).	Fill cracks and seal deteriorated joints with wood putty, sand, prime, and paint. Treat biological growth with a water and detergent solution using a medium bristle brush. After cleaning, sand, prime, and paint treated areas.
	Significant deterioration of the cornerboard, evidenced by delaminating paint and wet rot.	Given the advance state of deterioration, this section of cornerboard should be replaced with a new piece, finished to match in-kind.
Door	The door at the pedestrian entry exhibits signs of moisture penetration, including rust stains at the hinges and closer and spore development on the kickplate.	Clean door as necessary with a water and detergent solution. Finish treated or stained areas by sanding, priming, and painting.
	The door has split on the inner face of the hinge stile at its base, and it is splintering at the top of the lock stile.	Fill crack with wood putty, then sand, prime, and paint. Build up splintered area with consolidant as necessary then sand, prime, and paint.



Figure 45. Deteriorated parge coat and biological growth on concrete foundation, facing east (4 June 2014).



Figure 46. Deteriorated soffit at southwest corner, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Figure 47. Representative example of loose joint at patched board and battens, facing northeast (4 June 2014).

Table 9. North Elevation: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Foundation	With the building cut into the hillside along the north elevation, the terrain is eroding at the foundation line, leading water into the building (Figure 48).	Build up foundation to create a swell to direct water away from the building. Given the degree of water penetration at this location, consider excavating a small area around the foundation to investigate the condition of installed barriers.
Board and Batten	Near grade, there is isolated evidence of surface loss to the board-and-batten siding. Splintering of wood and crazing of paint is also apparent in localized areas.	Treat deteriorated wood with a wood hardener and consolidant or install a dutchman repair to remove the deteriorated portions. Paint deterioration is minor. Continue to monitor and scrape, prime, and paint, as necessary.
	The large opening in which the portable air-conditioning unit sits is unsealed, leaving significant gaps on all sides. In addition, the boards that have been cut to accommodate the opening exhibit cracking and delaminating paint (Figure 49).	This opening should be permanently sealed to limit air and moisture infiltration into the building. Once sealed, it should be clad with in-kind materials. If there is no desire to close this opening, the gaps around the air-conditioning unit should be sealed.
Door	The contemporary wood threshold exhibits paint loss and water stains. It is also very loose, providing an unstable footing.	Secure loose threshold and monitor for water infiltration.
	The jamb has been patched in several areas with dutchman repairs that do not fit securely. These have left gaps for air and moisture infiltration, and insect nests are visible within one of the larger gaps.	Remove previously installed dutchman repairs that do not currently fit snugly, and replace with new units. The entire jamb could also be reconstructed.
	The door does not fit securely within the opening. There are presently gaps at the top, bottom, and lock stile that allow moisture and air infiltration.	Adjust door to appropriately fit its opening.



Figure 48. Eroding terrain at the rear (north) pedestrian entry, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Figure 49. Unsealed opening, split boards, and delaminating paint at north wall, facing southeast (4 June 2014).

Table 10. East Elevation: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Board and Batten	Localized areas of deteriorated board-and-batten along stone foundation, which acts as a shelf for standing water (Figure 50).	Treat deteriorated wood with a wood hardener and consolidant, then sand, prime, and paint.
	Isolated locations of minor crazing in painted surfaces.	Deteriorated paint is presently minor. Continue to monitor for deterioration and sand, prime, and paint as necessary.
Roof and Soffit	The metal roof has localized areas where the epoxy coating has deteriorated, exposing the metal surface beneath. These areas have begun to rust (Figure 51).	Consider replacement of metal roof.
	The soffit is deteriorated at either end, exhibiting delaminating paint, splintering, and wet rot.	Stabilize soffit until a roof replacement project is completed. Replace deteriorated soffits in association with roof replacement.
Gutter and Downspout	Localized areas of rust at some wire hangers.	Complete detailed inspection of the gutters, checking for surface loss. Paint surfaces as necessary to protect underlying metal.



Figure 50. Deteriorated board-and-batten along stone foundation on east elevation, facing west (4 June 2014).



Figure 51. Deteriorated roof epoxy and rusted exposed surfaces, facing southwest (4 June 2014)

Table 11. First Floor, Main Room: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Ceiling	Two sections of drywall near the eastern wall have been repainted and do not currently match the surrounding surfaces. Discussions with Corydon SHS personnel indicated that this was not because of past damage[144]; however, on the second floor, in the vicinity of these areas, there are noticeable differences in the floor boards (Figure 52).	Paint areas to match remainder of ceiling surface, and monitor area for future deterioration.
	An approximately 2" x 4" area of dry wall has been inset within a deteriorated area at the northern limestone wall, adjacent to the western wall of the restroom vestibule (Figure 53).	Remove temporary patch and replace with a permanent patch, sealed to the adjacent drywall with compound, finished to match. Monitor area for continued water infiltration.
	There is significant deterioration and staining to the timber framing members at the juncture of the original first-floor space and the restroom vestibule.	Given the continuing problems with moisture infiltration in this area, consideration should be given to excavating around the north elevation where the restroom addition was created to determine if any of the barriers installed in the 1970s have failed. A swell in the landscape should also be established along the north and east elevation to direct water away from the site.
Walls	Minor areas of biological growth are evident on the eastern limestone wall at the floor (Figure 54).	Clean biological growth with a water and detergent solution using a stiff brush.
	Minor instances of hairline cracks in the mortar of the northern and eastern foundation walls.	Patch cracks using Type N mortar, and monitor for any instability that may cause such cracking.
	Gaps between the northern limestone wall and the abutting drywall are unsealed.	Cut a new section of drywall to fit the opening, or seal existing gap.
	Significant staining is evident on the eastern limestone foundation wall at the juncture of the original first-floor space and the restroom vestibule.	Inspect juncture for source of runoff . Treat stone sections with warm water before trying stronger methods. Treat stone sections with mineral water and medium-bristle brush, then use a poultice to remove the stain from the stone, testing in an inconspicuous area first
Floor	Localized areas of mortar loss are evident throughout the brick floor.	Point mortar as necessary.
Staircase	Inactive staining on some wood members at the staircase opening.	Monitor areas for future moisture penetration.
Systems	Some electric baseboard units exhibit rust on metal casing.	Monitor areas for future moisture infiltration.

[144] Ibid.



Figure 52. Repainted and patched drywall on ceiling near the center of the eastern wall, facing north (4 June 2014).



Figure 53. Staining, deterioration, and patch at the restroom addition, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Figure 54. Biological growth on limestone foundation wall, facing east (4 June 2014).

Table 12. First Floor, Vestibule: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Ceiling	The drywall exhibits a water stain along the eastern wall near the vestibule's juncture with the original first floor space (Figure 55).	Re-paint area to match surrounding areas.
Walls	Staining along wall adjacent to the eastern limestone foundation wall at the juncture between the vestibule and original first-floor space.	Clean, prime, and paint as necessary. Consider inserting a new section of drywall if stains are not easily removed.
	A small area of the western concrete block wall has been cut away near the northwest corner.	Prepare a temporary form, clean the area surrounding the hole, and use a ready-mix concrete to fill the hole.
Floor	Brick floor exhibits staining, discoloration, mortar loss, and rust stains (Figure 56).	Point mortar as necessary. Monitor for continued moisture infiltration causing stains and discoloration. If excess materials from the 1970s restoration exists, new brick units can be installed to replace damaged units.



Figure 55. Drywall cracks and staining at the eastern vestibule wall, facing east (4 June 2014).



Figure 56. Discoloration and staining at the juncture of the restroom vestibule and main room (4 June 2014).

Table 13. First Floor, Restrooms: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Ceiling	Differentiations in paint color in the women's restroom likely indicate areas of past patching.	Monitor areas.
Walls	Several ceramic tiles on the northern wall of the women's restroom adjacent to the utility closet are broken.	Replace ceramic tiles to match surrounding in-kind.
Doors	The metal door frames at both restrooms exhibit surface loss and significant rust accumulation (Figure 57).	Rusted through metal frames cannot be seamlessly repaired. Current deterioration does not pose a significant issue but consideration should be given to replacing frames depending on future use of the building.
Fixtures	Numerous bathroom fixtures exhibit surface rust, including the sink in the men's restroom, the women's toilet, and paper holders. In addition, the urinal in the men's restroom is currently sealed off.	Depending on future use, consider refinishing deteriorated surfaces and replacing non-functional components.



Figure 57. Example of surface loss and rusting at restroom entries, facing southwest (4 June 2014).

Table 14. Second Floor: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Ceiling	There are water stains throughout the exposed joists, although they largely appear to be inactive.	Monitor for moisture infiltration.
Walls	The large opening cut through the north wall to accommodate the portable air-conditioning unit is unsealed, allowing air and moisture infiltration.	Enclose opening or seal around air-conditioning unit.
	Water stains are evident above and below the window openings on the north wall, but are particularly prevalent around the eastern window (Figure 58).	Stains appear to be inactive, but these areas should be monitored for ongoing moisture infiltration.
Floor	Near the center of the eastern wall, the carpet exhibits several stains. There is a noticeable deflection in one or two of the plank floor boards beneath what would appear to correspond with the re-painted drywall areas on the first floor; however, due to the presence of the carpet, the floor boards were not observable (Figure 59).	Visual inspection of this area was not possible at the time of the investigation, thus no recommended action can be made. It is recommended that this area be examined to determine if there is some level of deterioration or an unseated floor board.
Staircase	The hatch door for the staircase exhibits localized water stains and rusted water stains. Located directly below the portable air-conditioning unit, the door has been affixed with plywood sheeting at its western end.	Monitor area for moisture accumulation. Removal of the air-conditioning unit will alleviate issues in this area.
Door	The door presently does not shut completely. Gaps are visible at the top, bottom, and along the lock rail.	Reset door to fit the opening.
Windows	Minor water stains are located on the casing of the eastern window. The trim work has pulled away from the wall to the east.	Reaffix trim to the wall. Water stains appear to be inactive but this area should be monitored for future infiltration.
	Very minor paint loss is evident, but there is dirt accumulation and staining at the sill and meeting rail.	Dry brush loose debris and accumulation. If necessary, clean area with water and detergent solution with a medium bristle brush.



Figure 58. Representative section of staining on plank cladding of the south wall, facing south (4 June 2014).



Figure 59. Location of shifting floor boards, facing north (4 June 2014).

Table 15. Attic: Identified Conditions Issues.

Feature	Condition Issue	Recommendation
Framing	Only a small portion of framing members could be observed during the field investigation. Based on visible evidence, there appears to be some spore development on the underside of the sheathing and water damage along timber members at the eave (Figure 60).	Complete an exhaustive investigation of framing members and retain specialists, such as a structural engineer, as necessary.
Ventilation Opening	Several small wasp nests are located in the opening	Carefully remove wasp nests from the opening.



Figure 60. Spore development on roof sheathing, facing east (4 June 2014).

2. POSSIBLE PRIORITIES FOR PRESERVATION OR CONSERVATION

Recommendations for mitigating current condition issues associated with the Porter Wood Shed are provided in Table 16, below. Treatments are presented in a recommended priority order, based primarily on the potential for the identified condition issues to intensify and/or affect the structural or historical integrity of the resource.

Table 16. Treatment Recommendations for the Porter Wood Shed

Priority Level	Description
First Tier	Repair and repaint or replace metal roof and wood soffits, re-hang gutters
	Replace deteriorated southwestern cornerboard
	Assess structural integrity of deteriorated joists and roof framing members
	Address water infiltration at juncture between original first-floor space and the restroom vestibule, create positive drainage, and consider excavating exterior to inspect/replace barriers
	Reconnect western downspout to drain tile
	Reseal joints around flashing at façade entry and clean outer doors
	Sand, prime, and paint deteriorated paint on south elevation windows
	Enclose opening on north wall currently occupied by the air-conditioning unit
	Reconstruct pedestrian entry jamb on north elevation and reset door to fit the opening
Second Tier	Clean stains on limestone foundation walls
	Patch and seal gaps and cracks in clapboard joints and board-and-batten, apply wood hardeners and consolidants as necessary, and then sand, prime, and paint. Prime and paint other exterior surfaces with deterioration and weathering concurrently.
	Re-point brick floors
	Remove biological growth from foundation and repair parge coat
	Clean and repair pedestrian entry on the west elevation
Third Tier	Remove wasp nests from attic Reset window trim on south elevation
	Paint drywall on the interior where stains are present
	Re-point limestone walls
	Replace broken ceramic tiles in restroom
	Fill hole in concrete block wall in restroom vestibule
	Refinish bathroom fixtures and replace non-functional components

3. OBSERVATIONS REGARDING APPROPRIATENESS OF BUILDING FABRIC

The work completed during the 1977–1979 restoration and subsequently has managed to strike a balance between retaining the primary character-defining features of the building and incorporating new material, as necessary, to supplement original and historic materials. All deteriorated wood components have, for example, been restored or replaced in-kind with comparable materials of identical dimension. While there have been some alterations, such as pointing of the limestone walls that is not consistent with the original appearance, such was necessary to provide for long-term stability of the wall and building. Where modern finishes have been installed throughout the original portions of the first and second floor, they are simple in character and are clearly conveyed as secondary components to the original design and materials of the building.

4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

Water infiltration and discharge at the site continues to be the most significant problem and is the primary cause of the majority of issues identified in the building, from staining around window openings to interior leaks to deterioration of structural members. As previously noted, the primary area of concern is at the juncture of the original first floor space and the restroom vestibule where Corydon SHS personnel indicate that water continues to infiltrate. While past efforts have been made to establish positive drainage at the site, consideration should be given to excavating a portion of the hillside in the immediate vicinity of the north elevation to determine if barriers installed during the 1970s have failed or deteriorated, facilitating moisture penetration into the building. Working with a landscape engineer to reassess past efforts undertaken at the site to create positive drainage is also recommended in determining the best long-term use of the site.

B. OPTIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A single period of significance has been identified for the Porter Wood Shed: the *Judge William A. Porter Period, 1843-1884*. It was during the occupation of the former Hendricks property by Judge William A. Porter that the wood shed was built circa 1845. As an ancillary structure, its significance is primarily derived from its association with the larger Hendricks property and the transformation that occurred at the site following Porter's purchase of the property. This transformation includes the digging out of the rear (north) hillside and construction of the dry-laid limestone retaining walls, which form a portion of the wood shed's foundation. As a functional element of the landscape, designed to support the Porter family's occupation of the house during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the wood shed also helps illuminate patterns of land use and daily life for the Porter family. It is during this period of significance that the upper story of the wood shed was also used as a school by Porter's daughter, Mary Jane. Open from 1850 to 1859, the upper-story classroom provided an important community venue for those that desired more than what could be found at the developing public school system.

2. OPTIONS FOR PERIODS OF INTERPRETATION

Presently, interpretation of the Porter Wood Shed is limited in scope and methods. For example, there are no interpretive displays directly associated with the site and, with the building used as support space for tour groups, meetings, and events, there is little opportunity for the building to specifically support interpretive programming reflective of a particular period. Should ISMHS so desire to provide additional interpretation of the Porter Wood Shed as part of the Cordon SHS, though, a portable interpretive display with information regarding the wood shed and the surrounding site, referencing the circa 1845 renovations of the property, could be created. As a portable unit, the display could be set in the tree yard directly in front of the Porter Wood Shed or it could be set just inside the façade entry, depending on the needs and availability of the staff. Such passive interpretation would support direct interpretation of the site by Corydon SHS personnel during the tour of the Hendricks property.

While it would limit the building's ability to support group tours and events, as well as its storage functions, the wood shed could be fitted with period appropriate furnishes on the first floor relating to the historical function of the building as a wood shed. The second floor could be fitted with furnishings to reflect its use as a school house by Mary Jane Porter. However, it must be acknowledged that since limited information is available regarding the interior of the building, such interpretation would have to largely rely on period-appropriate pieces that may or may not reflect what was historically present.

C. OPTIONS FOR RESTORATION

1. SUGGESTIONS FOR OPTIONS FOR RESTORATION

The National Park Service defines restoration as "the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period."[145] Presently, the Porter Wood Shed generally reflects its period of significance, dating to Judge Porter's occupation of the property from 1843 to 1884. The 1970s restoration activities and subsequent work at the site have been sensitive to the historical integrity of the exterior and utilized in-kind materials to return the Porter Shed to what it was historically. There were, however, some liberties undertaken on the interior that would be generally infeasible to reverse at this time to perfectly restore the building to its period of significance. Such actions would include removal of the subterranean restroom addition, reconstruction of the limestone wall in the northeast corner, and removal of the pointing on the limestone walls. On the second floor, restoration activities would necessitate the removal of the closet, removal of the carpet over the plank flooring, and removal of the central partition. Given the changes, then, it would seem most appropriate that personnel at the site continue to work with an eye toward preventative maintenance and continue to engage a philosophy of rehabilitation, which is defined by the National Park Service as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values."[146] Rehabilitation, then, allows for some changes so long as the primary character-defining features of a property are retained. It is in such a role that the Porter Wood Shed can best support the functions of the site..

2. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE FOUND THROUGH RESEARCH FOR EACH OPTION

While few historical photographs exist and they do not date until the early-twentieth-century, understanding of the building's original appearance and fabric is supported by secondary narratives of descendant and local historian Frederick Porter Griffin, who spent nearly his entire life in the house. New materials added to the Porter Wood Shed are limited to those utilized in the construction of the subterranean restoration and vestibule and simple finishes like the drywall installed throughout the frame portions of the building, which are rendered as secondary elements to the significant character-defining features.

3. IMPACT OF RESTORATION OPTIONS ON HISTORIC FABRIC

No treatments that can be categorized as restoration are recommended for the Porter Wood Shed.

[145] National Park Service, *Restoration as Treatment*, http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-restoration.htm (11 June 2014).
[146] National Park Service, *Rehabilitation as Treatment*, http://www.nps.gov/TPS/standards/four-treatments/treatment-rehab.htm (11 June 2014).

D. SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE PLAN

Below are recommended maintenance activities to be carried out at the Porter Wood Shed. Regular maintenance of the monument will not only enhance the aesthetics of the property, but it will also facilitate appropriate repair of deficiencies before they come to compromise the monument's historic or structural integrity. Particularly important in developing a maintenance plan for the Porter Wood Shed is the recognition that regular, proactive inspection of the structure to monitor for issues is the most important step that can be carried out in being a proper steward of the site. Planned maintenance designed to prevent problems that can be expected to occur during the life of a building will not only facilitate project completion but also help address minor issues before they become more serious.

Broadly, there are two primary considerations that are important to reinforce in developing a maintenance plan for the Porter Wood Shed:

- Maintenance must be a product of planned, cyclical action. A maintenance program will only be successful if it is carried out with regular action. In the absence of a preferred model, it is recommended that a seasonal maintenance cycle be adopted. In this, the Porter Wood Shed would be inspected during the fall of each year for items to be addressed during the yearly program; issues of immediate concern would be addressed right away. During the winter, plans would be developed for addressing the identified issues, to be completed in the spring. Once items are completed in the spring, the building's treatment program and the annual inspection checklist can be evaluated for necessary changes during the summer before the cycle begins again in the fall.

- Maintenance must address the cause of problems, not just the symptoms: While the easiest and quickest solution to a problem is often just to fix the issues readily apparent, condition issues are likely to reappear if the source of the problem is not identified and addressed.

1. LIST OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ITEMS

Foundation

- Maintain site drainage. Positive drainage away from the Porter Wood Shed must be provided in order to lessen the potential for moisture infiltration, particularly in consideration of the building's history of moisture-related issues. As necessary, soil should be built-up to stabilize slopes and fill depressions. Soil and wood siding elements should not touch one another, with a 6" zone generally left between the two.

- Remove debris and vegetation. The Porter Wood Shed should be investigated periodically in order to trim back or remove any vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the wood shed. Also, buildup of natural debris alongside the foundation must be removed periodically so as not to allow accumulation and water buildup.

- Clean biological growth. Discolorations caused by algae and mildew should be removed as they appear. Generally, using plain water and a soft bristle brush is sufficient to remove such growths.

Roof, Gutters, and Downspouts

- Remove debris. While there are not trees in the immediate vicinity of the Porter Wood Shed, gutters and downspouts should be inspected regularly in order to check for debris that can, for example, be carried by birds or squirrels and accumulate in the gutters. Use a garden house as necessary to flush out the gutters and the downspouts.

- Maintain intact surfaces. The surfaces of the metal gutters and downspouts need to remain intact in order to appropriately channel water away from the site. Components should be inspected for deteriorated paint and signs of rust on a regular basis. Deteriorated sections can be patched with an epoxy adhesive as a short-term solution.

- Maintain correct water flows. Gutters should be evaluated periodically in order to ensure that they retain the correct alignment, leading to the downspouts, and that the downspouts are connected to the in-ground drains. Gutters should be reset as necessary. If gutters are found to be sagging in certain locations, wood blocking may be an appropriate solution for stabilizing it.

- Maintain roof coatings. With significant sun exposure, the epoxy coating on the metal sheeting will deteriorate over time. The roof cladding should be scraped and repainted in localized areas as necessary in order to maintain protective coatings. When applying new coatings, wash and properly prepare the area beforehand in order to facilitate strong adhesion to the material.

Walls and Trim

- Clean deteriorated surfaces. Vertical surfaces should not be cleaned purely for aesthetic reasons. They should only be cleaned when surface deposits are causing or disguising deterioration that needs to be addressed. If cleaning is undertaken, always start with the gentlest means possible. This includes applying water with a natural bristle brush. As necessary, a mild phosphate-free detergent may be added to the water, but it should be used only sparingly. Abrasive, mechanical, and high-pressure treatments are not appropriate.

- Maintain protective coatings. Deteriorated paint should be addressed as soon as possible as exposed wood surfaces are susceptible to water infiltration and light degradation. Surfaces should be prepared, primed, and spot painted as necessary. Loose and deteriorated paint should be removed to sound substrate and surfaces should be lightly sanded in order to improve the material bond. The compatibility of new primer and topcoats with existing coatings should be evaluated prior to undertaking work.

- Repair deteriorated joints. Due to weathering and shifts in the building itself, joints between clapboards and board and batten siding are prone to breakdown over time. Joints should be inspected periodically in order to ensure tight connections between all cladding materials. Deteriorated caulk, putty, and sealant should be removed, surfaces should be cleaned, and new compounds should be applied.

- Patch cracks and deteriorated sections. Cracks in wood members and areas of surface loss should be patched as necessary in order to maintain the integrity of materials. For small cracks, wood filler or epoxy can be used to seal the area, which can then be sanded, primed, and painted. For areas of surface loss, preparing the substrate and employing a wood consolidant may be appropriate. For larger areas, consideration should be given to replacing the deteriorated section with in-kind materials.

Doors and Windows

- Monitor and correct perimeter cracks and loose connections. Window and door openings, sashes, trim work, and doors should be inspected routinely to check for loose or deteriorated joints and cracks between the openings and adjacent surfaces that may permit air and moisture infiltration. These areas should be repaired as necessary with the appropriate sealant in order to maintain a tight building exterior.

- Paint as needed. Deteriorated paint should be removed and surfaces recoated as soon as possible in order to avoid sustained deterioration. Area to be repainted should be cleaned by dry brushing and with a damp paper towel in order to remove debris. As necessary, patching compounds can be used to fill any holes or cracks. Surfaces can then be sanded, primed, and painted in order to restore the protective coating.

- Maintain hardware. Locks, handles, and other hardware should be wiped periodically with a soft, damp cloth. Mineral spirits and other such cleaners should be used only sparingly so as not to remove finishes.

- Maintain glazing. Deteriorated or missing glazing should be repaired or replaced as necessary as soon as identified. Deteriorated or missing glazing putty should be repaired as necessary. Care must be taken in removing deteriorated putty so as not to break adjacent glass or damage the muntins. Glass surfaces can be cleaned with a mild vinegar and water mixture or a non-alkaline commercial cleaner.

Interior Surfaces

- Clean interior floors. Dust and dirt should be removed from the interior of the Porter Wood Shed on a regular basis in order to avoid accumulation. In most instances, a dry broom and dust mop will be sufficient to remove surface dirt and dust.

- Maintain drywall claddings. The interior drywall conceals the historic framing members and should be retained in good condition. Drywall claddings should be inspected periodically for signs of stress cracking and staining. If such are identified, and once identifying the underlying cause, deteriorated areas should be cut from the intact portions and new sections should be installed.

Miscellaneous

- Monitor vandalism. During routine inspections, the building should be investigated for graffiti or other damage.

- Verify building systems. Contemporary functional systems (e.g., heating, plumbing, and various other electrical) were installed during the 1970s restoration. Systems should be evaluated annually identify any potential deficiencies.

2. RECOMMENDED INSPECTION CYCLES AND WORKSHEETS

As noted above, regular, proactive investigation of conditions and completion of routine maintenance is one of the most important steps in promoting long-term, appropriate stewardship of a site. At a minimum, Corydon SHS personnel should complete a daily walkthrough of the Porter Wood Shed in order to check

for unforeseen items of concern. Beyond the daily observation, features of the building should be inspected for maintenance needs throughout the year. Recommended maintenance inspection cycles for each component of the Porter Wood Shed are provided below. These regular inspection cycles should be incorporated into the program schedules of Corydon SHS personnel.

RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE INSPECTION CYCLE

Feature	Frequency (Months)				Routine Maintenance Action To Be Completed
	1	3	6	12	
Site	X				Check for proper site drainage, debris, and obstructions
Roof				X	Check for deteriorated surface coatings and rust
Gutters and downspouts	X				Check for debris, deteriorated components, and proper alignment
Foundation				X	Check for biological growth and deteriorated surfaces (including loose stone units and parge coatings on concrete)
Siding and trim		X			Inspect for cracking, loose joints, and deteriorated protective coatings
Entries	X				Check for proper fitting, damaged or deteriorated components (including flashing), and worn hardware
Windows	X				Check for proper fitting, damaged or deteriorated components (including sills), and worn hardware
Attic			X		Check for damaged or deteriorated framing members and pests
Drywall		X			Inspect for deterioration, including cracking and staining indicative of other condition issues
Brick floors				X	Check for deteriorated mortar joints, staining, and loose units
Wood floors			X		Test for unsettled wood planks beneath second floor carpeting
Exposed framing members		X			Check for signs of infestation and moisture penetration
Limestone walls		X			Inspect for moisture penetration, deteriorated joints, and biological growth
Restroom finishes and fixtures			X		Check for deteriorated or broken components and ensure functionality

It should also be noted that keeping track of and documenting maintenance and repair work is an important component of a comprehensive maintenance program, and should be considered a priority in future stewardship of the Porter Wood Shed. Such documentation supports creation of a thorough administrative record and provides a documentary record that can be referenced in the future should a need arise. Keeping such records will also assist architects, engineers, and others that may be contracted to work on the site.

An annual inspection worksheet that corresponds with the above-identified areas of concern has been provided on the following pages for use by Corydon SHS personnel in order to ensure that all items are appropriately addressed in a timely manner.

PORTER WOOD SHED INSPECTION WORKSHEET

Personnel _____ **Date**_____ **Weather Conditions**_____

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
ROOF & DRAINAGE	Metal cladding		
	Gutters		
	Downspouts		
	Soffits		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
FOUNDATION	South elevation		
	West elevation		
	North elevation		
	East elevation		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
SIDING & TRIM	South elevation		
	West elevation		
	North elevation		
	East elevation		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
FAÇADE ENTRY	Opening (flashing, jamb, threshold)		
	Outer doors (inner and outer face)		
	Inner doors (inner and outer face)		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
WEST ENTRY	Opening (flashing, jamb, threshold)		
	Door (inner and outer face)		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
NORTH ENTRY	Opening (flashing, jamb, threshold)		
	Door (inner and outer face)		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
WINDOWS	Sash		
	Glazing		
	Sill		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
FIRST FLOOR, MAIN ROOM	Drywall		
	Brick floors		
	Limestone foundation		
	Exposed wall framing		
	Staircase		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
FIRST FLOOR, RESTROOMS	Drywall		
	Concrete block		
	Ceramic tile		
	Fixtures		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
SECOND FLOOR	Drywall		
	Wall planking		
	Exposed wall farming		
	Exposed joists		
	Carpet		
	Wood floors		
	Staircase and railing		

FEATURE		DEFECT	COMMENTS
ATTIC	Access opening		
	Ventilation opening		
	Rafters and struts		
	Sheathing		

IV. FURTHER STUDY AND ANALYSIS

A. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY AND ANALYSIS

1. SUGGESTIONS FOR CONDUCTING FURTHER PROFESSIONAL STUDY AND ANALYSIS

The larger Hendricks property, including the portion of the site on which the Porter Wood Shed sits, has historically suffered from a number of issues resulting from poor site drainage. Such problems are what originally prompted Judge Porter to dig out the northern hillside behind the house and construct the site's limestone retaining walls, which provide the framework for the wood shed. Problems have continued into contemporary times, prompting the construction of the in-ground drain tile system during the 1970s restoration. The Porter Wood Shed continues to suffer from site drainage issues today, with water infiltrating the building at the juncture of the north exterior wall and the subterranean restroom addition. The building also shows signs of past water infiltration throughout, with significant staining on historic and contemporary replacement materials, and deterioration resulting from moisture on the exterior in the form of rotted cornerboards and rotted soffits. While the attic space could not be evaluated comprehensively, it appears that there is also signs of moisture infiltration on interior framing members near the eave. In order to assess and resolve the moisture issues at the Porter Wood Shed, ISMHS should work with a structural engineer and a landscape engineer to evaluate the integrity of materials and design solutions to further eliminate infiltration and drainage problems at the site. Such investigation will likely include limited excavation of the site at the north exterior wall to determine whether barriers installed at the subterranean restroom addition during the 1970s restoration have failed.

2. LIST OF POSSIBLE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

Should the ISMHS find it relevant to retain a professional contractor in the future to conduct additional work at the Porter Wood Shed, it is recommended that personnel confer with one of the following entities:

- American Institute of Architects: The American Institute of Architects (AIA) maintains chapters throughout the state comprised of professional architects, many of which have substantial experience in working with historic structures. Members of both the Indy Chapter and Southern Indiana Chapter are within a reasonable distance from the project site. Further information regarding the AIA may be found on their website: http://www.aiaindiana.org/

- Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology: The DHPA maintains a qualified professionals list, which includes Architects, Historic Architects, Historians, Architectural Historians, and Archaeologists. Updated regularly, these lists include those consultants that meet the requisite Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for their particular field(s). The DHPA's qualified preservation professionals lists may be found on their website: http://www.in.gov/dnr/historic/3675.htm

- Indiana Landmarks: Indiana Landmarks, the statewide, non-profit preservation organization maintains a database of contractors who have indicated experience and willingness to work with historic properties. While Indiana Landmarks recommends checking professional references before hiring a contractor, access to their list can be obtained from the Library and Information Center: http://www.indianalandmarks.org/Resources/Library/Pages/default.aspx

- Association for Preservation Technology International: The Association for Preservation Technology (APTI) is an inter-disciplinary organization that seeks to promote the most appropriate treatments for preserving historic properties. APT is comprised of a vast array of professionals and includes chapters throughout the country. Indiana is represented by the Ohio Valley Chapter, which also covers Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky. Additional information regarding APT and the Ohio Valley Chapter may be found on their website: http://www.apti.org/

V. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. PRIMARY SOURCES

Biographical clippings subject files. Indiana Division, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana. Contains clippings about persons important to the history of Indiana.

Clippings files. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Includes newspaper clippings concerning the larger Governor Hendricks Headquarters site.

Deed records. Recorder's office, Harrison County Courthouse, Corydon, Indiana.
Contains copies of the deeds for the Porter Wood Shed site.

Griffin Family Files. The Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana. Includes a file with primary and secondary information about the Porter-Griffin family and the Hendricks Headquarters site.

LeRoy Troyer and Associates. "The Historic Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Walnut Street, Corydon, Indiana." 13 October 1977. Available at the Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Restoration Office, Madison, Indiana. Drawings for the late 1970s restoration of the Hendricks Headquarters property.

Newspaperarchive.com. Provides access to original newspapers from throughout the region, including the *Corydon Democrat* and *Corydon Republican*.

Photo collection. Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana. This collection includes nineteenth and twentieth century photographs of scenes throughout Corydon.

Photo collection. Indiana Historical Society. Indianapolis, Indiana. Contains several historical images of the Hendricks Headquarters site.

Porter-Griffin Family Papers. Manuscripts Division. Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana. Contains correspondence and documents historically in the possession of the Porter-Griffin family, including documents related to the Governor Hendricks Headquarters site.

Sanborn Map Company. *Insurance Maps of Corydon, Harrison County Indiana.* Pelham, NY: Sanborn Map Company, 1894, 1899, 1910, 1927, 1934. Illustrate the evolution of the properties on which the Porter Wood was historically located.

Vertical files. Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Restoration Office, Madison, Indiana. These files contain several primary documents concerning contemporary rehabilitation work at the Porter Wood Shed.

B. SECONDARY SOURCES

Biographical and Historical Souvenir for the Counties of Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington, Indiana. Chicago: John M. Gresham and Co., 1889. Includes historical accounts of Harrison County and biographies of its important historical citizens.

Ball State University, Center for Historic Preservation. *Governor Hendricks Headquarters Historic Structure Report*, Muncie, Ind.: Ball State University, 2006. Provides a summary of the establishment of Corydon and detailed developmental history of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters site.

Bulleit, F. A. *Illustrated Atlas and History of Harrison County, Indiana.* Corydon, Ind.: F. A. Bulleit, 1906. Includes images of Corydon's historical buildings.

Corydon Historic Houses and Buildings Historical File. Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Harrison County Public Library, Corydon, Indiana. Contains various secondary sources on the histories of Corydon's places.

Gadski, Mary Ellen. "Corydon Historic District Boundary Increase." *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.* 1988. Copy in the files of Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Indiana. The nomination form includes, in brief, a history of Corydon.

Griffin, Frederick Porter. "Corydon Historic District." *National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form.* 1971. Copy in the files of Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Department of Natural Resources, Indianapolis, Indiana. The nomination form includes, in brief, a history of Corydon.

Griffin, Frederick Porter. *Harrison County's Earliest Years*. Corydon, IN: O'Bannon Publishing Co., Inc., 1984. A history of early Harrison County.

Griffin, Frederick Porter and Jeanette Porter Brewster. *134 Years with Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana*. Corydon, IN: O'Bannon Publishing Company Press, 1980. Provides a history of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters in Corydon.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: Harrison County Interim Report. Indianapolis: Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, 1987. A survey of the historic structures of Harrison County. Provides a brief history of the county and architectural context information.

Roose, William H. *Indiana's Birthplace: A History of Harrison County, Indiana.* 1911; reprint, Arville L. Funk, ed., Chicago: Adams Press, 1966. A history of Harrison County.

APPENDIX A. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION FORM

FINAL

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: INDIANA
COUNTY: HARRISON
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: CORYDON

AND/OR HISTORIC: INDIANA'S FIRST STATE CAPITAL (or) HISTORIC CORYDON

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: CORYDON

STATE: INDIANA — CODE: 18 — COUNTY: HARRISON — CODE: 061

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☒ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☒ Park	☐ Transportation
☒ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☒ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify) X MEMORIAL
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum	☐ Scientific	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Varied Ownership

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: CORYDON — STATE: INDIANA — CODE: 18

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Harrison County Recorder's Office

STREET AND NUMBER: Harrison County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: Corydon — STATE: Indiana — CODE: 18

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service

STREET AND NUMBER: 801 19th Street, N. W., Washington D. C. 20006

CITY OR TOWN: Washington — STATE: District of Columbia — CODE: 08

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION (Check One)

☒ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One) Largely

☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Corydon, the county seat of Harrison County, Indiana is laid on an old plan on a quarter section of land at the junction of Big Indian and Little Indian Creeks. Beautiful wooded hills surround the town. The business district clusters around the Public Square--many of the buildings in this area date back to the first half of nineteenth century. Some seven or eight buildings of Federal style of architecture remain today that were standing when Corydon was the capital of Indiana from 1813-1825.

On Capitol Avenue, the main north and south street which extends through the entire length of Corydon, is situated the original Harrison County Courthouse. This limestone building was loaned by the county to the State of Indiana and was used by the state as its capitol until its removal to Indianapolis in 1825. Across the street from the Old Capitol is an interesting three-story brick constructed in the 1830's by Dr. John Simmons. On the southwest corner of Capitol and Chestnut streets is "The Kintner House", an ornate brick hotel constructed in the early 1870's. On North Capitol at Big Indian Creek is "Cedar Glade" a rambling brick residence constructed and inhabited by the Jacob Kintner family who were wealthy Virginians--since 1849 this home has been owned by the McGrain family. Morgan's Confederate Raiders passed north on Capitol Avenue on July 9, 1863 in their raid across southern Indiana.

The main east and west street through Corydon is Walnut. On this street near the center of town is the two story brick headquarters and residence of Governor William Hendricks. In the same block to the east and on a high elevation is the First State Office Building--a one story brick which housed the offices of the auditor and treasurer of Indiana.

At the west end of High Street near Big Indian Creek is a sandstone memorial constructed over the stump of the Constitution Elm. In the yard at this elm is the log Westfall House credited as being the oldest house of Corydon. This home was also the residence of Col. Lewis Jordan who commanded the Home Guards during the Battle of Corydon. The only other log house yet remaining in Corydon is the old Branham home located on the west side of North Capitol between Walnut and High Streets.

On Oak Street, one block west of the Capitol is situated the two story brick residence of Col. Thomas Posey, son of Indiana's last territorial governor. Two-thirds of this building has been torn away; the remaining portion is the main part of the residence and is now a museum maintained by The Hoosier Elm Chapter DAR.

The remaining portions of Corydon contain more modern homes--many built in the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Large shade trees line the narrow streets. Numerous homes of Corydon are furnished with furniture and antiques used in pioneer days.

Corydon is fifteen miles from the Ohio to the south, and a local line connects Corydon with the Southern Railroad seven miles to the north; thus Corydon has been slow to advance industrially. Much of the town remains unchanged except for the impact of several devastating fires.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	☒ 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Capital of Indiana 1813-1825

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☒ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	X Historic
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Town of Corydon was laid out in 1808 by Harvey Heth on ground which had been entered from the U. S. Government by Governor William Henry Harrison. Harrison named the village Corydon for his favorite song. The same year, 1808, Harrison County, the fourth county to be organized in Indiana Territory, was formed and Corydon became the county seat.

Corydon became the Territorial Capital of Indiana, May 1813. From 1813 to 1816, the Territorial Legislature convened in Corydon. In June 1816, forty-three delegates from thirteen counties of the territory convened at the village capital of Corydon to draft Indiana's first constitution--the weather being warm, some of the sessions were held outside under a large elm tree. This tree has since been called "The Constitution Elm".

On December 11, 1816, when Indiana was admitted as a state, Corydon became its first capital. The first sessions of the state legislature and of the supreme court convened at Corydon. The United States courts also met at Corydon during the territorial stage and early statehood. All the first officers of the new state resided in Corydon. The capital remained at Corydon until 1825.

The State of Indiana never owned property in Corydon but borrowed or rented quarters. The little limestone Harrison County Courthouse was occupied as the Capitol. A small brick structure which is in excellent repair today was rented as an office for the state treasurer and auditor. The state's money was kept in strong boxes in the cellar of this building. The quarters occupied by Gov. William Hendricks' family and the room from which he conducted the official state business is also still in an excellent state of repair. The Col. Thomas Posey home is standing--Thomas Posey was the son of the last territorial governor, Thomas Posey. The younger Posey was U. S. Agent for Military Pensions in Indiana and maintained the pension agency in his home for some ten years after the capital was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis.

In 1816 early newspapers of the state were established in Corydon--they were the Indiana Herald and the Indiana Gazette. About this same time a branch of the Bank of Vincennes, the State Bank, was established in Corydon. A state law library was started at Corydon and the State Library had its beginning

(see Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	INDIANA
COUNTY	HARRISON
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

(Statement of Significance--continued)
as a small lending library operated from the John T. Jamison Tavern. In 1817, eleven Master Masons representing the nine Lodges in Indiana assembled in Corydon and called a meeting at Madison to organize a Grand Lodge. Dr. David G. Mitchell, a local physician, organized Indiana's first medical society in 1820 at Corydon and he became its first president. Of all the prominent political figures that visited the wilderness capital, the most talked about was that of President James Monroe and General Andrew Jackson's visit to Corydon in June 1819.

In July 1863, Corydon was in the path of Confederate General John H. Morgan's raiders. A battle took place on the south hill overlooking Corydon on July 9, 1863. Corydon was one of the few northern towns to be captured by the Confederates during the Civil War.

In pioneer days, there were numerous wilderness roads leading to Corydon from the Ohio River ferries some fifteen miles away. The main travelled road from Corydon to the northwest was the Governor's Trace which passed by Governor Harrison's Mill on Blue River and joined the Buffalo Trace near French Lick. Many of the early Indiana pioneers who came up from Kentucky passed through Corydon on their way to establish wilderness homes in central Indiana.

9. Major Bibliographic References (cont'd)

The Corydon Statehouse, A Hoosier Shrine, The Department of Conservation, State of Indiana, Publication #94, 1930

Long, Eleanor and Newell, Corydon--The Cradle of Our Commonwealth a pageant written for Indiana's Sesquicentennial and presented at the Harrison County Fairgrounds at Corydon, June 1963

Funk, Arville L., A Sketchbook of Indiana History, Christian Book Press, Rochester, Ind., 1969, pp 25-36, pp 85-89, pp 110-120, pp 148-149, pp 155-160, pp 165-177

Barnhart, John D. & Riker, Dorothy L., Indiana to 1816, The Colonial Period, Indiana Historical Bureau & Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis 1971, pp 412-463

RECEIVED
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NATIONAL REGISTER

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biographical and Historical Souvenir for Clark, Crawford, [illegible], Floyd, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott, and Washington Counties, Indiana--Illustrated, Compiled and Published by John M. Gresham & Co., Chicago, 1889 (Reproduced by Unigraphic, Inc., Evansville, Ind. 1969)

Illustrated Atlas and History of Harrison County, Indiana Published by F. A. Bulleit, Corydon, Ind. 1906

Historic Corydon, General Guide to Points of Interest, Published by The Hoosier Elm Chapter D.A.R., Corydon, 1929

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	38 °	12'	55"	86 °	07	43"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	38 °	12'	56"	86 °	07	09"							
SE	38 °	12'	28"	86 °	07	09"							
SW	38 °	12'	29"	86 °	07	44"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 40.4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Frederick Porter Griffin, Past-President

ORGANIZATION: Harrison County Historical Society

DATE: April 7, 1971

Rev. Dec. 29, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 116 East Walnut St. -- Box 58

CITY OR TOWN: Corydon

STATE: Indiana

CODE: 18

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☒ Local ☐

X Name [signature]

Title Indiana State Liaison Officer

Date June 4, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

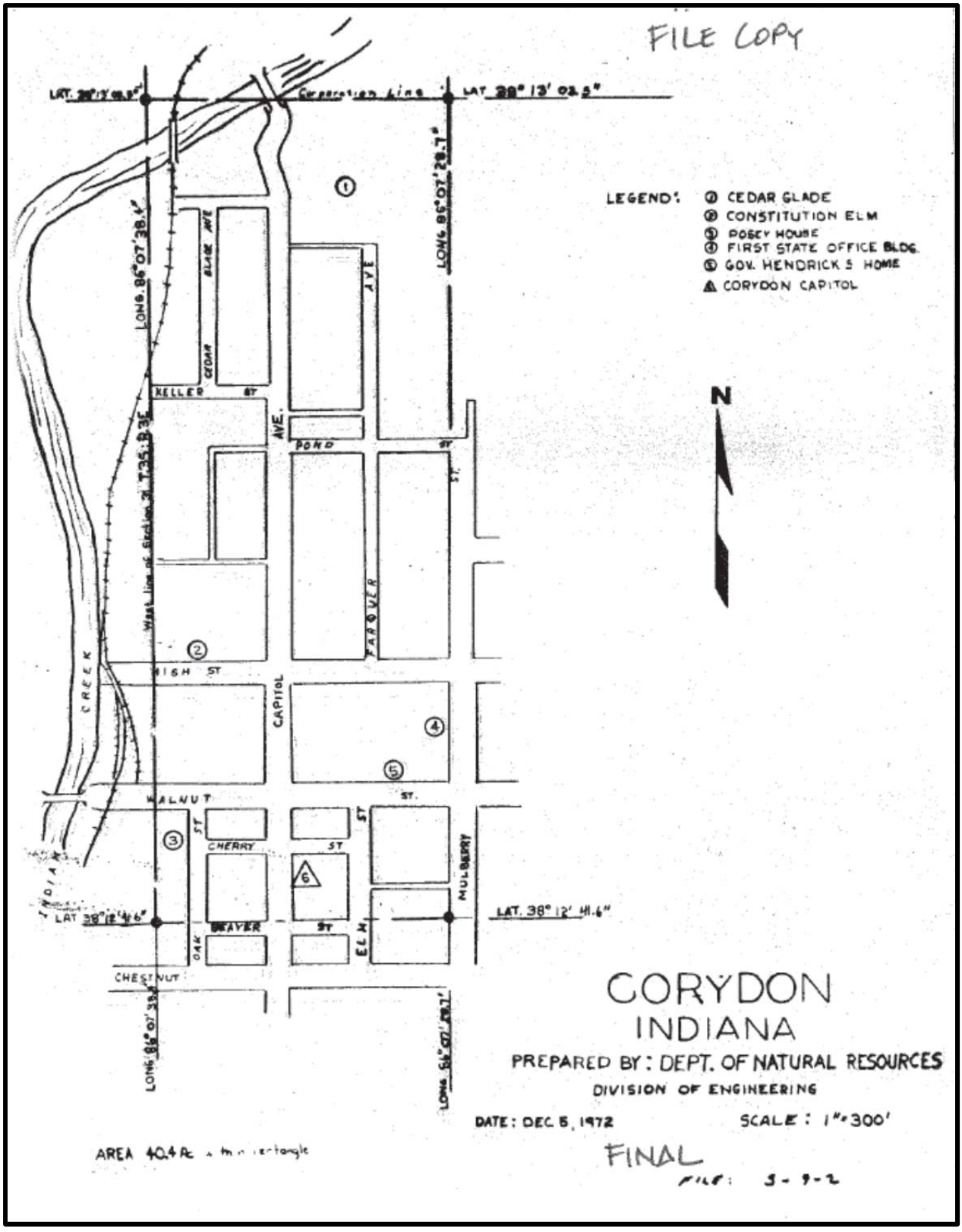
Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS


FILE COPY
LAT. 38° 13' 02.5"
Corporation Line
LONG. 86° 07' 28.7"
LONG. 86° 07' 38.4"
LEGEND:
① CEDAR GLADE
② CONSTITUTION ELM
③ POSEY HOUSE
④ FIRST STATE OFFICE BLDG.
⑤ GOV. HENDRICK'S HOME
▲ CORYDON CAPITOL
N
BLAIR AVE
CEDAR
KELLER ST
AVE.
POND ST
ST.
FARQUER
West line of Section 21, T3S, R3E
HIGH ST
CREEK
CAPITOL
WALNUT ST.
CHERRY ST
BEAVER ST
OAK
ELM
MULBERRY
INDIANA
LAT 38° 12' 46"
LAT. 38° 12' 41.6"
CHESTNUT
LONG. 86° 07' 38.4"
LONG. 86° 07' 28.7"
CORYDON
INDIANA
PREPARED BY: DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
DATE: DEC 5, 1972
SCALE: 1" = 300'
AREA 40.4 Ac. ± (irregular rectangle)
FINAL
FILE: 3-9-2

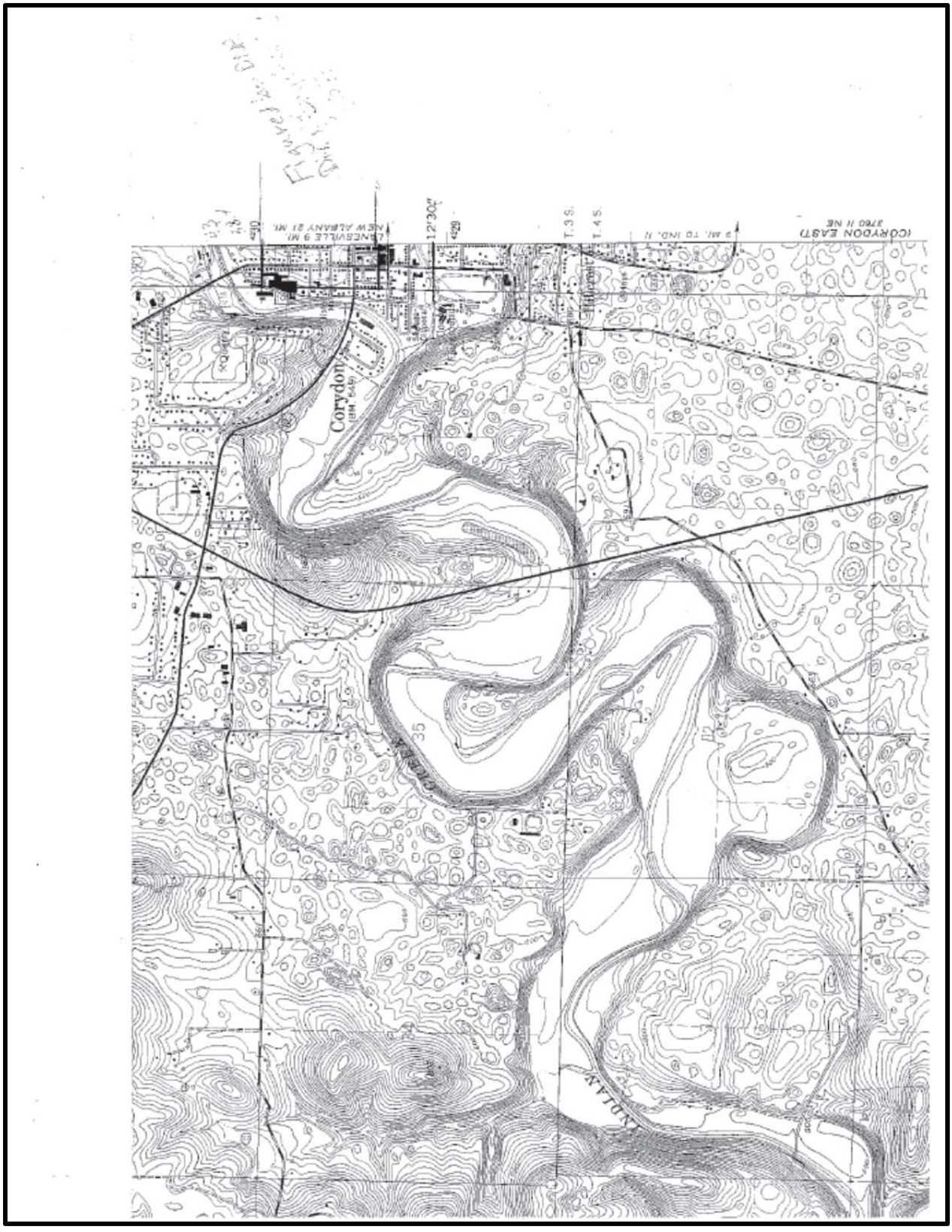
UTM Coordinates For Corydon Historic District (Original)

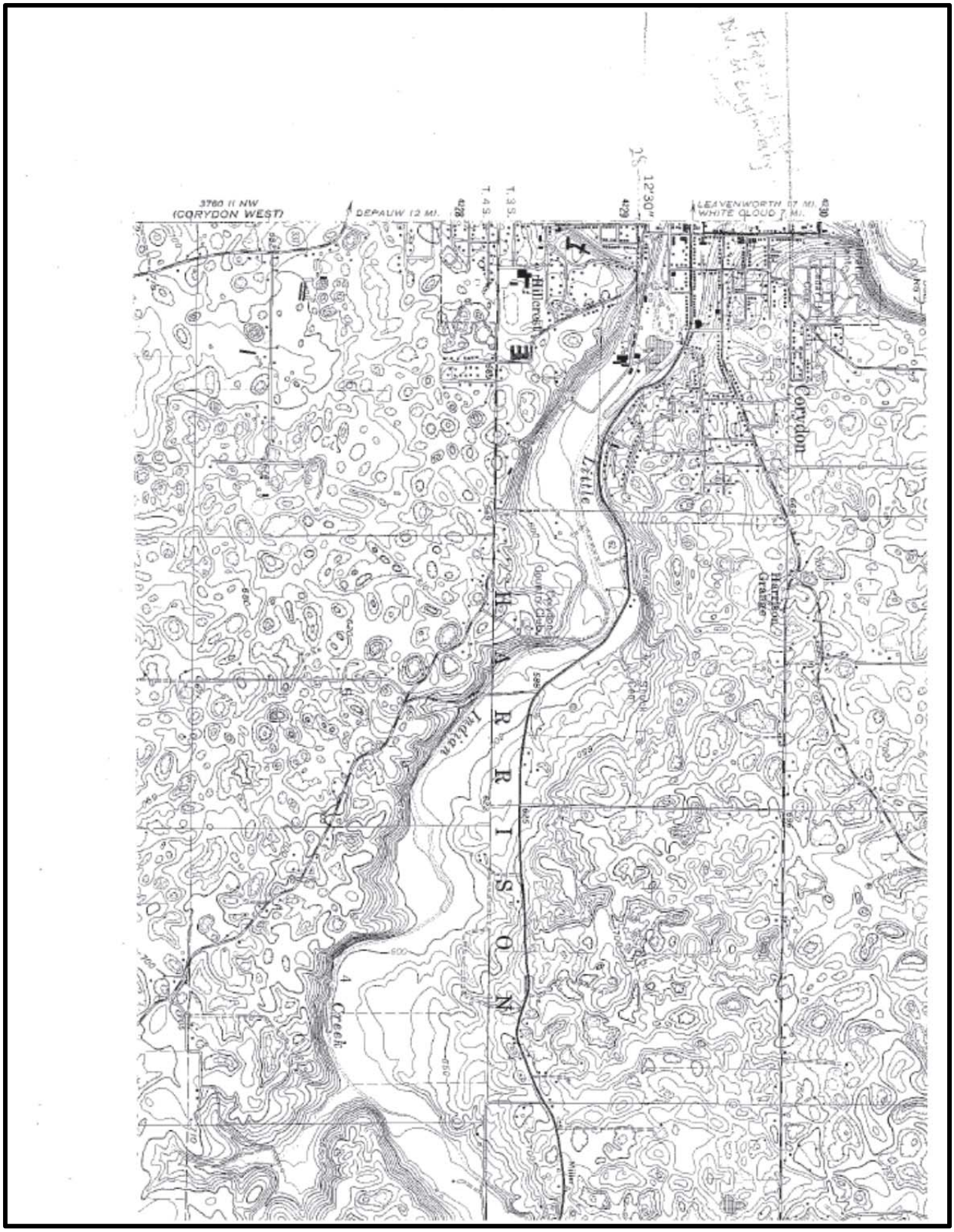
Northwest corner: 16 576400 4230290

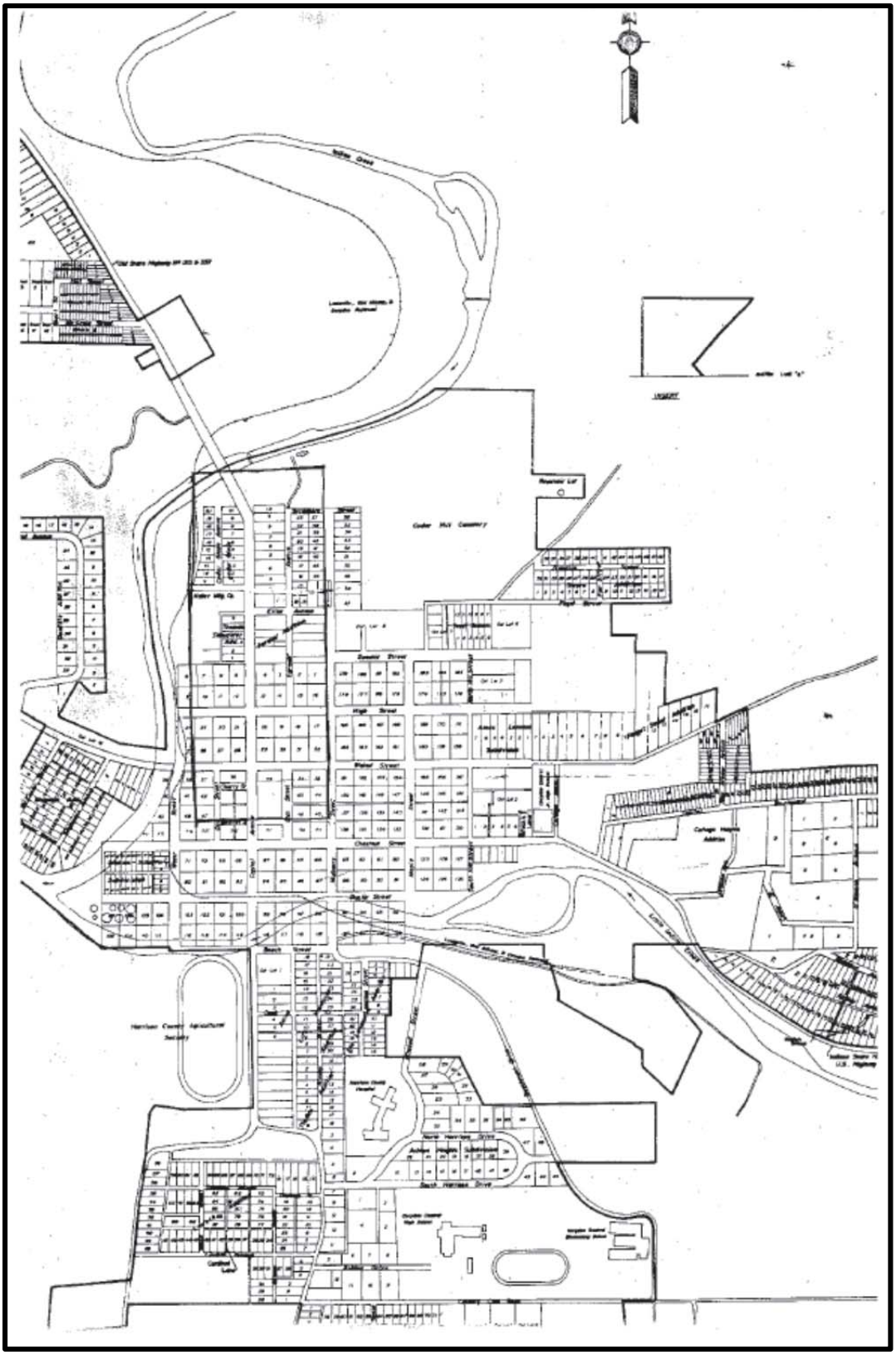
Northeast corner: 16 576710 4230290

Southeast Corner: 16 576690 4229330

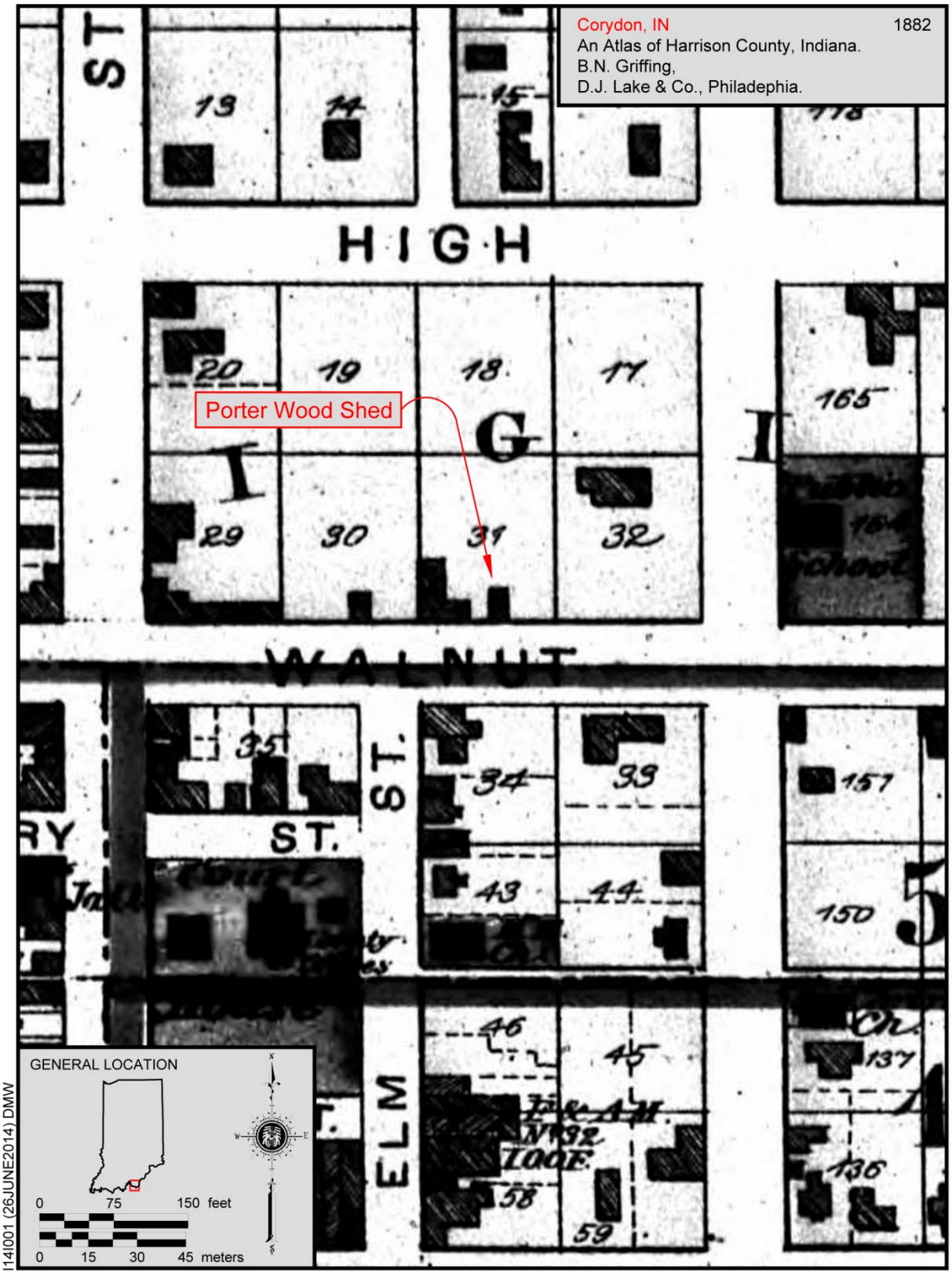
Southwest Corner: 16 576390 4229340


Corydon
(IND. 64)
T.3S.
T.4S.
12'30"
4209
4210
LANESVILLE 9 MI.
NEW ALBANY 21 MI.
9 MI. TO IND. 11
CORYDON EAST
3760 II NE
INDIAN

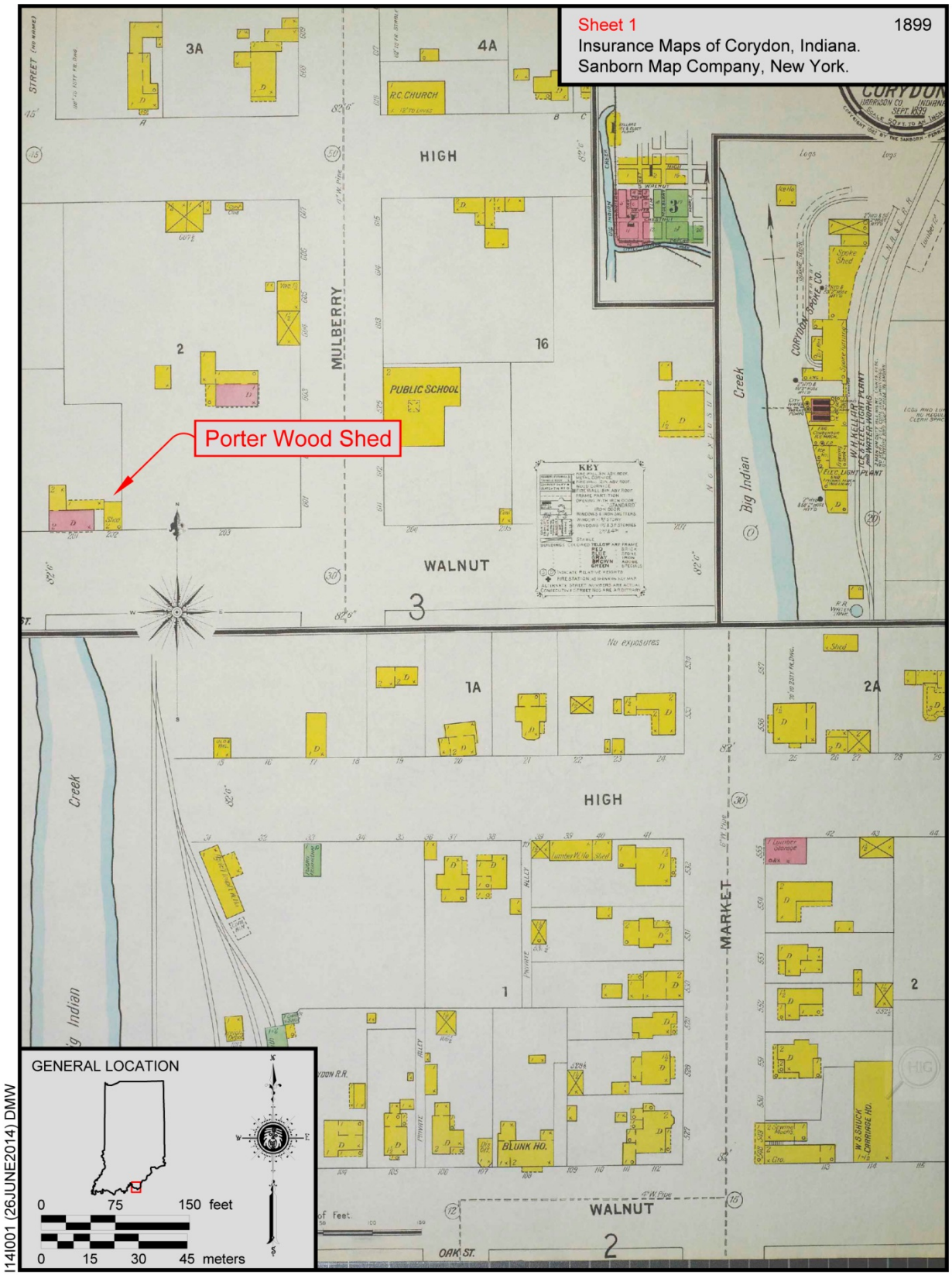

3760 II NW
(CORYDON WEST)
DEPAUW (2 MI.)
LEAVENWORTH (7 MI.)
WHITE CLOUD 7 MI.
T. 4 S.
T. 3 S.
Hillcrest
Corydon
Little
Harrison
Grange
HARRISON
Indian
Creek



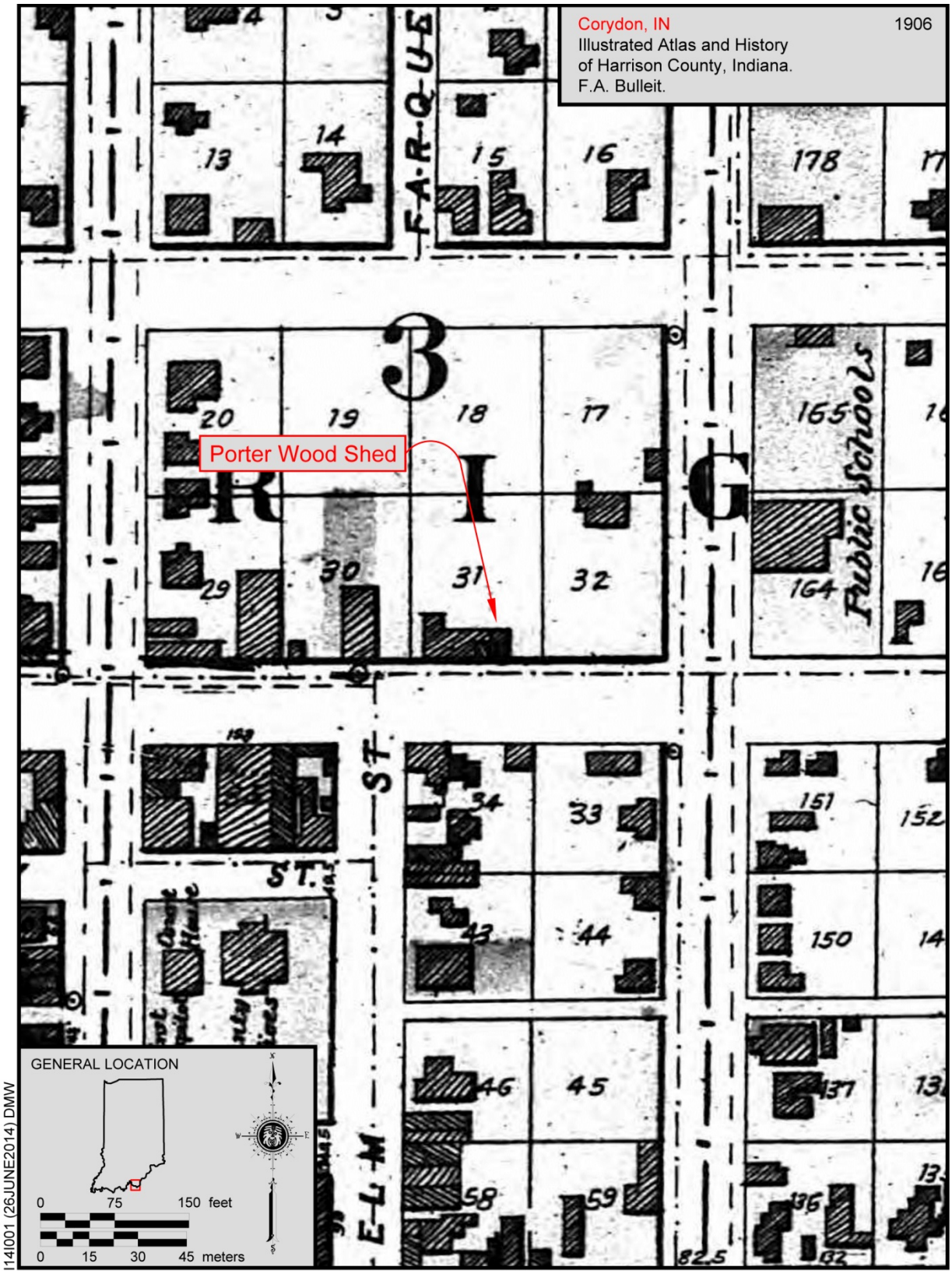
APPENDIX B. HISTORICAL MAPS



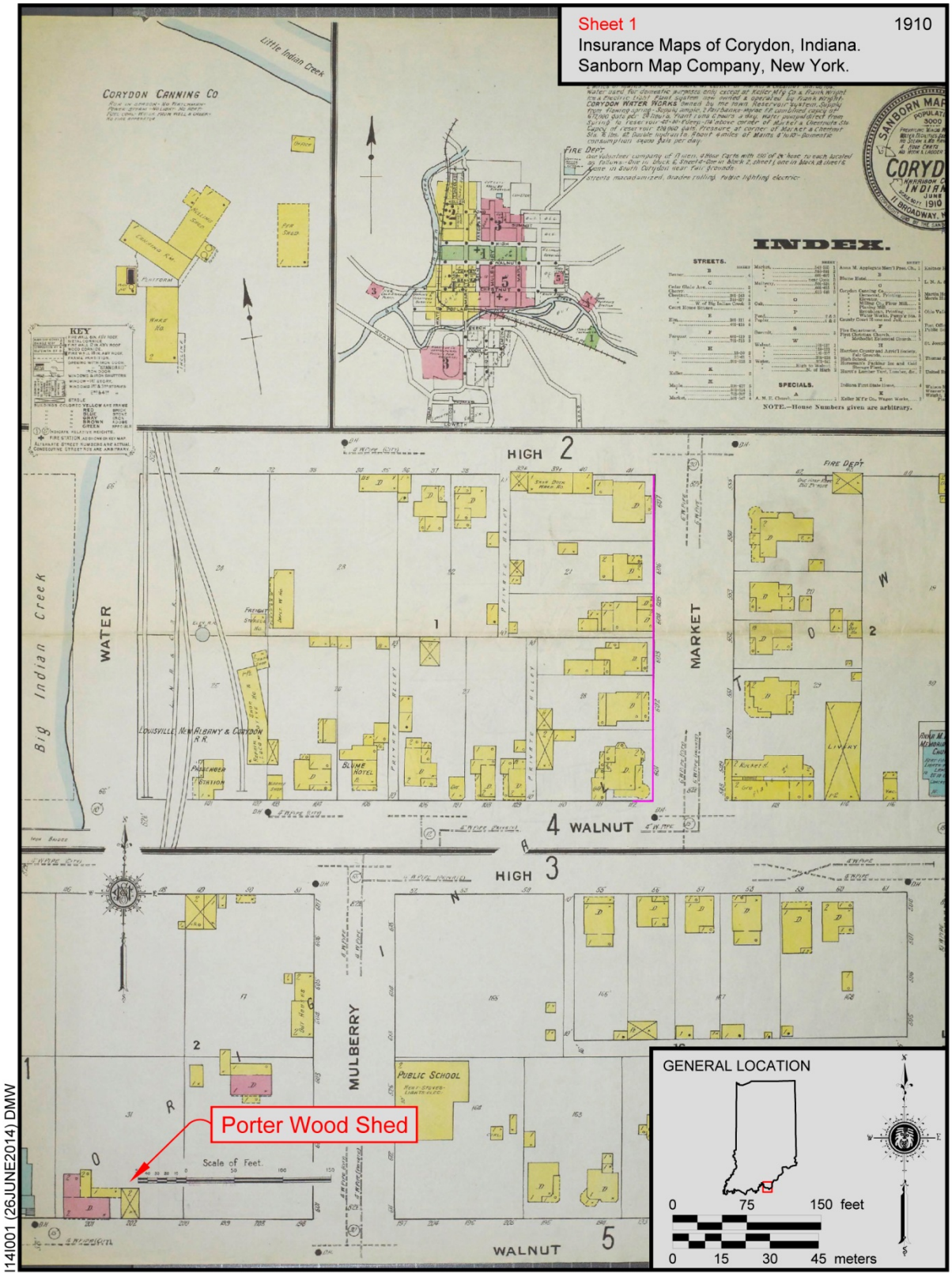
Location of the Porter Wood Shed depicted on a portion of the 1882 Atlas of Harrison County, Indiana.



Location of the Porter Wood Shed depicted on a portion of the 1899 Sanborn map.

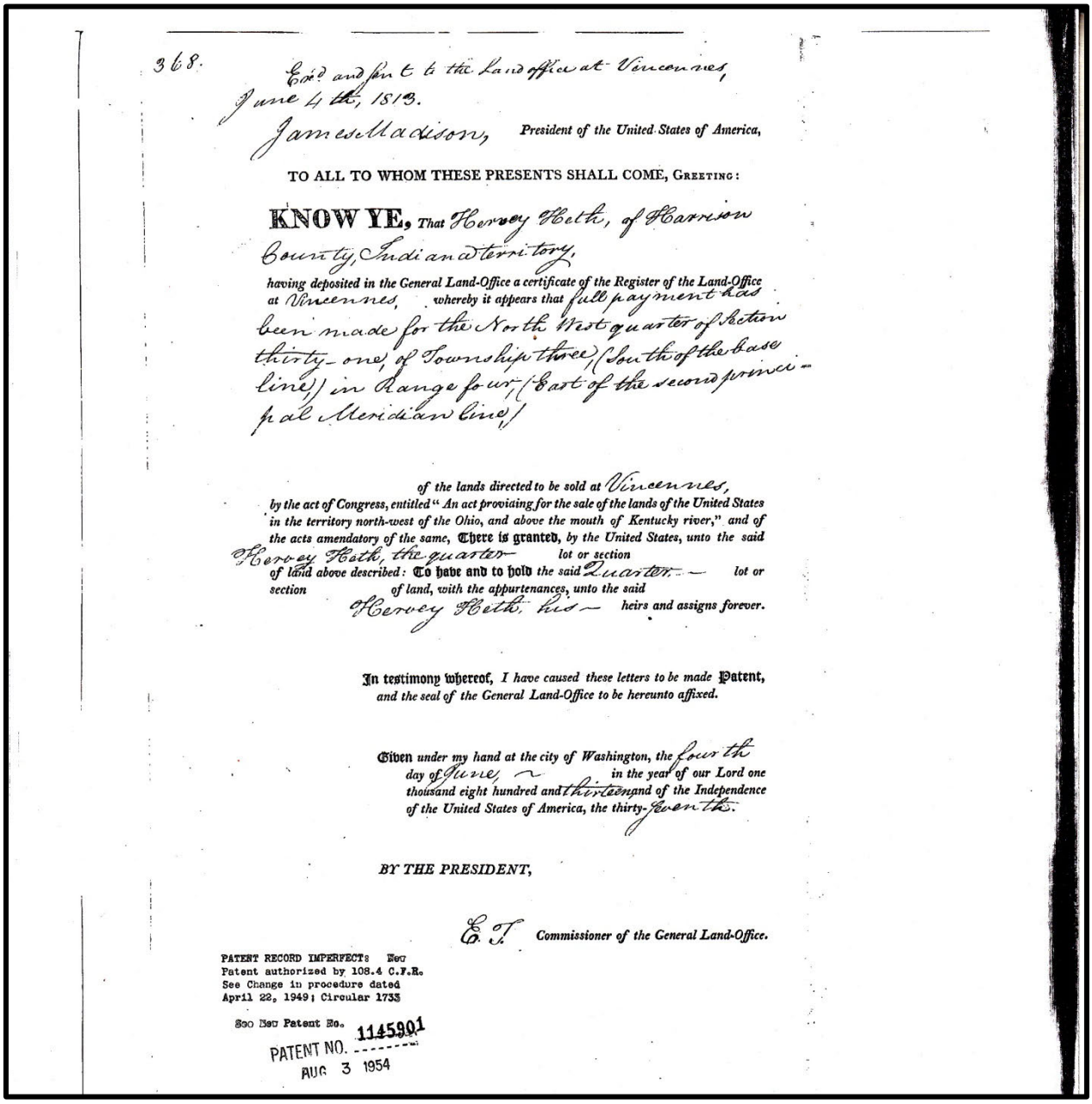


Location of the Porter Wood Shed depicted on a portion of the 1906 Atlas of Harrison County, Indiana.



Location of the Porter Wood Shed depicted on a portion of the 1910 Sanborn map.

APPENDIX C. DEEDS



368.

Entd and put to the Land office at Vincennes, June 4th, 1813.

James Madison, President of the United States of America,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Hervey Heth, of Harrison County, Indian territory,

having deposited in the General Land-Office a certificate of the Register of the Land-Office at Vincennes, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the North West quarter of Section thirty-one, of Township three (South of the base line) in Range four, (East of the second principal Meridian Line)

of the lands directed to be sold at Vincennes, by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, **There is granted,** by the United States, unto the said Hervey Heth, the quarter lot or section of land above described: **To have and to hold** the said Quarter — lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Hervey Heth, his — heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made **Patent,** and the seal of the General Land-Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fourth day of June, — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty-seventh.

BY THE PRESIDENT,

E. J. Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

PATENT RECORD IMPERFECT: New Patent authorized by 108.4 C.F.R. See Change in procedure dated April 22, 1949; Circular 1733

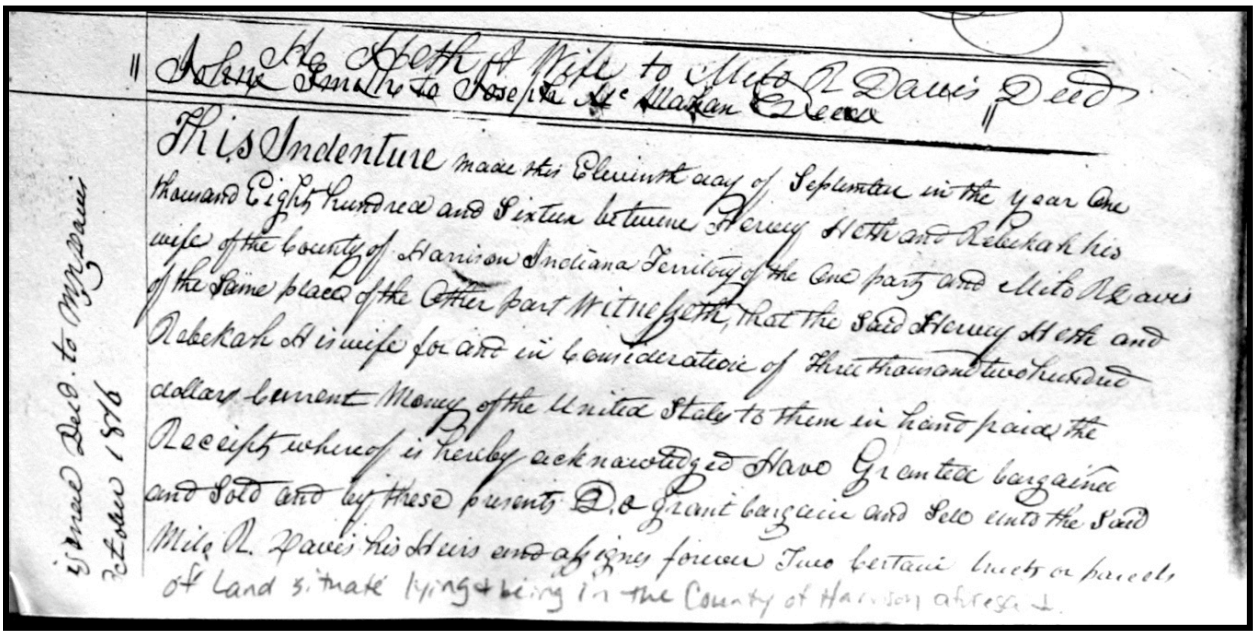
See New Patent No. 1145901

PATENT NO. 1145901

AUG 3 1954

Land patent, June 4, 1813, to Hervey Heth.

Source: "Land Patent Search," digital images, General Land Office Records, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch (9 June 2014).



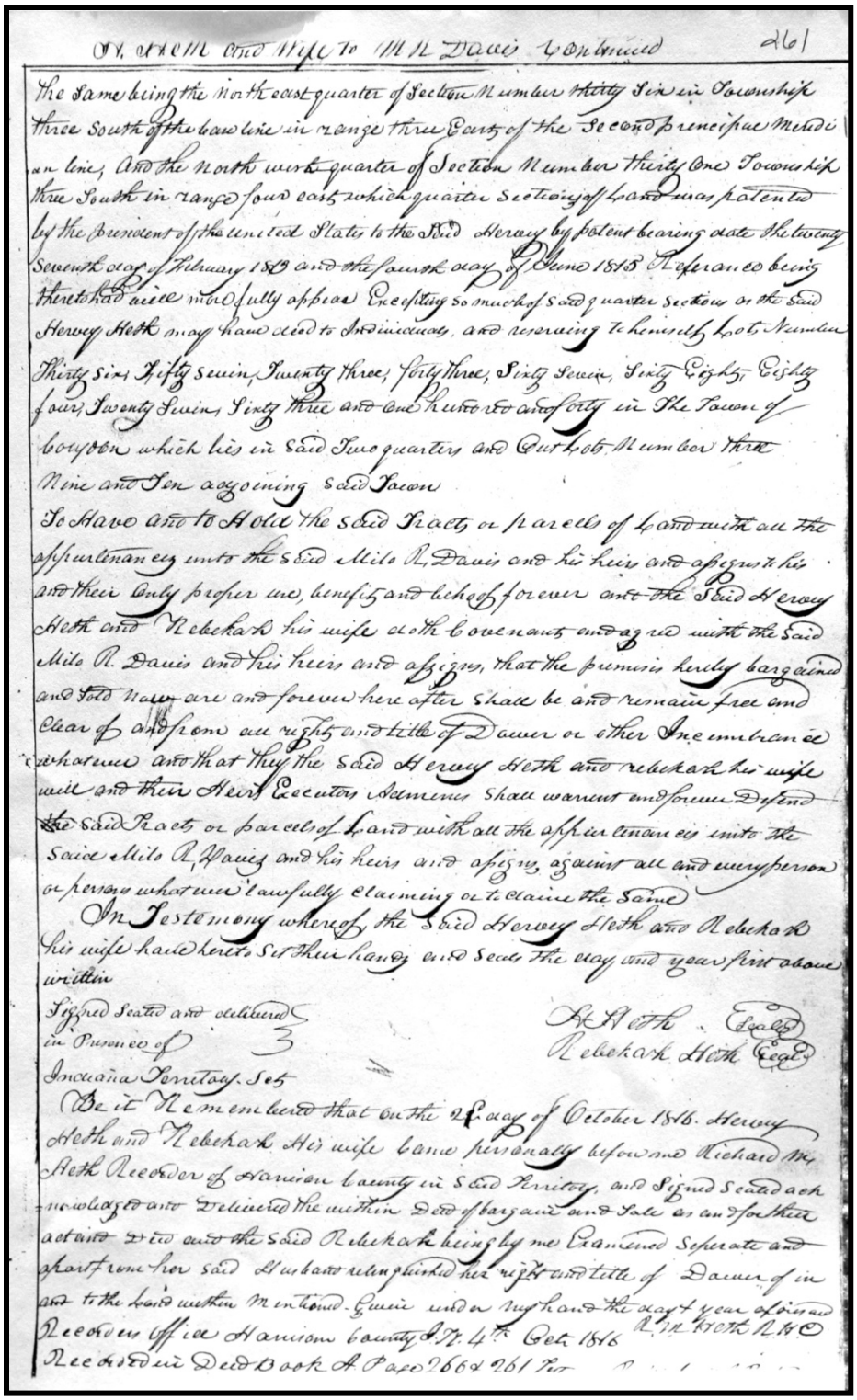
Hervey Heath & Wife to Milo R. Davis Deed

This Indenture made this Eleventh day of September in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Sixteen between Hervey Heath and Rebekah his wife of the County of Harrison Indiana Territory of the one part and Milo R. Davis of the same place of the other part Witnesseth, That the said Hervey Heath and Rebekah his wife for and in Consideration of three thousand two hundred dollars Current Money of the United States to them in hand paid the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Have Granted bargained and Sold and by these presents Do Grant bargain and Sell unto the said Milo R. Davis his Heirs and Assigns forever Two certain lots or parcels of Land situate lying & being in the County of Harrison aforesaid

Recorded Dec'd. 10 Milo Davis 3 Feb'y 1816

Deed record, September 11, 1816, between Hervey and Rebekah Heath and Milo Davis (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office, Deed Book A, page 260.



H. Heth and Wife to M R Davis Continued 261

The same being the North east quarter of Section Number Thirty Six in Township three South of the base line in range three East of the Second Principal Meridian line, And the North west quarter of Section Number thirty One Township three South in range four east which quarter Sections of Land was patented by the President of the United States to the said Hervey by patent bearing date the twenty Seventh day of February 1819 and the same day & date Reference being thereto had will more fully appear Excepting so much of said quarter section as the said Hervey Heth may have sold to Individuals, and reserving to himself Lots Number Thirty Six, Fifty Seven, Twenty three, forty three, Sixty Seven, Sixty Eight, Eighty four, Seventy Seven, Sixty three and One hundred and forty in the Town of Corydon which lies in said Two quarters and Out Lots Number three Nine and Ten adjoining said Town

To Have and to Hold the said Tracts or parcels of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said Milo R. Davis and his heirs and assigns to his and their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever and the said Hervey Heth and Rebekah his wife doth Covenants and agree with the said Milo R. Davis and his heirs and assigns, that the premises hereby bargained and sold now are and forever hereafter shall be and remain free and clear of and from all rights and title of Dower or other Incumbrance whatever and that they the said Hervey Heth and Rebekah his wife will and their Heirs Executors Admrs shall warrant and forever Defend the said Tracts or parcels of Land with all the appurtenances unto the said Milo R. Davis and his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same

In Testemony whereof, the said Hervey Heth and Rebekah his wife have hereto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and delivered
in Presence of 3

H. Heth (Seal)
Rebekah Heth (Seal)

Indiana Territory. Set

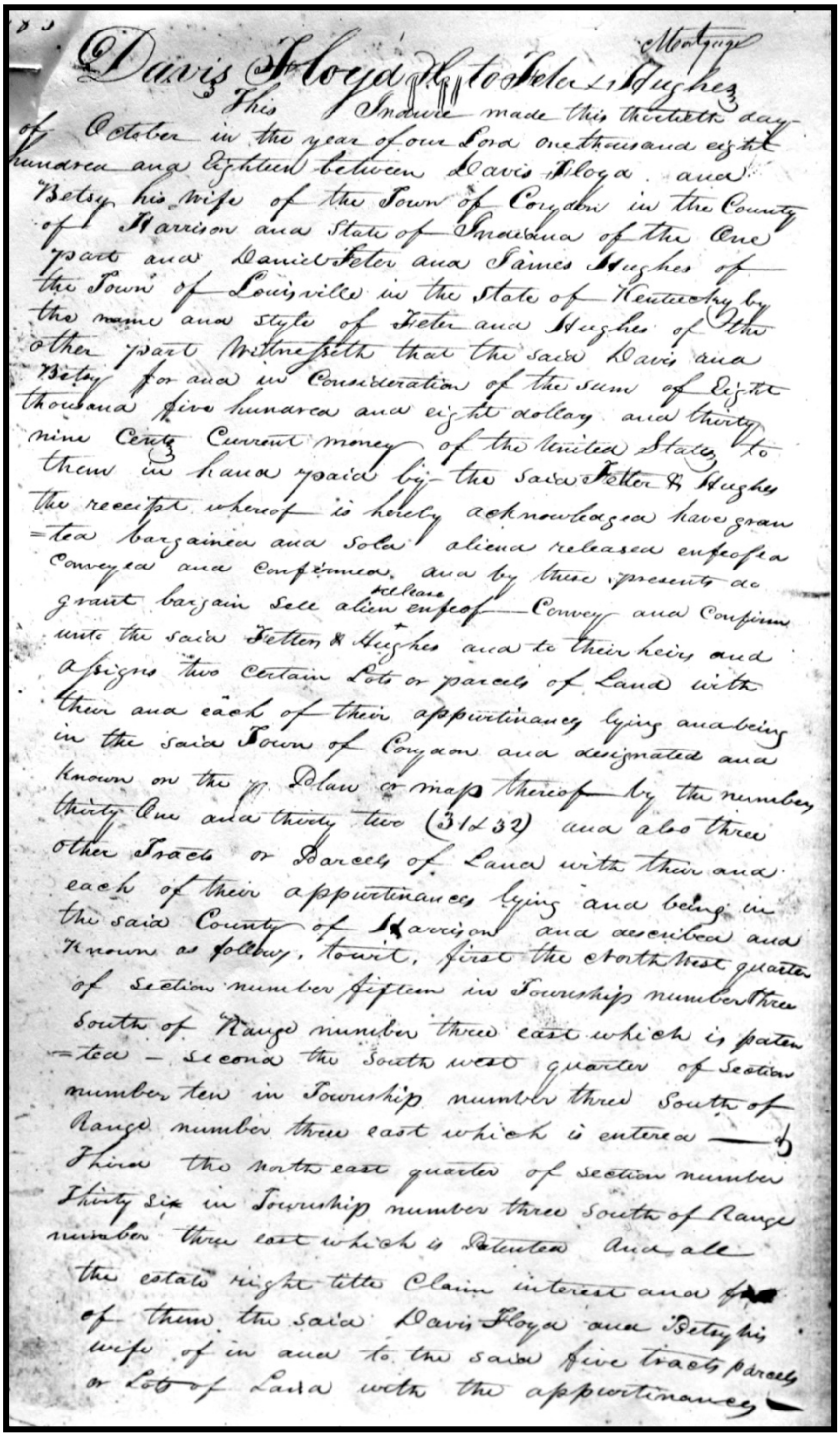
Be it Remembered that on the 21 day of October 1816. Hervey Heth and Rebekah his wife came personally before me Richard M. Heth Recorder of Harrison County in said Territory, and Signed Sealed and acknowledged and Delivered the within Deed of bargain and Sale as and for their act and deed and the said Rebekah being by me Examined Seperate and apart from her said Husband relinquished her right and title of Dower of in and to the lands within Mentioned. Given under my hand the day & year aforesaid

Recorders Office Harrison County I.T. 4th Oct 1816 R.M. Heth R.H.C.

Recorded in Deed Book A Page 260 & 261 &c

Deed Record, September 11, 1816, between Rebekah and Henry Heth, and Milo Davis (2 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book A, page 260.



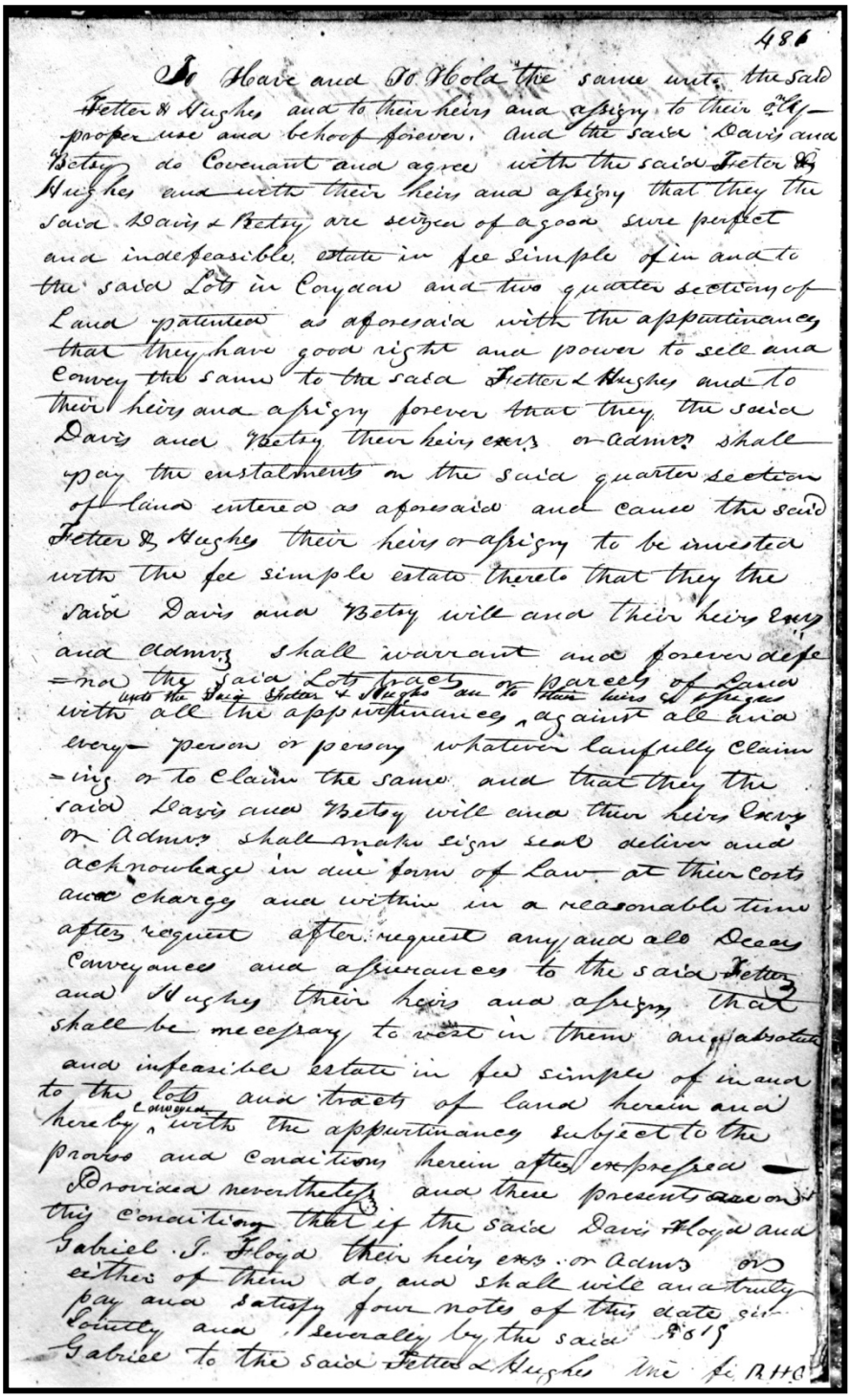
Davis Floyd to Feter & Hughes

Mortgage

This Indenture made this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen between Davis Floyd and Betsy his wife of the Town of Corydon in the County of Harrison and State of Indiana of the one part and Daniel Feter and James Hughes of the Town of Louisville in the State of Kentucky by the name and style of Feter and Hughes of the other part Witnesseth that the said Davis and Betsy for and in Consideration of the sum of Eight thousand five hundred and eight dollars and thirty nine Cents Current money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said Feter & Hughes the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted bargained and sold aliened released enfeoffed Conveyed and Confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell alien release enfeoff Convey and Confirm unto the said Feter & Hughes and to their heirs and assigns two certain Lots or parcels of Land with them and each of their appurtenances lying and being in the said Town of Corydon and designated and known on the Plan or map thereof by the numbers thirty One and thirty two (31 & 32) and also three other Tracts or Parcels of Land with their and each of their appurtenances lying and being in the said County of Harrison and described and known as follows, towit, first the North West quarter of Section number fifteen in Township number three South of Range number three east which is patented — second the South west quarter of Section number ten in Township number three South of Range number three east which is entered — third the north east quarter of section number thirty six in Township number three South of Range number three east which is Patented and all the estate right title Claim interest and [illegible] of them the said Davis Floyd and Betsy his wife of in and to the said five tracts parcels or Lots of Land with the appurtenances

Deed Record, October 30, 1818, from Davis and Betsy Floyd to Daniel Feter and to James Hughes (1 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book B, page 485.

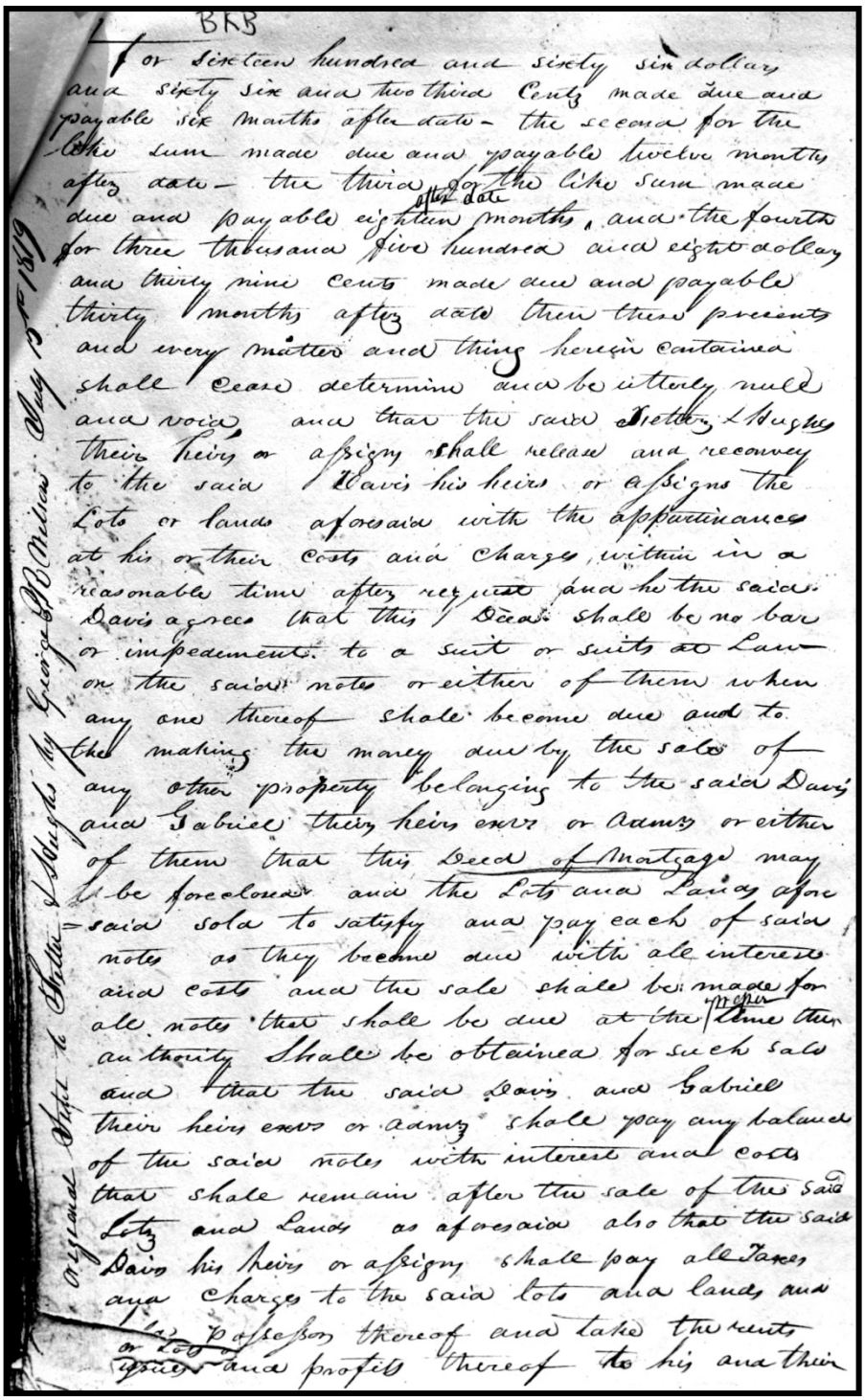


486

To Have and To Hold the same unto the said Peter & Hughes and to their heirs and assigns to their only proper use and behoof forever. And the said Davis and Betsy do Covenant and agree with the said Peter & Hughes and with their heirs and assigns that they the said Davis & Betsy are seizen of a good sure perfect and indefeasible estate in fee simple of in and to the said Lots in Conaan and two quarter sections of Land patented as aforesaid with the appurtinances that they have good right and power to sell and convey the same to the said Peter & Hughes and to their heirs and assigns forever that they the said Davis and Betsy their heirs exrs or admrs shall pay the enstalments on the said quarter section of land entered as aforesaid and cause the said Peter & Hughes their heirs or assigns to be invested with the fee simple estate thereto that they the said Davis and Betsy will and their heirs exrs and admrs shall warrant and forever defend the said Lots tracts or parcels of land upto the said Peter & Hughes their heirs & assigns with all the appurtinances against all and every person or persons whatever lawfully claiming or to claim the same and that they the said Davis and Betsy will and their heirs exrs or admrs shall make sign seal deliver and acknowledge in due form of Law at their costs and charges and within a reasonable time after request after request any and all Deeds Conveyances and assurances to the said Peter and Hughes their heirs and assigns that shall be necessary to vest in them an absolute and indefeasible estate in fee simple of in and to the lots and tracts of land herein and hereby conveyed with the appurtinances subject to the proviso and conditions herein after expressed — Provided nevertheless and these presents are on this condition that if the said Davis Floyd and Gabriel J. Floyd their heirs exrs or admrs or either of them do and shall well and truely pay and satisfy four notes of this date six months and severally by the said 1815 Gabriel to the said Peter & Hughes one for $ 114.6

Deed Record, October 30, 1818, from Davis and Betsy Floyd to Daniel Feter and to James Hughes (2 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book B, page 485.



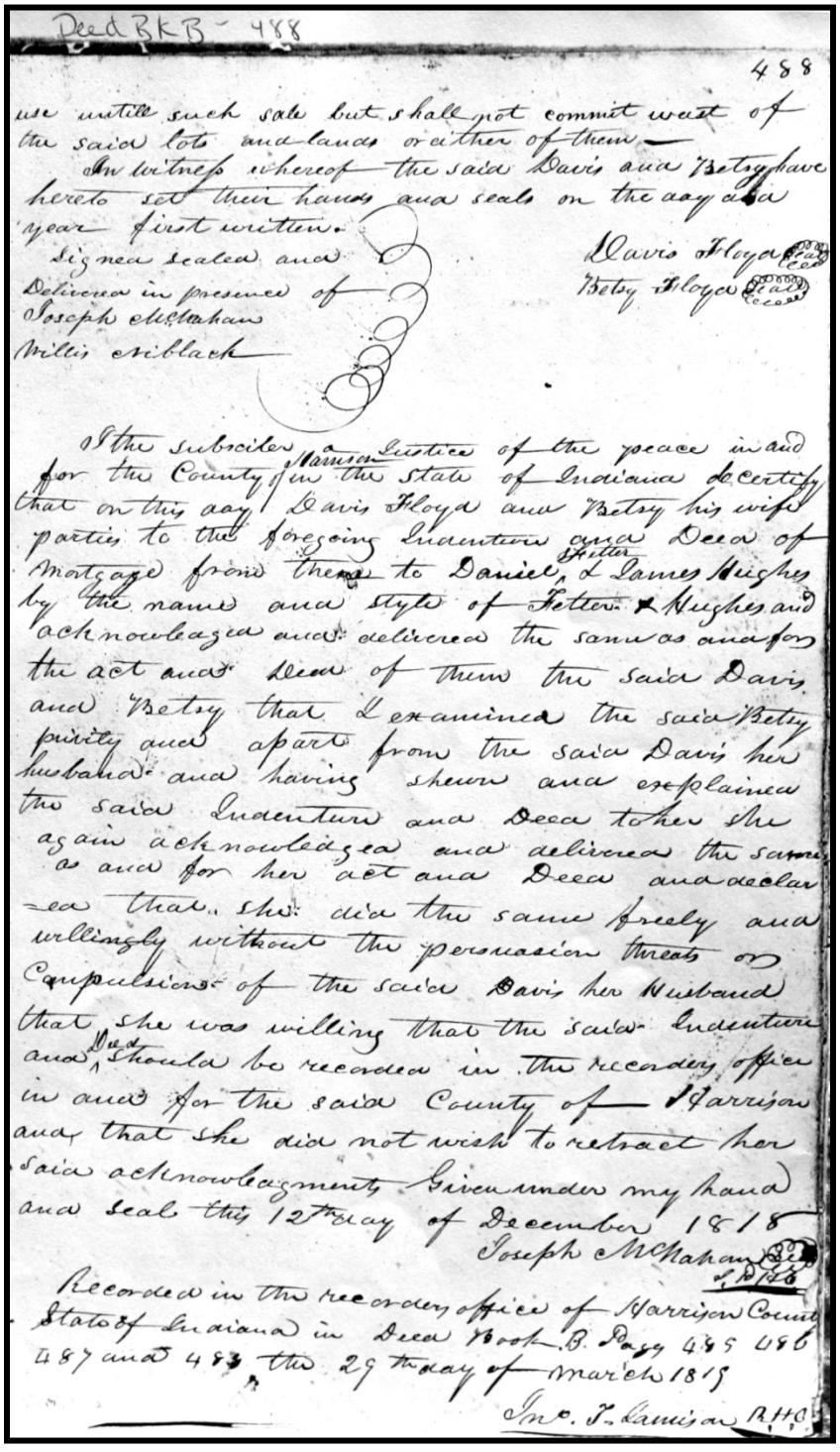
BKB

or Sixteen hundred and sixty six dollars and Sixty Six and two third Cents made due and payable six months after date - the second for the like sum made due and payable twelve months after date - the third for the like sum made due and payable eighteen months after date, and the fourth for three thousand five hundred and eight dollars and thirty nine cents made due and payable thirty months after date to them these presents and every matter and thing herein contained shall cease determine and be utterly null and void and that the said Betsy & Hughes their heirs or assigns shall release and reconvey to the said Davis his heirs or assigns the Lots or lands aforesaid with the appurtenances at his or their costs and charges within in a reasonable time after request and he the said Davis agrees that this Deed shall be no bar or impediment to a suit or suits at Law on the said notes or either of them when any one thereof shall become due and to the making the money due by the sale of any other property belonging to the said Davis and Gabriel their heirs exrs or admrs or either of them that this Deed of Mortgage may be foreclosed and the Lots and Lands aforesaid sold to satisfy and pay each of said notes as they become due with all interest and costs and the sale shall be made for all notes that shall be due at the time then authority shall be obtained for such sale and that the said Davis and Gabriel their heirs exrs or admrs shall pay any balance of the said notes with interest and costs that shall remain after the sale of the said Lots and Lands as aforesaid also that the said Davis his heirs or assigns shall pay all Taxes and charges to the said lots and lands and the possession thereof and take the rents issues and profits thereof to his and their

Original Deed to Betsy & Hughs by Geo. & D. Miller May 15th 1819

Deed Record, October 30, 1818, from Davis and Betsy Floyd to Daniel Feter and to James Hughes (3 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book B, page 485.



Deed Bk B - 488

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use until such sale but shall not commit waste of the said lots and lands or either of them —

In witness whereof the said Davis and Betsy have hereto set their hands and seals on the day and year first written.

Signed sealed and Delivered in presence of
Joseph McMahan
Willis Niblack

Davis Floyd (Seal)
Betsy Floyd (Seal)

I the subscriber a Justice of the peace in and for the County of in the State of Indiana do certify that on this day Davis Floyd and Betsy his wife parties to the foregoing Indenture and Deed of Mortgage from them to Daniel Feter & James Hughes by the name and style of Feter & Hughes and acknowledged and delivered the same as and for the act and deed of them the said Davis and Betsy that I examined the said Betsy privily and apart from the said Davis her husband and having shewn and explained the said Indenture and Deed to her she again acknowledged and delivered the same as and for her act and Deed and declared that she did the same freely and willingly without the persuasion threats or Compulsions of the said Davis her Husband that she was willing that the said Indenture and Deed should be recorded in the recorders office in and for the said County of Harrison and that she did not wish to retract her said acknowledgment Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of December 1818

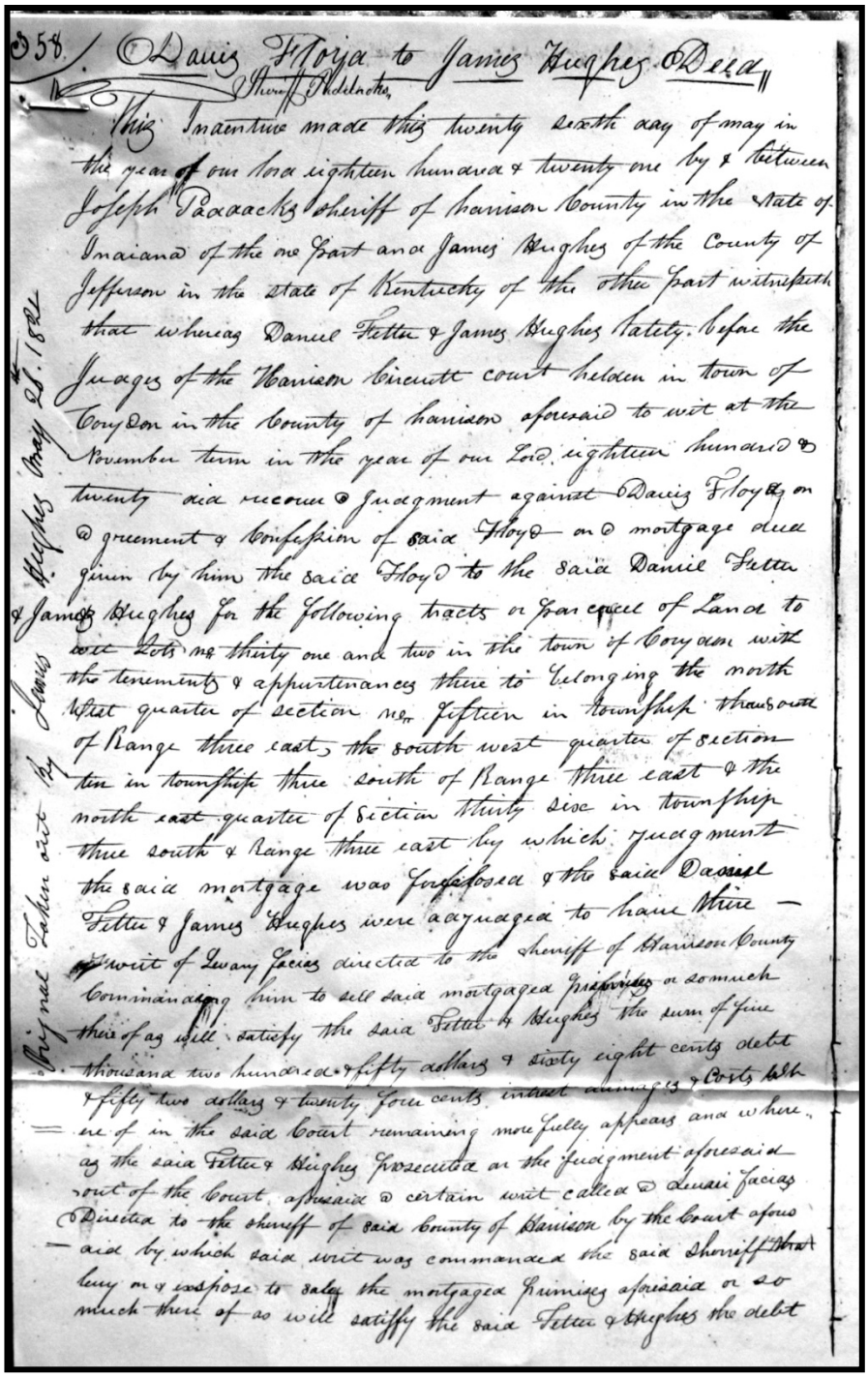
Joseph McMahan (Seal)

Recorded in the recorders office of Harrison County State of Indiana in Deed Book B. Page 485 486 487 and 488 the 29th day of March 1819

Jno. F. Garrison R.H.C.

Deed Record, October 30, 1818, from Davis and Betsy Floyd to Daniel Feter and to James Hughes (4 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book B, page 485.



058. Davis Floyd to James Hughes Deed

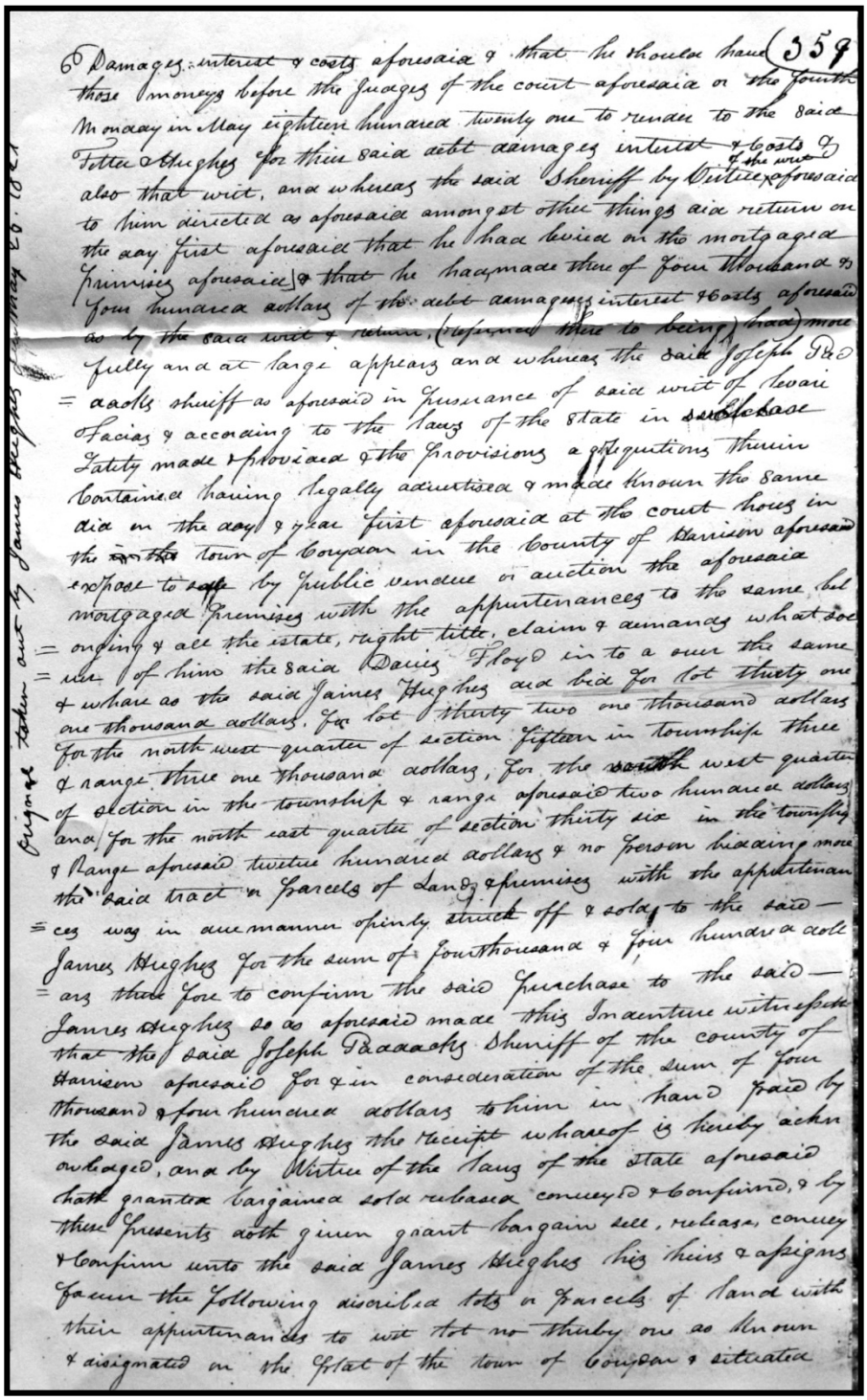
Sheriff Indiana

This Indenture made this twenty sixth day of may in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty one by & between Joseph Paxxacks Sheriff of Harrison County in the State of Indiana of the one part and James Hughes of the County of Jefferson in the state of Kentucky of the other part witnesseth that whereas Daniel Fetter & James Hughes lately before the Judges of the Harrison Circuit court holden in town of Corydon in the County of Harrison aforesaid to wit at the November term in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & twenty said recover a judgment against Davis Floyd on a greement & confession of said Floyd on a mortgage deed given by him the said Floyd to the said Daniel Fetter & James Hughes for the following tracts or parcel of Land to wit Lots nos thirty one and two in the town of Corydon with the tenements & appurtenances there to belonging the north west quarter of section no fifteen in Township three south of Range three east the south west quarter of section ten in township three south of Range three east & the north east quarter of section thirty five in township three south & Range three east by which judgment the said mortgage was foreclosed & the said Daniel Fetter & James Hughes were adjudged to have their writ of Levary facias directed to the sheriff of Harrison County commanding him to sell said mortgaged premises or so much thereof as will satisfy the said Fetter & Hughes the sum of five thousand two hundred & fifty dollars & sixty eight cents debt & fifty two dollars & twenty four cents interest damages & costs whereof in the said Court remaining more fully appears and where as the said Fetter & Hughes prosecuted on the judgment aforesaid out of the Court aforesaid a certain writ called a Levari facias directed to the sheriff of said County of Harrison by the Court aforesaid by which said writ was commanded the said Sheriff that he on a certain day to expose to sale the mortgaged premises aforesaid or so much thereof as will satisfy the said Fetter & Hughes the debt

Original taken out by James Hughes May 27. 1821

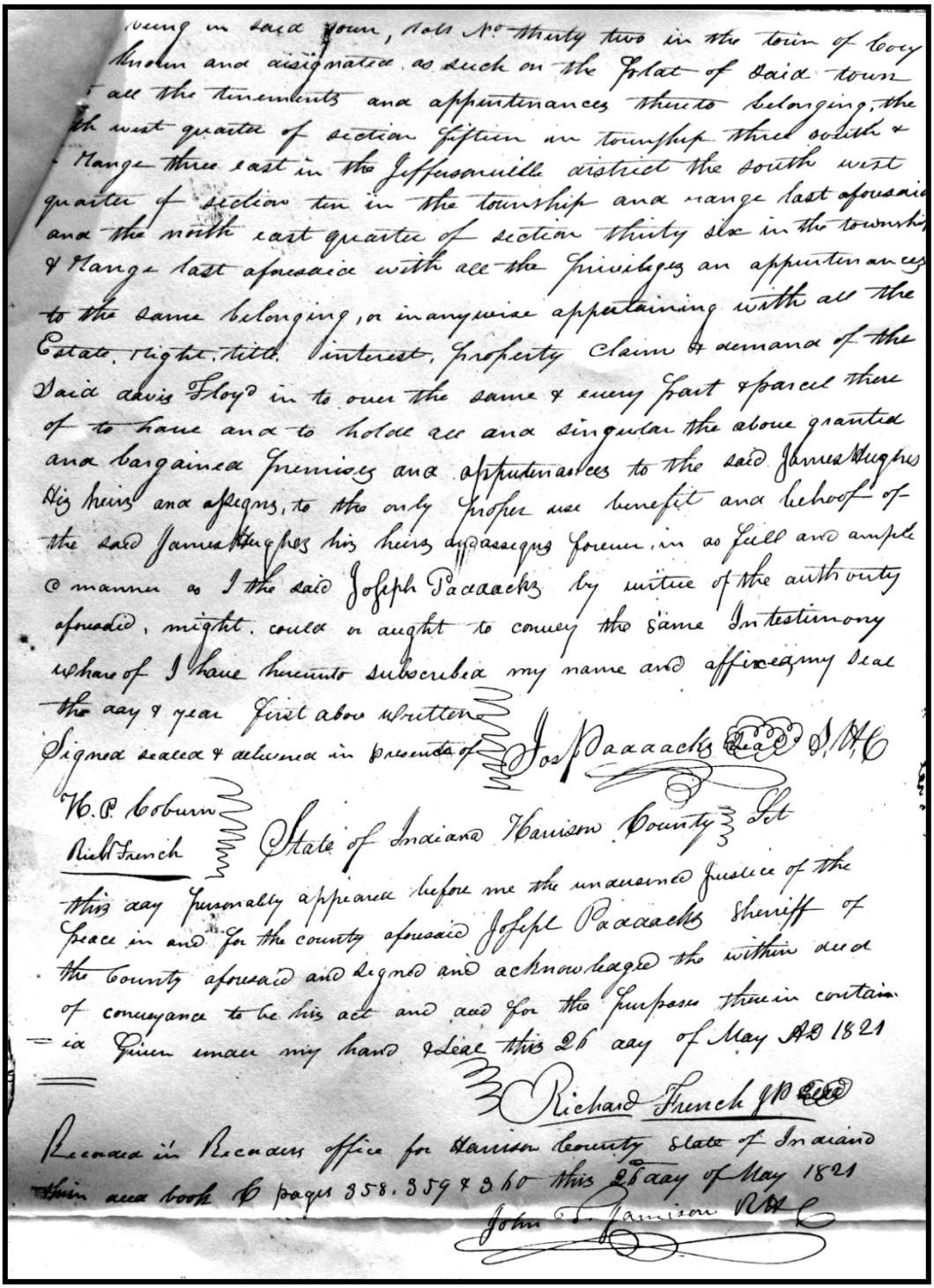
Deed Record, May 27, 1821, between Davis Floyd and James Hughes (1 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



Deed Record, May 27, 1821, between Davis Floyd and James Hughes (2 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



being in said town, Lots No. thirty two in the town of Corydon and designated as such on the Plat of said town all the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, the South west quarter of section fifteen in township three south & Range three east in the Jeffersonville district the south west quarter of section ten in the township and range last aforesaid and the north east quarter of section thirty six in the township & Range last aforesaid with all the privileges an appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining with all the Estate, right, title, interest, property claim & demand of the said davis Floyd in to over the same & every part & parcel there of to have and to holde all and singular the above granted and bargained premises and appurtenances to the said James Hughes His heirs and assigns, to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said James Hughes his heirs & assigns forever, in as full and ample a manner as I the said Joseph Pacaacks by virtue of the authority aforesaid, might, could or aught to convey the same In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal the day & year first above Written

Signed sealed & delivered in presents of Jos Pacaacks Seal

W. P. Coburn
Richd French

State of Indiana Harrison County ss

This day personally appeared before me the undersigned Justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid Joseph Pacaacks Sheriff of the County aforesaid and signed and acknowledged the within deed of conveyance to be his act and and for the purposes therein contained Given under my hand & seal this 26 day of May AD 1821

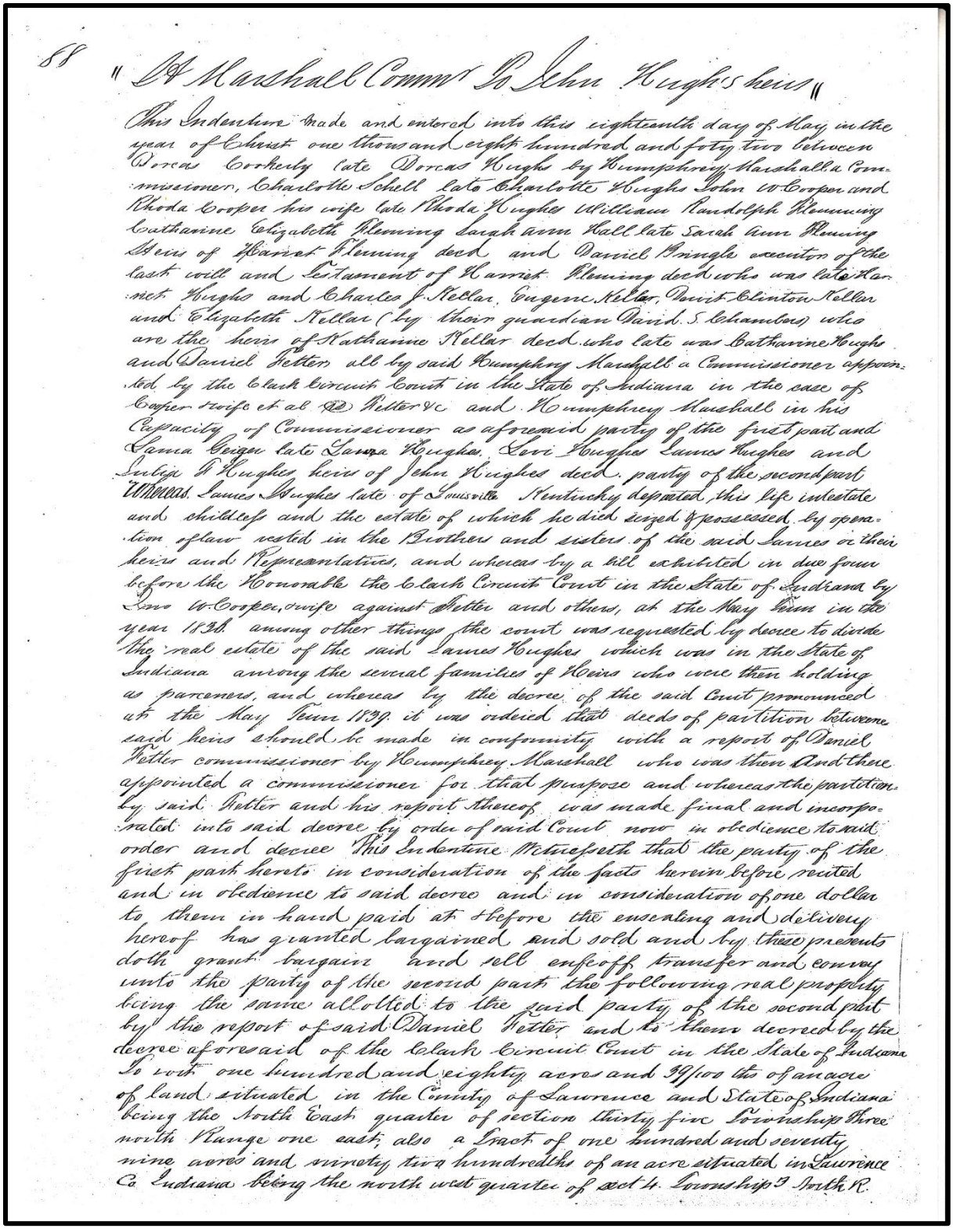
Richard French JP Seal

Recorded in Recorders office for Harrison County State of Indiana in deed book C pages 358, 359 & 360 this 27 day of May 1821

John S. Harrison R.H.C.

Deed Record, May 27, 1821, between Davis Floyd and James Hughes (3 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.

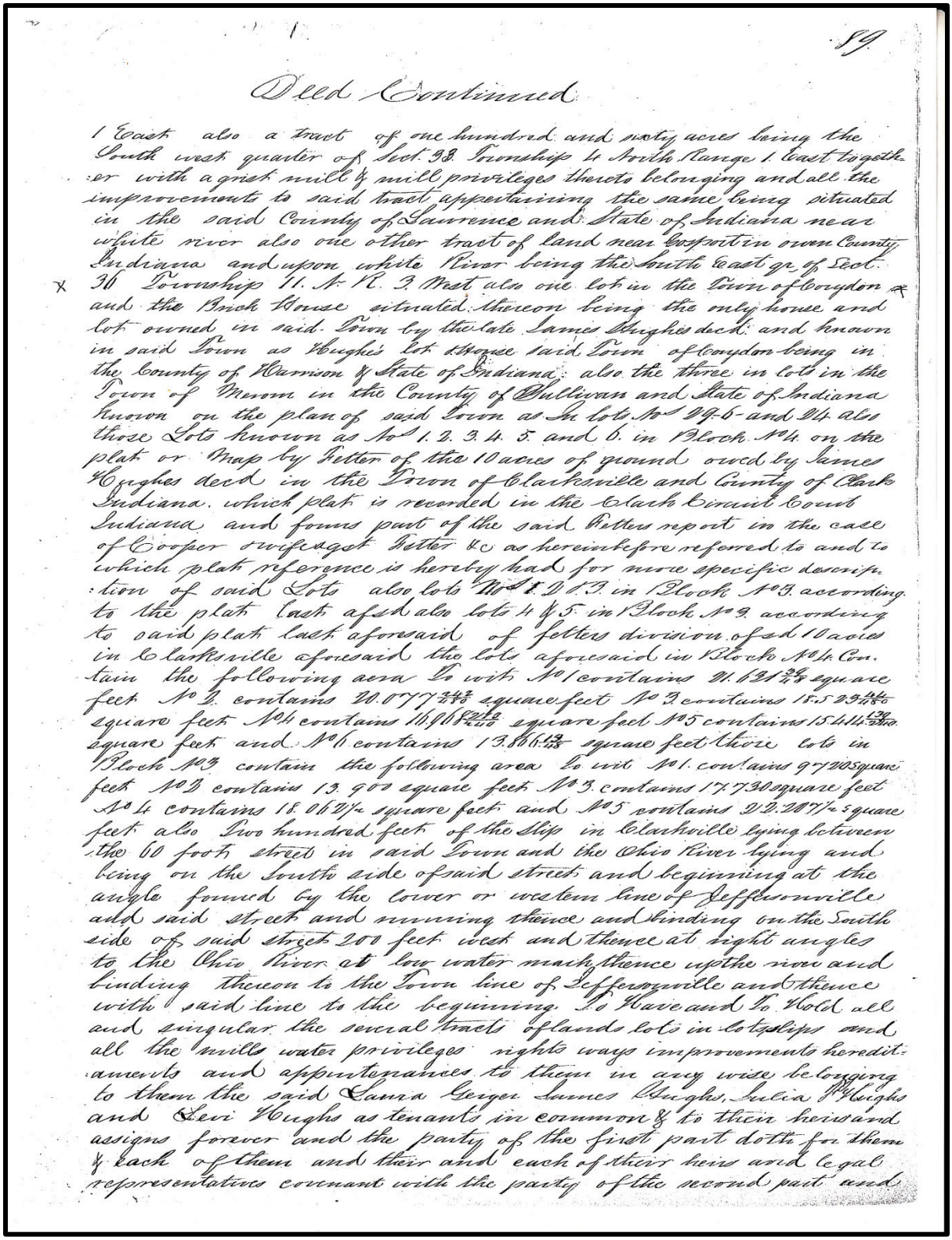


88 " H Marshall Commr To John Hughs heirs "

This Indenture made and entered into this eighteenth day of May in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and forty two between Dorcas Corkerly late Dorcas Hughs by Humphreys Marshall a Commissioner, Charlotte Schell late Charlotte Hughs John W Cooper and Rhoda Cooper his wife late Rhoda Hughs William Randolph Flemming Catharine Elizabeth Flemming Sarah Ann Hall late Sarah Ann Flemming Heirs of Harriet Flemming dec'd and Daniel Pringle executor of the last will and Testament of Harriet Flemming dec'd who was late Harriet Hughs and Charles J. Keller, Eugene Keller, Dewit Clinton Keller and Elizabeth Keller (by their guardian David S. Schamberg) who are the heirs of Katharine Keller dec'd who late was Catharine Hughs and Daniel Fetter all by said Humphrey Marshall a Commissioner appointed by the Clark Circuit Court in the State of Indiana in the case of Cooper wife et al vs Fetter &c and Humphrey Marshall in his Capacity of Commissioner as aforesaid party of the first part and Lama Geiger late Lama Hughs, Levi Hughs James Hughs and Lutiza A Hughs heirs of John Hughs dec'd party of the second part Witness James Hughs late of Louisville Kentucky departed this life intestate and childless and the estate of which he died seized & possessed by operation of law vested in the Brothers and sisters of the said James or their heirs and Representatives, and whereas by a bill exhibited in due form before the Honorable the Clark Circuit Court in the State of Indiana by Jno W Cooper, wife against Fetter and others, at the May Term in the year 1838 among other things the court was requested by decree to divide the real estate of the said James Hughs which was in the State of Indiana among the several families of Heirs who were then holding as parceners, and whereas by the decree of the said Court pronounced at the May Term 1839 it was ordered that deeds of partition between said heirs should be made in conformity with a report of Daniel Fetter commissioner by Humphrey Marshall who was then and there appointed a commissioner for that purpose and whereas the partition by said Fetter and his report thereof was made final and incorporated into said decree by order of said Court now in obedience to said order and decree This Indenture Witnesseth that the party of the first part hereto in consideration of the facts herein before recited and in obedience to said decree and in consideration of one dollar to them in hand paid at & before the ensealing and delivery hereof has granted bargained and sold and by these presents doth grant bargain and sell enfeoff transfer and convey unto the party of the second part the following real property being the same allotted to the said party of the second part by the report of said Daniel Fetter and to them decreed by the decree aforesaid of the Clark Circuit Court in the State of Indiana To wit one hundred and eighty acres and 99/100 ths of an acre of land situated in the County of Lawrence and State of Indiana being the North East quarter of section thirty five Township three north Range one east; also a Tract of one hundred and seventy nine acres and ninety two hundredths of an acre situated in Lawrence Co Indiana being the north west quarter of sec 4 Township 3 North R.

Deed Record, May 18, 1842, H. Marshall, Commissioner, to James Hughes heirs (1 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.

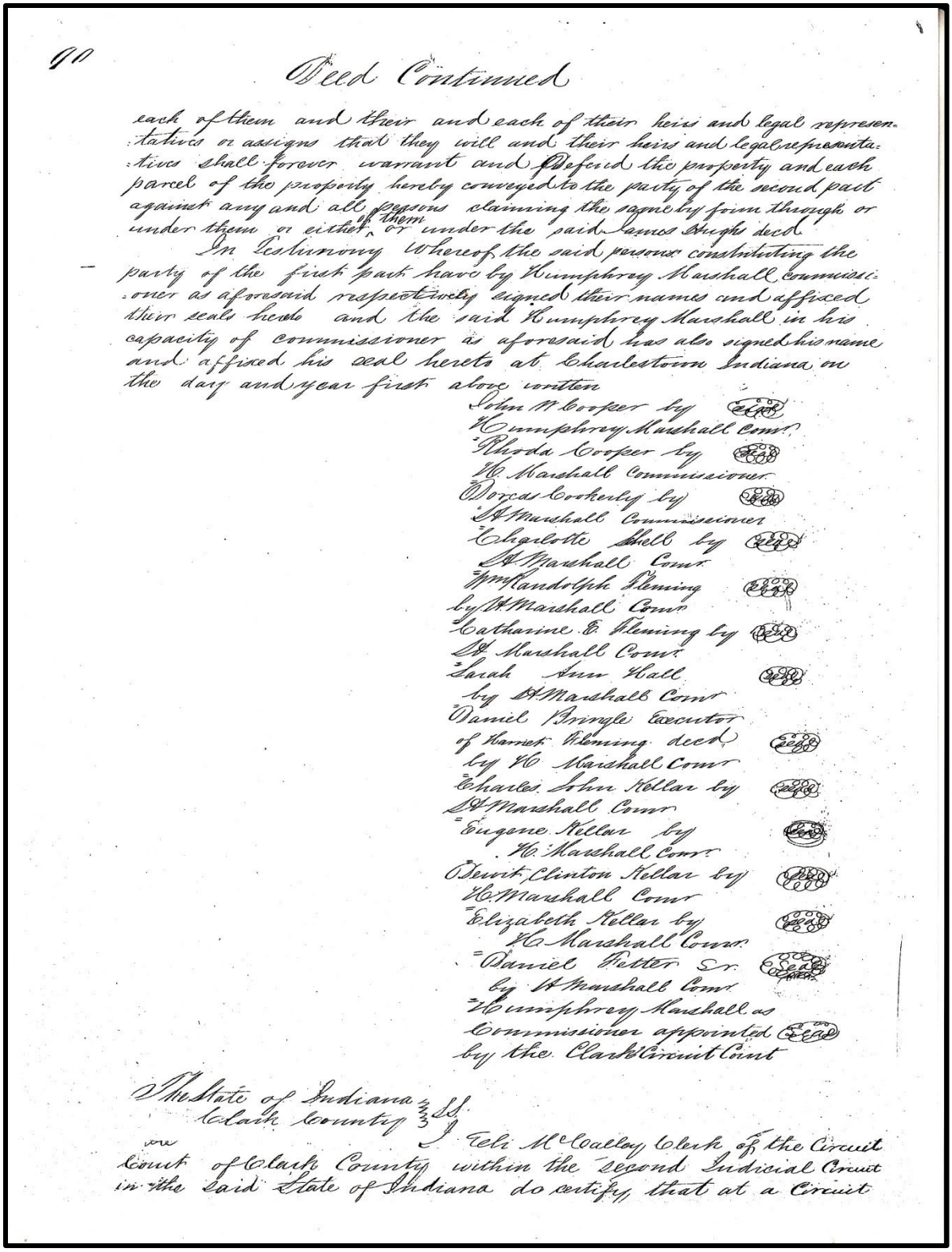


Deed Continued

I East also a tract of one hundred and sixty acres being the South west quarter of Sect. 33 Township 4 North Range 1 East together with a grist mill & mill privileges thereto belonging and all the improvements to said tract appertaining the same being situated in the said County of Lawrence and State of Indiana near white river also one other tract of land near Corydon in owen County Indiana and upon white River being the South East qr of Sect. 36 Township 11. N. R. 3 West also one lot in the Town of Corydon and the Brick House situated thereon being the only house and lot owned in said Town by the late James Hughes decd and known in said Town as Hughes Lot & House said Town of Corydon being in the County of Harrison & State of Indiana: also the three in lots in the Town of Merom in the County of Sullivan and State of Indiana known on the plan of said Town as In lots Nos 99 6 and 94 also those Lots known as Nos 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6. in Block No 4 on the plat or Map by Potter of the 10 acres of ground owned by James Hughes decd in the Town of Clarksville and County of Clark Indiana. which plat is recorded in the Clark Circuit Court Indiana and forms part of the said Potters report in the case of Cooper ovefesagot Potter &c as hereinbefore referred to and to which plat reference is hereby had for more specific descrip. tion of said Lots also lots Nos 1 2 13 in Block No 3 according to the plat back aforesaid also lots 4 & 5 in Block No 3 according to said plat back aforesaid of Potters division of said 10 acres in Clarksville aforesaid the lots aforesaid in Block No 4 Con. tain the following area to wit No 1 contains 21.621 28/100 square feet No 2 contains 20.077 34/100 square feet No 3 contains 15.293 44/100 square feet No 4 contains 16.068 92/100 square feet No 5 contains 15.411 130/100 square feet and No 6 contains 13.866 13/100 square feet those lots in Block No 3 contain the following area to wit No 1 contains 9.720 square feet No 2 contains 13.900 square feet No 3 contains 17.730 square feet No 4 contains 18.062 1/2 square feet and No 5 contains 22.287 1/2 square feet also Two hundred feet of the Slip in Clarksville lying between the 60 foot street in said Town and the Ohio River lying and being on the South side of said street and beginning at the angle formed by the lower or western line of Jeffersonville and said street and running thence and binding on the South side of said street 200 feet west and thence at right angles to the Ohio River at low water mark thence up the river and binding thereon to the Town line of Jeffersonville and thence with said line to the beginning. To Have and To Hold all and singular the several tracts of lands lots in Lotships and all the mills water privileges rights ways improvements hereditaments and appurtenances to them in any wise belonging to them the said Laura Geiger James Hughes Julia P. Hughes and Levi Hughes as tenants in common & to their heirs and assigns forever and the party of the first part doth for them & each of them and their and each of their heirs and legal representatives covenant with the party of the second part and

Deed Record, May 18, 1842, H. Marshall, Commissioner, to James Hughes heirs (2 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



90

Deed Continued

each of them and their and each of their heirs and legal representatives or assigns that they will and their heirs and legal representatives shall forever warrant and defend the property and each parcel of the property hereby conveyed to the party of the second part against any and all persons claiming the same by from through or under them or either of them or under the said James Hughs deed

In Testimony Whereof the said persons constituting the party of the first part have by Humphrey Marshall Commissioner as aforesaid respectively signed their names and affixed their seals hereto and the said Humphrey Marshall in his capacity of commissioner as aforesaid has also signed his name and affixed his seal hereto at Charlestown Indiana on the day and year first above written

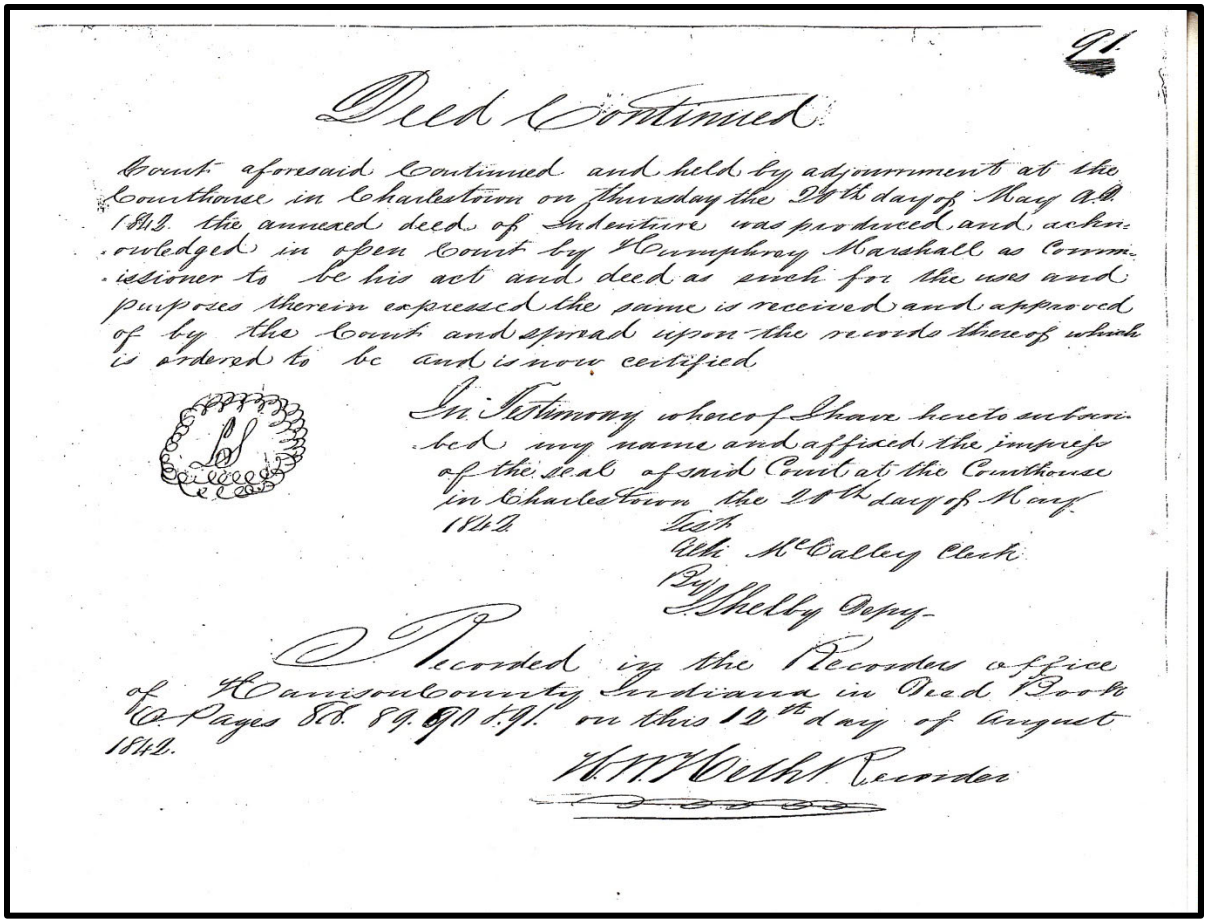
John M Cooper by (Seal)
H Humphrey Marshall Comr.
Rhoda Cooper by (Seal)
H. Marshall Commissioner
Dorcas Corkerly by (Seal)
H Marshall Commissioner
Charlotte Shell by (Seal)
H Marshall Comr
Wm Randolph Fleming (Seal)
by H Marshall Comr
Catharine E. Fleming by (Seal)
H Marshall Comr
Sarah Ann Hall (Seal)
by H Marshall Comr
Daniel Bringle Executor
of Harriet Fleming deed (Seal)
by H Marshall Comr
Charles John Kellar by (Seal)
H Marshall Comr
Eugene Kellar by (Seal)
H. Marshall Comr
Dewitt Clinton Kellar by (Seal)
H Marshall Comr
Elizabeth Kellar by (Seal)
H Marshall Comr
Daniel Fetter Sr. (Seal)
by H Marshall Comr
Humphrey Marshall as
Commissioner appointed (Seal)
by the Clark Circuit Court

The State of Indiana } ss
Clark County }

I Teli McCalley Clerk of the Circuit Court of Clark County within the second Judicial Circuit in the said State of Indiana do certify that at a Circuit

Deed Record, May 18, 1842, H. Marshall, Commissioner, to James Hughes heirs (3 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



Deed Continued

Court aforesaid Continued and held by adjournment at the Courthouse in Charlestown on Thursday the 19th day of May A.D. 1842. the annexed deed of Indenture was produced and acknowledged in open Court by Humphrey Marshall as Commissioner to be his act and deed as such for the uses and purposes therein expressed the same is received and approved of by the Court and spread upon the records thereof which is ordered to be and is now certified

In Testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the impress of the seal of said Court at the Courthouse in Charlestown the 20th day of May 1842

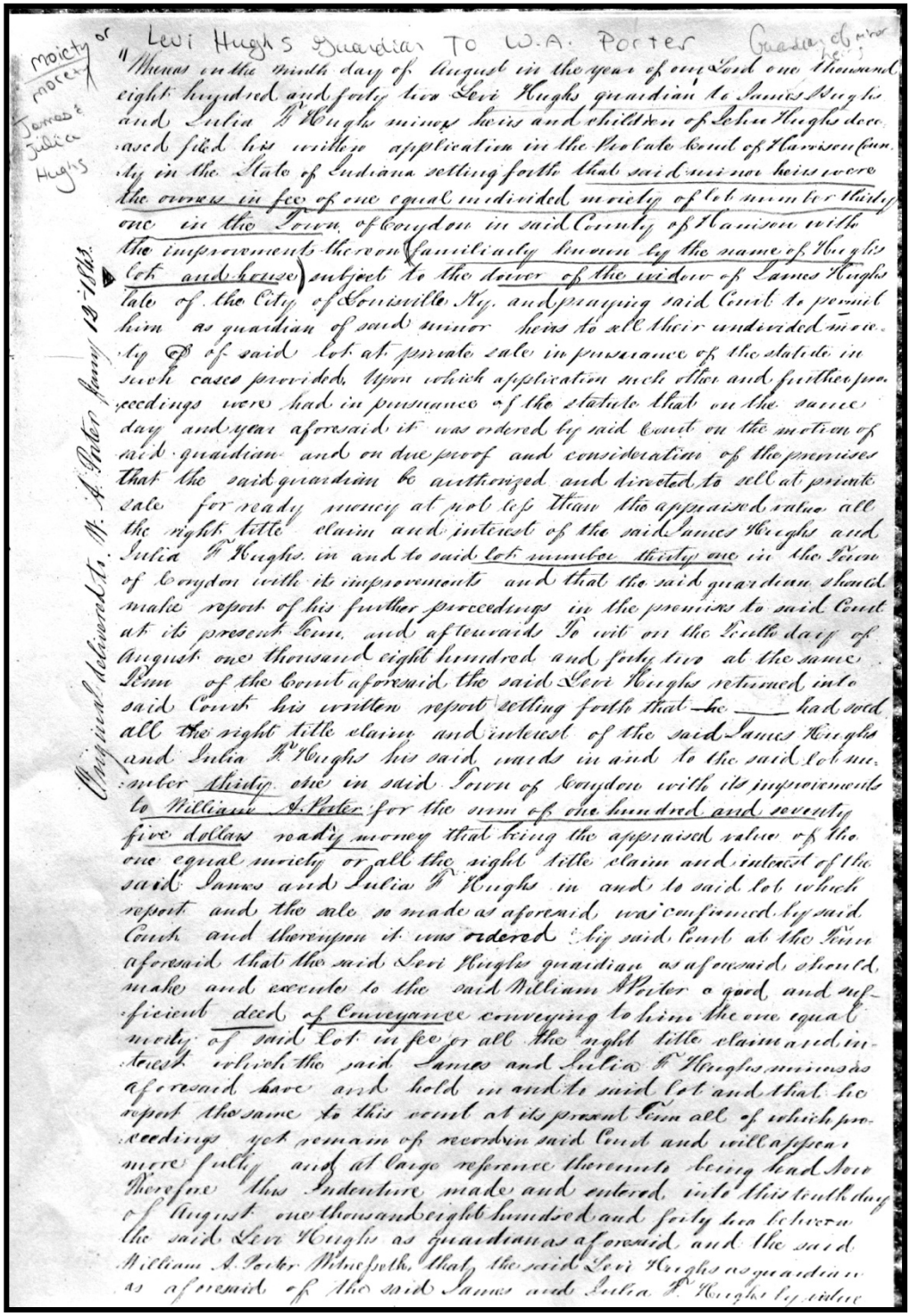
Test
Wm McCalley Clerk
By J Shelby Depy

Recorded in the Recorders office of Harrison County Indiana in Deed Book O. Pages 88. 89. 90 & 91. on this 10th day of August 1842.

W. W. Webb Recorder

Deed Record, May 18, 1842, H. Marshall, Commissioner, to James Hughes heirs (4 of 4).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



Levi Hughs Guardian To W.A. Porter

Original delivered to W. A. Porter January 18 1843

moiety or moiety

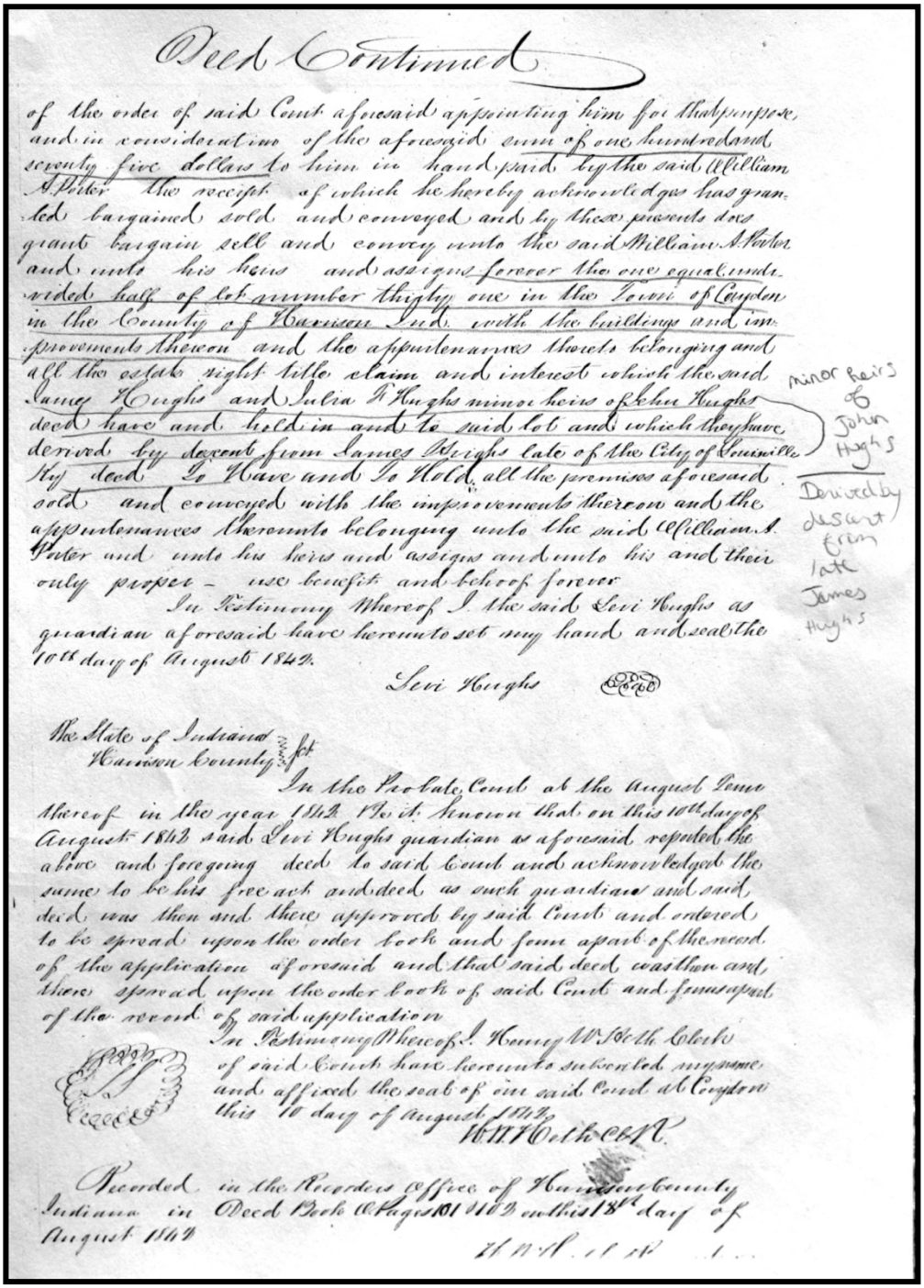
James & Julia Hughs

Guardian of minor heirs

Whereas in the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two Levi Hughs guardian to James Hughs and Julia P. Hughs minor heirs and children of John Hughs deceased filed his written application in the Probate Court of Harrison County in the State of Indiana setting forth that said minor heirs were the owners in fee of one equal undivided moiety of lot number thirty one in the Town of Corydon in said County of Harrison with the improvements thereon (familiarly known by the name of Hughs Lot and House) subject to the dower of the widow of James Hughs late of the City of Louisville Ky. and praying said Court to permit him as guardian of said minor heirs to sell their undivided moiety of said lot at private sale in pursuance of the statute in such cases provided. Upon which application such other and further proceedings were had in pursuance of the statute that on the same day and year aforesaid it was ordered by said Court on the motion of said guardian and on due proof and consideration of the premises that the said guardian be authorized and directed to sell at private sale for ready money at not less than the appraised value all the right title claim and interest of the said James Hughs and Julia P. Hughs in and to said lot number thirty one in the Town of Corydon with its improvements and that the said guardian should make report of his further proceedings in the premises to said Court at its present term, and afterwards to wit on the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty two at the same Term of the Court aforesaid the said Levi Hughs returned into said Court his written report setting forth that he ____ had sold all the right title claim and interest of the said James Hughs and Julia P. Hughs his said wards in and to the said lot number thirty one in said Town of Corydon with its improvements to William A. Porter for the sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars ready money that being the appraised value of the one equal moiety or all the right title claim and interest of the said James and Julia P. Hughs in and to said lot which report and the sale so made as aforesaid was confirmed by said Court and thereupon it was ordered by said Court at the Term aforesaid that the said Levi Hughs guardian as aforesaid should make and execute to the said William Porter a good and sufficient deed of conveyance conveying to him the one equal moiety of said lot in fee or all the right title claim and interest which the said James and Julia P. Hughs minors as aforesaid have and hold in and to said lot and that he report the same to this Court at its present Term all of which proceedings yet remain of record in said Court and will appear more fully and at large reference thereunto being had Now Therefore This Indenture made and entered into this tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and forty two between the said Levi Hughs as guardian as aforesaid and the said William A. Porter Witnesseth, that the said Levi Hughs as guardian as aforesaid of the said James and Julia P. Hughs by virtue

Deed Record, August 9, 1842. Levi Hughes, guardian to James Hughes and Julia Hughes, minor heirs and children of John Hughes, to William A. Porter (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book O, page 101.



Deed Continued

of the order of said Court aforesaid appointing him for that purpose, and in consideration of the aforesaid sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars to him in hand paid by the said William A Porter the receipt of which he hereby acknowledges has granted bargained sold and conveyed and by these presents does grant bargain sell and convey unto the said William A Porter and unto his heirs and assigns forever the one equal undivided half of lot number thirty one in the Town of Corydon in the County of Harrison and with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate right title claim and interest which the said James Hughs and Julia A Hughs minor heirs of John Hughs deed have and hold in and to said lot and which they have derived by descent from James Hughs late of the City of Louisville by deed To Have and To Hold all the premises aforesaid sold and conveyed with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said William A Porter and unto his heirs and assigns and unto his and their only proper use benefit and behoof forever

minor heirs of John Hughs

Derived by descent from late James Hughs

In Testimony Whereof I the said Levi Hughs as guardian aforesaid have hereunto set my hand and seal the 10th day of August 1842.

Levi Hughs

The State of Indiana } ss
Harrison County }

In the Probate Court at the August Term thereof in the year 1842 Be it known that on this 10th day of August 1842 said Levi Hughs guardian as aforesaid reported the above and foregoing deed to said Court and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed as such guardian and said deed was then and there approved by said Court and ordered to be spread upon the order book and form apart of the record of the application aforesaid and that said deed was then and there spread upon the order book of said Court and formed part of the record of said application

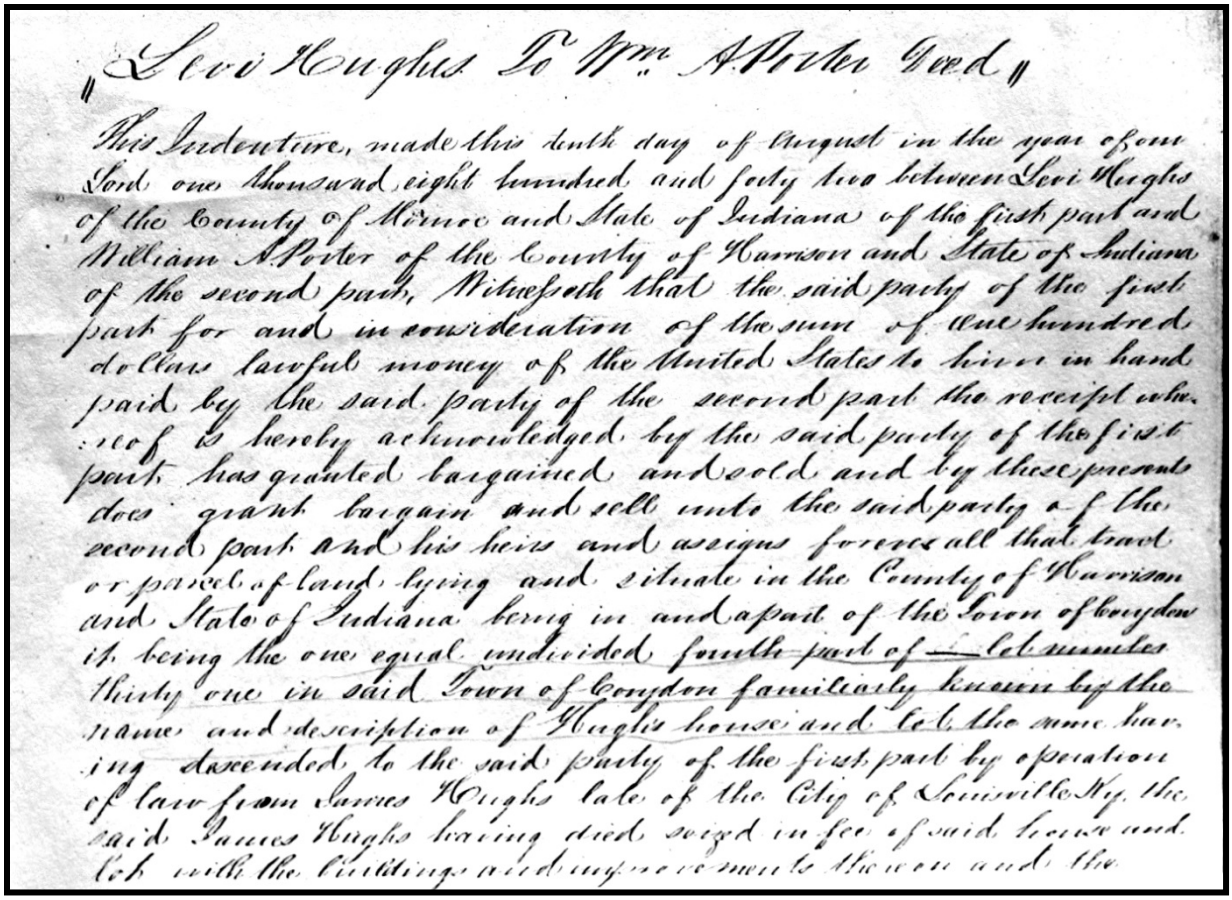
In Testimony Whereof I Henry W Stith Clerk of said Court have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of our said Court at Corydon this 10 day of August 1842

Henry W Stith Clerk

Recorded in the Recorders office of Harrison County Indiana in Deed Book O Pages 101 & 102 on this 18th day of August 1842

Deed Record, August 9, 1842. Levi Hughes, guardian to James Hughes and Julia Hughes, minor heirs and children of John Hughes, to William A. Porter (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book O, page 101.

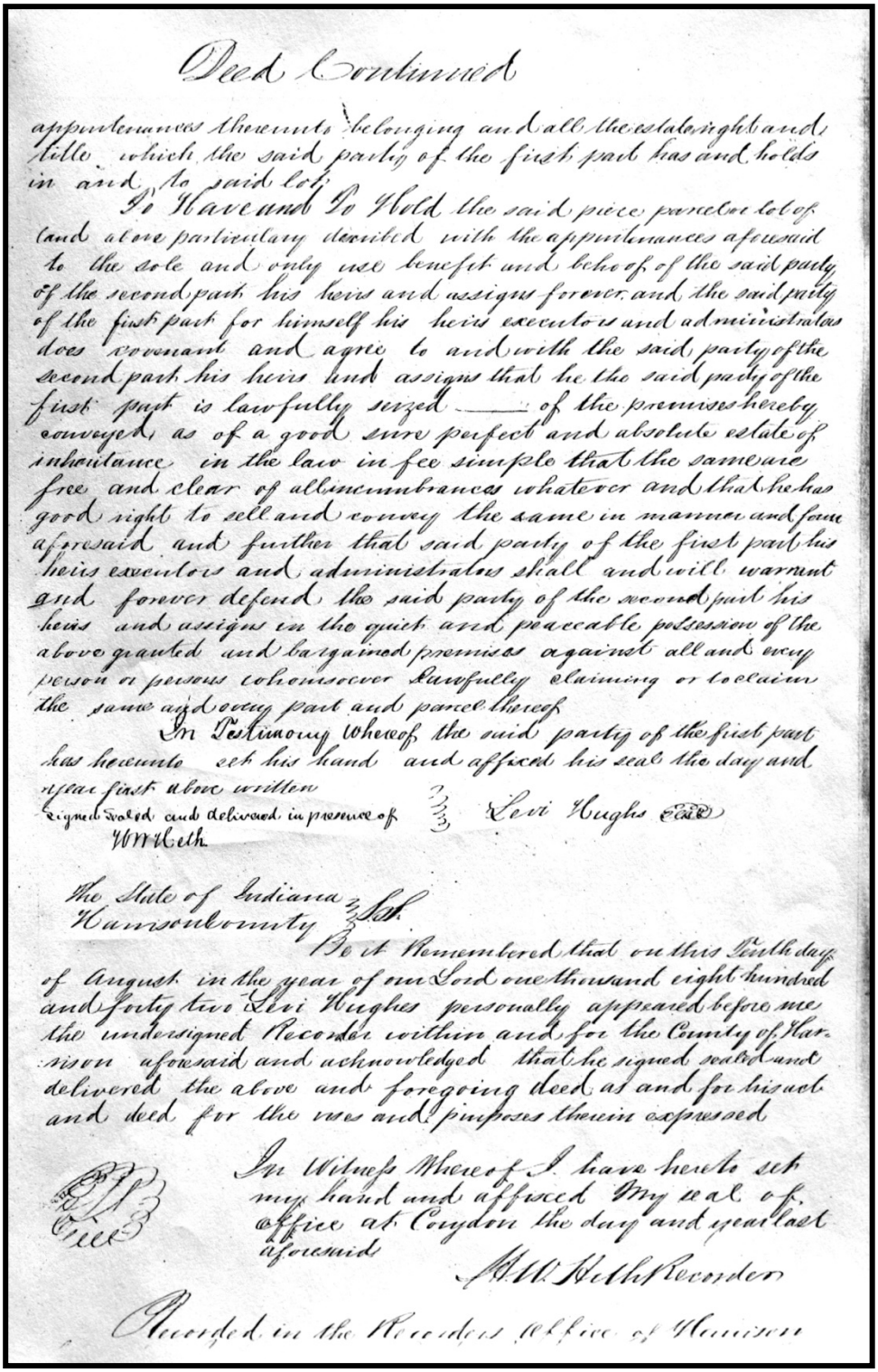


Levi Hughes To Wm. A. Porter Deed

This Indenture, made this tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two between Levi Hughes of the County of Monroe and State of Indiana of the first part and William A. Porter of the County of Harrison and State of Indiana of the second part, Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars lawful money of the United States to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said party of the first part has granted bargained and sold and by these presents does grant bargain and sell unto the said party of the second part and his heirs and assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land lying and situate in the County of Harrison and State of Indiana being in and a part of the Town of Corydon it being the one equal undivided fourth part of — Lot number thirty one in said Town of Corydon familiarly known by the name and description of Hughes house and Lot the same having descended to the said party of the first part by operation of law from James Hughes late of the City of Louisville Ky. the said James Hughes having died seized in fee of said house and lot with the buildings and improvements thereon and the

Deed Record, August 10, 1842, between Levi Hughes and William A. Porter (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book O, pg. 91.



Deed Continued

appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate right and title which the said party of the first part has and holds in and to said lot

To Have and To Hold the said piece parcel or lot of land above particularly described with the appurtenances aforesaid to the sole and only use benefit and behoof of the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns forever and the said party of the first part for himself his heirs executors and administrators does covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that he the said party of the first part is lawfully seized ____ of the premises hereby conveyed as of a good sure perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in the law in fee simple that the same are free and clear of all incumbrances whatever and that he has good right to sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid and further that said party of the first part his heirs executors and administrators shall and will warrant and forever defend the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns in the quiet and peaceable possession of the above granted and bargained premises against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the same and every part and parcel thereof

In Testimony Whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year first above written

Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
Wm Heth

Levi Hughes (Seal)

The State of Indiana }
Harrison County } Sct.

Be it Remembered that on this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two Levi Hughes personally appeared before me the undersigned Recorder within and for the County of Harrison aforesaid and acknowledged that he signed sealed and delivered the above and foregoing deed as and for his act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed

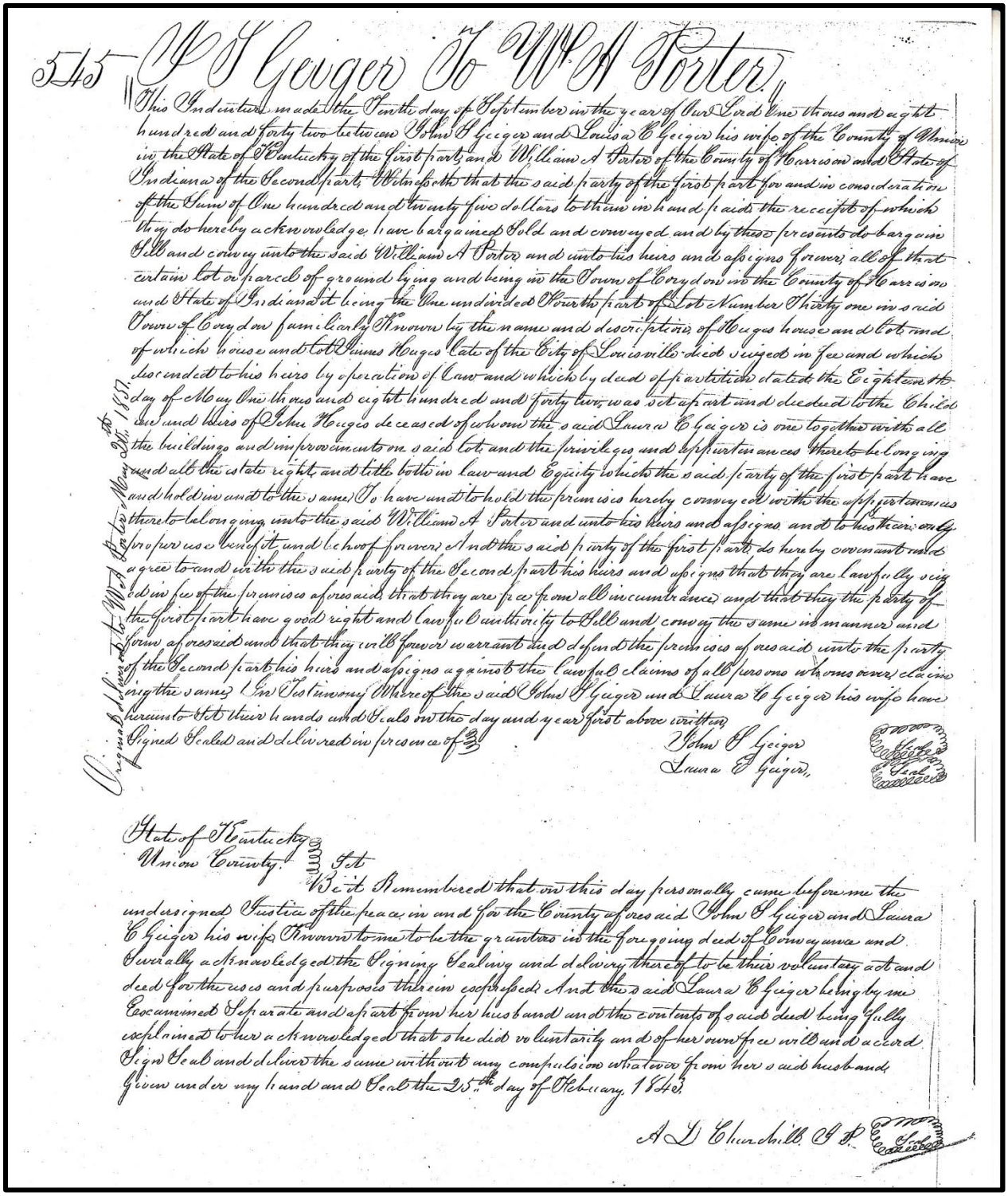
In Witness Whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed My seal of office at Corydon the day and year last aforesaid

Wm Heth Recorder

Recorded in the Recorders Office of Harrison

Deed Record, August 10, 1842, between Levi Hughes and William A. Porter (2 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book O, pg. 91.



545 J S Geiger To W A Porter

This Indenture made the Tenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty two between John S Geiger and Louisa C Geiger his wife of the County of Union in the State of Kentucky of the first part, and William A Porter of the County of Harrison and State of Indiana of the second part, Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the Sum of One hundred and twenty five dollars to them in hand paid the receipt of which they do hereby acknowledge have bargained Sold and conveyed and by these presents do bargain Sell and convey unto the said William A Porter and unto his heirs and assigns forever all of that certain lot or parcel of ground lying and being in the Town of Corydon in the County of Harrison and State of Indiana and being the One undivided Fourth part of Lot Number Thirty one in said Town of Corydon familiarly known by the name and description of Hughes house and lot and of which house and lot James Hughes late of the City of Louisville died seized in fee and which descended to his heirs by operation of Law and which by deed of partition dated the Eighteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and forty two was set apart and decreed to the Children and Heirs of John Hughes deceased of whom the said Laura C Geiger is one together with all the buildings and improvements on said lot and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate right and title both in Law and Equity which the said party of the first part have and hold in and to the same To have and to hold the premises hereby conveyed with the appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said William A Porter and unto his heirs and assigns and to his their only proper use benefit and behoof forever And the said party of the first part do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that they are lawfully seized in fee of the premises aforesaid that they are free from all incumbrance and that they the party of the first part have good right and Lawful authority to Sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid and that they will forever warrant and defend the premises aforesaid unto the party of the second part his heirs and assigns against the Lawful claims of all persons whomsoever claiming the same In Testimony Whereof the said John S Geiger and Laura C Geiger his wife have hereunto Set their hands and Seals on the day and year first above written

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of } John S Geiger
Laura C Geiger

Originals delivered to W A Porter May 2d 1853

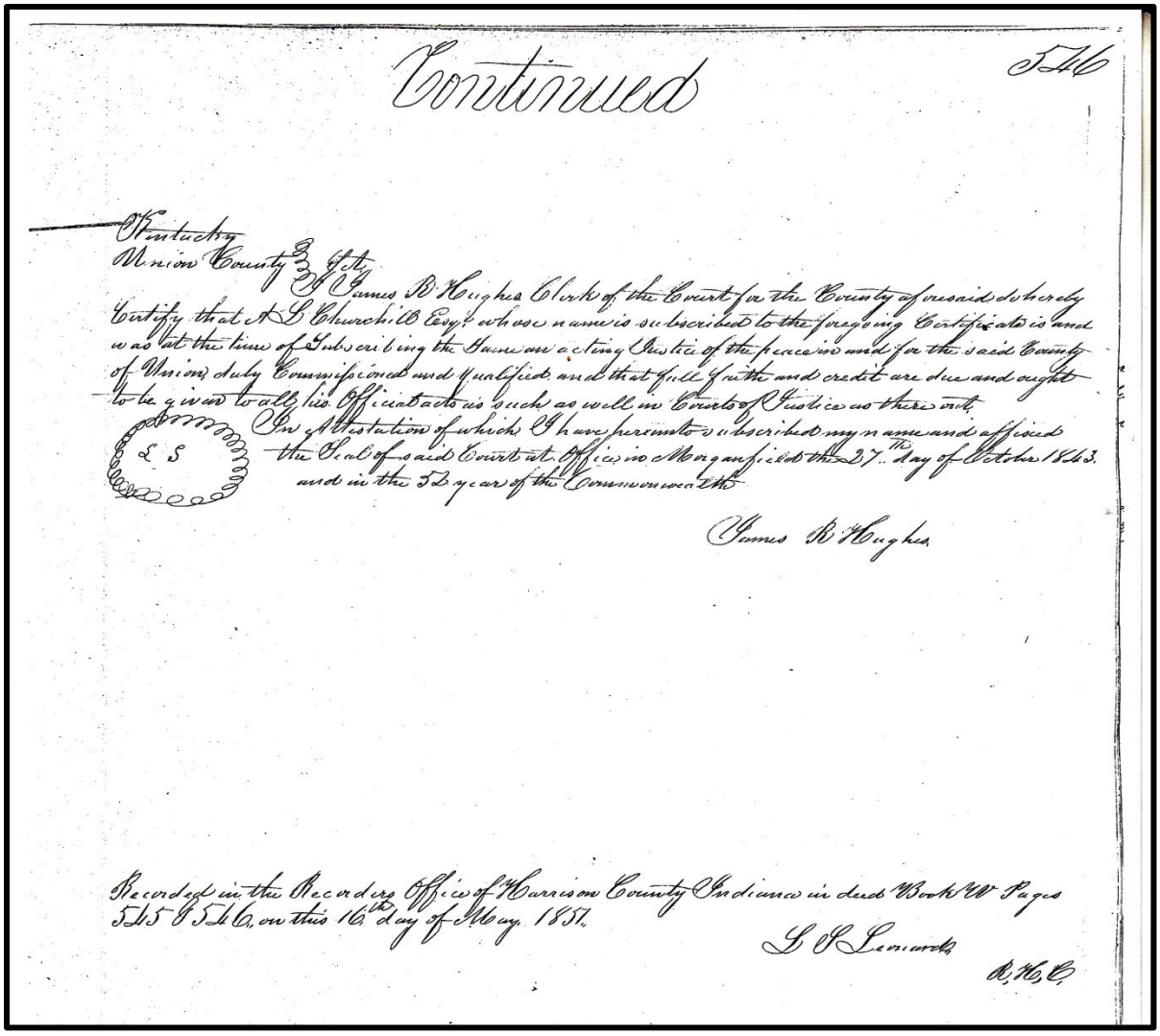
State of Kentucky
Union County. } Set

Be it Remembered that on this day personally came before me the undersigned Justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid John S Geiger and Laura C Geiger his wife Known to me to be the grantors in the foregoing deed of Conveyance and severally acknowledged the Signing Sealing and delivery thereof to be their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed And the said Laura C Geiger being by me Examined Separate and apart from her husband and the contents of said deed being fully explained to her acknowledged that she did voluntarily and of her own free will and accord Sign Seal and deliver the same without any compulsion whatever from her said husband Given under my hand and Seal the 25th day of February 1844

A D Churchill J P

Deed Record, September 10, 1842, James and Louisa Geiger to William A. Porter (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



Continued 546

Kentucky
Union County } Sct.

I James B. Hughes Clerk of the Court for the County aforesaid do hereby Certify that A. D. Church ll Esqr. whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Certificate is and was at the time of Subscribing the Same an acting Justice of the peace in and for the said County of Union, duly Commissioned and qualified and that full Faith and credit are due and ought to be given to all his Official acts as such as well in Courts of Justice as there out.

In Attestation of which I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of said Court at Office in Morganfield this 27th day of October 1863. and in the 52 year of the Commonwealth

L S

James B. Hughes

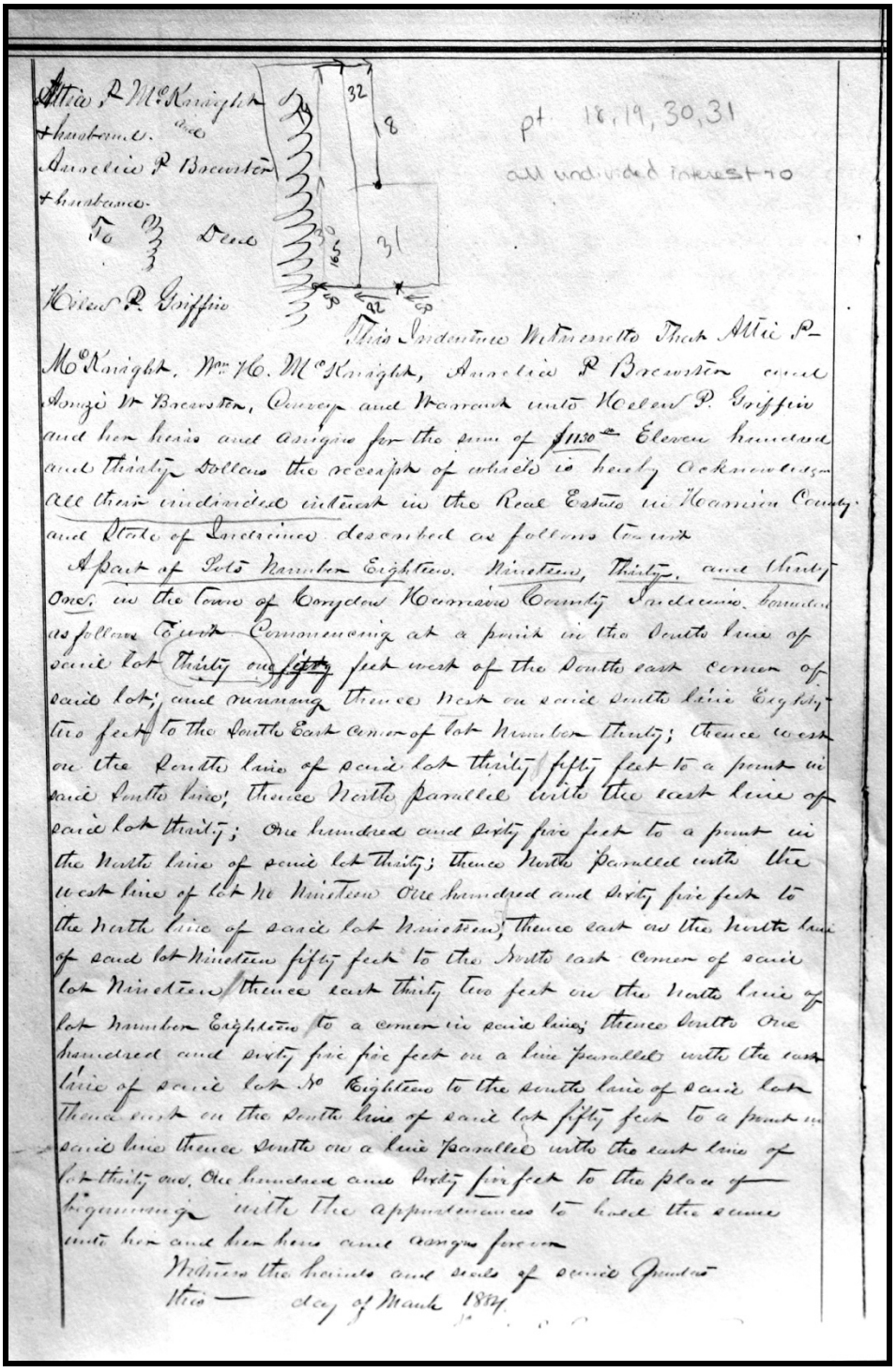
Recorded in the Recorders Office of Harrison County Indiana in deed Book W Pages 545 & 546 on this 16th day of May 1857.

D. S. Lemmons

R. H. C.

Deed Record, September 10, 1842, James and Louisa Geiger to William A. Porter (2 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office.



Attie P McKnight
+husband &c
Aurelia P Brewster
+husband
To
Deed
Helen P Griffin

32
18
31
30
50
50
92

pt 18, 19, 30, 31
all undivided interest to

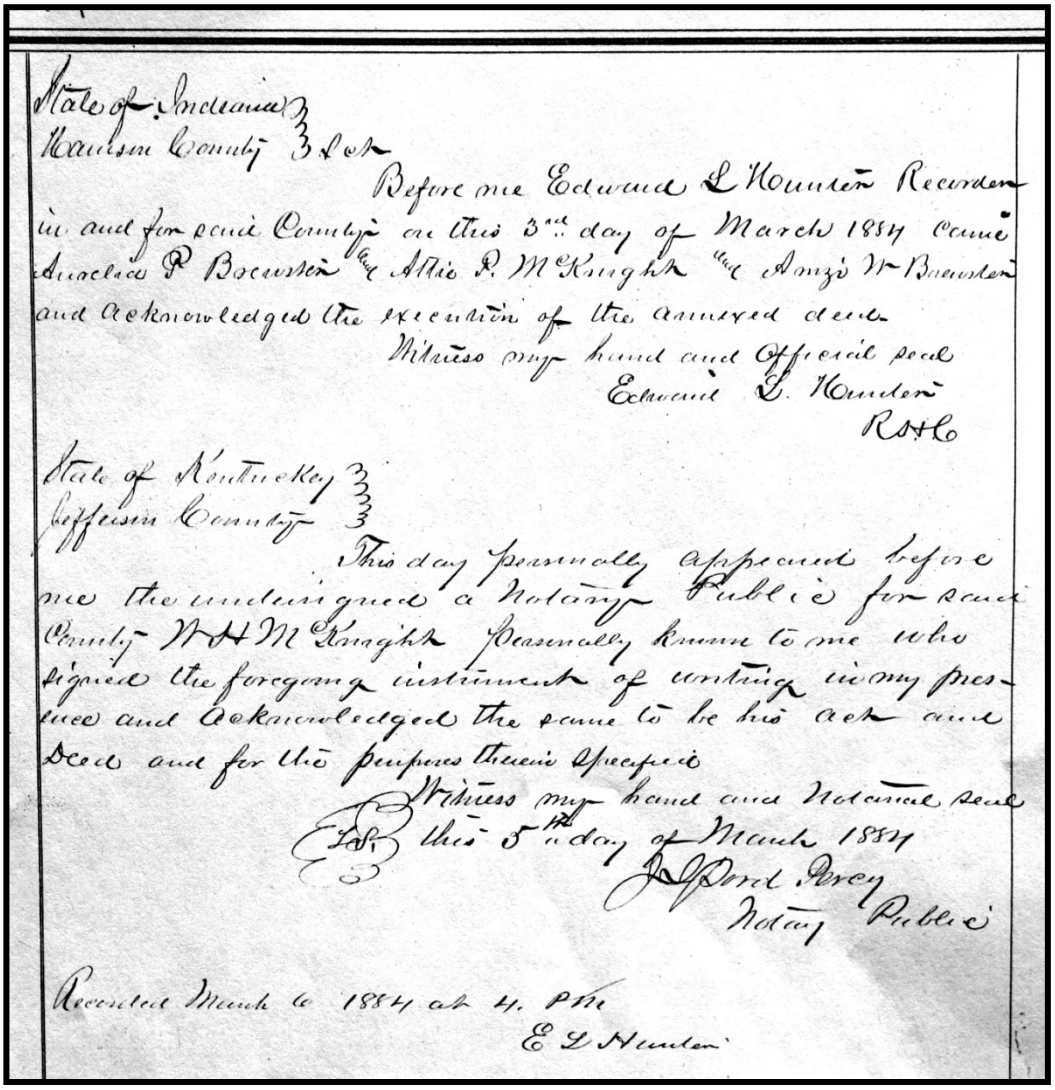
This Indenture Witnesseth That Attie P McKnight, Wm H. McKnight, Aurelia P Brewster and Amzi W Brewster, Convey and Warrant unto Helen P. Griffin and her heirs and Assigns for the sum of $1130.00 Eleven hundred and thirty Dollars the receipt of which is hereby Acknowledged all their undivided interest in the Real Estate in Harrison County and State of Indiana described as follows to wit

A part of Lots Number Eighteen, Nineteen, thirty, and thirty One, in the Town of Corydon Harrison County Indiana, bounded as follows to wit Commencing at a point in the South line of said lot thirty one fifty feet west of the South east corner of said lot; and running thence West on said South line Eighty two feet to the South East corner of lot Number thirty; thence west on the South line of said lot thirty fifty feet to a point in said South line; thence North parallel with the east line of said lot thirty; One hundred and sixty five feet to a point in the North line of said lot thirty; thence North parallel with the West line of lot No Nineteen One hundred and sixty five feet to the North line of said lot Nineteen; thence east on the North line of said lot Nineteen fifty feet to the North east corner of said lot Nineteen; thence east thirty two feet on the North line of lot Number Eighteen to a corner in said line; thence South One hundred and sixty five five feet on a line parallel with the east line of said lot No Eighteen to the South line of said lot thence east on the South line of said lot fifty feet to a point in said line thence South on a line parallel with the east line of lot thirty one, One hundred and sixty five feet to the place of beginning with the appurtenances to have the same unto him and her heirs and Assigns forever

Witness the hands and seals of said Grantors this — day of March 1884

Deed Record, March 1884, Attie P. McKnight and Wm. H. McKnight and Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster to Helen P. Griffin and her heirs (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book F-3, pg. 248.



State of Indiana }
Harrison County } Set

Before me Edward L Hunter Recorder in and for said County on this 5th day of March 1884 Came Aurelia P Brewster & Attie P McKnight & Amzi W Brewster and acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed

Witness my hand and Official seal

Edward L Hunter

R S H C

State of Kentucky }
Jefferson County }

This day personally appeared before me the undersigned a Notary Public for said County W H McKnight personally known to me who signed the foregoing instrument of writing in my presence and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed and for the purposes therein specified

Witness my hand and Notarial seal this 5th day of March 1884

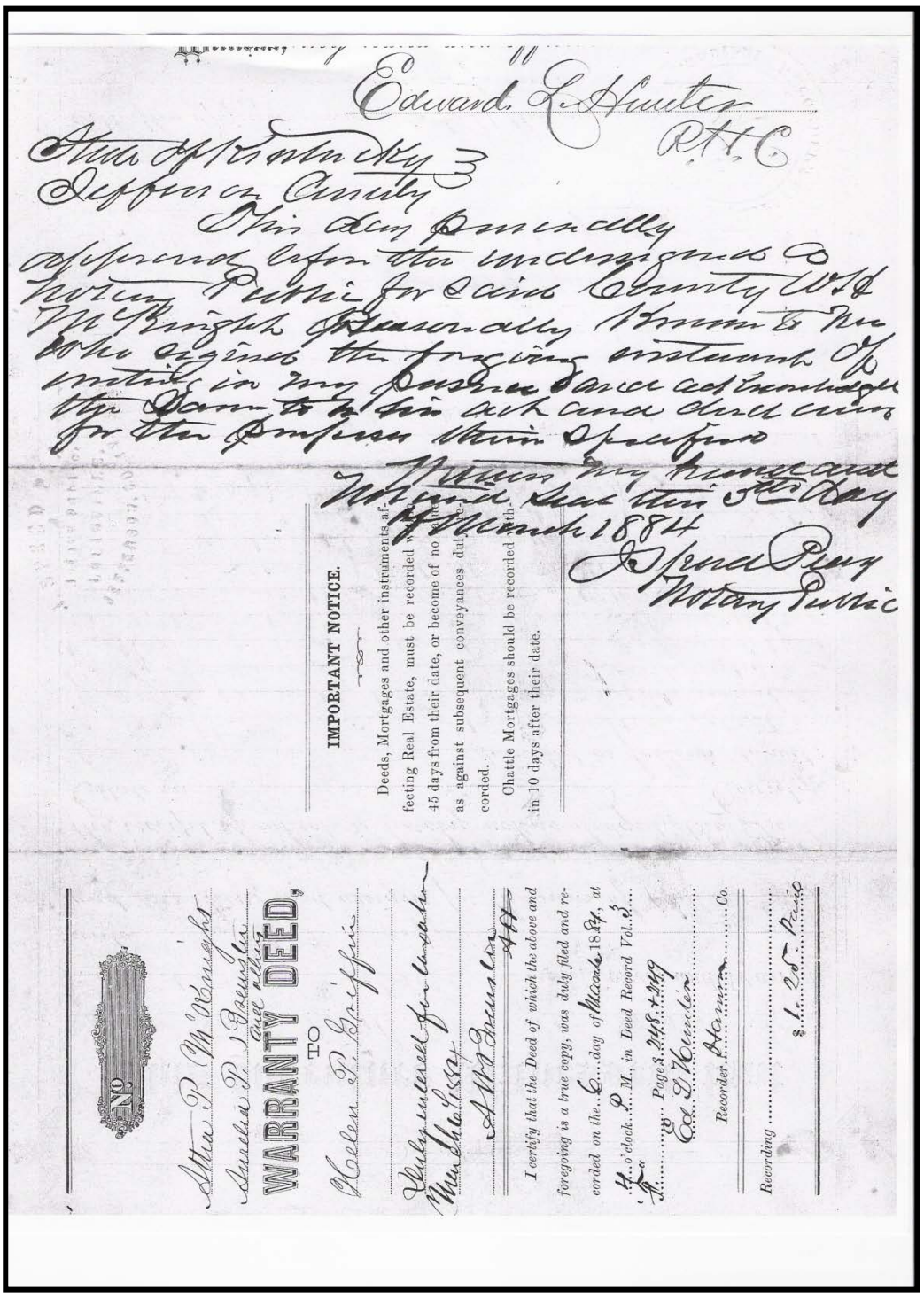
J Ford Percy
Notary Public

Recorded March 6 1884 at 4. PM

E L Hunter

Deed Record, March 1884, Attie P. McKnight and Wm. H. McKnight and Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster to Helen P. Griffin and heirs (2 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book F-3, page 248.



Edward L. Hunter
R.H.C.

State of Kentucky
Jefferson County

This day personally
appeared before the undersigned a
Notary Public for said County Wm
H. McKnight & personally known to me
who signed the foregoing instrument of
writing in my said office and acknowledged
the same to be his act and deed and
for the purposes therein specified

Witness my hand and
official seal this 5th day
of March 1884

Jesse Berry
Notary Public

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Deeds, Mortgages and other instruments affecting Real Estate, must be recorded within 45 days from their date, or become of no effect as against subsequent conveyances duly recorded.

Chattle Mortgages should be recorded within 10 days after their date.

No.

Attie P. McKnight
Aurelia P. Brewster
and wife

WARRANTY DEED,

TO

Helen P. Griffin

Recorded for record
March 6th 1884
at 11 o'clock A.M.
A. W. Brewster C.C.C.

I certify that the Deed of which the above and foregoing is a true copy, was duly filed and recorded on the 6 day of March 1884, at 11 o'clock P. M., in Deed Record Vol. 2, Page 248 & 249

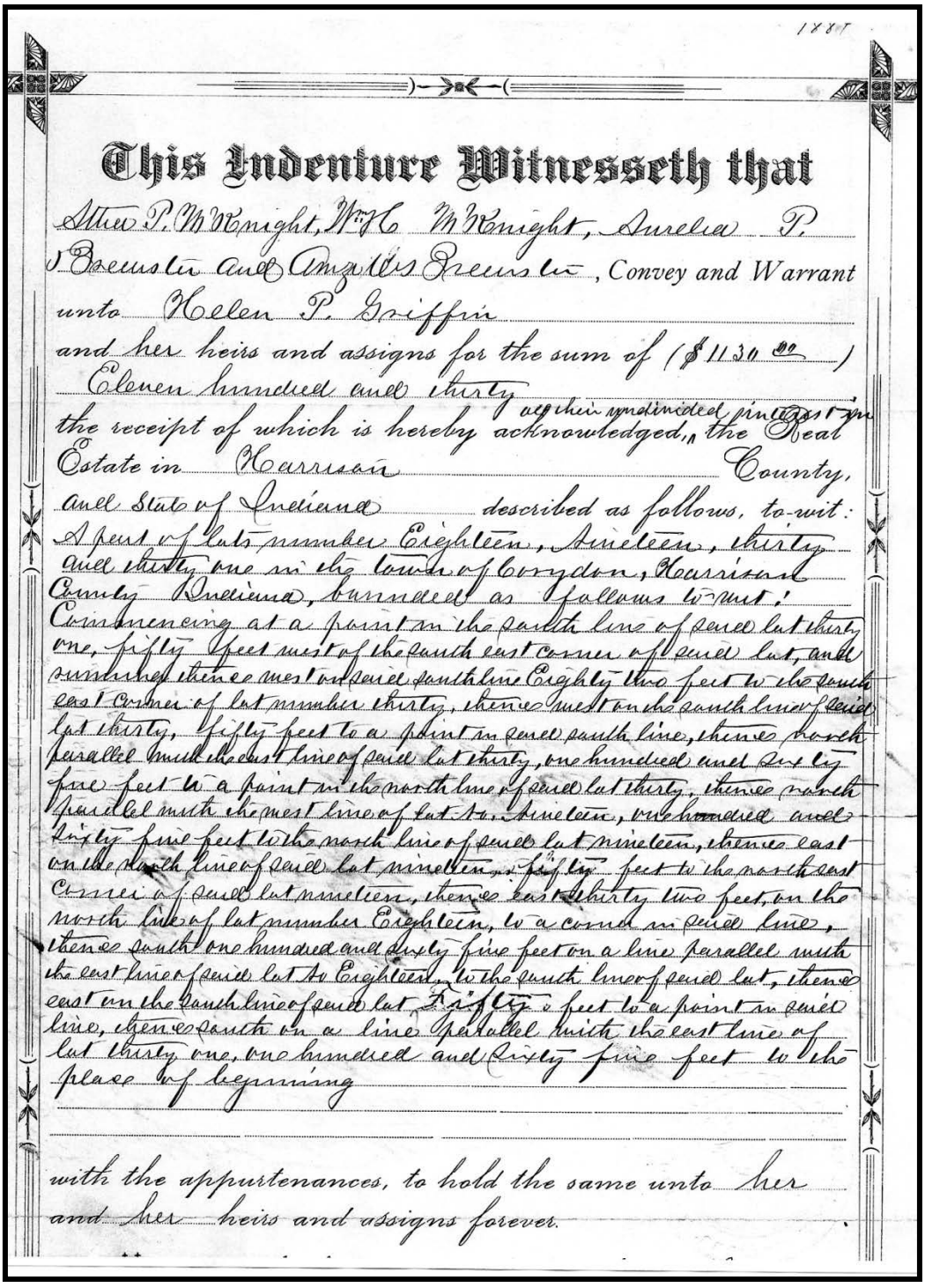
Ed. L. Hunter
Recorder

Co.

Recording .....
$ 1.20

Deed Record, March 6, 1884, Attie P. McKnight and Wm. H. McKnight and Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster to Helen P. Griffin (1 of 2).

Source: Griffin Family Files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy.



1884

This Indenture Witnesseth that

Attie P. McKnight, Wm. H. McKnight, Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster, Convey and Warrant unto Helen P. Griffin and her heirs and assigns for the sum of ($1130.00) Eleven hundred and thirty dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Real Estate in Harrison County, and State of Indiana described as follows, to-wit: A part of lots number Eighteen, Nineteen, thirty and thirty one in the town of Corydon, Harrison County Indiana, bounded as follows to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south line of said lot thirty one, fifty feet west of the south east corner of said lot, and running thence west on said south line Eighty two feet to the south east corner of lot number thirty, thence west on the south line of said lot thirty, fifty feet to a point in said south line, thence north parallel with the east line of said lot thirty, one hundred and sixty five feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty, thence north parallel with the west line of lot No. Nineteen, one hundred and sixty five feet to the north line of said lot nineteen, thence east on the north line of said lot nineteen, fifty feet to the north east corner of said lot nineteen, thence east thirty two feet, on the north line of lot number Eighteen, to a corner in said lines, thence south one hundred and sixty five feet on a line parallel with the east line of said lot No Eighteen, to the south line of said lot, thence east on the south line of said lot fifty feet to a point in said line, thence south on a line parallel with the east line of lot thirty one, one hundred and sixty five feet to the place of beginning

with the appurtenances, to hold the same unto her and her heirs and assigns forever.

Deed Record, March 6, 1884, Attie P. McKnight and Wm. H. McKnight and Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster to Helen P. Griffin (2 of 2).

Source: Griffin Family Files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy.

ATTIE P. McKNIGHT and
Wm. H. McKnight, her husband, and
AURELIA P. BREWSTER, and
Amzi W. Brewster, her husband

TO

HELEN P. GRIFFIN

WARRANTY DEED

Consideration: $1130.00

Dated: March , 1884

Filed for Record: March 6, 1884
at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

Recorded in Deed Record F-3
on pages 248 and 249

Recorder's Office, Harrison
County, Indiana.

ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE Edward L. Hunter, recorder in and for Harrison County, Indiana by Aurelia P. Brewster, Attie P. McKnight and Amzi W. Brewster on March 3, 1884.

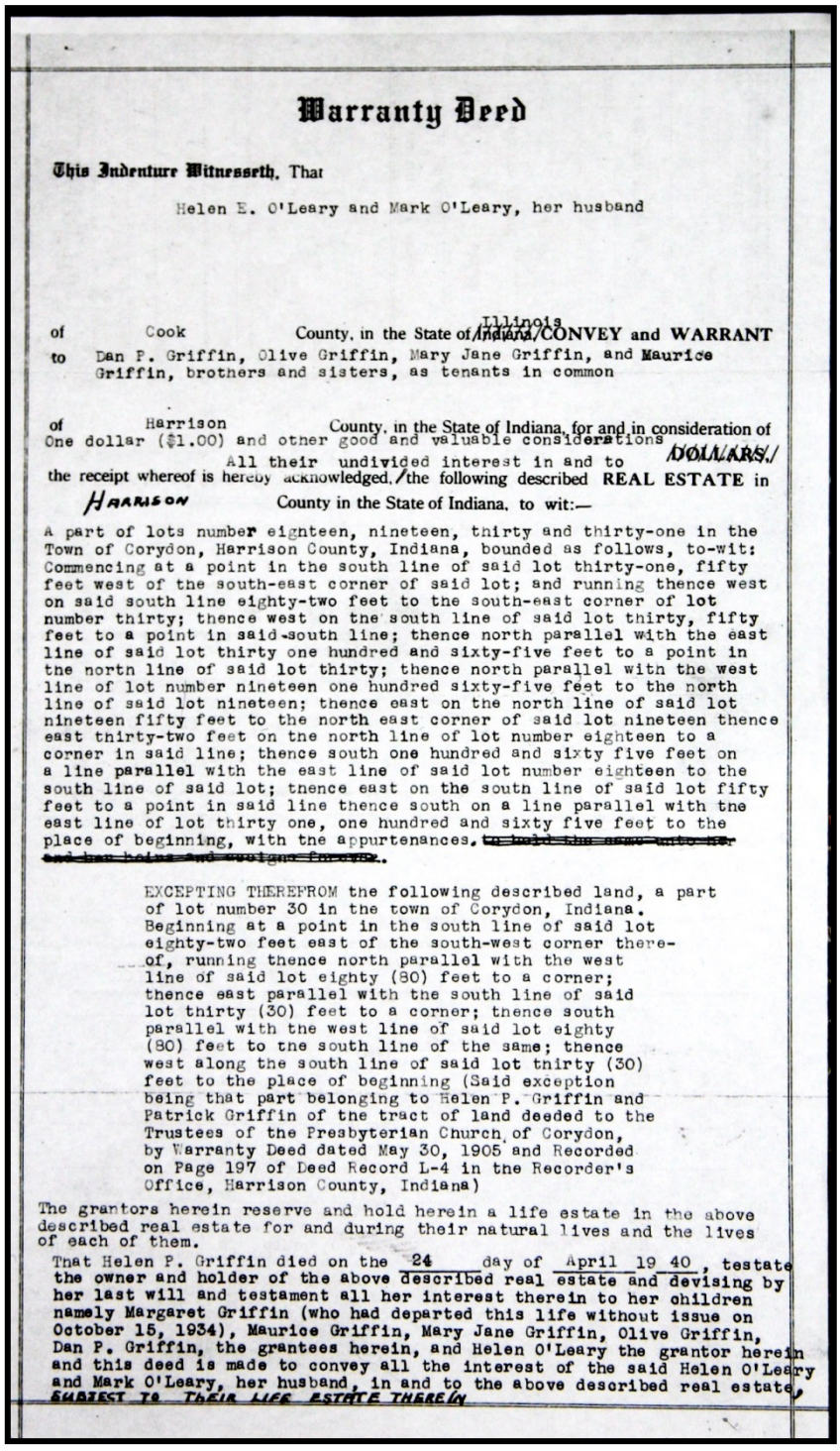
ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE J. I. Pond Percy, a Notary Public in and for Jefferson County, Kentucky by W. H. McKnight on March 5, 1884.

DESCRIPTION:

A part of lots number eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one in the Town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana bounded as follows to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south line of said lot thirty one ~~feet~~ fifty west of the south east corner of said lot; and running thence west on said south line eighty two feet to the south east corner of lot number thirty; thence west on the south line of said lot thirty fifty feet to a point in said south line; thence north parallel with the east line of said lot thirty; one hundred and sixty five feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty; thence north parallel with the west line of lot number nineteen one hundred and sixty five feet to the north line of said lot nineteen; thence east on the north line of said lot nineteen fifty feet to the south east corner of said lot nineteen thence east thirty two feet on the north line of lot number eighteen to a corner in said line; thence south one hundred and sixty five five feet on a line parallel with the east line of said lot No. eighteen to the south line of said lot thence east on the south line of said lot fifty feet to a point in said line thence south one line parallel with the east line of lot thirty-one one hundred and sixty five feet to the place of beginning with the appurtenances to hold the same unto her and her heirs and assigns forever.

Deed Record, March 6, 1884, Attie P. McKnight and Wm. H. McKnight and Aurelia P. Brewster and Amzi W. Brewster to Helen P. Griffin.

Source: Griffin Family Files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy.



Warranty Deed

This Indenture Witnesseth, That

Helen E. O'Leary and Mark O'Leary, her husband

of Cook County, in the State of ~~Indiana~~ Illinois **CONVEY and WARRANT**

to Dan P. Griffin, Olive Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and **Maurice** Griffin, brothers and sisters, as tenants in common

of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of One dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable considerations ~~DOLLARS~~/ the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described **REAL ESTATE** in All their undivided interest in and to

HARRISON County in the State of Indiana, to wit:—

A part of lots number eighteen, nineteen, thirty and thirty-one in the Town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south line of said lot thirty-one, fifty feet west of the south-east corner of said lot; and running thence west on said south line eighty-two feet to the south-east corner of lot number thirty; thence west on the south line of said lot thirty, fifty feet to a point in said south line; thence north parallel with the east line of said lot thirty one hundred and sixty-five feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty; thence north parallel with the west line of lot number nineteen one hundred sixty-five feet to the north line of said lot nineteen; thence east on the north line of said lot nineteen fifty feet to the north east corner of said lot nineteen thence east thirty-two feet on the north line of lot number eighteen to a corner in said line; thence south one hundred and sixty five feet on a line parallel with the east line of said lot number eighteen to the south line of said lot; thence east on the south line of said lot fifty feet to a point in said line thence south on a line parallel with the east line of lot thirty one, one hundred and sixty five feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances. ~~To hold the same unto the and her heirs and assigns forever.~~

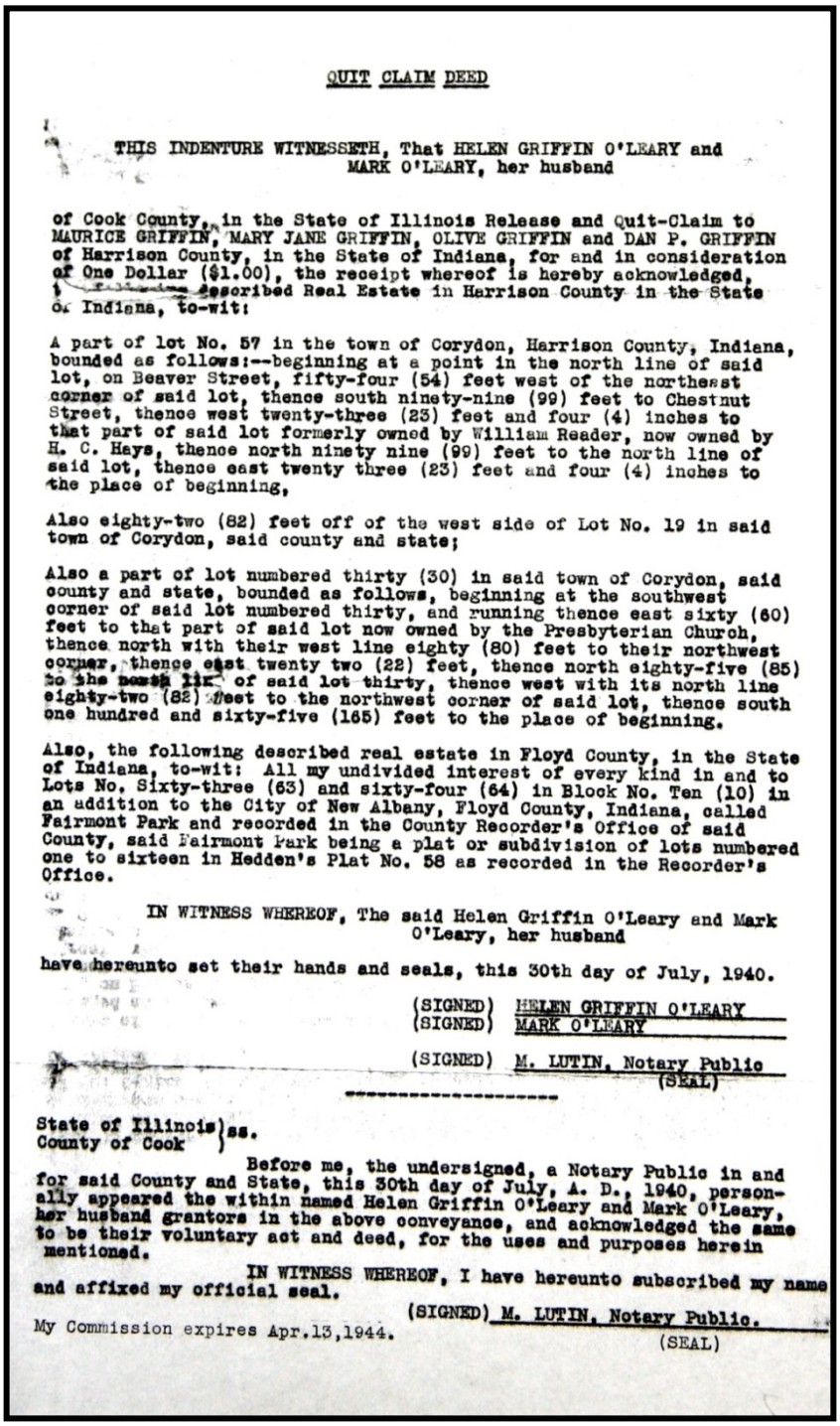
EXCEPTING THEREFROM the following described land, a part of lot number 30 in the town of Corydon, Indiana. Beginning at a point in the south line of said lot eighty-two feet east of the south-west corner thereof, running thence north parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to a corner; thence east parallel with the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to a corner; thence south parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to the south line of the same; thence west along the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning (Said exception being that part belonging to Helen P. Griffin and Patrick Griffin of the tract of land deeded to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Corydon, by Warranty Deed dated May 30, 1905 and Recorded on Page 197 of Deed Record L-4 in the Recorder's Office, Harrison County, Indiana)

The grantors herein reserve and hold herein a life estate in the above described real estate for and during their natural lives and the lives of each of them.

That Helen P. Griffin died on the 24 day of April 19 40, testate the owner and holder of the above described real estate and devising by her last will and testament all her interest therein to her children namely Margaret Griffin (who had departed this life without issue on October 15, 1934), Maurice Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, Olive Griffin, Dan P. Griffin, the grantees herein, and Helen O'Leary the grantor herein and this deed is made to convey all the interest of the said Helen O'Leary and Mark O'Leary, her husband, in and to the above described real estate, SUBJECT TO THEIR LIFE ESTATE THEREIN

Deed Record, April 24, 1940, Helen E. O'Leary and Mark O'Leary to Dan P. Griffin, Olive Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Maurice Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office.



QUIT CLAIM DEED

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That HELEN GRIFFIN O'LEARY and MARK O'LEARY, her husband

of Cook County, in the State of Illinois Release and Quit-Claim to MAURICE GRIFFIN, MARY JANE GRIFFIN, OLIVE GRIFFIN and DAN P. GRIFFIN of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00), the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ~~the following described~~ Real Estate in Harrison County in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

A part of lot No. 57 in the town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, bounded as follows:--beginning at a point in the north line of said lot, on Beaver Street, fifty-four (54) feet west of the northeast corner of said lot, thence south ninety-nine (99) feet to Chestnut Street, thence west twenty-three (23) feet and four (4) inches to that part of said lot formerly owned by William Reader, now owned by H. C. Hays, thence north ninety nine (99) feet to the north line of said lot, thence east twenty three (23) feet and four (4) inches to the place of beginning,

Also eighty-two (82) feet off of the west side of Lot No. 19 in said town of Corydon, said county and state;

Also a part of lot numbered thirty (30) in said town of Corydon, said county and state, bounded as follows, beginning at the southwest corner of said lot numbered thirty, and running thence east sixty (60) feet to that part of said lot now owned by the Presbyterian Church, thence north with their west line eighty (80) feet to their northwest corner, thence east twenty two (22) feet, thence north eighty-five (85) to the north line of said lot thirty, thence west with its north line eighty-two (82) feet to the northwest corner of said lot, thence south one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet to the place of beginning.

Also, the following described real estate in Floyd County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: All my undivided interest of every kind in and to Lots No. Sixty-three (63) and sixty-four (64) in Block No. Ten (10) in an addition to the City of New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana, called Fairmont Park and recorded in the County Recorder's Office of said County, said Fairmont Park being a plat or subdivision of lots numbered one to sixteen in Hedden's Plat No. 58 as recorded in the Recorder's Office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Helen Griffin O'Leary and Mark O'Leary, her husband

have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 30th day of July, 1940.

(SIGNED) HELEN GRIFFIN O'LEARY
(SIGNED) MARK O'LEARY

(SIGNED) M. LUTIN, Notary Public
(SEAL)

State of Illinois)
County of Cook) ss.

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this 30th day of July, A. D., 1940, personally appeared the within named Helen Griffin O'Leary and Mark O'Leary, her husband grantors in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

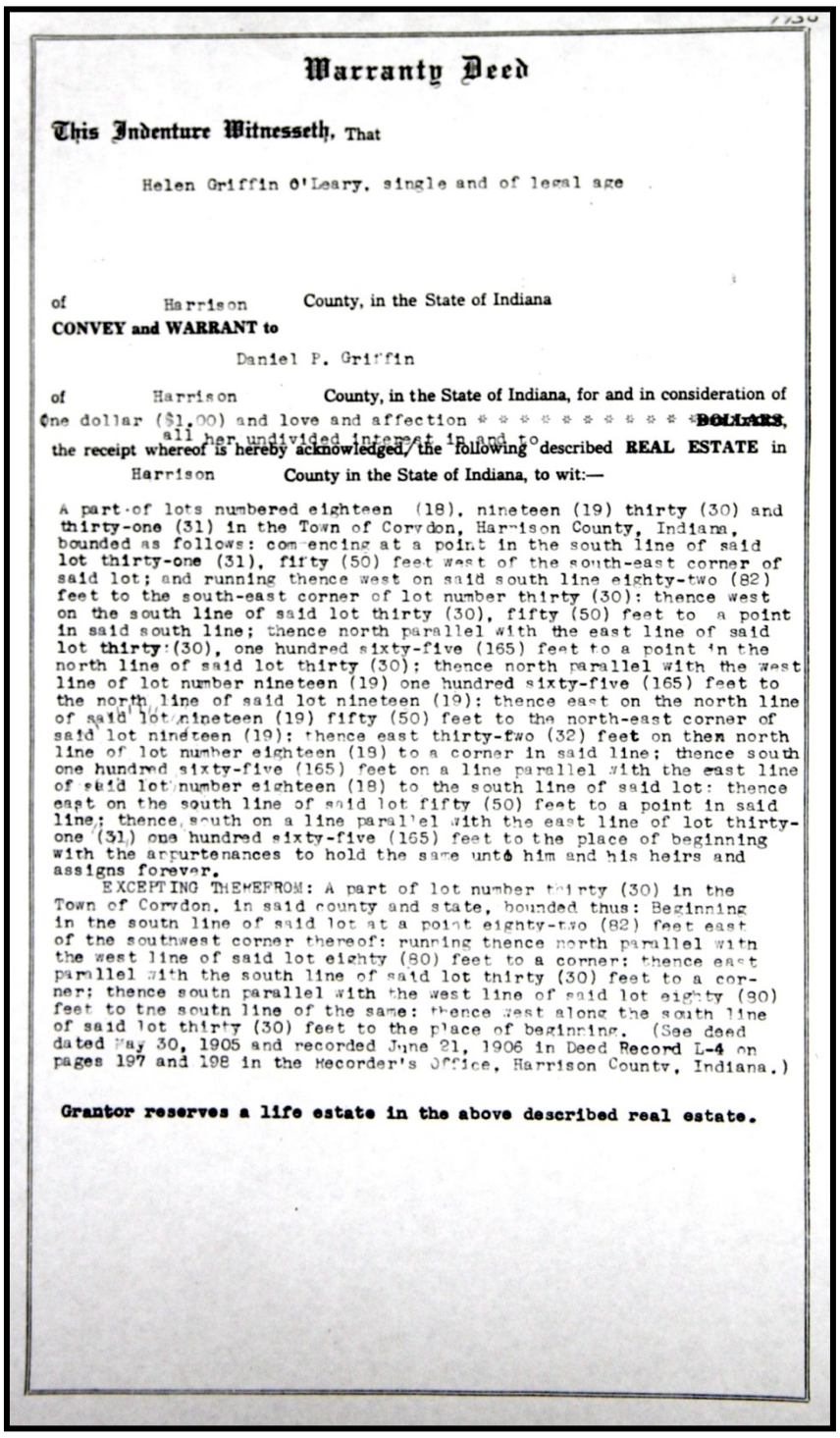
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

(SIGNED) M. LUTIN, Notary Public.
(SEAL)

My Commission expires Apr.13,1944.

Quit Claim Deed Record, July 30, 1940, Helen E. O'Leary and Mark O'Leary to Dan P. Griffin, Olive Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Maurice Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorder's Office.



Warranty Deed

This Indenture Witnesseth, That

Helen Griffin O'Leary, single and of legal age

of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana
CONVEY and WARRANT to

Daniel P. Griffin

of Harrison **County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of** One dollar ($1.00) and love and affection * * * * * * * * * * * * **DOLLARS,**
all her undivided interest in and to
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following described REAL ESTATE in
Harrison **County in the State of Indiana, to wit:—**

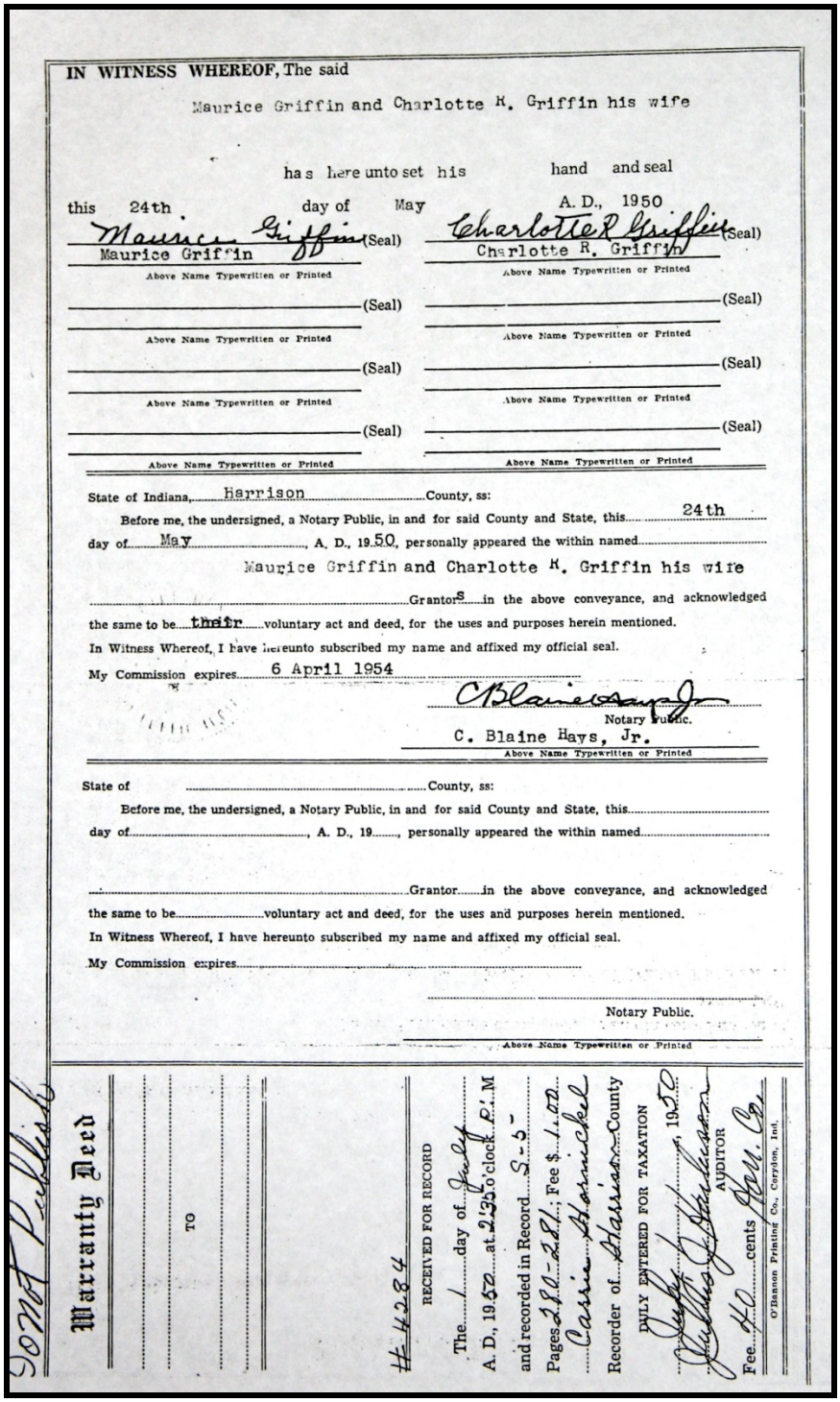
A part of lots numbered eighteen (18), nineteen (19) thirty (30) and thirty-one (31) in the Town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, bounded as follows: commencing at a point in the south line of said lot thirty-one (31), fifty (50) feet west of the south-east corner of said lot; and running thence west on said south line eighty-two (82) feet to the south-east corner of lot number thirty (30): thence west on the south line of said lot thirty (30), fifty (50) feet to a point in said south line; thence north parallel with the east line of said lot thirty (30), one hundred sixty-five (165) feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty (30); thence north parallel with the west line of lot number nineteen (19) one hundred sixty-five (165) feet to the north line of said lot nineteen (19): thence east on the north line of said lot nineteen (19) fifty (50) feet to the north-east corner of said lot nineteen (19): thence east thirty-two (32) feet on then north line of lot number eighteen (18) to a corner in said line; thence south one hundred sixty-five (165) feet on a line parallel with the east line of said lot number eighteen (18) to the south line of said lot: thence east on the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet to a point in said line; thence south on a line parallel with the east line of lot thirty-one (31) one hundred sixty-five (165) feet to the place of beginning with the appurtenances to hold the same unto him and his heirs and assigns forever.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM: A part of lot number thirty (30) in the Town of Corydon, in said county and state, bounded thus: Beginning in the south line of said lot at a point eighty-two (82) feet east of the southwest corner thereof: running thence north parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to a corner: thence east parallel with the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to a corner; thence south parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to the south line of the same: thence west along the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning. (See deed dated May 30, 1905 and recorded June 21, 1906 in Deed Record L-4 on pages 197 and 198 in the Recorder's Office, Harrison County, Indiana.)

Grantor reserves a life estate in the above described real estate.

Deed Record, July 1, 1950, Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin to Daniel P. Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Olive Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book S-5, pg. 280.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said

Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin his wife

has here unto set his hand and seal

this 24th day of May A. D., 1950

Maurice Griffin (Seal) — Maurice Griffin — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

Charlotte R. Griffin (Seal) — Charlotte R. Griffin — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

(Seal) — Above Name Typewritten or Printed

State of Indiana, Harrison County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, this 24th day of May, A. D., 1950, personally appeared the within named

Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin his wife

Grantors in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires 6 April 1954

C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
Notary Public.

C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
Above Name Typewritten or Printed

State of ..... County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, this ..... day of ....., A. D., 19....., personally appeared the within named .....

.....Grantor.....in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be.....voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires .....

.....
Notary Public.

Above Name Typewritten or Printed

Don't Publish

Warranty Deed

TO

#4284

RECEIVED FOR RECORD

The 1 day of July A. D., 1950 at 2:35 o'clock P. M.

and recorded in Record S-5 Pages 280-281, Fee $1.00

Carrie Harrison Recorder of Harrison County

DULY ENTERED FOR TAXATION

July 1, 1950

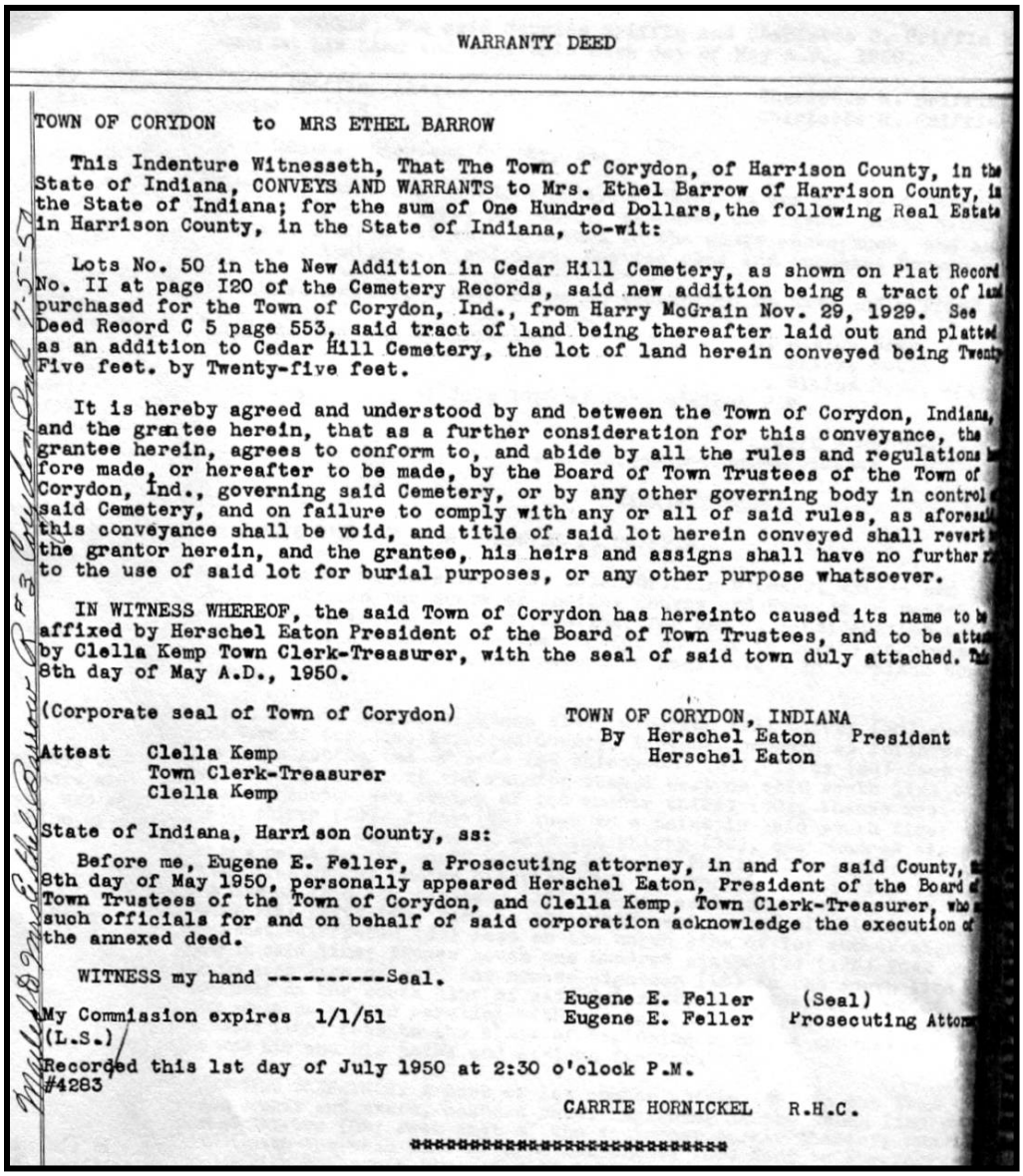
Carrie Harrison AUDITOR

Fee .40 cents

O'Bannon Printing Co., Corydon, Ind.

Deed Record, July 1, 1950, Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin to Daniel P. Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Olive Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book S-5, pg. 280.



WARRANTY DEED

TOWN OF CORYDON to MRS ETHEL BARROW

This Indenture Witnesseth, That The Town of Corydon, of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, CONVEYS AND WARRANTS to Mrs. Ethel Barrow of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana; for the sum of One Hundred Dollars, the following Real Estate in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

Lots No. 50 in the New Addition in Cedar Hill Cemetery, as shown on Plat Record No. II at page 120 of the Cemetery Records, said new addition being a tract of land purchased for the Town of Corydon, Ind., from Harry McGrain Nov. 29, 1929. See Deed Record C 5 page 553, said tract of land being thereafter laid out and platted as an addition to Cedar Hill Cemetery, the lot of land herein conveyed being Twenty Five feet. by Twenty-five feet.

It is hereby agreed and understood by and between the Town of Corydon, Indiana, and the grantee herein, that as a further consideration for this conveyance, the grantee herein, agrees to conform to, and abide by all the rules and regulations heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, by the Board of Town Trustees of the Town of Corydon, Ind., governing said Cemetery, or by any other governing body in control of said Cemetery, and on failure to comply with any or all of said rules, as aforesaid this conveyance shall be void, and title of said lot herein conveyed shall revert to the grantor herein, and the grantee, his heirs and assigns shall have no further right to the use of said lot for burial purposes, or any other purpose whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Town of Corydon has hereinto caused its name to be affixed by Herschel Eaton President of the Board of Town Trustees, and to be attested by Clella Kemp Town Clerk-Treasurer, with the seal of said town duly attached. This 8th day of May A.D., 1950.

(Corporate seal of Town of Corydon) TOWN OF CORYDON, INDIANA
By Herschel Eaton President
Herschel Eaton

Attest Clella Kemp
Town Clerk-Treasurer
Clella Kemp

State of Indiana, Harrison County, ss:

Before me, Eugene E. Feller, a Prosecuting attorney, in and for said County, this 8th day of May 1950, personally appeared Herschel Eaton, President of the Board of Town Trustees of the Town of Corydon, and Clella Kemp, Town Clerk-Treasurer, who each such officials for and on behalf of said corporation acknowledge the execution of the annexed deed.

WITNESS my hand ----------Seal.

Eugene E. Feller (Seal)
My Commission expires 1/1/51 Eugene E. Feller Prosecuting Attorney
(L.S.)

Recorded this 1st day of July 1950 at 2:30 o'clock P.M.
#4283

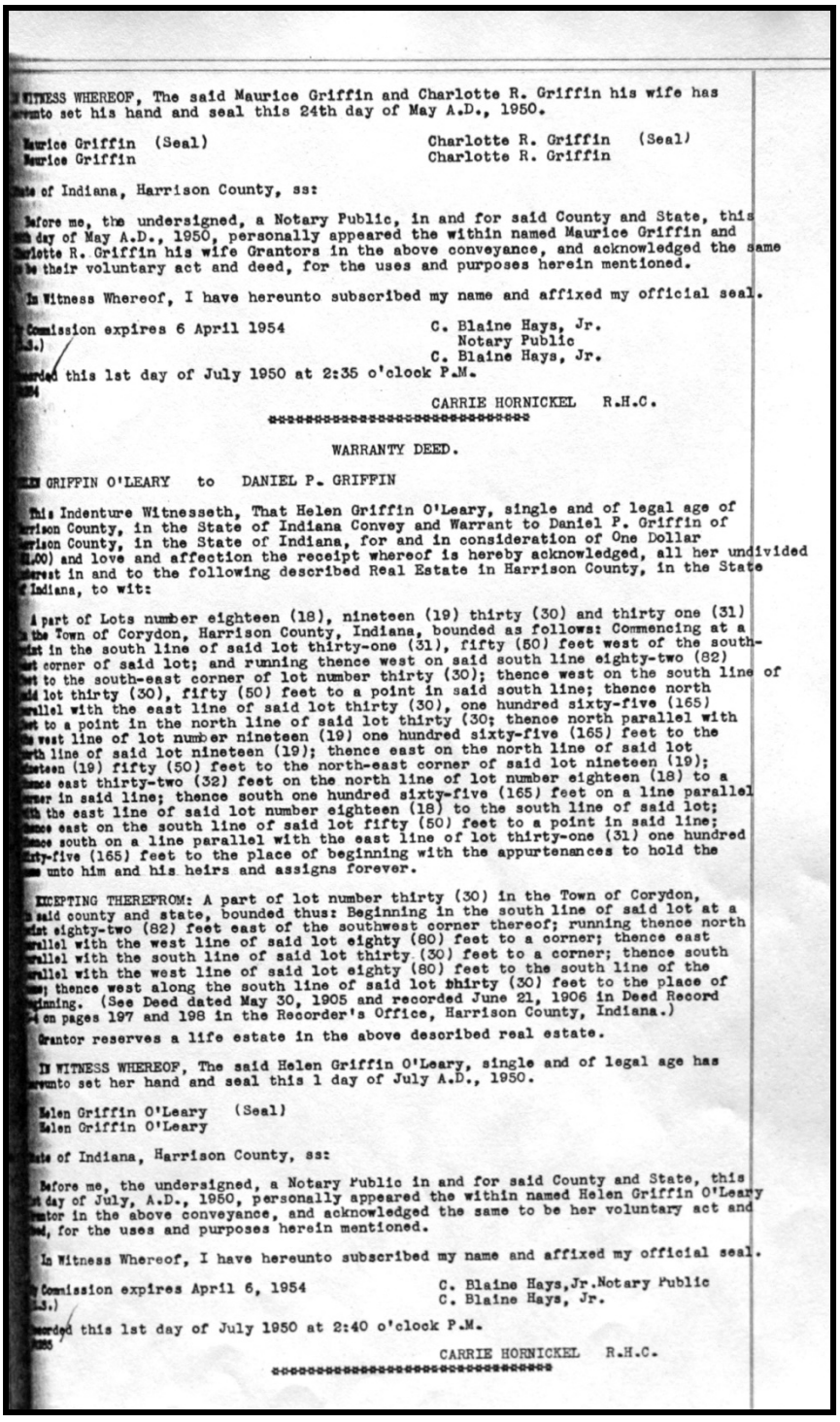
CARRIE HORNICKEL R.H.C.

****

Mail to Daniel P. Griffin Corydon Ind. R #3 7-5-50

Deed Record, July 1, 1950, Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin to Daniel P. Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Olive Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book S-5, pg. 280.



WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin his wife has
reunto set his hand and seal this 24th day of May A.D., 1950.

Maurice Griffin (Seal) Charlotte R. Griffin (Seal)
Maurice Griffin Charlotte R. Griffin

State of Indiana, Harrison County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, this
th day of May A.D., 1950, personally appeared the within named Maurice Griffin and
Charlotte R. Griffin his wife Grantors in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same
to be their voluntary act and deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires 6 April 1954 C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
(L.S.) Notary Public
C. Blaine Hays, Jr.

Recorded this 1st day of July 1950 at 2:35 o'clock P.M.

CARRIE HORNICKEL R.H.C.

****

WARRANTY DEED.

HELEN GRIFFIN O'LEARY to DANIEL P. GRIFFIN

This Indenture Witnesseth, That Helen Griffin O'Leary, single and of legal age of
Harrison County, in the State of Indiana Convey and Warrant to Daniel P. Griffin of
Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, for and in consideration of One Dollar
($1.00) and love and affection the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, all her undivided
interest in and to the following described Real Estate in Harrison County, in the State
of Indiana, to wit:

A part of Lots number eighteen (18), nineteen (19) thirty (30) and thirty one (31)
in the Town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, bounded as follows: Commencing at a
point in the south line of said lot thirty-one (31), fifty (50) feet west of the south-
east corner of said lot; and running thence west on said south line eighty-two (82)
feet to the south-east corner of lot number thirty (30); thence west on the south line of
said lot thirty (30), fifty (50) feet to a point in said south line; thence north
parallel with the east line of said lot thirty (30), one hundred sixty-five (165)
feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty (30; thence north parallel with
the west line of lot number nineteen (19) one hundred sixty-five (165) feet to the
north line of said lot nineteen (19); thence east on the north line of said lot
nineteen (19) fifty (50) feet to the north-east corner of said lot nineteen (19);
thence east thirty-two (32) feet on the north line of lot number eighteen (18) to a
corner in said line; thence south one hundred sixty-five (165) feet on a line parallel
with the east line of said lot number eighteen (18) to the south line of said lot;
thence east on the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet to a point in said line;
thence south on a line parallel with the east line of lot thirty-one (31) one hundred
sixty-five (165) feet to the place of beginning with the appurtenances to hold the
same unto him and his heirs and assigns forever.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM: A part of lot number thirty (30) in the Town of Corydon,
in said county and state, bounded thus: Beginning in the south line of said lot at a
point eighty-two (82) feet east of the southwest corner thereof; running thence north
parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to a corner; thence east
parallel with the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to a corner; thence south
parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to the south line of the
same; thence west along the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to the place of
beginning. (See Deed dated May 30, 1905 and recorded June 21, 1906 in Deed Record
54 on pages 197 and 198 in the Recorder's Office, Harrison County, Indiana.)

Grantor reserves a life estate in the above described real estate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Helen Griffin O'Leary, single and of legal age has
hereunto set her hand and seal this 1 day of July A.D., 1950.

Helen Griffin O'Leary (Seal)
Helen Griffin O'Leary

State of Indiana, Harrison County, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, this
1st day of July, A.D., 1950, personally appeared the within named Helen Griffin O'Leary
Grantor in the above conveyance, and acknowledged the same to be her voluntary act and
deed, for the uses and purposes herein mentioned.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal.

My Commission expires April 6, 1954 C. Blaine Hays, Jr. Notary Public
(L.S.) C. Blaine Hays, Jr.

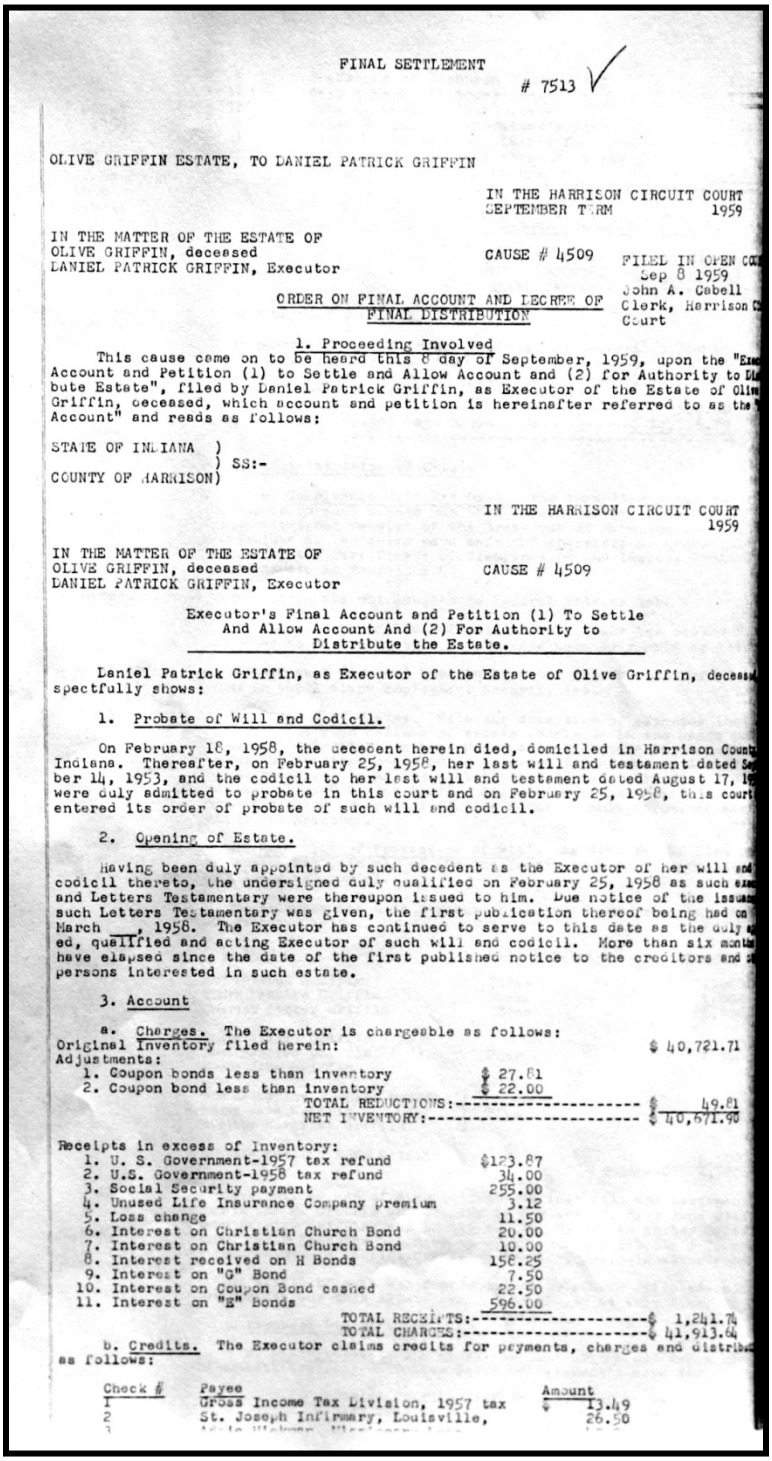
Recorded this 1st day of July 1950 at 2:40 o'clock P.M.

CARRIE HORNICKEL R.H.C.

****

Deed Record, July 1, 1950, Maurice Griffin and Charlotte R. Griffin to Daniel P. Griffin, Mary Jane Griffin, and Olive Griffin; and Helen Griffin O'Leary to Daniel P. Griffin.

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book S-5, pg. 280.



FINAL SETTLEMENT

7513

OLIVE GRIFFIN ESTATE, TO DANIEL PATRICK GRIFFIN

IN THE HARRISON CIRCUIT COURT
SEPTEMBER TERM 1959

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
OLIVE GRIFFIN, deceased
DANIEL PATRICK GRIFFIN, Executor

CAUSE # 4509

FILED IN OPEN COURT
Sep 8 1959
John A. Cabell
Clerk, Harrison Circuit Court

ORDER ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION

1. Proceeding Involved

This cause came on to be heard this 8 day of September, 1959, upon the "Executor's Final Account and Petition (1) to Settle and Allow Account and (2) for Authority to Distribute Estate", filed by Daniel Patrick Griffin, as Executor of the Estate of Olive Griffin, deceased, which account and petition is hereinafter referred to as the "Final Account" and reads as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA)
) SS:-
COUNTY OF HARRISON)

IN THE HARRISON CIRCUIT COURT
1959

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
OLIVE GRIFFIN, deceased
DANIEL PATRICK GRIFFIN, Executor

CAUSE # 4509

Executor's Final Account and Petition (1) To Settle And Allow Account And (2) For Authority to Distribute the Estate.

Daniel Patrick Griffin, as Executor of the Estate of Olive Griffin, deceased, respectfully shows:

1. Probate of Will and Codicil.

On February 18, 1958, the decedent herein died, domiciled in Harrison County, Indiana. Thereafter, on February 25, 1958, her last will and testament dated September 14, 1953, and the codicil to her last will and testament dated August 17, 19[illegible] were duly admitted to probate in this court and on February 25, 1958, this court entered its order of probate of such will and codicil.

2. Opening of Estate.

Having been duly appointed by such decedent as the Executor of her will and codicil thereto, the undersigned duly qualified on February 25, 1958 as such executor and Letters Testamentary were thereupon issued to him. Due notice of the issuance of such Letters Testamentary was given, the first publication thereof being had on March ___, 1958. The Executor has continued to serve to this date as the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executor of such will and codicil. More than six months have elapsed since the date of the first published notice to the creditors and all persons interested in such estate.

3. Account

a. Charges. The Executor is chargeable as follows:

Original Inventory filed herein:		$ 40,721.71
Adjustments:		
1. Coupon bonds less than inventory	$ 27.81	
2. Coupon bond less than inventory	$ 22.00	
TOTAL REDUCTIONS:		$ 49.81
NET INVENTORY:		$ 40,671.90

Receipts in excess of Inventory:	
1. U. S. Government-1957 tax refund	$123.87
2. U.S. Government-1958 tax refund	34.00
3. Social Security payment	255.00
4. Unused Life Insurance Company premium	3.12
5. Loss change	11.50
6. Interest on Christian Church Bond	20.00
7. Interest on Christian Church Bond	10.00
8. Interest received on H Bonds	158.25
9. Interest on "G" Bond	7.50
10. Interest on Coupon Bond cashed	22.50
11. Interest on "E" Bonds	596.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$ 1,241.74
TOTAL CHARGES:	$ 41,913.64

b. Credits. The Executor claims credits for payments, charges and distributions as follows:

Check #	Payee	Amount
1	Gross Income Tax Division, 1957 tax	$ 13.49
2	St. Joseph Infirmary, Louisville,	26.50

Final Settlement, September 8, 1959, Olive Griffin Estate, to Daniel Patrick Griffin (1 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book A-6.

9	Treasurer of Harrison County, tax	1,752.18
10	Hays & Hays, Attorney fees	1,000.00
11	John A. Cabell, Court costs	43.70
12	Allen H. Jordan, appraiser's fee	10.00.
13	Cecil W. Miles, appraiser's fee	10.00
20	Director of Internal Revenue, taxes for period from 1/1 to 6/1/59	485.99

TOTAL EXPENSES:----------$ 4,652.41

RECAPITULATION

TOTAL CHARGES:---$ 41,913.64
TOTAL EXPENSES:--$ 4,652.41
BALANCE:----------$37,261.23

Such balance consists of:

Decedent's interest in real estate:----------$ 4,800.00
Personal property-appraised value:----------$ 656.00
Stock in M. Griffin & Company:----------$ 13,588.48
Bond in Corydon Christian Church Building Fund----------$ 500.00
Cash in Old Capital Bank & Trust Co.---------$ 17,716.75
TOTAL:----------$37,261.23

4. Administration of Estate

a. Compliance with Tax Laws. The inheritance tax due the State of Indiana with respect to such estate has been determined and fully paid, as evidenced by the duly countersigned receipt of the Treasurer of Harrison County, Indiana, attached hereto as Exhibit A. No sales were made and therefore no gross income tax is due, as evidenced by the Certificate of Clearance of the Indiana Gross Income Tax Division, attached hereto as Exhibit B.

The estate was not subject to Federal Estates Tax.

The Executor has filed a final federal income tax return for such decedent. All taxes shown to be due in such return have been duly paid by said executor.

Neither such decedent nor the Executor was an employer of labor as that term is defined in the Indiana Employment Security Act.

b. Payment of Claims. With the exception of expenses incidental to the final distribution of such balance of assets remaining in the hands of the Executor, all expenses of administration have been paid, including the amounts claimed as fees of the attorney for services rendered to date and for normal anticipated services to be rendered hereafter in making distribution of such balance. Such fees have not been previously allowed by the Court. All claims filed against such estate have been discharged and there are no outstanding debts or obligations of such decedents estate known to the Executor.

c. Execution of Provisions of Will. As directed by Item One of decedent's will, the Executor has paid all of the decedent's just debts, including the expenses of her last illness and burial.

The executor has made payment of various cash bequests contained in decedent's will, as shown below:

Legatee	Will Provision	Amount	Voucher No.
Henry Patrick Griffin	Three	$ 1,000.00	14
William Maurice Griffin	Three	1,000.00	15
Frederick Porter Griffin	Three	1,000.00	16
Pauline Gilley Griffin) Robert Maurice Griffin) Rebecca Jane Griffin)	Four	1,000.00	17
Laura Katherine Richert Griffin) Barbara Jane Griffin) Catherine Margaret Griffin)	Five	1,000.00	18
Carlotte Adaline Rupp Griffin)	Six	1,500.00	19
	TOTAL:-$	6,500.00	

Decedent, by way of a codicil to her last will and testament, bequeathed all her stock in the M. Griffin and Company to her sister, Mary Jane Griffin, to her brother, Daniel Patrick Griffin, and to her nephew, Frederick Porter Griffin, in three equal shares. Your Executor proposes to distribute Certificate # 7, calling for 64 shares of common stock in Maurice Griffin & Company, Inc., in accordance with such codicil.

All assets of such decedent's estate have been fully administered upon and no reason exists why this estate can not be closed at this time.

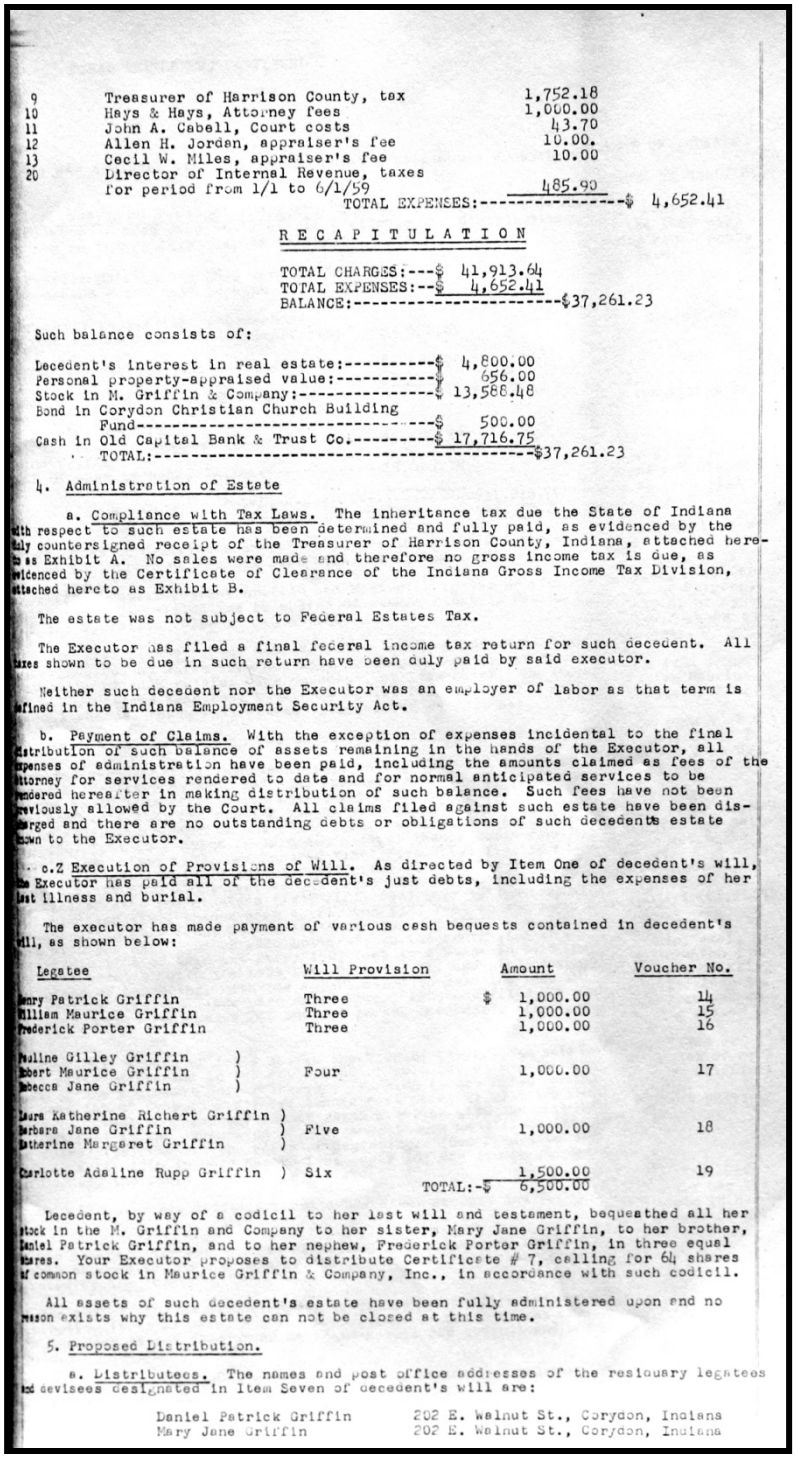
5. Proposed Distribution.

a. Distributees. The names and post office addresses of the residuary legatees and devisees designated in Item Seven of decedent's will are:

Daniel Patrick Griffin 202 E. Walnut St., Corydon, Indiana
Mary Jane Griffin 202 E. Walnut St., Corydon, Indiana

Final Settlement, September 8, 1959, Olive Griffin Estate, to Daniel Patrick Griffin (2 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book A-6.



9	Treasurer of Harrison County, tax	1,752.18	
10	Hays & Hays, Attorney fees	1,000.00	
11	John A. Cabell, Court costs	43.70	
12	Allen H. Jordan, appraiser's fee	10.00.	
13	Cecil W. Miles, appraiser's fee	10.00	
20	Director of Internal Revenue, taxes for period from 1/1 to 6/1/59	485.90	
	TOTAL EXPENSES:----------		$ 4,652.41

RECAPITULATION

TOTAL CHARGES:---$ 41,913.64
TOTAL EXPENSES:--$ 4,652.41
BALANCE:----------$37,261.23

Such balance consists of:

Decedent's interest in real estate:----------$ 4,800.00
Personal property-appraised value:----------$ 656.00
Stock in M. Griffin & Company:----------$ 13,588.48
Bond in Corydon Christian Church Building Fund----------$ 500.00
Cash in Old Capital Bank & Trust Co.---------$ 17,716.75
TOTAL:----------$37,261.23

4. Administration of Estate

a. Compliance with Tax Laws. The inheritance tax due the State of Indiana with respect to such estate has been determined and fully paid, as evidenced by the duly countersigned receipt of the Treasurer of Harrison County, Indiana, attached hereto as Exhibit A. No sales were made and therefore no gross income tax is due, as evidenced by the Certificate of Clearance of the Indiana Gross Income Tax Division, attached hereto as Exhibit B.

The estate was not subject to Federal Estates Tax.

The Executor has filed a final federal income tax return for such decedent. All taxes shown to be due in such return have been duly paid by said executor.

Neither such decedent nor the Executor was an employer of labor as that term is defined in the Indiana Employment Security Act.

b. Payment of Claims. With the exception of expenses incidental to the final distribution of such balance of assets remaining in the hands of the Executor, all expenses of administration have been paid, including the amounts claimed as fees of the Attorney for services rendered to date and for normal anticipated services to be rendered hereafter in making distribution of such balance. Such fees have not been previously allowed by the Court. All claims filed against such estate have been discharged and there are no outstanding debts or obligations of such decedents estate known to the Executor.

c. Execution of Provisions of Will. As directed by Item One of decedent's will, the Executor has paid all of the decedent's just debts, including the expenses of her last illness and burial.

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	TOTAL:-$	6,500.00	

Decedent, by way of a codicil to her last will and testament, bequeathed all her stock in the M. Griffin and Company to her sister, Mary Jane Griffin, to her brother, Daniel Patrick Griffin, and to her nephew, Frederick Porter Griffin, in three equal shares. Your Executor proposes to distribute Certificate # 7, calling for 64 shares of common stock in Maurice Griffin & Company, Inc., in accordance with such codicil.

All assets of such decedent's estate have been fully administered upon and no reason exists why this estate can not be closed at this time.

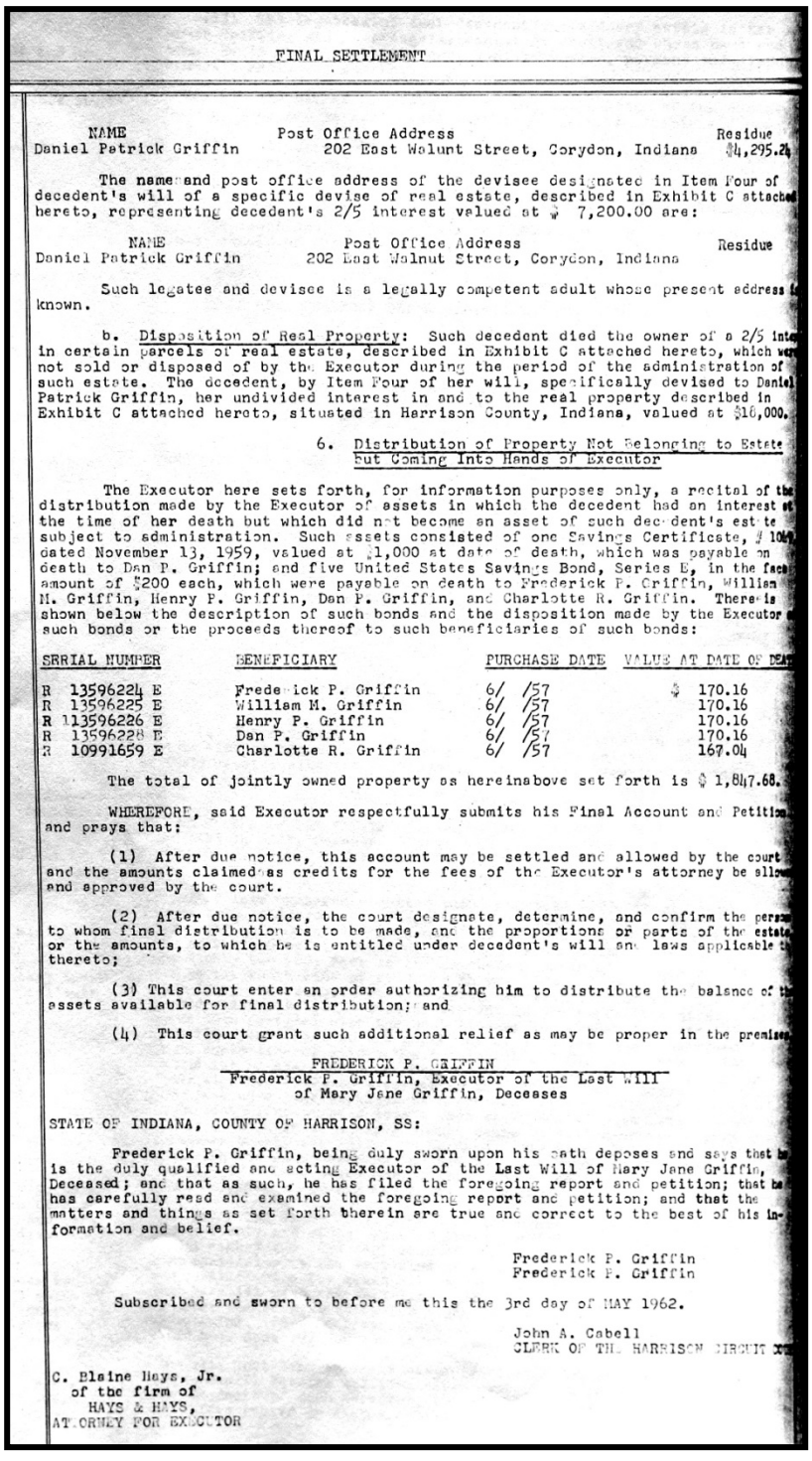
5. Proposed Distribution.

a. Distributees. The names and post office addresses of the residuary legatees and devisees designated in Item Seven of decedent's will are:

Daniel Patrick Griffin 202 E. Walnut St., Corydon, Indiana
Mary Jane Griffin 202 E. Walnut St., Corydon, Indiana

Final Settlement, September 8, 1959, Olive Griffin Estate, to Daniel Patrick Griffin (3 of 3).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book A-6.



FINAL SETTLEMENT

NAME	Post Office Address	Residue
Daniel Patrick Griffin	202 East Walnut Street, Corydon, Indiana	$4,295.24

The name and post office address of the devisee designated in Item Four of decedent's will of a specific devise of real estate, described in Exhibit C attached hereto, representing decedent's 2/5 interest valued at $ 7,200.00 are:

NAME	Post Office Address	Residue
Daniel Patrick Griffin	202 East Walnut Street, Corydon, Indiana	

Such legatee and devisee is a legally competent adult whose present address is known.

b. Disposition of Real Property: Such decedent died the owner of a 2/5 interest in certain parcels of real estate, described in Exhibit C attached hereto, which were not sold or disposed of by the Executor during the period of the administration of such estate. The decedent, by Item Four of her will, specifically devised to Daniel Patrick Griffin, her undivided interest in and to the real property described in Exhibit C attached hereto, situated in Harrison County, Indiana, valued at $16,000.

6. Distribution of Property Not Belonging to Estate but Coming Into Hands of Executor

The Executor here sets forth, for information purposes only, a recital of the distribution made by the Executor of assets in which the decedent had an interest at the time of her death but which did not become an asset of such decedent's estate subject to administration. Such assets consisted of one Savings Certificate, # 10[illegible] dated November 13, 1959, valued at $1,000 at date of death, which was payable on death to Dan P. Griffin; and five United States Savings Bond, Series E, in the face amount of $200 each, which were payable on death to Frederick P. Griffin, William M. Griffin, Henry P. Griffin, Dan P. Griffin, and Charlotte R. Griffin. There is shown below the description of such bonds and the disposition made by the Executor of such bonds or the proceeds thereof to such beneficiaries of such bonds:

SERIAL NUMBER	BENEFICIARY	PURCHASE DATE	VALUE AT DATE OF DEATH
R 13596224 E	Frederick P. Griffin	6/ /57	$ 170.16
R 13596225 E	William M. Griffin	6/ /57	170.16
R 13596226 E	Henry P. Griffin	6/ /57	170.16
R 13596228 E	Dan P. Griffin	6/ /57	170.16
R 10991659 E	Charlotte R. Griffin	6/ /57	167.04

The total of jointly owned property as hereinabove set forth is $ 1,847.68.

WHEREFORE, said Executor respectfully submits his Final Account and Petition and prays that:

(1) After due notice, this account may be settled and allowed by the court and the amounts claimed as credits for the fees of the Executor's attorney be allowed and approved by the court.

(2) After due notice, the court designate, determine, and confirm the persons to whom final distribution is to be made, and the proportions or parts of the estate or the amounts, to which he is entitled under decedent's will and laws applicable thereto;

(3) This court enter an order authorizing him to distribute the balance of the assets available for final distribution; and

(4) This court grant such additional relief as may be proper in the premises.

FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN
Frederick P. Griffin, Executor of the Last Will of Mary Jane Griffin, Decesses

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF HARRISON, SS:

Frederick P. Griffin, being duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says that he is the duly qualified and acting Executor of the Last Will of Mary Jane Griffin, Deceased; and that as such, he has filed the foregoing report and petition; that he has carefully read and examined the foregoing report and petition; and that the matters and things as set forth therein are true and correct to the best of his information and belief.

Frederick P. Griffin
Frederick P. Griffin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 3rd day of MAY 1962.

John A. Cabell
CLERK OF THE HARRISON CIRCUIT [illegible]

C. Blaine Hays, Jr.
of the firm of
HAYS & HAYS,
ATTORNEY FOR EXECUTOR

Final Settlement, May 3, 1962 (1 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book E-6.

(13) The legatees of such decedent's residuary estate is her brother, Daniel Patrick Griffin, who is a legally competent adult and whose name and residence is known. He is entitled to the entire distribution, payment and disposition of such decedent's residuary estate.

(14) The manner of distribution and disposition of the decedent's residuary estate as proposed in such Final Account is fair, equitable and reasonable.

(15) All other matters and things as stated and shown in such Final Account are true, correct, and proper.

4. Court's General Conclusion

The court now concludes that such Final Account is correct and that the prayer thereof should be granted in full.

5. Decree

IT IS NOW THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, by the Court that:

(1) The fainal account is hereby in all respects approved, settled allowed and confirmed.

(2) The amounts claimed as credits for the payments of the fee of the executor's attorney for services renered to date and for the normal anticipated services to be required in making final didtribution are hereby allowed and approved.

(3) The executor is hereby directed to distribute the personal property remaining in his hands and available for distribution to the residuary legatees as follows:

To Frederick Porter Griffin:		
Stock in M. Griffin & Co.:	$ 9,517.88	
Stock dividend in M. Griffin & Co	$ 890.86	
TOTAL:		$ 10,408.74
To Daniel P. Griffin		
Stock in M. Griffin & Co.:	$ 9,517.87	
Stock Dividend in M. Griffin & Co	$ 890.87	
TOTAL:		$ 10,408.75
To Daniel P. Griffin		
Remainder of property:		$ 4,295.24

(4) The decedent owned an undivided 2/5 interest in and to certain real estate at the time of her death and not disposed of by the executor during the administration of said estate, situated in Corydon, Indiana and described as follows:

" EXHIBIT _____ "

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
MARY JANE GRIFFIN, Deceased
FREDERICK P. GRIFFIN, Executor

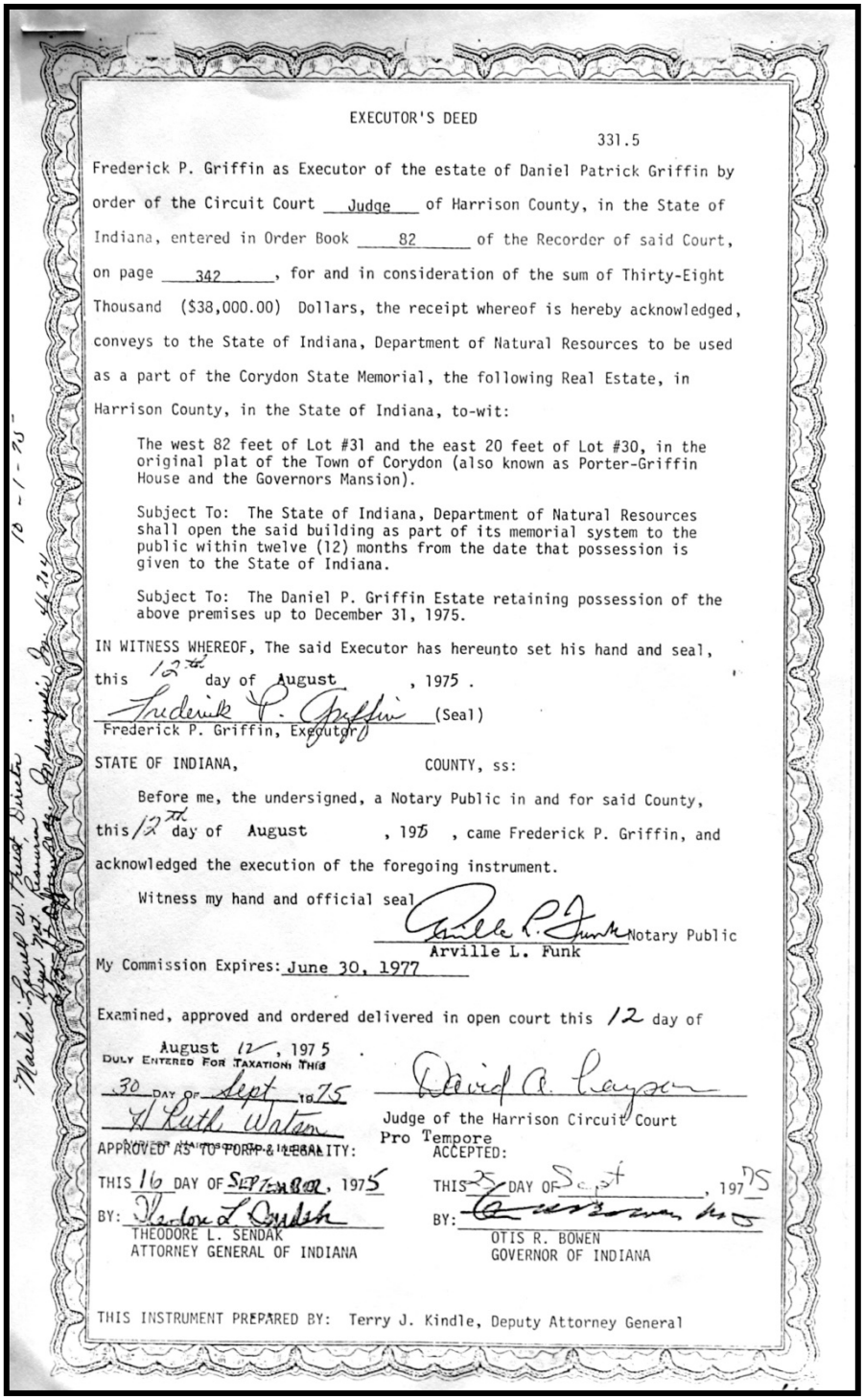
A part of lots numbered eighteen (18), nineteen (19), thirty (30) and thirty one (31) in the Town of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the south line of said lot thirty one (31), fifty (50) feet west of the southeast corner of said lot; and running thence west on said south line eighty two (82) feet to the southeast corner of lot number thirty (30); thence west on the south line of said lot thirty (30), fifty (50) feet to a point in said south line; thence north parallel with the east line of said lot thirty (30), one hundred sixth five (165) feet to a point in the north line of said lot thirty (30); thence north parallel with the west line of lot number nineteen (19), one hundred sixth five (165) feet to the northline of said lot number nineteen (19); thence east on the north line of said lot nineteen (19), fifty (50) feet to the northeast corner of said lot nineteen (19); thence east thirty two (32) feet on the north line of lot number eighteen (18), to a corner in said line; thence south one hundred sixty five (165) feet on a line parallel with the east line of said Lot number eighteen (18), to the south line of said lot; thence east on the south line of said lot fifty (50) feet to a point in said line; thence south on a line parallel with the east line of lot number thirty one (31), one hundred sixty five (165) feet to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances to hold the same unto her and her heirs and assigns forever, (See Deed dated March, 1884, and filed for record March 6, 1884, in Deed Record F-3, pages 248 and 249 in the Recorder's Office, Harrison County, Indiana.)

EXCEPTING THEREFROM: A part of lot number thirty (30), in the Town of Corydon in said county and state, bounded thus: Beginning in the south line of said lot at a point eighty two (82) feet east of the southwest corner thereof; running thence north parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to a corner; thence east parallel with the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to a corner; thence south parallel with the west line of said lot eighty (80) feet to the south line of the same; thence west along the south line of said lot thirty (30) feet to the place of beginning. (See Deed dated May 30, 1905 and recorded June 21, 1906 in Deed Record L-4, page 197 and 198 in the Recorder's Office, Harrison County, Indiana.)

which said undivided interest was specifically devised by Item four of Decedent's will to Daniel Patrick Griffin, whose post office Address is Corydon, Indiana, and upon the death of such decedent, all her right, title and interest in and to such real estate vested in said specific devisee.

Final Settlement, May 3, 1962 (2 of 2).

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed book E-6.



EXECUTOR'S DEED

331.5

Frederick P. Griffin as Executor of the estate of Daniel Patrick Griffin by order of the Circuit Court Judge of Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, entered in Order Book 82 of the Recorder of said Court, on page 342, for and in consideration of the sum of Thirty-Eight Thousand ($38,000.00) Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, conveys to the State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources to be used as a part of the Corydon State Memorial, the following Real Estate, in Harrison County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

The west 82 feet of Lot #31 and the east 20 feet of Lot #30, in the original plat of the Town of Corydon (also known as Porter-Griffin House and the Governors Mansion).

Subject To: The State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources shall open the said building as part of its memorial system to the public within twelve (12) months from the date that possession is given to the State of Indiana.

Subject To: The Daniel P. Griffin Estate retaining possession of the above premises up to December 31, 1975.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Executor has hereunto set his hand and seal, this 12th day of August, 1975.

Frederick P. Griffin (Seal)
Frederick P. Griffin, Executor

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, this 12th day of August, 1975, came Frederick P. Griffin, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing instrument.

Witness my hand and official seal

Arville L. Funk Notary Public
Arville L. Funk

My Commission Expires: June 30, 1977

Examined, approved and ordered delivered in open court this 12 day of August, 1975.

DULY ENTERED FOR TAXATION THIS 30 DAY OF Sept 1975
A Ruth Watson
AUDITOR HARRISON COUNTY, INDIANA

David A. Grayson
Judge of the Harrison Circuit Court
Pro Tempore

APPROVED AS TO FORM & LEGALITY:
THIS 16 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1975
BY: Theodore L. Sendak
THEODORE L. SENDAK
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIANA

ACCEPTED:
THIS 25 DAY OF Sept, 1975
BY:
OTIS R. BOWEN
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

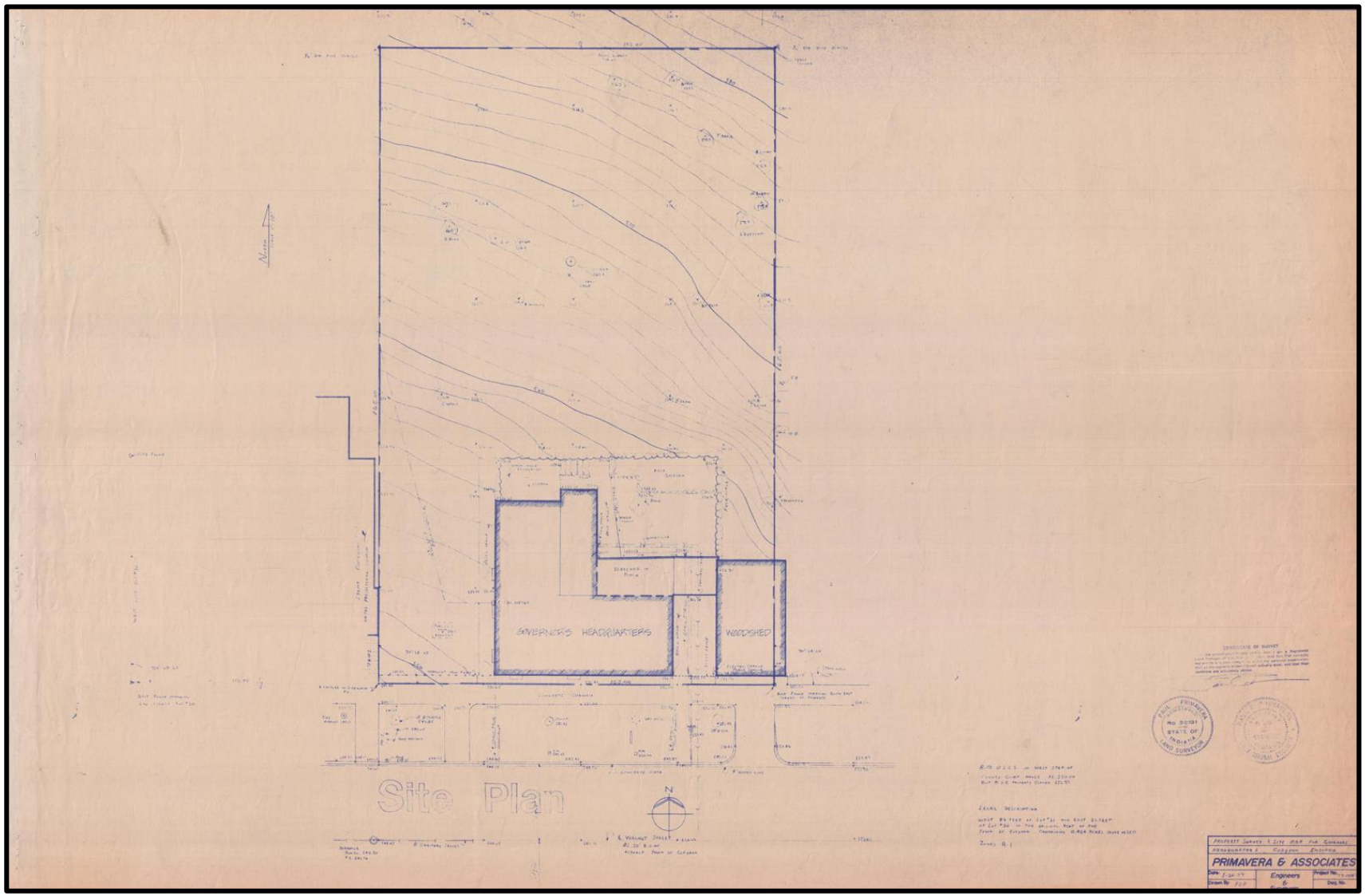
THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY: Terry J. Kindle, Deputy Attorney General

Executor's Deed, August 12, 1975.

Source: Harrison County Recorders Office, Deed Book H-7.

APPENDIX D. DRAWINGS

Included within this section are drawings depicting pre-restoration as-built conditions of the Porter Wood Shed and restoration drawings for the Porter Wood Shed from LeRoy Troyer and Associates, completed in October 1977 as part of the restoration of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters property. Only those sheets depicting the Porter Wood Shed are included here.


GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
WOODSHED
Site Plan
N
PRIMAVERA & ASSOCIATES
Engineers
&

Sheet
GOVENOR'S HEADQUARTERS
1st FLOOR PLAN
Corydon, INDIANA
Job No. 426
Date
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By BA JR
Revisions
Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects · Planners · Landscape Architects
WOODSHED
PORCH
PARLOR
KITCHEN
(LATER ONE)
PANTRY
REAR HALL
PASSAGE
KITCHEN
HALL
First Floor Plan

Sheet
GOVENOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA
2ND FLOOR PLAN
Job No. 456
Date
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By E.B. J.W.
Revisions
Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects - Planners - Landscape Architects
NORTH
UPSTAIRS WORKSHED
PARLOR CHAMBER
UPPER REAR HALL
UPPER STAIR PASSAGE
FRONT CHAMBER
BATHROOM
HALL CHAMBER
CLOSET
Second Floor Plan

Sheet

GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

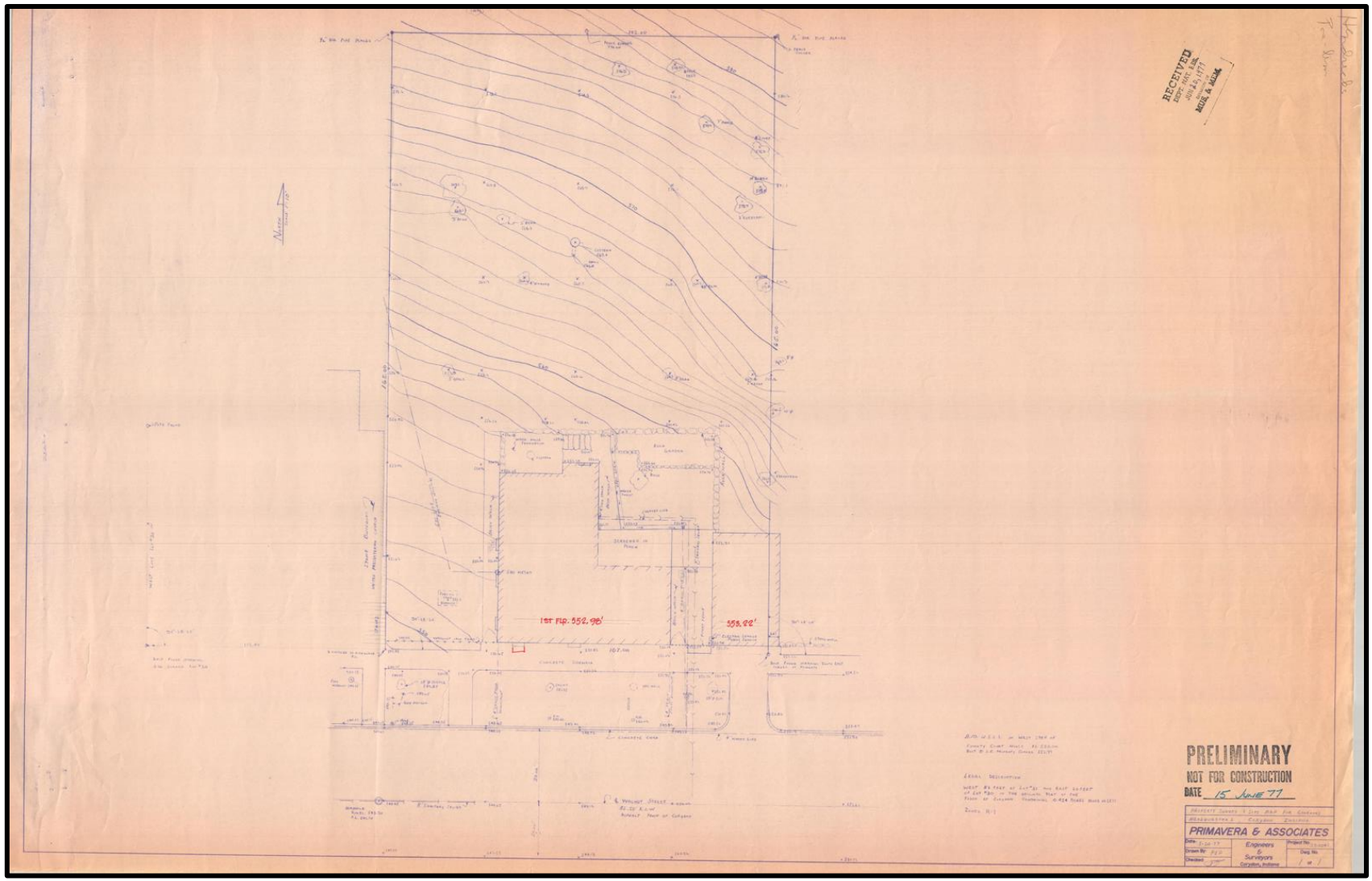
Job No. 428
Date
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By ED JR

Revisions

Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects · Planners · Landscape Architects
112-1/2 Lincolnway East — P.O. Box 966 — Mishawaka, Indiana 46544
219 - 259-9976

Front View

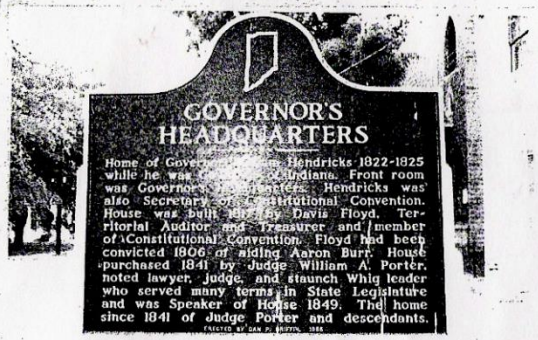
Rear View


RECEIVED
NOV 23 1977
NOVA & BLACK
1st Flr. 552.96'
553.22'
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE 15 JUNE 77
PRIMAVERA & ASSOCIATES
Engineers
&
Surveyors
Drawn By: RJS

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE 6/15/17
1ST FLOOR PLAN
GOVENOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects - Planners - Landscape Architects
Revisions
Job No. 456
Date
Scale 1/4"=1'
Drawn By BAJA
Sheet

Sheet
GOVENOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
2 nd FLOOR PLAN
Job No 426
Date
Scale 1/8"=1'
Drawn By RR JM
Revisions
Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects · Planners · Landscape Architects
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE 6/6/77
NORTH

Sheet
GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS
Job No 428
Date
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By E.B. J.K.
Revisions
Le Roy Troyer and Associates
Architects · Planners · Landscape Architects
112-1/2 Lincolnway East · P.O. Box 966 · Mishawaka, Indiana 46544
219 · 259-9976
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
DATE 6/15/77
Front View
Rear View



THE HISTORIC RESTORATION OF THE

GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS

WALNUT STREET, CORYDON, INDIANA
FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

INDIANA PROJECT # E12-28
E.D.A. PROJECT # 06-51-21051

GENERAL NOTES:

1) RESTORATION OF THIS HISTORIC PROPERTY IS BEING CARRIED OUT THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPT. OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AS A LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT.

2) THIS IS AN HISTORIC PROPERTY. CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS TO RECONSTRUCT AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE THE FABRIC OF CERTAIN KEY TIME PERIODS. A HIGH LEVEL OF RESPECT FOR THE HISTORICAL FABRIC IS EXPECTED OF THE CONTRACTOR AND ALL THOSE UNDER HIS EMPLOY.

3) DURING THE TIME OF THE PROJECT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPORT TO THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY ANY SIGNIFICANT OR POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS RELATING TO HISTORIC OR STRUCTURAL MATTERS.

4) PLANS, ELEVATIONS AND BUILDING SECTIONS FOLLOWING ARE NOT DIMENSIONED, EXCEPT AS NOTED. THEY HAVE BEEN DRAWN TO SCALE AS ACCURATELY AS FIELD MEASURING METHODS WILL ALLOW. THE ACTUAL DIMENSIONS OF ALL PROJECT ELEMENTS, IF NOT OTHERWISE GIVEN, SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY THE ACTUAL PROJECT CONDITIONS.

5) CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO ACQUIRE ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AT HIS EXPENSE.

6) ANYTHING WHICH APPEARS IN EITHER THESE DRAWINGS OR THE SPECIFICATIONS REGARDING THE SCOPE OF THE WORK SHALL BE AS BINDING AS IF IT APPEARED IN THE OTHER OF BOTH.

7) CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE BULLETIN BOARD AT SITE, PROTECTED FROM THE WEATHER, ON WHICH SHALL BE DISPLAYED WAGE RATES, SEO DATA AND EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

8) A PERMANENT SIGN SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND LOCATED AS DIRECTED BY ARCHITECT WHICH SHALL READ:

HISTORIC BUILDING WORK

SINCE HISTORIC ACCURACY IS A PRIME CONSIDERATION IN THE PRESERVATION AND USE OF THIS BUILDING, IT MAY NOT COMPLY WITH USUAL CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE CODE REQUIREMENTS.

THIS SIGN SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 8'X12' WITH CONTRASTING COLORS, HAVING RAISED LETTERS NOT LESS THAN ONE INCH IN HEIGHT.

9) CONTRACTOR SHALL LEAVE EXPOSED A 4 SQ. FT. SECTION OF SPLIT LATH OR CEILING OF ROOMS 202, 203, A 4 SQ. FT. SECTION OF EXPOSED BRICK AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF RM. 202, 203 AND A 4 SQ. FT. SECTION OF EXPOSED WOOD FRAMING @ EAST WALL OF ROOM 200 - EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE VERIFIED WITH ARCHITECT - AND SHALL BE COVER THESE WITH SECURELY FASTENED 3/16" PLEXIGLASS COVER SHEETS FOR PURPOSE OF VISITOR VIEWING. SEE SHEET #16

CONTINUED - NEXT SHEET

MATERIAL SYMBOLS

- DIMENSIONAL WOOD
- FINISHED WOOD
- PLYWOOD
- GYPSUM SHEATHING
- DRYWALL
- RIGID INSULATION
- BATT INSULATION
- BLOWN INSULATION
- STEEL
- ALUMINUM
- FACE BRICK
- CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS
- CONCRETE
- GRAVEL
- EARTH
- STONE

ABBREVIATIONS

A.C.	AIR CONDITIONER	QUAR	QUARRY
ALUM	ALUMINUM	R.L.	LOWER LEVEL
APT	APARTMENT	R.R.	RECEIVING ROOM
A.T.	ACOUSTICAL TILE	MAN	MANUAL
BET	BETWEEN	MAT	MATERIAL
BLK	BLOCK	MAS	MASONRY
B.M.	BENCH MARK	M.C.	MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR
B.R.	BEDROOM	MIN	MINIMUM
C.C. OR	CENTER TO CENTER	M.O.	MASONRY OPENING
C.F.H.	CUBIC FEET PER HOUR	N.A.	NOT APPLICABLE
C.I.	CAST IRON	NAT	NATURAL
C.L. ℄	CENTER LINE	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
CLG	CEILING	N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE
CLOS	CLOSET	O.C.	ON CENTER
C.O.	CLEAN OUT	O.E.	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
CONC	CONCRETE	O.F.G.C.	OUT TO GUT
CONT	CONTINUOUS	P.L.	PLATE, PROPERTY LINE
C.T.	CERAMIC TILE	PLAST	PLASTER
C.W.	COLD WATER	PLYWD	PLYWOOD
D.F.	DRINKING FOUNTAIN	P.S.F.	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
DIA	DIAMETER	R.A.	RETURN AIR
DN	DOWN	REFR	REFRIGERATION
D.R.	DINING ROOM	REINF	REINFORCING
D.W.	DISHWASHER	RM	ROOM
EW	EACH WAY	R.O.	ROUGH OPENING
EA	EACH	SHT	SHEET
E.C.	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR	S.L.	STRUCTURAL LINE
ELEV	ELEVATION	STOR	STORAGE
E.P.	EPOXY PAINT	VAR	VARNISH
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT	VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
EXIST	EXISTING	W.C.	WATER CLOSET
EXT	EXTERIOR	W.G.	TONGUE & GROOVE
F.A.	FRESH AIR	W.W.	WIRE WORK
F.C.	FIRE CLAY	W.W.F.	WELDED WIRE FABRIC
F.D.	FIRE DOOR	U.L.	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES
F.E.C.	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET	UNFIN	UNFINISHED
F.H.C.	FLOOR DRAIN	VAT	VINYL ASBESTOS TILE
FIN	FINISH	VERT	VERTICAL
F.P.	FIRE PROOF	V.C.P.	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
FT	FEET	V.T.	VINYL TILE
FTG	FOOTING	W.C.	WATER CLOSET
F.V.	FIELD VERIFY	WD	WOOD
G.C.	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	WP	WIRE PLASTER
GALV	GALVANIZED	WTH	WIDTH
GL	GLASS	S	SQUARE (SHOT MANSTER)
GRAN	GRANITE	℄	
H.C.	HOLLOW CORE	T.O.	TOP OF FRAMING
H.M.	HOLLOW METAL	W.H.	WATER HEATER
HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	ISOL	ISOLATION
H.R.	HAND RAIL	USA	USA VOLTAGE
HTG	HEATING	VOL	VOLTAGE
HTG. V.	HEATING VENTILATING		
HW	HOT WATER		
I.D.	INSIDE DIAMETER		
INT	INTERIOR		
JAN	JANITOR		
KIT	KITCHEN		

INDEX TO DRAWINGS

T	TITLE SHEET
#1	PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING
#2	SITE PLAN
#3	LANDSCAPE
#4	RESTORATION PLAN - BASEMENT
#5	RESTORATION PLAN - FIRST FLOOR
#6	RESTORATION PLAN - SECOND FLOOR
#7	RESTORATION PLAN - WOODSHED
#8	ELEVATION - FRONT
#9	ELEVATION - REAR
#10	ELEVATION - SIDES
#11	BUILDING SECTIONS
#12	DOOR SCHEDULE
#13	WINDOW SCHEDULE
#14	FINISH SCHEDULE
#15	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS
#16	ROOF PLAN AND DETAILS
#17	MANTEL DETAILS - F-101
#18	MANTEL DETAILS - F-102
#19	MANTEL DETAILS - F-208
#20	MECHANICAL
#21	ELECTRICAL PLAN - HOUSE
#22	ELECTRICAL PLAN - WOODSHED

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT

THESE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY REGISTERED ARCHITECT IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

SET #1

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Job No. 1128
Date 10/5/77
Sheet —
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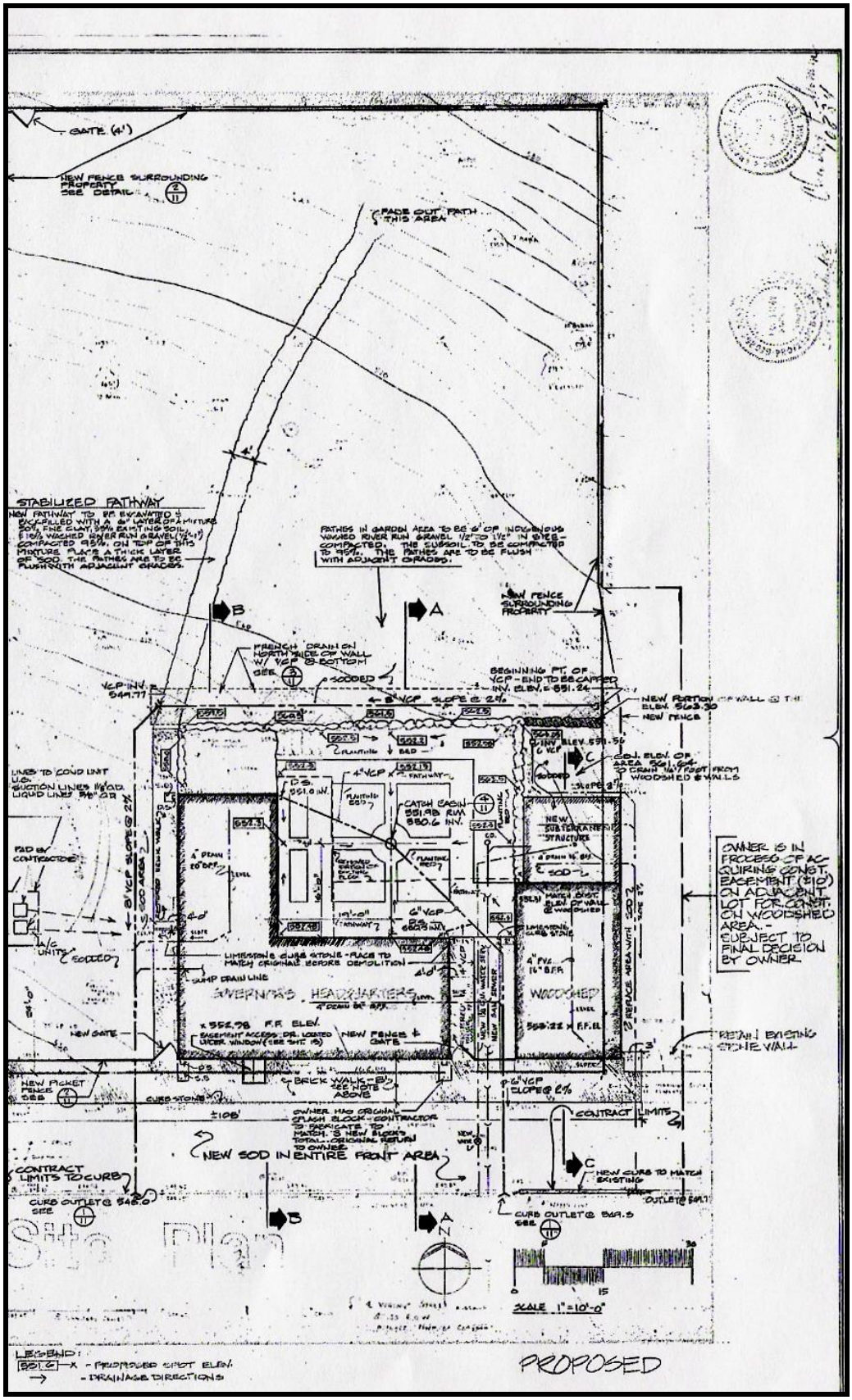
GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA

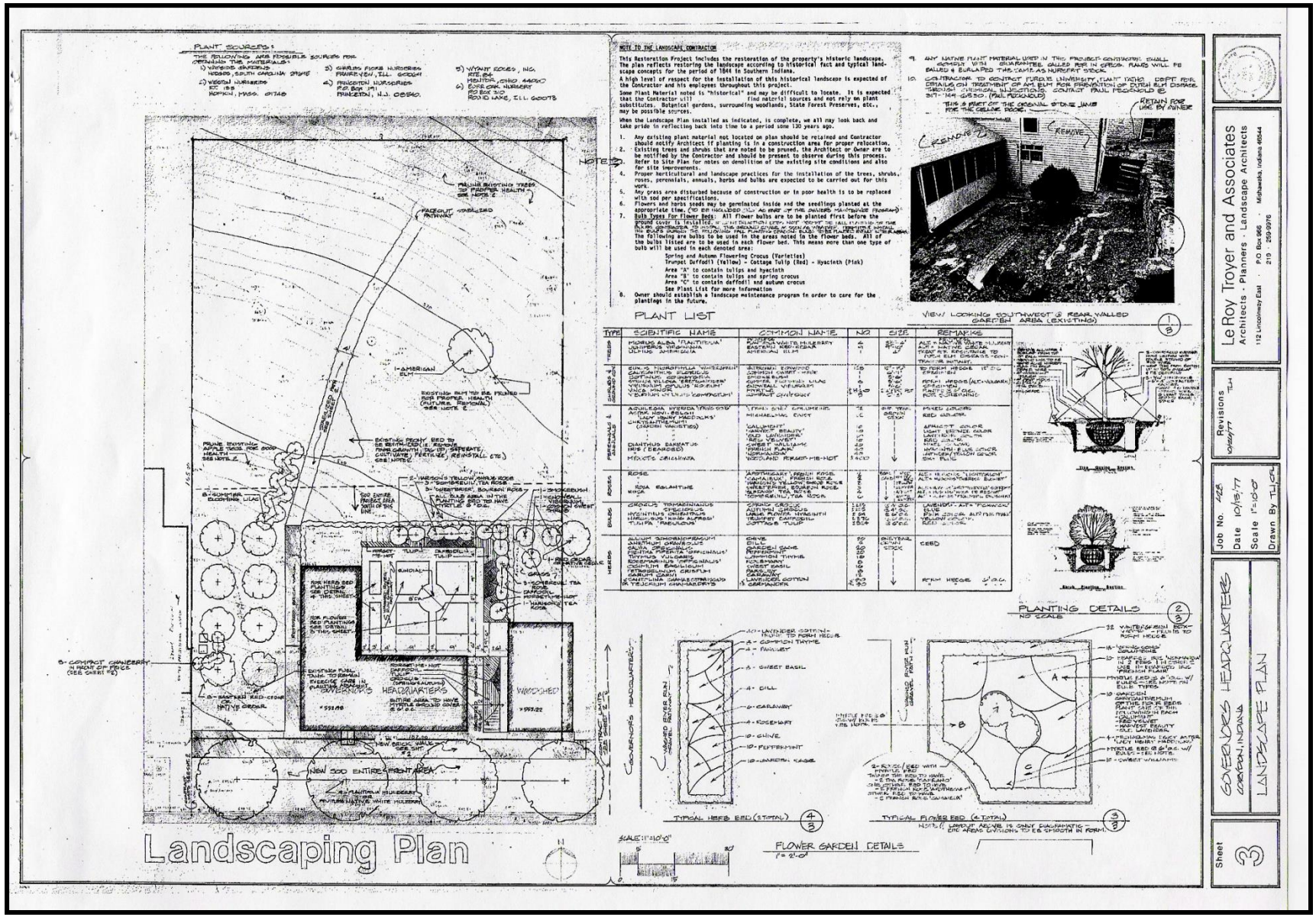
TITLE SHEET

Sheet T

Sheet
1
Job No. 428
Date 10-97
Scale —
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Revisions
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PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING
CONDITIONS
CONDITIONS, INDIANA
VIEW OF BOARDED DOORS, HEADWATERS AND WOODSHED LOOKING NORTHEAST
(& PROX. 11th WEST SIDE)
VIEW OF SCREENED DOORS HEADWATERS LOOKING SOUTH (EAST)
MANTEL, HEARTH & FIREPLACE
ROOM 205
ROOM 205
ROOM 200

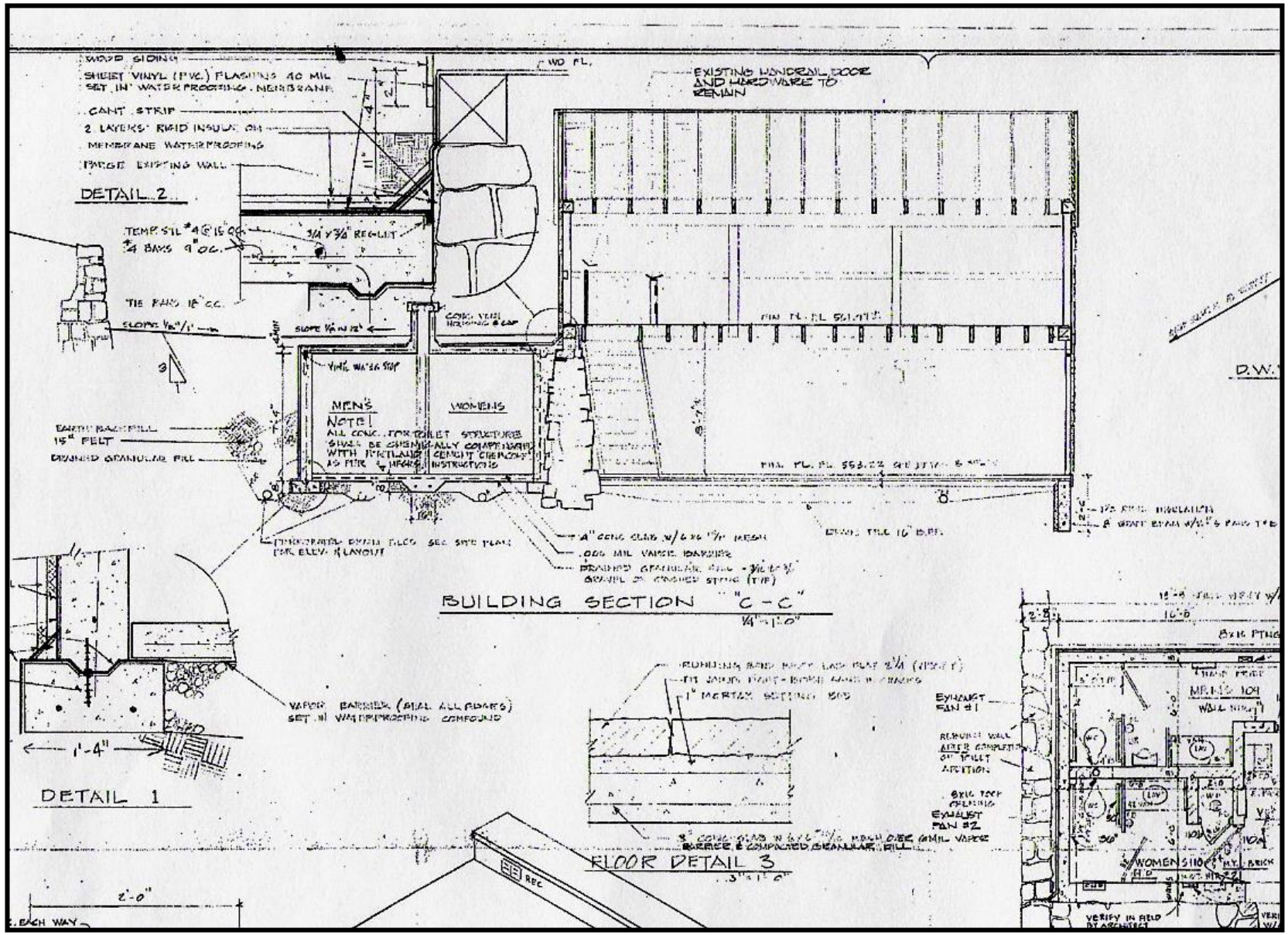
Sheet 2
SOMERSET HEADQUARTERS
CANNON, INDIANA
SITE PLAN
Job No. 428
Date 10/3/77
Scale 1"=10'-0"
Drawn By CL
Revisions
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Site Plan
PROPOSED
Site Plan
EXISTING
PRIMAVERA & ASSOCIATES
NOTES:
SKEECH OF SPLASH BLOCK

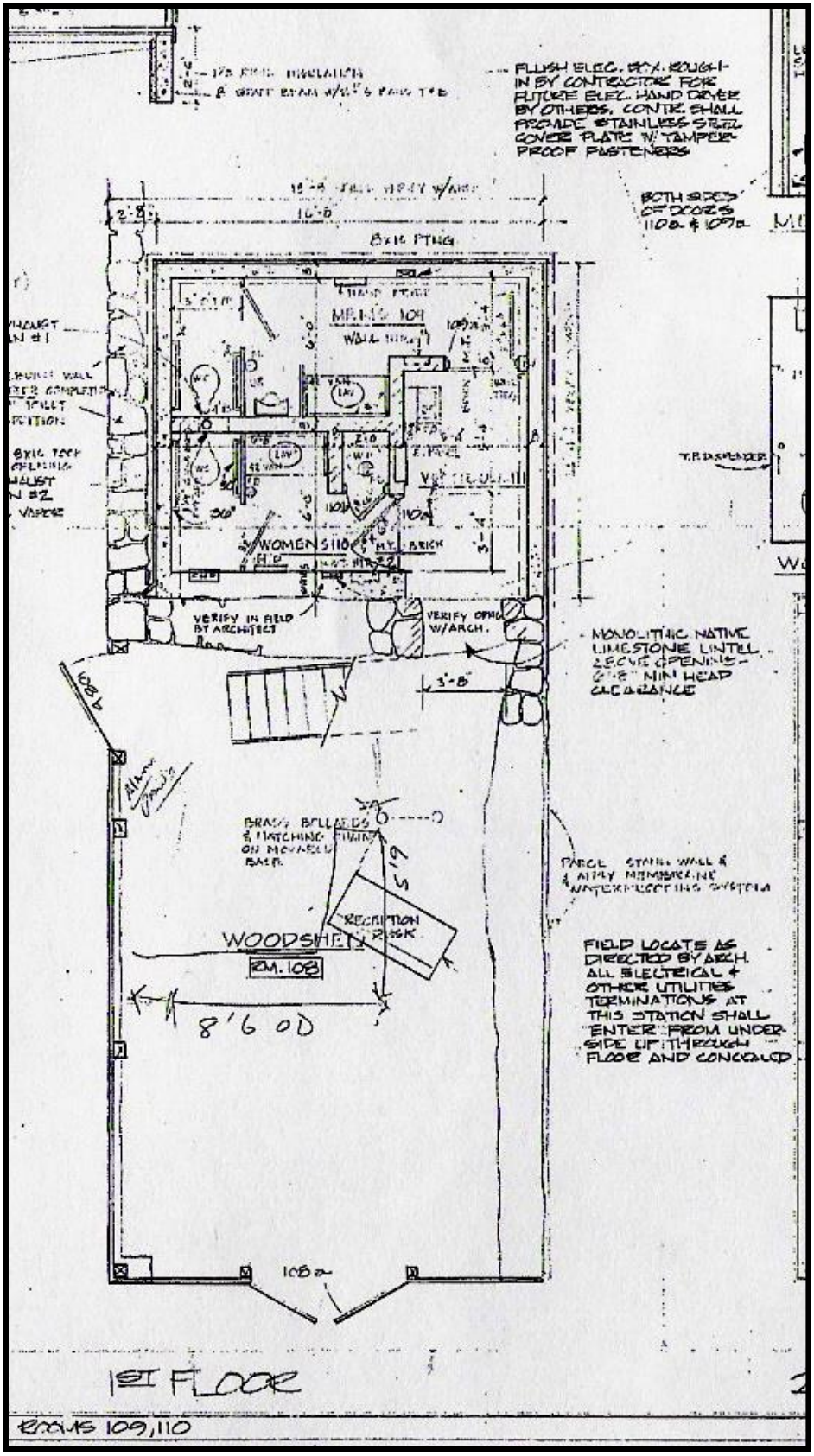

GATE (4')
NEW FENCE SURROUNDING PROPERTY SEE DETAIL
RACE OUT PATH THIS AREA
STABILIZED PATHWAY
NEW PATHWAY TO BE EXCAVATED & BACK-FILLED WITH A 6" LAYER OF MIXTURE 50% FINE CLAY, 30% PAINTING SOIL, & 10% WASHED RIVER RUN GRAVEL (½-1") COMPACTED 95% OF TOP OF THIS MIXTURE. PLACE A THICK LAYER OF SOD. THE PATHWAYS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH ADJACENT GRADES.
PATHES IN GARDEN AREA TO BE 6" OF INDIGENOUS WASHED RIVER RUN GRAVEL 1/2" TO 1½" IN SITE - COMPACTED. THE SUBSOIL TO BE COMPACTED TO 95%. THE PATHES ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH ADJACENT GRADES.
NEW FENCE SURROUNDING PROPERTY
FRENCH DRAIN ON NORTH SIDE OF WALL W/ VCP @ BOTTOM SEE
SODDED
VCP INV. 549.77
8" VCP SLOPE @ 2%
BEGINNING PT. OF VCP - END TO BE CAPPED INV. ELEV. = 551.24
NEW PORTION ELEV. 563.30
NEW FENCE
EXIST. ELEV. OF AREA 561.64 DRAIN 16" FOOT FROM WOODSHED & WALLS
LINES TO COND UNIT U.G. SUCTION LINES 1¼" O.D. LIQUID LINES 3/8" O.D.
PAD BY CONTRACTOR
8" VCP SLOPE @ 2%
SOD AREA
W/C UNITS
SODDED
CATCH BASIN 551.98 RIM 550.6 INV.
NEW SUBTERRANEAN STRUCTURE
SOD
OWNER IS IN PROCESS OF ACQUIRING CONST. EASEMENT (±10') ON ADJACENT LOT FOR CONST. OF WOODSHED AREA. - SUBJECT TO FINAL DECISION BY OWNER.
LIMESTONE CURB STONE - PLACE TO MATCH ORIGINALS BEFORE DEMOLITION
SUMP DRAIN LINE
GOVERNORS HEADQUARTERS
WOODSHED
552.78 F.F. ELEV.
BASEMENT ACCESS DR. LOWER LEVEL WINDOW (SEE SHT. 15)
NEW FENCE & GATE
559.22 F.F. EL.
NEW GATE
RETAIN EXISTING STONE WALL
NEW PICKET FENCE SEE
BRICK WALK - SEE NOTE ABOVE
6" VCP SLOPE @ 2%
CONTRACT LIMITS
±108'
OWNER HAD ORIGINAL SPLASH BLOCK - CONTRACTOR TO FABRICATE TO MATCH. 5 NEW BLOCKS TOTAL. ORIGINAL RETURN TO OWNER.
NEW SOD IN ENTIRE FRONT AREA
CONTRACT LIMITS TO CURB
NEW CURB TO MATCH EXISTING
CURB OUTLET @ 548.0 SEE
CURB OUTLET @ 549.5 SEE
OUTLET 549.1
Site Plan
SCALE 1"=10'-0"
LEGEND:
X - PROPOSED SPOT ELEV.
- DRAINAGE DIRECTIONS
PROPOSED

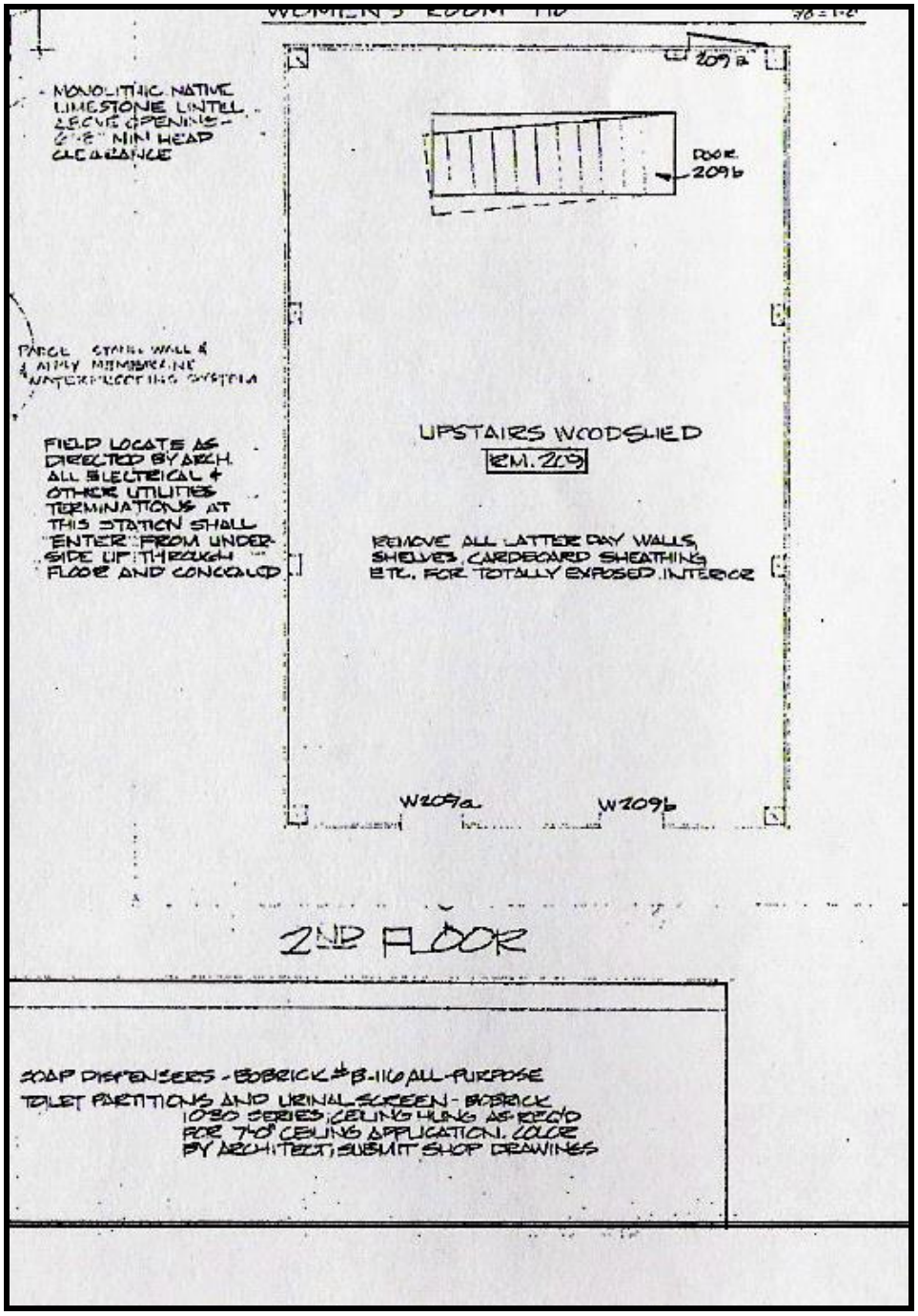

PLANT SOURCES:
NOTE TO THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
PLANT LIST
Landscaping Plan
PLANTING DETAILS
FLOWER GARDEN DETAILS
TYPICAL HERBS BED (3 TOTAL)
TYPICAL FLOWER BED (4 TOTAL)
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST @ REAR WALLED GARDEN AREA (EXISTING)
RETAIN FOR USE BY OWNER
REMOVE
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Revisions
Job No. 428
Date 10/15/77
Scale 1"=10'-0"
Drawn By TLH
GOVERNORS HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
LANDSCAPE PLAN
Sheet 3

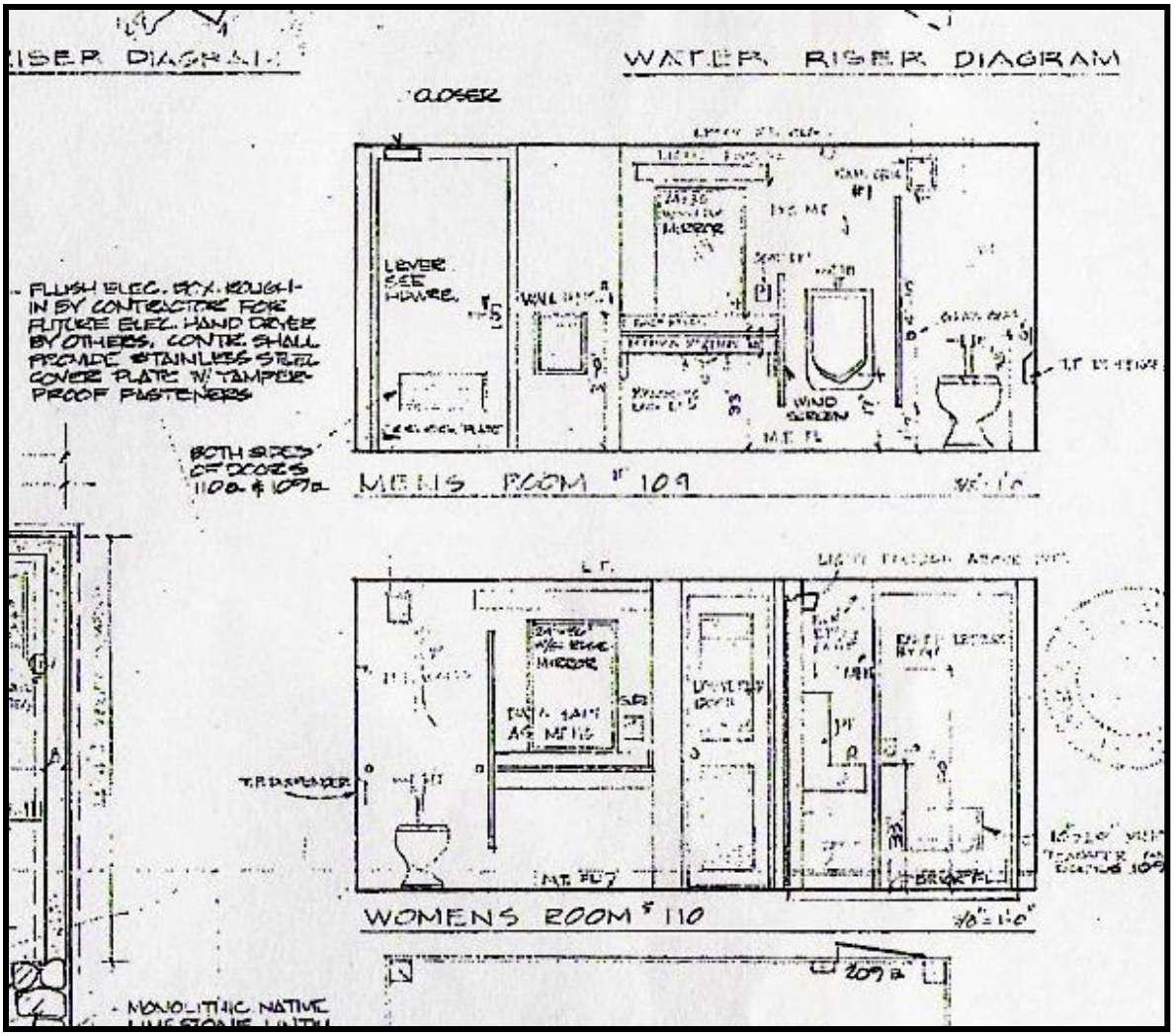
D-15

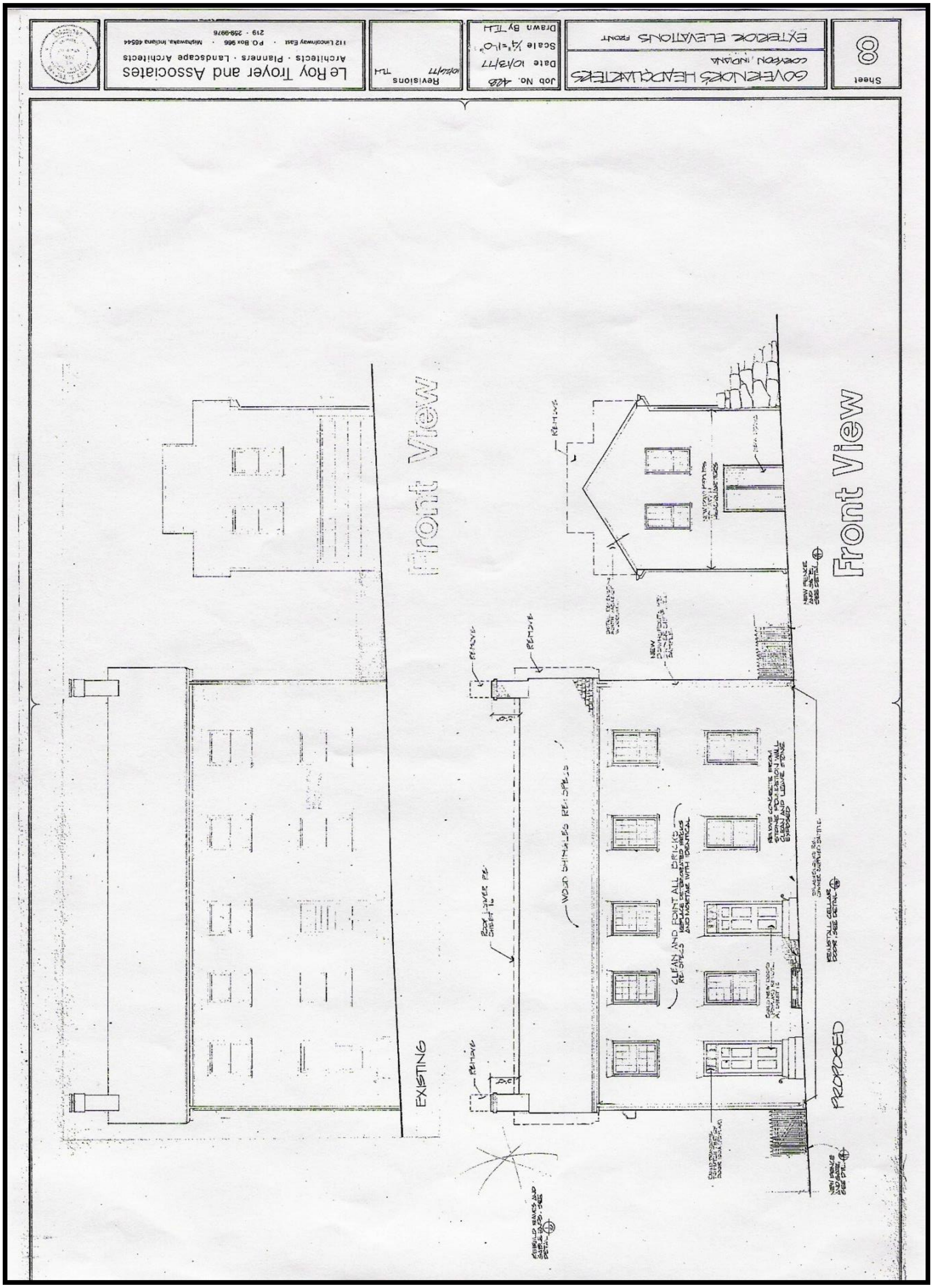
Woodshed
PROPOSED
1ST FLOOR
2ND FLOOR
BUILDING SECTION C-C
DETAIL 1
DETAIL 2
DETAIL 3
RECEPTION STATION DETAILS
VENT DETAIL 4"
PLAN OF VENT
WATER RISER DIAGRAM
SWV RISER DIAGRAM
MEN'S ROOM # 109
WOMEN'S ROOM # 110
UPSTAIRS WOODSHED
WOODSHED
EAST
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Sheet 7
Job No. 426
Scale ASNOTED
Date 6/87
Revisions


DETAIL 2
MEN'S
WOMENS
NOTE!
BUILDING SECTION "C-C"
1/4"=1'-0"
DETAIL 1
1'-4"
FLOOR DETAIL 3
EXISTING HANDRAIL DOOR AND HARDWARE TO REMAIN
VAPOR BARRIER (SEAL ALL JOINTS)
EXHAUST FAN #1
EXHAUST FAN #2
WOMENS 110
MEN'S 104
VERIFY IN FIELD BY ARCHITECT
2'-0"


FLUSH ELEC. BOX. ROUGH-IN BY CONTRACTOR FOR FUTURE ELEC. HAND DRYER BY OTHERS. CONTR. SHALL PROVIDE STAINLESS STEEL COVER PLATE W/ TAMPER-PROOF FASTENERS
BOTH SIDES OF DOORS 110a & 109a
16'-0
8x16 PTHG
MENS 109
WOMENS 110
VERIFY IN FIELD BY ARCHITECT
VERIFY OPNG W/ARCH.
MONOLITHIC NATIVE LIMESTONE LINTEL. SECURE OPENING - 6'-8" MIN HEAD CLEARANCE
3'-8"
BRASS BILLIARDS & MATCHING LAMP ON MOVABLE BASE
RECREATION DESK
WOODSHED
RM. 108
8'6 OD
108a
PARGE STONE WALL & APPLY MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING SYSTEM
FIELD LOCATE AS DIRECTED BY ARCH. ALL ELECTRICAL & OTHER UTILITIES TERMINATIONS AT THIS STATION SHALL ENTER FROM UNDER-SIDE UP THROUGH FLOOR AND CONCEALED
1ST FLOOR
EXHS 109,110


MONOLITHIC NATIVE LIMESTONE LINTEL LEDGE OPENING - 6'-8" MIN HEAD CLEARANCE
209 a
DOOR 209b
PARGE STONE WALL & APPLY MEMBRANE WATERPROOFING SYSTEM
FIELD LOCATE AS DIRECTED BY ARCH. ALL ELECTRICAL & OTHER UTILITIES TERMINATIONS AT THIS STATION SHALL ENTER FROM UNDERSIDE UP THROUGH FLOOR AND CONCEALED
UPSTAIRS WOODSHED
EM. 209
REMOVE ALL LATTER DAY WALLS, SHELVES, CARDBOARD SHEATHING ETC. FOR TOTALLY EXPOSED INTERIOR
W209a
W209b
2ND FLOOR
SOAP DISPENSERS - BOBRICK #B-116 ALL-PURPOSE
TOILET PARTITIONS AND URINAL SCREEN - BOBRICK 1090 SERIES, CEILING HUNG AS REQ'D FOR 7'0" CEILING APPLICATION. COLOR BY ARCHITECT; SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS


WATER RISER DIAGRAM
CLOSER
LEVER SEE HDWRE.
WIND SCREEN
MENS ROOM # 109
WOMENS ROOM # 110
BOTH SIDES OF DOORS 110 & 109
MONOLITHIC NATIVE

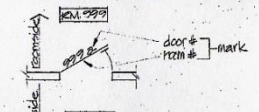

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Revisions
Job No.
Date 10/13/77
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By
GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FRONT
Sheet
8
Front View
EXISTING
Front View
PROPOSED
WOOD SHINGLES RE: SPECS
CLEAN AND POINT ALL BRICKS
REMOVE

Sheet 9
GOVERNORS HEADQUARTERS
CROWN POINT, INDIANA
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS REAR
Job No. 428
Date 10/3/77
Scale 1/8"=1'-0"
Drawn By BLH
Revisions 10/24/77 TLH
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Rear View EXISTING
REMOVE
REMOVE
Rear View PROPOSED
BRICK
STONE
REMOVE

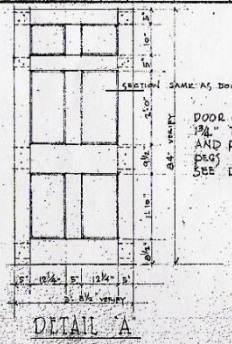
Sheet 10
COVERNORS HEAD WESTERS
COLUMBUS, INDIANA
ELEVATIONS etc
Job No. 488
Date 10/9/17
Scale 1/4"=1'-0"
Drawn By TLH
Revisions
10/26/17 TLH
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Side View - West Side
Side View - East Side
Side View - West Side
Side View - East Side
REMOVE EXISTING PAINT FROM BRICK
REMOVE EXISTING PAINT
REMOVE EXISTING WINDOW LOCATIONS
REINSTALL HISTORIC BRICK MUNTINS AS SHOWN ON ELEVATIONS
LOWERED ROOF PITCH SIDE SIMILAR
NEW DOORS TO MATCH ADJACENT PANELED & GLAZED DOORS
NEW DOORS TO MATCH ADJACENT PANELED & GLAZED DOORS
PUBLIC RESTROOMS
CANVAS HOOD AND PAINT METAL EDGE

DOOR & HARDWARE SCHEDULE

MARK # ORIGINAL DOOR OPNG	DETAILS	SCHEDULE OF DOOR USE & NEW DOOR	DOOR SIZE	DOOR THICKNESS	DOOR MAT'L & BEVEL	DOOR GLASS	DOOR EXTERIOR FINISH	DOOR OFFICE FINISH	HARDWARE SET (SEE NOTES BELOW)	HARDWARE FINISH	FRAMES REMARKS	FRAMES EXTERIOR CASING	FRAMES OFFICE CASING	FRAMES EXTERIOR TRIM	FRAMES OFFICE TRIM	FRAMES EXTERIOR FINISH	FRAMES OFFICE FINISH	THRESHOLD THRESHOLD	THRESHOLD FINISH	REMARKS
100a																				
100b																				
100 c	A	NEW 1068 DOOR	3'0 7/16" x 8'3 3/4"	1 3/4	WD.															
100 d			AOHX 7'3 3/8"																	
100 e		REUSE SAME LOCATION	3'0 7/16" x 7'4 3/8"	1 3/8																
101 a	A	NEW 1852 DOOR		1 3/4																
101 b		REUSE SAME LOCATION	3'0 1/8" x 7'4 3/4"	1 3/8																
101 c	B	BLIND ON RH VU SIDE	3'0 7/8" x 7'7 1/8"																	DOOR FLUSH, FRAME FLUSH on Room 101 SIDE
101d		CANCEL							—											
101 e		CANCEL							—											
102a		CANCEL							—											
102b		CANCEL							—											
102c		CANCEL - REUSE BATTEN DOOR EACH WINDOWS	3'1 1/8" x 7'2 1/8"		AS EXISTING				—											
102d		CANCEL							—											
102e		CANCEL							—											
102f		CANCEL							—											
102g 103g		RELOCATED OPNG - REUSE BATTEN DOOR REUSE BATTEN DOOR	3'0 1/8" x 7'4 3/4" 2'7 1/8" x 7'0 1/8"		1 3/8 1 3/8															
103a		CANCEL							—											
103b		CANCEL							—											
103c		CANCEL							—											
104a		CANCEL							—											
104b		CANCEL							—											
104c		CANCEL							—											
105a		CANCEL							—											
106a		CANCEL							—											
106b		CANCEL							—											
106c		CANCEL							—											
106d		CANCEL							—											
107a		REUSE SAME LOCATION	3'3 1/4" x 7'9"	1 1/4																
220a		REUSE SAME LOCATION	3'4 1/8" x 7'5 1/2"	1 1/8																
220b		REMOVE DOOR, OPENING ONLY																		
220c		REUSE SAME LOCATION	AS EXISTING		AS EXISTING															
220d		REUSE SAME LOCATION	AS EXISTING		AS EXISTING															
222a		CANCEL							—											
201a		CANCEL - REUSE IN OPNG 202a							—											
203a		CANCEL - REUSE IN OPNG 107a							—											
203b		CANCEL - REUSE IN OPNG 107a							—											SPLICE TOP of DOOR TO 6'8"
204a		CANCEL							—											
204b		CANCEL - REUSE IN OPNG 102h							—											
224c		CANCEL							—											
208a		CANCEL							—											
208b		CANCEL							—											
208c		CANCEL							—											
207a		REUSE IN SAME LOCATION	3'1 x 7'3 1/2"	1 1/8																
209a		REUSE IN SAME LOCATION	3'0 7/8" x 7'4 1/2"	1 1/8																
208b		CANCEL							—											
208c		CANCEL							—											
108a		CANCEL - NEW PAIR DOORS																		
108b		NEW DOOR	FIELD DETERMINE		AS EXISTING															
203c		RELOCATED OPNG: REUSE DOOR 201a	2'7 1/8" x 7'5 1/8"		1 1/8															
220d		RELOCATED OPNG: REUSE DOOR FROM 220c	AS EXISTING		AS EXISTING															
220a		REUSE IN SAME LOCATION	AS EXISTING		AS EXISTING															
209b		NO DOOR	—		—															
109a		NEW DOOR OPNG.	3'-0" x 6'-8"		1 3/4 H.M.				—		H.M.									
110a		NEW DOOR OPNG.	3'-0" x 6'-8"		1 3/4 H.M.				—		H.M.									
110b		NEW DOOR OPNG.	1'-8" x 6'-8"		1 3/4 H.M.				—		H.M.									FULL LOUVERED



* KEY TO DOOR MARKS



DOOR OF PRIME POPLAR. 1 3/4" THICK. MORTISED AND PEGGED WITH SQ. PEGS INTO ROUND HOLES. SEE DOOR 1018 FOR DETAILS.

NOTES

ALL HARDWARE FOR PROJECT SHALL BE HANDMADE "HISTORICAL TYPE", INCLUDING LOCKSET W/ROSETTES AND 8 LEVERS, STRIKES, PIVOTS BUTTS, NO KICK PLATES, DOOR HOLDS AND ROLLER LATCHES. ALL EXISTING DOOR HARDWARE COMPONENTS ARE EXISTING HARDWARE ON DOORS USED, PER DOOR SCHEDULE FOR COMPLETE WORKING INSTALLATION. EXCEPT DRS # 109a, 110a, 110b WHICH SHALL HAVE "MODERN" HARDWARE SETS AS FOLLOWS:
(VALUE OR EQUIVALENT SHALL BE ACCEPTABLE. MFRS. EXCEPT AS NOTED)
- ALL STAINLESS STEEL.
- ALL COMPONENTS "TOP OF LINE QUALITY"
- LEVER SETS (STYLE AS SELECTED BY ARCH.)
- LCN "SMOOTHEE" CLOSERS.
- 1½ PR. HEAVY DUTY BALL BEARING BUTTS EA. DR.
- EACH DOOR MASTER KEYED
- DOORS 109a & 110a SET 12"X36" S.S. KICKPLATES ON EACH SIDE
- 3 SETS OF KEYS PER DOOR
- PRIVACY LOCKSET FUNCTION (DRS. 109a, 110a)
- STOREROOM LOCKSET FUNCTION (DR 110b) BOTH SIDE ONLY
- AS REQ'D FOR COMPLETE AND APPROPRIATE INSTALLATION
- SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS TO ARCH.
- REMOVE & TAG ALL EXISTING HARDWARE FOR REUSE BY OWNER

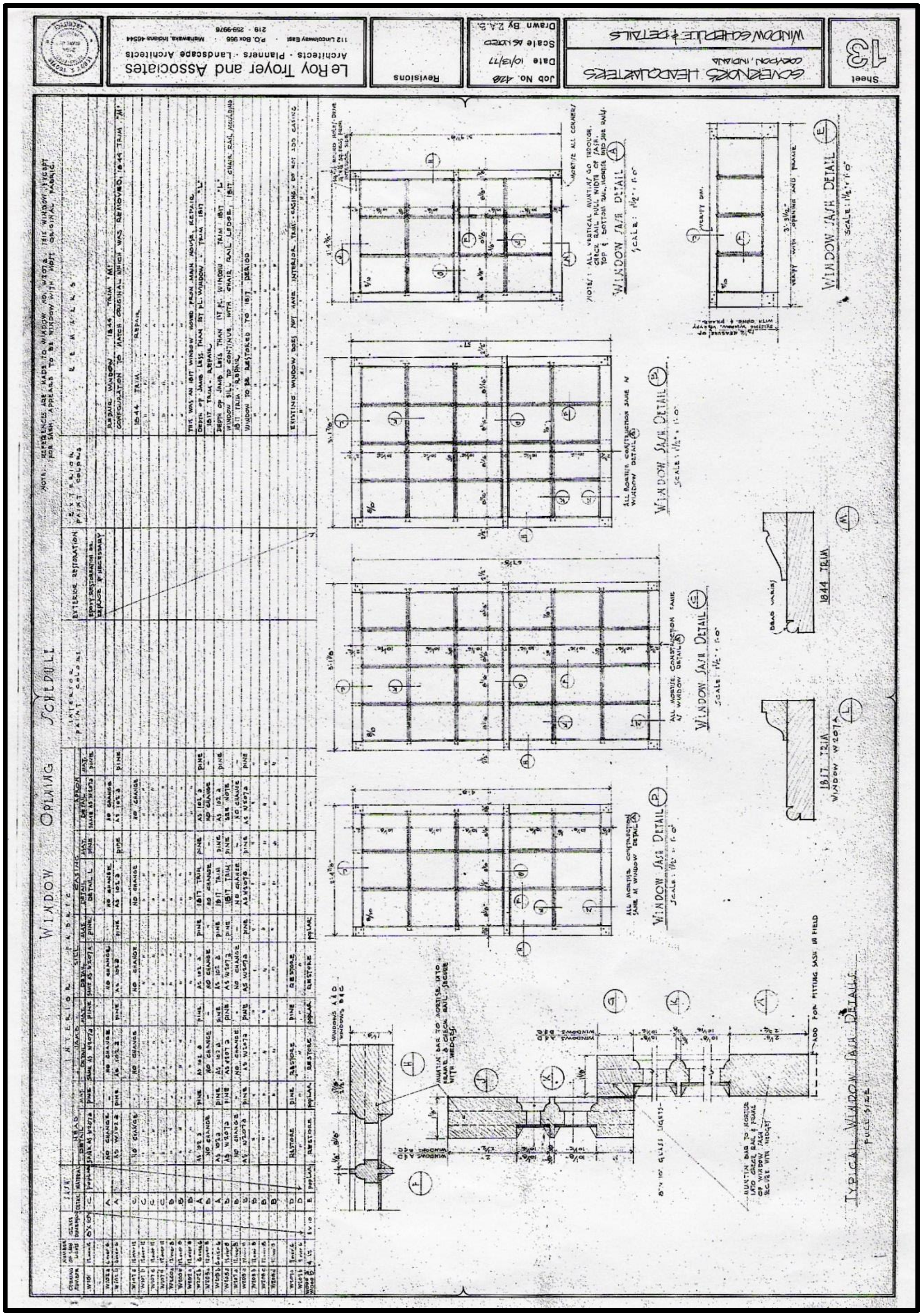
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Revisions TJH 10/21/77

Job No. 428
Date
Scale

GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA

Sheet 12


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Revisions
Job No. 428
Date 10/13/77
Scale AS NOTED
Drawn By Z.A.S.
GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
WINDOW SCHEDULE & DETAILS
Sheet
13
WINDOW OPENING SCHEDULE
NOTE: REFERENCES ARE MADE TO WINDOW NO. W207A. THIS WINDOW, EXCEPT FOR SASH, APPEARS TO BE WINDOW WITH MOST ORIGINAL FABRIC.
REMARKS
EXTERIOR RESTORATION
INTERIOR PAINT COLORS
EXTERIOR PAINT COLORS
WINDOW SASH DETAIL A
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"
NOTES: ALL VERTICAL MUNTINS GO THROUGH CHECK RAIL FULL WIDTH OF SASH. TOP & BOTTOM RAIL MORTISE INTO SIDE RAILS.
MORTISE ALL CORNERS
WINDOW SASH DETAIL B
WINDOW SASH DETAIL C
WINDOW SASH DETAIL D
WINDOW SASH DETAIL E
SCALE: 1½" = 1'-0"
ALL MORTISE CONSTRUCTION SAME AS WINDOW DETAIL A
VERIFY WITH OPENING AND FRAME
1817 TRIM
WINDOW W207A
1844 TRIM
BEAD VARIES
TYPICAL WINDOW SASH DETAILS
FULL SIZE
MUNTIN BAR TO MORTISE INTO FRAME & CHECK RAIL. SECURE WITH WEDGES.
ADD FOR FITTING SASH IN FIELD
8" x 10" GLASS LIGHTS

RESTORATION & FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM #	ROOM NAME	WALLS							WAINSCOT		FLOOR									CEILING					BASE						CHAIR RAIL			STAIRS				REMARKS
		REPAIR ALL DAMAGED PLASTER	WASH WOOD & TUCKPOINT	WASH STONE	PAINT ON PLASTER	WALLPAPER	CERAMIC TILE	EPOXY	REPAIR ALL DAMAGED PLASTER	PAINT ON PLASTER	REPAIR ALL DAMAGED FLOORING	SANDPAPER FLOORS	CHEMICALLY STRIP FLOORS	SEALER ON BRICK	PENETRATION OIL	CARPET BY OTHERS	BRICK	VARNISH	CERAMIC TILE	REPAIR ALL DAMAGED PLASTER	PAINT ON PLASTER	WASH WOOD	BRUSH & VACUUM	EPOXY	CERAMIC BASE	CHEMICALLY STRIP	REPAIR & REPLACE	PAINT BASEBOARD	NEW BASEBOARD	CERAMIC TILE	CHEMICALLY STRIP	REPAIR & REPLACE	PAINT CHAIR RAIL	STRIP	VARNISH	PAINT VARNISH HANDRAILS	WASH	
000	BASEMENT			•													•						•															BRUSH AND VACUUM
001	BASEM'T ENTRY	•			•						•		•					•								•	•	•										
100	PASSAGE	•			•						•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•						•	•	•		
101	HALL	•			•						•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•										
102	KITCHEN	•			•									•						•	•					•	•	•	•							•		
107	PARLOR	•			•				•	•	•	•						•		•	•					•	•	•			•	•	•					
200	HALL CHAMBER	•				•					•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•										100% RAG CONTENT WALLPAPER (HANDMADE) DESIGN AS DIRECTED BY ARCH.
202-203	PORTER OFFICE	•			•						•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•										
206	UPPER PASSAGE	•			•						•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•										
207	FRONT CHAMBER	•			•						•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•										
208	PARLOR CHAMBER	•			•				•	•	•		•					•		•	•					•	•	•			•	•	•					
108	WOODSHED		•	•										•								•	•														•	
109	MENS TOILET						•												•					•						•								
110	WOMENS' TOILET						•												•					•						•								
111	VESTIBULE							•						•										•														
209	2ND FLR. WOOD		•								•											•	•															

LeRoy Troyer and Associates
Architects · Planners · Landscape Architects
112 Lincolnway East · P.O. Box 965 · Mishawaka, Indiana 46544 · 219 · 259-9976

Revisions 10/26/77 TH

Job No. 428
Date 10/13/77
Scale —
Drawn By TH, RB

GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS
CORYDON, INDIANA
FINISH SCHEDULE

Sheet 14

APPENDIX E. HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS



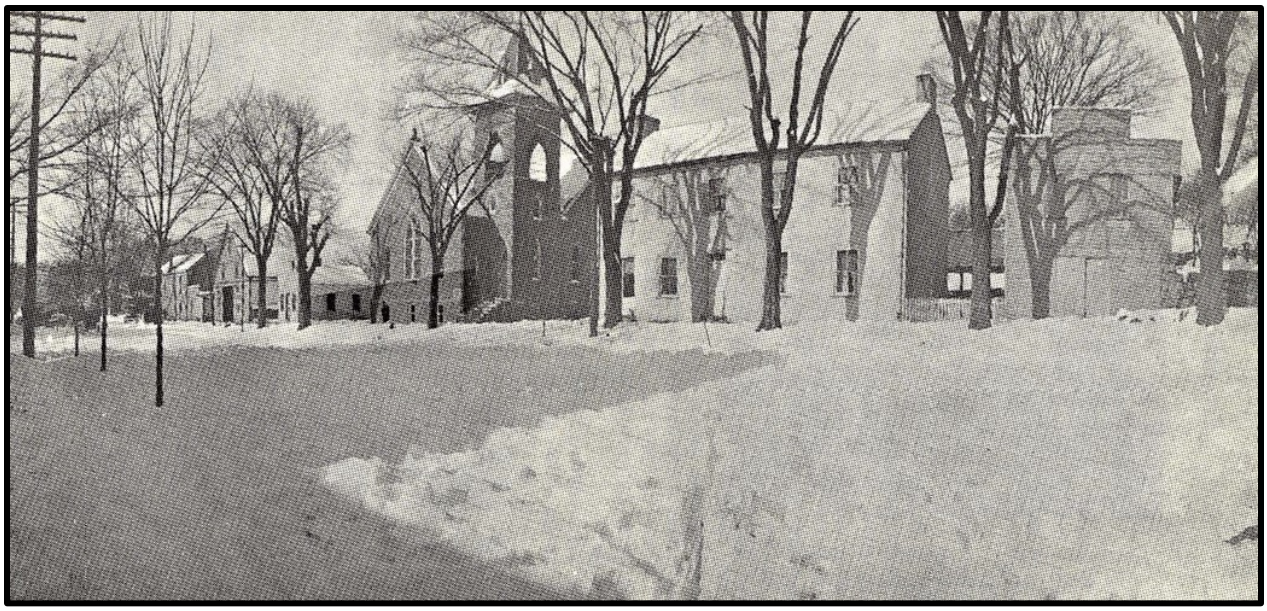
Circa 1906 photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



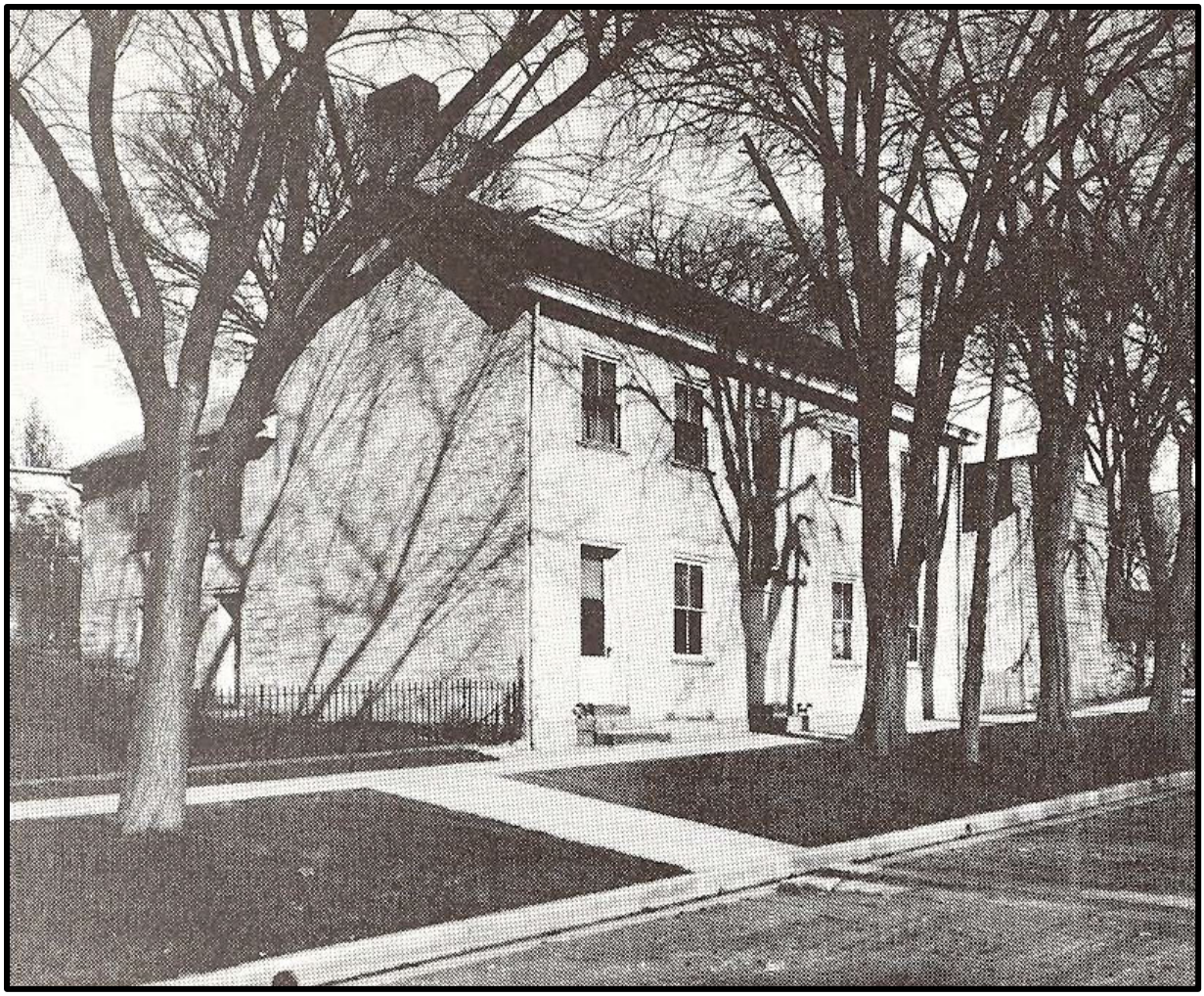
1910 photograph of East Walnut Street, including the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Jack Friedly. Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



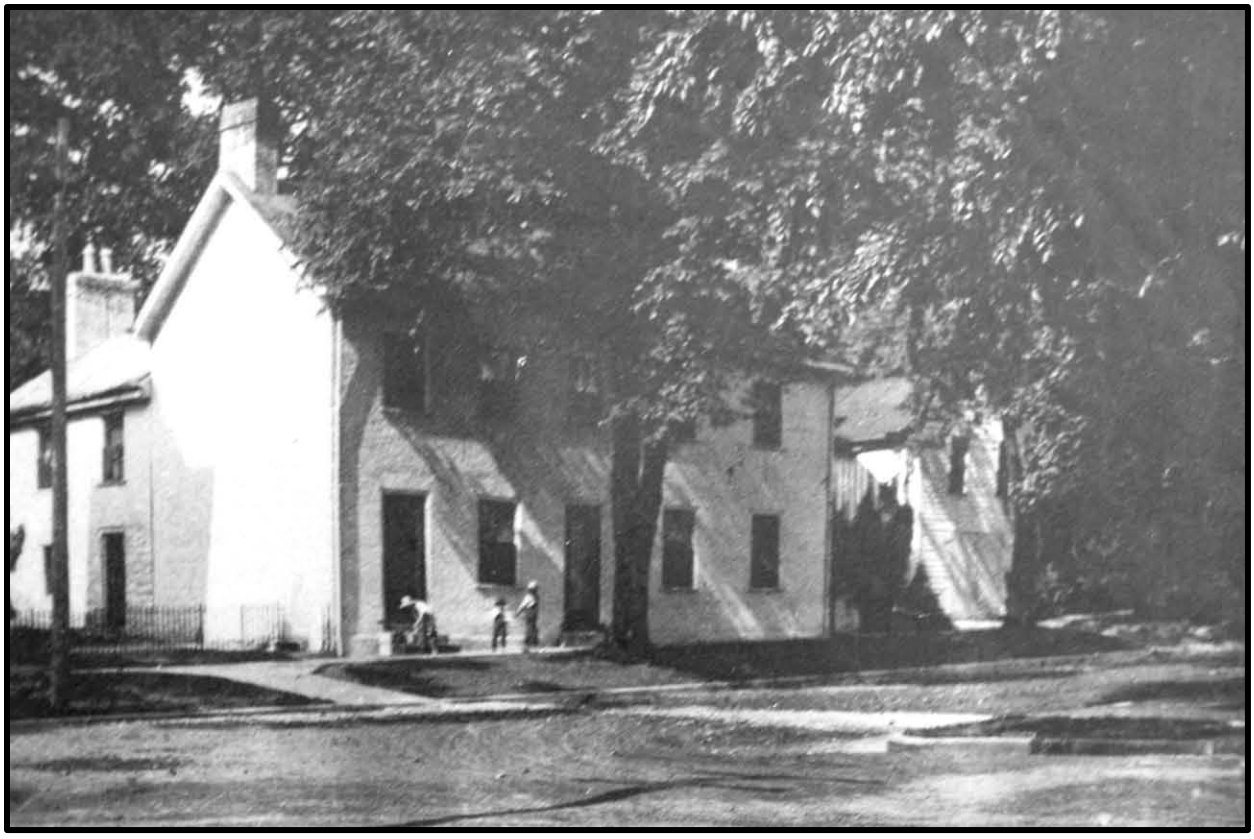
1910 photograph of Walnut Street, including the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin and Jeanette Porter Brewster, *134 Years with Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana* (Corydon, Ind.: O'Bannon Pub. Co. Press, 1980).



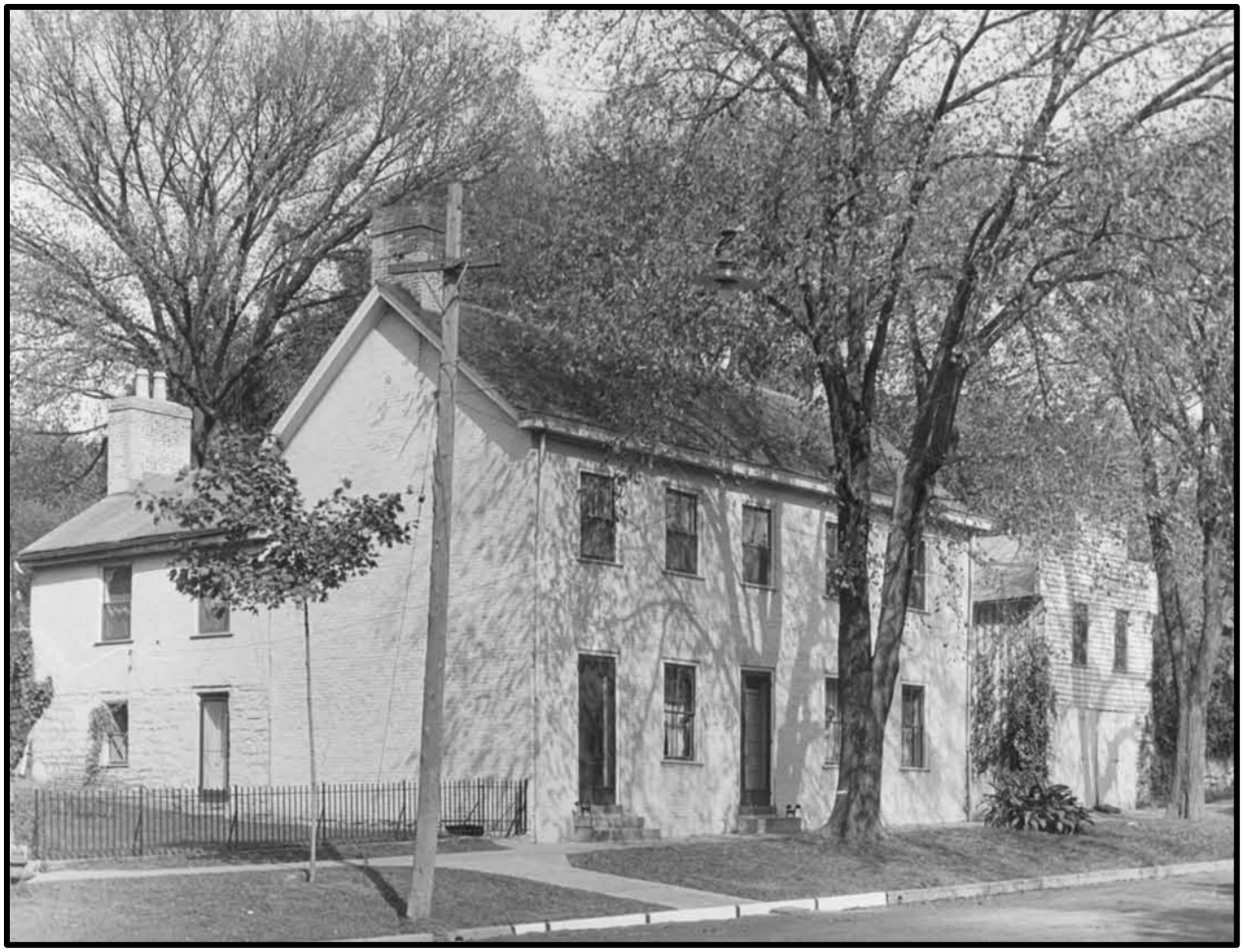
1915 photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin and Jeanette Porter Brewster, *134 Years with Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana* (Corydon, Ind.: O'Bannon Pub. Co. Press, 1980).



Undated photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed, circa 1920.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



Undated photograph of the Hendricks property. Note the resized garage door opening on the façade.

Source: Photo Collection, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.



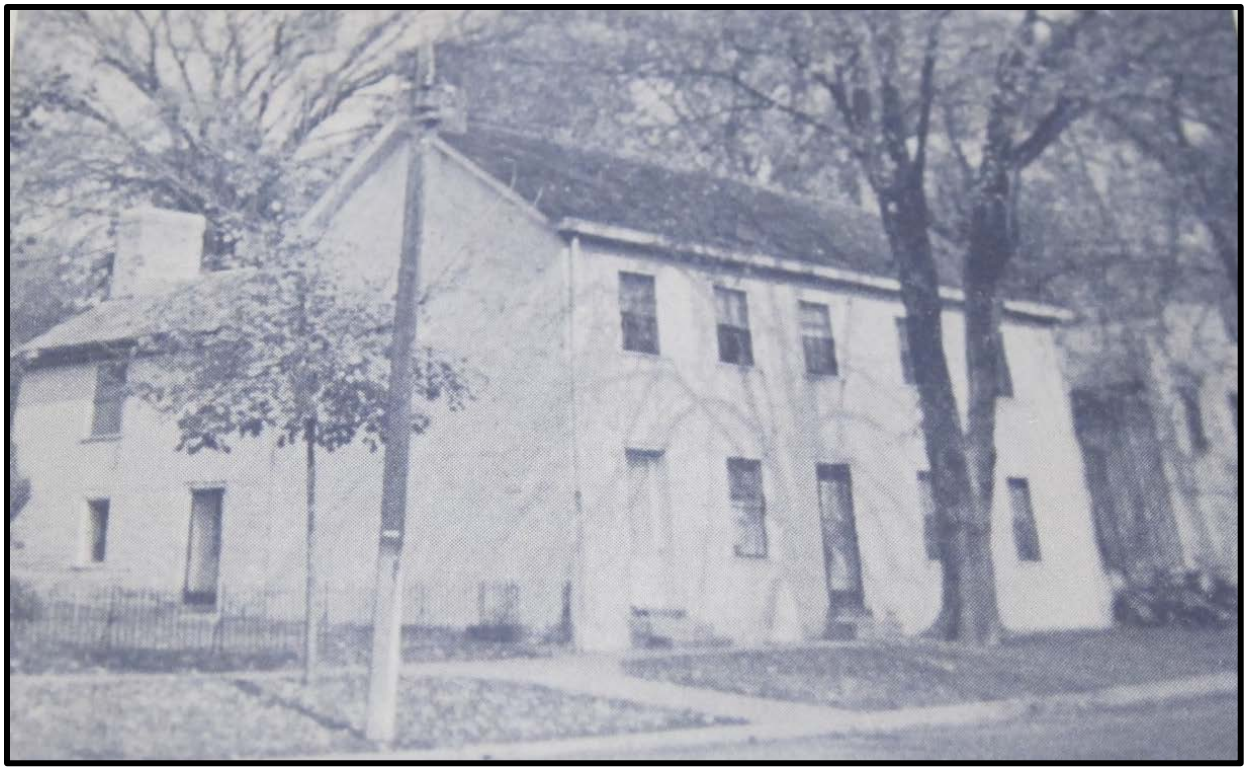
Undated photograph of the Hendricks property.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



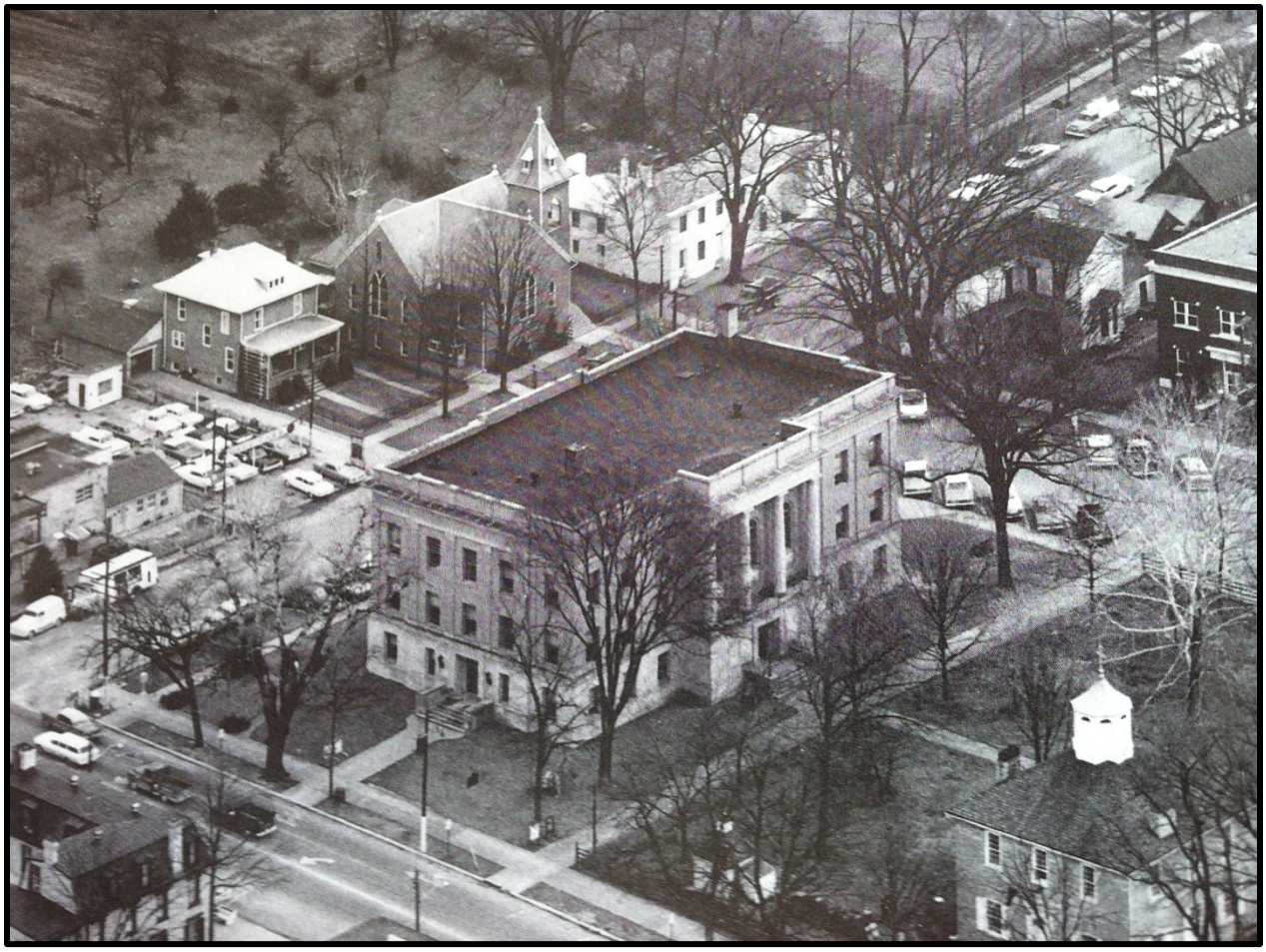
Undated photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



Circa 1958 photograph that appeared in the 1959 Centennial Fair Book.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



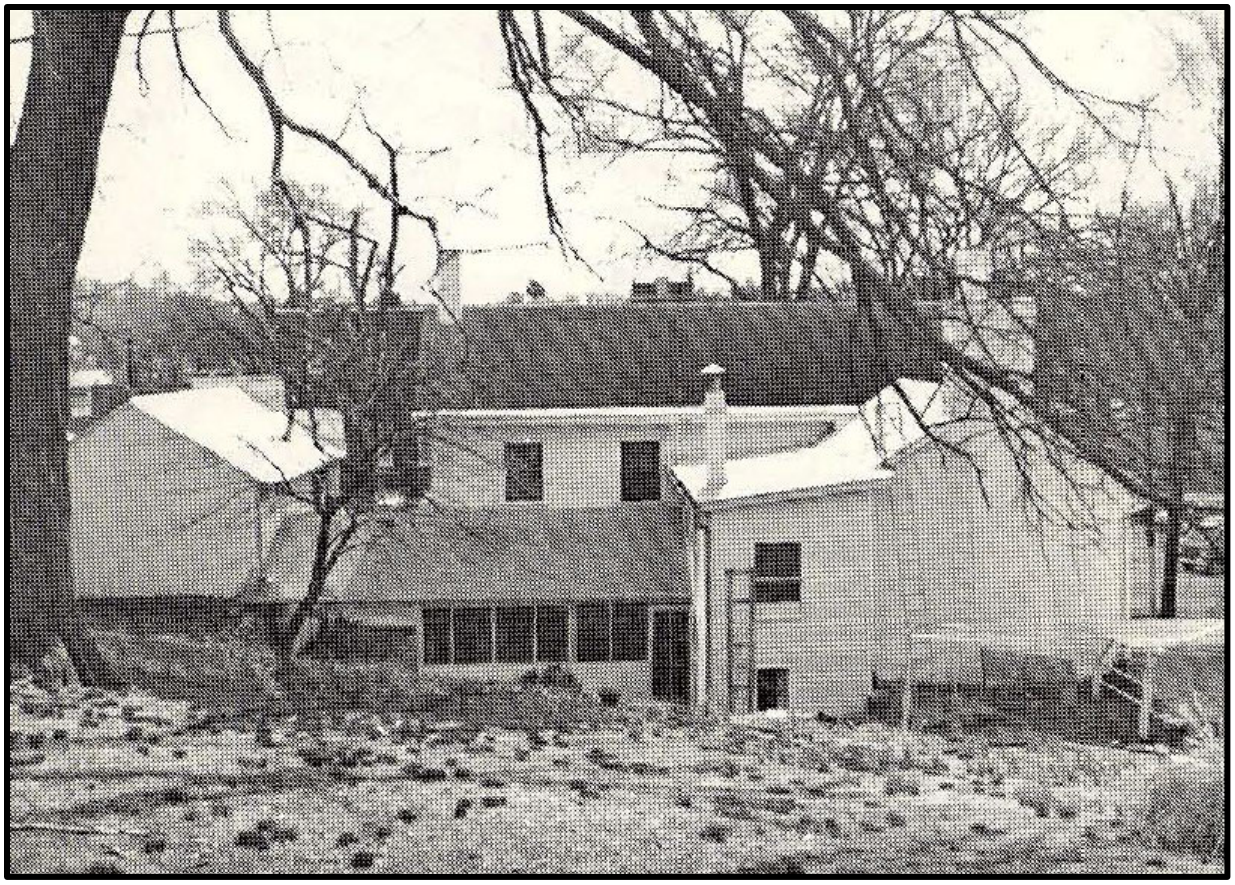
Circa 1966 aerial photograph of the courthouse square, with the Porter Wood Shed in the top center of the photograph.

Source: Billy Davis. *Place to Belong: Images of Corydon, Indiana, 1850-1975* (Louisville, Ky: Harmony House Publishers, 2000).



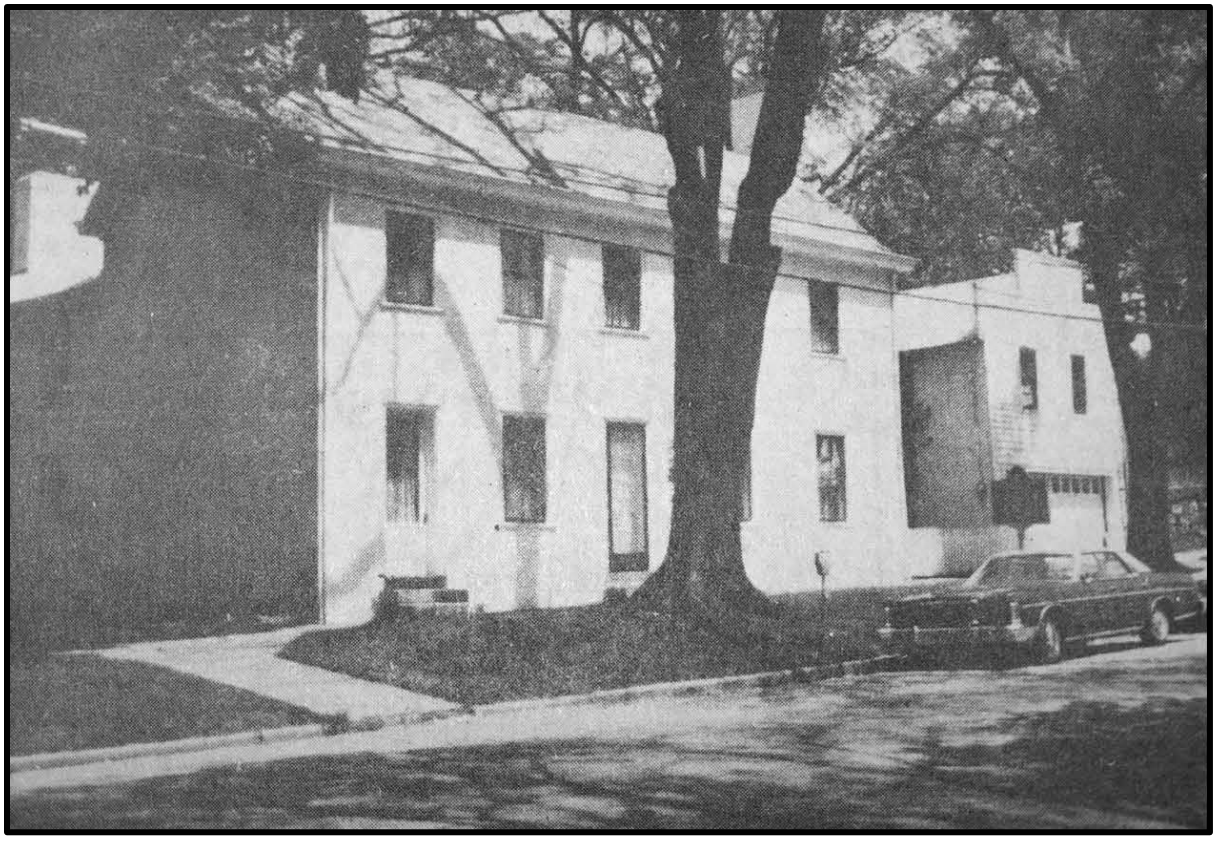
1975 photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



1975 photograph of the rear of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Frederick Porter Griffin and Jeanette Porter Brewster, *134 Years with Three Generations of Porters and Griffins in the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana* (Corydon, Ind.: O'Bannon Pub. Co. Press, 1980).



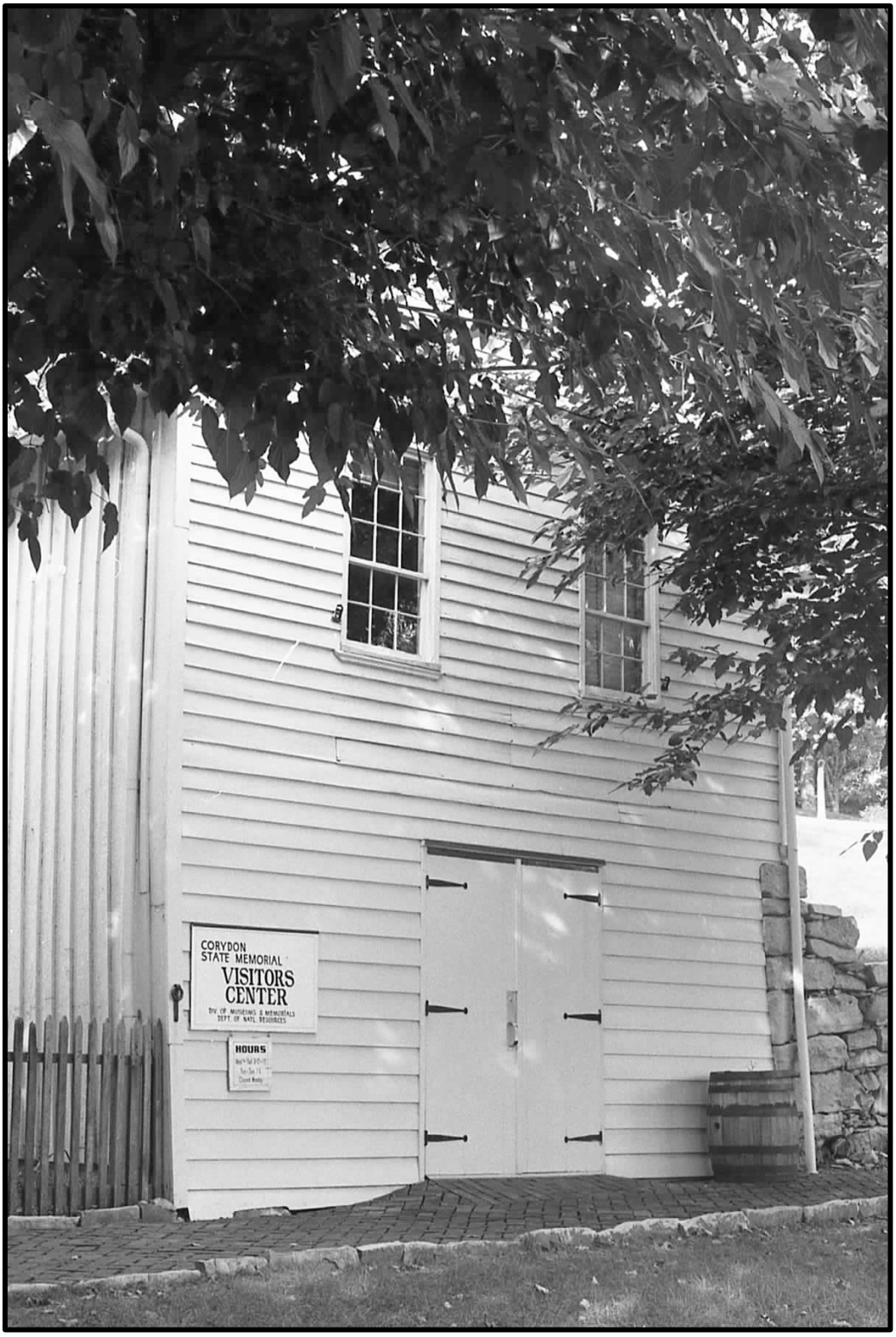
Undated (circa 1970s) photograph of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters and Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



1979 photograph of the dedication ceremony of the Governor Hendricks Headquarters.

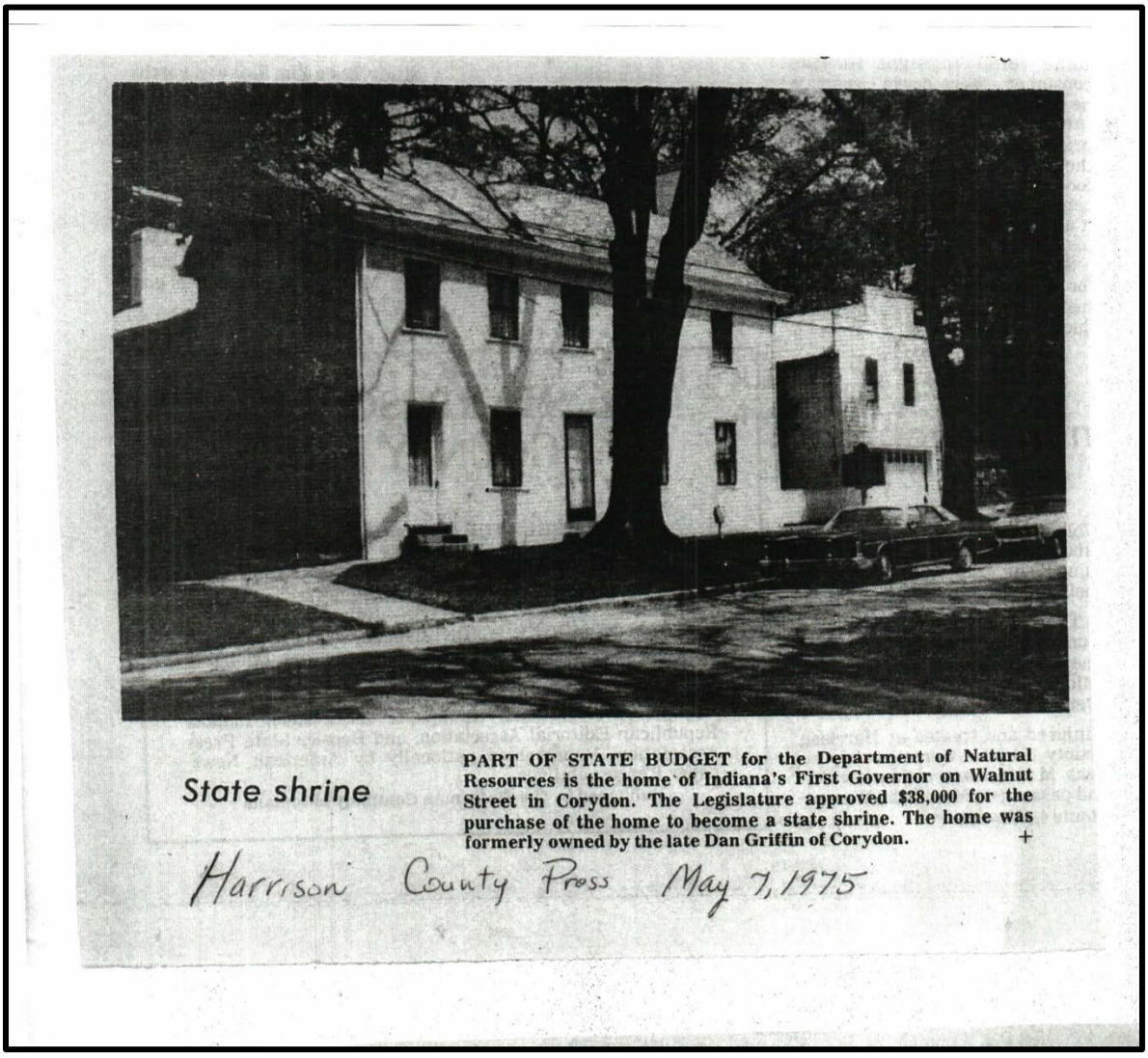
Source: Photographic files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana.



Late-twentieth century photograph of the restored Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Restoration Facility, Madison, Indiana.

APPENDIX F. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS



State shrine

PART OF STATE BUDGET for the Department of Natural Resources is the home of Indiana's First Governor on Walnut Street in Corydon. The Legislature approved $38,000 for the purchase of the home to become a state shrine. The home was formerly owned by the late Dan Griffin of Corydon. +

Harrison County Press May 7, 1975

"State Shrine," *Harrison County Press*, 7 May 1975.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

Democrat 12/7/77

Gov. Hendricks' Headquarters will have new look come August

By MARY ANN SEBREY

Restoration of the Gov. Hendricks' Headquarters officially began last Wednesday, and in lieu of a ground-breaking ceremony, the dignitaries removed a piece of lumber from one of the doorways in the historic home.

On hand were Fred Shireman, contractor for the restoration; Frederick P. Griffin, whose family owned the house for 134 years and sold it to the state in 1975; State Sen. Frank O'Bannon; Tom Gross, assistant director of the Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of Historic Preservation; Christopher Tew, property manager of the Corydon State Capital Memorial; Craig Bair, from DNR's Division of Engineering, and Bill Brown, an architect from Le Roy Troyer and Associates of Mishawaka, Ind.

Work on the two-story brick home should be completed by August, Gross said. When it is, long-time Corydon residents may not recognize it because the white paint will be taken off, exposing the original red brick exterior.

"Visually, it will be very, very different," Gross commented.

The restoration of the home, which served as headquarters for Indiana's third governor, William Hendricks, is being financed through a U.S. Economic Development Administration grant. One purpose of such grants is to provide jobs, in this case, for construction workers to do the renovation.

Valuable detailed plan

Bair stressed that the federal grant probably wouldn't have been appproved if

(Please turn to back page)

Democrat 12/7/77

Gov. Hendricks' Headquarters

(Continued from front page)

the state hadn't funded $35,000 to create a detailed master plan for the restoration.

"We've never been able to fund documentation like this," Bair said.

Brown noted that so much research has been done that "if the building were destroyed, we have enough we could put it back together." It will be similar to the Williamsburg, Va., restoration in its authenticity.

Gross praised the Griffin family for its aid in establishing important facts about the house's history.

"Fortunately, in our business, they were a family that never threw anything away."

Gross went on to say that "the people of Corydon should feel particularly proud of this. EDA gave out $1 billion in grants and had $6 billion in applications."

The interest shown by people in the community "had a great deal to do with EDA's decision," he said.

Griffin is "happy to be a part of the restoration. It's my contribution to posterity."

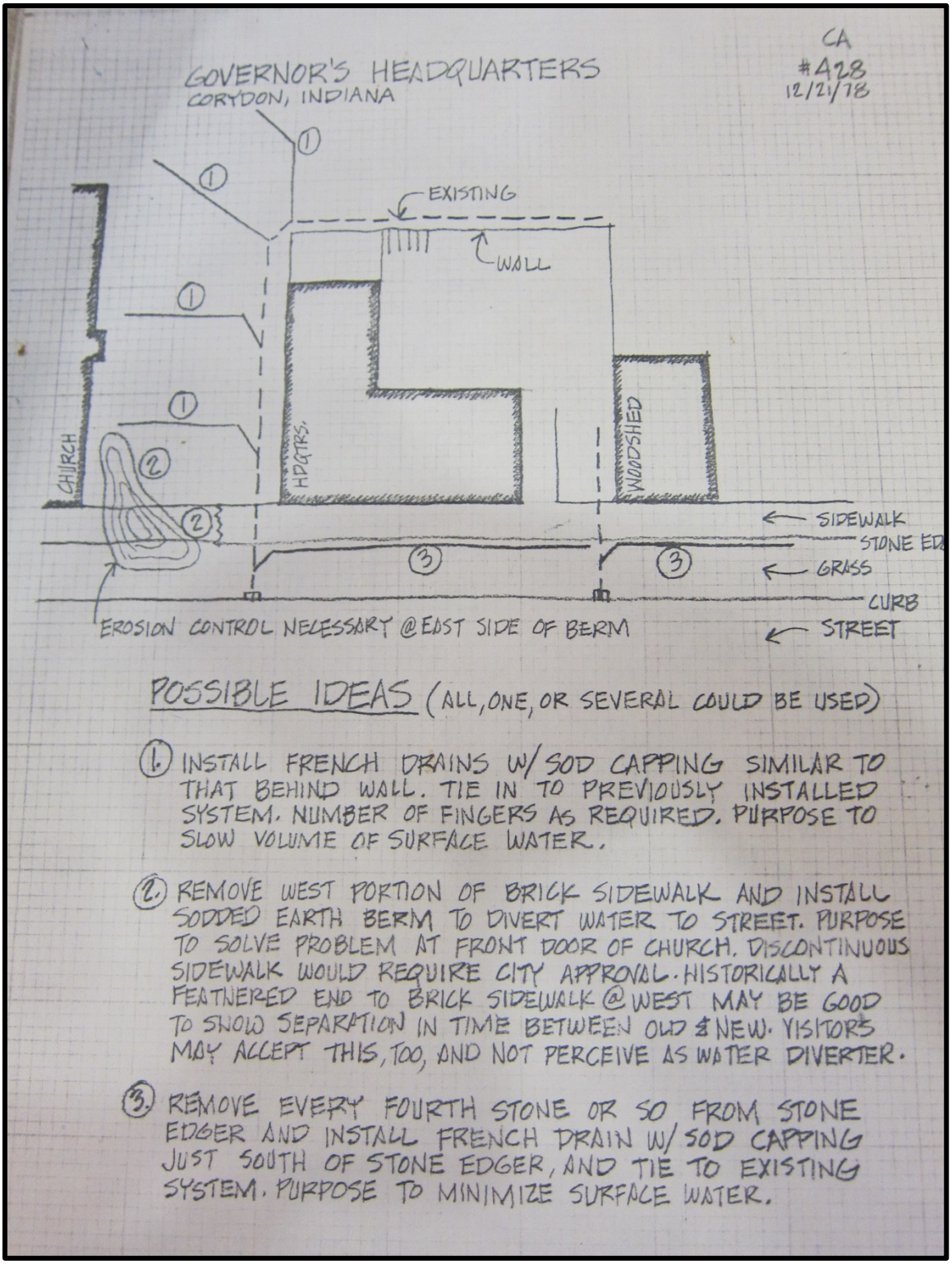
When the Hendricks home is finished, the state memorial at Corydon "will be unique to the Midwest" because it will portray the early phase of state government in all three branches — Judicial and Legislative, in the First State Capitol, and executive, in the Hendricks home, Gross explained.

The visitor reception area, now located in the First State Capitol, will be moved to the garage of the Hendricks home. Tours will start there and visitors will be able to look at samples of architecture from the home's various periods as well as other mementoes of Corydon history.

After the restoration of the building is completed, crews will come in to set up furniture in the rooms. Craftsmen are now repairing pieces that will be used to furnish the house.

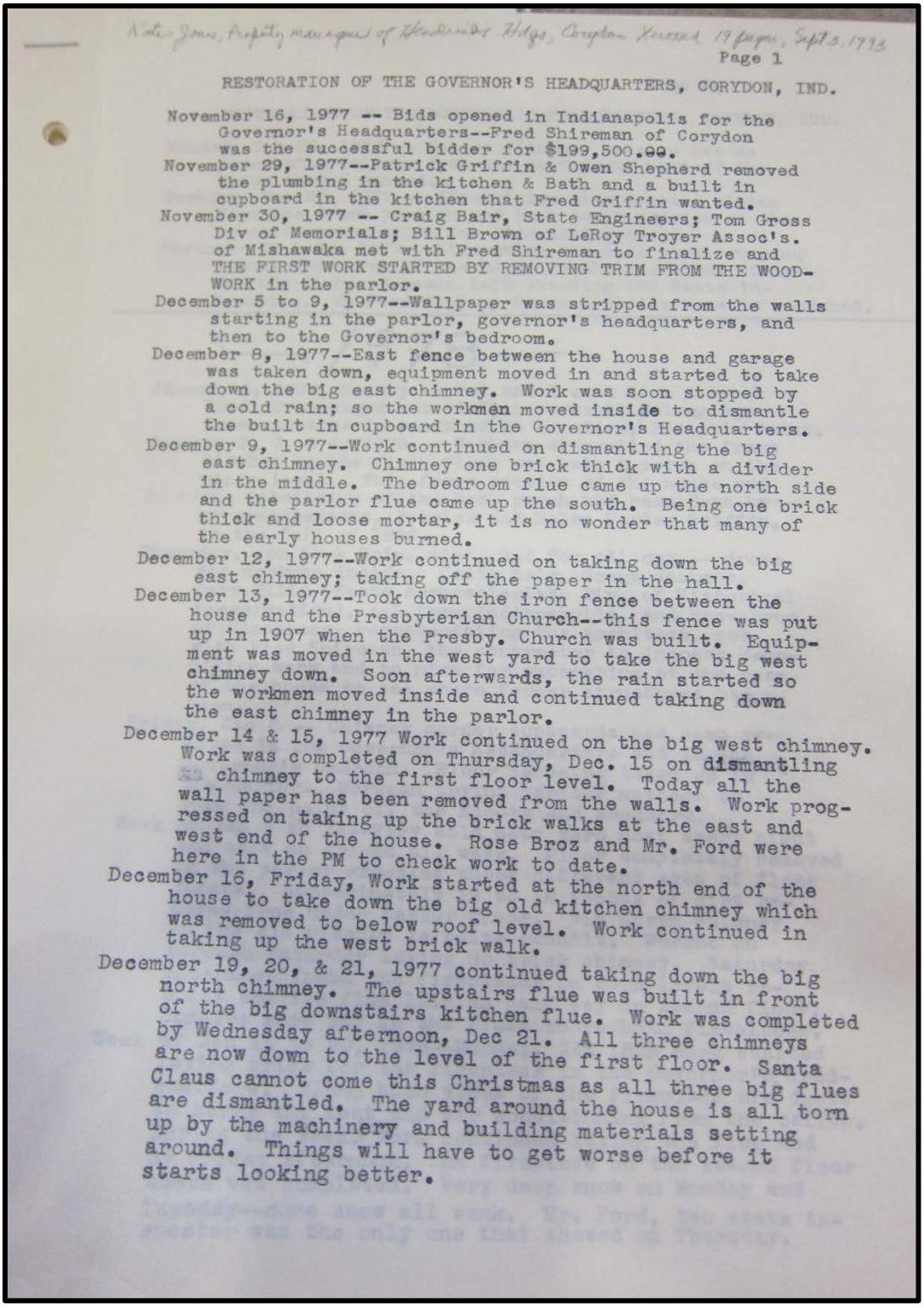
"Gov. Hendricks' Headquarters Will Have New Look Come August," ***Corydon Democrat*****, 7 December 1977.**

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Indiana [unpublished document], 21 December 1978.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



Note: Jones, Property manager of Henderson Hodge, Corydon Xeroxed 19 pages, Sept 3, 1993

RESTORATION OF THE GOVERNOR'S HEADQUARTERS, CORYDON, IND.

November 16, 1977 -- Bids opened in Indianapolis for the Governor's Headquarters--Fred Shireman of Corydon was the successful bidder for $199,500.00.

November 29, 1977--Patrick Griffin & Owen Shepherd removed the plumbing in the kitchen & Bath and a built in cupboard in the kitchen that Fred Griffin wanted.

November 30, 1977 -- Craig Bair, State Engineers; Tom Gross Div of Memorials; Bill Brown of LeRoy Troyer Assoc's. of Mishawaka met with Fred Shireman to finalize and THE FIRST WORK STARTED BY REMOVING TRIM FROM THE WOOD-WORK in the parlor.

December 5 to 9, 1977--Wallpaper was stripped from the walls starting in the parlor, governor's headquarters, and then to the Governor's bedroom.

December 8, 1977--East fence between the house and garage was taken down, equipment moved in and started to take down the big east chimney. Work was soon stopped by a cold rain; so the workmen moved inside to dismantle the built in cupboard in the Governor's Headquarters.

December 9, 1977--Work continued on dismantling the big east chimney. Chimney one brick thick with a divider in the middle. The bedroom flue came up the north side and the parlor flue came up the south. Being one brick thick and loose mortar, it is no wonder that many of the early houses burned.

December 12, 1977--Work continued on taking down the big east chimney; taking off the paper in the hall.

December 13, 1977--Took down the iron fence between the house and the Presbyterian Church--this fence was put up in 1907 when the Presby. Church was built. Equipment was moved in the west yard to take the big west chimney down. Soon afterwards, the rain started so the workmen moved inside and continued taking down the east chimney in the parlor.

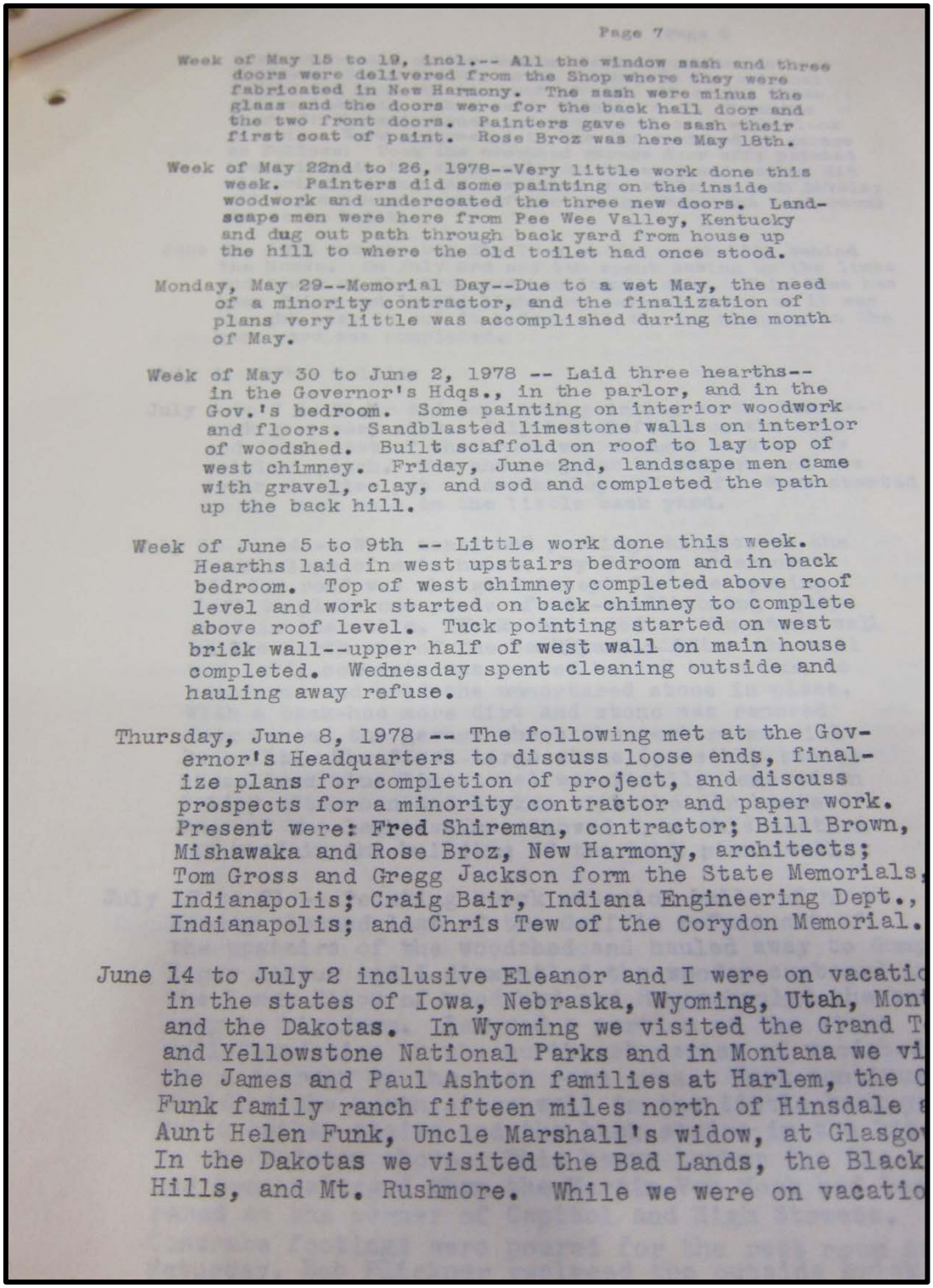
December 14 & 15, 1977 Work continued on the big west chimney. Work was completed on Thursday, Dec. 15 on dismantling [illegible] chimney to the first floor level. Today all the wall paper has been removed from the walls. Work progressed on taking up the brick walks at the east and west end of the house. Rose Broz and Mr. Ford were here in the PM to check work to date.

December 16, Friday, Work started at the north end of the house to take down the big old kitchen chimney which was removed to below roof level. Work continued in taking up the west brick walk.

December 19, 20, & 21, 1977 continued taking down the big north chimney. The upstairs flue was built in front of the big downstairs kitchen flue. Work was completed by Wednesday afternoon, Dec 21. All three chimneys are now down to the level of the first floor. Santa Claus cannot come this Christmas as all three big flues are dismantled. The yard around the house is all torn up by the machinery and building materials setting around. Things will have to get worse before it starts looking better.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (1 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



Week of May 15 to 19, incl.-- All the window sash and three doors were delivered from the Shop where they were fabricated in New Harmony. The sash were minus the glass and the doors were for the back hall door and the two front doors. Painters gave the sash their first coat of paint. Rose Broz was here May 18th.

Week of May 22nd to 26, 1978--Very little work done this week. Painters did some painting on the inside woodwork and undercoated the three new doors. Landscape men were here from Pee Wee Valley, Kentucky and dug out path through back yard from house up the hill to where the old toilet had once stood.

Monday, May 29--Memorial Day--Due to a wet May, the need of a minority contractor, and the finalization of plans very little was accomplished during the month of May.

Week of May 30 to June 2, 1978 -- Laid three hearths-- in the Governor's Hdqs., in the parlor, and in the Gov.'s bedroom. Some painting on interior woodwork and floors. Sandblasted limestone walls on interior of woodshed. Built scaffold on roof to lay top of west chimney. Friday, June 2nd, landscape men came with gravel, clay, and sod and completed the path up the back hill.

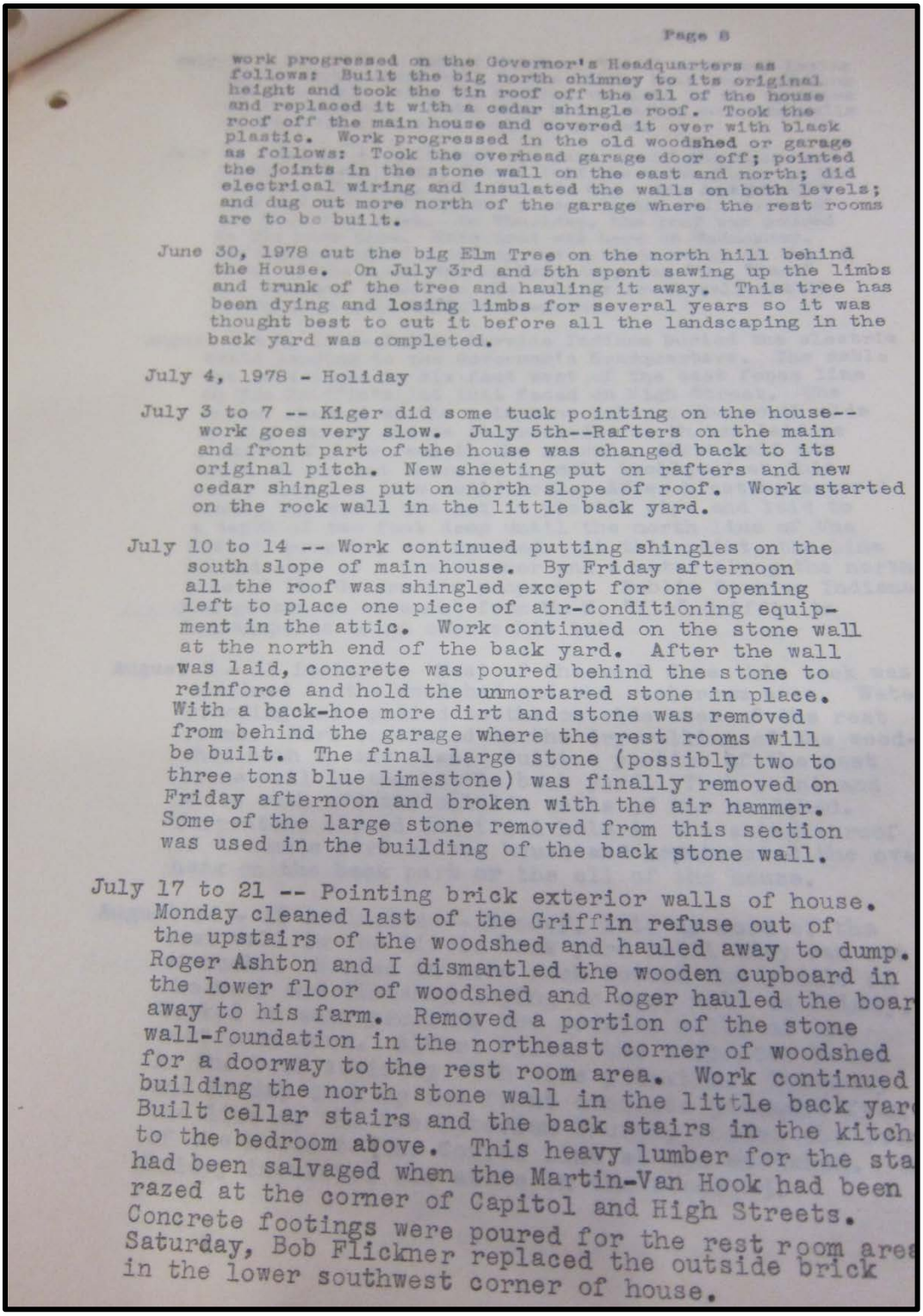
Week of June 5 to 9th -- Little work done this week. Hearths laid in west upstairs bedroom and in back bedroom. Top of west chimney completed above roof level and work started on back chimney to complete above roof level. Tuck pointing started on west brick wall--upper half of west wall on main house completed. Wednesday spent cleaning outside and hauling away refuse.

Thursday, June 8, 1978 -- The following met at the Governor's Headquarters to discuss loose ends, finalize plans for completion of project, and discuss prospects for a minority contractor and paper work. Present were: Fred Shireman, contractor; Bill Brown, Mishawaka and Rose Broz, New Harmony, architects; Tom Gross and Gregg Jackson form the State Memorials, Indianapolis; Craig Bair, Indiana Engineering Dept., Indianapolis; and Chris Tew of the Corydon Memorial.

June 14 to July 2 inclusive Eleanor and I were on vacatio in the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Mon and the Dakotas. In Wyoming we visited the Grand T and Yellowstone National Parks and in Montana we vi the James and Paul Ashton families at Harlem, the C Funk family ranch fifteen miles north of Hinsdale Aunt Helen Funk, Uncle Marshall's widow, at Glasgo In the Dakotas we visited the Bad Lands, the Black Hills, and Mt. Rushmore. While we were on vacatio

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (2 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



work progressed on the Governor's Headquarters as follows: Built the big north chimney to its original height and took the tin roof off the ell of the house and replaced it with a cedar shingle roof. Took the roof off the main house and covered it over with black plastic. Work progressed in the old woodshed or garage as follows: Took the overhead garage door off; pointed the joints in the stone wall on the east and north; did electrical wiring and insulated the walls on both levels; and dug out more north of the garage where the rest rooms are to be built.

June 30, 1978 cut the big Elm Tree on the north hill behind the House. On July 3rd and 5th spent sawing up the limbs and trunk of the tree and hauling it away. This tree has been dying and losing limbs for several years so it was thought best to cut it before all the landscaping in the back yard was completed.

July 4, 1978 - Holiday

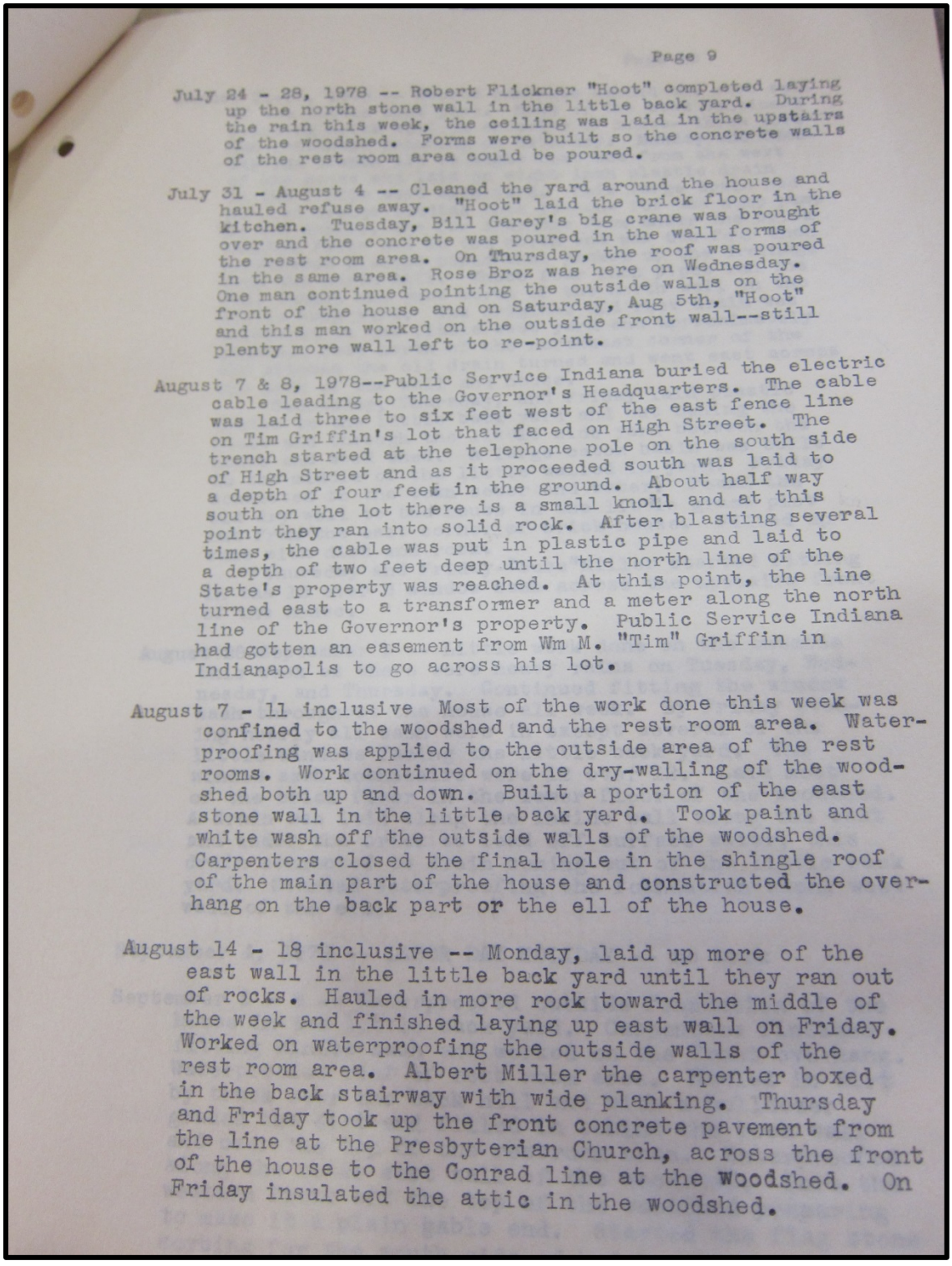
July 3 to 7 -- Kiger did some tuck pointing on the house-- work goes very slow. July 5th--Rafters on the main and front part of the house was changed back to its original pitch. New sheeting put on rafters and new cedar shingles put on north slope of roof. Work started on the rock wall in the little back yard.

July 10 to 14 -- Work continued putting shingles on the south slope of main house. By Friday afternoon all the roof was shingled except for one opening left to place one piece of air-conditioning equipment in the attic. Work continued on the stone wall at the north end of the back yard. After the wall was laid, concrete was poured behind the stone to reinforce and hold the unmortared stone in place. With a back-hoe more dirt and stone was removed from behind the garage where the rest rooms will be built. The final large stone (possibly two to three tons blue limestone) was finally removed on Friday afternoon and broken with the air hammer. Some of the large stone removed from this section was used in the building of the back stone wall.

July 17 to 21 -- Pointing brick exterior walls of house. Monday cleaned last of the Griffin refuse out of the upstairs of the woodshed and hauled away to dump. Roger Ashton and I dismantled the wooden cupboard in the lower floor of woodshed and Roger hauled the boar away to his farm. Removed a portion of the stone wall-foundation in the northeast corner of woodshed for a doorway to the rest room area. Work continued building the north stone wall in the little back yar Built cellar stairs and the back stairs in the kitch to the bedroom above. This heavy lumber for the sta had been salvaged when the Martin-Van Hook had been razed at the corner of Capitol and High Streets. Concrete footings were poured for the rest room are Saturday, Bob Flickner replaced the outside brick in the lower southwest corner of house.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (3 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



Page 9

July 24 - 28, 1978 -- Robert Flickner "Hoot" completed laying up the north stone wall in the little back yard. During the rain this week, the ceiling was laid in the upstairs of the woodshed. Forms were built so the concrete walls of the rest room area could be poured.

July 31 - August 4 -- Cleaned the yard around the house and hauled refuse away. "Hoot" laid the brick floor in the kitchen. Tuesday, Bill Garey's big crane was brought over and the concrete was poured in the wall forms of the rest room area. On Thursday, the roof was poured in the same area. Rose Broz was here on Wednesday. One man continued pointing the outside walls on the front of the house and on Saturday, Aug 5th, "Hoot" and this man worked on the outside front wall--still plenty more wall left to re-point.

August 7 & 8, 1978--Public Service Indiana buried the electric cable leading to the Governor's Headquarters. The cable was laid three to six feet west of the east fence line on Tim Griffin's lot that faced on High Street. The trench started at the telephone pole on the south side of High Street and as it proceeded south was laid to a depth of four feet in the ground. About half way south on the lot there is a small knoll and at this point they ran into solid rock. After blasting several times, the cable was put in plastic pipe and laid to a depth of two feet deep until the north line of the State's property was reached. At this point, the line turned east to a transformer and a meter along the north line of the Governor's property. Public Service Indiana had gotten an easement from Wm M. "Tim" Griffin in Indianapolis to go across his lot.

August 7 - 11 inclusive Most of the work done this week was confined to the woodshed and the rest room area. Waterproofing was applied to the outside area of the rest rooms. Work continued on the dry-walling of the woodshed both up and down. Built a portion of the east stone wall in the little back yard. Took paint and white wash off the outside walls of the woodshed. Carpenters closed the final hole in the shingle roof of the main part of the house and constructed the overhang on the back part or the ell of the house.

August 14 - 18 inclusive -- Monday, laid up more of the east wall in the little back yard until they ran out of rocks. Hauled in more rock toward the middle of the week and finished laying up east wall on Friday. Worked on waterproofing the outside walls of the rest room area. Albert Miller the carpenter boxed in the back stairway with wide planking. Thursday and Friday took up the front concrete pavement from the line at the Presbyterian Church, across the front of the house to the Conrad line at the Woodshed. On Friday insulated the attic in the woodshed.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (4 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

August 21-25, 1978 -- Poured concrete behind the east wall of the little back yard. Most of the week continued pointing brick wall on exterior of house--three workmen continued pointing on Saturday. Monday and Tuesday dug trench six to eight feet out from the west of the house and laid an eight inch plastic drain in the little west side yard. This large drain had smaller drains leading into it--one for the sump pump in the cellar, one for drainage from under the brick kitchen floor and at the north end was two-four inch perforated plastic pipes that picked up the drainage from the north hill. These four inch pipes ran the full length and just north of the north wall in the little back yard. The original old rock drain was uncovered in the little west yard and approximately nineteen feet north of the northwest corner of the old kitchen the old drain turned and went east across the back of the wall and house.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday laid plastic drains in the little back yard and out behing the house and through the little side yard between the house and wood shed. A large catch basin was built in the middle of the little walled in yard. Friday connected to the town sewer and water. Found the old dry well to the house in the little grass plot out from the east corner of brick house. Filled up same with dirt and rock.

Thursday and Friday-"Bube"Miller started fitting in the 12 over 8 window sash across the upstairs front of the house.

August 28-September 1 -- Little work done on the outside this week as there were heavy rains on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Continued fitting the window sash throughout the house all week. By Friday evening nearly all sash were in except several of the little windows facing the little back yard. The window sash downstairs were 12 over 12. Laid most of the brick floor in the lower floor of the woodshed. A drain was laid along the inside wall along the east and under the brick to lead off surface water; this drain connected to drain coming out of the little back yard. Started waterproofing the foundation along west wall of the ell.

September 4, 1978 -- LABOR DAY HOLIDAY -- no work

September 5 - 8 -- Waterproofed outside foundation of the house in the little back yard. Carpenters finished fitting window sash and worked on the front overhang. Waterproofed roof of rest room area. Hauled in dirt by truck over the back hill and with a bulldozer graded the dirt and filled in behind the rock wall and over the top of the restroom area. Waterproofed along the outer east wall of the woodshed. Tore the western front off the top of the woodshed preparing to make it a plain gable end. Started the flag stone curbing for the south side of brick walk in front of h

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (5 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

Sept 11 - 15, 1978 -- Very little visible work this week. Week spent doing odds and ends and cleaning up around premises. Hauled in good top soil on the back hill, in the little walled-in lot in back yard, and in the side yard west of house to Presbyterian Church. Leveled down and graded back hill and little back yard. Started digging trench for electrical wiring over back hill and ran into rock and quit. Carpenters worked on the trim on the overhang at the front of house; also spent some time on the interior and exterior of woodshed. "Hoot" Flickner and helper worked on the stone curbing at the border of the front brick walk, put the finishing touches on the back stone wall, and fit the original three stones for the outside cellar door. Thursday, Sept. 14--Rose Broz, Bill Brown, Sam Jones, Arlan Ford, and Fred Shireman met at the house in the afternoon to discuss finishing the project.

Sept 16, 1978 -- Saturday morning, the hand made brick was delivered for the brick walks.

Sept 18, to 22, -- Very little work as Fred Shireman pulled his workmen off this job to lay-off the new addition to the Old Capitol Motel. A little work was done on the stone curb for the brick walk in front of the house. "Bube" Miller, the carpenter was left on the job to work on the outside batting of the woodshed and to patch the weather-boarding on the front. Indiana Utilities laid the gas line down the west yard to a point near the church west of the kitchen door. In the process they hit the church drain and had to patch it. Laid off the walks and planting area in the walled in garden of the little back yard. Friday, the first planting was done--boxed hedge bushes were planted for border along the walks.

Sept 20, 1978--Mid afternoon, Carl Armstrong, Head of Indiana Museum and Memorials arrived by helicopter and spent a very short time at the Headquarters and Capitol.

Sept 25 to 29th--Just a few workmen around all week. "Bube" Miller, the carpenter, worked on the outside of the woodshed.--Replaced and tightened up the outside batting. Electrician did some work around the fuse box in the woodshed. Landscape workers finished the box-wood border and hauled some gravel for the walks in the little back yard. Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday, "Hoot" Flickner and helpers laid the brick walk starting at the Presbyterian Church line and went east just a little passed the front hall door. Rose Broz here Friday afternoon.

October 1st, 1978--finds a majority of the work on the house completed--still much to be done. Outside tuck pointing and painting of wood trim, guttering and downspouts, furnace and air conditioning, interior painting, final grading and landscaping, electrical wiring in woodshed, Painting interior and exterior of woodshed, restrooms, and brick walks all need completing.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (6 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

November 6 to 10, 1978 -- Rose Broz was here on Monday Nov. 6th to answer many of the details of the project. Donald L. Kusek of Shireman Brothers was appointed to co-ordinate and superintend the completion of the completed project. Post holes were dug in preparation of putting up the wooden picket fence. Inside painting was started.

November 13 to 17 -- Forms built to pour the front concrete curb at the street. Roses that had been shipped from England (via Canada) were planted in the little walled garden. A large maple was planted near the northwest corner of the lot behind the house. Rained most of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday so work was confined to the interior. Since the two west cellar windows had not been completed, water from the run-off of the back hill filled the cellar floor with several inches of mud and water. Interior painting of the walls and woodwork continued as did the electrical and heat work. Woodwork in the upstairs west front bedroom painted a vivid blue. Three wooden steps built from the upstairs back bedroom to the higher level of the front bedroom floor.

November 20 to 24 -- Poured concrete floor of rest rooms and curb at the front street. Continued some interior painting. Constructed the galvanized vent in the wall of the west chimney and plastered over same in the governor's office. Delivered and set the poplar fence posts all around the outside of the lot. Landscape men finished the sod in front of house and planted more scrubbery on the back hill. Cut down the young spruce behind the woodshed.

November 23 -- No work--Thanksgiving day.

Friday, Nov 24 -- Lit the gas furnace in the basement for the first time to give the interior painters heat.

November 27 to Dec 2, 1978 -- Rained all day Monday. Interior painting continued in the upstairs--walls, floors, and woodwork in the back bedroom painted a dark green. Assembled the eaves for the back of the house. Work continued on the outside fence--two by fours laid top and bottom between posts and tops of posts cut to desired height. Thursday cut the pear tree on the top of the back hill. Rose Broz and Craig Bair came on Thursday and many of the finishing details settled. Work started on painting the outside wooden trim on the house. Painting on the exterior of the house continued on Saturday and sprayed the exterior of the woodshed.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (7 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

December 4 to 8, 1978--Hung the eaves on the back ell of the house and on the woodshed--the down-spouts were connected to the drains to carry the water away from the house. Tuck pointed one afternoon on the house and spent one day doing exterior painting. Nailed pickets on the wooden fence. Rained hard on Thursday and Friday--no outside work.

December 11, to 15th, -- Finished picket fence except gates. Tuck pointed and painted exterior window and door frames. Spray painted exterior of woodshed. Rose Broz here on Wednesday. No work on Thursday or Friday.

December 18 to 22, 1978 -- Christmas week and rained on Tuesday and Wednesday--one workman on the job so very little visible progress. Wooden gates constructed for the two front gates on Walnut St. and the one double gate at the top of the hill. Don Kusek enclosed the opening in the east basement wall and constructed a door for the opening that led to the crawl space under the parlor floor. Covered with heavy plastic the area in the southeast corner of the back bedroom so visitors could observe the brick and plaster construction of the house.

CHRISTMAS DAY, Monday, Dec 25, 1978--All quiet at the Porter-Griffin House. A pine decoration with big red bow decorated the front hall door. On Christmas Eve, the bells in the tower of the Presbyterian Church next door peeled loudly announcing the candle-light service at 7:30 PM. The bell on the Statehouse had been ringing every afternoon at 5 PM announcing the Christmas season.

1979

SNOW ON GROUND MOST OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

January 1979 -- No work done during January except for the 16th and 17th, the plumber worked on the rest rooms.

February 19 - 23, 1979 -- Don Kusek and helper prepared to lay up the rest room walls and set the door frames in the same area. Some work done in the attic on the heating system. On Feb 22nd, Arlen Ford was here during a cloud burst and the back hill washed and flooded the area at the base of the Presbyterian steps with mud and water.

February 26 - March 2 -- Electricians worked on the cable from the top of the hill to the woodshed. Worked on the wiring in the woodshed. Built the wooden gutters for the front and back of the house. Hung the gutter across the back.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (8 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

March 8 - 10, 1979 -- Hung front gutter and connected the downspouts to drain. Changed incoming electrical service--underground system over the back hill connected and took down the old wiring across the front of the house. Worked on the door frames to the outside of woodshed. Laid up concrete blocks on rest-room walls.

March 12 - 16, 1979 -- Finished laying rest room inside walls and patched brick outside walk. Reworked the cellar window wells on west side. Worked on the burglary system and heating and air conditioning. Craig Bair here on Friday, 16th. Talked over the surface drainage on the back hill and left instructions for building a temporary drainage east of the church steps which was constructed on the following day.

March 19 - 23 -- Work on smoke detection system. Set air conditioning units in west side yard. Cleaned out house and cellar. Burglary alarm set off for first time Friday afternoon. Hard rain Thursday night and Friday. Crocuses blooming in formal garden.

March 26 -30 -- Odds and ends of carpentry work. Put in upstairs sash in the front of woodshed. Built outside cellar steps. Electrical work continued. Thursday constructed flue for cellar furnace through the Governor's Hdqs. for the second time. Jonquils blooming beautifully in the formal garden. Rose Broz here on Friday, March 30th.

April 2 - 6, 1979 -- Electrical work completed on the air-conditioning equipment. Rest room walls and floor covered with ceramic tile. Wooden cupboards built in the chimney corners in the upstairs back bedroom.

April 8, 1979 -- Palm Sunday -- Bill Brown of LeRoy Troyer and Rose Broz met with Don Kusek at the Governor's Hdqs. to discuss completion details. Brown and family were returning from his brother's wedding at Eminence, Ky.

April 9 - 13 -- Outside front cellar doors constructed out of cedar planking. West kitchen door changed back to its original size. Attic insulated. Carpentry work on the outside batten doors for the kitchen. Plastered over the opening for the cellar furnace flue in the Governor's Hdqs. and patched the plastering for the last time throughout the house. Truck drivers' strike settled and the hardware--locks and hinges for the doors finally arrived. Hyacinths blooming in the formal garden and the herb garden is sending out new shoots.

April 15, 1979 -- Easter Sunday

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (9 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

April 16 - 20, 1979 All week spent fitting outside doors and installing old time door locks. New look to the front of the house with the two new "Cross and Bible" doors installed. Shireman's truck made a trip to New Harmony to bring back batting for construction of doors and upstairs of woodshed.

Saturday, April 21 -- Rose Broz here to confer with Don Kusek concerning details. Men here to look over the problem of surface drainage at the base of the back hill.

April 23 - 27 -- Red Bud in the back yard in full bloom. Hung doors on visitors center. Not too much visible work this week.

April 30 - May 4 -- Started work rebuilding the front stone wall from the Visitor's Center running east.

May 7 - 11 -- Moved the storage van from in front of the Visitor's Center--this van had been there since restoration work started in December 1977--it was used for storage of doors, woodwork, and mantles. This made room for a high lift to be moved in to remove the dirt behind Conrad's stone wall and to help with the rebuilding of the wall. Laid drainage pipe behind wall and covered over with gravel and a layer of dirt on top.

May 14 - 18, 1979 -- Sandblasted stone wall on the Conrad property running east of the Visitor's Center. Dug drainage ditch in west yard for the surface water off the back hill. Built stone mount for the sun-dial in little walled in garden. Mounted door closures on Visitor's Center.

Tuesday afternoon, May 15 -- Governor's Advisory Council toured the Governor's Headquarters.

May 21 - 25 -- Some carpentry work in the Visitor's Center. Very little work this week--Don Kusek on jury duty.

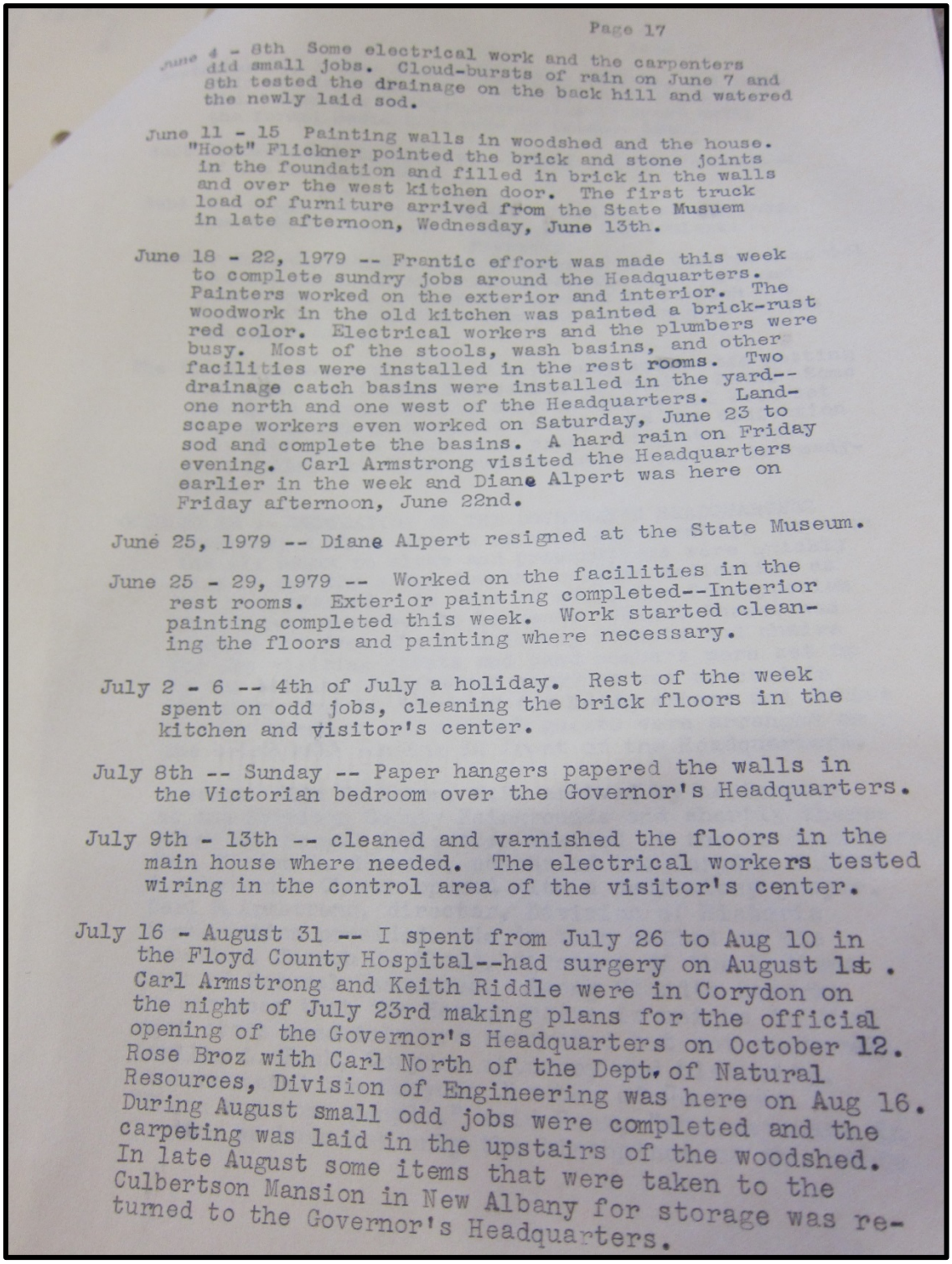
Thursday -- May 24 -- Joe Cloud, head of the Dept. of Natural Resources,; Keith Riddle of the State Museum and other members of the State Budget Committee visited Corydon and the Governor's Headquarters for a short time.

May 28th -- Memorial Day -- no work

May 29 - June 1 -- Carpenters put planking on the school room walls in the upstairs of the woodshed. Filled drainage ditch with gravel and sodded the back hill and the area east of the Woodshed on the Conrad property.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (10 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana



Page 17

June 4 - 8th Some electrical work and the carpenters did small jobs. Cloud-bursts of rain on June 7 and 8th tested the drainage on the back hill and watered the newly laid sod.

June 11 - 15 Painting walls in woodshed and the house. "Hoot" Flickner pointed the brick and stone joints in the foundation and filled in brick in the walls and over the west kitchen door. The first truck load of furniture arrived from the State Musuem in late afternoon, Wednesday, June 13th.

June 18 - 22, 1979 -- Frantic effort was made this week to complete sundry jobs around the Headquarters. Painters worked on the exterior and interior. The woodwork in the old kitchen was painted a brick-rust red color. Electrical workers and the plumbers were busy. Most of the stools, wash basins, and other facilities were installed in the rest rooms. Two drainage catch basins were installed in the yard-- one north and one west of the Headquarters. Landscape workers even worked on Saturday, June 23 to sod and complete the basins. A hard rain on Friday evening. Carl Armstrong visited the Headquarters earlier in the week and Diane Alpert was here on Friday afternoon, June 22nd.

June 25, 1979 -- Diane Alpert resigned at the State Museum.

June 25 - 29, 1979 -- Worked on the facilities in the rest rooms. Exterior painting completed--Interior painting completed this week. Work started cleaning the floors and painting where necessary.

July 2 - 6 -- 4th of July a holiday. Rest of the week spent on odd jobs, cleaning the brick floors in the kitchen and visitor's center.

July 8th -- Sunday -- Paper hangers papered the walls in the Victorian bedroom over the Governor's Headquarters.

July 9th - 13th -- cleaned and varnished the floors in the main house where needed. The electrical workers tested wiring in the control area of the visitor's center.

July 16 - August 31 -- I spent from July 26 to Aug 10 in the Floyd County Hospital--had surgery on August 1st. Carl Armstrong and Keith Riddle were in Corydon on the night of July 23rd making plans for the official opening of the Governor's Headquarters on October 12. Rose Broz with Carl North of the Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Engineering was here on Aug 16. During August small odd jobs were completed and the carpeting was laid in the upstairs of the woodshed. In late August some items that were taken to the Culbertson Mansion in New Albany for storage was returned to the Governor's Headquarters.

Restoration of the Governor's Headquarters, Corydon, Ind. [unpublished document], 1977-1979 (11 of 11). Only includes pages detailing work on the Porter Wood Shed.

Source: Porter-Griffin files, Frederick Porter Griffin Center for Local History and Genealogy, Corydon, Indiana

2005

SECTION 16200

Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at Corydon Capitol SHS

GENERAL

PART I - SCOPE

The Carriage House / wood shed was built in 1849. It is part of the collection of buildings surrounding the Hendricks House. Our goal is to preserve and maintain a proper period look to the buildings.
The Carriage House is approximately 18' wide by 30' long. It has board and batten siding on three sides. Clapboard siding on the front. The roof is metal and is not historic.

Specifications:

Architectural Elements to be repaired:

1. Clapboard Siding – Front of Building
   A. Remove approximately 200 ln. ft. of damaged or deteriorated siding. Replace with new.
   B. New siding will be primed and painted before installation.
   C. Siding will be installed with cut nails.
   D. After siding is up, one more coat of paint will be applied to the front of the building.
   E. Before the front of the building is painted, it must be cleaned – lightly sanded and caulked.
2. Back of Building
   A. Remove existing battens.
   B. Replace with new battens – battens and all other new wood elements will be primed and painted before installation.
   C. Batten will be installed with the cut nails.
   D. Replace rake boards.
   E. Repair or replace any other miscellaneous elements as needed.
   F. Clean entire surface – lightly sand – caulk. Spot prime and paint.
3. Sides
   A. Are generally in fair to good condition.
   B. Minor wood repair or replacement.
   C. Clean – lightly sand – caulk – spot prime and paint.

   NOTE: All new wood replacements will be cypress.
   Paint Procedure
   A. Prime 1 coat – all 4 sides with an Alkyd primer.
   B. Second coat all four sides with acrylic paint.
   C. When cutting a board to length before installation, paint raw edge with primer and install immediately.

Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at the Corydon Capitol SHS [unpublished document, 2005 (1 of 5),

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

Specs cont.

4. Window Removal
   A. Remove two sets of windows from front of building. This will include jambs and sashes.
   B. Cover openings with plywood.
      NOTE: Window units will be restored by others.
   C. Install restored windows.
   D. Prime and paint exterior of entire window unit.

5. Interior Drywall Repairs
   A. Remove approximately 10' by 7' area of drywall.
   B. Repair any damaged framing behind drywall.
   C. Install new drywall.
   D. Finish
   E. Prime and paint.
   F. Second coat the entire front of room – approximate area 7' by 18'.

6. Metal Roof
   A. Wire brush – lightly sand – sweep away all loose material and dust.
   B. Caulk all holes with urethane caulk.
   C. Patch all small holes with urethane caulk.
      NOTE: Patching Specifications as follows:
      1. Put down urethane caulk in area of hole – spread with putty knife.
      2. Embed fiberglass tape.
      3. Cover surface of fiberglass tape with caulk and feather the edges of caulk.
      4. Let dry for a minimum of two days.
   D. Mix and apply Rapid Coat according to manufacturer's specifications.
   E. Top coat with Pitthane Ultra.
      NOTE: With all aspects of this project – protect public, staff and flowers from damage.

NOTE: All measurements are approximate – Contractor should re-measurements in the field.

NOTE: All materials will be provided by owner.

See attached photos and / or drawings.

Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at the Corydon Capitol SHS [unpublished document, 2005 (2 of 5),

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

PART II – MATERIALS

Material Specifications for Carriage House Restoration

Wood:
Cypress

Nails:
Cut nails – square head

Paint:
2 part Epoxy on roof
Acrylic on walls

Caulk:
Urethane – spreadable

Drywall:
All-purpose joint compound

Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at the Corydon Capitol SHS [unpublished document, 2005 (3 of 5),

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.





Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at the Corydon Capitol SHS [unpublished document, 2005 (4 of 5),

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.



Exterior Restoration of the Carriage House at the Corydon Capitol SHS [unpublished document, 2005 (5 of 5),

Source: Corydon Capitol State Historic Site, Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites Corporation, Corydon, Indiana.

APPENDIX G. ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION



Overview of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Overview of the Porter Wood Shed, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Façade of the Porter Wood Shed, facing north (4 June 2014).



Overview of the façade (south elevation) and west elevation, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



West elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



North elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



East elevation of the Porter Wood Shed, facing west (4 June 2014).



Overview of the Porter Wood Shed and flanking limestone retaining wall, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Detail of second-floor window, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Detail of the façade entry showing the inner and outer doors, facing north (4 June 2014).



Detail of the façade entry showing the outer doors, facing north (4 June 2014).



Eastern gutter and downspout, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Detail of the pedestrian entry on the west elevation, facing east (4 June 2014).



Detail of northern pedestrian entry, facing south (4 June 2014).



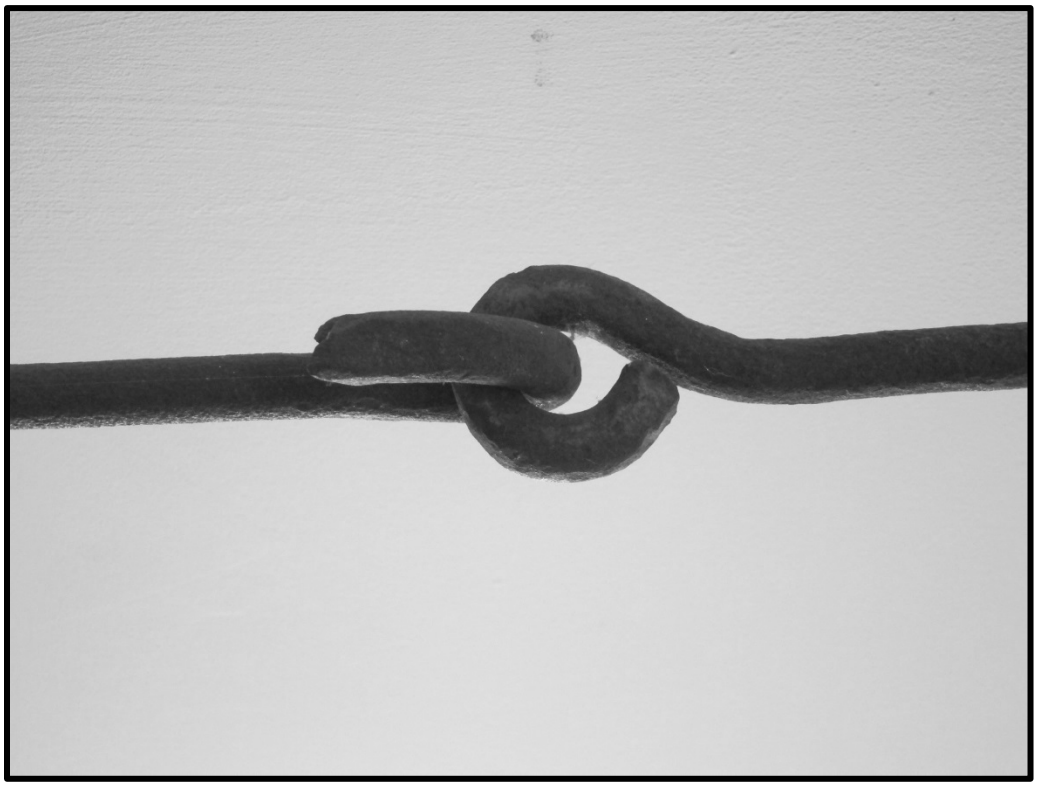
Original first-floor space, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



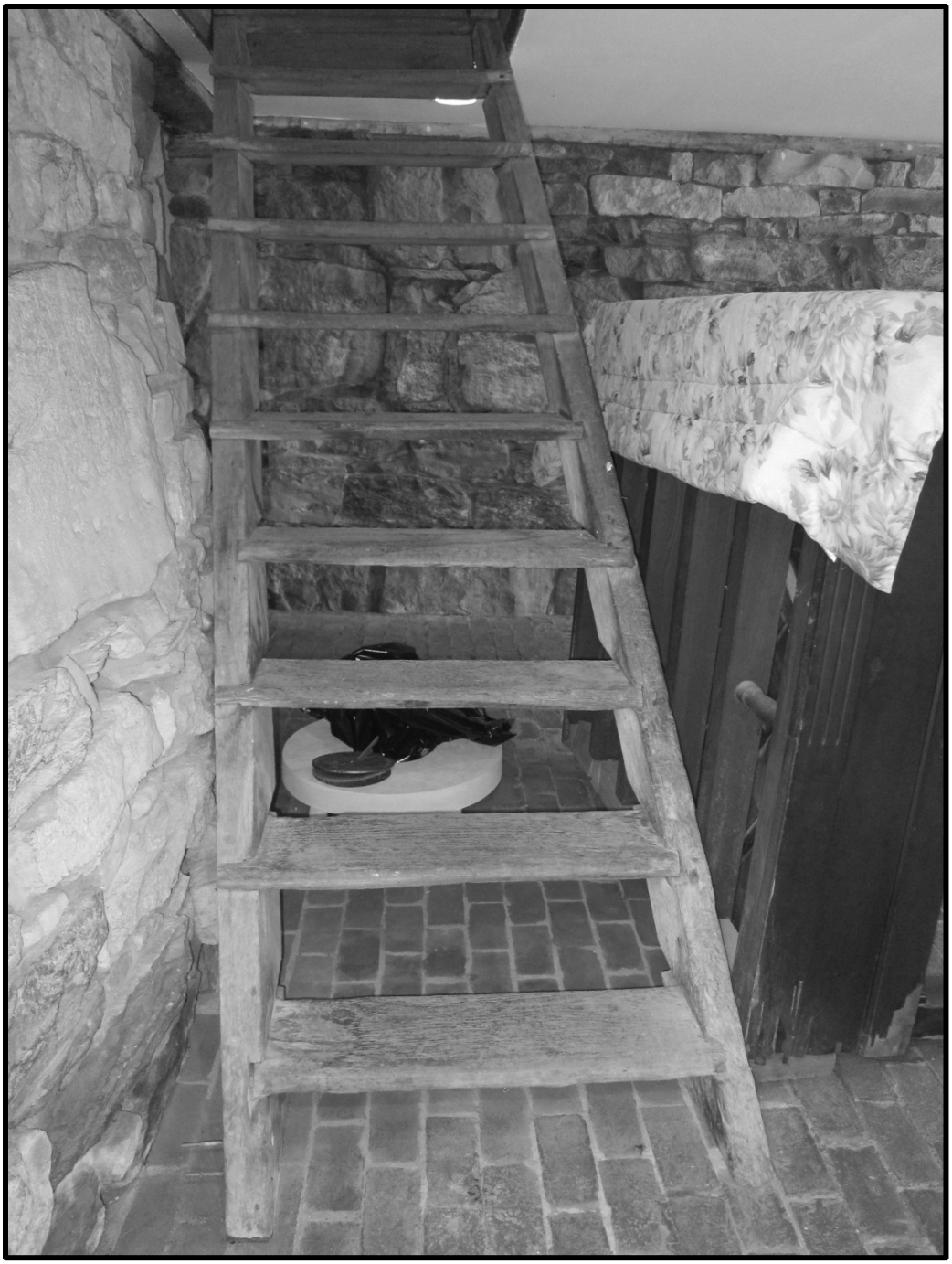
Original first-floor space, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Representative section of limestone foundation wall, facing east (4 June 2014).



Tie rod connection, first floor, facing south (4 June 2014).



Original staircase along the northern wall, facing east (4 June 2014).



Overview of the restroom vestibule, facing north (4 June 2014).



Overview of the men's restroom, facing west (4 June 2014).



Overview of the women's restroom, facing west (4 June 2014).



Overview of the second floor, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Overview of the second floor, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



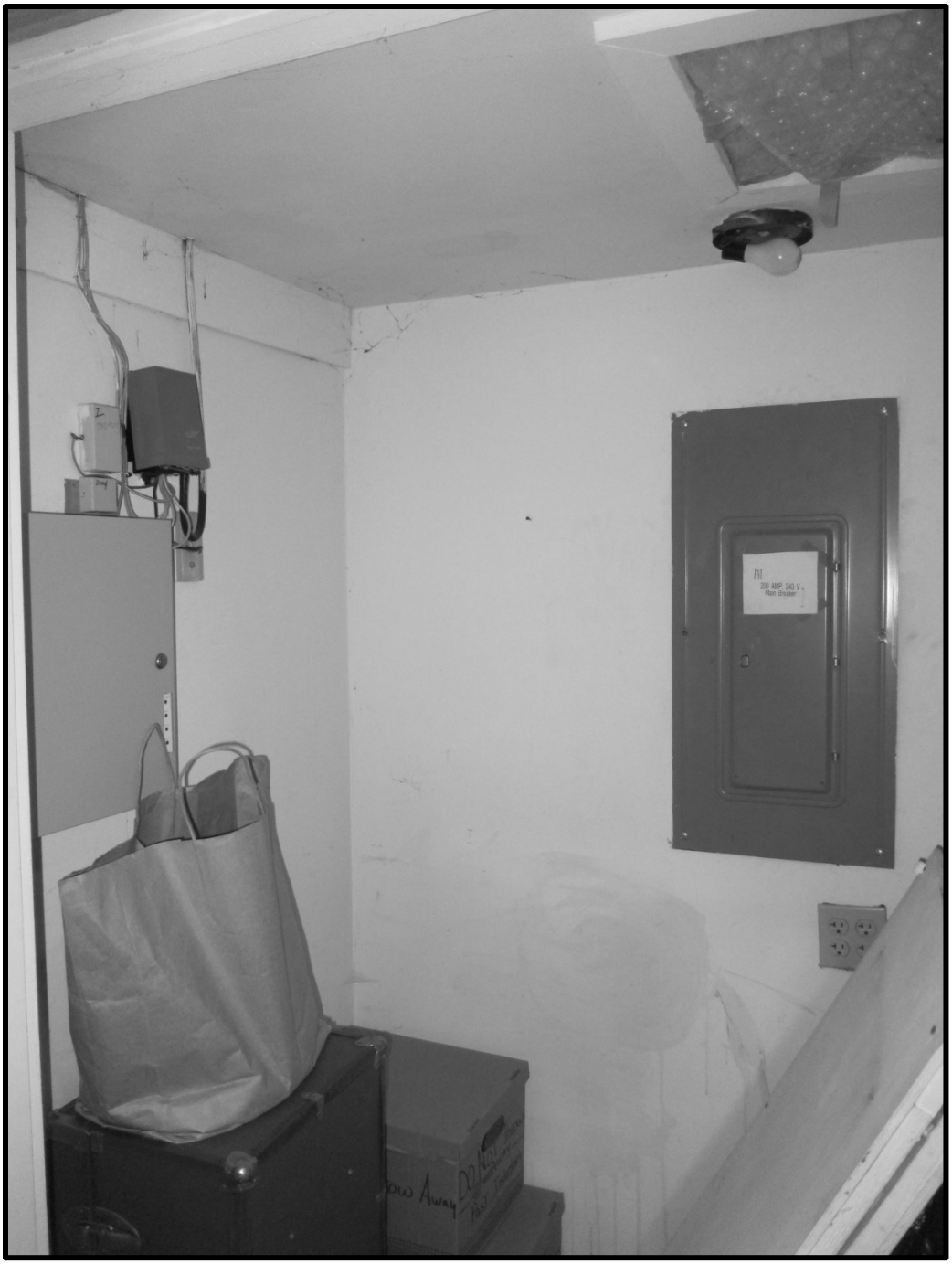
Pedestrian entry at the northeastern corner, second floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Batten door at the staircase, second floor, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Overview of staircase and pedestrian entry, second floor, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Closet located at the northwestern corner of the second floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Representative section of wood floorboard beneath carpet, second floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Attic rafters and sheathing, facing east (4 June 2014).



Overview of attic rafters and struts, facing east (4 June 2014).



Overview of attic rafters and struts, facing south.

APPENDIX H. DOCUMENTATION OF CONDITION ISSUES



Deteriorated roof epoxy and rusted exposed surfaces, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated soffit at southwest corner, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated soffit at northeast corner, facing south (3 June 2014).



Deteriorated parge coat and biological growth on concrete foundation, facing east (4 June 2014).



Representative section of deteriorated parge coat on the west elevation, facing east (4 June 2014).



Paint failure along façade rake boards, facing north (4 June 2014).



Representative section of clapboard siding with paint loss, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated cornerboard at juncture of façade (south) and west elevations, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Severely deteriorated cornerboard on the façade, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Representative cracking on west elevation, facing east (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated cornerboard and disconnected downspout, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Representative example of loose joint at patched board and battens, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated board and batten along stone foundation on east elevation, facing west (4 June 2014).



Unsealed opening, split boards, and delaminating paint at the north wall, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Representative crazing and dirt building on east elevation, facing west (4 June 2014).



Surface loss, chipping, and splitting at base of north (rear) elevation, facing south (4 June 2014).



Deteriorating paint on second-story window sill, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Paint deterioration on underside of sill, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Deteriorated joint at flashing over façade entry, facing northeast (4 June 2014).



Mildew on interior face of outer façade doors, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Split door section and mildew on western pedestrian entry, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Eroding terrain at the rear (north) pedestrian entry, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Loose threshold and staining at northern pedestrian entry, facing south (4 June 2014).



Patched drywall ceiling near the center of the eastern wall, first floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Staining, deterioration, and patch at the restroom addition, first floor, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Deterioration at juncture of the vestibule and main room, first floor, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Biological growth on limestone foundation wall, first floor, facing east (4 June 2014).



Representative section of mortar deterioration in brick floors, first floor, facing down (4 June 2014).



Staining of brick floors and rusting electric baseboard heaters, first floor, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Representative staining on framing at staircase, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Staining along juncture of the vestibule and first floor main room, first floor, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Drywall cracks and staining at the eastern vestibule wall, first floor, facing east (4 June 2014).



Staining on limestone foundation walls, first floor, facing east (4 June 2014).



Staining at the juncture of the vestibule and main room, first floor, facing southeast (4 June 2014).



Example of surface loss and rusting at restroom entries, first floor, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Broken ceramic tile in women's restroom, first floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Representative section of staining on south wall, second floor, facing south (4 June 2014).



Representative section of staining on south wall, second floor, facing south (4 June 2014).



Location of shifting floor boards, second floor, facing north (4 June 2014).



Unsealed opening in north wall, second floor, facing northwest (4 June 2014).



Staining, rust, and dirt accumulation on second-floor window, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Unsecured casework on second-floor window, facing southwest (4 June 2014).



Representative example of staining on second-story framing members, facing west (4 June 2014).



Representative example of staining on second-story framing members, facing west (4 June 2014).



Spore development on roof sheathing, facing east (4 June 2014).



Staining and deterioration at eave in attic, facing west (4 June 2014).